TOUR NOTES

The old Tea Tree Gully Township, formerly called Steventon, is the earliest group of coherent buildings in the City of Tea Tree Gully. While they are not necessarily the oldest buildings, nor even the oldest village in the area, they are the oldest ‘village core’ and date back to Steventon’s settlement.

The gully springs provided an important source of water for travellers making their way up the North East Road. The area was first settled in 1837 by settlers who found the land rich and fertile and covered in numerous springs of flowing water.

Settlement was not formerly acknowledged until two years later when the land was surveyed and sold as farms for cereals, orchards and pasture.

Tea Tree Gully was originally called Steventon, after prominent landholder John Stevens. The name later changed to Tea Tree Gully, for the abundance of native tea trees located on a steep gully entering the north-east face of the Adelaide Hills.
Stop 1: The Highercombe Hotel 1854, now Tea Tree Gully Heritage Museum

The Hotel was built for publican Thoman Pearce and was also used as a local polling booth. Positioned across the road from the Tea Tree Gully Hotel, the Highercombe fared well until the North East Road was rerouted and patronage fell, resulting in its closure as a hotel in the 1870s. The building continued to be used and was ‘cut in half’, with one half being used as a Post Office/telegraph station and the other as a residence for the local school master. In the 1960s the building was briefly used as council offices before falling into some disrepair. The building has been restored by the National Trust and converted into a museum.

Stop 2: Dunn’s Cash Store, 1854 now Ruby Rajar

The store was constructed for the area’s first shopkeeper, J.E. Cooke. William Dunn took over the store in 1881 and it operated as Dunn’s Cash Store for the next 80 years. After that the building operated as the North East Highway Restaurant and is currently an Indian Restaurant.

Stop 3: Rumps’ Bakery. c1854

This building was built using stone quarried locally. Charles Rumps reportedly came from Kapunda in 1867, leased the building from a Mr. Daw and converted it into a bakery. He employed Ernst Friedrich Heitmann initially as his assistant and later his manager from 1884-1889. Then in 1893 Heitmann purchased the business from Charles Rumps.

SPACE FOR NOTES:
Stop 4: Ellis Cottage

Using stone quarried locally, the building was originally built by Mr John Stevens (the founder and owner of Steventon Estate, which later became known as Tea Tree Gully) in 1854. John Stevens acquired Steventon Estate in 1850 but did not reside in the area. He was a pioneer colonist, a miller by trade and used the building as a residence and office mainly at weekends. The building was later purchased by Richard Ellis and used at various times by members of his family. It was occupied by Claude Ellis and his wife when they were married in 1913. A wood and iron extension complete with stone fireplace of the same size as the stone building helped to accommodate a growing family.

The cottage was used intermittently through until the Second World War after which it became a storage area. The Ellis Cottage is a landmark which reminds us of the days when Tea Tree Gully was a small country town with only hundreds of residents rather than the suburban landscape we know today.

Stop 5: The Old Flour Mill. 1853 (now The Fox and Firkin British Pub)
1370 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully

The former flour mill, now the Fox and Firkin Pub was erected by S. Camper and Co of Adelaide in 1853. The steam flour mill was built on the site to draw water from the springs in Tea Tree Gully. By the 1860s the water supply was inadequate and the building was used to store chaff and grain. In 1881, Richard Ellis converted the building to a butchering premises. Richard Ellis’ son removed the third storey and used the stone to build a house and butcher’s shop on the western side of the mill. Dick Ellis transferred the butchers shop back to the mill in 1946 when he took over the family business. A room on the ground floor served as a barber’s shop and has been an art gallery in the past.

SPACE FOR NOTES:
**Stop 6: First Council Chambers 1855 now Gallery 1855**

*2 Haines Road, Tea Tree Gully*

This was the first local Council Chambers to be built in South Australia. It has significant connections with the establishment and development of local government in the wider area. The early Victorian stone building was originally painted white and was designed by notable architect William Weir. It is a building of novel design, and an excellent example of a local government building from the colonial period.

---

**Stop 7: Pine Park**

*Haines Road, Tea Tree Gully*

This pine plantation was planted in 1937 to commemorate the Centenary of Settlement of the Tea Tree Gully District. It came soon after the two local areas, the District of Tea Tree Gully and the District of Highercombe were reunited in March of 1935 under the name District Council of Tea Tree Gully.

---

**SPACE FOR NOTES:**
Stop 8: Tea Tree Gully Hotel
1349 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully

The Tea Tree Gully Hotel was constructed at the same time as the old Highercombe Hotel. The two hotels in such close proximity did not prosper in their early years and suffered frequent changes of licensee.

The Tea Tree Gully hotel has continued to operate as a hotel and has significantly been added to in the last few years. At this place mail coaches stopped here until 1921. The Gumeracha to Mount Pleasant coach was a grand affair, each coach until the 1900s had their own red coated mail guard on his special seat at the rear of the couch, who would sort mail and sound his bugle as he approached each town. The journey to the Tea Tree Gully Hotel took 1.5 hours.

Stop 9: Haines Memorial Park
Perseverance Road, Tea Tree Gully

In the centre of the old township is Haines Memorial Park, once owned by William Haines who upon his death in 1902 left two pieces of land to the people of Tea Tree Gully. Haines spent nearly all of his life in the district and took a keen interest in the welfare of its people, especially children. He believed that Tea Tree Gully would become more densely populated and so suitable playgrounds should be available as recreation grounds at all time. The Original inhabitants, the Kaurna tribe is said to have held corroborees in this area.

SPACE FOR NOTES: