

SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia

Department for Environment
and Water

NOMINATION FORM

To help your nomination be successful, please fill out this form with as much information as possible.

Feel free to expand the answer fields as much as you require or append information to the form.

It is important that you attach images and a map of what you are nominating by email or by fax.

Please note that places which have been nominated during past three years will not be reconsidered by the South Australian Heritage Council unless you can provide significant new information not provided through the previous nomination and assessment.

For assistance with this form you may contact:

Your local historical society or heritage adviser may be of assistance OR you may telephone an assessment officer in Heritage South Australia on (08) 8124 4960.

A. Nominated Place

1. Name	
Name of Place:	Ashford House
Any other or former name(s):	
Is the place already on another heritage list?	City of West Torrens Local Heritage Item

2. Location					
Street Address:	87 Anzac Highway				
	Suburb / Town: Ashford			Post Code: 5035	
Local Council Name:	City of West Torrens				
Land Description: (if known)	Title:	Volume:	Folio:	Parcel Type:	Parcel No:
	Plan Type:	Plan No:	Section:	Hundred:	
GPS Location/s: (If known)	Longitude / Easting / X			Latitude / Northing / Y (Datum =)	

3. Ownership	
Name of Owner(s):	
Contact person: (if different from owner explain relationship)	
Postal Address:	
Phone Number:	
Ownership History:	

4. Nominator (your details)	
Your Name/s:	
Organisation/Position:	
Daytime Phone:	
Fax:	
Postal Address:	
Email Address:	

B. Description

5. Description of nominated place	
Description of the nominated place and its current condition:	
Are you aware of any modifications or additions to the place? Can you provide dates for these changes?	
Do you believe there may be historical items under the ground? Should an archaeological investigation be considered?	No
Date you inspected the place:	
Have you had any contact with the Owner?	
Current use of the place:	Ashford House is currently being used as the main campus for Aspect Treetop School, a specialist autism school.
Original or former use(s):	Farm and residence
Are there any current or long term threats to the nominated place?	No
Name of Builder:	
Any other information:	

C. History

6. Origins and history		
Years of Construction:	Start:	Finish:
Name of Designer / Architect:		
History of the nominated place:	<p>It is a typically elegant 1880s villa with a notable entrance portico with paired columns and bay windows to the front elevation. It retains all its cast iron decoration and also its substantial cast iron and masonry fence which forms part of the significant fabric of the place.</p> <p>In the garden of the house are two notable Port Jackson Figs which would have been planted at the time of construction of the residence.</p> <p>The residence was of note to several early colonists and subsequently as an education establishment for children with disabilities (cerebral palsy and subsequently autism)</p>	
Historical sources used to support your nomination: Please attach copies of pages from publications or newspaper articles as appropriate.	<p>1 Jude Elton and Mandy Paul, History Trust of South Australia, 'Dr Charles George Everard', SA History Hub, History Trust of South Australia.</p> <p>Articles from Newspapers as cited in application</p>	

D. Heritage Significance

7. Statement of State Significance - Why is the place important to South Australia?

The site is considered to be of State significance, with much documentation drawing clear links between colonisation of the State, as it pertains to the spatial setting from the Adelaide CBD to port of Adelaide, transport network including major arterial roads and rail, political establishment, employment, trade (agricultural, mining, primary production). Documentation also picks up on interactions and societal opinion towards Aboriginals at the time of colonisation. There is discussion of wildlife both fauna and flora and early thinking around introducing new species into the landscape.

The site was selected by Dr Charles Everard just two years after the colony of South Australia was proclaimed. Dr Everard was a member of the South Australian Association for the establishment of a colony on the Wakefield system and was a founding member of the South Australia Legislative Council. Prior to leaving England he purchased land for £400 and was allocated five 'town acres'. These proved very beneficial to the family: for example, acre 17 was on North Terrace and acre 303 on the corner of Wakefield Street and Victoria Square where government buildings were to be erected. During 1837 the Everards lived in a house on acre 71 on the southeast corner of Morphett Street and Hindley Street. Meanwhile the family built 'Ashford' at Black Forest south of the Bay Road (Anzac Highway from 1924) and settled there in July 1838. Documentation picks up themes of general positivity to the Australian landscape, as demonstrated by Dr Charles Everard in a letter to his sister as below and attachment 1 at end of nomination highlights themes identified above:

AN INTERESTING OLD LETTER FROM A WORTHY PIONEER. as printed *The Register* (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929) **Monday 30 December 1901** p 6 Article

One of the most useful of pioneer colonists was the late Dr. C. G. Everard, sometime a member of the Legislative Council of South Australia (father of the late Mr. W. Everard), who arrived in South Australia by the Africaine in 1836, and who died in 1876. We have been courteously supplied by Mrs. Everard, of Marshfield, Bay Road', with a copy of a letter which' he wrote in Adelaide on May 29, 1837, to his sister, Mrs. Lucy, and sent to the old country by the brig Rapid. We make the following extracts, which succeed an allusion to a visit to the Cape while the Africaine was en route to this state. The blanks are owing to the figures or words not being decipherable:—

' Six weeks after leaving our kind friends at the Cape we landed at Kangaroo Island, which did not present anything remarkable to induce us to remain there. The whole island appears a vast thicket of rather small trees, with thick underwood of evergreens, many of which were exceedingly ornamental, but the soil was sandy, and fresh Water was to be found but in few places. The South Australian Company have, however, established a settlement there at a beautiful bay called .-Kepcan, and have given the name of Kingscote to a town. 'We, however; lost two of our settlers there; who, with four more, attempted to cross the island. They were lost in the bush and died, probably of thirst. We stayed four days at Kangaroo Island and then proceeded to the spot which our chief surveyor indicated as the place probably of our future settlement, which was about . . . miles up St. Vincent's Gulf; and on November 9 we landed at Holdfast Bay, and pitched our tent about a mile from the beach, near some fine ponds of fresh water, abounding with wild ducks, You must understand we were the first settlers. Those who, had preceded us were the surveyors and their people, and some of the company who founded the settlement at Kangaroo Island, where they had been about four months when we arrived. After pitching our tents and landing our goods, myself, William, and our man proceeded to build a cottage, the one in which we now live, and a very comfortable one it is, I assure you. The framework is of small trees. . . the walls of flags cut from the . . . the roof of reeds; the interior fittings are of deal, which on board the ship were our bed places; the floor of clay rammed hard to make firm, and covered partly with India matting, partly of oilcloth. We then dug up a bit of ground for a garden, in which vegetables grew well. I had some delicious watermelons, some of 10 lb. weight, the seed of which I procured at the Cape. We occasionally shot for dinner ducks. After a very long delay the site of the chief town was fixed, and we have been upon our town land about a month. It certainly is admirably chosen, and must eventually become a very prosperous city. It is situated upon two gentle slopes, with a river between of excellent water. Beautiful grassy plains surround it, with a sufficiency of timber to make it look well. It is five miles from where our cottage is situated, which is now called 'Glenelg,' and seven from the harbour, which is railed 'Port Adelaide,' but a canal is contemplated of six miles in length, which will bring merchandise from the Port to the city. They did not make the city at the Port on account of its marshy situation and its want of good water.

I have ten acres in the town, five of which were mine by priority of choice;- the remainder I bought at public sale, and the average price was £6 per acre. I would not sell one of my first five for less than £200. I am now, -with William's assistance only, felling and grubbing up the trees upon one acre preparatory to building my town house. I have lost my labourer. He would not work for me longer, although I had agreed to give him 12s. per week, but he could earn more, he said, and if I did not choose to advance him: he would, leave me, and he accordingly did so. In England he did not earn on an average more than 6s per week, and did not taste meat from one week's end to the other; but here he got meat

every day, and less than a bottle of rum per day was not enough for him. Honest, sober, industrious labourers are much wanted' here; they would very much better their condition and would soon become independent. . . . Therefore. William and I are obliged to work hard, but we enjoy it, as we know it is all for our own comfort and prosperity.

The Governor would have appointed me to the magistracy if I could have made, up my mind to live at Kangaroo Island, and I should have had £100 per annum; but I declined, as I liked this place too well to leave it altogether. His Excellency has given one entertainment since he has been here— a ball and supper— to which we were invited, and it passed off very agreeably. I do not expect we shall get our country sections for twelve months to come— we have such a paucity of good surveyors. The Rapid goes to England for the purpose of fetching some. But before my paper is filled I should tell you that the country, soil, and climate exceed my most sanguine expectation, and that I would not return to live in England on any account. This is near our shortest day, and the days are like English summer— thermometer 65 deg.; at night, from 50 to 60 deg. The greatest heat of summer has been 110 deg. in the shade, but very endurable on account of the fine land and sea breezes. . . Pigeons, black and white, cockatoos, and parakeets of most charming plumage and great variety — all of these birds, as also quail, were to be met with an abundance. The quail are most delicate eating. James at present is our only sportsman, and an excellent shot he is, rarely failing to bring down his bird, and it' would have amused you to have seen him with his gun and a naked native boy on each side of him showing him the game.*

Apropos of the natives— they are far from numerous, and on the most friendly terms with us, doing us any kind office they can, such as fetching wood and water, and are very grateful for anything we give them, and very fond of biscuits.'

The lands that were associated with the residence, saw many firsts for the State including apricots and other fruits:

- **The Register reported the following on Monday 8 June 1914:**

EARLY ADELAIDE. - PEEPS AT PIONEERING. By F. Manson Bailey, C.M.G.. FX.S., Col. Botanic for Queensland.

The First Apricot and Other Fruits.— probably the first apricot introduced into South Australia was one raised from seed, brought out by Dr. C. G. Everard. This had some good qualities, and was propagated and distributed, under the name of Ashford,- by my father'.

The current house was constructed in 1882 and is among the oldest historic buildings in South Australia, however, was constructed post Dr Everard's death and replaced farmhouses from the 1830s and 1870s which were as described in Dr Everard's letter to his sister. The house that remains was built by Dr Everard's son, the Honorable W Everard MLC. It is however of note that the grounds have often been newsworthy as per the South Australian Advertiser Article below published in 1862. Particularly noteworthy, is mention of the gigantic gum tree, Brownhill Creek, introduction of brick culvert for use of watering the grounds, use of warping and introduction of exotic animals.

ASHFORD THE RESIDENCE OF THE HON. C. G. EVERARD, M.L.C. AND W.M. EVERARD, ESQ.

As published: *The South Australian Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1858 - 1889) Wednesday 26 March 1862 p 6 Article*

But few of our readers will require a description of the locality of Dr. Everard's residence, for who is there amongst us who has not journeyed upon the Bay-road? and who that has failed to notice sod admire the luxuriant trees and verdant shrubs that adorn the grounds at Ashford is one of the most noticeable features of that well-worn thoroughfare, and it certain to arrest the attention as well of the regular traveller as of the occasional tourist.

The estate is situated about two miles from Adelaide in a peculiarly favored position. The present extent of the orchard and vineyard is only about three and a-half acres, but an additional space of two acres has been prepared for planting with vines next year. Planting was commenced 18 years ago, and the orchard is consequently one of the oldest in the colony. Formerly the Brownhill Creek ran through the cultivated ground, but its course has since been diverted for the purposes of irrigation, the appliances for which Mr Everard has now rendered very complete.

One of the first objects which arrested our attention was a gigantic gum-tree which stands on the bank of the creek to the eastward of Mr. Everard's residence. Some idea of its immense and probably unparalleled proportions may be formed from the fact that five feet above the ground its trunk measures 40 feet in circumference. The tree has plenty of vigor still, and, although it has probably stood for ages, it would be too venturesome to" predict the period of its decay. The lower portion of its trunk is hollow, and the vacuity is almost large enough to be used as a waggon-shed. It has not escaped but it has well withstood file ravages of time, and, like a veteran who has survived the storms and battles of his earlier days, it bears numberless scars and charred wounds to attest the severity of the perils it has lived to triumph over.

We could not pass by such a noble specimen of the ancient monarchs of Australian forests without momentarily digressing from our more legitimate subject.

Finding it was impossible otherwise to direct as he wished the waters of the creek several years ago, Mr. Everard's cut a

straight channel through his estate nearly a mile long, commencing on the northern boundary of the orchard. The course of the creek was thus successfully directed, but it was still found impossible to use the water at pleasure for irrigating the grounds. Consequently, Mr. Everard constructed last year a brick culvert in the bed of the channel for a length of about 100 feet, and terminating at the North-eastern corner of the orchard, which is its highest point. The culvert is six feet wide and four feet deep, and at the point mentioned a sluice was made to carry the water to the garden, where it can be directed as required by dam boards fitting in the culvert to the head of the sluice, and forming impervious floodgates. When the water is not required in the orchard the boards are removed, and it is allowed to flow onwards on its course. Communicating with the sluice drain are surface races which convey the water to the roots of every tree or plant it is desired to irrigate. The creek flows for several months in the year, and during that time Mr. Everard can easily throw water to about ten times the amount of the ordinary rainfall on to the orchard, and this he finds amply sufficient to keep all his trees growing luxuriantly throughout the year.

