ANGASTON A Vision of an Old Society

Angaston is named after George Pike Angas, an English businessman who played an important role in the settlement of South Australia. Combining commercial skill with religious dedication and humanitarian spirit, he had a clear vision of a new society, when approached by Pastor Karel, representing a persecuted group of German Lutheran. Angaston as a town did not suffer to the new land and avoided them setting out around the area that became the Barossa

German Mutiny

The area now called Angaston was first known as German Potholes. It was surrounded by Angas for Antony Broughton and James Smith in 1841. It provided a good place for a small farming community on the main road to the Murray, and having a good water supply.

Arrive not on and South Australia

John Howard Angas bought after his Father South Australia interests until George Pike Angas arrived from England in 1857 and laid out and established the town for Angaston in 1857. The Angas were prominent among the many English and Scottish families settling in the Barossa Flats and southern parts of south Australia.

Farms and Orchards

Several pastoral holdings were mostly owned by British settlers. Some settled into viticulture, winemaking, grazing and fruit growing. Smaller to larger, they arrived at the end of 1840s to 1850s.

Bridging the Spring Break

When the stone bridge over the creek was built as the corner of the new villager in 1893 with a new bridge and two new bridges at the other end of the village, Angaston had grown into a large town.

1. OLD UNION CHAPEL

The start of the OLD UNION CHAPEL was filled in 1851. It was built with wood from George Pike Angas for use by all denominations. 18 years later, a larger Union Church was built in the main street, now the Zoion Lutheran Church. It was destroyed by fire from the Union Church, the Zoion Lutheran Church. It was burned by fire in 1899.

2. ROSE VILLA

Roseville was a large Union Church after the village opened the CBE Union Church. Zoion has local blacksmiths and are in local supplies and are in local religious and traditions are in local services and are in local integration and local community.

3. ZOION LUTHERAN CHAPEL

Zoion Lutheran Church, built in 1851. It was a large Union Church after the village opened the CBE Union Church. Zoion has local blacksmiths and are in local supplies and are in local religious and traditions are in local integration and local community.

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12. MARLBOROUGH

Vine MARLBOROUGH, built in 1913, from the park.

This style of Federation architecture is rare in South Australia. It was built for John Dunstan, the local land agent and District Clerk (1903-20). The house took about 3 years to construct. The facade has a central dormer window and a projecting porch with a hipped roof. Inside, the main living room is on the first floor. The house was eventually sold to the Hudson family in 1940.

13. ST HUGH S ANGICIAN CHURCH

Walk down the hill to ST HUGH S ANGICIAN CHURCH, built in 1931.

A 1930s Gothic Revival-style church. The architect was John McDonald, who also designed the Hahndorf Church and the Athenaeum. The church is a typical example of the style of the period in South Australia. It was built by Edwin Sayer on an oval-shaped site with a central tower and spire. The church was opened in 1931.

14. OLD ANGASTON COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

The OLD ANGASTON COUNCIL CHAMBERS, built in 1922, are the former council offices of Angaston. The building was constructed in timber by the council in 1922 to replace the previous building, which was of inadequate size.

15. THE OLD BANK OF ADELAIDE

It is believed that the building first housed a first floor, a bank, and a store. It was then used as a private residence and then as a hospital. The building was later used as a bank and as a private residence. It was converted to a bank in 1928.

16. FORSTER METHODIST CHURCH

Across the road is the FORSTER METHODIST CHURCH, built in 1847. The church was constructed using local materials and is a significant example of a late 19th-century church.

17. BURRAHILL HOTEL

Back in Marysville to the BURRAHILL HOTEL opened in 1849. When William Broun became the owner of the hotel he built a large blacksmith shop and set up a small smithy. The hotel remained in operation until 1950.

18. ANGASTON COTAGE INDUSTRIES

Angaston COTAGE INDUSTRIES, a successful enterprise. This old house mill, restored in 1848 and 1854, has been used by local families for many years. It is located on the corner of Sturt and Pelican Street. The mill was established in 1847.

19. ANGASTON BARossa Valley

Walk to the Roman Old Bar Restaurant and wine across Spring Brook to the Village Green.

The Old Bar Restaurant displays works by early settlers of the Barossa region. A walk, possibly sunk in the late 1890s, is a central feature of the Village Green. The present layout is a picturesque delight. The Mill, built to serve the Centenary of Federation, commemorates pioneer and farming families of the Barossa.

The original INSTITUTE, was built in 1867. In the late 1870s the Mechanics Institute was operated from the building. In 1902 the Institute was upgraded to a full-sized building. The new Institute was named the Angaston Institute. It is now a private residence.

20. POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE

This is part of a double shop. Originally a railway station in 1860 and turned into offices for the telegraph and post office.

21. MEMORIAL RESERVE

Cross Penfold Road past the new garden to the MEMORIAL RESERVE. One of the best views in the Barossa Valley is from the memorial garden. The garden is a memorial to soldiers who fell on foreign shores in World War II. The land on which the garden was built was initially used for other purposes.

22. OLD POST OFFICE

Cross the road to the OLD POST OFFICE, built in 1881. The post office was operated from the building up to 1990.

23. SCHULZ BUTCHERS SHOP

SCHULZ BUTCHERS SHOP, a traditional store.

The building retains its original 1940s balcony, original timber fascia and original A C Schulz Butcher sign above the entrance. It is one of the few remaining curvilinear glass windows in excellent condition. The shop exists only to provide a traditional perch for the town and the Tattersall Hotel.

24. 48 MURRAY STREET

48 MURRAY STREET, built in 1870. This charming 2 storey cottage was built in 1870 for Mr W. Swain. Then passed on to its second Mrs A. Swain by 1880. Mr W. Swain occupied the property at this time.

25. 47 MURRAY STREET

47 MURRAY STREET is a fine 1890s house. It was built for Mr T. Swain. It is a fine example of a late 19th century cottage. It was a fine example of a fine 1890s house.

26. CROSSOVER TO TEYER STREET FOR THE OLD FLOUR MILL, built in 1887.

The Old Flour Mill is a fine example of a fine 1890s house. It was built for Edwin Swain on the flour mill site with the money he made in Victoria. It is a fine example of a fine 1890s house. It was a fine example of a fine 1890s house.

27. 44 MURRAY STREET

44 MURRAY STREET, built in 1887. The flour mill site with the money made in Victoria. It was built for Edwin Swain on the flour mill site.

28. 43 MURRAY STREET

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