

## SUMMARY OF STATE HERITAGE PLACE

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### REGISTER ENTRY

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

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**NAME:** Outbuilding, former Reynell's Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534

**ADDRESS:** Karna Country  
38-44 Panalatinga Road, Old Reynella  
CT 6259/50 A 804 D 126105 Hundred of Noarlunga

### STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Established during the late 1830s and early 1840s, Reynella Farm is one of South Australia's oldest surviving mixed farming enterprises and has important associations with the early establishment of agriculture in South Australia. A number of significant buildings and structures survive at the site, including the main house, dairy and cave cellar (SHP 12720) and outbuilding (SHP 26534). At Reynella Farm, John Reynell maintained a diverse range of production, experimenting with different crops and animals creating a viable business, including cattle, sheep, hay, wheat and other cereal crops, fruit trees, nuts, vegetable crops and from the early 1840s, grapes for wine. As an integral component of the farm complex that assisted with the successful operation of John Reynell's farm, the outbuilding demonstrates important aspects of the agricultural and economic development of South Australia in the nineteenth century.

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

**(a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history**

Reynella Farm was established during the late 1830s and early 1840s and is one of South Australia's oldest surviving mixed farming enterprises. Through its physical fabric, namely the outbuilding (SHP 26534), and main house (now offices), dairy and cave cellar (SHP 20720), Reynella Farm demonstrates the early establishment of agriculture in South Australia. At Reynella Farm, John maintained a diverse range of production, experimenting with different crops and animals to feed his family but also create a viable business. This included cattle (dairy and possibly meat), sheep (meat and wool

as a secondary consideration), wheat and other cereal crops, fruit trees, nuts, vegetable crops and from the early 1840s, grapes for wine.

While the Reynells' struggled in the economic depression of the 1840s they were able to survive and create a successful mixed farming enterprise that included a vineyard and winery. While wine was a significant aspect of John's business, it was his pastoral and other farming crops that were often the mainstay of farm income in the nineteenth century.

While the outbuilding is in poor condition, it retains a high degree of integrity and intactness and is of a similar quality to other structures listed as State Heritage Places, including at the Campbell Park Homestead (SHP 11190), Booborowie Homestead (SHP 19122) and former Blackford Stables (SHP 14754).

The outbuilding was integral to the successful operation of John Reynell's farm and it is an important part of the farm complex demonstrating important aspects of the agricultural and economic development of South Australia in the nineteenth century.

## SITE PLAN

Outbuilding, former Reynell's Winery and Farm Complex  
38-44 Panalatinga Road, Old Reynella

PLACE NO.: 26534



**Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex, 38-44 Panalatinga Road, Old Reynella CT 6259/50 D126105 A804 Hundred of Noarlunga**

### LEGEND

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- Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)
- Existing State Heritage Place(s)
- 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*

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#### Physical Description

The outbuilding appears to have been constructed over a period of time with the earliest portion of the structure likely to be the long gable roofed building that additions were later attached to. This probably earliest structure is built from stone with large stones used as quoins. The change in stone types in sections across of the length of the building also suggests that it has been built over a period of time. Stylistically, this structure is similar to stables built in the mid-nineteenth century, and may be the stable built by John Reynell in 1856.

Other additions have been constructed from stone with brick quoins, with one addition being a timber-framed, corrugated iron-clad structure. The outbuildings feature corrugated iron-clad gable roofs to the main buildings with slightly sloped roofs to the two lean-to style additions. The amalgam of structures has created a number of internal openings and level changes.

A portion of the eastern most section of the building has been partially demolished, while some walls are in a deteriorated condition with lower portions of the walls beginning to crumble.

#### Elements of Significance:

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

- Outbuilding, including the central gable structure and additions to it.
- Stone floors

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

- Modern pavers to floor.
- Concrete slab flooring.
- Loose contents inside the outbuilding.
- Adjacent unlisted buildings.
- Farming machinery located outside but adjacent to the outbuilding.

