GLENELG
HERITAGE SURVEY

STAGE 1  FEBRUARY  1983

STATE HERITAGE BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING
GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY

STAGE 1  FEBRUARY 1983

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1. INTRODUCTION

Glenelg was the location of the first mainland white settlement in South Australia. The site was chosen by Colonel William Light who was also responsible for site selection and planning for what is now the City of Adelaide. Light, responsible also for the survey of country sections, reserved a site for a township and secondary harbour at Glenelg.

Glenelg is now a city rich in history but subject to development pressures largely because of its location on the coast of the metropolitan area of Adelaide.

There has been an increased community awareness of the need to protect the buildings and areas which reflect our cultural heritage. This survey as an historical assessment and identification of items and areas is Stage I of a three stage programme for heritage surveys proposed by the Department of Environment and Planning, Heritage Conservation Branch. Stage II is seen as a detailed assessment of items and Stage III implementation of proposals including restoration, planning controls and nomination.

The study covers the area administered by the Corporation of the City of Glenelg which includes the original township of Glenelg extending from the Patawalonga south to Jetty Road and those areas subsequently annexed to the municipality.

Based on a detailed historical summary of the social, economic, cultural and physical development of the town, this study has identified over 150 sites worthy of further study with a view to listing, together with the definition of housing types, many of which still exist. In addition Heritage Areas which exhibit historic significance have been suggested.
2. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This history summarises chronologically the development of Glenelg from the arrival of the first white settlers in South Australia in 1836 to the present day. For the purpose of the heritage study the history has been divided into convenient periods, each period reflecting some major change in the development of the area. However it should be noted that changes do not suddenly occur but are part of an ongoing process and are affected by any number of factors, social, political, economical or physical.

Glenelg was the site of the first white settlement in mainland South Australia. Here the first emigrants began arriving late in 1836 when Colonel William Light had chosen the site of Adelaide as the location of the colony's main city. Light chose Holdfast Bay, with reasonably safe anchorage for larger vessels and fresh water, as being a convenient place for the emigrants to disembark. On Light's earliest maps of South Australia, the building of a township and development of a secondary harbour at Glenelg was recommended.

A township was subsequently laid out but its development as a seaport was not to be. Instead it developed as a summer seaside resort with little local industry though it was sometimes described as a fishing village. Continued reminders to the Government of Light's intentions went unheeded.

As the years passed, Adelaide's population grew. Better modes of transport brought Glenelg closer to the city and eventually it was to become a seaside suburb and a focus of commercial activity in the western suburbs.

Glenelg is today an attractive residential city and tourist resort. Being a compact municipality its visible character has changed somewhat to meet the demand for permanent residential accommodation as well as to accommodate the regular influx of visitors. It is a suburban city unique in many ways, not the least of these being its association with the early history of South Australia.

The history of Glenelg, outlined in the following narrative, has been divided into the following phases:-

1939 Birthplace of South Australia The first temporary settlement of mainland South Australia. Proclamation of His Majesty's Province of South Australia near the Old Gum Tree. Tent and brush hut capital of South Australia. Landing place for early pioneers.

1839-1855 The Original Township of Glenelg The sixty five acres reserved for a township of Glenelg is sold. The town laid out by Light, Finniss and Ormsby. Develops as a place of summer resort with little other local employment. The three villages Glenelg, St. Leonards and New Glenelg established. A passenger service established between Adelaide and the bay. Several shops, 2 churches, 3 hotels.

1855-1873 The Municipality of Glenelg The town becomes a municipal corporation. Renewed efforts to obtain harbour facilities result in the construction of the jetty only. Continues to develop as a fashionable seaside resort with the highest percentage of houses of 6 rooms or more and of solid materials in the Adelaide area. Slow but steady population growth boosted with the influx of visitors in the summer months.

1873-1900 Arrival of the Railway A railway link with Adelaide established with consequent growth in both the number of permanent residents and visitors and also services to supply their needs. Development of recreation facilities
Many of the large mansions on South Esplanade and Colley Terrace constructed during this period. Insular but no longer isolated.

1900-1932 Expansion of the popular Seaside Resort Glenelg's boundaries extended. Development of transport, particularly tramway service and other facilities and provision of tourist attractions. Advent of the motor car as a means of commuting increases Glenelg's popularity as a residential area. The early 20's boom years at the Bay.


The following item number system has been adopted for item identification:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
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<tr>
<td>1836-1839</td>
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<td>1932-</td>
<td>401 onwards</td>
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1. 1839 BIRTHPLACE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

"The lodestar of many an early emigrant seeking an El Dorado in unknown southern seas" (1)

Named by Governor Hindmarsh in honour of Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Glenelg can rightly claim to be the birthplace of South Australia, the front door of the colony. Plans to establish a colony originated with Edward Gibbon Wakefield; consequently the South Australia Company was formed, a governor, Captain John Hindmarsh, and other officials chosen, and a survey team headed by Colonel William Light was sent to South Australia.(2) Early in 1836 the first colonists began leaving England, bound for South Australia. The first of the colonising ships, a vessel of the South Australia Company, the "Duke of York", arrived at Nepean Bay, Kangaroo Island, in July, 1836, and here a depot for the company was established. However, after Light's arrival in the "Rapid" and after a thorough, though necessarily hasty, survey of the South Australian coast, it was decided that the plains near Holdfast Bay and extending to the hills offered the most favourable site for settlement and establishment of a city. Many of the settlers then camped at Nepean Bay transferred to Holdfast Bay, and here the ships arriving subsequently set down their passengers and immigrants. Here by the sandhills and inland half a mile or so under the shady gum trees of the Glenelg Plains the first temporary settlement of the mainland was located.

After the long voyage from England, "crib' d, cabin' d and confin' d;" the colonists were, in the main, delighted with the prospects offered by the Glenelg Plain: In November, 1936 Mary Thomas, a passenger from the "Africaine" described the scene:

"The country as far as we could see was certainly beautiful and resembled an English park, with long grass in abundance and fine trees scattered about. . . . we were about a hundred yards from the nearest lagoon where at that time there was plenty of water, very clear, nor was it bad tasted."(3)

Notwithstanding the continued annoyance caused by the insect population of flies, mosquitoes, enormous ants, centipedes and scorpions and the outbreak of many threatening fires, the settlers with no friends to greet them, no home to go to, remained cheerful and optimistic.

It was with some relief that the natives were found to be curious rather than hostile, their state of undress being the only cause for concern. Indeed John B. Hack noted that there were "fewer instances of the blacks misbehaving than the whites". (4) Nevertheless, there was evidence that the site of Glenelg was the battle ground of native tribes from the Adelaide, Encounter Bay, and Murray River districts; the early settlers witnessed some of these battles.

The Glenelg plains were, as Margaret and George Stevenson enthused, one of Nature's "most favoured spots". Early descriptions noted the presence of many large gum trees, sheaoak, teatree and banksia; lupin and buttercups and fragrant yellow everlasting grew on the sandy hills; and a ground fig (Mesembryanthemum) and little cranberries, wild strawberries and raspberries were gathered and eaten. Wildlife was similarly abundant. There were birds of many varieties, cockatoos, parrots, wild ducks and geese, black swans, robins, the black macaw, quail and waterfowl. These were often caught and baked, a welcome supplement to the settlers' diet. Kangaroos, possums and small kangaroo rats were often seen; kangaroo meat was sold for one shilling a pound. There were also many sleepy lizards and goannas and though few snakes were sighted one large black one was unlucky enough to be caught, cooked and eaten. (5)
Though it was only to be a temporary encampment, the more industrious built homes of wood and reeds. Robert Gouger, first Colonial Secretary, built a hut some twelve feet wide by twenty one feet long.

Only six nails were used in its construction; the uprights, cross pieces, beams and joists being all tied together with cordage. The wood was cut in a copse about a mile distant and the thatch, which consists of a kind of reed, 10 feet long with long wide leaves, was drawn by the portable truck. . . I have also built a shed for my goats to sleep in, in the upper part of which the fowls have taken up their abode. The latter reward my care by laying eggs plentifully.

Dr. Charles Everard, who arrived on the "Africaine" with Robert Gouger, built a similar cottage, and wrote proudly to his sister:

We then dug up a bit of ground for a garden, in which vegetables grow well. I had some delicious watermelons, some of 10 lb. weight, the seed of which I procured at the Cape.

Thus when John Hindmarsh, the colony's first governor, arrived aboard H.M.S. "Buffalo" on 28th December, 1836, there was already a small settlement and survey camp at Holdfast Bay. Hindmarsh's first duty was to officially proclaim His Majesty's Province of South Australia. The site where the proclamation was read is much disputed but there can be no doubt that, if not actually under the renowned Old Gum Tree, it was nearby. Accordingly the birthday of South Australia has since 1857 (when the colony attained its majority) been commemorated on the plot of land on which the Old Gum Tree stands which was given to the Corporation of Glenelg by John Hector for this purpose. The children of the early colonists recalled playing under the tree which they affectionately dubbed "Temple Bar". The tents and huts of many of the first arrivals, including Robert Gouger and Robert Thomas and their families would also have been in this vicinity. In 1935 a sub-committee of The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch) recommended that a new plaque be erected for the State's centenary celebrations that would read

Around this old gum tree the children of the pioneer settlers of South Australia played in the earliest days of the settlement of the Province. Their wistful parents called it "Temple Bar". Nearby the Proclamation of the Province was read on the 28th of December, 1836. This tablet was erected on the 28th of December, 1936.

The plaque or tablet was not, however, erected. In 1949 J. S. Rees collated the evidence for and against and concluded

It is beyond dispute the sole relic of the pioneer encampment, and was so close to the actual site as to warrant its preservation for so long as that is actually possible and ultimate replacement by a permanent sculptured replica.

While the site for the future city was chosen John Hindmarsh kept his quarters on board H.M.S. "Buffalo" anchored in Holdfast Bay. A flagstaff at the mouth of the Patawalonga River (sometimes referred to as the Pattawellya) indicated the position of the settlement to ships coming up St. Vincent's Gulf, and from two tents erected nearby the colony was governed in January and February of 1837. For a short time then Glenelg was the capital of South Australia. Hindmarsh moved up to Adelaide a few months later taking over the Government Hut erected above the Torrens by marines from the "Buffalo". The town acres were surveyed and disposed of in March, 1837 and many of the settlers who had temporarily built homes at Holdfast Bay, similarly moved up to Adelaide.
Meanwhile the constant arrival of immigrant ships maintained the small settlement at Glenelg, the immigrants taking shelter where they could, pitching tents and erecting huts. For the family of William Fedler, accommodation was indeed makeshift,

nothing could be done but to make the best of it under the circumstances, and as there was a large cask lying on its side, my Mother got into this cask, and took the three younger children with her. (11)

Others were better prepared. John Barton Hack, who arrived on the "Isabella" in February, 1837, brought two portable (Manning) cottages with him, one of which he had hauled ashore and erected so that by the same evening his family was comfortably housed. (12) But until the area was properly surveyed and the land sold these temporary abodes were erected wherever convenient, usually around the fresh water lagoons a little way inland from the mouth of the Patawalonga towards the Sturt River. (Diagram 4)

During the early years the settlers were left to fend for themselves. Fresh water could be had from the lagoons but many settlers preferred to dig wells near their tents, water being usually found at a depth of six feet. The natives proved to be an ideal source of labour, fetching wood and water and were paid with biscuits. While at the Bay the Thomases opened the first store in the colony supplying goods including "a considerable quantity of porter" left by the "Tam-o-Shanter". (14) Mrs. Thomas became the colony's first unofficial post mistress, making up a post bag for her own letters and those of her friends which subsequently arrived safely in London. (15) Meantime their son William built an oven which he made by means of iron hoops fixed in the ground in a half circle and covered over with a thick coating of clay and afterwards burned. .... We not only baked bread in it but pies and puddings and occasionally fresh meat when we could get it .... This oven was the first constructed in the colony. (15)

Robert Thomas, a printer, brought his tools of trade with him and with his partner, George Stevenson, secretary to Governor Hindmarsh, was appointed on 4th January, 1837, South Australia's government printer. The hut, some twelve feet square, which he erected at the Bay as a bedroom for his daughters, was then used as a printing office where copies of the Proclamation and other official documents were made. In June of 1837 Thomas transferred his printery up to Adelaide. (17)

The settlers camped at Glenelg were anxious to move up to Adelaide before winter set in and the Glenelg Plains would become swampy. Until J. B. Hack arrived there were only two bullocks in the colony so that the journey to and from Adelaide had to be made on foot. Hack brought with him a team of bullocks and earnt £15 a week carrying people and goods from Glenelg and the Port to Adelaide.

Another enterprising gentleman, Francis Fenden, built a grog shanty, a welcome sight for new arrivals and for those traversing the six miles from Adelaide to the temporary shipping depot at Holdfast Bay. The "Reed Hut", as Fenden's grog shanty was known, was located on what was to become the corner of the Adelaide Road (Anzac Highway) and Althorp Place (Colley Terrace). The hut, as James Hawker recalled, was usually crammed with people and for ten shillings one could buy "two thick slice of damper with a very thin slice of ham between, and a tumbler of bottled ale". (18) Mr. Fenden's business was both brisk and profitable.

Though the settlement at Glenelg during those early years was for the most part temporary there was no doubt that there would one day be at this, "the front door of the colony", a permanent secondary township. A map drawn by Light in February, 1837 of the site of Adelaide includes a jetty and township at Holdfast Bay. His notes state:
By making a jetty at H (the mouth of the Patawalonga) in the direction and form laid down is three fathoms of water which can be easily done compared with other works of the kind in England, ships might unload under its shelter in westerly winds, and another considerable town might be formed at G (about two miles south) in a fine dry situation and fresh water to be had by wells.... The river might be made very useful.... kept always clean from the seaweed now drifted up by the westerly gales often choke it. (19)

Light placed the township further south where the land seemed most suitable, the land near the Patawalonga being low lying and swampy. However, when the country sections were surveyed, some sixty five acres of land was reserved for the township of Glenelg in the immediate vicinity of the Patawalonga. It seemed feasible to establish a place of landing here thus saving the circuitous voyage to Port Adelaide. (20)

It seemed certain then that there would one day be a secondary harbour here for smaller vessels. In the meantime the settlers struggled ashore as best they could; loading their goods into the long boats, they were shouldered to dry land by the sailors. They disembarked either at Port Adelaide (which until proper harbour facilities were completed was known as Port Misery) or at Glenelg, and often clambered onto the beach drenched and shaken, as this immigrant must have been:

I was standing up in the stern of the boat, when I noticed a ground shark rushing through the water towards us. Having seen several on previous occasions, we always carried a harpoon in the boat, I shouted, "Look out! here's a shark," caught up the harpoon and drove the weapon into him. The cry of "shark" acted like magic. Down went the chest and a scramble was made over the gunwale of the boat, the last man's heels being just clear of the shark's head. The fish was determined to pay us off. He slewed around, and got us broadside to the sea nearly capsizing us; so we had to cut the harpoon line, and let him go. The state of my kit when opened after landing may be easily imagined. (21)

In 1839 the land reserved for a township at Glenelg was offered for sale. The area must have been familiar to almost every colonist, its future prospects well known. The sale of the "front door of the colony" kindled much interest and the township of Glenelg was born.
2. 1839-1855 THE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG

"this pleasant marine township is now becoming the favourite resort". (22)

On the 23rd of March, 1839 William Finke secured the grant of sixty five acres of land set aside for the township of Glenelg, paying £1 per acre. Interest in the sale was high and more than one thousand tenders were received. Finke, acting for himself and on behalf of Osmond Gilles, Miss E. Blunden (Gilles's ward J. Oakden (Gilles's nephew), Matthew Smith and H. R. Wigley, was the fortunate winner of the ballot held to decide the purchaser. To celebrate their good luck the four gave a grand banquet which was spoilt by rain. Such a method of sale was common in the colony, thus ensuring that the best sections of land could not be purchased by privilege or favour. (23) A letter from the Colonial Secretary assures us that the manner of sale of the township of Glenelg was recognized. (24)

A plan of the township was then drawn up by the firm Light, Finniss and Ormsby and ownership of the 101 half acre allotments transferred to Gilles, Wigley and Smith on the 6th of May, 1839. Gilles received one half of the allotments and Wigley and Smith one quarter each. Subsequently one half of Gilles' share was reconveyed to Finke on the 6th of December, 1841. (25)

Among the allotments acquired by Gilles was lot 6 (bounded by Althorpe Place, Liverpool Terrace, Thames Street and lot 5) on which the "Reed Hut" hotel had been erected. Some six weeks after securing his grant Gilles sold part of lot 6 to Francis Henning, some time partner of Francis Fenden, publican of the "Reed Hut" for £200 - a handsome profit for Gilles who had paid less than 10/- for the whole of the allotment. Another part of the same allotment which became part of Finke's share of the township was sold by Finke to Francis Fenden in August, 1842 for £50. (26) No doubt Henning and Fenden could afford these highly inflated sums taking into account the prices they charged for food and drink in their hotel.

Around 1842 the Glenelg Hotel replaced the "Reed Hut". It was a large and handsome building, well situated, with a fine balcony providing beautiful views of Holdfast Bay and St. Vincent's Gulf. (27)

It is difficult to ascertain just how the original proprietors of the township of Glenelg planned to develop the land they had acquired, if indeed they planned to develop it at all. By 1839 an immense area of land had been sold in the colony with comparatively few people to cultivate it. (28) During the 1840's Finke gradually sold much of his share. Wigley, Gilles and Smith appear to have used their shares largely as a means of raising finance for other projects. Late in 1839 the four had formed the Glenelg Pier and Warehouse Company and work on the erection of a pier commenced with the Governor driving in the first pile. Nine months later, when no more work had been done, the Governor threatened to withdraw his assurances that Glenelg would be an authorised landing place and the project was apparently abandoned. (29)

The country sections which subsequently became part of the municipality of Glenelg were in 1839 owned by C. McHenry (Section 182, 183), R. Blundell (Section T. Townsend (Section 185), South Australia Company (Section 204), C. Rawson (Section 205) and W. Gray (Section 203 between the Patawalonga and the sea). On much of this land wheat and barley were grown, the harvest in the Glenelg district usually being amongst the earliest in the colony. (30) To celebrate the in-gathering of the harvest the early colonists sometimes entertained their friends on the beach at the Bay (as Glenelg beach was by then known). (31)

The township itself soon became a favourite summer retreat for the "wealthy citizens" of Adelaide "where the dust and fatigue of town are blown off". (32) William Giles had a house at Glenelg where his family often holidayed. Visiting Mr. Giles in 1842 Jane Isabella Watts recalled -
the beach was smooth and delightful, strewed with pretty shells and seaweed, and the A.S.(Gileses) found the bathing most enjoyable, when as was most invariably the case they had it all to themselves.(33)

In 1843 every tenantable house at Glenelg was rented for the summer season and the building of cottages for this purpose was seen as a profitable investment.(34) In the summer of 1844 it was noted that there were upwards of twenty houses in the township all occupied by "respectable families" with further accommodation available at Mr. Green's "large and handsome inn and boarding house", the Glenelg Hotel. In 1845 however housing was still scarce and rents high.(35) In the 1840's then, the township of Glenelg developed as a marine retreat for the wealthy upper classes of South Australia.

At the same time vessels arriving in the colony continued to discharge passengers and cargo at the Bay. A Customs House was erected in 1839 on the land reserved for the South Australia Company on the corner of Gawler and Adelphi Terraces. Here also was erected a flagstaff from which John Anthony, the Customs Officer, and later Pilot and Boarding Officer, would signal the presence of ships in the Gulf. Anthony remained in residence here until 1845 (when he was transferred to Port Adelaide) and carried out his duties with the assistance of two boatmen. The government however preferred to discourage ships from landing their cargoes at Glenelg, especially once adequate facilities were completed at Port Adelaide.(36) This caused much annoyance and delay and local newspapers accused the government of sacrificing private and public interests and of causing serious injury to the colony's commercial interests. The water at Port Adelaide was too shallow for large vessels.(37) The government persisted in its attitude however and in 1853 acknowledged that, whilst a jetty would be "convenient and attractive to Glenelg, as a place of resort in summer, for sea air and bathing," still the anchorage was "unsafe and ill adapted as a port".(38) Plans to build a jetty were not completely abandoned and in 1850 R. B. Colley was secretary of the Glenelg Jetty Company - it was nevertheless some years before a jetty was actually built.

In 1846 the flagstaff was shifted to West Terrace and the Customs House leased to John Hance. Repairs were made to the cottage in 1848 and in March 1849 the Lieutenant Governor Sir Henry Young used the cottage as a summer residence. Additions were completed in 1851 and 1853 and until 1869 it was used by successive governors as a summer retreat.(39) No doubt such vice regal occupancy greatly enhanced Glenelg's reputation as a seaside resort for the wealthy.

In this period 1839-1855 there was little economic activity at the Bay. In 1839 Francis Henning in partnership with Francis Fenden conducted a fishing industry and in 1842 Isabella Watts noted that there were a few fishermen's huts at Glenelg. The first boat built in South Australia was constructed by Henning and Fenden on the banks of the Patawalonga in 1839. A cutter of some twenty tons, it was named the "O.G" after Osmond Gilles. Master of the "O.G." was one F. Finney who engaged in the local fish and oyster trade. Finney was well known at Glenelg and in Adelaide where he often called with his fish. Visitors at the Bay hailed him to open fresh oysters, "the delicious bivalves, fresh from the sea, were enjoyed extremely, though eaten without the customary condiments or even bread and butter."(40) By 1845 it was feared that the oyster beds at Holdfast Bay had been exhausted, perhaps destroyed forever but in 1854 Moseley applied for a licence to fish the oyster bank which extended four hundred yards along the beach off the Broadway at New Glenelg.(41) The "O.G." was wrecked near Second Valley in 1854 after being sold to Captain Reid in 1853. Another larger vessel, a forty five ton schooner, the "Recovery" was built at Glenelg in 1841 by Lt. John Lloyd but was wrecked on a reef near Newcastle on her maiden voyage.(42)
The building of houses at the Bay must also have provided some local employment. The principal builder was H. J. Moseley who during the early years of the township built two cottages for Mr. H. Muirhead on the Adelaide Road (lot 49) and three cottages for J. B. Phipson on St. Ann's Terrace. They were built of stone taken from the bed of the Patawalonga. However, until there existed an adequate link between Adelaide and the Bay, residential development was slow.

In these early years the track between Adelaide and the Bay was often impassable, especially after rain and when the Sturt River flooded. In 1845 a passenger service via spring-cart began operating - a similar service advertised in 1846 was run by J. Wiseman, the cart departing daily at 10.30am from Adelaide and returning by 4.30pm. The spring-cart was a two wheeled sprung dray with no protection from the weather and though it sometimes took twelve passengers it was by law only allowed to carry six. John MacDonald, proprietor of the St. Leonards Inn built in 1848, introduced a spring-cart service in 1849, and for 1/6 holidaymakers were carted to the Bay where "good and cheap" accommodation could be had at the St. Leonards Inn. Five years later MacDonald had Charles Mathews of Franklin Street build the Bay's first omnibus which he named the "O.G."; the fares were then 2/- each way. Within a year he imported three more omnibuses from the Scottish coach builder McKenzie. These buses, painted in different Scottish tartans, must have been a colourful sight. MacDonald made his own improvements to the road, adding drainage and covering it with seaweed. In 1851 the connection between the city and the Bay was seen to be of sufficient importance to be declared a main road, but it was not until 1854 that the government began macadamising the road, thus making travelling more pleasant. Private transport was usually on horseback or by bullock dray.

The increased traffic to the Bay brought its share of problems. A pleasant seaside walk could not be enjoyed by "decent" ladies while bathing was "unrestrained by time or place and in some instances unconfined to a single sex." However it did attract business to the area. As a rival to the Glenelg Hotel, the St. Leonards Inn was built in 1848. Of some twenty rooms it offered inn facilities as well as family accommodation which had its own private entrance. Bathing machines, boats for fishing parties and fresh oysters could be had. Assessors books for the West Torrens Council show that there was also a three roomed Post Office attached to the St. Leonards Inn.

Fresh water was supplied to residents by John MacDonald who kept two water wells in the vicinity of the Old Gum Tree, three of them dug by MacDonald, and fresh water was found in the sandhills near Kent Street.

By 1847 it became apparent that the religious needs of the community should also be catered for. John James Barclay, one of Glenelg's original residents who lived on Adelphi Terrace, took the initiative and in September, 1847 the first service was held in his home. Barclay was a foundation member of the first Congregational Church in South Australia. Services were conducted by William Gile and John Barclay until a Minister was supplied. Within weeks there was sufficient response to show that a church should be built. Accordingly H. R. Wigley endowed the trustees (William Giles, Charles Mahn, J. J. Barclay, William Peacock and J. B. Phipson) with a quarter acre of land in Smith Terrace, part of lot 99, on which the first church was built. A modest structure, it was built by H. J. Moseley, who made the bricks from clay dug out of High Street.

Meanwhile Anglican services were held in the home of Mr. Wigley. Though lan in Torrens Square was set aside for the erection of a church in the original plan of the township, it was not until 1851 that the first Anglican church was built, the builder again being H. J. Moseley. The architect was E. W. Wright.
The township developed slowly over this period and by 1855 there were several large villas and numerous cottages. Many of these were substantial structures of brick and stone, others were clay and straw, "cob" and "pise" cottages, and a few were wooden. Henry Rodolph Wigley's house attracted the attention of a traveller passing through Glenelg in 1851,

a large house, which we could wish more in taste with our notions of a marine villa. It doubtless has its advantages; a garden not being one of them because it does not appear that anything worth growing will ever flourish in this region. (52)

In addition, the first assessment book for Glenelg in 1855 shows that there were several shops including a bakehouse, druggist, and butchers; two schools, a smithy, and slaughterhouse. Glenelg comprised three distinct villages: Glenelg, St. Leonards (described in 1851 as the rival watering place to Glenelg) (53) and New Glenelg (laid out in 1851). The nucleus for the establishment of a Municipal Corporation at Glenelg was thus created.
3. 1855-1873 THE MUNICIPALITY OF GLENELG

"the inhabitants of the said villages and sections, and their successors, inhabitants of the same, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic" (54)

On the 23rd August, 1855 the town of Glenelg was proclaimed a Municipal Corporation. This followed the establishment of the Municipalities of Adelaide, and of Kensington and Norwood, and of several district councils. The original municipality comprised the Glenelg Ward, severed from the District Council of Brighton and the St. Leonards Ward, severed from the District Council of West Torrens, a total area of less than one square mile. (55) The first council meeting was held in the St. Leonards Inn in December, 1855. In May, 1857 the boundaries were enlarged to include the village of New Glenelg and also the southern portion of Section 203 between the Patawalonga and the sea which comprise some sixteen acres of uninhabited sandhills. (56) W. H. Gray, owner of the land, and the District Council of West Torrens were reluctant to give up their control of this land, thereby losing control of the mouth of the Patawalonga which could in turn affect drainage and cause flooding in the West Torrens District. For a time Gray refused to pay rates to the Glenelg Council.