But their magnificent growth may be partly accounted for by the extraordinary richness of the soil, black alluvial earth to a depth of eight feet with a free clay subsoil. To a depth of about 30 inches the soil, in many parts, is an alluvial deposit formed by the accumulation of silt from the overflows of the creek in a time past. Even still the depth of soil is increasing, for after almost every heavy rain when the water is turned on from the creek a crust of rich deposit is found on the surface when the moisture has been absorbed. Indeed the peculiar situation of Mr. Everard's orchard and his system of irrigation combine apparently all the advantages of "warping" periodically practiced with so much success on lands adjacent to some of the rivers in Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, and other counties of England.

Having thus briefly described the great advantages Mr. Everard enjoys, we proceed to allude to another of incalculable importance to him, particularly in the cultivation of orange-trees; we mean the almost perfect shelter secured against rough winds, blow from what quarter they will. On the north side, parallel with the artificial channel of the creek, is a row of mulberry-trees 14 years old, most of which are nearly four feet in the circumference of the trunk, and have already attained a great height. On the west side there is an outer fence of whitethorn, with a row of pomegranates inside it, and inside that again a double row of wild olives. On the north end a row of locust pseudo acacias; and on the south, a row of wild olives, the branches of which interlace at the top, forming a perfect covered avenue within and their dense foliage affords an excellent barrier to the roughest gale from the ground to a height of nearly 20 feet. The locust pseudo acacias are almost equally useful for purposes of shelter, and they have been pronounced by Cobbett and other authorities one of the most valuable sorts of timber trees to be procured, as their wood has never been known to decay. On the south side of the ground, parallel with the Bay-road, besides a high paling fence on which Muscatel vines are trellised, there is a double row of Jordan almonds, on the east the garden is protected by the house and adjoining outbuildings. So complete is the shelter thus secured, that when the roughest winds have been expending their fury, scarcely any effect could be observed upon the trees planted within these walls of foliage.

The older portion of the orchard is situated upon in south side of the ground. It contains, besides a huge variety of ordinary fruits, about 60 orange trees of various kinds, planted 15 years ago. It is impossible to conceive a more luxuriant vegetation than those trees present. They are planted at 20 feet by 20 apart, but their branches already meet, and Mr. Everard declares that in future he will plant none at less than 30 feet by 30. Some of the trees cannot have less than 100 dozen of oranges upon them now, and on nearly all new shoots may be discerned, which base sprung since the late heavy rains about a month ago, and have already attained a length of 18 or so inches.

Next to these oldest oranges trees is about half an acre of vines planted five feet by five apart, and trellised upon wooden posts and battens. The vines are never irrigated, the water from the creek being carefully conveyed past them to the orange trees beyond. The sorts are principally the Grizzly, Bed, Back, and White Frontignac, the Tokay, Black Hambro, and Black Prince. The half acre yields on an average about 400 gallons of wine annually.

There are also about 2,000 cuttings of Pedro Ximenes and Palomino Blanco, obtained from the Clarendon Vineyard, and intended for planting in the two acres of prepared ground already alluded to, Mr. Everard having hitherto been prevented from extending his vineyard as he has desired by the scarcity of labor, and its high price.

Beyond the vines and between them and the creek channel a another lot of about 150 orange trees planted seven years ago, and already bearing abundantly. The varieties of oranges in the orchard are the Navel, St. Michael, Common Paramatta, Sabina, Seville, Maltese, Oval China, and there are also a number of Cumquats, Lisbon Lemon, and Citron trees.

Almost in the centre of the orchard is a magnificent mulberry tree, which deserves special mention. Its trunk measures five feet six inches in circumference, and its spreading branches shelter a large piece of ground. The tree is eighteen years old, and is, we understand the largest of its species in the colony. Two years ago its trunk was split by a hurricane, but the breach has been strongly bound up by an iron chain, and the noble tree appears none the worse for the casualty.

We also noticed in the garden a few young walnut trees, one of which had shot from the ground to a height of ten feet in two seasons. In a small enclosure near to the house, as many persons will have observed, some deer are to be seen quietly grazing. We may remark that Mr. William Everard brought the founders of this little herd from England about four

years ago. There were three does and one buck. One of the does died on the voyage out, but the others have thriven well ever since, and have bred regularly every year. The herd now numbers eight head in all. Mr. Everard intends to turn them loose in his paddocks very shortly, and the pretty animals will no doubt enjoy their extended liberty. Unlike Victoria we are without an Acclimatisation Society to promote the introduction here of English birds and animals and it is therefore doubly gratifying to find gentlemen, whose means enable them, willing to assist in this valuable work. Mr. Everard has also imported some purely white turkeys, which are considered by connoisseurs of very superior kind, and we are sure the public of South Australia will appreciate his efforts to introduce and promote new species of useful animals or new varieties of species already amongst us.

The following summary of supreme court proceeding Everard V Adelaide, Glenelg and Railway Company was recorded and identifies the establishment of rail as follows in *South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail (Adelaide, SA : 1868 - 1881)* Saturday 10 May 1873 p 13 Article and subsequent compensation through deliberations of relevant Acts and the judicial system:

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, May 6.

[Before Mr. Justice Wearing and a Jury.]

EVERARD V. ADELAIDE, GLENELG, AND SUBDBBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. Ingleby and Mr. Thrupp for the plaintiff ; Mr. Stow, Q.C., and Mr. Way, Q.O., for the defendants.

In this case the defendants, under the authority of a private Act, incorporated with which were the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act and also the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, constructed a railway between Adelaide and Glenelg, which passed through Sections 43 and 44, Hundred of Adelaide, County of Adelaide, the property of Dr. C. G. Everard, who claimed £1,000 as payment for the land taken and compensation for severance. The Company refused to pay the demand, but, after some negotiation, tendered £236 13s. 4d. This offer was rejected, and the plaintiff, giving notice that he desired a Jury to assess the amount to which he was entitled, the Company issued a warrant, in accordance with the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, to the Sheriff, who, in compliance therewith, summoned a Special Jury to determine the matter. The case, which was begun on Monday, was not concluded till Tuesday afternoon but prior to the circumstances being gone into, the Jury were taken to Ashford, on the Bay-road, to view the locus in quo.

Mr. Ingleby, in his opening speech, explained the plaintiff's case to the Jury. Dr. Everard's farm at Ashford consisted of about 400 acres, divided into paddocks, through several of which the railway ran. The plaintiff claimed compensation for the land taken, and for the damage done to the remainder of the land by severance, and it was for the Jury to assess the amount to which he was entitled.

William Everard living on the Bay Road said he had resided at Ashford about 36 years. Had carried on farming operations there during that period. Farmed about 400 acres. The house, barn, and yards were on the north side of the road, on Section 44. On the other side of the road was a part of the same section, through which, and through Section 43, the railway passed.

There was a pasture paddock, 120 acres in extent, before the railway passed through it. The size of the paddock to the north of the line was 70 acres, and of that to the south 50 acres. Adjoining was some arable land, divided from the pastureland by a post-and-wire and acacia fence. The arable paddock was formerly 45 acres in extent. It was now divided by the railway into two paddocks — one on the north of the line, 28 acres in size, and the other on the south, 16 acres in size. The railway cut the arable paddock at an oblique angle which affected the cultivation. There was a difficulty in long and short lands, and there would be more turns and more headlands. There was another arable paddock to the south, 34 acres in extent; and on the north of the first arable paddock, through which the Brownhill Creek ran, there was a 12-acre paddock. The Brownhill Creek ran from four to eight months in the year, according to the season. The cattle drank at the creek when it ran. The paddock of 120 acres was, before the railway was made, in communication with the small paddock by means of a gate. The cattle in the 50-acre paddock, to the south of the line, could not drink at the creek without crossing the railway. Watered the cattle in the 120-acre paddock, when the creek was not running, at a waterhole and a trough. If the cattle were quiet one man could put them across the line, but if not quiet two men on horseback would be required. The gates put up by the Company did not, when open, meet across the line, as gates did on some railways. Had very frequently to feed cattle with hay. When the 120 acres were in one paddock used to put the hay just inside the fence. Had now to cart it across the 70 acre paddock, and over the line; and through the two gates. The railway also involved extra cartage in other ways. Used the pastureland partly as a dairy farm and partly for feeding cattle brought from another farm. The cattle were rather wild. Believed the land at Ashford was as good as any in the colony. Had close upon 25 bushels of wheat to the acre last season. The land grew timber well. The whole farm was worth £25 per acre. The quantity of land taken was about 4.25 acres. There were from 230 to 240 acres to the south of the Bay-road, and south of the railway there were about 100 acres. The annual value of the farm was, in his opinion, depreciated to the extent of £50. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Stow at considerable

length. A salt spring, he said, appeared on the farm about 10 years ago. It affected five or six acres of the land, but it had disappeared, and the grass had recovered. E. M. Bagot, stockholder, said the division of the land by the railway would affect its value in letting to a tenant. Should say the land was worth from 25s. to 30s. an acre per annum. Estimated the depreciation in value of the property by the severance at £50 a year. Thought the land was worth £30 per acre, taking the whole block of 400 acres. The land on the creek was more valuable than the other. The land lying to the south of the railway was worth £7 or £8 per acre less than the other land.

A. S. Clark, land agent, said he valued the plaintiff's land at £25 per acre. From 25s. to 30s. rent could be got for it per acre. Thought by the railway the farm was depreciated in value to the extent of £40 or £50 a year.

Wm. Wadham, auctioneer, said he considered the land was worth £30 an acre. The division of the property would reduce the value of the whole about 5s. an acre and diminish the yearly value by £58 or £60.

Mr. Ingleby— That is the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Stow then stated the case for the Company, remarking that they had been quite willing to treat fairly and liberally with Dr. Everard but he had made an unreasonable claim, and it was evidently his desire to get all he possibly could out of the Company.

William Kay, land agent and valuator, said he acted as valuator for the Company. Had inspected the plaintiff's land. Estimated that the land taken was worth, all round, £20 per acre. Believed the land would let for 15s. an acre. Based his opinion upon his knowledge of what adjoining land was let for. Should consider, if double the value of the land were given, the severance would be fairly compensated for.

The railway did not pass through a garden or stockyard, but through open land. The Company bought land adjoining for £32 10s. per acre paid to the proprietor and a lump sum of £40 paid to the tenant. In that case paddocks were divided. Bought the land from Mr. Arthur Hardy. Gave £10 an acre for land on the South-road. Believed a waterhole could be dug for £20. The water obtained on the line was as good as that in the plaintiff's water hole it was sweet brackish. The land bought from Mr. Hardy belonged, to Montefiore's estate.

R. B. Colley, Government Valuator, said he valued the land taken at £20 per acre. Thought £10 an acre for severance would be sufficient, but would allow a lump sum of £40 for tenant's rights, although the landlord was himself the tenant. The extreme cost of making a water hole would be £25. Was a Director of the Company.

Benjamin Boothby, Engineer of the Railway, said the plaintiff removed the timber from the land taken by the Company. Two level crossings were made for the convenience of Dr. Everard. A waterhole could be made for £25. The Company had not been asked to make a waterhole. Estimated the value of the land taken at £20 per acre. The severance in this case was merely nominal; £50 would be ample compensation.

J. H. Parr, auctioneer, said a good farm was, two months ago, sold at Goodwood, with improvements, for £10 an acre. The land in question would fetch from 15s. to 20s. per annum rent. Formed that opinion by the rent the South Australian Company got for land in the immediate vicinity. In his opinion 75 per cent, of the value of the land would be good compensation for the severance.

Wm. Wadham was called in reply. He said land adjoining had been sold for between £40 and £50 an acre. Had been offered £60 per acre for an acre and a half, and the offer had been refused by the owner. In reply to Mr. Stow, the witness said the offer had been made since it had been decided by the Company to put a station near the land.

The counsel having addressed the Court, His Honor summed up, carefully reviewing the evidence, and pointing out to the Jury their duty in the matter.

The Jury, after retiring for rather more than an hour, returned into Court with a verdict for £112 16s. 3d. for the land taken, and £275 as compensation for the severance. The Court then rose.

Dr Everard's obituary (South Australian Register, Friday 21 April 1876) identifies him as a pioneer colonist, who was educated for the medical profession, which he afterwards followed with considerable success in London.

He was one of the South Australian Association, which had for its object the formation of a colony of the Wakefield system, and upon the passing of the Act he was one of the earliest purchasers in the projected settlement. He came to South Australia in the *Africaine*, commanded by Captain Duff, which vessel brought the first independent settlers, and he had thus the honour of being one of the pioneers of the country. The *Africaine* arrived at Nepean Bay, Kangaroo Island, on the 3rd November, 1836, afterwards coming up the Gulf to Holdfast Bay, off Glenelg, where she landed her passengers.

The Colonial Surgeon, Mr. T. Y. Cotter, not being ready to leave England until the departure of the *Coromandel* Mr

Everard offered his gratuitous services as surgeon until his arrival, which were accepted and afterwards suitably acknowledged by the Colonization Commissioners. On arrival of the Buffalo with Captain Hindmarsh, the first Governor of the Province, Mr. Everard was one of those who, on December 28, 1836, assembled to hear the reading of the proclamation constituting South Australia a British colony. He was long on the roll of Justices of the Peace, and was a member of the Central Road Board for many years.

In February, 1857, at the introduction of the new Constitution, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council, and he was the only one of the original number who served 12 years in that body without re-election. Mr. Everard resided at Ashford, on the Bay-road, for the last 38 years, having never visited England or gone beyond the province for any length of time since his arrival.

The deceased gentleman has left two sons—the Hon. W. Everard Minister of Education, and Mr. C. J. Everard, of Marshfield, Bay-road, and one daughter—Mrs. R. E. Lucy.

As notable as his father is William Everard, whom developed the house as it stands today after his father's death. A summary of his life can be neatly found published in the **South Australian Register dated Monday 26 August 1889 on page 5**, and provides as follows:

We regret having to announce today the death, in the seventieth year of his age, of Mr. William Everard, of Ashford, one of our best known colonists. For several months Mr. Everard has been seriously unwell, and latterly he has been confined to his house. During his retirement he has not ceased to take an interest in public matters, and only last week we printed in the Register a letter from his pen.

The deceased gentleman was born in London on December, 1819, and came to South Australia with his parents in the Africaine, Captain Duff, in 1836, and was present at the proclamation of the colony six weeks after his arrival. His father, the late Dr. Everard, was one of the first eighteen members elected to the Legislative Council on the establishment of responsible government. For many years Mr. W. Everard was engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits with his father and brother, Mr. C. J. Everard, and in connection with the latter he owned property at Myponga. During the greater part of his life his attention has been largely devoted to financial matters.

For twenty years he was a Director of the National Bank, and latterly a Director of the Trust and Agency Company, and of the Payneham and Paradise and Goodwood Tramway Companies. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the City Land and Investment Company, and was also connected with the Largs Bay Land and Investment Company. He was, moreover, a member of the Council of the Adelaide University, and of the Board of Governors of the Public Library and Art Gallery and Museum, as well as of the Board of Management of the Botanic Gardens from 1865. He was a member of the Road Board in 1866. Twenty or more years ago he was associated with the Hon. Lavington Glyde, Mr. A. Abrahams, and other gentlemen in working the well-known Talisker Mine.

Mr. Everard was one of the original purchasers of town acres, and the family held a large area of city property. The land on which the Bank of New South Wales and the Adelaide Club now stand belonged to Mr. W. Everard at one time, and also the acre now occupied by the new Government Offices in Victoria square.

This year Mr. Everard presented to the Unitarian Church, of which he was a prominent member ever since its foundation in Adelaide, a piece of land adjoining valued by the Commissioner of Taxes at £3,000.

Mr. Everard during several years occupied a prominent position in politics. He entered Parliament just four years before his father's retirement in February, 1869, after twelve years of political service. He was first elected to the House of Assembly for the District of Encounter Bay, in March, 1865, in succession to Mr. John Lindsay, having for his colleague Mr. David Sutherland. Prior to this Mr. Everard had offered himself as a candidate, but was rejected chiefly for the reason given by one elector who resented his outspoken uncompromising mode of address that he was 'too jolly independent.' At the general elections of 1868 Mr. Everard was returned for the same constituency, this time with Mr. Neville Blyth, brother of Sir Arthur, our Agent General. Remaining out of the sixth Parliament immediately following he was not again returned till December, 1871, when he was chosen for his old district, with the Hon. Thomas Reynolds as his colleague. Mr. Everard was, however, unseated on petition in February, 1872 by the Court of Disputed Returns, and thus ended his connection with the Assembly. Fourteen months later was elected a member of the Legislative Council in company with Sir Henry Ayers, and Messrs. Alexander Hay, T. Hogarth, J. Fisher, R. A. Tarlton, and W. Duffield, and continued one of the eighteen members comprising the Upper House, who were then returned by the whole province acting as one electoral district, until he vacated his seat on August 1, 1878.

While a member of the Legislature Mr. Everard served in three Ministries. He first took office as Commissioner of Public Works in the Hart Administration, which was formed on September 24, 1868, and was succeeded by the Ayers Ministry on the 13th of October following. Besides the Hon. John Hart, C.M.G. (then Mr. J. Hart), Mr. Everard's colleagues in this short-lived Ministry were Mr. Neville Blyth and the late Messrs. J. T. Bagot and W. Townsend. From July 22, 1873, to

June 3, 1875, Mr. Everard was Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration in the Ministry of which Sir Arthur (then the Hon. Arthur) Blyth was chief. His other colleagues in that Ministry at various times were the late Crown Solicitor (Hon. C Mann, Q.C.), the present Mr. Justice Bunday, and the Hons. J. C. Bray, G. C. Hawker, H. E. Bright, and Lavington Glyde.

When Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Boucaut reconstructed his Cabinet on March 25, 1876, Mr. Everard was taken in as Minister of Education, succeeding in that position Mr. Ebenezer Ward, M.P. Although his career as a politician was not distinguished in any special manner, Mr. Everard was undoubtedly an Independent and honest member and a hard working and trustworthy Minister of the Crown. In every sense of the word he proved himself a worthy citizen and colonist.

*He visited Europe on three or four occasions, and many years ago he married Miss Hughes, sister of Mr. Hughes, the well known geographer, who survives him.
There are no children. Mrs. Ralph Everard, living at Modbury, is a sister of the deceased gentleman. His brother, Mr. C. J. Everard, of Marshfield, is also a survivor.*

For further consideration, is that subdivision of land into new building lots from the original parcel as advertised in **The Mail on Saturday 22 November 1919** as below, which speaks of close proximity to tram network and employment opportunity:



*Portion of the land recently acquired from the Everard ' Estate by Capt. W. J. Denny, M.C., M.P., and subdivided into 21 ample building lots, which are to 'be sold at auction next Saturday afternoon. A locality plan, published elsewhere in these columns, emphasises the unique position of the property, just 300 yards past the Keswick Tram Terminus and Military Headquarters, and quite close to Keswick Station. There should be a brisk demand for these fine level allotments in view of the fact that the upset prices have been fixed at 35/ per foot for Bay Road frontages and 25/ per foot for all other frontages, and liberal terms are offered. Illustrated literature may be had at the offices of the auctioneers,
Messrs. Wilkinson, Saudo. & Wyles. 14 Greniell street (opposite 'Register' Office).*

Ashford House was later lived in by Mrs E Nash, who was Dr Everard's granddaughter and William Everard's Niece, she provided the following recount of Ashford House and in particular highlights the historic importance of not only the residence but the people, early settlement and the stump of a tree as it was in danger in 1946:

Historic Ashford Tree In Danger BY BRIAN CREER (*The Mail (Adelaide, SA : 1912 - 1954) Saturday 23 November 1946 p 7 Article Illustrated*)

or both ends. Mrs. Nash also treasures a beautiful collection of china jugs which once belonged to her mother.

After Mrs Nash (the last of the Everard's to own Ashford House), the property was soon picked up by the Crippled Children's association and here it began to be used as an educational establishment for children with a disability.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1931 - 1954) **Thursday 25 October 1951 p 4** Article Illustrated reported as follows:



Historic Ashford House, on Anzac Highway. Ashford, was bought at auction yesterday for £12,500 by the Crippled Children's Association for use as a spastic centre.