## HISTORY

John Reynell arrived in South Australia in October 1838 aboard the *Surrey*. In 1839, John married Mary Lucas and in the same year acquired section 524 Hundred of Noarlunga where he began fencing and planting crops. He also began constructing the home where he and Mary took up residence in 1840, calling the property Reynella Farm.<sup>1</sup>

On 14 November 1839, John Watts and Samuel Onslow were granted section 538 Hundred of Noarlunga (subject of this assessment) where they constructed a small building called the gardener's hut. On 23 June 1840, John Reynell bought section 538 from Watts and Onslow. The failure of the 1840 wheat crop, probably due to fungal diseases, led John to become an advocate for the use of sulphate of copper on wheat crops.<sup>2</sup>

In 1841, a barn had been constructed to enable threshing (wheat) and various crops including peas, beans, cauliflowers, apples, almonds, orange pips, currant seed, raspberries, strawberries, gorse, carrots, artichokes, castor oil plant, melons, onions, potatoes, celery, peas, parsley, lettuce, kidney beans, and Indian corn had been planted. John had purchased 500 vine cuttings from Tasmania and a row of fruit trees were relocated to make way for a walk covered with vines. He was also establishing his cattle herd and a flock of sheep, with a cattle brand being assigned in that year and nine men employed from 1840 to assist with the farm, including a number of shepherds.<sup>3</sup>

On 1 April 1842, Mary and John's first child Lucy was born at Reynella Farm. Then in 1843 the family relocated to the gardener's hut section 538 (subject of this assessment), building the first part of the existing house (this property became known as and is now referred to in this history as Reynella Farm, the house is State Heritage listed as a part of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery SHP 12720). The early 1840s were difficult years financially for the Reynells and in 1843 they avoided bankruptcy by selling their house at 81 Rundle Street in Adelaide. However, even the sale of the Rundle Street house and a loan of £200 from John's brother Henry couldn't save their finances, and John was declared bankrupt on 16 March 1844. The couple's second child Lydia was also born that year.<sup>4</sup>

For reason's unknown, John's creditors agreed to a fairly generous settlement and with further financial assistance from Henry, John and Mary were able to retain Reynella Farm. It was also in 1844 that John made his first vintage.<sup>5</sup>

In 1845, John wrote to William McArthur in Camden, NSW about procuring additional grape varieties. John purchased a number of white and red varieties and also



received advice about the construction of a suitable cellar. John built the cave cellar that year (State Heritage listed as a part of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery SHP 12720). John also received advice about olives from William. However, while it has been suggested that the olive trees planted adjacent to the cave cellar came from Camden, there is no evidence to support such a purchase, whereas there is evidence to support the purchase of the vines.<sup>6</sup>

About 1845, John and Mary purchased section 511 through which the Pandalatinga creek ran. This provided Reynella Farm with constant access to water and enabled the operation of the dairy that had been established at the Farm (State Heritage listed as a part of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery SHP 12720). The couple's third child, Walter was born 27 March 1846.<sup>7</sup>

In 1850, John acquired a still and began making brandy. In 1851, he was also adding the spirits he made to fortify his wines. However, the passage of the *Distilleries Act 1851* required distilleries to be licensed and John made an application to the Colonial Government to access the brandy in its Bond Stores to add to his wine to make it saleable in England. It was around this time that John also headed to the gold diggings in Victoria in search of additional funds, returning in 1852 with £232/5/1.<sup>8</sup>

In 1853, John purchased three casks from the Government Bond store to fortify his wines. While wine production was becoming an increasingly important source of income for Reynella Farm; farming, including the dairy, were the mainstay of the Reynell's income.

Money was still tight for the Reynells, and in 1854, John decided to sell 40 acres of section 524 to create what became the Reynella township. The sale of the land raised nearly £3,000, improving the Reynells' finances. In 1856, the horse stables were built costing £150. In 1857, the Reynells were also able to afford to send the 11 year old Walter to board at St Peter's College.<sup>9</sup>

After finishing school in about 1862, Walter joined John at Reynella Farm where he worked for about 5 years before heading north in 1867 to work at Beltana Station, driving a flock of sheep with Mr Long up to the property on his way there. Walter stayed at Beltana for about 2 years before relocating to work at Tolarno Station on the Darling (western NSW) as part owner of the property with his brother-in-law and sister, Ross and Lucy Reid. Walter later returned to Adelaide to establish a land agent business.<sup>10</sup>

Correspondence and family records indicate that Reynella Farm was still very much a mixed farming enterprise at this time, with crops and sheep being important sources of income. However, John in his letters to Walter frequently discusses the production

of wine. John must also have secured a license to distil spirits, as in a letter dated 18 April 1869 he told Walter that he had finished the vintage and had begun distilling.<sup>11</sup>

In 1870, the Adelaide Vignerons' Club formed with John Reynell acting as chair and Thomas Hardy as Secretary. At the first meeting held 15 February, John was unanimously elected as the first President, John Crompton as the Vice President and Thomas Hardy as Secretary. A new president was elected each year.<sup>12</sup>

John died on 15 June 1873 aged 64, after a short period of (possibly recurring) illness. Mary had passed away from a short unexpected illness in 1867. Reynella Farm with its winery was left to Walter. While Walter had oversight of Reynella Farm and the winery, he also worked as a land agent for about 17 years with offices in King William Street for at least a part of that time. In 1877, Walter married Emily Bakewell and the couple went on to have five children Lenore (1878-1959), Emily Lucy (1880-1955), Gladys (1881-1956), Carew (1883-1915) and Walter Rupert (known as Rupert) (1884-1948).

In 1882, Elder, Smith & Company established a new business, Elder's Wool and Produce Company Limited, the new business acquiring the wool and produce auction portion of the parent company. Walter Reynell was one of the first directors of the new company. In 1888, Elder's Wool and Produce Co Ltd was brought back into the parent company Elder, Smith & Co with Robert Barr Smith as the managing director. However, Robert resigned in November to visit England. Walter Reynell replaced him as the managing director remaining with Elder's until his retirement in 1910.<sup>13</sup>

The winery at Reynella was managed by Walter's nephew Allan Ross Reid who had studied wine making in Europe.<sup>14</sup> While wine making remained important, Reynella Farm was still a mixed farming enterprise at the turn of the twentieth century. Only 150 acres were under vines at Reynella, with Walter purchasing double the amount grown from local growers. One of the biggest improvements to the vineyards undertaken by Walter after the death of John was the trellising of the vines.<sup>15</sup>

In 1898, the property also boasted recently planted groves of almonds (1 acre), olives (1.5 acres) (remains the subject of this assessment), carob (food for pigs and shelter belt) and pine and gum plantations. There was also 1,500 acres under hay and 1,400 Shropshire sheep (raised for meat not wool).<sup>16</sup>

By 1903, Allan Ross Reid had left Reynella to become a wine merchant<sup>17</sup> and Carew assumed responsibility for managing the day-to-day running of the property. At that time there were 150 acres under vines, while the Reynells had a further 120 acres under vines at Riverton and Magill that they processed at the Reynell winery. The Reynells also continued to buy grapes from 15-16 local growers. In 1903, Walter travelled to

England in an attempt to increase the market for South Australian vignerons.<sup>18</sup> In c.1904 JA Seeck was employed to manage the production of the vintage.<sup>19</sup>

In the first years of the twentieth century, the introduction of new State and Federal legislation on distilling, and specifically a legal definition of brandy and protections, provided South Australian vignerons with sufficient certainty and confidence to expand into brandy production. It also gave them a ready use for the large quantities of dry wines they were having difficulty selling.

With distilling occurring at the Reynella winery for some decades prior to the new legislation, the Reynells decided to expand their fortified wines and to also make brandy. The distillery was established on land the Reynells owned to the northwest of the winery (near the South Road bypass and now known as St Francis Winery, LHP).<sup>20</sup> Mr Dunstan, distiller and brandy maker, was employed to manage the distillery, and by 1907 it was running around the clock in three shifts producing rectified spirit to fortify wines and also make brandy. A bond store was a requirement of any distillery and a new bond store was constructed in c.1907. It appears that the winery began trading under the name Walter Reynell & Sons and began to refocus more towards wine and spirits, although the flock of Shropshire sheep remained a feature of the property with lambs fetching 3 guineas a head at market.<sup>21</sup>

The Reynells' move into fortified wines and brandy provided some competition for their neighbour the Horndale winery under the management of B Basedow. At the time the Reynells were establishing their distillery, Horndale was recognised as one of the most up-to-date distilleries in the State, with the largest rectifier column thus far installed in South Australia and was producing award winning brandies.<sup>22</sup>

In 1907-1908, the Reynells began increasing their vineyards then under the management of Mr Graves (40 acres were planted by March 1908 with another 40 acres being contemplated) and began purchasing wine to distil under the supervision of Mr Dunstan.<sup>23</sup> They also began expanding the winery, and in particular increasing the fermenting house and combining the cellarage (State Heritage listed as a part of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery SHP 12720). They also secured offices and a bottling cellar in Currie Street, Adelaide to promote the business further.<sup>24</sup> A new Cornish 16-horsepower engine to run the fermenting house was installed in 1909 (the boiler stack associated with the engine is State Heritage listed as a part of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery SHP 12720).