The first council comprised R. B. Colley (Alderman and Mayor), T. F. Monteit (Alderman), G. DeHane, J. J. Barclay, A. Atkinson, G. W. Hodges (surveyor), P. Lee and H. Trevener; with W. R. Wigley appointed Town Clerk and John Hector appointed Treasurer, neither accepted a salary. All were prominent citizens of the colony and under their direction the new municipality developed as the colony's most fashionable seaside resort.

In the period 1855-1872 the population and number of houses grew slowly following much the same pattern as in the earlier period. Without cheap and efficient public transport it remained a haven for the upper classes, some of whom had their own means of commuting between their businesses in Adelaide and their homes at the Bay, whilst others used their residences at the Bay for summer holidays only. The 1861 census showed that in the Adelaide area Glenelg had the largest percentage of buildings of solid durable material and the largest percentage of homes of six rooms or more. (57) Assessment books for 1873 show that this trend continued. The population at Glenelg then comprised these aforementioned business and gentlemen and their families, servants and domestics employed by them, and a number of shopkeepers etc. who supplied local needs. Industrial activity was again negligible apart from the fishermen who landed their catches at Glenelg (58) and those engaged in building and construction works.

Just two years after the incorporation of the municipality work was commenced on the jetty and breakwater, the long awaited harbour facilities mooted by Colonel Light back in 1839. Local residents had continued through the 1840's and early 1850's to seek the official establishment of a port at Glenelg. In 1854 the government finally conceded to undertake a survey for the provision of a jetty and breakwater. (59) Originally the jetty was to be erected as a continuation of the Adelaide Road (Anzac Highway) but because of the constant silting and shifting of sand at the mouth of the Patawalonga, it was built instead opposite Jetty Road. Ironwork for the jetty and breakwater was imported from England in 1856, but much of this had to be thrown overboard when the ship carrying it struck rock off the coast of Brazil. More of the material was sold off when the government abandoned the breakwater scheme due to engineering problems. Finally the jetty only was completed.

The opening of the jetty on the 25th April, 1859 was the occasion of much festivity. The jetty, some 1250 feet long and 20 feet wide was constructed of jarrah wood on iron piles to the design of Thomas English of the engineering firm...
English and Coulthard - the builder was H. J. Moseley. The jetty was clearly not meant simply for the enjoyment of holidaymakers; the main function was as a landing place for cargo, passengers and mail, a saving of some four hours off the voyage to Port Adelaide. Those attending the opening ceremony witnessed the first export and import of produce from the jetty when a sack of wheat and a case of colonial wine were loaded onto the steamer the "South Australian" and two bags of wheat and four cases of spirits were landed. Governor MacDonnell toasted the future "prosperity of Glenelg". The interest and approval of the public was evident by the large crowd that had gathered at Glenelg for the opening, some "150 tons of beauty and 250 tons of manhood". 

For the convenience of overseas boats loading and discharging at Glenelg a lighthouse was erected at the end of the jetty in 1871. Built of wood it was destroyed by fire two years later. The lighthouse that replaced it in 1874 was made of iron and stood on the north west corner of the jetty.

Enhancement of the foreshore was also commenced soon after the incorporation of Glenelg. In 1856 work commenced on the construction of sea walls and by 1860 these extended some 1250' north of Jetty Road to Adelaide Road and 1755'south of Jetty Road to Pier Street, H. J. Moseley and J. B. Neales contributing much of the cost of the southern section. Sand dunes were levelled and the walls constructed of sand and limestone providing a "splendid promenade". In 1857 a bridge was constructed over the Patawalonga River, its cost being raised mainly by public subscription and by the Council. It was 250' long and 4' wide. Public works, provision of roadways, footpaths and drainage was limited somewhat by lack of council funds and in many instances were funded by private contribution.

The bridge over the Patawalonga was a partial answer to regulating public bathing. Mixed bathing was until well into the twentieth century an "outrage to public decency". Council by-laws prevented males from bathing near that section of the beach in front of the sea walls during daylight hours. Thus the bridge provided access for male bathers to that relatively secluded section of the beach to the north of the Patawalonga, though control of this area was the subject of dispute between the Glenelg and West Torrens Councils.

Private bathing boxes for ladies first appeared on the beach in the summer of 1862.

Not long after the incorporation of the municipality South Australia attained its majority and on this day, the 28th December 1857, the first commemoration ceremony was held by the Old Gum Tree. The ceremony attracted thousands of visitors to the small township. From 1855 it was evident then that the new municipality would become a popular seaside resort and residential area. Much of the land within its boundaries, some still held by the original owners, was subdivided. A plan of 1855 shows the subdivision of the township of St. Leonards by the Sea (section 184) into 112 allotments. In May, 1858 Gilles sold to J. B. Neales, R. B. Colley and J. M. Cullen twelve of his allotments in the original township of Glenelg for £1,460. Many of these were subdivided in 1861; allotment numbers 19, 20, 25, 26, 27 for example were divided into forty three blocks.

Police protection was a high priority for the new town. As early as 1849 it had been suggested that one or two policemen be stationed there, especially during the summer months, but it was not until 1855 after several approaches to the government that a police station was erected in Moseley Square and the first police constable appointed.

The station comprised a seven roomed house, two cells and a dead house. The first constable was C.P. Badman who was replaced in 1868 by P. C. Allchurch. P. C. Allchurch remained in charge until 1897.

The police station was erected next to the Post Office which had been built some five years previously, when the telegraph link with Adelaide was completed. Mail steamers called regularly at Glenelg between 1852 and 1888 and in this respect Glenelg remained the "front door of the colony."
To service the regular influx of visitors five new hotels were erected in this period. The Berkshire Inn licensed in 1855 was erected on Gawler Terrace not far from the St. Leonards Inn. In 1856 Moseley's Pier Hotel, in a most advantageous position on Jetty Road, was opened. In 1857 work began on the new jetty, almost on his doorstep! Plans for the hotel and much of the carpentry, ironwork and furniture were imported from England. Moseley felt that Glenelg would become South Australia's premier holiday resort and as such the building of a first class hotel was appropriate. The hotel cost some £7,000. The Liverpool Hotel was the next to be granted a licence but operated as a hotel between 1866 and 1869 only. The Jetty Hotel (1869) and the Terminus Hotel (1872) were the other two that were erected.

By 1859 the Glenelg congregationalists had outgrown their small church, described by one minister as a "packing case in a puddle"(67) and a new church was erected in Jetty Road, the architect being James McGeorge and the builders Lines and Cook. The first Sunday School was conducted by Frederick Caterer and James Liddle in 1862. Other denominations also introduced services in this period the Primitive Methodists opened a Chapel in Bath Street, New Glenelg, in 1856 and in 1864 the Wesleyan Methodists built a Church in Pier Street.

There were several licensed private schools at Glenelg, one of the earliest being conducted from 1852-58 by Mr. George Sawyer of Sussex Street for some thirty boys and girls. From 1858-60 Mr. Thomas Caterer rented rooms in what was then the Town Hall on the corner of Liverpool Terrace and Thames Street and conducted a school for eighty eight pupils. But Mr. Caterer, who deservedly occupies a position among the foremost teachers of the colony, finding himself but partially successful at Glenelg, has recently moved.(68)

Thomas Sweetman and Thomas Walters taught at Glenelg in 1861 and 1862 respectively. In 1862 the Glenelg Academy was established by John Mordey Mitchell on the south west corner of Brighton and Jetty Roads. This appears to have become a ladies' school in 1866 under the control of Ann Forsyth.(69) Not satisfied with such irregular arrangements for the education of local boys and girls, the Council in 1864 built a school in High Street and appointed James Stevenson to the office of school master until he resigned in 1870. The school was built by J. Crook who was also contracted to carry out extensions in 1871. At this time there were over one hundred pupils though the average daily attendance was much less.(70) With the passing of the Education Act on 1875 this school became a public school catering for the children of local fishermen, gardeners, labourers, dairymen, builders, engine drivers and the like. Glenelg was thus not merely a place of summer retreat for the wealthy.

However, until 1873 the only link between Adelaide and the Bay, apart from private transport, was a rather tedious and uncomfortable journey by omnibus. Consequently growth of the municipality in the period 1855-73 was slow. Glenelg remained a somewhat isolated but fashionable seaside resort with a comparatively high proportion (almost one half) of residences being of six rooms or more. The establishment of a railway link in 1873 accelerated the development of the area significantly.
4. 1873-1900 ARRIVAL OF THE RAILWAY

"a pretty and convenient little town, with several handsome streets"(71)

The continued prosperity and popularity of Glenelg both as a seaside resort and fashionable residential area was assured by the introduction of the railway link with Adelaide. Visitors to South Australia found Glenelg always crowded with visitors during the summer season, and is now connected with the city by a light railway, having trains frequently running in the course of the day, so that hot and dusty citizens are constantly running down to the seaside for a breath of fresh air. Glenelg is the calling place for the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamers.... The steamers lie at anchor in the Gulf, about two miles from the jetty, and the mails and passengers are conveyed to and fro in a small steamer chartered for the purpose.(72)

At this time (1867) vessels also called at Semaphore to the north of Glenelg where there was a pilot service for those continuing to the Port River and a proposal was before Parliament to build a harbour, jetty and railway there. To the south of Glenelg was Brighton, a small, pleasant seaside town, but without a railway link. Glenelg then remained for some time the premier seaside town.

The citizens of the Bay had great faith in the future of their town for here visitors received their first impressions of the colony and here people from all parts of the colony spent their holidays. Gazing into his crystal ball the Editor of the Rising Sun (J. Lee) envisaged Glenelg some forty years hence as being the centre of a vast empire.

From all I had heard and read of Glenelg, the metropolis of Australia, I was prepared to see a magnificent city; but I must admit that the grandest description I have ever heard of it has fallen far short of reality... from an obscure mail station he (the Emperor!) raised her to the position of the largest port in the world; and as the capital of his empire, and the seat of the most flourishing university in his dominions she has long taken first rank among cities - commercially, politically and intellectually.(73)

Time was to prove Lee's predictions somewhat fanciful; however he hoped his own enthusiasm would kindle a hearty and unanimous response to the call for funds for the projected Institute, Public Library and Reading Room at Glenelg - the Government had shown its support by giving the Institute Committee the plot of land on the seafront.(74) The Glenelg Council also contributed to the cost of the building on the understanding that it could use some of the rooms for municipal purposes. In 1887 the Institute, designed by E. W. Wright and built of Glen Osmond stone by David Miller of Jetty Road, was opened. In 1887 the Council acquired the Institute building as its Town Hall. In 1882 a clock was donated by the then Mayor, T. King, and installed in the 125' tower used by the Customs Officer who had rooms in the building to observe vessels coming up the coast.(75)

Almost on the doorstep of the Institute building in Moseley Square the railway terminated. The railway was constructed and run by a private company known as the Adelaide, Glenelg and Suburban Railway Company Limited and was opened to traffic in August, 1873. The single track railway was a great financial success, offering an hourly service and carrying both passengers and goods landed at the jetty. A second service was introduced in 1880 by the Holdfast Bay Railway Company which amalgamated with the first company in 1881. Ownership of the railways was transferred to the Government in 1899.(76)
In its first year of service the railway carried 468,235 passengers, an indication of its popularity, and by 1881-82 this figure doubled. On Sundays and public holidays the number of trips each way was increased and sometimes benches were placed in the goods trucks to cater for demand. Commemoration Day always drew a large crowd to the Bay and on 28th December, 1882 a record 35,000 people used the railway. (77) The benefits to the local residents and holiday-makers far outweighed the smoke and noise created by the train service. It also created a new area of employment. The first company built a station in Moseley Square. Workshops, seven buildings and a weighbridge, were erected on six acres at St. Leonards by the Holdfast Bay Railway Company in 1880. Many of the railway employees had cottages at Glenelg and St. Leonards, particularly in Alison Street.

The railway service to the Bay made it possible for many more people to commute daily to their places of work in Adelaide. Those residents employed locally included many from the building trades, masons, carpenters, plasterers and painters, labourers, gardeners, blacksmiths and fishermen. To serve their needs were many storekeepers, concentrated mainly along Jetty Road where one could find butchers, bakers, fruiterers, chemists, stationers, blacksmith, hairdresser, grocers, saddler, plumbers, draper, timber merchants, restaurants. (79) In New Glenelg Hoeper's corner shop opened for business in 1880 on the corner of Bath and Partridge Streets. When Hoeper died in 1895 the humble two roomed cottage and shop which he originally occupied had been greatly expanded to include a five roomed house, shop, cellar, bakery and stables. (80)

In 1878 council acquired land on Brighton Road for the purpose of building a school to replace the Public School in High Street by now inadequate. In 1881 the Glenelg State School with four classrooms and a teacher's residence was opened.

To cater for the needs of visitors three more hotels were erected in this period. The Parade Hotel (later known as the Family Hotel), just south of the Pier Hotel on the corner of Elizabeth Street and the Esplanade, was licensed in 1873 and by 1883 was extended to thirty rooms. In 1881 a licence was granted to William Prowse, proprietor of the Globe Hotel on the corner of Brighton Road and Pier Street; and the Broadway Hotel, also in the New Glenelg Ward was licensed in 1873. The Oriental Private Hotel was erected in 1878 but was originally built as a private home. Here William Thomas, proprietor of the Register, who arrived in South Australia with his parents, Mary and Robert, in 1836, planned to entertain friends in the twenty roomed home he had built on Albert Terrace. He died in 1879 and in 1880 the property was purchased by William Pile, a grazier, who added a conservatory and established a fine garden. At the rear in Kent Street he also added a cottage, stables, coachhouse and laundry.

During this era other grand homes were erected along Albert Terrace (South Esplanade as it is now known) by some of South Australia's most prominent citizens. These included "Glenara" the seaside home of William Hill, partner in the firm of flour millers Dunn and Co; of Italian design it has also been likened to a Scottish castle. From Glenara's tower signalled instructions were relayed to ships passing up and down the Gulf. Hill, it is said, often signalled arrangements to purchase cargoes and had sold them in Adelaide before the ships had berthed. (81)

The architects English and Rees were responsible for extensions made to "Glenara" in 1876 and in the same year they designed "Seafield Tower", a pair of semidetached houses of fifteen rooms each, also built on Albert Terrace. (82) They were owned by Sir Henry Ayers and Sir Thomas Elder who entertained many friends at this, their seaside home. A feature of Elder's home was the marble fountain enjoyed by all who cared to promenade along the Esplanade. (83)

Along Colley Terrace too, many large mansions were built. There was "Maritimo", the 18 roomed summer home of the Hopes of Wolta Wolta near Clare;
the 12 roomed home of W. K. Simms who established the Adelaide Brewery; the 14 roomed home of the butcher R. C. Kither; and the homes of two of Glenelg's Mayors, H. Y. Sparks and J. S. Scott.

Other features which made Glenelg attractive as a residential area in this period were the introduction of mains water and gas lighting. In 1875 eleven and a quarter miles of water mains were laid at Glenelg and pressure water supplied from the Hope Valley Reservoir. Alongside the Water Works on Osmond Terrace, the South Australian Gas Company built a retort house, coal store, purifying house, store, workshop and cottage in 1875. Initially the gas was used for street and household lighting only but by 1890 was in demand also for cooking.

Quiz's Tourist Guide of 1894 describes also the great advantages of the dam erected at the mouth of the Patawalonga:

One of the monuments to the glory of Glenelg is the Patawalonga Dam erected at the mouth of the Patawalonga. In ancient days the effluvia arising from the creek hardly reminded you of the odors from Araby the Blest, but the residents used to elevate their noses in the air, and as they took a good sniff would remark - "Ah, this is really healthy. It will cure headache, toothache, tic doloreux, cancer or consumption. We have the highest medical authority for making this statement". The visitor was usually unable to comprehend this statement and he flew for relief to the most convenient hotelry.(84)

"Quiz" must have stayed too long himself in the hotel for in actual fact the dam of which he writes was destroyed in 1887 and had in many respects been unworkable; it had caused many headaches within the Council and left it heavily in debt.(85)

Glenelg then could attribute its popularity to its accessibility, "revivifying climate" and "picturesque location." The "enterprise of its inhabitants" enabled the growth of the tent and rush hut capital of 1836 into a unique and charming municipality. Some sixty years later local pride in the area was evident:

Because of its situation Glenelg as a sanitarium is unrivalled; as a dwelling place the most desirable; and to visitors and residents alike it abounds with all that charms and satisfies.(86)

Residents and visitors alike enjoyed the use of Colley and Wigley Reserves, six and eight acres respectively, conveyed to the Council by the Government in 1875. On the southern boundary of Colley Reserve, the Police Station, Post Office, Town Hall and Railway Station were located. A fountain of bronzed iron on a bluestone base with basin and water taps was erected on Colley Reserve in 1877, the gift of Mr. William Townsend M.P. Flanking the fountain were two cannons from HMS "Buffalo". In the summer the Glenelg Brass Band (established in the 1880's) gave regular concerts at the seaside and on the jetty. There was also the Holdfast Bay Yacht Club, its members all "thoroughly good fellows". In 1875, the Glenelg Bathing Company erected baths north of the jetty. They were approached by a jetty and enclosed in order to protect bathers from sharks and "other monsters of the deep". Originally for men only, a ladies section was added in 1881. Their popularity was jeopardised however by what was felt to be prohibitive charges.(87)

With so many facilities, large crowds gathered at Glenelg all summer long and particularly on Commemoration Day. The Glenelg Commemoration Day Sports Association was formed in 1886 and each year thereafter conducted sailing, swimming and athletic events.
For those less energetic a picnic or stroll on the beach could always be enjoyed. A little further away from the public eye, wrote Lee
the sandhills are fast disappearing; still there are many little hillocks left, where happy couples have sat enthroned, listening to each other's tale of love, cooing and wooing all the while.(88)

Nevertheless the number of bodies of suicides found on the beach was increasing and the wooden morgue had to be replaced by 1883 by a stone building. Lee noted however that once the Torrens Lake had been opened the number of suicides had decreased and moreover had reduced the larrikin element that gathered at the Bay on Sunday afternoons.(89)

As the town grew provision of an effective deep drainage system became a serious problem because of the flat and low lying nature of the ground. Without drainage Glenelg's reputation as the sanatorium of the colony and as a desirable residential area was threatened. Few denied this but the method of raising funds for its provision was debated for many years and during this period remained unresolved.

A further intrusion on this pleasant township was the alarm caused by the visit of the Russian Fleet in 1882. Though received with enthusiasm and kindness their presence raised in Council the problem of protection. Immediate plans were made to build a fort, new railway and road. The road (now Military Road) remains; the railway was dismantled soon after it was built; the fort itself was not erected. The Government abandoned the project, justifying their decision by reasoning that the existence of a fort would render Glenelg even more vulnerable to attack.(90)

By the beginning of the twentieth century Glenelg was a thriving, prosperous community. Over the period 1873 to 1900 the population had almost trebled. Yet it remained an insular, though no longer isolated community with the plains between itself and Adelaide to the east, the sea to the west and quiet stretches of beach to the north and south best described by the poet and author Charles Jury:

After the Esplanade an occasional road pierced without spoiling the line of the sandhills. They were overgrown with a kind of saltbush and with pigfaces, not the pretty little mesembryanthema we see massed nowadays, but great purple or yellow things, each one a fistful for a child, and a couple of varieties of very fragrant pea or vetch. As I grew older, I found the hills offered me a very satisfactory solitude; a minutes climb through the sand and you were alone with it, the sky and the sound of the sea, as much by yourself as though nobody else existed on earth.(91)
5. 1900-1932 EXPANSION OF THE POPULAR SEASIDE RESORT

"the story of the progress of Glenelg is the story of the development of transport and the successful exploitation of its historical associations and wide watered foreshore". (92)

At the beginning of the twentieth century there was still much "small town snobbery" in Glenelg that no doubt went hand in hand with its reputation as being a fashionable, high class residential area where many prominent citizens had erected their mansions in the previous decade or so. Francis McGuire recalled:

there were children who were escorted everywhere by nursemaids in grey uniforms, children who were scarcely allowed to talk to us in case they caught our Australian accent; who were educated by governesses and tutors and never permitted to mix with children from the schools. They grew up in a world which cared for none of these things, a world where they had to earn a living without training or psychological preparation, and where they were the victims of parental blindness to reality and out-moded devotion to class distinctions which were already changing, not only in the circumstances of a developing country but also in the wider context of world events.(93)

Some residents preferred such isolation - "we want this town for ourselves - a quiet, orderly residential place, not a hurdy-gurdy pleasure resort for every Tom, Dick and Harry;" but as the boundaries of the municipality grew and the population increased these old attitudes gradually dissipated for there was "absurdly little inconvenience to residents in attracting thousands to the seaside but instead a full measure of prosperity for Glenelg and its people".(94)

The first areas of land to be annexed to Glenelg during this period was the area west of the Patawalonga held by W. H. Gray which had long been the subject of dispute between the Glenelg and West Torrens Councils. It had long been Gray's dream to build a large bridge over the Patawalonga and an esplanade and roadway to his own land. He died in 1896, but the Trustees of his estate saw the bridge built. (95) The erection of the bridge bound section 203 to Glenelg and in 1901 Glenelg's jurisdiction over the area became official. Levelling of sandhills, roadworks and subdivision into blocks began soon after in what is now known as North Glenelg. As with the original township of Glenelg, many of the blocks in North Glenelg were purchased by speculators and not utilised for home building until the 1920s. When advertised for sale they were described as being "incomparable oceanic sites" in the "premier marine municipality". (97)

By September 1912 all of the Helmsdale Estate had been severed from the West Torrens Council and annexed to Glenelg Council after the property owners petitioned the Government to do so. The estate, then undeveloped and swampy in parts, soon developed into a high class residential area. Between 1926 and 1932 Dunleath, Da Costa Park, East Glenelg and Broadway Estate were taken from the Marion District Council and added to Glenelg; North Glenelg, Graymore, Groveme, part of Novar Gardens, and Golflands were added from the West Torrens Council. The land when sub-divided was eagerly sought and generally fetched high prices - all of the Dunleath estate was sold on the first day of sale. The boundaries of Glenelg as they exist today with the exception of the Glenelg North Housing Estate were thus fixed.(98) In the mid 1920s the types of homes being erected at Glenelg included Georgian and Tudor residences and Spanish mission villas - all the year round houses rather than summer cottages.(99)
At the beginning of the century there were many private estates within the municipality's boundaries that remained intact, not yet the victims of subdivision. Between the clusters of cottages and surrounding the larger mansions were paddocks and gardens, some formally laid out, others a wilderness of sheoaks, palms, pines, olives and almond trees, tall kaffir apple trees and the small rose bushes with their enormous blooms. And, of course, there were the long stretches of beach and sandhills to the north and south that were still relatively secluded.

Even so, the clear fresh air of the seaside and gardens was, until the installation of a deep drainage system, often spoiled by an intolerable stench. In that young settlement with its scattered population almost every house had a garden or at any rate a piece of open ground, and every yard had its cesspool, a deep pit with a wooden seat built over it and surrounded by a structure of wood and iron. For twenty-five years the provision of a deep drainage system had been a major issue at council meetings. At last in 1904 work began on a septic tank system of sanitation, the first of its kind in South Australia. On the 13th of January Mr. W. B. Rounsevell's premises were the first to be connected and Mr. Negus, on behalf of the engineers, asked Mr. Rounsevell to pull the chain and declare the drainage system open. In 1905, 730 houses were connected.

Discussions began in 1911 re the establishment of a local abattoirs which, it was stated, would be one of the greatest inducements to encourage summer visitors and permanent residents. They were subsequently erected in the Marion Council area and officially opened in 1915. The days when animals were slaughtered in view of the public behind Stone's Butcher Shop in St. John's Row were now over.

With such facilities, Glenelg's popularity as a seaside resort grew to such an extent that all available accommodation for summer holiday makers was usually booked in the previous spring. Overcrowding was inevitably a problem and closely watched by the Sanitary Inspectors. However, in 1908 it was reported that scores of visitors have congratulated the authorities upon the cleanliness and open-ness of Glenelg. The wide, bright streets are being kept scrupulously free of the objectionable features of pre-drainage days. The homes and gardens of permanent residents are such as to win pleasant notoriety for the town in that way solely, leaving out the attractions of the sea edge.

With improvements to the rail and bus services, Glenelg progressed rapidly in the 1910s and 1920s, losing in part its separateness as a seaside town and becoming instead a part of suburban Adelaide. Between 1911 and 1925 its population and number of dwellings more than doubled. It had, according to real estate agents, enormous future prospects:

Its magnificent stretch of beach... its fine public buildings, spacious pier, wide and well kept thoroughfares, splendidly laid out parks and reserves, its beautiful homes and gardens...ample recreation and amusement facilities are provided...enjoyable bathing...fine oval...bowling green...luxurious picture theatres and Palais de Dance, all contribute to the enjoyment of its residents.

Council rates, the lowest in the metropolitan area, contributed to the municipality's popularity.
The Glenelg Council was well aware of the municipality's potential. Indeed many felt it could be made one of the most attractive seaside resorts in the world. They thought it not unreasonable to ask the government for funds to develop the foreshore. An appeal was made in the Register in 1914:

At present the ratepayers are asked to provide everything for the benefit of visitors while the Railway Department reaps the harvest.... At Glenelg the council has erected shelter sheds and spent revenue in a patchwork kind of way, which has detracted from rather than improved the natural beauty of the shore. (105)

However, there was evidently no response from the Government and development continued in a piece meal fashion, the result of private enterprises and council efforts.

Much of this effort was concentrated on improvements to the foreshore. In this period a kiosk was erected on the end of the jetty and an aquarium erected on its northern side. A rotunda was built on Colley Reserve in 1926 from which the Glenelg Brass Band regularly gave concerts. Seawalls constructed between 1917 and 1920 provided land west of Colley Reserve for the development of an amusement park. In the summer season there were, as well as the merry-go-round, open air theatre, tea houses, icecream, fruit, and cool drink barrows, over fifty sites available in the amusement park for lease from council. Between the Broadway and Pier Street dressing rooms and a kiosk were erected. The foreshore improvements proved to be good revenue earners for the council.

The most disappointing of schemes attempted in this period was the building of a breakwater, the fifth such scheme to be embarked upon. With government assistance work began in 1915 but preliminary works were washed away in a storm. Two years later another storm caused so much damage to the foundations, by then almost completed, that the contractors, Stone and Siddeley, abandoned the project because the foundations were under-designed by the engineers. No further work was done.

But as a pleasure resort the Bay remained the most popular in the state and attracted huge picnic parties, sometimes of more than one thousand people from country districts. Boating excursions "round the Bay for a bob" were most popular, as had been excursions from Port Adelaide to Glenelg on the "Young Australian" and the "Eleanor" in the 1850s and 1870s.

Luna Park, including a Big Dipper, Tunnel of Love, Spooky House and numerous sideshows, opened in 1930 adding to the attractions at the Bay. Its construction by hundreds of local men, using local materials at a time when South Australia (and indeed Australia) was facing grave difficulties, was most welcome. Glenelg became during the summer months

a gala city, sparkling with a thousand lights, gay with colour and music, happy with the laughter of crowds in a holiday mood. (106)

While visitors were amply catered for nor was the rapidly expanding local community neglected. In 1889 Mayor Sparks obtained for local sportsmen a twenty one year lease on the twelve acres of land on Brighton Road which became Glenelg Oval. After Mayor Sparks death another former Mayor, G. K. Soward, continued the work of improving the oval. In 1918 the site was purchased by Council from St. Peter's College and annexed to Glenelg by agreement with the Marion District Council.

