

# Nappers Ruins

Napper's Ruins is located on the north side of Lake Bonney. Napper's Ruins once stood strong as a hotel built for former workers of Cobdogla Station. It was originally called Lake Bonney Hotel and consisted of 11 rooms that included a well stocked bar and an eating room that could cater for 12 people. This room was occasionally used as a dance room. The hotel is now nothing more than ruins and includes interpretive Information around the site.

The ruins are the remains of the accommodation house which was built by William Parnell in 1859 and later sold to William Napper in 1863. Napper's first wife is buried in Cobdogla and was the first white woman buried in the Riverland. The graves of William Napper and his second wife are also in this vicinity. The cottage behind the ruins is locally known as the Fisherman's cottage. During the 1956 flood, this building was inundated with water.

These properties belong to the local branch of the national trust but unfortunately have fallen pray to vandals.



Nappers Ruins Location



## Barmera Visitor Information Centre

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Open Mon - Fri 9am to 5.00pm

Sat 10.00am - 4.00pm

Sun & Public Holidays 10.00am-4.00pm

Closed Christmas Day & Good Friday



Disclaimer: Information in this brochure is given by way of a guide only, and is believed to correct at the time of printing (January 2010). However, you should verify details with relevant organizations.

# Historical Icons



## Barmera Region

Discover the Secrets of the **Riverland**  
South Australia

## War Memorial

Such was the use of horses on the Western Front, that over 8 million died on all sides fighting in the war. Two and a half million horses were treated in veterinary hospitals with about two million being sufficiently cured that they would return to duty. Horses were heavily used in World War One and were involved in the war's first military conflict involving Great Britain - a cavalry attack in August 1914 Horses were primarily to be used as a form of transport during the war.

### The Horse Of The Great War By J.T Enright (2000)

The children gather here each year  
For a service that's quite rare  
It is not for men and women  
But the horses that were there



They carried out their many tasks  
Around the battle field  
And rarely lacked endurance  
Or vitality or zeal

So here each year they lay a  
wreath

For the one who feared no chore  
A very gallant animal  
The horse of The Great War.



This memorial was rededicated by the children of the area with Rev T. Rogers on the 11th of November 2000.

*'To commemorate the splendid work of the Australian Horse in The Great War 1914 - 1918'*

## Town Clock

### Captain Charles Sturt

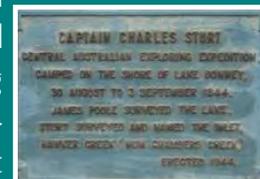
Charles was involved with a central Australian exploring expedition. He camped on the shore of Lake Bonney on the 30th of August until the 3rd of September 1844.



James Poole surveyed the lake, while Sturt surveyed and named the inlet - Hawker Creek (now Chambers Creek. Erected 1944.)

The Clock Tower is a memorial to Captain Sturt who camped near the lake in 1844, during his overland search for the inland sea. The tower was built on the centenary of his visit.

The Berri Barmera Council had chimes similar to Big Ben placed in it, and they chime on the hour and half hour.



## 1971 Monument

The town of Barmera was proclaimed on the 1st of September, 1921. This historic monument honours the pioneers to whom the first 50 years' progress is due.



### Barmera

No one knows exactly where the word 'Barmera' comes from. Some sources claim it is an Aboriginal word for 'water place' or 'land dwellers' while other sources insist it comes from Barmeedjie, the name of a tribal group of Aborigines who lived on the northern banks of the Murray River before European settlement.

### Vineyards

In the late 19th century, with the success of fruit growing at Renmark and Mildura, people began to float the idea that the area around Barmera could be turned into a rich orchard and vineyard. By 1911 surveys had been carried out to see if the area between Cobdogla and Berri could be irrigated.

### Irrigation

It was on the basis of this survey that an irrigation system was established in 1921 leading to the town being gazetted and an influx of soldier settlers who had been promised properly irrigated land. The railway was opened in 1928 and the following year Barmera was declared a town.