The association's present centre at Kermode street, North Adelaide, which it has occupied since - November, 1949, will be transferred to the new premises during the Christmas vacation.

Set in grounds covering more than an acre, the house is of six rooms, including two large reception rooms, and will readily lend itself with only minor alterations to the treatment of spastic children.

The director of the Crippled Children's Association spastic centre (Miss D. Qum) said yesterday that the new premises would greatly assist the work of the centre. The larger building would enable separate rooms to be allotted for speech therapy, physiotherapy, rest and handicrafts.

The temporary buildings at North Adelaide would be transferred to Ashford for use as schoolrooms.

The president of the association (Mr. W. R. Snow) said last night that a public appeal for funds for the purchase of the property and new equipment would be launched soon.

The property was auctioned yesterday by F. W. Bullock St Company & Keith Wilkinson under instructions from Elder's Trustee & Executor Company, Ltd.. on behalf of Miss Alison Crozier.

In 1976 Ashford House was closed and the children from Ashford House, along with residents from the Somerton Crippled Children's Home, were moved to the new Regency Park Centre.

This mirrors some of the residence's history, acknowledging that William Everard was the Minister for Education and that he and his father regularly held events for children here as documented below throughout news stories.

See also recount of Pioneer Work of Dr Everard *Gardening in the past at Black Forest* as published in the *Chronicle* on Thursday 21 November attached to this submission

8. Significance Criteria

The South Australian *Heritage Places Act 1993* lists seven criteria by which places are assessed as 'State significant.' Please tick the criteria you feel the place demonstrates and explain your reasons.

NOMINATION FORM

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.	<p>The property as it stands, and considerable and notable documentation identify the importance this site has had on the States development firstly as home for early pioneers and subsequent generations of that family and later being used as an educational establishment for children with disabilities.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> It has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.	
<input type="checkbox"/> It may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history.	
<input type="checkbox"/> It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.	
<input type="checkbox"/> It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.	<p>It displays aesthetic merit and design characteristics of significance as it is a notable example of an 1880's mansion constructed on an early estate that demonstrates the evolution of housing for early colonisation with the remaining house a show of prosperity as the Everard family developed and grew their business and fortune.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.	<p>Dr Charles Everard and William Everard (pioneers of South Australia)</p>

E. Additional Information

9. Images/Maps/Diagrams/Site Plans

A full range of images including maps, site plans, and photographs will help your nomination.

Please provide:

- a clear outline of the place being nominated within any maps or plans provided
- high quality images of the place (please list the total number of images being provided)
- the subject of each image
- the date each image was created
- the author of each image, and
- the copyright holder of each image (if known)

Paste images here (if unable to paste images, please attach the images separately):

Aerial maps attached

SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia

Department for Environment
and Water

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The South Australian Heritage Council is committed to transparency in relation to the listing process and wishes to enhance public confidence in the nomination, listing and decision-making process. The Council's policy is to make nominations for State heritage listing and submissions on provisional entries publicly available via webpage or to interested parties. The Council will adhere to the Privacy Principles and your name and personal details will not be released.

I/we, [REDACTED] nominate Ashford House to be heritage listed.

The information I/we have provided is correct to my/our knowledge.

Your Signature/s:

[REDACTED]

Date: 13 May 2020

A heritage officer may contact you to discuss aspects of the nomination.

Nomination Form Checklist

Please check that your nomination includes:

- A clear indication of the location of the place (including map/s). Where a number of features are nominated, show the location of each and/or a boundary surrounding the significant elements of the site.
- A history of the place explaining important aspects relevant to the nomination.
This should generally help support arguments of cultural significance.
- A clear description of the nominated place.
- A statement of significance and indication on how the place satisfies one or more of the significance criteria.
- A heritage officer may contact you to discuss aspects of the nomination.

Email: DEWHeritage@sa.gov.au

Post: Executive Officer, South Australian Heritage Council

Department for Environment and Water

GPO Box 1047, Adelaide 5001

[Early Days Of South Australia PIONEER WORK OF DR. EVERARD Gardening In The Past At Black Forest](#)
Chronicle (Adelaide, SA : 1895 - 1954) Thursday 21 November 1935 p 50 Article Illustrated

PIONEER WORK OF DR. EVERARD: Gardening In The Past At Black Forest

By Redgum



Adelaide in 1836. From a sketch by Colonel Light.

The story of Dr. Charles George Everard, physician and farmer, is wrapped up with that of the general development of South Australia. For forty years he was one of our foremost colonists. Like many other pioneers, he suffered during the years of depression from about '41 to '43; and he shared in the general prosperity which followed upon the discovery of the Burra Copper Mine in 1845. On his estate at 'Ashford' he cultivated a variety of fruits and vegetables, which must have been the envy of many of his fellow-citizens. He was elected to the first Legislative Council under the new Constitution in 1857, and before he died in 1876 had seen the South Australian community grow from an infant settlement to a flourishing province.

One of Dr. Charles George Everard's biographers has said of him: — 'There is an aristocratic ring about his name, so that we are not surprised to find amongst Dr. Everard's ancestors both landed proprietors and military officers.' He was born in 1794 at Gloucester, in England, and was the son of Surgeon William Inns Everard, of His Majesty's 61st Regiment. The landed property of the Everard family was distributed at one time over several counties— Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Dorset.

Charles, as a young fellow, was a student at the Middlesex Hospital, and also attended courses of instruction at private medical schools such as were then recognised. By 1820 he was qualified to practice: already he had been married three years, and had one son.

It has been said that Dr. Charles Everard migrated from England to retrieve the family fortunes, which had fallen upon evil days. But when he left his homeland he was certainly not impecunious, for, although he had a free passage for himself as surgeon to the Africaine, and received from the Colonisation Commissioners a grant of ten shillings for each passenger delivered in South Australia alive, he paid £168 passage money for his wife and family. His medicine chest cost £20: and he found the wherewithal to buy in London five sections of South Australian land costing him over £400.

A certain Dr. Cotter had been appointed Colonial Surgeon, but, as he was detained in England a little later than he anticipated. Dr. Everard volunteered to act in his stead without remuneration. His offer was gratefully accepted by the Colonisation Commissioners, though no mention has been found of any services rendered, either in England or in South Australia, by him in that capacity.

He suffered one very mortifying incident during the voyage out. It was not without its humor, however. Although an experienced physician of some forty years of age at the time (1836). he did not shine in the matter of Mrs. Gouger's seasickness. After giving ineffective treatment for eighteen days, he yielded to the suggestion of his junior colleague that the lady should be placed in a swinging cot upon deck. which then immediately proved effective. Robert Gouger though declared that nothing could exceed the kindly attention of Dr. Everard, though personally he thought he had been rather sparing in the use of calomel at the beginning! On September 5. Dr. Everard's obstetric skill increased the number on board to exactly 100 souls; so that he received exactly £50 for their safe landing at Glenelg.