Beautification of the streets continued through this period. In 1895 the first of the Norfolk Island Pines, now so characteristic of Adelaide's seaside
suburbs, were planted. Over the ensuing years more Norfolk Island pines were planted, as well as tamarisk trees along the seafront and European and Claret Ash trees and white cedars along the streets.

Transport between Adelaide and the Bay was also greatly improved. The advent of the motor car in the early part of the century, like the railway some thirty years before, encouraged permanent residence at Glenelg. However, the increased traffic necessitated the upgrading of roadways; many macadamised surfaces were replaced with bitumen. In 1911 the Glenelg Road was bituminised and by 1917 plans for a grander highway were underway. The work of the Anzac Memorial Highway league resulted in the opening of the Anzac Highway "a smooth and dustless thoroughfare", but being only a single track highway it soon proved inadequate. Likewise provision of parking facilities for the 2,500 vehicles that arrived hourly on hot nights also caused problems. A park at the end of Anzac Highway was constructed by the unemployed in 1930 and a parking fee of 6d per vehicle helped offset the cost.

In 1929 the Electric Tramway Service, replacing the railway, was opened. With the increase in the number of daily services provided by this new system plus a modern bus service, transport to the Bay was quick and efficient. Thus ended the era of steam transportation of passengers and freight between Glenelg and the city. The demise of the railway, a serious menace to life and property in busy Jetty Road, was regretted by few residents. Only the horse trainers living in the district who relied on the railway for transporting their horses objected to the proposed tram service. Accordingly tram carriages were provided for them; the Bay tram had the honour of transporting the famous Pharlap to the Morphettville Race Course. The Bay tramway service is the last of its kind in South Australia and is a convenient means of transport for local residents and a favourite tourist attraction.

The early 1920s had been boom years for the town; the council had spent much time and money on developments which would attract visitors during the summer and on improving transport facilities to encourage permanent residents. In 1925 for every 20/- handed in by ratepayers 22/8 was spent on improvements, the extra 2/8 coming from the lease of side show sites, hire of the Town Hall, and other revenue earning enterprises. Jetty Road, with over one hundred shops catering for visitors and locals was the centre of commerce for Glenelg and surrounding districts.

The late 1920s and early 1930s were leaner years yet despite the Australia wide depression Glenelg residents were proud of their facilities and confident of the townships continued popularity. In 1929 Oswald Ziegler wrote

So convinced are a number of residents of the brightness of its future that they have formed themselves into a body called the "Glenelg Optimists Society" - its objectives the continued progress of the town and the installation of a spirit of good fellowship among all residents.

The Glenelg Optimists received much publicity and their ideas were enthusiastically taken up by the local business community who in 1928 led a "Buy Australian Goods campaign."

During this period better means of transport, both public and private, ensured the successful development of Glenelg as an attractive residential area and seaside resort. As more and more residents moved into the new housing estates the area was destined in the next period to expand outwards. Only two problems in this period of progress remained unsolved - the development of the Patawalonga Creek and the provision of safe harbour facilities for small craft.
6. **1932 - SUBURBAN GLENELG**

"enjoyable living in an attractive seaside environment" (110)

Over the past fifty years Glenelg's outwards expansion has gradually connected with Adelaide's suburban sprawl and the land within its boundaries almost fully developed. Its popularity as a residential area and seaside resort and the consequent demand for accommodation has brought about significant changes. Yet though no longer physically separate from the rest of suburbia, still it retains many of those characteristics which make it unique.

The only addition to the boundaries of the municipality since 1932 has been Glenelg North, a Housing Trust area east of Tapley's Hill Road and north of St. Leonards, established in 1950. Between 1937 and 1961 the land between Glenelg and Adelaide was gradually subdivided and developed, the outer areas of Glenelg thus merging with other suburbs. (111) Such residential development was largely the result of the popularity of private motor transport; the average working man being able to drive his car daily between his home and work, the limitations as to where he could live therefore diminished. An excellent public transport system also contributed to Glenelg's popularity as a residential suburb.

What was once a seaside town now became an inner suburb of Adelaide yet still the original township was visible, "an island of old houses and mansions in a sea of small stereotype urban houses". (112) The popularity of Glenelg as a residential area remained high but being such a compact municipality of some 1,186 acres, the composition of its population was to change.

Glenelg's population was mostly Australian born until after the Second World War when a new flood of migrants entered Australia. Prior to finding permanent homes they were housed in hostels, one of these being situated on Glenelg's northern boundary in the West Torrens Council area. It was known as the Glenelg North Hostel and many of the children from the hostel attended the St. Leonard's Primary School, this being their first school in Australia. The hostel closed in 1972. Whilst the composition of the population of Glenelg today reflects the multi-cultural nature of Australian Society there is no concentration of any one ethnic group in Glenelg. (112a) However, there does appear to be a concentration of certain age groups.

The 1966 Census showed that, relative to other metropolitan areas, the percentage of population in the 0-20 years age group (28.7) was low, whilst the percentage of population in the retirement age group (16.6) was high. The area remained predominantly residential but investors in re-development concentrated on erecting flats and home units whilst single family dwellings became fewer and consequently expensive. Hence the area attracted single persons, childless married couples and elderly people. (113) Hotels, motels and short-term rental flats near Jetty Road and along the foreshore catered for the regular influx of visitors particularly in the summer months.

Many of Glenelg's older mansions have been converted into holiday flats, rest homes and private hospitals. Developers thus found new uses for these mansions, some by now too large for single families, others sadly neglected and in a bad state of repair. Regrettably, some have been demolished and the sites redeveloped.

Within the urban Adelaide area, Glenelg has now become a focal point, situated as it is at the terminus of the tram service and at the end of Anzac Highway and with well developed shopping facilities serving surrounding residential
areas. Within Glenelg itself, Jetty Road or the "Golden Mile" as it is affectionately known, has become the dominant focal point of the city. Sixty percent of local retailing is concentrated along Jetty Road. At the Brighton Road end the Bay Junction Shopping Centre constructed in 1977, caters for shoppers from local and surrounding areas. Continuing west are a number of variety shops, another supermarket, banks and other commercial enterprises. Towards Moseley Square are concentrated shops specialising in food, snacks and meals that cater for visitors. Similar businesses operate in Moseley Square, there being as well two hotels. Here too, is the civic centre of Glenelg; the Town Hall, Police Station, Post Office and Library.

And as a continuation of Jetty Road is the Jetty itself. Always packed with visitors in the summer months particularly on weekends and holidays, the original Jetty, built in 1856, was a landmark well known by almost every South Australian. In April 1948 a violent storm destroyed that Jetty; its loss affected the number of tourists to the area, boatmen, the local business community and perhaps not least local residents.

For some time Glenelg was without a jetty. Meanwhile the Council turned its attention to the development of the Patawalonga. The Patawalonga was, since the planning of the Glenelg township in 1839, to have been a secondary harbour. One hundred years later it was reported

The "Pat" as it is familiarly known stands much the same as ever, occasionally making its presence felt - or rather smelt.... to remind the ratepayers that its problem is still unsolved. (114)

At last in 1956 the Patawalonga Boat Haven project, a joint undertaking of the Council and the S.A. Government, was announced. The scheme included gates and look at the mouth of the river, a new bridge at King Street and seven marinas thus securing the area from flooding, storms and tides and providing safe anchorage for small craft. Later the banks of the Patawalonga were straightened and its basin widened and deepened to safely take the extra floodwaters from the Sturt River drainage scheme and provided an excellent venue for water sports.

To protect the lock structure at the mouth of the Patawalonga a breakwater was constructed in 1963. This in turn created unforeseen problems, in particular the periodic silting up of the Patawalonga outlet, which have yet to be resolved. Meanwhile although fishing from the breakwater is prohibited it provides a pleasant promenade for visitors to the Bay. (115)

Twenty one years after the original jetty was destroyed, a new one was constructed, again with assistance from the state government. Some 215 metres long and five metres wide, the new jetty was officially opened on the 19th May, 1969 by the then Minister of Marine, Mr. John Coumbe. The provision of a breakwater at the end of the jetty is a scheme long since abandoned - all that remain are the concrete caissons constructed by Stone and Siddeley in 1917, "battered tombstones to the death of an ambitious plan" (116) which can sometimes be seen at low tide and are at other times a hidden hazard for pleasure and commercial craft venturing near the jetty.

Once the "premiere watering place" in South Australia, Glenelg is still well favoured as a seaside resort despite the development of neighbouring seaside suburbs. Conveniently located close to the city of Adelaide, the beach, foreshore and amusement park are well patronised. Glenelg's historic associations with South Australia's early beginnings are an added attraction. The council continues to encourage public and private enterprises which enhance the tourist facilities of the area. In 1969 the Council established a Tourist Information Centre in the old Holdfast Bay Yacht Club building on the foreshore in front of the Town Hall.
Over the years Council has upgraded Wigley and Colley Reserves and facilities along the foreshore. Whilst not a part of the Glenelg municipality the Glenelg and West Torrens Councils are jointly responsible for the West Beach Recreation Reserve which provides sites for various sporting clubs, a caravan park, golf course and Marineland. During this period many of Glenelg's sporting clubs have erected clubrooms with modern facilities for their members. Sailing, cricket, football, lacrosse, lifesaving, bowling, tennis, baseball, croquet, golf are just some of the sports catered for.

Similarly council has encouraged the provision of tourist attractions. In 1981 work began on the construction of a replica of HMS "Buffalo". Built on the same scale and from Admiralty plans of the original ship, it now houses a restaurant and museum and is moored in the Patawalonga by the site designated by Colonel Light as Customs House Quay. In 1982 "Magic Mountain", a structure as imposing as the earlier Lunar Park, was built in the Amusement Park. It contains water slides, the old merry-go-round and sideshows.

But perhaps the most visible features of the Bay are the high rise apartment buildings. The first of these buildings included St. Vincent Towers on Colley Reserve, Holdfast Towers on North Esplanade and the Atlantic Revolving Restaurant Motel on Anzac Highway. The highrise buildings, comprise in the main, private residential apartments but also include Manson Towers, a nine storey block of flats for elderly citizens. Under construction in 1983 are three more residential high rise apartment buildings on South Esplanade, Colley Terrace and Adelphi Terrace. Apartments in these buildings cost in excess of $150,000 each and are in high demand. (117) Glenelg is thus still, as it was in the nineteenth century, a favourite place of resort for the wealthy.

For some the coming of high rise to the Bay marked the end of an era, the "friendly leisurely atmosphere replaced by smartness and bustle". (118) Still much of the character and charm of early Glenelg remains: "a delightful, comfortable and congenial place to live.... a pleasant place to visit." (119) Features which are particularly distinct and in some cases unique to Glenelg include: the many avenues of Norfolk Island pines, the beach, foreshore and Patawalonga, Jetty Road, the Bay tram, the Old Gum Tree and Glenelg's links with South Australia's early history.

In 1970, Glenelg, having reached a population of 15,000 was proclaimed a city. The then Mayor, C. W. Anderson, proposed a motto for the new city which summarises the city's dual role as a place of residence and resort:

"Non nobis solum - not for ourselves alone." (120)
7. **FOOTNOTES**

(1) from a newspaper report of the municipality's diamond jubilee, 1915.


(7) Dr. Charles G. Everard to his sister, May 29th, 1837. S.A.A. ,A290.


(9) "The Old Gum Tree", Glenelg: is it the Proclamation Tree?, collated by J. S. Rees (Adelaide, 1949).

(10) John M. Skipper, Holdfast Bay, 1836, water colour (collection - Art Gallery of South Australia.)
    Colonel William Light, Landing Place, Glenelg, water colour (collection - Art Gallery of South Australia).


(13) Stephens, p. 70.


27.

(22) South Australian, 2.2.1844.

(23) It is interesting to note, however, that Matthew Smith also purchased land at Brighton (where Light had earlier indicated a town might be situated), on the waterfront at Port Lincoln, and where the town of Port Pirie now stands.

(24) Colonial Secretary's Correspondence. South Australian Archives GRG 24/4 D 1839.

(25) See records in Lands Titles Office.

(26) ibid.

(27) South Australian 2.2.1844


(29) South Australian Register, 11.1.1840; 8.8.1840.

(30) South Australian, 10.11.1843.

(31) ibid. 30.12.1842.


(33) Jane Isabella Watts, Family Life in South Australia Fifty Three Years Ago Dating from 1837 (Adelaide, 1890), p. 133.

(34) South Australian, 24.1.1843.

(35) ibid. 2.2.1844; 11.2.1845.

(36) Colonial Secretary's Correspondence. PRG 24/4,D,1839.

(37) South Australian Register, 2.5.1840

(38) Colonial Secretary's Correspondence PRG 24/4, U, 1853: 618, 913.


(40) Watts, p. 134.

(41) South Australian Register, 1.2.1845; Colonial Secretary's Correspondence PRG 24/4, v: 43.


(44) South Australian, 6.10.1846.

(45) ibid. 22.12.1848.


(47) Colonial Secretary's Correspondence, PRG 24/4, S.1851: 570; Lee, p.7.
(48) South Australian 3.4.1849.

(49) ibid. 30.11.1849.

(50) One Hundred Years of Christian Witness, Glenelg Congregational Church (Glenelg, 1947).

(51) Lee, p.48.

(52) Colonists, Copper and Corn, p. 16.


(54) South Australian Government Gazette, 23.8.1855.


(58) This was the main area of employment at Glenelg according to Bailliere's Gazetteer, 1854.

(59) Colonial Secretary's Correspondence PRG 24/4, V 1854, 177.

(60) Lee, pp. 10-14.


(62) ibid. p. 124.

(63) Hasenohr, p. 53.

(64) Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia (Glenelg, 1955) pp. 142-3.

(65) See Records in Lands Titles Office.

(66) Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p.149.


(68) Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p. 106.

(69) Glenelg, Corporation of the City of, Assessment Books 1855-1873.


(71) William Harcus, South Australia, its History, Resources and Productions ( , 1976) p. 27.

(72) ibid.

(73) The Rising Sun, Glenelg Institute Bazaar Magazine edited by J. Lee (Glenelg, 1875) p. 2.

(74) The Rising Sun, p. 2.
(75) Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp. 172-80.

(76) ibid p. 189-200

(77) Oswald Ziegler, Glenelg: From the Foundation of the Colony to the Present Day (Adelaide, 1929) p. 17.

(78) Lee, p. 79-96.

(79) ibid.

(80) Glenelg, Corporation of the City of, Assessment Books 1880-1900.

(81) Mudie, p. 48.


(83) Elder's home was eventually purchased by the Commonwealth Railways and the fountain apparently removed to Port Augusta.

(84) Quiz's Tourist Guide (Adelaide, 1894).

(85) Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp. 222-227.

(86) Glenelg Illustrated, pp. 4-5.

(87) Lee, p. 30.

(88) ibid, p. 27.

(89) ibid, p. 37-8.

(90) Brown, p. 27.

(91) Barbara Wall, "Charles Rischbieth Jury: Poet of Adelaide", South Australiana 5, 1966), p. 83. (Jury spent his childhood at Glenelg where his father was the first owner of "Kapara").


(93) F. McGuire, Bright Morning, p. 85.

(94) The Register, 12.2.1908.

(95) Hasenohr, pp. 221-226.

(96) ibid, p.226.

(97) The Register, 26.12.27.


(99) The Register, 26.12.27.

(100) McGuire, p. 54.

(101) Advertiser, 9.4.1904; The Register, 13.1.1905.

(102) J. H. S. Olifent, Glenelg Abattoirs (Adelaide, 1911).
(103) Glenelg Council, newspaper cutting book.

(104) Wilkinson, Sando and Wyles Ltd., Graymore Estate brochure.

(105) The Register, 3.3.1914.


(109) Oswald Ziegler, Glenelg (Adelaide, 1929), p.27.


(112a) Pak-Poy, pp.6-7.

(113) Ibid.


(115) Historic Glenelg, pp. 109-120.


(117) The Advertiser, 28.8.82.


(119) The Advertiser, 28.8.82.

(120) Historic Glenelg, p. 282.
4. CHRONOLOGY

1834  South Australian Colonization Act passed by parliament.
1835  South Australia Company formed
1836  February: first colonising ships leave London
      October: "Rapid" arrives at Holdfast Bay - Colonel Light establishes a survey camp here.
      November: "Africaine" arrives at Holdfast Bay - the first mainland settlement established.
      28th December: HMS "Buffalo" arrives at Holdfast Bay with South Australia's first Governor Captain John Hindmarsh.
      His Majesty's Province of South Australia officially proclaimed near Old Gum Tree.
1837  January/February: Colony governed from two tents by the Flagstaff at Holdfast Bay.
      January: Robert Thomas's hut at Holdfast Bay becomes the first S.A. Government printing office.
      February: J. B. Hack arrives in S.A.
      February: Map by Light suggests a secondary township and harbour be established at mouth of Patawalonga (Thames/Patawillya).
      March: town acres surveyed and sold.
      June: HMS "Buffalo" departs Holdfast Bay and Hindmarsh moves up to Adelaide.
      October: J. J. Barclay arrives in S.A.
      H. J. Moseley and Robert Jacques purchase land in Childers Street, Adelaide from which they commence business as builders.
1838  Francis Fenden's grog shanty "Reed Hut" erected.
      May: Completion of survey of country sections - land for a township at Glenelg reserved.
      Section 182,3 purchased by C. McHenry
          184  R. Blundell
          185  T. Townsend
          204  S. A. Company
          205  C. Rawson
          203  W. H. Gray
      March: Ballot conducted to decide purchaser of 65 acres reserved for township of Glenelg - William Finke purchases the 65 acres at £1 per acre.
      Light, Finniss and Ormsby lay out township.
      May: Ownership of the 101 half acre allotments transferred to Osmond Gilles  H. R. Wigley, and Mathew Smith.
      Glenelg Pier and Warehouse Company formed - Governor drives in first file of pier.
      Customs House erected at Glenelg - John Anthony appointed customs officer.
      July: Francis Henning (partner of Fenden) purchases site of "Reed Hut" hotel for £200. (part of Lot 6).
      Henning and Fenden build the cutter "O.G" on the banks of the Patawalonga.
1840  William Giles erects a beach house (Maturin Road?)
1841  December: one half of Gilles share of township reconveyed to Finke.
      45 ton schooner the "Recovery" build by J. Lloyd on the banks of the Patawalonga.
1842 August: Fenden purchases another part of Lot 6 for £50.

c.1842 "Glenelg Hotel" replaces "Reed Hut".

1844 Summer: 20 houses in township leased mainly as summer residences.

1845 John Anthony (now Pilot and Boarding Officer) transferred to Port Adelaide.
Passenger service between Adelaide and Glenelg via spring-cart commences.

1846 Flagstaff shifted to West Terrace.
Daily Spring-cart passenger service by J. Wiseman.

1847 First Congregation Church services at Glenelg held in home of J. J. Barclay.

1848 John MacDonald builds St. Leonard's Inn - attached building of 3 rooms used as post office.
J. MacDonald runs spring-cart passenger service.
Congregation Church Built in Smith Terrace.

1849 Customs House repaired and renovated to become summer residence of the Governor - thence known as Government Cottage.
MacDonald appointed post-master.
New bridge over Sturt River on Adelaide Road.

1851 Road between Adelaide and the Bay declared a main road.
New Glenelg township laid out.
First Anglican Church built in Torrens Square.

1852-88 Glenelg a regular port of call for mail steamers.
George Sawyer conducts a school in Sussex Street.

1853 J. MacDonald introduces first omnibus service.

1854 Moseley applies for license to fish oyster bank off the Broadway at New Glenelg.
J. MacDonald imports three more omnibuses for service between Adelaide and the Bay.
Bay road macadamised.
Glenelg Company of Volunteers formed.

1855 August: town of Glenelg proclaimed a municipal corporation with two wards: Glenelg and St. Leonards.
December: First council meeting held in St. Leonard's Inn.
Berkshire Inn, Gawler Terrace, licensed.

1856 Work commences on construction of sea walls.
Pier Hotel, Jetty Road, proprietor H. J. Moseley.
Primitive Methodist Church, Bath Street.

1857 S.A.'s 21st birthday.
Plot of Land on which Old Gum Tree stands given to Glenelg Council by John Hector.
New Glenelg ward added to the municipality.
Work commences on a jetty and breakwater - breakwater scheme soon abandoned.
A footbridge erected over the Patawalonga.
1858 May: Gilles sells 12 of the original allotments of the township to J. B. Neales, R. B. Colley and J. M. Cullen for £1,460. Many subsequently sub-divided.
   Thomas Caterer rents rooms in "Tremere", conducts a school here 1858-60.

1859 April: official opening of the jetty.
   A new Congregational Church built on Jetty Road.

1860 Post Office erected Moseley Square.
   Freemasons McDonnell Lodge founded.

1861 Census: 154 dwellings; 133 brick and stone; 17 concrete; 4 wood.
   86 are 1-4 rooms; 25 are 5-6; 38 are 6+.
   32 acres under cultivation.
   Thomas Sweetman's school.

1862 Private bathing boxes made available for the ladies on the beach.
   Thomas Walter's School.
   Glenelg Academy south west corner Brighton/Jetty Roads - a school established by J. M. Mitchell.

1864 Council has a school erected in High Street.
   Wesleyan Church Pier Street.

1865 Police Station erected Moseley Square.

1866 Liverpool Hotel granted a licence.

1867 Visit by Prince Alfred on H.M.S."Galatea".

1869 Jetty Hotel

1871 Extensions to the school in High Street.

1872 Terminus Hotel.

1873 Adelaide, Glenelg and Suburban Railway Company opens Railway to the Bay.
   Railway stations: Moseley Square; Miller's Corner.
   Parade (Family) Hotel corner Elizabeth/Esplanade.
   "Glenara" built.

1874 Lighthouse 40' high, iron, gaslight.

1875 Mains water introduced.
   Gas lighting introduced.
   Areas which became Colley and Wigley Reserves conveyed to Council by S. A. Government.
   Glenelg Bathing Company erects jetty and baths.

1876 "Seafield Tower" erected for Thomas Elder and Henry Ayers.

1877 Official opening of the Glenelg Institute.
   Townsend Fountain, Colley Reserve.
   Glenelg Yacht Club uses Government Cottage as Club House.
   Volunteer Fire Brigade headquarters at Mr. Liddle's Rodolph Terrace.

1878 Broadway Hotel.
   William Thomas builds a 20 room residence on Albert Terrace which later becomes Oriental Private Hotel.
1880 Holdfast Bay Railway Company introduces a second railway service. Railway workshops erected at St. Leonards. Hooper's Corner Shop corner Bath/Partridge. Horse trams operating south of Jetty Road.

1881 The two railway services amalgamate. Globe Hotel corner Brighton/Pier. Ladies' section added to baths. Glenelg State School opens. Visit of Prince George and the Duke of Clarence on H. M. S. "Bacchante".

1882 Visit of the Russian fleet.

1883 Wooden morgue replaced by a stone building. Freemasons Holdfast lodge founded. The first annual Commemoration Day luncheon and gathering of old colonists.

1884 Town Hall clock presented by Mayor Thomas King.

1885 Patawalonga Harbour Works.

1886 Glenelg Commemoration Day Sports Association formed.

1887 Council acquires Institute Building which then becomes the Town Hall. Patawalonga dam destroyed by storm.

1888 Moseley Square asphalted. Mail steamers call at Largs instead of Glenelg.

1892 Fire Station, Sussex Street. (Now located in Gordon Street.)

1896 Last aboriginals evicted from Patawillya Reserve.

1898 Glenelg Oval.

1899 Ownership of the railways transferred to the government. Mayoral Chair made of timbers from the H.M.S. "Buffalo" presented by H. Y. Sparks.

1901 Section 203 officially becomes part of Glenelg municipality. Visit by the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George V).

1905 Deep drainage system introduced. Glenelg Sewerage Treatment Works.

1907 Kiosk on end of jetty.

1908 Mayor Varley suggests the amalgamation of Brighton with Glenelg.

1909 Construction of breakwater commences – never completed.

1911 Glenelg Road bituminised. Public roadway west of Town Hall, Wigley and Colley Reserves closed.

1912 Helmsdale Estate severed from West Torrens and annexed to Glenelg.

1913 South Esplanade levelled and grassed.
1914-18 World War I.

1914 Visit of the Australian Fleet: HMAS Australia, 19,200 ton battleship. Flagship.

HMAS Melbourne )
HMAS Sydney )
cruisers approx. 5,000 tons.

First official visit of the Royal Australian Navy to South Australia.

1915 A local abattoir opened. A joint project of Glenelg and Marion Councils. Constructed in Marion.

1917 New sea walls erected 1917-20, also Life Saving Clubrooms.
Anzac Memorial Highway League formed.
Glenelg's first picture theatres.

1918 Baxter's steam circus and merry-go-round.

1920 Council by-laws prohibiting vehicular traffic along Albert Terrace declared legal.
Visit of Prince Edward (later Edward VIII).

1921 St. Leonard's State School.
"Kapara" purchased by Repatriation Department and known as "Anzac Hostel".

1922 Corporation Depot at Edison Street.
27.11.1922 Visit of the Australian Fleet: HMAS Melbourne.

1923 Anzac Highway completed - single track only.
Extensions to Town Hall: Glenelg's War Memorial

1926 Dunleath severed from Marion and annexed to Glenelg.
Rotunda built on Colley Reserve.

1927 Foreshore improvement including dressing sheds, kiosk, refreshment rooms, Broadway wall.
Our Lady of Victories Church.

1928 North Glenelg and Graymore severed from West Torrens and annexed to Glenelg.
St. Leonard's Infant School.

1929 Luna Park (Glenelg) Pty. Ltd. leases area west of Colley Reserve and establishes amusement park.
Electric Tramway Service replaces railway.

1930 Seawall and carpark area at end of Anzac Highway constructed.

1932 Da Costa Park, East Glenelg and Broadway severed from Marion and annexed to Glenelg.
Grovene, Novar Gardens and Golflands severed from West Torrens and annexed to Glenelg.
"James Wardle" lifeboat.

1936 S.A. Centenary Year.
Pioneers' Memorial.

1939-45 World War II.

1939 Completion of Anzac Highway, dual track, nature strips and cycle track.
1945  Visit of HMAS "Glenelg".


1949  Glenelg Chambers of Commerce formed.

1950  Glenelg North Housing Trust Estate annexed to Glenelg from West Torrens.


1954  West Beach Recreation Reserve - a joint development by Glenelg and West Torrens. First Annual Xmas Pageant. First Annual "Carols by the Sea."

1955  Centenary of the Glenelg Corporation.

1959  Restyling of Patawalonga Boat Haven.

1960  South-western suburbs Stormwater Drainage Scheme.

1968  Murray-Mudge Settlement for Senior Citizens.

1969  Reconstruction of Jetty. Glenelg Tourist and Information Centre established in former Holdfast Bay Yacht Club which had moved to West Beach.

1970  Glenelg becomes a city having reached a population of 15,000.

1971  Glenelg Retail and Tourist Association formed (formerly Chamber of Commerce). "Blessing of the Waters" by Greek Orthodox Archdiocese.


1974  Visit by Duke of Edinburgh on HMS "Britannia".


1977  Visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh.

1978  Planning regulations reviewed.

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<th>Address</th>
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<td>Jervois Street</td>
<td></td>
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<td>A Pumping Station</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Cnr. Adelphi Tce. and Anderson Avenue</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Taplin House</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Jetty Road</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>A Anzac Highway</td>
<td>1923</td>
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<td>69</td>
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<td>A House</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Maturin Street</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>362</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Shop</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Corner Gordon St.</td>
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<td>Former Bakery</td>
<td>363</td>
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<td>A House</td>
<td>1901</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>364</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Freemasons McDonnell Lodge</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>High Street</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Rainbow Farm Cafe</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>W. Corner Anzac/Nile</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Grayleigh</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Allison Street</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td>A Glenelg Post Office</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Moseley Square</td>
<td></td>
<td>Post Office and Telegraph Station</td>
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<td>1912</td>
<td>Moseley Square</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A Trees</td>
<td>1890's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A Tourist Centre</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Foreshore in front of Town Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td>Former Holdfast Bay Yacht Club</td>
<td>375</td>
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<tr>
<td>B Glenelg Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Anderson Ave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Cummings Racing Stables</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>MacFarlane St.</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>377</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;William Fisk&quot;</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Patawalonga Boat Haven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>401</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Pioneers' Memorial</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Moseley Square</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>405</td>
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<tr>
<td>B Sturt Drainage Channel</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>406</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;James Wardle&quot;</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Address</td>
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<td>Notes</td>
<td>Item No.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>B Trinity Church</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Moseley St.</td>
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<td>Moseley St. Methodist Church</td>
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<td>B Patawalonga Boat Haven</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>409</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Court of Summary Jurisdiction</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Moseley Square</td>
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<td>Police Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>A St. Margaret of Scotland Chapel</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Partridge St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Jetty</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B St. Leonards Inn</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Anzac Highway</td>
<td></td>
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<td>413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: On this Heritage List' recommendations made by Hignett & Company on the significance of each item has been made according to the following worthiness rating:-
A = Worthy of detailed assessment and documentation
B = Not requiring detailed assessment and documentation at this time but of general heritage interest.
O = Items included on the Register of State Heritage Items.
X = Items included on the National Estate Register.
6. HERITAGE AREAS

A Heritage Area is defined as an area and/or group of buildings, townscapes, streetscapes and landscapes that have historic, cultural, social, architectural, scientific, aesthetic, townscape or landscape importance.

Diagram 12 illustrates the following suggested Heritage Areas.

**South Esplanade Heritage Area**

This area includes South Esplanade from Elizabeth Street in the north to "Glenara" in the south. The eastern boundaries are St. Johns Row, Oldham Street and the rear boundaries of allotments between Pier Street up to and including "Glenara".

The area includes many fine examples of stately homes built by noted citizens of the time.

**Original Township Heritage Area**

Diagram 6 illustrates Colonel William Light's original plan of the township of Glenelg (certified correct on 22nd January 1855). The boundaries are St. Anne's Terrace to the north, Adelphi Terrace and Colley Terrace to the west, Gordon Street and Tapleys Hill Road to the east and Jetty Road to the south.

This Heritage Area includes the original township and the area south of Jetty Road bounded by High Street and Elizabeth Street in the south, Partridge Street in the east and South Esplanade in the west.

This area accommodates numerous items of heritage value and exhibits a character associated with the earliest settlement in South Australia.
APPENDIX A - ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEETS
# GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)
## ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

**ITEM NAME:** OLD GUM TREE - First mainland White Settlement in South Australia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On this site on 28th of December 1836 Governor Hindmarsh announced the establishment of the Government of His Majesty's Province of South Australia. The birthday of South Australia is traditionally celebrated on this day, known as Proclamation Day or Commemoration Day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The plot of land on which the Old Gum Tree stands was conveyed to the Corporation of Glenelg by John Hector of the Savings Bank of South Australia in 1857 for the purpose of commemorating the arrival of Governor Hindmarsh and his reading of the "proclamation". The site presented to the corporation in 1857 was 64' square. In 1957 Council bought an adjoining block of land extending the site to 64' x 112'.

The guns, 18 pound carriades, standing by the Old Gum Tree, are from HMS "Buffalo", the ship which brought Governor Hindmarsh to South Australia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REFERENCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Voyage of the Africaine, pp114-5,124.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantegani, pp.71-2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Everard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt,pp.6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Old Gum Tree&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.G.S.A. (S.A. Branch) Proc., 37 (1935-6)pp.82-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibid, 38 (1936-7) pp.52-78.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archival photographs SAA Several</td>
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## PHOTOGRAH

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<td><img src="image" alt="Image of Old Gum Tree" /></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hundred</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.H.P. Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
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<td>State 1836-1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Study Area</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF ITEM</th>
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<tr>
<td>LAND Natural feature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical site</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Gdn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUILDING STRUCTURE</td>
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<td>PHYSICAL CONDITION</td>
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<td>Reg. Interim L</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Estate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reg. Proposed L</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Trust</td>
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<tr>
<td>CL RL File</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>(A) State (B) Local</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREPARED BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

The tree, a river red gum (E. Camaldulensis), has gradually deteriorated over the years and in 1963 was remodelled in plastic and cement.

Hindmarsh's announcement was apparently read under the shade of a large gum tree by Robert Gouger's tent. The Old Gum Tree was nearby. Children of the first settlers recalled playing on this tree which they affectionately dubbed "Temple Bar."

Nearby also several of the early settlers erected tents and temporary homes. Included among these were the Gougers, Everards and Thomases. They obtained fresh water from wells near the Old Gum Tree. (Hems:3,4,5)
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

At the entrance to the Patawalonga a flagstaff was erected to indicate to ships arriving the location of the settlement. (See diagrams 2,3)

From the tents erected by the flagstaff the government of the colony was conducted from 4.1.1837 - 2.2.1837.

The tent belonging to the South Australia Company Commissioners was made of old sails.

Governor Hindmarsh kept his quarters aboard HMS "Buffalo" anchored in the bay opposite the flagstaff until June 1837.

**REFERENCES**

J.M. Skipper Holdfast Bay 1836. - Watercolour
Col. W. Light Landing Place, Glenelg. - Watercolour

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 431,435,455,459,460,473,3698,5552,1652,16771

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No. Negative No.
Direction of view

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

"About a mile from the beach near some fine ponds of freshwater" (Charles)
"by a chain of fresh water lagoons about half a mile from the beach" (William Everard).

"the framework is of small trees and the walls of flags cut from the lagoon, the roof of reeds; interior fittings of deal, which on board were our bed places, and the floor of clay rammed hard and covered partly with India matting and partly of sail cloth. We then dug up the ground in which vegetables grew well."

**REFERENCES**

[SAA 322/B4]  
[SAA A290]  
Verbal  
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**  
**Film No.**  
**Negative No.**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items  
Reg. Interim L  
Nominated  
National Estate  
Reg. Proposed L  
National Trust  
CL RL File  
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built a rush hut some 12' square as a bedroom for their daughters. It was taken over to be used as the colony's first printery and housed the Stanhope Press on which the "proclamation" was printed. It stood near some large gum trees about \( \frac{1}{4} \) mile from the shore and about 100 yards from the nearest lagoon. Their son William built here the Colony's first oven of iron hoops fixed in the ground in a half circle and covered over with a thick coating of clay. Robert Thomas was the original proprietor of the Register.

William was the first owner of what is now known as the Oriental Private Hotel built in 1878 (item 266).

**REFERENCES**
The Voyage of the Africaine p. 114-5.

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 2128
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

12'x21'; "only six nails were used in its construction, the uprights, cross pieces, beams and joists being all tied together with cordage. The wood was cut in a copse a mile distant, and the thatch, which consists of a kind of reed, 10 feet long with long wide leaves, was drawn by the portable truck... I have also built a shed for my goats to sleep in, in the upper part of which the fowls have taken up their abode"

**REFERENCES**  
The Voyage of the Africaine p. 126.

Verbal  
Archival photographs  SAA 2131, 24150, 15869

**PHOTOGRAPH**  
Film No.  
Negative No.

**STATUS**  
Reg. of State Her. Items  
Reg. Interim L  
Nominated  
National Estate  
Reg. Proposed L  
National Trust  
CL RL File  
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**  
(A) State  
(B) Local  

**PREPARED BY**  
Date:
### GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)
### ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

**ITEM NAME:** GLENELG HOTEL
Former or other REED HUT

**PROJECT DATE** 1839
Item Ref. No. 51

<table>
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<th>Office Use</th>
<th>ITEM No.</th>
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**LOCATION** Lot 94
Address Cnr. Colley/Anzac
Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

**PERIOD** 1839-1855
State
Study Area

**REFERENCES**

- Glenelg Illustrated, p.60.
- Lee, p. 6.
- Hawkes, p. 7.

**PHOTOGRAPH**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Film No.</th>
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</table>

**TYPE OF ITEM**

- Natural feature
- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.

**BUILDING STRUCTURE**

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

Demolished prior to 1896.

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
  - Reg. Interim
  - Nominated
- National Estate
  - Reg. Proposed L
- National Trust
  - CL
  - RL
  - File
  - Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

- (A) State
- (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:

---

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The first "inn" was erected here in 1838 by Francis Fenden but it did not receive a license until 26.3.1840. When the original township of Glenelg was laid out Francis Henning, sometime partner of Fenden, bought part of lot 6 on which the "Reed Hut" stood for £200. Fenden bought another part of lot 6 in 1842 for £50.

The original "Reed Hut" was built of saplings and reeds and comprised 2 compartments: one served as a bar, the other to drink and smoke in.

It was replaced early in the 1840's by the Glenelg Hotel "a large and handsome inn and boarding house with a fine balcony providing beautiful views of Holdfast Bay and St. Vincent's Gulf.

His license was cancelled in May 1860 and it became known as "Beach House". It was demolished prior to 1896. (Portions of the foundations were visible in 1896).
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The first Congregational Church Services were held in the house of John James Barclay in Adelphi Terrace - the congregation soon became too large to be accommodated here. The first Congregational Church was built in 1848 on the plot of land conveyed to the trustees of the church by H.R. Wigley. It was a small plain building, erected by H.J. Mosley and made of bricks made of clay dug out of High Street. It was opened in March 1848 by Rev. T. Q. Stow.

William Giles and J.J. Barclay supplied the pulpit on alternate Sundays until the first Minister, Rev. Charles Hall, took office. After 12 months Giles and Barclay again took over. In 1858 Rev. Charles Palmer was officially appointed - his services were popular and the congregation grew. By 1859 the church, described as "a packing case in a puddle" had become too small and a new chapel was built in 1859 on Jetty Road (Item 156). The chapel on Smith Terrace was reconveyed to Mr. Wigley in 1859. In 1865 Mr. William Edwards had his carpenter's shop and residence (6 rooms) on this site.

REFERENCES (See Diagram 9 for Location)

Lee, pp.51-55.  
One Hundred Years of Christian Witness.

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Direction of view
Film No. Negative No.

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Built and completed in November 1839 by Messrs. East and Breeze as a Customs House. Nearby was a flagstaff, a signal station to announce the arrival of ships in South Australia. The Customs Officer, John Anthony resided there from 1839-1845 when his position at Glenelg was abolished and he was transferred to Port Adelaide.

In 1846 it was leased to John Hance.

In 1849 repairs were carried out and it was used in March 1849 as Lt. Governor Sir Henry Young's summer residence.

Additions built by John Herbert were completed in 1851. In 1863 stables and coach house were added.

From 1869 it was leased to various people including John W. Billiatt (1883-1890); Frederick Caterer (1890-1893) and W. K. Smart (1905-1912) who conducted schools there.

In 1969 the building was demolished. (Historic Glenelg p.28)

REFERENCES

Glenelg Illustrated, pp 31-2, 84.


Lee, pp8-10.

S.A. Homes and Gardens May, 1953.

Verbal

Archival photographs SAA 9450, 20562, 22771

PHOTOGRAPH

Direction of view

S.A. Homes and Gardens May, 1953, p.11.
South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80

GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME: "O.G."
Former or other

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Francis Fenden (publican of the "Reed Hut" Item 51) in partnership with Francis Henning built a 20 ton cutter on the banks of the Patawalonga in 1839. Named the "O.G." after Osmond Gilles, Colonial Treasurer and part owner of much of the original township of Glenelg, it was the first boat built in South Australia. P. Finney was master of the "O.G." and it was engaged in the fishing and oyster trade. The "O.G." was sold to Captain Reid in 1853 and wrecked near Poole's Flat, Second Valley in 1854. The "O.G." is described by Parsons as a 9 ton wooden sloop with one mast, clinker built with one deck and a round stern.

Another larger vessel, a forty five ton schooner, the "Recovery" was also built here in 1841 by Lt. John Lloyd. She was wrecked on a reef near Newcastle on her maiden voyage. The "Recovery" is described by Parsons as a wooden 2 masted schooner of 29 tons, carvel built with a square stern.

REFERENCES

Historic Glenelg, p.28.
L. J. Ewens, p.5.
Parsons, p.17.

Verbal
Archival photographs

GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)

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L. J. Ewens, p.5.
Parsons, p.17.

Verbal
Archival photographs

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Former or other

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L. J. Ewens, p.5.
Parsons, p.17.

Verbal
Archival photographs

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HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Francis Fenden (publican of the "Reed Hut" Item 51) in partnership with Francis Henning built a 20 ton cutter on the banks of the Patawalonga in 1839. Named the "O.G." after Osmond Gilles, Colonial Treasurer and part owner of much of the original township of Glenelg, it was the first boat built in South Australia. P. Finney was master of the "O.G." and it was engaged in the fishing and oyster trade. The "O.G." was sold to Captain Reid in 1853 and wrecked near Poole's Flat, Second Valley in 1854. The "O.G." is described by Parsons as a 9 ton wooden sloop with one mast, clinker built with one deck and a round stern.

Another larger vessel, a forty five ton schooner, the "Recovery" was also built here in 1841 by Lt. John Lloyd. She was wrecked on a reef near Newcastle on her maiden voyage. The "Recovery" is described by Parsons as a wooden 2 masted schooner of 29 tons, carvel built with a square stern.

REFERENCES

Historic Glenelg, p.28.
L. J. Ewens, p.5.
Parsons, p.17.

Verbal
Archival photographs
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

"Built around 1853 for William Hitchcox, Glenelg's first pharmacist who established his pharmacy on the corner site (Nile/Anzac) in 1851. The cottages, one of six rooms, the other of four, were leased in 1855 to E. Solomons and Dr Miller. It is not known whether Dr Miller practised at Glenelg.

Colonial cottage style building with hip roof and corbelling under the parapet wall. Built of random rubble stone, probably local, with brick quoins and surrounds. Roman arch over front doorway with segmental-arch windows. Probably had a verandah at some stage and is currently in poor state of repair. Walls indicate some level of dampness.

references

Assessment Books

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH

Direction of view

Film No. Negative No.

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nomination
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Berkshire Hotel built for Thomas Nelson in 1855 was licensed from 1855-1909. Between 1855 and 1910 it grew from 8 rooms to 22 rooms with stables (7 boxes and other stalls.) From 1881 the Railways had a ticket office there. It was then used as a boarding house and is now divided into flats.

Stables built in 1880's are now flats.

Stucco walls with semi-circular arched openings.

Parapet wall. Random rubble walls rendered with white paint. Heavily moulded string course with hood mouldings over openings.

REFERENCES

Historic Glenelg, p. 258

Verbal Dulcie Perry

Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH

Direction of view

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim LD

Nominated

National Estate
Reg. Proposed LD

National Trust

CL RL File

Other

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State

(B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

One of the first licensed private schools at Glenelg run by George Sawyer from 1852-1858 for some 30 students.

The classroom and cottage are on the South West corner of the allotment on which also stands "Rothesay".

**REFERENCES**

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

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**LOCATION**
Lot 3
Address: SUSSEX ST
Town: (rear of "Rothesay")

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1839-1855
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

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<th>Natural feature</th>
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<td>Historical Gdn.</td>
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**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built in 1848 the St. Leonards Inn in 1849 offered 20 rooms near the beach adjoining the summer residence of the Governor. Entrance to the family hotel, being entirely distinct from the inn, afforded privacy to hotel guests. Bathing machines were available and a boat for fishing parties, also good stabling. In 1849 John MacDonald, the publican was appointed post - master at Glenelg, the post office being contained within the hotel. Also on lot 48 were a small house and shop and a butcher shop, and across the road were four other shops and Sebastian Beck's bakery. The Inn was thus the centre of the village of St. Leonards-by-the sea.

The Inn was run by the MacDonald family until 1933. John MacDonald's residence was at 6 Allison Street (see Item 63).

The Inn was demolished in 1971. (Historic Glenelg, p. 267)

The Council held its inaugural meeting here on 10th December, 1855.

**REFERENCES**

Historic Glenelg, pp. 266-267.

**PHOTOGRA PH**

Film No. Negative No.

Direction of view

Verbal
Archival photographs The News 24.3.1938; SAA 27561, 31779

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated

National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Home of John MacDonald proprietor of the St. Leonards Inn (Item 59). Seven room brick house with cob cottage at rear.

In 1853 MacDonald introduced the first omnibus service between Adelaide and the bay.

The pise (cob) cottage at the rear is still standing encased in extra walls and wood panels.

Renovated extensively, grey plastered walls, asbestos shingle roof. Lower level approx. half-way in ground. New brick wall single storey extension to the north. Appears to be 2 units with dividing wall.

**REFERENCES**

Lee, p 7.

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No. Negative No.

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**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. [ ] Interim [ ]
- Nominated [ ]
- National Estate
- Reg. [ ] Proposed [ ]
- National Trust [ ]
- CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
- Other [ ]
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

<table>
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<th>ITEM NAME: WOODLANDS C.E.G.G.S. Former or other</th>
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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE** LAW-SMITH BUILDING

The ground floor of the Law Smith building at Woodlands was originally a seven roomed house built for James Farrell who became Dean of Adelaide. Reverend Farrell arrived in South Australia on the ship "Lysander" in September 1840, he was Incumbent of Trinity Church and Colonial Chaplain.

For a period the house was also occupied by H.B.T. Strangways, a Mayor of Glenelg 1862-66 and Premier of South Australia.

John Scottan Mayor 1873-74, also resided at "Woodlands".

It was purchased by Richard Law-Smith in 1880 who rebuilt parts of the old building, added a second storey and later a ball room (now used as the Assembly Hall). Richard Smith was Mayor of Glenelg 1892-95.

In 1923 the old home became Woodlands Church of England Girls' Grammar School, established "to do for girls what St. Peters College was doing for boys".

Later additions have closed up the upstairs verandah supported by timber stanchions. Built of random sandstone walls with stuccoed surround openings with keystone. M-shaped roof with interesting Chimney design.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp.57-8,60,65-6. Woodlands Centenary Publication.

Archival photographs SAA 828, 1489 (73a)

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**LOCATION**

Lot 220
Address Partridge St.
Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

**PERIOD** 1839-1855

**TYPE OF ITEM**

<table>
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<td>Historical Gdn.</td>
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**BUILDING**

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

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**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

**PREPARED BY**

[Signature]

Date:
Now part of Woodlands C.E.G.G.S., 'Braested' was originally the home of Harold Law Smith, son of Richard Smith.

References: Woodlands, 1923-1973
This house of 12 rooms, now part of Woodlands C.E.G.G.S, was originally the home of Lady Hudd (Mabel Law-Smith)

References: Woodlands, 1923-1973
This home of 9 rooms was originally the home of E. J. Carr and was purchased from Mr. A. Whitmore Carr by Woodlands C.E.G.G.S. in 1948.

References: Woodlands, 1923-1973
The first new building to be built at Woodlands was the School Building (now known as Gillam Building). Originally a single storey construction of four classrooms, a second storey was added in 1926.

References: Woodlands, 1923-1973, pp. 24-5, 49
### GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)

#### ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM NAME: HOME OF JOSIAH PARTRIDGE</th>
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<td>Former or other</td>
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### HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Josiah Partridge built his two storied home on 10 acres of land in Partridge Street around 1855. He married Mary Giles, daughter of William Giles (Manager of the South Australia Company) who lived across the road.

Bay window later addition along with upper level balcony which has been closed. Supported by timber stanchions. Original openings have segmental arch with stuccoed surround. Common in latter half of 19th century

### SUBJECT

- Period: 1839-1855
- State Study Area

### REFERENCES

- Verbal: Dulcie Perry
- Archival photographs

### PHOTOGRAPH

- Film No.
- Negative No.

### LOCATION

- Lot 39
- Address: 7 Partridge St.
- Town
- Postcode
- Section
- Hundred
- County
- L.G.A.
- S.H.P. Region
- A.M.G. Ref.

### TYPE OF ITEM

- Natural feature [x]
- Historical site [x]
- Historical Gdn.
- BUILDING [x]
- STRUCTURE [x]

### PHYSICAL CONDITION

### STATUS

- Reg. of State Her. Items: Reg. [x] Interim L
- Nominated [x]
- National Estate: Reg. [ ] Proposed L [ ]
- National Trust: CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
- Other

### RECOMMENDATION

- (A) State [ ] (B) Local [x]

### PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The Pier Hotel was built by H. J. Moseley from plans and materials secured in England. Opened on Christmas Day 1856 at a cost of about 7,000. Moseley then forecast that Glenelg would become the most popular seaside resort in South Australia. It became a favourite place for interstate and overseas visitors and pastoralists 'down from the bush' and in 1880 was enlarged.

Moseley also owned several houses and a shop on Moseley Square, alongside of the Pier Hotel.

The hotel was conveniently located across from the jetty on which construction began in 1857. (In March 1860, Moseley became licensee of the Glenelg Hotel also, although this licence was cancelled in May the same year.)

Moseley arrived in South Australia in the "Tam O' Shanter" in 1836 and set up business as a builder.

On 16th April 1840, one E. Catchlove, who also came to S.A. on the "Tam O'Shanter", was granted a licence for the"Pier Hotel"- its exact location is unknown and the licence was not renewed.

Original built in the Georgian style and stucco finished. The parapet consisted of Italianate style balusters, with a huge urn at each corner. The openings were rectangular with heavily moulded triangular pediments over each opening. Corbels under the eaves. The verandah seems to have been a later addition. (See also Item 371)

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of S.A. pp. 149-50
Mudie, p.12

Archival photographs SAA several

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**REFERENCE**

Film No. Negative No.

**LOCATION**

Lot 25
Moseley Square

**SUBJECT**

Per 1855-1873
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

BUILDING
Structure

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated

National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
The first church of the Methodist denomination erected at Glenelg. In the early '60s the Wesleyans who had attended the church, formed a separate group and services for them were held in "Tremere".

Bluestone walls both random and squared. Openings are Gothic arched centre pointed with stain glas and lead light. Large block stone buttresses at 45° angle. Belfry in centre of gable roof. Stucco finished. Extension on eastern elevation is possibly a later addition.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The foundation stone of the second Congregational Church was laid by William Giles (Manager of the South Company) in April 1859. The block of land on which it stands had an 80' frontage to Jetty Road and was purchased for 80 from R. B. Colley. The architect was James MacGeorge and the builders were Messrs. Lines and Cook. The opening sermon was read by Rev. T. Q. Stow. The final cost of the building was £1,508.

From 1862-1876, Rev. Charles Manthorpe was in charge of the congregation. During this time, a gallery was added to the church and the property added to and beautified. A Sunday School was established in 1862.

By 1877, it became evident that increased accommodation was needed and a site next to the church with an 88' frontage to Jetty Road was purchased for this purpose. The foundation stone for the new church (Item 257) was laid in October 1879. Subsequently, the church built in 1859 was used as the Church Hall.

In 1954, the trustees of the church erected a row of shops on the Jetty Road frontage. (see also item 52, 257)

Built of lime stone rubble squared walls with a slate roof and intricate steel finial. The northern elevation is visible over the shops directly down the Nile Street alignment and has a French circular rose pattern stained glass window. The windows are of centre pointed Gothic style and the internal ceiling resembles the internal hull of a ship. Buttresses are stucco finished and are at a 45° angle to the main walls.

REFERENCES 100 Years of Christian Witness.
Archival photographs SAA 9151, 9459

PHOTOGRAVPH
Direction of view

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STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items:
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Nominated [ ]
National Estate
Reg. [ ] Proposed [ ]
National Trust
CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other [ ]

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
David Miller commenced business on the site bounded by Jetty Road, Partridge and Cowper Streets in 1856. He had here a carpenter's shop and woodyard and later built a store on the corner of Jetty Road and Partridge Street. The corner has since been known as Miller's Corner and the railway station, just east of Miller's Store, known as Miller's Corner Station (No. 142 Jetty Road). An employee of David Miller, Joseph Edred Gibson, took over the building, contracting and undertaking portion of the business and in 1908 bought both the business and the store. In 1925, Gibson's two eldest sons took over and until 1954 it was known as Gibson Brothers. J. E. Gibson also owned five adjoining shops and had a paint shop and timber yard at the rear.

REFERENCES
Glenelg Council Archives, notes by Mrs. A. Haddrick (J. E. Gibson's daughter: contact Mrs. K. Kitto, her daughter 356 1602)

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 11447
GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME: WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, GLENELG.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Fulton Street Methodist Church was built in Pier Street in 1864 but later dismantled and re-erected at 18 Fulton Street. A new church in Allison Street replaced this in 1955.

The land in Fulton Street was given to the church by William Kither (butcher) who resided at Glenelg.

REFERENCES

Historic Glenelg, pp. 322-4.

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Direction of view

Film No.

Negative No.

LOCATION
Lot 42
Address 18 Fulton St.

 Town

Postal code

Section

Hundred

County

L.G.A.

S.H.P. Region

A.M.G. Ref.

SUBJECT

PERIOD 1855-1873

State

Study Area

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

BUILDING
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION
Demolished

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The Police Station, built in 1865, comprised seven rooms two cells and a morgue. It was demolished in 1933 and a new station (now the Court of Summary Jurisdiction) erected. A small stone building from the earlier period survives at the back. The first police constable was G.P. Badman, thence Lance Corporal Allchurch. Initially a wooden building served as a morgue, but this was replaced by a stone building - the number of suicides was at one time quite high. Until 1938 the Council contributed towards the cost of Police protection.

Built of squared bluestone with brick quoins and, parapet on eastern wall. The windows are segmentally arched over iron arch bar with brick surrounds. Windows are barred up. Guttering is a later addition. Slate top steps are original.

**REFERENCES**

Historic Glenelg p.258
Lee, pp. 36-7.

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 4826, 11385

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**LOCATION**

Lot 1470
Address Moseley Square

**PERIOD**

1855-1873

**SUBJECT**

Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

Demolished 1933

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. [ ] Interim [ ]
Nomination [ ]
National Estate
Reg. [ ] Proposed [ ]
National Trust
CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Designed by Edmund Wright for his brother Amand, the "Olives" comprising some 14 rooms, cottage, coachhouse, and stables, stood on 4½ acres of land when it was built in 1867. The avenue leading to the house from High Street was bordered by tall Kaffir Apple trees. Mr and Mrs Alfred Roberts owned the house in the early twentieth century and gave parties there for interstate and international tennis players. Mr Roberts O.B.E., was Mayor of Glenelg 1899-02 and 1915-17. He was a company secretary and accountant and a member of the Stock Exchange.

Constructed of bluestone random rubble in the Georgian style with white plaster quoins. The openings are segmental with white stuccoed surrounds and keystone. There is a pediment over the central upstairs window and the roof is hipped. The verandah is concave and the stanchions are of worked timber. There are corbels only above the quoins. Verandah is possibly a later addition.

**REFERENCES**

F. MacGuire, pp. 69-70.
Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p.68.

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 10747, 26162

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nomination
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State
(B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80**

**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

<table>
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<th>ITEM NAME: JETTY AND BREAKWATER</th>
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<td>Former or other</td>
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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Designed by Thomas English and built by Moseley and completed in 1859, the original jetty was 1250' long, 20' wide of jarrah wood and iron piles. Cost of the jetty was 31,294. An L. head was added in 1873, a kiosk in 1907 and an Aquarium was later erected by Keith Minchin. The jetty was originally to have been erected as a continuation of the Adelaide Road (Anzac Highway) but the close proximity of the Patawalonga River mouth made this sight unsuitable.

In 1948 the jetty was wrecked in a storm and not replaced until 1969.

On the north west corner of the jetty a forty foot high iron lighthouse lit with gas was erected in 1874, replacing the wooden structure destroyed by fire the preceding year. At the end of the jetty a breakwater was to have been constructed which would provide Glenelg with harbour facilities for pleasure craft, fishing vessels, and steamers travelling to and from Kangaroo Island. In all five schemes were commenced upon at considerable expense both to council and the State Government but none were completed. All that remains are the concrete caissons, visible at low tide.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp. 248-254.

Verbal
Archival photographs Register 26.12.27; SAA several.

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**PROJECT**

| DATE 1857 |
| Item Ref. No. 166 |

**LOCATION**

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**SUBJECT**

| PERIOD 1855-1873 |
| State |
| Study Area |

**TYPE OF ITEM**

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**BUILDING STRUCTURE**

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**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

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**PREPARED BY**

IIS/04/25.11.81
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** GLENELG PUBLIC SCHOOL

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The first Glenelg Public School was located at the north eastern corner of High Street and Chapel Street on land purchased by council from Mr Partridge. It consisted of a school house and residence. It was opened in 1864 and became a Public School in 1875. It was built by J. Crook and catered for approximately one hundred students. In 1875 the school was described as being too small, out of repair and inconveniently situated. The Glenelg State School was subsequently built on Brighton Road and opened in 1881.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg Primary School Centenary Publication.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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<th>Direction of view</th>
<th>Film No.</th>
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**LOCATION**

Address N/E Cnr. High/Chapel

Town

Postcode

Hundred

County

L.G.A.

S.H.P. Region

A.M.G. Ref.

Strata Plan 3967

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1855-1873

State

Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature

Historical site

Historical Gdn.

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

Demolished

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items

Reg. Interim L

Nominated

National Estate

Reg. Proposed L

National Trust

CL RL File

Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**ITEM NAME:** BLANCHE VILLA

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Blanche Villa was built in 1859 for J. B. Neales and had 14 rooms. J. B. Neales arrived in South Australia in 1838. He was a member of the Legislative Council. Mrs A. P. Stanton occupied Blance Villa in the 1870's - she was a schoolmistress.

Stucco finished building with hipped roof. The ground floor walls are of an extra thickness with windows being deep set for restriction of sunlight entry. Openings are segmentally arched with vertical sliding sash windows.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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<th>Negative No.</th>
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**LOCATION** Lot 305 S/E
Address Mall/Broadway

**PERIOD** 1855-1873

**TYPE OF ITEM**

<table>
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<th>Historical site</th>
<th>Historical Gdn.</th>
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**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L. Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L.
National Trust
CL RL File Other

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The earliest building here was a cottage belonging to E. Farrow, built in 1856. By 1860 he had two cottages on this site. In 1862 John Morey Mitchell established the 'Glenelg Academy' here. When in 1882 Frederick Caterer established the Glenelg Grammar School here, the building became known as Erskine House. Mr Caterer (principal) assisted by competent masters offered "a sound commercial, classical and scientific education."

**REFERENCES**

- Assessment books.
- Lee, Advertisements p.4.
- Verbal
- Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

- Direction of view
- Film No.
- Negative No.

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
  - Reg. □ Interim □
  - Nominated □
- National Estate
  - Reg. □ Proposed □
- National Trust
  - CL □ RL □ File □
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

- (A) State □ (B) Local □

**PREPARED BY**

- Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

| ITEM NAME: GLENELG COMMUNITY HOSPITAL |
| Former or other |

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The Glenelg Community Hospital was originally built as a private residence for William Moore in 1860. It was bought by Charles Rischbieth who in 1874 extended the house to some 14 rooms. A proposal by Harold Brown resulted in the purchase of the home (known then as Urrbrae Guest Home) by Council in 1950. Under the direction of Mr. E. Caradoc Ashton alterations were made to the building and in December 1950 it was officially opened as the Glenelg District Community Hospital.

The property on the opposite side of Farrell Street was purchased in 1952 to accommodate nursing staff.

Constructed of random rubble stone walls rendered with white paint. Stone quoins which are smooth rendered and openings are segmentally arched with stuccoed surrounds and keystone. The verandah has a concave roof with portico and timber spike and ball finial. Intricate frieze work of cast iron on turned timber stanchions.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp. 320-322.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**LOCATION**

Lot 1
Address: 5 Farrell St.

**PERIOD**

1855-1873
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

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<th>LAND Natural feature</th>
<th>Historical site</th>
<th>Historical Gdn.</th>
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**BUILDING**

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State X (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The Mall Bakery was established in 1869 by R. L. Massey and Co., Bakers and Confectioners. Massey leased the bakery from 1870-1878 (Item 180) belonging to Beck but by 1873 had his own bakehouse on this site.

Massey's property comprised a six roomed house, shop and bakehouse. He delivered bread in the Glenelg, Brighton and Plympton areas and also catered for tea meetings and picnics. Massey also owned lot 265 (nos. 21, 21A the Broadway) where he had a bore, windmill and lucerne patch. Attention is drawn to the Victorian Post Box on the corner.

Original building has stucco finished walls rendered in white paint and parapet. Openings are segmentally arched with stucco surrounds.

**REFERENCES**


Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 28612

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No. Negative No.

**LOCATION**
Lot 54
Address Robert/Moseley S/W Cnr

**SUBJECT**
PERIOD 1855-1873
State Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**
LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.
BUILDING STRUCTURE
PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**
(A) State (B) Local
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

St. Peter's Church of England Grammar School is one of the oldest Independent Schools in South Australia still operating. It caters for approximately 90 primary school children and 40 pre. school. Extends from Byron Street to Waterloo Street with a number of buildings.

Constructed of random rubble stone brick quoins. Roman arched openings with sliding sash windows and brick surrounds. Gable wall with circular louvred opening for ventilation. Extension on the northern side is a later addition.

**REFERENCES**

Historic Glenelg, p. 319.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**PROJECT**

DATE 1863
Item Ref. No. 174

**LOCATION**
Lot 8
Address 14 Waterloo St.

**PERIOD**
1855-1873
State
Study Area

**REFERENCES**

Historic Glenelg, p. 319.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The foundation stone of this the first Catholic Church of Glenelg was laid in March 1869. The land on which it stands was presented to the church by J. B. Neales. The style of the building was Anglo Saxon. The church served the Catholic community until 1894 when a larger church (St. Mary's Item 272) was built.

The church has since been demolished and flats ("Shandon") built on the site.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp.120-1.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Direction of view</th>
<th>Film No.</th>
<th>Negative No.</th>
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</table>

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1869 a 4 roomed house was built here for Henry Cole, a labourer. In 1913/14 it had grown to 7 rooms and was owned by W. J. Hopwood.

REFERENCES

Assessment books.

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Direction of view

Film No.  Negative No.

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** ST. VINCENT HOTEL

Former or other **JETTY HOTEL**

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

In December 1869 James Cornick was granted the first license for this hotel which was then known as the Jetty Hotel. On the western end Cornick also had a 6 roomed residence. In 1928 the hotel changed its name to Hotel St. Vincent. Six shops between the Hotel and Moseley St. were also built by Cornick.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp.150.

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 10621, 31781

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**PROJECT**

DATE 1869

Item Ref. No. 183

**LOCATION**

Lot 38

Address Moseley Square

**SUBJECT**


**PERIOD**

1855-1873

State

Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature

Historical site

Historical Gdn.

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items

Reg. Interim

Nominated

National Estate

Reg. Proposed

National Trust

CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
## Item Identification Sheet

**Item Name:** Fisk Pharmacy  
**Former or other:** Hitchcox Pharmacy

### Heritage Significance

The pharmacy on the corner of Jetty Road and Durham Street was built in 1871 by William Parkin (see Item 310) and comprised a 7 roomed house and shop. It was leased to William Hitchcox, chemist and druggist who had established his business in 1851 on the Adelaide Road (Anzac Highway) (see Item 55).

The property is now known as Fisk's Pharmacy and is probably the oldest surviving shop on Jetty Road. W. Fisk was Mayor of Glenelg from 1931 to 1938.

Two storey constructed of random stone. The roof is hipped and corbels under eaves. The openings are rectangular with stucco finish. The facade has been reconstructed with parapet.

### References

- Verbal: Dulcie Perry
- Archival photographs

### Photograph

- **Direction of view:**
- **Film No.:**
- **Negative No.:**

### Location

- **Lot:** 170  
- **Address:** Cnr. Jetty Rd/ Durham

### Subject

- **Period:** 1855-1873

### Type of Item

- **Land:** Natural feature  
- **Historical site:**
- **Historical Gdn.:**

### Status

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- **Reg.** Interim  
- **Nom.**
- **National Estate**
- **Reg.** Proposed  
- **National Trust**
- **CL** RL **File**

### Recommendation

- (A) State  
- (B) Local

### Prepared by

- **Date:**
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built in 1871, Charles Bonney, a member of the party that brought the first cattle overland from Sydney in 1838, lived here from 1876-1882. He was a member of the Legislative Council, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Railways. Bonney gave up sheep farming in N.S.W. to accompany Joseph Hawdon on the trip overland from Sydney in 1838. Lake Bonney was named after him.

Squared bluestone walls with painted brick quoins. Verandah fascia decorated with cast iron lacework. Openings are segmental with vertically sliding sash. Low parapet wall with corrugated iron hipped roof.

**REFERENCES**

Blackett, pp. 106-114.

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No. Negative No.

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State □ (B) Local □

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Building erected for Mr. Colley and planned as a store but from 1858 part of it was leased by Glenelg Council for use as Town Hall. The premises were later incorporated in a large residence, Tremere, owned by Benjamin Rounsevell, who was also once Mayor of Glenelg. His dining room was Council Chamber.

"Tremere" = a place by the sea.

**REFERENCES**

Mudie p. 30
S. A. Homes & Gardens 1.6.1848 pp. 28-29

Verbal
Archival photographs R. Fisk.

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view
Film No. Negative No.

**PROJECT**
DATE 1858
Item Ref. No. 187

**LOCATION**
Lot 95-98
Address CNr. Anzac Hwy. & Durham St.

Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

**PERIOD**
1855-1873

**STATE**
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION
demolished

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Reg. Proposed L
Reg. National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File

Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Parts of this house were originally a brick and stone coach house belonging to William Kither (butcher, of Adelaide). They are the remaining relics of "Bromley", a house built in the 1850's by William Maturin which later became Kither's home. "Bromley" was demolished in the 1920's.

Constructed of squared rubble bluestone with gable roof and parapet. Roofing material new aluminium decromatic. Openings are rectangular with brick surrounds with concrete lintels over them. Upper storey has Gothic arched mould of brickwork with original timber cantilever beam.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view
![Image of the building](image_url)

Film No. Negative No.

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Rev. J. Nicholson was responsible for having this church built in 1876. Built by W. Bundey, the architect was Rowland Rees. There was seating for 350 persons with further accommodation in the galleries. In 1882 a Sunday School for 100 children was added. In 1896 it became part of the Methodist Union (included the Bath Street Primitive Methodist Church and St. Leonards). In 1967 they joined the Glenelg United Parish.

Damage by earthquake, 1954 and in 1958 replaced by Trinity Church (Item 408.)

See also: Item 160.

Stucco finished with parapet and pediment. Heavy moulded string course with corbels and plain frieze. Smooth rendered pilasters with Roman arch over the doorway. All windows are Roman arched with stucco surround and keystone.

REFERENCES

Lee pp. 55-6.

Archival photographs SAA 9461,11451

PHOTOGRAPH

Direction of view

PROJECT
DATE 1876
Item Ref. No. 253

LOCATION
Lots 147,148
Address Moseley Street

PERIOD
State 1873-1900

SUBJECT
Study Area

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural feature
Historical site

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION
Demolished

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim I.
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed I.
National Trust
CL RL File

Other

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Mechanics Institute was founded in 1859. In 1875 a committee was formed to raise funds to build an institute which was to comprise a public library, reading room, ladies reading room, class rooms, chess room, grand concert hall, museum, lecture hall, and shady balcony. The committee included Sir Henry Ayers, W. R. Wigley, E. A. Wright, J. Lee, F. Caterer, R. C. Castle, W. Hitchcox, W. Hill and J. Liddle. The building, designed by Edmund Wright in the Italianate style and erected by David Miller using Glen Osmond stone, was completed in 1877. The land on which it stood was given to the Institute Committee by the S.A. Government.

In 1887, the Institute was acquired by the Council and became the Town Hall. The Town Hall clock was donated by Mayor T. King in 1882.

Constructed of random bluestone in the Italianate style with smooth rendered stone quoins and heavily moulded string courses with corbels underneath. Semi circular pediment with gable roofed portico supported by circular pillars. Openings are multiple Roman arched with stucco surround and keystone. Circular openings in tower with stucco surround. Tower has festoon on eastern facade and clock mechanism with spire on roof.

REFERENCES Glenelg Ill, p.75 Mudie, p.14 The Rising Sun
Archival photographs SAA several
The Town Hall Clock is a Denison gravity escapement eight day clock manufactured by W. H. Bailey & Co. of Salford, Manchester, and has four dials each 5' diameter. It was unveiled on 23.2.1884.
### South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80

#### GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)

<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ITEM NAME:</strong> MEMORIAL ROOMS</td>
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#### PROJECT
- **DATE:** 1924
- **Item Ref. No.:** 254, p.3
- **Office Use**
- **ITEM No.**
- **DOCKET No.**

As a tribute to those who fell in the Great War 1914-1918, the War Memorial Committee and the Glenelg Council erected Soldiers Clubrooms and enlarged the Town Hall. Plans were prepared by G. K. Soward and the Hall was completed in 1924. An Honour Board for the 1914-18 war was placed in the foyer. In 1952, the foyer was enlarged to accommodate the Second World War Honour Board. The Town Hall and memorial rooms seated 750 people and included stage, dressing rooms and supper rooms. Building altered internally in 1979-1980.

- Council Archives, Folder 4.
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The fountain, the gift of Mr William Townsend, was erected by James Cook. Of bronzed iron with a bluestone base it was made at the Saracen foundry in Glasgow. There are four ornamental pillars supporting a dome and enclosing a central pillar bearing a basin, water taps and cups. On the back and front the inscription acknowledges the donor and on the sides are the Australian coat of arms. For some time it was flanked by guns from HMS "Buffalo" which are now situated by the Old Gum Tree.

Has been relocated from original site.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg Ill, p. 75.

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 1443,11450
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The site on which the church stands was purchased from J.P.B. Westhead for £704. The plans by D. Garlick, were approved in 1879 and the successful tenderer was J. Roberts. The foundation stone was laid by James Counsell J.P. in October 1879 and the church was completed in September 1880 at a cost of approximately £6,000. In 1883 an organ was installed by Fincham and Hobday. Rev. Charles Manthorpe was the Congregational Pastor from 1862-1892.

Building in Italianate style with the Renaissance facade in a jumble. Constructed of squared sandstone with ornate Roman columns. Openings are Roman arch with a central pediment at the second level. Parapet with Italianate balusters and Italianate tower and belfry.

See also: items 52,156.

**REFERENCES**

100 Years of Christian Witness
Council Notes, Folder 10.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. [ ] Interim L [ ]
Nominated [ ]
National Estate
Reg. [✓] Proposed L [ ]
National Trust
CL [✓] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other [ ]

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [✓] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date: 
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

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<tr>
<td>ITEM NAME: PARTRIDGE HOUSE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Former or other</td>
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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Partridge House was purchased in 1972 by the Glenelg Council with the assistance of a government grant. Built in 1899 for Mrs. E. Varley it had eighteen rooms and stables. It was purchased in 1912 by Mr. Hugh McLaughlin and remained in his family until 1971.

Allowing for renovations and alterations, it was officially opened by Hon. Hugh Hudson in 1977 for use by community groups and the general public.

The style is Tudor and is constructed of squared bluestone. Bluestone bay window under the verandah supported by turned timber stanchions. Section of roof is turret top and gable ends have decorative timber patterns and goose neck finials to match tiles. Combination bluestone and brick chimneys. Original openings have stucco surround and there is a small lead glass window. Tinted glass in windows leaded purple green.

**REFERENCES**

- Historic Glenelg, p.301.
- Verbal
- Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

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<td>Town</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.G.A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S.H.P. Region</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A.M.G. Ref.</td>
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**PERIOD**

1873-1900

**STATE**

Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

- LAND Natural feature [ ]
- Historical site [ ]
- Historical Gdn. [X]
- BUILDING [ ]
- STRUCTURE [ ]
- PHYSICAL CONDITION [ ]

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items [ ]
- Reg. Interim L [ ]
- Proposed L [ ]
- Reg. National Estate [ ]
- National Trust [ ]
- CL [ ]
- RL [ ]
- File [ ]
- Other [ ]

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [X] (B) Local [ ]

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The first services of the Church of Christ were held in the home of Thomas Magarey and later in the Town Hall. In 1899 land was purchased in Gordon Street and the foundation stone laid by Mrs William Burford. The building was completed in January 1900. In 1958 an entrance foyer and minister's vestry were added. The two storey building at the rear comprises three halls, a number of class rooms and two kitchens and was erected in 1970.

REFERENCES

Historic Glenelg, pp.324-6.

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH

Direction of view

Film No. Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
ITEM NAME: FAMILY HOTEL
Former or other: PARADE HOTEL

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The first owner and licensee of the Parade Hotel was W. W. Simpson. When he opened for business in 1873 the land east of the hotel along South Esplanade was vacant. The hotel originally comprised 21 rooms but by 1916 had forty. In 1878 the name was changed to Family Hotel.

Building is stucco finished with parapet, corbels and dentils. Openings are segmentally arched with stucco surround. Western elevation has central pediment. Hooded mouldings over openings. Open balcony supported by timber stanchions.

REFERENCES

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p.151.

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 1733, 3087, 9260, 10250, 10745, 11437, 26136, 31777

PHOTOGRAPH
Direction of view

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. [ ] Interim [ ]
Nominated [ ]
National Estate
Reg. [ ] Proposed [ ]
National Trust
CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other [ ]

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY
Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The two self contained residences, each of 15 rooms, known as Seafield Tower, were built in 1876 as seaside retreats for Sir Henry Ayers and Sir Thomas Elder. It was the first of many grand homes built along South Esplanade. The architect was Thomas English. A marble fountain, a feature of the district was removed to Port Augusta when the Commonwealth Railways purchased Elder's residence. The Tennants occupied Ayer's House for many years.

Building of the Italianate Style though the facade has been added to. Built of random coarse bluestone with smooth rendered quoins. The openings are Roman arched with Romanesque pilasters and keystones. Heavily moulded string course with dentils and corbels under the eaves. Original windows are double hung sash windows.

REFERENCES

Bagot, p.8.
Mudie, p.22.

Verbal
Archival photographs  SAA 7874
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

"Dundrennan" was designed by G. K. Soward of the firm English, Soward and Jackson, who was three times Mayor of Glenelg. It was built for David Walter Duffield in 1885 and named after his wife's home in Scotland.

Within is a fine staircase and interesting use has been made of arches in the front room.

In 1857 Duffield's father was elected to South Australia's first Parliament - he arrived in S. A. in 1839, established the Victoria Flour Mill in Gawler, was a politician and sheep farmer.

Building has had later additions to the verandah. Built of random coarse bluestone with bay window. Openings are rectangular with stucco surrounds. Quoins are of stone and are rendered.

**REFERENCES**

Opie, p.69.
K. L. Duffield, *Savages and Kings*

**PHOTOGRAPH**

**Direction of view**

![Image of Dundrennan](image)

**PROJECT**

**DATE** 1885

**Item Ref. No.** 265

**Office Use**

**ITEM No.**

**DOCKET No.**

**LOCATION** Lot 250

**Address** 18 South Esplanade

**Town**

**Postcode**

**Section**

**Hundred**

**County**

**L.G.A.**

**S.H.P. Region**

**A.M.G. Ref.**

**SUBJECT**

**PERIOD 1873-1900**

**State**

**Study Area**

**TYPE OF ITEM**

**LAND** Natural feature

**Historical site**

**Historical Gdn.**

**BUILDING**

**STRUCTURE**

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Item

Reg. Interim L

Nominated

National Estate

Reg. Proposed L

National Trust

CL RL File

Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE
William Kyffin Thomas arrived in South Australia with his parents, Mary and Robert, in 1836 on the "Africaine". William was proprietor of the Register. He built the Oriental Private Hotel (as it is now known) in 1878 and planned to entertain his friends here on a grand scale. However, he died the following year and the property passed into the hands of William Pile, a sheep farmer, who lavishly decorated the house, established a fine garden and added a conservatorium. The house comprised some twenty rooms. The crest on the rear extension was probably put up to commemorate the second Royal visit to Adelaide in 1881 and is not thought to be authentic.
Built of random coarse sandstone, the lower level has bay window. The stone quoins are patterned and there are corbels under the eaves. The openings are segmentally arched with a masked keystone. The openings have stucco surrounds rendered white. The lower ground level consists of five segmentally arched openings. Cast iron balustrade originally belonged to "Tremere".

REFERENCES
Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs SAA 10749, 28924
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

"Glenara" was the home of William Hill, a partner in the firm Dunn and Co., flour millers and manager of the Adelaide Store. Hill decided to build his home in the style of an Italian castle and named it Glenara after a Scottish Chieftan. The architects English and Rees were engaged to carry out his plans. From the tower of Glenara, Hill would signal trading vessels coming up the coast. The garden was planted with many large trees including a cedar Hill grew from a seed brought back from Lebanon. The house is still in the same family.

The coachman's cottage, part of Glenara's out buildings still stands off Robert Street.

Built in the Italianate style with the central tower and constructed of random coarse bluestone. The quoins are smooth rendered with a heavily moulded string course. The openings are segmentally arched with keystone and stucco surrounds. Corbels under the eaves of the tower which has a balustrade and Italianate balusters. There have been additions to the building over the years.

**REFERENCES**

Mudie, p. 48.
S.A. Homes and Gardens, Jan. 1948, pp. 24-5, 55.

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**LOCATION**

Lot 71
Robert Street/ 8th. Esplanade

**PERIOD**

1873-1900

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L. Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L National Trust
CL RL File

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

"Colonna" was built in 1885 for Rev. James Howie, a Congregational Minister at MacLaren Vale, and purchased in 1890 by Arthur Whittington in whose family the property remains. "Colonna" has been listed by the National Trust.

Built of squared bluestone, with smooth rendered stone quoins. The openings are rectangular with stucco surround. "Colonna" has a unique arched verandah of the Romanesque style with keystone. The supporting columns are chamfered and run along the south elevation and part of the eastern elevation.

**REFERENCES**

Assessment Books

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**Film No.**

**Negative No.**
The first license for the Globe Hotel was issued to William Prowse in 1881. In 1952 it was acquired by Holdfast Hotel Ltd. and has since then been known as Holdfast Hotel. The hotel when first built had fifteen rooms.

Built of squared bluestone with smooth rendered stone quoins. The roof is hipped with ornamental corbels supporting the eaves. The balcony is cantilevered with its verandah supported by timber stanchions. Cast iron lace-work along verandah and as balusters. The openings are segmentally arched with stucco surround and keystone.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p152.

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 20676, 20677, 31780

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**LOCATION**
Lot 518
Address Pier/Brighton
**ITEM NAME:** BROADWAY HOTEL

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built on the corner of Hastings Street and the Broadway in 1878, the first licensee was Griffith G. Jones. William Allen (Mayor of Glenelg in 1948 when he was killed in a motoring accident) was the licensee of this hotel from 1923-1948.

Building is stucco finished with conventional corrugated iron hip roof. Openings are segmentally arched with no surrounds.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia., pp.77-8,151-2.

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 31776

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built in 1889 in the Victorian Tudor Style, the rectory of St. Peter's Church was designed by George K. Soward (Mayor of Glenelg 1895-98).

Built in the Villa style, it is constructed of sandstone rubble walls with brick quoins. Gable roof with step having Gothic arched windows. All openings have brick surround. Verandah supported by timber stanchions and portico over main entrance. Chimneys built of brick and, above the roof line, are at 45° angle to the main walls.

**REFERENCES**


Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
### GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)
#### ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ITEM NAME: ST. MARY'S CHURCH</th>
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**PROJECT**
- DATE: 1894
- Item Ref. No.: 272

**Office Use**
- ITEM No.
- DOCKET No.

**LOCATION**
- Lot 218
- Address: High St.

**TOWN**

**Postcode**

**Section**

**Hundred**

**County**

**L.G.A.**

**S.H.P. Region**

**A.M.G. Ref.**

**SUBJECT**

**PERIOD 1873-1900**

**State**

**Study Area**

**TYPE OF ITEM**
- BUILDING

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**
- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim L
- Nominated
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed L
- National Trust
- CL
- RL
- File
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

**PREPARED BY**

Date:

---

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The foundation stone of St. Mary's Church was laid in 1894. It replaced the smaller "Our Lady of Victories" Church in Bath Street and served the Catholic people of Glenelg for thirty three years. It was used for school purposes on weekdays by the children of the adjoining Dominican Catholic School. Currently used as part of school. Constructed of brick and lower course of random rubble bluestone. The step at the southern elevation has decorative timber work on the gable with ball and spike finial. Concrete lintel over doors and windows. The remaining openings are Roman arch with brick moulding.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp.120-1.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

Film No. Negative No.
The Glenelg Council purchased the land on Brighton Road in 1878. In 1881 the school opened - Alexander Kemp was the first headmaster. The school had 2 school rooms, 2 class rooms, 2 cloak rooms and shaded playground for the boys. There was also a five roomed teachers' residence. The infant school was added in 1896 and another in 1929. In 1969 these buildings were demolished and replaced by a two storey brick building.

Cottage, built of coarse random stone with squared stone quoins. The openings are rectangular with stucco surround. Roof is hipped and verandah is a possible later addition.

REFERENCES

Lee, pp.46-8.

