

# city of mitcham heritage survey

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H E R I T A G E   S U R V E Y

STATE HERITAGE  
BRANCH  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND PLANNING

REPORT PREPARED BY

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## FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPHS.

### The Four Corners of the City of Mitcham:

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Top L-H corner:    | Aerial view of the busy Cross Road,<br>South Road intersection. (1979)                           |
| Top R-H corner:    | The old toll house, Mt. Barker Road.<br>Built 1841. (1979)                                       |
| Bottom L-H corner: | Neptune statue, Main South Road, adjacent<br>to the City's S.W. boundary. Built c.1960<br>(1979) |
| Bottom R-H corner: | Saunders and Horner bridge, Coromandel<br>Valley. Built 1866. (1979)                             |

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## PREFACE

The local government area of Mitcham was proclaimed in May, 1853 and became the first to be established in South Australia after the City of Adelaide.

The village of Mitcham on the Brownhill Creek was one of the first settlements in the State and the Council is concerned that the major heritage items in the village and throughout the City of Mitcham should be identified and recorded.

The Council sought and was successful in obtaining a Federal grant under the National Estate program to assist in financing a survey to locate significant heritage items and sites in the City.

This report is the result of the survey conducted for the Council by Ms. A. Marsden and Mr. L. Brasse whose initiatives, and interest in the project is sincerely appreciated by the Council.

The Council hopes that the report will encourage the protection and conservation of the many significant items in this City and will assist other organisations and persons who are interested in retaining and protecting items of our heritage and past.

John Morris  
Mayor

## INTRODUCTION

The City of Mitcham Heritage Survey seeks to locate and assess buildings, structures and parts of the natural environment which contribute to and represent the cultural heritage of the area. It aims to record and publicize those elements which best characterize the different suburbs in the City, and make the first step towards determined preservation and conservation of those items which have created Mitcham's identity.

The Genesis of the Survey. The Mitcham Village Historical Society, based at the Mitcham Village Arts and Crafts Centre on Albert Street, Mitcham has long been concerned with the rate of destruction and thoughtless alterations of old buildings and the concomitant diminution of character in the Mitcham area. The establishment of the National Estate funding programme led their President, Mrs. Pam Oborn, to seek advice from the Historian, Mr. Peter Donovan, who was currently researching a heritage survey of the City of Unley. Discussions with the Council of Mitcham followed and an application was made to the Australian Heritage Commission. A grant was forthcoming under the 1978/79 National Estate Programme in May, 1979, and an historian and an architect were subsequently appointed. This report embodies the results of their survey.

Methodology. A preliminary list of buildings and sites of possible heritage significance was drawn up from two sources:

- a) written accounts; local histories, listings by the National Trust etc. (see bibliography).
- b) oral information; interviews with members of the Mitcham Village Historical Society and of the Coromandel Valley branch of the National Trust; local residents' responses to requests placed in the local papers and libraries; replies by schools, and information from owners of residences.

This list was subsequently checked and expanded by six weeks of fieldwork when the survey team methodically worked along every street in each suburb. Each heritage item was photographed and researched, and located on the suburb map. The extensive fieldwork led to the listing of 153 individual items and 18 precincts.

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## THE ASSESSMENT OF MITCHAM'S CULTURAL HERITAGE.

Under the "South Australian Heritage Act, 1978", a heritage item is defined as "any land, building or structure". In this survey, each item was assessed according to the following criteria:

- a) Historical - its association with specific historical events, significant people and/or major historic attitudes, movements, trends. For example, the house of Howard Florey, the co-discoverer of penicillin. (map 7 no. 3)
- b) Architectural - its distinctive architectural qualities, such as style, construction technique, its high aesthetic quality, its representation of a significant or rare construction technique. For example, the Kingswood house with concrete walls and verandah pillars. (map 5 no. 6)
- c) Precinct Integrity - its contribution to the immediate environs and to the visual and historic unity of the area, its significance as an element within a related group of items. For example, the three stone stables within the Community Court area in Hawthorn, where a number of historically significant buildings are grouped around Brownhill Creek. (map 4 nos. 17 and 19)
- d) Heritage - its original form, its scarcity, its representation of past attitudes, ideals, building styles and ways of life. For example, the stone manure pits along Brownhill Creek. (map 9 no.23)

The survey has also identified precincts, in which a number of items, not necessarily of great individual heritage significance, nevertheless are related in a variety of ways: visual similarity or continuity, a common function - social, commercial, industrial, etc. A precinct is more than the sum of its parts, for the separate components work together to create a unique character which could be destroyed by the removal of any one of its elements. For example, Mitcham Village. (map 9 Pl).

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Items were graded according to the British classification system

- A. Unique items which are of major significance according to one or several of the preceding criteria. These items are of statewide significance, and, in many cases, of national importance, and are submitted for inclusion on the South Australian Register of State Heritage Items. Naturally, they are of immense local significance, and they must be preserved.