It also seems that around the turn of the twentieth century, the Reynells secured housing for some of their workers, acquiring cottages in Reynella and building two cottages close to the winery (subject of this assessment).<sup>25</sup>



In 1910, Carew married May Marion Byard and the couple had two children Lydia (b.1911) and Richard (b.1912). It was also in 1910 that Walter resigned as the managing director of Elder Smith & Co and focused his attention on expanding the winery at Reynella with Carew. By 1913, the quantity of wine produced was double that produced in 1900 and the vineyard expanded to cover about 400 acres.

On 14 December 1914, Carew a keen horseman and President of the Hunt Club, joined the Australian Imperial Force as a major in the 9<sup>th</sup> Light Horse Regiment. He landed at Gallipoli in May 1915 and was then killed in action at The Nek on 27 August.<sup>26</sup> His brother Rupert had moved to England as a Rhodes Scholar in 1906 and served as a doctor on the Western Front.<sup>27</sup> Both Emily and Gladys also worked as volunteers in the UK in military hospitals during the war.

Rupert, Emily and Gladys had returned to Australia before Walter died in 1919, however, Rupert would return to the UK where he became a specialist in neurological conditions. While Gladys ultimately relocated to Victoria and was an accomplished potter. Walter Reynell & Sons became a limited company in 1920 and remained under family control until the mid-1950s.<sup>28</sup>

In the 1930s there was another expansion of the winery and a new distillery was constructed and additions made to the surrounding buildings.<sup>29</sup> In 1940, Carew's son Richard was killed during the Battle of Britain. Carew's nephew and Emily's son, Richard Walters, eventually become a director. In 1953, the Reynell family's controlling interest in Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd ceased and Colin Hasselgrove became managing director.

Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd was sold to Hungerford Hill in 1970, and then a half share sold to Rothmans in 1972. Thomas Hardy and Sons purchased the winery in 1982 and began restoration of some elements of the site while redeveloping, including building new facilities to support the winery. The Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery including Pigeon Loft, Cave Cellar No 1, Reynell's House (now office), the shell of the Chateau and the Boiler Stack were State Heritage listed in 1989.

Thomas Hardy and sons later sold the winery to Accolade Wines and in turn it was sold to Tarac Properties Pty Ltd. A portion of the winery facilities built by the Hardy family have already been integrated into a Bunnings Warehouse. The subdivision of the land immediately surrounding the winery for housing has been approved and will commence c.2022.

## Chronology

- 1838 John Reynell arrives in South Australia aboard the Surrey.**
- 1839 John Reynell & Mary Lucas marry.  
John Reynell acquires section 524 Hundred of Noarlunga and begins fencing.  
John Reynell was a foundation member of the South Australian Agricultural Society, formed 28 October 1839.  
Watts and Onslow acquire section 538 and construct a hut there.
- 1840 John and Mary begin living on section 524.**  
**23 June John acquires section 538.**  
John's wheat crop fails, John subsequently becomes an advocate for using sulphate of copper.  
John has 9 men in his employ.
- 1841 John builds a barn and plants various crops, while also continuing to build his herd of cattle and flock of sheep.  
**John purchases 500 vine cuttings from Tasmania and relocates a row of recently planted fruit trees to make a covered walk.**  
Cattle brand is assigned to John Reynell.
- 1842 Mary gives birth to Lucy at Reynella Farm.
- 1843 The Reynells relocate from section 524 to live on section 538, initially residing in the hut built by Watts and Onslow.**  
**The Reynells avoid bankruptcy by selling their house at 81 Rundle Street and by borrowing money from John's brother Henry.**
- 1844 John is declared bankrupt but is able to retain Reynella Farm due to a generous settlement and further loan from Henry.**  
Mary gives birth to Lydia (date not recorded).
- 1845 John writes to William McArthur, acquiring vines for several wine varieties and advice about a suitable cellar.**  
**John builds the cave cellar.**  
**c.1845 John purchases section 511.**
- 1846 Walter Reynell is born 27 March.**
- 1850 John begins distilling.**  
Thomas Hardy works with John for a year.
- 1851- John attends the gold diggings in Victoria returning with £232/5/1.  
1852
- 1854 The Reynells sell 40 acres to create the township of Reynella.
- 1856 The stables are built.