Glenelg Primary School Centenary.

Verbal

Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

Direction of view

LOCATION
Lot 50
Address Brighton Rd.

Town

Postcode

Section

Hundred

County

L.G.A.

S.H.P. Region

A.M.G. Ref.

File Plan 7396

SUBJECT

PERIOD
1873-1900

State

Study Area

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

Demolished 1969

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated

National Estate
Reg. Proposed L

National Trust
CL RL File

Other

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State

(B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
## HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The S.A. Railways Workshop and Running Sheds occupied a 6 acre site between Anzac Highway, Allison Street, Pasquin Street, and Cardine Street. There were seven buildings including workshops, running sheds, and weighbridge and they were used for making, testing and repairing railway rolling stock, furniture etc. About fifty men were employed here.

The Holdfast Bay Bowling Club now occupies part of this site.

## REFERENCES

Lee, pp.20-1.

Verbal
Archival photographs

## PHOTOGRAPH

**Direction of view**

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## TYPE OF ITEM

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<th>Historical site</th>
<th>Historical Gdn.</th>
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<th>STRUCTURE</th>
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## STATUS

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## RECOMMENDATION

(A) State [✓] (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
### HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The railway station was erected in 1873. In 1929 when the Glenelg line was electrified the station became redundant and it is now used as a police station.

The facade has been altered from the original which consisted of Roman arches similar to those in "Colonna", item 268. The original arches on the western elevation still exist.

### REFERENCES

Lee, pp.20-1.

Verbal Archival photographs SAA 4926, 11385
This twelve roomed home was built in 1881 for Mr J. H. Gurr, an accountant. On the same site W. Gurr had a two roomed cottage in 1856. By 1871 this had grown to six rooms with stable.

Two storey Georgian style mansion built of random rubble bluestone. Quoins are smooth rendered stone, conventional hipped roof with corbels. Balcony supported by chamfered stanchions with cast iron frieze work and dentils. Balusters are of cast iron work in a cross over circular pattern. Openings are segmentally arched with stucco surround and keystone. Stairs on western side are a later addition.
"Waterford" was the home of Henry Yorke Sparks, Mayor of Glenelg 1898-99. Sparks was appointed Manager of the South Australia Company in 1894. He was a keen sportsman and was largely responsible for providing Glenelg with an oval. Mr Sparks also donated the Mayoral chair.

Built of random rubble stone it has been rendered with white paint so as to match the later additions constructed of brickwork. Gable roof with low parapet and corbels. Openings on original building are both segmental and semi-circular. The gable has small rectangular openings with horizontal mouldings. The building has been extended to the west extensively.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p.67.

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim L
- Reg. Nominated
- National Estate Reg. Proposed L
- National Trust CL RL File
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [✓]  (B) Local [ ]

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
Initially the St. Andrew's Mission Church conducted by the Anglicans, this building is now a private residence.

Constructed of random rubble stone with smooth rendered stone quoins. Has steep pitch roof with cut flattened gable on east elevation along with a portico. Dormer windows on south elevation with skillion roof. Openings are rectangular with stucco surround.

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Direction of view
Film No.
Negative No.

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY
Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built in 1874 and owned by Alex McCulloch "Claremont" then comprised 8 rooms and stable. In 1895 the property was bought by H. J. Pearce, Mayor of Glenelg 1902-5/1911-12 and managing director of the Federal Boot Company. He made additions to the property, extending it some 13 rooms. Whilst Mayor of Glenelg, Pearce held many gardens parties and other social functions here. He died in 1919 and in 1926 his estate was subdivided.

"Claremont" was built out of cut freestone and brick with verandahs paved with Minton tiles, and a corner tower with tower room and lock out.

Built of cut freestone, verandahs paved with Minton tiles. The original building was of the "Federation" style with wide verandahs and encircling the house, porticos and pediments. Open conical shaped tower supported by timber stanchions. Now completely remodelled neo-Spanish.

**REFERENCES**

Wilkinson, Sando and Myles, Auctioneers, Pamphlet.
Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p.69.

**PHOTOGRAPH**

**Film No.**

**Negative No.**

Archival Photograph.
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1880 H.C.T. Hoeper established his business as a grocery and general store in a two roomed house and shop he leased from C.B. Hardy. In 1881 he bought this and an adjoining three roomed house. In 1883 he added a bakehouse. When he died in 1895 Hoeper's Corner comprised house, shop, cellar, stables and bakery.

On this site there still exists a Hoepers Store (not the original).

**REFERENCES**

Lee, p. 19.
Assessment Books.

Verbal
Archival photographs

<table>
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**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. [ ] Interim [ ]
Nominated [ ]
National Estate
Reg. [ ] Proposed [ ]
National Trust
CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built in 1883 for John Tidmarsh, this is now the home of Sir Rhoderic and Lady Chamberlain.

"Bay Window Villa" constructed of squared coarse bluestone with two gable steps and return verandah. Timber finials, one with ball the other with spike and corbels under the eaves. The openings are segmentally arched with stucco surrounds. The verandah is paved with stone dressing at roof supported by turned timber stanchions.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No. | Negative No.
---|---

**LOCATION**
Lot 317
Address 72 Moseley St.

**PERIOD**
1873-1900

**SUBJECT**

**TYPE OF ITEM**
- Natural feature
- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.

**STATUS**
Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. [ ] Interim L [ ]
- Nominated [ ]

National Estate
- Reg. [ ] Proposed L [ ]

National Trust
- CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

- (A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
### HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

"Kapara" was the home of G.A. Jury, a partner in G. & R. Wills. He married Elizabeth Rischbieth at Glenelg in 1890. In addition to the house there were also extensive stables, gardens, aviaries, and outdoor gymnasium. Jury employed 3-4 gardeners. Mrs. Jury endowed the Chair of English Literature at the University of Adelaide. Their son Charles Rischbieth Jury was a professor of English and poet. The residence had frontages on Moseley, Bath and Ramsgate Streets.

"Kapara" was purchased by the Repatriation Department in 1921 and was then known as "Anzac Hostel". Later the Red Cross took over the running of "Kapara" and in 1952 added the "Russell Wing". Then in 1978 "Kapara" was taken over by Aged Cottage Homes Inc.

Built of squared random limestone with brick quoins and brick surrounds to openings. The building is stepped and staggered with gable end roof. The roof has no distinguishable pattern and has varying heights. The openings are rectangular and several have awnings with a pediment. The gables have interesting timber patterns which are extensions of the eaves.

### REFERENCES

Mudie, p.44.
Historic Glenelg, pp.309-311.
Wall, "C.R. Jury, Poet of Adelaide."

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 38035

### PHOTOGRAPH

**Direction of view**

**Film No.**

**Negative No.**

![Image of Kapara House](image-url)
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built in 1886 for Mr Simeon Barnard, a grazier, "Stormont" was bought in 1888 by William Pile, who also owned the property now known as the Oriental Private Hotel (Item 266).

At the rear and behind nos. 4 and 6 Kent Street are Pile's stables and coach house. No. 2 Kent Street is the lodge, also part of Pile's property.

"Stormont", when built, had 12 rooms, 2 cellars and 2 bathrooms.

Built in the Georgian style of random squared bluestone with smooth rendered stone quoins. The openings are Roman arched on the ground level and both segmental and rectangular on the first floor. The latter is possibly a recent alteration. The surrounds are stucco finished with some stringing and keystone. The roof has a louvre gablet for ventilation of the roof space. The return verandah is supported by timber stanchions, has a heavily moulded string course with dentils. The baluster is cast iron lacework.

See also Item 324.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

No. 10 Bristol Street was built in 1881, a house of 8 rooms and No. 10, a six roomed house was built in 1883. In 1892 the two houses were linked by a classroom and here Mrs Kingston established the Kingston Girls School.

In 1900 a Miss Dow joined Mrs Kingston but in 1902 they parted company and Miss Dow established her own school, "Yoothamurra" in Pier Street.

Single storey stone construction with stucco finish. Hipped roof with paired corbels. The quoins are smooth rendered stone with the openings rectangular. Door has side lights. Bay window on step. Verandah on northern side not original.

**REFERENCES**
Assessment Books

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAF**
Direction of view

**PROJECT**
DATE 1881
Item Ref. No. 286
Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

**LOCATION**
Lots 96,97,98.
Address 10 Bristol St.

**SUBJECT**
PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**
LAND Natural feature [x]
Historical site [x]
Historical Gdn. [x]
BUILDING STRUCTURE [x]

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**
Reg. of State Her. Items [x]
Reg. Interim [x]
Nominated [x]
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L [x]
National Trust
CL [x] RL [x] Final
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**
(A) State [x] (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

These two attached residences of eight rooms each were built for Messrs Cotton and Johnson, both members of the House of Assembly. Each has a lower ground floor, a feature of Victorian domestic architecture.

George Witheridge Cotton was a promoter of the cause of education and supporter of the Working Man's rights. William Ware (Mayor of Glenelg 1889-92) later owned Cotton's residence.

Thomas Johnson, original owner of no.4, was a leading Adelaide manufacturer and championed the cause of protection in South Australia. H. W. Varley (Mayor of Glenelg 1905-9) also lived here.

Built of stone, the walls are stucco finished. Parapet wall with paired corbels. The openings are Roman arched and have patterned keystones. The enclosure under the skillion roof is a later addition.

**REFERENCES**

Layou

Verbal

Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No.

Negative No.

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items

Reg. [ ] Interim [ ]

Nominated [ ]

National Estate

Reg. [ ] Proposed [ ]

National Trust

CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]

Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

This cottage was the residence of the foreman of the gas works. The S.A. Gas Co.'s works occupied about 2 acres of land in Osmond Terrace and included a retort house, coal stores, purifying house, meter and governor room and office. The size of the gas holders was 40' x 14'; about 100,000 cubic feet of gas was made weekly. Originally used for street lighting, its use for domestic purposes gradually increased.

Manufacture of gas at the Glenelg works was discontinued in 1923.

In sinking the tank which held the gas holder, beds of oysters and mussels were found.

Single storey constructed of random coarse stone with gable and roof. Parapet with dentils. Openings are rectangular with plaster finish surrounds. Concave verandah supported by timber stanchions.

**REFERENCES**

Lee p.38

_Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia_, pp.165-166.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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This building of ten rooms was built in 1894 for August H. Beyer.

Built of squared random bluestone with brick quoins, bay windows with gablets over them. The gable ends have patterned timber eaves with spiked timber finials. Openings are rectangular with brick surround. The verandah has a bull nosed roof and is supported by timber stanchions.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs Lee

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. □ Interim L □
Nominated □
National Estate
Reg. □ Proposed L □
National Trust
CL □ RL □ File □
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State □ (B) Local □

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

This building was originally a coach house and stables, part of the property belonging to William Shierlaw who lived on Moseley Street.

Built of random rubble sandstone and brick quoins with segmental openings with brick surrounds. The roof is louvred for ventilation and has a gable. Timber spiked finials with cast iron finials along the ridge of the roof.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**PROJECT**

DATE 1890
Item Ref. No. 293

**LOCATION**

Lot 121
Address 2A College Street

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature [ ]
Historical site [ ]
Historical Gdn. [ ]
BUILDING [ ]
STRUCTURE [ ]
PHYSICAL CONDITION [ ]

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items [ ]
Reg. Interim [ ]
Nominated [ ]
National Estate [ ]
Reg. Proposed [ ]
National Trust [ ]
CL [ ]
RL [ ]
File [ ]
Other [ ]

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]
PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built in 1887 for George K. Soward, architect and Mayor of Glenelg (1895-98) and member of the House of Assembly, this house comprised some 17 rooms.

Soward married Miss E.L.C. Beare in 1878. She was the daughter of W.L. Beare who arrived at Kangaroo Island on the "Duke of York" in 1836. His sister Lucy was the first colonist to set foot on South Australian soil.

The Beare family crest is above the front door.

Two storey, random rubble sandstone house with gable roof. The openings are rectangular with stucco surround and shutters on the western facade. Return verandah supported by squared timber stanchions with skillion roof. Balusters are cast iron lacework and are not original.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p.66.

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**PROJECT**

DATE 1987
Item Ref. No. 295

**LOCATION**

Lot 155
Address 62 Moseley St.

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature [X] Historical site [X] Historical Gdn.

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items [X] Interim [X]
Nominated [X]
National Estate [X]
Reg. Proposed [X]
National Trust [X]
CL[ ] RL[ ] File [X]
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [X] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
## HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This house of eleven rooms was built for Mr George Hambridge, a draper of Jetty Road. John Brodie Spence, pastoralist, and Sir James Penn Boucat, a Premier of South Australia, also lived here.

Built in the Georgian style of random rubble sandstone with stucco finish. The quoins are smooth rendered stone. Openings are segmentally arched with stucco surround. The roof is hipped with gablet over bay window. Corbels under eaves are heavily worked.

## REFERENCES

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

## PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. Negative No.

Direction of view

## STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L National Trust
CL RL File Other

## RECOMMENDATION

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
These two attached residences of nine rooms each were built for Messrs Bakewell and Hubble. Samuel Bakewell was a member of the House of Assembly and was against state aid for education.

Two storey Georgian style house which has had recent alterations and additions. Built of random rubble sandstone with smooth rendered stone quoins. The openings are segmentally arched with stucco surround. Parapet wall with heavily moulded string course and corbels. The balcony and verandah are possibly later additions.

REFERENCES

Blackett, p.289

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Direction of view

PROJECT
DATE 1885
Item Ref. No. 298

LOCATION
Lots 254, 255, 256
Address 22, 23 South Town Esplanade
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region A.M.G. Ref.

SUBJECT

PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.
BUILDING
STRUCTURE
PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. [ ] Interim L [ ]
Nominated [ ]
National Estate
Reg. [ ] Proposed L [ ]
National Trust
CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State [X] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80

GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME: HOUSE
Former or other SCHOOL

PROJECT
DATE 1884
Item Ref. No. 299

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

LOCATION Lot 4
Address 15 Fulton St.

Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

SUBJECT

PERIOD 1873-1900
State

Study Area

REFERENCES
Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. [ ] Interim L [ ]
Nominated [ ]
National Estate
Reg. [ ] Proposed L [ ]
National Trust
CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

At the rear of 27-29 Sussex Street stand the coach house and stables of William Knox Sim's property on the corner of Augusta Street and Colley Terrace (Item 302).

Built of coarse random bluestone with high pitch gable roof and timber corbels. Interesting timber pattern to the fascia of the gable. Openings are segmentally arched with brick surrounds. Quoins are also of brick with the northern wall having symmetrical brick pattern as the spine of the wall.

Note also coachhouse and stables down lane on western side.

**REFERENCES**

- Verbal
- Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAFP**

Direction of view

- Film No.
- Negative No.

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim
- Nominated
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed
- National Trust
- CL
- RL
- File
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

- (A) State
- (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE) ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** HOUSE
Former or other

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built for William Crock, carpenter of Jetty Road, this property comprised two units, one containing 5 rooms and bathroom, the other 3 rooms only. It was leased to Mrs Glandfield, boarding house keeper, in 1890, and between 1896 and 1899 it was occupied by sisters of the Anglican Church. C. W. Priest, an auctioneer and land agent then owned the property.

Ebenezer Ward, a Member of Parliament, also lived here.

Villa with bay window, constructed of random squared bluestone. Openings are rectangular with stucco surrounds. Awning over door on southern elevation. Concave verandah with enclosure being later addition.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim L
- Nominated
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed L
- National Trust
- CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

This was the home of William Knox Simms who established the Adelaide Brewery (West End Brewery) in 1851 in Hindley Street. At the rear were his coach house and stables (Item 300). W. K. Simms arrived in South Australia in 1845 and was a member of the House of Assembly from 1868-1881.

Two storey Georgian style building built of random rubble sandstone with smooth rendered stone quoins. The openings are segmentally arched with stucco surround and keystone. The western facade is a more recent addition.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**
Direction of view

**PROJECT**
DATE 1882
Item Ref. No. 302

**LOCATION**
Lot 161
Address Augusta/Colley

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**
- LAND Natural feature
- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.
- BUILDING
- STRUCTURE

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**
- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim L
- Nominated
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed L
- National Trust
- CL RL Other

**RECOMMENDATION**
- (A) State
- (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
The cottages were built in 1881 by James Oliver, a mason of Hastings Street, adjacent to the site of the S.A. Railways Workshops (Item 275). They appear to have been leased to railway employees and were known as "Railway Cottages". In 1885 J. R. Hohnholz purchased six of the cottages and converted one into a corner store (which reverted to being a residence only in 1970).

Maisonettes built of random coarse squared bluestone with conventional hipped roof. Openings are segmentally arched with stucco surround. The verandah has a concave roof and is supported by squared timber stanchions. The southern most cottage has been extensively renovated.

**Heritage Significance**

**References**

- Verbal
- Archival photographs

**Photograph**

- Film No.
- Negative No.

**Recommendation**

- (A) State
- (B) Local

**Prepared by**

- Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

J. T. Kither established his butcher's shop here in 1880. Two other Kithers, W. and R. C., also lived at Glenelg and had butcher's shops in Rundle and Hindley Streets, Adelaide.

Constructed of random coarse stone, the facade has been reconstructed with parapet and is no part of original building.

**REFERENCES**

Lee, p.87.

Verbal

Archival photographs SAA 16080

**PHOTOGRAPH**

*Film No.* Negative No.

**LOCATION**

Lot 172 Address 41 Jetty Road

**PERIOD**

1873-1900

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD .1873-1900 State

Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature

Historical site

Historical Gdn.

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items

Reg. Interim L

Nominated

National Estate

Reg. Proposed L

National Trust

CL RL File

Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The Methodist Mission School was established here in 1880 in association with the Moseley Street Church (Item 253). The school moved to Fulton Street when the Pier Street Methodist Church was re-erected there in 1889 (Item 160).

The original school is at the rear of Miss Dalby's residence, 23 Allison Street.

Built of coarse random stone with conventional hipped roof. Rectangular in shape.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p. 119

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**PROJECT**

DATE 1880
Item Ref. No. 305

**LOCATION**

Lots 93, 94
Address rear 23 Allison Street

**PERIOD**

1873-1900
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
  - Reg. [ ] Interim [ ]
  - Nominated [ ]
- National Estate
  - Reg. [ ] Proposed [ ]
- National Trust
  - CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1879 this was the home of Mr Buchanan, a mason.

Two storey Georgian style house built of random coarse stone with brick quoins. The doorway has a Roman arch while the window openings are segmentally arched. Both have arches of gauged brickwork commonly known as a 'flat' arch. Possibly once had a verandah.

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH

Direction of view
Film No.
Negative No.

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
Cal RL File
Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

These attached self-contained residences of 12 rooms each were built in 1876 for Messrs G. Fowler and D. Murray, both pastoralists, merchants and parliamentarians.

George Fowler's brothers David and James opened the retail grocery business, David J. Fowler. George jointly owned Pandura Station with David Murray, ran a large shipping agency and was an agent for Shell Oil Co.

David Murray set up a drapery store in Gilbert Place, Adelaide and later opened a clothing factory.

Two storey Georgian style home which has had recent additions to the facade, in the form of an enclosed verandah. Built of random coarse bluestone with smooth rendered stone quoins. Has bay windows and openings are segmentally arched with stucco surround. There is a Roman arched portico on the southern elevation with parapet and Italianate style balusters.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No. Negative No.

**LOCATION**

Lots 111,112
Address 10,11 South Town Esplanade
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.
BUILDING

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local
PREPARED BY

Date:
**South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80**

**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** ALEXANDRA TCE.

Former or other

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Completed in 1880, Alexandra Terrace comprised 4 attached houses, one having 12 rooms and the other three had 10 rooms each. A Dr Morison leased and later bought no. 7 which he in turn let to Dr Ellison. In 1890 Dr Henry occupied no.1.

Three level building built of random coarse stone with smooth rendered stone quoins. The first level is below ground level. Two bay windows with all openings rectangular and stucco surround. Four panelled doors and sidelights. Parapet wall with rectangular pediment. The enclosed balcony is a later addition to the building.

Original drawings at Jackman, Gooden, Scott and Swan Pty. Ltd.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

SAA 11371

**PROJECT**

DATE 1880

Item Ref. No. 308

Office Use

ITEM No.

DOCKET No.

**LOCATION**

Lot 45
Address Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7,
Town Moseley St.
Postcode

**PERIOD**

1873-1900

State

Study Area

**SUBJECT**

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No.
Negative No.

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Interim L.
Nominated

National Estate
Reg. Proposed L

National Trust
CL

RL

File

Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State

(B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
In 1884 this 9 roomed house with office and cellar was built for Miss Phoebe Stanton. In 1895 she leased the house to Charles Rischbieth.

In 1932 Frank Smith bought the house. He conducted the business James Smith Ltd. established by his father in Hindley Street, Adelaide. He was Mayor of Glenelg 1920-21, and 1938-44 and was Member of the House of Assembly for the Glenelg District from 1941-7.

Squared random bluestone villa with return verandah. Gable has vertical timber posts on stucco finish. Verandah supported by timber stanchions.

REFERENCES
Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp.72-3.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**
Direction of view
Film No. Negative No.

**STATUS**
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**
(A) State (B) Local
**South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80**

**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

<table>
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<th>ITEM NAME: HOLDFAST HOUSE</th>
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<td>Former or other</td>
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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

These 3 attached 2 storey houses were built for William Parkin in 1880. Parkin arrived in South Australia in 1839 on the "Recovery". He was a businessman, philanthropist and politician. In 1870 he bought from John MacDonald all of the original lot 7 and part of lot 13. Between 1871 and 1883 he had eleven houses built on this land. "Holdfast House" in Sussex Street comprises three of these two of 7 rooms and one of 8 rooms.

"Holdfast House" was recently restored by David Chittleborough, a descendant of James Chittleborough who arrived on HMS "Buffalo" in 1836.

Two storey constructed of random coarse stone. The roof is hipped. The openings are rectangular with rectangular moulding. The facade has been reconstructed.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**LOCATION**
Lot 183
Address Sussex St.

**SUBJECT**
PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

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**STATUS**
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

When the original township of Glenelg was laid out, the plot of land known as Torrens Square was reserved for the purpose of building an Anglican Church. The first St. Peter's Church was built here in 1851 by H.J. Moseley (who also built Holy Trinity, Adelaide, the first church in the colony) to the design of Architect E. W. Wright. By 1880, this building had become inadequate and plans were made to either extend or rebuild. The last service was held in this church in 1882, after which it was demolished and rebuilt.

The new church, consecrated in 1883, was built by W. Pett and Son. The architects were E. W. Wright and Reed; the style, early English Gothic.

In 1899, the chancel was extended and vestries were built. The Chapel of St. Michael was added in 1920, a memorial to members of the congregation who lost their lives in World War 1. The West Porch was added in 1924 in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Tennant.

Squared stone walls, openings are pointed Gothic and stained glass. Buttresses and stone quoins are stucco finished. High pitch gable roof or corrugated iron. The step has parapet with frieze designed and triangular pediment. Heavy course string moulding with dentils.

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 714, 9458, 23708, 26163, 37114

PHOTOGRAPH
Film No. Negative No.

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. InterimL Nominated
National Estate Reg. Proposed L
National Trust CL RL File Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State

PREPARED BY
Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

These two houses of 9 rooms each were built in 1876 for Joseph Jackson. In 1879 they were acquired by H. D. Gell, landbroker and secretary of the Permanent Building Society who lived in one and leased the other to Dr Seabrook.

H. D. Gell was Mayor of Glenelg 1884-1886. He held many public positions in Adelaide and was a magistrate.

Two storey house with step, built of coarse squared bluestone. Stone quoins rendered smooth. Openings are segmentally arched with stucco surround and moulding with keystone. The gable has small louvred Roman arched opening for ventilation. The roof is hipped with gable end over step. The balcony and verandah are supported by chamfered timber stanchions with cast iron spear shape lacework.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia. pp.63-4.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State
(B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** ALCERINGA REST HOME
Former or other

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1878/79 two houses were built here, one of 5 rooms for Mr Rugless, the other of 6 rooms for Mr Martin (occupied by Mrs Western). In 1888 they became one ten roomed house and this was owned by the Town and Country Bank. In 1893 Mrs William Mitchell was the owner.

Villa type construction built of random squared bluestone with smooth rendered stone quoins. Paired corbels with hip shape roof and gable end over step and timber spike finial. The openings are segmentally arched with stucco surround except for opening in step which has pediment in keeping with Georgian style architecture. The main entrance has a portico with Roman arched openings with keystone and pediment. The frieze is panelled and the roof is of the French Chateau style with cast iron cresting.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view
Film No.
Negative No.

**LOCATION**
Lot 62
Address 26 Byron St.
Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P.
Region
A.M.G.

**SUBJECT**

**PERIOD**
1873-1900

**TYPE OF ITEM**

- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

- D

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
### GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)

#### ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

**ITEM NAME:** COTTAGE

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

At one stage this cottage was occupied by the Yeates family, fishermen. There was a brick well at the back.

Cottage built of random coarse stone. Gable end roof with parapet. Concave verandah with timber stanchions. Openings are segmentally arched.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**PROJECT**

DATE 1980
Item Ref. No. 314

**LOCATION**
Lot 27
2 Darwin Street

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

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<th>LAND Natural feature</th>
<th>Historical site</th>
<th>Historical Gdn.</th>
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**STATUS**

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Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [✓] (B) Local [ ]

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1881 Isaac Buckley, plumber of Jetty Road, had this 3 roomed cottage built. There have been a variety of owners and lessees.

Settlers cottage with stucco finish and conventional hip roof. The openings are rectangular with vertical sliding sash windows. Of symmetrical shape with little or no eaves with verandah added at a later date. Simple Georgian style.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**ITEM NAME:** DURHAM HOUSE

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

"Durham House" was built in 1881 on an allotment 40' x 110' and was part of the estate of William Parkin. It had 14 rooms. William Parkin built eleven houses in this area (see also Item 310).

"Durham House" was to be demolished in the early 70's to make way for a six storey motel.

Two storey building built of coarse random sandstone with brick quoins. Openings have been reconstructed but the originals remaining are segmentally arched with brick surround. The roof is gable ended and has a low parapet and balusters.

**REFERENCES**

D.P., R. Fisk.

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No. Negative No.

**PROJECT**

DATE 1881

Item Ref. No. 316

**LOCATION**

Lot 173
Address 2 Durham St.

**PERIOD**

1873-1900

**SUBJECT**

State Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

Historical site

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL
RL
File

Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
Two three roomed cottages were built here in 1883 for William Weeden, a carpenter. The cottage on the corner stands on an allotment is 21' x 101'.

Maisonette cottage built of random coarse stone with M-shaped roof. The openings are rectangular with stucco surround. Lean to at rear with skillion roof. The verandah has a concave roof supported by squared timber stanchions.

**REFERENCES**

Assessment books.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**PROJECT**

DATE 1883
Item Ref. No. 317

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

LOCATION Lot 202
Address 13 Hastings St.

Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**PERIOD** 1873-1900

State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

BUILDING
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
ITEM NAME: SHOPS

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1885 two houses of 4 rooms each and one shop were built here and owned by the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In the assessment book of 1890 the property was described as an 8 roomed house and shop occupied by Booth and owned by Fleming. In 1905 the shop was taken over by Mrs Rosa Hack and managed by Mr R. Tilley. It was a general store, carrying groceries, drapery and iron mongery.