Building A Hut

NOMINATION FORM

A really interesting account of the landing of the family, and of the erection of their first dwelling— an account strongly reminiscent of 'The Swiss Family Robinson'— is contained in a letter written by William Everard, then aged seventeen to an aunt in England.

Here is a new glimpse of conditions as they were then:— 'Pitched our tent by the chain of freshwater lagoons, which were overgrown with flags and bulrushes about eight feet high.' The hut William described as 'built of straight saplings let into the ground, with small ones crossing them horizon tally.' The six inch thick walls were made of 'flags cut from the lagoons, and secured tightly to the saplings.' These 'flags' were reeds of a kind to be seen until quite recently at the Reedbeds, and still to be seen on the banks of the Murray. The roof was thatched with reeds similar to some occasionally seen in England, and the floor was merely clay rammed hard. When completed, the hut was wind-tight, and weather-tight, and had a door and three windows. Before long, the floor was covered, partly with Indian matting and partly with oilcloth. Having thus set up house on the bank of the Patawalonga Creek, the Everards decided that they would have a garden; and they accordingly sowed seeds of various kinds, which they had brought with them. These grew well, until the 'Africaine,' which had gone to Van Diemen's Land, returned from Launceston with cattle that destroyed the garden in a week, sparing only the watermelons.

Expensive Labor

The family remained at Glenelg until March, 1837. They had the assistance of a laborer, whom they had brought out with them, and who in England had existed on six shillings a week, and had not been accustomed to tasting meat from one week's end to another. Yet here he soon began to jib at twelve shillings a week and meat daily; and 'even a bottle of rum a day' was not sufficient bribe to induce him to stay in the doctor's employment, at least so the doctor himself said. The statement may have been allegorical; but certainly the man deserted before the time expired for which he had been bound to stay. Even after the Everard's town acres had been allotted, they decided that Glenelg had been a far better place for keeping their stock, which mustered three cows, one calf, three sows, three dogs, fourteen rabbits, one hundred fowls, and thirty ducks. At Adelaide they were surrounded by natives with potentialities for trouble, despite a general disposition to friendliness, they were, we are told, 'experts, especially at thieving with their toes!' One day they speared a sow worth £10 in retaliation for Dr. Everard's having fired at one of their dogs, which had been chasing his ducks. Sometimes the natives brought offerings of cooked snake to Mrs. Everard, and this tasted like garfish. Once Mrs. Everard effected a seemingly magic cure on a native with some rhubarb, and learnt afterwards that friends of the patient had previously decided that, in the event of her failure, they would spear the family and set fire to their hut! 'A looking-glass always attracted them, as also did a sugar bag in a tub. But guns leaning up against the door outside invariably scared them.' When the original 437 town acres acquired by virtue of land grant purchases were allotted, Dr. Everard. Who had second choice, as fortunate enough to obtain No. 17, where the Bank of New South Wales and the Adelaide Club now stand, and also No. 303, at the north-east corner of Morphett street and Light square, where the Government buildings are erected.

The value of these acres was estimated, in 1927, as being £100,000 each. Dr. Everard also purchased four other, acres in Sturt street, and one in Barton terrace, at an average cost of £6; and in 1837 he declared that he would not sell his five original town acres for £200. It is astounding to compare a £200 valuation for five acres with a £200,000 valuation now for two!

Cost Of Living

On settling in Adelaide, Dr. Everard fenced his property with split palings five feet high. This cost him £40. Building a house was also expensive work, as bricks were £4 a thousand and lime a shilling per bushel, while carpenters demanded twelve, bricklayers ten, and laborers five or six shillings a day.

The cost of living in those early days was considered high. Provisions in early Adelaide were dear, according to the Everards. Meat was a shilling per lb.; salt pork, 7d.; bread, 8d. for a 2 lb. loaf; tea, 2/6; sugar, 4d. to 7d.; milk, 10d. a quart; eggs, 3/8 a dozen. The surveys for the country sections of 184 acres each were slowly being made, and finally the family settled for good at the Black Forest, on the Bay road, at the end of July, 1838. Their estate, which they called 'Ashford,' was well watered, sometimes too much so, when the Brownhill Creek, which crossed it, overflowed. In the pioneering days, there were gumtrees on the estate measuring, in some instances, 45 feet in circumference. The site chosen for the house, which was built at Ashford was on the west side of the Bay road.

Of Dr. Everard's diaries from July,

1838, to January, 1839, and during the years 1845, seven have been preserved, and are now in the Adelaide Archives. They are full of interesting details. We learn from them that his farming was of the mixed type. On August 1, 1838, his stock was valued at £210, and on January 1 following the value had risen to £247 --, '

In keeping his diary, Everard did not forget that he was a medical man, for the dates are always given in dog Latin, just as in an old-time practitioner's prescription book. Thus, it is comical to read that on 'Die Lunae, 6to Augusti, a hen died a natural death, and two pigs were sold for £1 apiece.'

NOMINATION FORM

The doctor and his family worked hard on the estate, which proved to be a really splendid one. They seem to have planted everything imaginable: cabbages, cauliflowers, almonds, carrots, artichokes, pomegranates, mulberries, and melons. Alongside the town house in Morphett street, William grew some wheat, the first grown in this State. Five bags were reaped in 1838, and they hoped for a hundred the following year. The sons earned a little in addition, for James was paid 2/ a week for looking after Captain Walker's cattle. Occasionally this hard-working family relaxed. On August 15, 1838, and on the following New Year's Day, some of them attended the races. They took a keen interest in current events. Thus, the doctor made notes in his diary concerning Sturt, who arrived overland on Sunday, August 19, 1838, with 400 tail (not head) of cattle. On June 27, 1847, the then new City Bridge was carried away. 'A travelling thrashing machine arrived, and German reapers were employed. Mr. Mann, the Advocate-General, visited Ashford for tea;' and so on.

Other interesting entries, which reveal the everyday life and the misfortunes of those days, include -a reference to the fact that the doctor served on a Grand Jury, and another to the effect that William suffered a spill from his pony, and was sent to Dr. Woodforde to be bandaged. His surgery was at the corner of Gilbert place and Hindley street, opposite Miller Anderson's, where Paringa Building now stands. Dr. Everard does not seem to have practiced in South Australia. In later diaries, the writing seems changed, and the word 'father' occurs, so that it seems probable that they were kept by William. The arrival of Governor Robe, the cattle show, and the theatre are the topics of interest.

A Splendid Garden

James was the stock-keeper, and had to ride his beautiful Timor pony for miles round the Everard sections, for the cattle roamed for considerable distances after feed; William milked the cows; while Charles looked after the horse and cart. A hired laborer fenced and attended to the garden, which was two acres in extent; and, with apples, cherries, plums, peaches, medlar, vines, loquats, and watermelons ranging up to 17 pounds in weight. In addition to all sorts of vegetables, there was plenty for the laborers to do. When we think of such a garden, we can believe that Dr. Everard's delight in horticulture was no mere dabbling. His name appears on the list of donors and annual subscribers to the Botanic and Horticultural Gardens in 1839. He was continually considering ways and means of adding to and improving his garden. Thus we find him writing home- to England for 'ash keys, yew berries, and lilac to be packed and sent out.' Mrs. Everard's province was in the house. The feeding of the poultry and repairing of clothes, besides the making of butter and cheese, would naturally fill in her time. She could not afford servants on account of the high wages and the expense of keeping them. Probably it was in no small extent due to the frugality as well as to the industry of the family that Charles and William were able to set up a dairy farm in the Yankalilla district in 1843. To attend to this farm, while they still gave much of their attention to Ashford, they engaged a married couple at £30 a year and rations, with a boy at £8 a year. The place was christened 'Hillsley.' For some years, Dr. Everard continued to be worried by the high wages he had to pay, and by the low prices he received for his produce. 'To reap the wheat costs 22 shillings an acre. Nor were suitable wives for the young settlers available. Only the other day Miss W from Gloucester, came out to be married, but the intended husband could not afford to refund her passage money as agreed, and so she married the ship's captain instead!'

Still a year later (April, 1844), Dr. Everard could not afford to remit money home. The colony harvested fifty times more wheat than the inhabitants could consume. He had thrashed 1,300 bushels; the bags cost £45, and he had to pay duty repeatedly on them. Then the wheat had to be carted to the Port, which meant ten Journeys, or almost 200 miles; and the price which they obtained from the Cape of Good Hope, for which they had to wait six months, might not repay them.

In Adelaide there were very few buyers; at 2/6 per bushel. Everard declared that he might clear £17 with luck on the whole lot. to pay for rolling, ploughing, sowing and wear and tear of Implements. When the price of melons fell to two shillings a hundredweight, the family may be said. to have reached the nadir of its fortunes.

Better Days

When the Burra Copper Mines were discovered in 1845. however, affairs generally began to look up in the province. Before long people realised that they were in a boom period. The Everard's now began to flourish as they deserved. 'Their whole story,' declares the biographer whom I quoted at the beginning of this article, 'was one of pluck and perseverance. Truly, some of our pioneers were' wonderful men and women.'

In time Dr. Everard 'was made a justice of the peace. In the very early days Governor Hindmarsh had wished him to go over to Kangaroo Island as Resident Magistrate, with the very princely salary for those days of £100 a year, but, seeing that his main ambitions were wrapped up' in the land, he refused the offer made to him, From the first he was a member of the Central Road Boards. Under the new Constitution of 1857, in the time of Governor Sir Henry Fox Young, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council, and he was the only member who served for his full term of twelve years.

For thirty years he lived at Ashford, and very seldom spent any time out of the province. He died at the age of eighty-two In March, 1876, after a long illness.

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In 1883, a visitor to 'Ashford' was Introduced to Mr. William Everard and his wife. The old house was still standing, but two extra rooms, sumptuous in comparison with those built to the pioneering days, had been added, facing the Bay road. Mr. William Everard was then a man of sixty-four years, and had retired from politics after holding Cabinet office as Minister of Education and Crown Lands and Public Works.

The Everards were certainly some of South Australia's most valuable pioneers. As I turn the pages of the old Dr. Charles George Everard's diaries, I am carried in imagination to the first years of the State. I see him landing on the soft white beach at Holdfast Bay, and later, as the prosperous and respected legislator. And, in the interval between those two glimpses of the past. I have seen South Australia progress from a tiny settlement of a few score white inhabitants to a well-established community which is shortly to celebrate its centenary.

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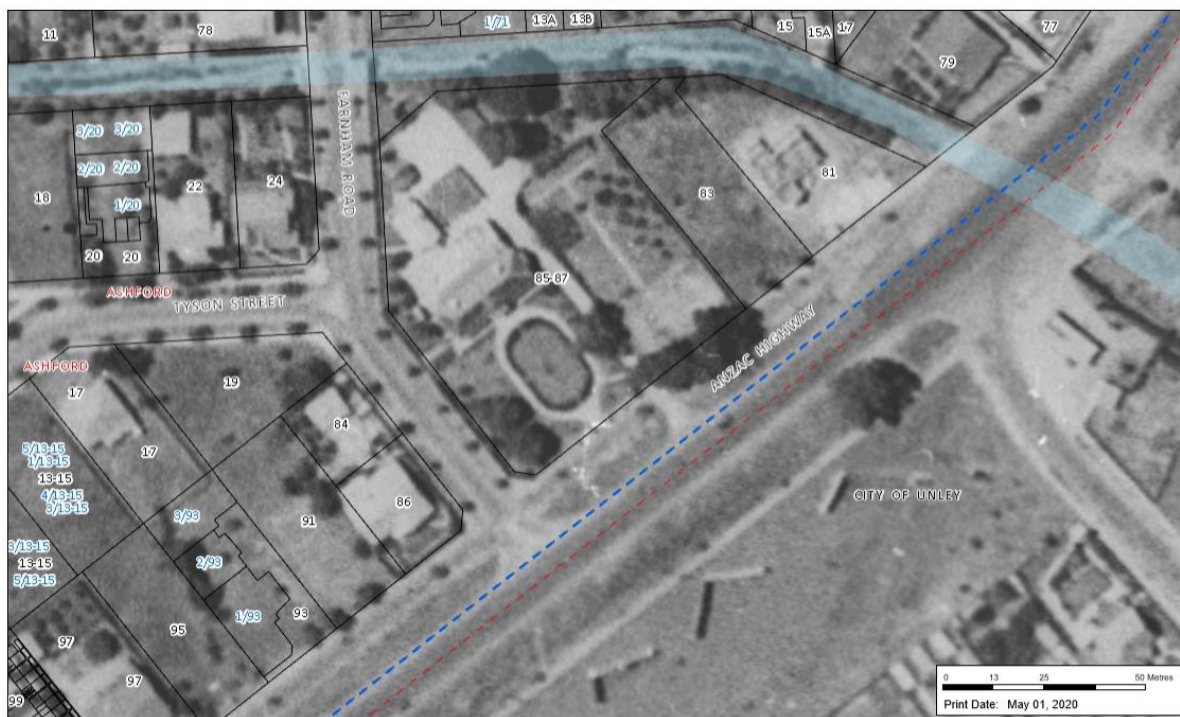
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1935



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1959



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1969



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2020



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