- 1857 Walter is sent to St Peter's College.
- 1862 Walter finishes school and returns to work at Reynella Farm for about 5 years.
- 1867 Walter begins working at Beltana for 2 years before then working at Tolarno Station on the Darling as part owner with his sister and brother-in-law. Mary Reynell dies.
- 1870 John Reynell is elected first president of the Adelaide Vignerons' Club.**
- 1873 John Reynell dies 15 June, leaving Reynella Farm and the winery to Walter. Walter begins the process of trellising the vines while simultaneously running a land agency business, based in Adelaide.**
- 1877 Walter marries Emily Bakewell.**
- 1878 Emily gives birth to Lenore
- 1880 Walter becomes a Director of Elder's Wool and Produce Company Limited. Emily gives birth to Emily Lucy.
- 1881 Emily gives birth to Gladys
- 1883 Emily gives birth to Carew.**
- 1883 Emily gives birth to Walter Rupert (known as Rupert).
- 1888 Walter becomes Managing Director of Elder, Smith & Co.**
- 1898 A 1.5 acre grove of olive trees are planted at Reynella Winery and Farm. At that time 1,500 acres are under hay and the farm runs 1,400 Shropshire sheep.
- c.1901 Walter creates Walter Reynell and Sons as a partnership to run the winery.**
- c.1903 Alan Ross Reid who has been managing the winery for Walter leaves and **Carew assumes the role of manager.** At this time only 150 acres are under vines with the Reynells purchasing grapes from 15-16 local growers. Carew builds the distillery (now known as St Francis Winery). Mr Dunstan is employed as the distiller and brandy maker.
- c.1904 JA Seeck is employed to manage the production of the vintage at Walter Reynell and Sons.
- 1907-1908 Reynells begin increasing the acreage under vines and expanding the winery.**
- 1910 Walter retires from his other business pursuits to return to Reynella to assist Carew with its management.**
- Carew marries May Byard and builds the house 'Greenacres' now known as Carew's Cottage.
- 1913 Walter Reynell and sons has doubled wine production on 1900 figures. The vineyard has expanded to 400 acres.**

- 1915 Carew is killed at Gallipoli.
- 1919 Walter dies, and in 1920, the remaining
- 1920 Reynell children create Walter Reynell and Son Pty Ltd, to retain the winery under family control.**
- 1920s May extends 'Greenacres'.
- 1930s A new still house is built at Walter Reynell and Sons Winery.**
- 1940 Carew and May's son Richard is killed in the Battle of Britain.
- 1953 Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd passes out of family control. Colin Haselgrove becomes managing director.**
- 1970 Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd is sold to Hungerford Hill.
- 1972 A half share of Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd is sold to Rothmans.
- 1982 Thomas Hardy & Sons purchases the winery as its headquarters and begins restoring and expanding the property.**
- 1898 The Cave Cellar, Pigeon Loft, shell of the Chateau, Reynell's House, Boiler Stack and Dairy as listed as State Heritage Place (SHP 12720).

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Walter Reynell: <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-walter-4917>

Carew Reynell: <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-carew-1656>

Gladys Reynell: <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-gladys-8187>

Federation House - Architect Robin Dods: <https://www.federation-house.com/architect-robin-dods>

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## SITE DETAILS

Outbuilding, former Reynell's Winery and Farm Complex  
Kurna Country, 38-44 Panalatinga Road, Old Reynella

PLACE NO.: 26534

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<b>DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:</b>	Stone outbuilding constructed as an assemblage of structures, including sections constructed from stone with stone quoins, stone with brick quoins and corrugated-iron-clad timber-framing.
<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b>	Mid to late nineteenth century.
<b>REGISTER STATUS:</b>	Nominated 27 July 2021
<b>CURRENT USE:</b>	Storage
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:</b>	City of Onkaparinga
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>Street Name:</b> 38-44 Panalatinga Road <b>Town/Suburb:</b> Old Reynella <b>Post Code:</b> 5161
<b>LAND DESCRIPTION:</b>	<b>Title</b> CT 6259/50 A 804 D 126105 <b>Reference:</b> <b>Hundred:</b> Noarlunga