There are large advertisements on the Northern Wall of the shop for Viceroy Tea, Arab Flour and Witch Soap.

Mr Tilley's daughter ran the Chinaware Dept. - she is still living - says in the upstairs of the house was a ballroom.

Two storey stone building stucco finished and rendered with paint. The openings are segmentally arched with no surround. Building has been rendered and renovated extensively from the original.

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

LOCATION Lot 185
Address Cnr. Broadway/Partridge

SUBJECT PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.
BUILDING STRUCTURE
PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

RECOMMENDATION (A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY
Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

There are four houses here built by Joseph English (a brother of the architect Thomas English) in 1887. Each has eight rooms and three of the original occupants were Joseph W. English, Vincent L. Bowen, and James English.

Two storey Georgian style building built of random coarse sandstone. The openings are segmentally arched with brick surrounds. The roof is hipped with paired corbels. The enclosure of the balcony is a recent alteration.

**REFERENCES**

Assessment Books.

R. Fisk.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**LOCATION**

Lots 134-137
Address 14-18 St. Johns Row

Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

- LAND Natural feature
- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.

**BUILDING STRUCTURE**

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim
- Nominated
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed
- National Trust
- CL RL File
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State
(B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The site of the Glenelg Oval was leased by Council from St. Peter's College in 1878 and purchased by Council in 1917. At this time both the oval and the school were in the Marion District Council and accordingly, the area was severed from Marion and added to Glenelg.

Henry Sparks provided at his own expense a pavilion with seating for 150 people. The Oval was declared open on 8th October 1898.

The northern grandstand was erected in 1921 and reconstructed in 1937. The southern stand built in 1961 and extended in 1966 is possibly on the site of the first pavilion.

The grandstands are constructed of brick with the southern most grandstand being the latter and using steel members in its construction. The latter grandstand has a skillion roof while the other has a gable end roof.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp.236-240.

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

![Image of Glenelg Oval](image-url)
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built in 1899 and designed by Thomas English this 15 roomed residence was the home of Charles Irwin and occupied later by Sir James Irwin, a former Lord Mayor of Adelaide.

In 1968 Mrs J. Alwyn Mudge, then the owner, gave this house to the Central Methodist Mission. A four storey building off Moseley St., the Murray Mudge Settlement, completed in 1968, provides accommodation for elderly citizens, and the house originally built for Charles Irwin, has become their infirmary.

Single storey built of random coarse sandstone with smooth rendered stone quoins. The openings are rectangular shaped with stucco surround. The roof is conventionally hipped with paired corbels. The facade has undergone extensive renovation. Nothing virtually left inside.

**REFERENCES**


---

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

![Image of the building](image_url)

**NEGATIVE NO.**

**FILM NO.**

---

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Reg. Nominated
Reg. National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
Reg. National Trust
CL RL File Other

---

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1976, 14 Partridge Street (owned by Council) was renovated and altered with funds from the State Government Unemployment Relief Scheme, for use as the Retired Citizens Craft Centre. Established by the Rotary Club of Glenelg in 1973, it had until 1976 occupied rooms in Partridge House.

The house, of 7 rooms was built in 1882 for Amelia Codd, on Lot 6 Partridge Street, which measured 40'x135'.

Built of random coarse bluestone and corrugated iron, hipped roof with heavy mouldings on chimneys. Openings have smooth rendered surrounds with bay window. Verandah supported by plain squared timber posts.

**REFERENCES**

Historic Glenelg, pp. 303-4

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**PROJECT**

DATE 1882
Item Ref. No. 323

**LOCATION**

Lot 57
Address 14 Partridge St.

**PERIOD** 1873-1900

**REFERENCE**

Historic Glenelg, pp. 303-4
Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L National Trust
CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built for William Pile, once owner of No. 16 The Esplanade, the Lodge was at No. 2 Kent Street. The stables and coachhouse can still be seen behind existing houses on allotments (See also Item 285).

Has been recently rendered with mortar. Gable end roof with roundel window in gable and parapet. Openings are segmentally arched.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**  
Film No.  
Negative No.  

**LOCATION**  
Lots 292, 293  
Address 4 & 6 Kent St.

**PERIOD**  
1873-1900  
State

**TYPE OF ITEM**  
BUILDING  
STRUCTURE

**STATUS**  
Reg. of State Her. Items  
Reg. Interim L  
Nominated

National Estate  
Reg. Proposed L  
National Trust  
CL RL File

**RECOMMENDATION**  
(A) State  
(B) Local

**PREPARED BY**  
Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Coachman's cottage, part of Glenara (Item 267)

Colonial cottage built of random coarse stone with brick quoins. The openings are segmentally arched with brick surround. The roof is hipped with no eaves. Possibly had a verandah at some stage. Entirely rendered with white paint.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

<table>
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<th>Negative No.</th>
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</table>

**LOCATION**

Lot 75
Robert St.
rear of Glenara

**SUBJECT**

**PERIOD**

1873-1900

**TYPE OF ITEM**

- Natural feature
- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.
- BUILDING
- STRUCTURE
- PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim
- Nominated
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed
- National Trust
- CL
- RL
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State
(B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
### HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Home of Mr. F. Wilbraham from 1906 to 1916. He was a reader for the "Register". A prominent yachtsman. Swimmer of Glenelg. His daughter later became Lady Oliphant. Villa built of random squared sandstone with smooth rendered quoins. Stepped with gable ends and rounded windows. Openings are rectangular with stucco surround and keystone. Portico has Roman arched openings with keystone all under main roof. Frieze is decorated in parts with festoons.

### SUBJECT

PERIOD 1873-1900
State
Study Area

### REFERENCES

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

### PHOTOGRAPH

**Direction of view**

![Image of the building](image-url)

**Film No.**

**Negative No.**

### STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File Other

### RECOMMENDATION

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

<table>
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<th>ITEM NAME:</th>
<th>HOUSE 1860-1900</th>
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<tr>
<td>Former or other</td>
<td>TERRACE HOUSE</td>
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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built of random course bluestone and corrugated iron. Hipped roof. Enclosed verandah later alteration. Openings are segmentally arched with smooth rendered surrounds.

Built towards the end of the nineteenth century on lot 21 were these 4 attached houses, 3 of 9 rooms and one of 12 rooms. Note the first floor verandah on the northern end protruding over the footpath in Augusta Street.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

![House 1860-1900 (South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80)](image)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PHOTOGRAPH</th>
<th>Film No.</th>
<th>Negative No.</th>
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</table>

**LOCATION**

Lots 200, 201, 202, 203
Address 22 Sussex St.

**PERIOD**

1873-1900

**STATE**

Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

**BUILDING STRUCTURE**

PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Former or other GYMNASIUM</td>
<td><strong>DATE 1906</strong></td>
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<td><strong>LOCATION</strong> Lot 1596</td>
<td><strong>Item Ref. No. 351</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Address</strong> Colley Reserve</td>
<td><strong>Office Use</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ITEM No.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>REFERENCE</strong></td>
<td><strong>SUBJECT</strong></td>
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<td>State</td>
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<td><strong>PHYSICAL CONDITION</strong></td>
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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Building began as the gymnasium in 1906. When opened in 1907 it was a barn like structure with 4 bare walls and tan bark on the floor. A legacy of £1,000 from Sir Thomas Elder helped to finance the building. In 1915 a ceiling and wooden floor were added and the walls plastered. It then became the Institute Library.

Rejuvenation of the library commenced in 1941.

Single storey building with English bond brick walls. The openings are segmentally arched over iron arch bar and windows are metal. Parapet wall on eastern elevation with portico and stucco finish. The ceiling is of fibre plaster.

**REFERENCES**

- Historic Glenelg, pp. 201-4.
- Verbal
- Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

- Direction of view
- Film No.
- Negative No.
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The first known brass band at Glenelg, was formed in 1887. In 1893 the Holdfast Bay Model Band came into existence and the Glenelg Citizens' Band was formed in 1914. The bands played on the beach and on Colley Reserve until in 1926 the Rotunda on Colley Reserve was built. The Rotunda has a cast iron framework with storage below and was built by F. V. Dutton.

Restoration work was carried out in 1977 with State Government Assistance by unemployed workers.

**REFERENCES**

- Historic Glenelg, p.278
- Verbal
- Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRA PH**

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**LOCATION**

- Lot 1623
- Address: Colley Reserve

**SUBJECT**

- PERIOD: 1900-1932
- State
- Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

- BUILDING

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- National Estate
- National Trust
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State

**PREPARED BY**

- Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** PICTURE THEATRE

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Glenelg's first picture theatre was built in 1917 by A. Assheton, with furnishings by Harper Reid. The first film screened was "The Little Brother" starring Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Bill Hart. The theatre was located on the corner of Colley Terrace and Augusta Street. It later became the first ten pin bowling rink in the Southern Hemisphere.

Two storey building built of brick with the facade having been rendered. Openings are rectangular with concrete lintels. Parapet wall with pediment and concrete slab awning over main entrance. Interesting feature pilasters for decorative effect on facade.

**REFERENCES**

Godwin, History of Glenelg Picture Theatres (Council Archives)

Verbal
Archival photographs

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**LOCATION**
Lot 85
Colley Tce.

**PERIOD**
1900-1932

**SUBJECT**

**TYPE OF ITEM**

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<th>Historical Gdn.</th>
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**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items

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National Estate

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National Trust

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Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

**Date:**

---

**GRADE**

---

**DATE:**

---

**SIGNATURE:**

---

**ITEM Ref. No.**

354
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Consecrated in 1927 Our Lady of Victories Church was designed by architects Garlick and Jackman. Mudie describes it as "the most architecturally imposing building in Glenelg."

Extensive restoration and alterations were completed in 1969, the centenary year of the original Our Lady of Victories Church in Bath Street.

Built of squared stone, openings are Roman arched with small portico over main door with arched pediment and Ionic columns. Facade has portico extending to the parapet with triangular pediment, dentils and rounded windows. Supported by four Roman Corinthian columns.

**REFERENCES**

Historic Glenelg, pp. 326-8.

Verbal Archival photographs SAA 4491, 23688, 23696
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Requests to the Government to establish a school at St. Leonards were made in 1915. The new school was approved in 1919 but its construction was hampered by strikes and a shortage of bricks. The school was opened in 1921.

Whilst the North Glenelg Hostel was open, enrolments grew to over 1,000 children - for many migrant children St. Leonards School was their first school in Australia. Facilities at the school were upgraded in 1978/79 and enrolments are now about 400.

Single storey brick construction with rectangular shape windows extending to the frieze. Corrugated galvanized iron roof and is typical of the institutional buildings of the 1920's.

**REFERENCES**

Historic Glenelg, pp. 134-5.

Verbal
Archival photographs

<table>
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**PROJECT**

**DATE 1921**

Item Ref. No. 356

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

**LOCATION**

Lots 131-141
Address 158-168
Jervois St.

Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

**PERIOD**

1900-1932
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature [x]
Historical site [x]
Historical Gdn. [x]
BUILDING [x]
STRUCTURE [ ]

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. [ ] Interim [ ]
Nominated [ ]
National Estate
Reg. [ ] Proposed [ ]
National Trust
CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [x] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80

GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME: PUMPING STATION
Former or other SEWERAGE WORKS

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

For some 25 years, the Corporation considered proposals for a deep drainage system at Glenelg. In 1905, most houses were connected to the deep drainage system. The sewage was gravitated to the Glenelg Pumping Station, thence elevated to septic tanks located in the sandhills.

Built of coarse squared sandstone with brick quoins. Openings are segmentally arched with brick surround. The roof has gable ends with protruding battens. The gable is louvre in part for ventilation.

REFERENCES

Glenelg Birthplace of South Australia.
Verbal Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Direction of view

LOCATION
Lot 185
Address Cnr. Adelphi Tce. & Anderson Town Ave.
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

SUBJECT

PERIOD 1900-1932
State Study Area

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature Historical site Historical Gdn.
BUILDING
STRUCTURE
PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. Nominated
National Estate Reg. Proposed
National Trust

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

An Agency of the Savings Bank of S.A. was opened at Glenelg in 1876 and in 1912 a branch office established. In 1922 the Glenelg Branch built offices in Jetty Rd. In 1960 they moved to new premises next door and the old building sold to land agents. The building is now known as Taplin House.

Two storey squared sandstone building with panelled and moulded parapet. Heavy moulded string course with dentils with Doric and Ionic style pilasters. The openings are Roman arched with keystone and moulded stucco finish surround. The ground floor windows are rectangular with the same moulded surround. Over the doorway there is a festoon.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p.318

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

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**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim Nomination
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed National Trust
CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Originally the Adelaide or Bay Road, known on the South side as Liverpool and London Terrace and on the North side as Gawler Terrace, Anzac Highway was the first major road in South Australia. Along this track the first settlers to arrive in South Australia made their way up to Adelaide.

In 1917 the Anzac Memorial Highway League commenced plans to upgrade the road. The single track completed in 1921 soon proved inadequate, especially with the increase in motor traffic. A dual highway was approved in 1936 and completed in 1939.

Centre and side strips are planted with Cyprus and Norfolk Island Pines and European Ash, though it had originally been planned to use Australian natives.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp. 291-291.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built for a dentist, Joseph Blitz, this is now the home of Lady Pattinson wife of the late Sir Baden Pattinson, Mayor of Glenelg 1944-47. Sir Baden practised Law in Maitland where he was Mayor at the age of 28. From 1930-38 he represented the Yorke electorate in the House of Assembly. After moving to Glenelg he re-entered Parliament and was Minister of Education from 1953-1965.

Single storey coarse squared stone construction with terra cotta tiles and matching goose neck finials and ridge ornamenting. Dormer window which is louvred for ventilation and has a skillion roof. Openings are rectangular with the stepped opening having a curved window.

**REFERENCES**

Historic Glenelg, pp.67-8.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**LOCATION**

Lot 10
Address: 12 Maturin St.

**LOCATION**

Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1900-1932
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

- LAND Natural feature
- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.
- BUILDING STRUCTURE

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. [ ] Interim [ ]
- Nominated [ ]
- National Estate
- Reg. [ ] Proposed L [ ]
- National Trust
- CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [X] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

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<td>Former or other BAKERY</td>
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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1906 James West opened a bakery here. His property comprised shop, bakehouse, stables, cellar, storeroom and residence of seven rooms.

Single storey constructed of random stone with Dutch style gable and sun ray motif hipped roof. Verandah supported by squared timber stanchions.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

<table>
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<th>Film No.</th>
<th>Negative No.</th>
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- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim L
- Nominated
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed L
- National Trust
- CL RL File
- Other

**PROJECT**

DATE 1906
Item Ref. No. 363

**Location**

Lot 91
Address Cnr. Gordon St.
Town Anzac Highway
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1900-1932
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

- LAND Natural feature
- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.
- BUILDING
- STRUCTURE
- PHYSICAL CONDITION

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
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<td>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td></td>
<td>LOCATION Lot 126</td>
<td>Address 23 Maturin Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>This 9 roomed house, built for Mr and Mrs Alderman, is the oldest home standing at the eastern end of Maturin Road and was erected after the subdivision of the &quot;Olives&quot; estate.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Town</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constructed of squared sandstone with louvre roof and gable end step. The openings are rectangular with brick surround. Return verandah with chequered timber valence.</td>
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<td>Postcode</td>
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<td>REFERENCES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verbal Dulcie Perry</td>
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<td>Hundred</td>
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<td>Film No. Negative No.</td>
<td>L.G.A.</td>
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<td>A.M.G. Ref.</td>
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<td>State</td>
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<td>TYPE OF ITEM</td>
<td>LAND Natural feature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Historical site</td>
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<td>Historical Gdn.</td>
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<td>Reg. Interim L</td>
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<tr>
<td>(B) Local</td>
<td>Reg. National Trust</td>
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<td>Reg. National Trust</td>
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</table>

The image contains a page from a heritage survey report. The document provides information about a heritage house, including its historical significance, physical description, and related references. It also outlines the project details and recommendations for the house's protection.
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The 10th lodge in South Australia, McDonnell Lodge was established in 1860 but until this hall was erected in 1903 the masons held their meetings in the Institute Building on Moseley Square. Founders of the lodge were: W.A. Hughes, W.R. Wigley, J. Lindsay, Sir R. McDonnell, W. Murray, H.J. Moseley, W. Hislop, J. Monck, J. MacDonald, J. Peacock, W. Baldwin, R. J. Wright.

The building was let to Miss Dow of Yoothamurra School (Item 286) for use as a kindergarten.

Two storey Georgian style building, constructed of coarse random stone with smooth rendered stone quoins. Parapet with triangular pediment slightly stepped. Openings are combination of segmental and Gothic with stucco surround. Windows are rectangular. Stucco finish portico, louvred roof.

**REFERENCES**

Lee

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

![Image](image-url)

**PROJECT**
DATE 1903
Item Ref. No. 366
Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

**LOCATION**
Lot 216
Address 9 High Street

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1900-1932
State

Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

<table>
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<th>Historical Gdn.</th>
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**BUILDING**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items:
- Reg. Interim L
- Nomination

National Estate
- Reg. Proposed L

National Trust
- CL RL File

Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME: RAINBOW FARM CAFE
Former or other SHOP

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1905 for J. Morrow, green grocer and pastry cook, the shop has recently been restored by Mr Mangelsdorf and renamed Rainbow Farm Cafe.

Limestone rubble walls with brick quoins and parapet. Concave verandah on squared timber posts. Corrugated iron hipped roof.

REFERENCES

Verbal Dulcie Perry
Archival photographs

LOCATION
Lot 152
Address W. Cnr. Anzac/ Nile
Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

SUBJECT

PERIOD 1900-1932
State
Study Area

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐ Historical site ☑ Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING STRUCTURE ☑ PHYSICAL CONDITION ☐

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items ☐
Reg. Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate ☐
Reg. Proposed L ☐
National Trust ☐
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☑ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

Date:
## HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Built for Herbert Gray as the farmhouse for the mixed farm he developed on his share of his father's (W.H.Gray) land. It is the only 1st or 2nd generation Gray house still standing.

In the yard is an extensive solid building which comprised the wash house, men's room, coach house and stables with mangers.

(In early 1850's George Griffin had a 4 roomed house and shed on this site.)

W. H. Gray arrived on the "John Renwick" in February, 1837.


## REFERENCES

Hasenohr, pp, 286-287.

Verbal Archival photographs

---

## PROJECT

DATE 1915
Item Ref. No. 369

---

## LOCATION

Lot 42
Address 77 Allison St.

---

## SUBJECT

PERIOD 1900-1932
State Study Area

---

## TYPE OF ITEM

BUILDING
STRUCTURE

---

## PHYSICAL CONDITION

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim
- Nominated
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed
- National Trust
- CL
- RL
- Other

---

## STATUS

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State ✔ (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

This building was erected in 1912 and the adjoining post master's residence soon after. The original post office building which it replaced was built in 1859 on this site. The post master's residence is now used by the Glenelg and Somerton Park Postman Groups.

Cut squared sandstone gable ends with elaborate brick work and cutstone sandstone plinth, iron roof. Openings are rectangular with lintels.

**REFERENCES**


Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 438,11373,11374

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

Film No. | Negative No.
---|---

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** PIER HOTEL

Former or other

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The original Pier Hotel (Item 152) was demolished in 1912 when the new hotel was built. Of three stories it provides on the second and third floor accommodation for 88 guests. The first manager was George Fox.

Three storeys built of brick, concrete and bluestone, the facade has been plaster rendered. The balconies are supported by iron posts and have lacework cast iron balusters. The openings are rectangular with plaster surrounds.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal

Archival photographs SAA 293, 759, 9260, 23690, 23692, 31778

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**LOCATION**

Lot 25
Moseley Square
Town

**SUBJECT**

**PERIOD** 1900-1932

State

Study Area

**PROJECT**

DATE 1912

Item Ref. No. 371

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature □

Historical site □

Historical Gdn. □

BUILDING □

STRUCTURE □

PHYSICAL CONDITION □

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items □

Reg. [ ] Interim [ ]

Nominated □

National Estate □

Reg. [ ] Proposed [ ]

National Trust □

CL □ RL □ File □

Other □

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State □ (B) Local □

PREPARED BY

Date:
**South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80**

**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The first concentrated tree planting scheme began with the planting of Norfolk Island Pines along the eastern boundary of Colley Reserve in the 1890's, the trees having been presented to Council by Major Sparks. There followed further plantings in -

1903-12 Norfolk Island Pines near Anzac Highway which were cut down in 1950.

1905 - Norfolk Island Pines on the eastern side of Wigley Reserve (one planted by Miss Marianne Fisher who arrived in 1836 on HMS "Buffalo", another by W.L. Beare who arrived in 1836 on the "Duke of York").

- Tamarisk trees by the old yacht club shed.

1924 - Norfolk Island Pines in Partridge, Gordon and Osmond Streets.

1925 - Norfolk Island Pines in Pier Street.

c.1930- Norfolk Island Pines in Pier Street west to the seafront and along Broadway.

1931 - Norfolk Island Pines in South Esplanade (interspersed with existing tamarisk trees.)

1930-40 European and Claret Ash in Helmsdale, Da Costa Park, Dunleath and Broadway Estates.

1942 - Quercus Ilex on both sides of Moseley Street.

**REFERENCES**

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp.231-235

**PHOTOGRApH**

- Film No.  
- Negative No.  
- Direction of view

**LOCATION**

- Address
- Town
- Postcode
- Section
- Hundred
- County
- L.G.A.
- S.H.P. Region
- A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

- PERIOD 1900-1932
- State
- Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

- LAND Natural feature

**BUILDING**

- STRUCTURE

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items: Reg. [ ] Interim [ ]
- Nominated [ ]
- National Estate: Reg. [ ] Proposed [ ]
- National Trust: CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
- Other [ ]

**RECOMMENDATION**

- (A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
### HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Holdfast Bay Yacht Club was formed in 1883 and their first clubhouse, of galvanised iron, erected in 1886 on the beach west of the Town Hall. A new clubhouse was erected on the same site in 1913. It is now the Glenelg Tourist Information Centre and the Yacht Club leases a site on the West Beach Reserve. Plans for the clubhouse were prepared by Mr. Sid Jackson.

### REFERENCES

- Historic Glenelg, pp. 338-339
- Register, 18.6.1912

### PHOTOGRAPH

**Film No.**

**Negative No.**

**Direction of view**

- [Image of the building]

### STATUS

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- National Estate
- National Trust
- Other

### RECOMMENDATION

- (A) State
- (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

**Date:**
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The sludge plant was built in 1931 and enlarged and remodelled during 1940-42. Note this is in West Torrens Council area.

Single storey building rendered with plaster, conventional hipped roof. Parapet wall is panelled and rectangular panelled pediment over main entrance. Portico with skillion roof. Rectangular openings with pilasters.

REFERENCES

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp. 243-6

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Direction of view

Film No. Negative No.

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** CUMMINGS RACING STABLES

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**
A four roomed house was built here in about 1910. In the 1920's it was bought and occupied by James Martin Cummings who later established horse racing stables here. The land measured 100' × 104'.

**REFERENCES**
Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**
Direction of view

**PROJECT**
DATE C. 1910
Item Ref. No. 377

**LOCATION**
Lots 1, 2, 53, 60,
Address 62, 66, 67
Town 56 MacFarlane
Postcode Street.

**SUBJECT**

**PERIOD**
1900-1932
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**
LAND Natural feature [ ]
Historical site [ ]
Historical Gdn. [ ]
BUILDING STRUCTURE

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. □ Interim L □
Nominated □
National Estate
Reg. □ Proposed L □
National Trust
CL □ RL □ File □
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**
(A) State [x] (B) Local □

**PREPARED BY**

**DATE:**

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

A 4.8m, 1.8m beam wooden craft, the "William Fisk" was built in 1947 and for 24 years served as a police boat and lifeboat at Glenelg. For 18 of these years she was skippered by Senior Constable Bill Bird. Withdrawn from service in 1971, in 1974 she was returned to the Glenelg Council. The launch has been renovated and is moored in the Patawalonga.

**REFERENCES**

Historic Glenelg, p.259

Verbal
Archival photographs

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**LOCATION**

Address: Patawalonga Boat Haven

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1932-

Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature [ ]
Historical site [X]
Historical Gdn. [ ]

BUILDING [X]

STRUCTURE Boat [X]

PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items [ ]
Reg. Interim L [ ]
Reg. Proposed L [ ]
Reg. CL [ ]
Reg. Nom. [ ]
Reg. RL [ ]
Reg. File [ ]

National Estate [ ]
National Trust [ ]

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY

Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Pioneers' Memorial was erected by the State Government as part of the State Centenary Celebrations in 1936. The object of the Memorial is to commemorate the foundation of South Australia and honour its early pioneers. The monument stands some 40' high and was designed by G. Beaumont Smith, A.R.A.I.A. The platform and base are constructed of Murray Bridge granite and the shaft is of Kapunda marble. Panels on the shaft depict the principal personalities and events associated with the settlement of South Australia. On the top is a bronze model of HMS "Buffalo".

Others associated with the design of the Memorial were Grenfell Price and Charles Fenner (Historians), Iver Hele (artist), H. Dalton Hall (details for the model of the "Buffalo") It was erected by A.S. Tillet.

REFERENCES

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia., pp.294-6.

Verbal
Archival photographs SAA 23701,23703,37118
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE
Part of the South Western Drainage Scheme included the concreting and widening of the bed of the Sturt River in 1967. The Sturt River rises in the hills near Stirling West, falling through the foothills to Darlington and thence across the Glenelg Plains. The drainage scheme provided for disposal of stormwater, much of which contributes to the Sturt River. The scheme also included a new bridge replacing the single track bridge in Allison St.

To prevent flooding of the Patawalonga Boat Haven caused by the extra water, the Patawalonga banks were straightened and the basin made deeper and wider.

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Direction of view

PROJECT
DATE 1967
Item Ref. No. 406

LOCATION
Address
Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

SUBJECT

PERIOD 1932-
State
Study Area

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

BUILDING
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nomination
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY
Date:
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Glenelg lifeboat and Sunny South Relief Fund instituted by Mrs Gladys Moncrieff after the "Sunny South" disaster of Easter 1932, resulted in the launching in November 1932, of the "James Wardle" lifeboat. Mrs James Wardle, after whose husband the boat is named, contributed generously to the fund.

The "James Wardle" a fully equipped lifeboat was built by Mr J. Jensen of American River. It was 33' long with a 9'6" beam.

During a race on Easter Saturday April 1932 several yachts overturned including the "Sunny South". Five men were drowned including two grandsons of Mayor Fisk.

REFERENCES

Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p.272
The Advertiser, 14.11.32, 8.11.32.

Verbal
Archival photographs
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The original Moseley St. Methodist Church was built in 1876. Damaged by earthquake in 1954, it was demolished and in 1958 a new church built. The architect of Trinity Church was Eric Von Schramek and the foundation stone was laid by J.S. Hoeper.

High pitched terra cotta tiled roof, with gable end. Constructed of brick and squared stone.

**REFERENCES**

Historic Glenelg, p.323.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

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**LOCATION**

Lots 147,148
Address Moseley St.

Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1932-
State
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

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**BUILDING**

**STRUCTURE**

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

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**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [x]

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**
Sir Robert George (Governor of S.A.) opened the Patawalonga Boat Haven in February, 1960. The project, announced in 1956 included regular gates and a lock at the mouth of the estuary and a new bridge at King Street (opened 1958). It provided safe anchorage for small craft. Construction work was carried out by Wilckens and Burnside. Originally there were seven marinas and in 1974 two more were added. The haven has 22 open moorings and 172 berths.

In 1965 a boat ramp was constructed on the northern side of the Patawalonga outlet.

The northern end of the Patawalonga is a recreation area used by water ski clubs, power boat clubs, and for training juniors to sail.

Harbour works had been carried out in 1885/86 but the whole collapsed in June 1886 following unprecedented flooding and leaving council heavily in debt.

**REFERENCES**
Historic Glenelg, pp.109-120.

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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<th>Film No.</th>
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<td><img src="image_url" alt="Photo of Patawalonga Boat Haven" /></td>
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</table>
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Designed by the Architect-in-Chief's Department and built by F. Fricker, the new police station at Glenelg was opened in April, 1934 (replacing the earlier station Item 161). The new station comprised a court room on the ground floor with accommodation for the officer in charge on the first floor.

Until 1973 Glenelg Police Station was headquarters for No. 1 Division.

Two storeys constructed of brick on a squared sandstone base. The openings are rectangular with false flat arches and stucco surround on doorway with light rectangular pediment. The portico extends for both levels and is supported by columns of the 'Doric' order. The portico has a hipped roof.

**REFERENCES**

Lee p. 36-7  
*Historic Glenelg*, p. 36-7  
*Advertiser*, 8.3.1934.

Verbal  
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view  
Film No.  
Negative No.

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**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items  
Reg. □ Interim □  
Nominated □

National Estate  
Reg. □ Proposed □

National Trust  
CL □ RL □ File □

Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State □ (B) Local □

PREPARED BY

Date:
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built in 1963 and opened in 1964 the circular chapel with tall spire, is in the grounds of Woodlands Church of England Girls Grammar School.

Example of 'modern' architecture where the building is circular and constructed of brick. Openings are rectangular and timber framed. Roof is constructed of steel rafters and supports with a very low pitch. Centres on spire which is extension of roofing material. See also Item 66.

**REFERENCES**


**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**FILE NO.**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State
(B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

**DATE**
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

A new jetty was completed in 1969 replacing the one which had been wrecked in 1948. The jetty is 215 metres long and 5 metres wide and was constructed by the Department of Marine and Harbours on behalf of the S.A. Govt. and the town of Glenelg, using the pre-stressed method. Seats on the jetty were donated by prominent citizens and organisations. Construction of the jetty began in March 1968 when the Premier, Mr Dunstan, signalled the arriving of the first pile, and was opened in May 1969 by the Minister of Marine, Mr John Combe.

Longest post tensioned concrete structure in Australia.

**REFERENCES**

[Historic Glenelg, pp.150-154.](#)

**PHOTOGRAPH**

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**LOCATION**

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<th>S.H.F. Region</th>
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**PERIOD**

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<th>Study Area</th>
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**TYPE OF ITEM**

- Building
- Structure

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

- Good

**STATUS**

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed
- National Trust
- Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

- State
- Local

**PREPARED BY**

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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built in 1971 for the S.A. Brewing Company and Lee's Hotels Pty. Ltd.

Murals by Bernard Hesling of vitreous enamel depict facets of early life in South Australia 1836-1840.

A plaque commemorates the holding of the first Council Meeting here on Dec. 10th 1855.

See also Items 53, 59.

Single storey constructed of brick with low pitch roof. Roof is supported by pre-cast concrete pillars.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Film No.</th>
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</table>

**LOCATION**

Lot 157
Address Anzac Highway
Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD 1932 -
State Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

<table>
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<th>Historical Gdn.</th>
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<th>BUILDING STRUCTURE</th>
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**PHYSICAL CONDITION**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
APPENDIX B - SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adelaide Examiner (newspaper)


John Blackett, History of South Australia - Adelaide, 1911.


John Wrathall Bull, Early Experiences of Life in South Australia. - Adelaide, 1884.

Henry Capper, South Australia - London, 1838.

Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-51, by Old Colonist/edited by E. M. Yelland - Melbourne, 1970.

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Marjory James, Newspaper Cutting Books.


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R. J. Nicholas, Private and Denominational Schools of South Australia. - Melbourne, 1951.

F. W. Niven, Fair Adelaide - Adelaide, 1894.

Official Civic Record of South Australia: Centenary Year 1936 - Adelaide, 1936.


Wilfrid Oldham, The Land Policy of South Australia from 1830 to 1842 - Adelaide, 1917.


E.A.D. Opie, South Australian Records prior to 1841 - Adelaide, 1917.


Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia 2v.- Adelaide, 1925.


Pioneers Association of South Australia. Publications, 1-56 (1935-1949); new series 1-44, 107- (1950 -).


A. G. Price, Foundation and Settlement of South Australia - Adelaide, 1924.

Progressive Adelaide as it Stands Today - Adelaide, G.H. Baring, 1836.

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The Rising Sun / edited by J. Lee - Glenelg, November, 1875.

Russell Smith, 1850 A Very Good Year in the Colony of South Australia - Sydney, 1973.

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South Australian Register (newspaper)

South Australian Register (newspaper)

J. Stephens, Land of Promise.


May Vivienne, Sunny South Australia - Adelaide, 1908.

The Voyage of the "Africaine", a collection of journals, letters and extracts from contemporary publications / compiled by Penelope Hope - South Yarra, 1968.


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John Woodforde, Abstract of a Voyage to South Australia in the Surveying Brig "Rapid". - S.A.A.


Oswald L. Ziegler, Glenelg: from the Foundation of the Colony to the Present Day - Adelaide, 1929.
APPENDIX C - HOUSING TYPES

Housing as a total urban fabric contributes to the value of Glenelg as an historic area. Because of the large number of houses in Glenelg which have heritage value, it has been only possible to identify typical examples under a broad classification.

The following Item Identification Sheets illustrate this broad classification of houses constructed in Glenelg up to approximately 1940.

(1) Cottages
(2) Maisonettes
(3) Terrace Houses
(4) Double Front and Villa
(5) Bungalow
(6) Tudor
(7) Housing Trust
(8) State Bank
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

"Colonial style" cottage built of squared stone with smooth rendered quoins and corrugated iron roof and verandah. The convex verandah could well be a later addition to the cottage.

The openings are segmentally arched with smooth rendered surrounds.

The roof has gable ends with parapet walls.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**Film No.**

**Negative No.**

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. [ ] Interim L [ ]
Nominated [ ]

National Estate
Reg. [ ] Proposed L [ ]
National Trust
CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
### Heritage Significance

This is a "symmetrical style" cottage, evolved from the Colonial Cottage. Built of random course sandstone with vermiculated dressed stone quoins at singular intervals.

Hipped roof of corrugated iron with paired corbels under main eaves. Verandah is concave and supported on square posts with slight decorative frieze work.

Openings have smooth rendered surrounds.

### References

- Verbal
- Archival photographs

### Photograph

- Direction of view
- Film No.
- Negative No.

### Status

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim
- Nominated
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed
- National Trust
- CL
- RL
- File
- Other

### Recommendation

- (A) State
- (B) Local

### Prepared By

Date:
South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80

GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME: HOUSE 1840-70
Former or other COTTAGE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Cottage of stucco finish with brick gable end walls. Roofing of corrugated iron.
The verandah is bull-nose style and is supported by turned posts.
Openings are squared with no distinct surrounds. Closed off section of verandah is a later alteration.

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

PROJECT
DATE

ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

LOCATION
Address 6 Jervois Street
Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

SUBJECT

PERIOD
State
Study Area

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.
BUILDING
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:

190.

PHOTOGRAPH
Direction of view
Film No. Negative No.

(Imaginary image of a house with a verandah and a sign indicating its heritage significance.)
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

"Single fronted style" cottage built of random course bluestone and corrugated iron. The roof is hipped and the verandah is concaved supported on squared posts. Decorative frieze work along verandah. Smooth rendered quoins and opening surrounds.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view
Film No. Negative No.

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY

Date:
## HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

"Row cottages" built of random course stone, brick and corrugated iron. Sometimes referred to as an "Attached Row Houses".

Gable end roof with parapet, bull-nose verandah supported by chamfered posts.

Square openings with brick surrounds.

## REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

## PHOTOGRAPH

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## STATUS

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Nominated [ ]
National Estate
Reg. [ ] Proposed L [ ]
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CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other [ ]

## RECOMMENDATION

(A) State [ ] (B) Local [ ]

## PREPARED BY

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# GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)
## ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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<td>MAISONETTE</td>
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## HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Built of random course bluestone and corrugated iron. Hipped roof with moulded chimney stacks. Verandah is concave supported by squared timber posts with some decorative frieze work. Gablets on verandah over main entrances with spike finials.

Openings are squared with smooth rendered surrounds and cast iron spikes along sills.

## REFERENCES

- Verbal
- Archival photographs

## PHOTOGRAPH

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## LOCATION

Address: 35-39 Byron St.

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## TYPE OF ITEM

- LAND Natural feature
- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.

## PHYSICAL CONDITION

- STATUS
  - Reg. of State Her. Items
  - Reg. Interim
  - Reg. National Estate
  - Reg. Proposed
  - National Trust
  - CL
  - RL
  - File

## RECOMMENDATION

(A) State

(B) Local

PREPARED BY

[Signature]

Date:
### GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)

#### ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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<th>ITEM NAME:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>MAISONETTES</td>
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</table>

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built of random rubble, brick and corrugated iron. Hipped roof. Verandah supported by brick columns.

Openings are segmentally arched with smooth rendered brick surrounds. In very poor state of repair.

### REFERENCES

- Verbal
- Archival photographs

### PHOTOGRAPH

- **Direction of view**

### LOCATION

- **Address**: 11 Gore Street
- **Town**
- **Postcode**
- **Section**
- **Hundred**
- **County**
- **L.G.A.**
- **S.H.P. Region**
- **A.M.G. Ref.**

### SUBJECT

- **PERIOD**
- **State**
- **Study Area**

### TYPE OF ITEM

- **LAND Natural feature**
- **Historical site**
- **Historical Gdn.**

### BUILDING STRUCTURE

- **PHYSICAL CONDITION**

### STATUS

- **Reg. of State Her. Items**
  - Reg. ___ Interim L ___
  - Nominated ___
  - National Estate Reg. ___ Proposed L ___
  - National Trust
    - CL ___ RL ___ File ___
  - Other

### RECOMMENDATION

- (A) State ___ (B) Local ___

### PREPARED BY

- **Date:**

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**South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80**
### GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)

#### ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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<tr>
<td>Former or other</td>
<td>TERRACE HOUSE</td>
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#### HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

- Built of squared stone with brick quoins. Has a dividing wall constructed of brick. Openings are rectangular with brick surrounds. Cast iron lacework.
- Hipped roof.

#### LOCATION

- Address: 18 Sussex St.
- Town:
- Postcode:
- Section:
- Hundred:
- County:
- L.G.A.:
- S.H.P. Region:
- A.M.G. Ref.:

#### SUBJECT

- State:
- Study Area:

#### REFERENCES

- Verbal
- Archival photographs

#### PHOTOGRAPH

- Film No.
- Negative No.

#### TYPE OF ITEM

- Land: Natural feature
- Historical site
- Historical Gdn.
- Building
- Structure
- Physical condition

#### STATUS

- Reg. of State Her. Items
  - Reg. □ Interim □
  - Nominated □
- National Estate
  - Reg. □ Proposed □
- National Trust
  - CL □ RL □ File □
- Other

#### RECOMMENDATION

- (A) State □ (B) Local □

#### PREPARED BY

- Date:
**Heritage Significance**

Two storey Georgian style building constructed of random rubble sandstone with stucco finished facade. The quoins are smooth rendered stone, roof is hipped and the openings are segmentally arched with keystone and stucco surround. The portico is a later addition.

**References**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**Photograph**

Direction of view

**Project**

Item Ref. No.

**Location**

Address 7-9 Mile Street
Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**Subject**

**Period**

State
Study Area

**Type of Item**

Land Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

Building
Structure

**Physical Condition**

**Status**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**Recommendation**

(A) State (B) Local

**Prepared By**

Date:
## HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Built of random course bluestone and corrugated iron. Double front with hip roof over the step. Moulded chimney stacks with dentils.

Conceve verandah supported by squared timber posts and some decorative frieze work.

Openings are segmentally arched with smooth rendered surrounds and keystone.

## REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

## PHOTOGRAPH

### Direction of view

- **Film No.**
- **Negative No.**

- [Image of the house]  

## STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg.  
- Interim L  
- Nominated  

National Estate
- Reg.  
- Proposed L  

National Trust
- CL  
- RL  

Other

## RECOMMENDATION

(A) State  
(B) Local  

PREPARED BY

Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** HOUSE 1880-1920  
Former or other VILLA

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built of random course stone, brick and corrugated iron with gable end roof over step. Gable in stucco finish with a vertical timber pattern.
Openings are segmentally arched with brick surrounds.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal  
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

**LOCATION**

Address 92 Moseley St.  
Town  
Postcode  
Section  
Hundred  
County  
L.G.A.  
S.H.P. Region  
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD

State

Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature  
Historical site  
Historical Gdn.  
BUILDING  
STRUCTURE  
PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items  
Reg. Interim L  
Nominated  
National Estate  
Reg. Proposed L  
National Trust  
CL RL File  
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State  
(B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE)**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

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<tr>
<td>Former or other</td>
<td>BUNGALOW</td>
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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

"State Bank Bungalow" constructed of brick and corrugated iron to State Bank of S.A. specifications. Built for returned soldiers of World War I.

Louvred roof with large gable verandah supported on thick brick supports.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view

![Image of a house with a verandah and a louvred roof](image)

**LOCATION**

Address 4 Melton Street
Town
Postcode
Section
Hundred
County
L.G.A.
S.H.P. Region
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

<table>
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**PERIOD**

State
Study Area

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg.\_
Interim L\_
Nominated\_
National Estate
Reg.\_
Proposed L\_
National Trust
CL\_
RL\_
File\_
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State\_
(B) Local\_

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
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<td>Built with feature freestone wall, Kentish gable roof over verandah and timber frame sliding sash windows. Note carport included under main roof.</td>
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</table>
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

This superseded the Bungalow. Built of stone with feature freestone wall and corrugated iron roofing. Three steeply pitched gables with Tudor arch under central gable decorated with spiral cast pillars.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view
Film No.
Negative No.

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
**GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY (STAGE ONE) ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** HOUSE 1930-1940  
**Former or other:** TUDOR

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

Stucco finished walls with two steep pitched gables which are ornately decorated. Tudor style arched entrance and bay window. Tiled roof.  
Garage is a later alteration.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal  
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Direction of view  
Film No.  
Negative No.

**LOCATION**

Address 95 Augusta St.  
Town  
Postcode  
Section  
Hundred  
County  
L.G.A.  
S.H.P. Region  
A.M.G. Ref.

**SUBJECT**

PERIOD

State  
Study Area

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature  
Historical site  
Historical Gdn.  
BUILDING  
STRUCTURE  
PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items  
Reg. Interim  
Nominated  
National Estate  
Reg. Proposed  
National Trust  
CL  
RL  
File  
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State  
(B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

Date:
### HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

"Kentish Gable Tudor" style house because two gable ends are chamfered at 45° and then roof becomes hipped thereafter. Gables are decorated with timber slats and Tudor arched main entrance. Tiled roof. Feature freestone wall.

### REFERENCES

- Verbal
- Archival photographs

### PHOTOGRAPH

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<th>Negative No.</th>
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</table>

### LOCATION

- **Address:** Cnr. Fifth Ave. & Augusta Street.
- **Town:**
- **Postcode:**
- **Section:**
- **Hundred:**
- **County:**
- **L.G.A.:**
- **S.H.P. Region:**
- **A.M.G. Ref.:**

### SUBJECT

### PERIOD

**State**

**Study Area**

### TYPE OF ITEM

- **LAND:** Natural feature
- **Historical site**
- **Historical Gdn.**
- **BUILDING**
- **STRUCTURE**

### PHYSICAL CONDITION

### STATUS

- Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. Interim
- Nominated
- National Estate
- Reg. Proposed
- National Trust
- CL RL File
- Other

### RECOMMENDATION

- **(A) State**
- **(B) Local**

### PREPARED BY

- **Date:**
The South Australian Housing Trust was created for the purpose of building or otherwise providing dwelling houses for rental or sale. There have been continuing change in plans and appearance of the houses according to the fashions or requirements of the time. Many are similar to War Service Homes, sometimes referred to as State Bank Homes.
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

War Service Homes, or State Bank housing, were built to a total of 39 basic floor plans. Distinguishing features include 12 inch (0.304 metre) eaves, red brick or cement rendered walls, tiled hipped or hipped gable roofs, steel frame casement windows or wooden double hung vertically sliding sashes. Many houses now have additions. Some were very similar to S.A. Housing Trust houses.

State Bank Homes were built en masse in selected localities around Adelaide and examples can be seen in the Adelaide suburbs of Blair Athol, Plympton, Novar Gardens and Glenelg North.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

**Film No.**
**Negative No.**

**STATUS**
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**
(A) State  (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

**DATE:**

206.
APPENDIX D - SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

1. GODWINS HAM AND BEEF SHOP c. 1896
   8 Jetty Road
   Mr. Ernest Godwin opened his Ham and Beef Shop at No. 8 Jetty Road in 1896. Open every day except Sundays, it was popular with locals and visitors. In 1923, he moved to No. 10 Jetty Road.
   References: Glenelg Council Archives, notes.

2. GODWINS HAM AND BEEF SHOP c. 1923
   10 Jetty Road
   Ernest Godwin traded at No. 8 Jetty Road from 1896-1928 when he built new premises at No. 10. Earlier on this site had been an oyster shop, then a bicycle shop, then a fish shop. Mr. Godwin's new shop was a two storey building - the business closed in 1962.
   References: Glenelg Council Archives, notes.

3. FIRE STATION c. 1892
   Sussex Street
   A volunteer Fire Brigade was formed at Glenelg in 1877 with headquarters in Gordon Street. The Fire Station in Sussex Street was erected in 1892.
   References: Glenelg, birthplace of South Australia, pp. 167-8

4. HOUSE c. 1886
   22 Colley Terrace
   This house of eleven rooms was built in 1886 for James Simpson Scott, Mayor of Glenelg 1887-89. Employed for some time by Sir Thomas Elder, Scott then opened a business as an accountant and was one of the original Fellows of the Institute of Accountants.
   Reference: Historic Glenelg, pp 55-6

5. HOUSE c. 1922
   29 South Esplanade
   This house of 13 rooms was built for R. W. Swan. It was later bought by Cecil William Anderson, Mayor of Glenelg 1953-60, 1967-70. His ten years of service was the longest by any Glenelg Mayor. Between the two wars, he was in the wheat and flour trade. Later he was involved in many community activities including the R.S.L., Legacy, Glenelg Golf Club, Glenelg Commemoration Day Sports Association, and the West Beach Reserve Trust.
   References: Historic Glenelg, pp. 71-2

6. HOUSE c. 1925
   5-7 Weewanda Street
   This five roomed house built in 1925 was the home of Mr. F. A. Lewis, Glenelg Town Clerk from 1923-1962. Prior to his appointment as Town Clerk, he was engaged by the Port Adelaide Corporation and he also served in the Great War. He is remembered for his many services to the Glenelg community.
   References: Historic Glenelg, pp. 79-81

7. HOUSE c. 1915
   7 Pier Street
   Built in 1915 for A. Virgint, this 6 roomed house was the home of Mr. Caradoc Ashton, Glenelg Council Architect.

8. "ISOLA" c. 1911
   30 Sussex Street
   This 8 roomed house was built in 1911 for Mrs. Jessie Colvin.
9. **HOUSE c. 1885**  
34-35 High Street  
In 1880, Miss M. Blatchford had a 4 roomed house at 34 Reid (High) Street. By 1885, two 5 roomed homes had been built here, one for Mr. R. Taylor, another for W. J. Webb.

10. **SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE c. 1908**  
27-29 Waterloo Street  
Built in 1908 for Miss Ada Winwood, these two attached homes of 4 (no. 27) and 5 (no. 29) rooms have since been joined together as one house.

11. **GLENELG TRAM c. 1929**  
The electric tram service was introduced to Glenelg in 1929 replacing the railway. By November 1958, as part of the MTT's Ten Year Modernisation Plan, all street tram operations had closed with the exception of the Glenelg system. The service continues to operate using the original cars refurbished in the 70's and painted Tuscan red and cream as they had been since 1929.  
References: *The Bay Line*

12. **TELEPHONE EXCHANGE c. 1925**  
Jetty/Brighton Road  
The first Telephone Exchange was established in 1891. The Telephone Exchange building on the corner of Jetty and Brighton Roads was completed in 1925. It was converted from manual to automatic operation in 1927.  
References: *Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia*, p. 144

13. **MERRY-GO-ROUND c. 1902**  
Colley Reserve (Magic Mountain)  
Mr. William Baxter's Merry-go-round imported from England in 1902 was brought to Glenelg from Manly in 1918. The Merry-go-round was part of Mr. Baxter's steam circus, the steam engine which drove the Merry-go-round being of "unending interest for the boys". The Merry-go-round was the first with galloping horses to be imported to Australia.  
References: *Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia*, pp. 280-281  
M. James, newspaper cuttings.  
Photographs: SAA 7583,7808

14. **MURPHY HOUSE c. 1903**  
11 High Street  
Murphy House was built in 1903 for F. Chaplin and has four rooms. The property has since been acquired by the Catholic Church Endowment Society.

15. **COLLEY RESERVE c. 1875**  
Originally wasteland owned by the Crown, in 1875 14 acres of land, now Colley and Wigley Reserves, was conveyed to the Corporation. Colley Reserve comprises some 5 acres of land. Seawalls were erected on the western boundary in 1917-20 and sites were leased by Council for amusement and refreshment stalls.  
Features of Colley Reserve are the Townsend Fountain (Item 255), the Rotunda (Item 352) and the Merry-Go-Round (Supplementary List No. 13)  
In 1929, much of this area was leased to Luna Park (Glenelg) Ltd. Their "Big Dipper" was one of the main attractions at the Bay until its removal to Sydney.  
In 1968, the area was redeveloped, keeping all the side-shows in one block. In 1972, an amphitheatre for concerts and athletic carnivals was excavated. In 1982, "Magic Mountain" was constructed and contains waterslides, side-shows, mini-golf and the old Merry-Go-Round.  
16. ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH/SELLS MEMORIAL MISSION c. 1888
Hastings Street
The Sells Memorial Mission was built in 1888 in memory of Rev. Alfred Sells, by the Sells family. The sanctuary was added in 1917. It is now known as St. Martin's Church.
References: Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, p. 117

17. HOUSE c. 1885
Oldham Street
This house was originally the outbuilding of Mr. Bakewell's home at 22 South Esplanade.

18. HOUSE AND SCHOOL c. 1855
Lot 273 Broadway
In the assessment books of 1855/6, the property owned by F. Hare and occupied by Pool on Lot 273 was described as comprising an 8 roomed stone house and school. In 1857, F. C. Singleton, a clerk with the Legislative Council, bought the property. He made additions to the house which when he died in 1889 had a total of 16 rooms. Single storey constructed of squared sandstone. Bay window and return verandah. Rounded window on gable and timber goose neck finials. Openings are rectangular and timber framed. Verandah supported by squared timber stanchions.
References: Assessment books.

19. HOUSE c. 1864
No. 18, Lot 262 Broadway
This house was built in 1864 for the Reverend Robert Haining and comprised originally six rooms. Additions were made later. In 1873, the house was occupied by W.F. Stock, Mayor of Glenelg 1878-1880, 1886-7. W.F. Stock was a lawyer and represented the district of Sturt in the House of Assembly.
References: Assessment books.
Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia, pp. 60-61

20. HOUSE c. 1859
Lot 179 The Broadway
In 1859, Reverend Jeffries had a 4 roomed house here. Many additions were made to the property. In the 1880's, G.N. Birks, bookseller and chemist of Adelaide, lived here. The house then contained 15 rooms.

21. SOUTH GLENELG BAKERY c. 1862
66 Moseley Street, (NE Cnr. Victoria/Moseley Streets)
Behind no. 66 Moseley Street is the bakehouse erected for Sebastian Beck in 1862. There was also a three roomed cottage on this site which Mrs. Beck had enlarged in the 1880's (and which is the house now on this site). From 1870-78 Beck leased his bakehouse to R. L. Massey, whose shop was across the road (Item 173). This is probably the oldest surviving bakery in Glenelg. John Dowie, a notable sculptor and painter, painted a frieze of monkeys over the cavity in the bakehouse.
References: Dulcie Perry
Margaret Sorrell (present owner)

22. WEST BEACH RESERVE c. 1954
The development of some 360 acres between Adelaide Airport and the sea, West Beach and Glenelg in 1954, resulted in the establishment of the West Beach Reserve, which is the joint responsibility of the Glenelg Council and the City of West Torrens.
The Trust has developed playing fields, an 18 hole golf course, caravan park and marineland and sites are leased to various sporting organisations.
The area is watered with reclaimed water from the Glenelg Sewage Works, the largest project of this kind in Australia.
Photograph by "The Advertiser".
John M. SKIPPER (Australian, 1815-1883)
Holdfast Bay, 1836
Watercolour, 15.2 x 23.5 cm
Collection - Art Gallery of South Australia
Col. William LIGHT (Australian, 1786-1839)
Landing Place, Glenelg
Watercolour, 29.8 x 68.5 cm
Gift of Sir E. T. Smith, 1890
Collection - Art Gallery of South Australia
Two Casks laid down by M. Field for survey. The Western one has a square of white painted canvas and may have five miles off in clear weather.

More Irish Water lakes have since been discovered & I have every reason to think they extend to the creek.

As far as this little creek I came but could get no further without too much loss of time.

Some extensive lakes in the N.E. were seen by Mast "Clanbrassell" or "Jacob."

These blue patches are Irish water lakes.

\[\Delta\] probably represent tents & huts. Not on Lights Original. Possibly added by Publisher (c. 1836).

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HIGNETT & COMPANY
Architects & Planning Consultants
39, Dulwich Avenue
DULWICH, S.A. 5065. Tel. 332 8411

SCALE

Date 1836

Number 4

GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY
A SURVEY OF THE COAST ON THE EAST SIDE OF ST. VINCENTS GULF MADE BY COLONEL LIGHT, SURVEYOR GENERAL.
PLAN
OF THE TOWNSHIP OF

GLENELG

Certified to be a correct plan of the Township of Glenelg.
22nd Jan'y 1855.

Henry R. Wigle,
R. B. Colley.
Osmond Gilles
Matty Smith.

GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY

PLAN OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG

Scale
Date
Number
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<tr>
<td>HIGNETT &amp; COMPANY</td>
<td>Architects &amp; Planning Consultants</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
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GLENELG HERITAGE SURVEY
SETTLEMENT 1855-1873