## PHOTOS

Outbuilding, former Reynell's Winery and Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 26534

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**Outbuilding, showing the various stages of development**

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021

## PHOTOS

Outbuilding, former Reynell's Winery and Farm Complex

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**Outbuilding, showing the various stages of development and portion of structure partially demolished.**

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021

## PHOTOS

Outbuilding, former Reynell's Winery and Farm Complex

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**Interior images of the Outbuilding**

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2022

Summary of State Heritage Place: 26534

Provisionally entered by the South Australian Heritage Council on 7 April 2022

Confirmed by the South Australian Heritage Council on [\[add date\]](#) (tbc)



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- <sup>1</sup> Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).
- <sup>2</sup> Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).
- <sup>3</sup> Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).
- <sup>4</sup> Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).
- <sup>5</sup> While John's diary and letters clearly records that he made wine in 1844, it has been suggested that he may have made wine earlier than that, however, evidence to support such assertions are not readily available. If 1844 was not the first vintage, then it was likely only his second or third vintage.
- <sup>6</sup> Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).
- <sup>7</sup> Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).
- <sup>8</sup> Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).
- <sup>9</sup> Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).
- <sup>10</sup> Dirk Van Dissel, 'Reynell, John (1809–1873)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-john-4469/text7291>. 'A Worthy Colonist The Late Mr Walter Reynell', *Register* 9 April 1919, p.7.
- <sup>11</sup> Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).
- <sup>12</sup> 'Adelaide Vignerons' Club', *South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail*, 19 February 1870, p.5. 'Vignerons' Club Quarterly Meeting', *Register*, 9 December 1871, p.6. 'Vignerons' Club Meeting, *Register* 19 December 1972, p.6.
- <sup>13</sup> Anon, *Elder Smith & Co Limited The First Hundred Years*, pp. 37-39. ABD entry John Reynell.
- <sup>14</sup> 'The Vintage A Visit to Reynella', *Chronicle*, 19 March 1898, p.44.
- <sup>15</sup> 'The Vintage A Visit to Reynella', *Chronicle*, 19 March 1898, p.44.
- <sup>16</sup> 'The Vintage A Visit to Reynella', *Chronicle*, 19 March 1898, p.44.
- <sup>17</sup> It is not clear if Allan became a wine merchant because his position ended at Reynella to enable Carew to take his place or if he left of his own accord to follow other business opportunities and Carew had to assume responsibility earlier than expected.
- <sup>18</sup> 'Orchard & Vineyard The Vintage, 1903', *Observer* 9 May 1903, p.13.
- <sup>19</sup> 'The Reynella Vineyards', *Chronicle* 3 April 1909, p.9.
- <sup>20</sup> Andrew Stephens (2003), 'Noarlunga Local Heritage Register', (City of Onkaparinga), pp.9, 297.
- <sup>21</sup> 'Among the Vineyards South Australian Brandy the Horndale Distillery', *Chronicle* 13 April 1907, p.9. 'Among the Vineyards Reynella', *Chronicle* 6 April 1907, p.8.
- <sup>22</sup> 'Among the Vineyards South Australian Brandy the Horndale Distillery', *Chronicle* 13 April 1907, p.9.
- <sup>23</sup> The newspapers various record him as Mr T Dunstan and Mr G Dunstan.
- <sup>24</sup> 'The Vintage Reynella Vineyard', *Advertiser* 17 March 1908, p.9. 'Vineyard Notes', 21 March 1908, p.12.
- <sup>25</sup> Andrew Stephens (2003), 'Noarlunga Local Heritage Register', (City of Onkaparinga).
- <sup>26</sup> Bill Gammage, 'Reynell, Carew (1883–1915)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-carew-1656/text14317>

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<sup>27</sup> Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

<sup>28</sup> 'Reynella Vineyard', *Register* 31 August 1927, p.14. 'Winemaking a Family Industry in SA', *Advertiser* 29 October 1952, p.14.

<sup>29</sup> Kat's wine study p.16.