- B. Individual items which are of lesser state importance but which still retain great local significance. They should be preserved. Items within this classification may increase in heritage value, as social perceptions change and as other, similar items are lost.
- C. Items which are important locally, and which contribute to the historical character of an area. They are "bread and butter" buildings and often form an integral part of a streetscape or precinct. These items should be conserved, and only sympathetic alterations and adaptations allowed.
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## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Council, which by commissioning this Heritage Survey has recognized the distinctive character of the City of Mitcham, will proceed to develop the necessary guidelines and specific planning regulations to protect and enhance this character.
  2. That Council submit this report to the Heritage Unit, Department for the Environment, for the inclusion of the A items on the Register of State Heritage Items. B items should also be considered by the Unit and re-assessed periodically.
  3. That the Heritage List of this report form the basis of a comprehensive Mitcham Development Plan.
  4. That Council appoint a Heritage Officer to help formulate, implement and supervise the Mitcham Development Plan. The Officer would also be responsible for liaising with local historical organizations, and advising residents and developers on heritage/conservation matters.
  5. That the Heritage List be monitored continuously, and any additions and re-classifications be incorporated into the Mitcham Development Plan.
  6. That any proposed addition, alteration or demolition of any graded item or precinct be assessed in consultation with the Heritage Officer, with regard to any resultant strengthening, maintaining or weakening of its integrity. Factors such as building materials, scale, character and location would determine the impact upon the area, and must be approved, modified or rejected accordingly.
  7. That Council initiate a programme of community awareness of and involvement in the City's heritage. The first step would be publicising this Survey, and receiving and acting upon residents' comments and perceptions of other possible heritage items.
  8. That Council consider employing Section 214A of the Local Government Act which empowers it to reduce or waive council rates on historic properties, as an incentive for owners to maintain the heritage value of such designated items.
  9. That Council encourage the compilation of an inventory of research work related to Mitcham's heritage. This could be carried out by a local historical society, council library or a council officer, and be available for public perusal.
  10. That Council explore ways in which key heritage items could be enjoyed by the community, with for example, sign posting, cycle and walking trails. Care must be taken to ensure that owners and residents of such properties are not inconvenienced.
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## FURTHER STUDIES

Several relevant subjects which need further research are suggested below. Undoubtedly there are many more.

- transport systems - e.g. the Hills Railway - and routes e.g. bullocky trails.
- the sources of building materials - e.g. quarries, clay pits.
- industrial relics e.g. Kilns, breweries.

Efforts should also be made to:

- compile photographic records of whole streets and areas.
  - collect useful information from old residents of Mitcham.
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SETTLEMENT PATTERNS, BUILDING TECHNIQUES  
AND DIFFICULTIES IN DATING HERITAGE ITEMS.

About two-thirds of Mitcham's land lies within Colonel William Light's first 'rural' survey, which was available for general selection in May, 1838. From its inception, South Australia's spread of settlement was to be controlled. Under E.G. Wakefield's scheme, all rural land was to be surveyed into eighty acre sections for sale at £1/acre, with the monies received paid into an immigration fund. The price of land was subsequently reduced to twelve shillings/acre, perhaps as an incentive to increase preliminary land sales in Britain, but it was probably this cost reduction which increased section area to 134 acres, thus still giving a return of approximately £80/section. It is interesting to note that within the Mitcham Council area both eighty and one hundred and thirty four acre land parcels are found, and this may explain why certain sections within the Hundred of Adelaide bear the same number. Colonel Light's section number 1 (now part of Thebarton) for example bears the same section number as that of the smaller eighty acre section originally selected by J. Kentish on the South West corner of the Cross Road and Goodwood Road intersection. Within the study area, Light's major north-south roads were located between every second section. There appear to have been no continuous east-west roads. Major changes to his main road network are noticeable on South Road, which veers west, and Belair Road, which was 'distorted' by the railway line near the western boundary of Torrens Park.

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By 1839, 39 of the 72 sections within Mitcham were selected, and by the end of 1840, William Giles' planned village of Mitcham on section 248 was open for selection. About eighty years later, Charles Reade designed what was to become 'A model garden suburb' on the four sections 255 to 258. These two planned settlements differed greatly, particularly in the siting of a focal point. In Mitcham, the chapel reserve served as a physical and cultural centre for an emerging society whereas Colonel Light Gardens was designed to fulfill the needs of a twentieth century society, with social administrative and cultural cores. The physical core of the garden suburb, to which main roads converged, was marked "tramshelter and lavatories".

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A history of Mitcham's buildings needs far more research than was possible during this survey period. We hope that this study will act as a guide and catalyst for future detailed studies on the area's diverse range, which includes Villas, industrial, domestic and commercial buildings. In any such study, the relation between socio-economic factors, availability of materials, climate and cultural background must be explored to fully appreciate the architecture.

Appendix 5 lists those areas already researched by the Architecture Departments from the University of Adelaide and the South Australian Institute of Technology, but only a co-ordinated study will ensure maximum benefit.

In Mitcham pre 19th century housing probably began as humble and crude shelters. These hutments, perhaps of mud, slabs, hollow trees or even the 'luxurious' transportable 'Manning house' sufficed before settlers built their more permanent and more prestigious homes. Returns for "Construction materials of Dwellings: Adelaide Area, 1861" (1) show a clear bias towards solid construction within the Mitcham area. Out of 741 dwellings, 563 were listed as being of solid construction, one of iron and 73 of wood.

The architecture of the rich, usually monumental stone buildings, was based on English experiences and served as a model for many settlers. If, however, the people could not afford the real thing, cheaper substitutes were readily used, so that the more prestigious stone was often applied as a veneer to the front facade, or as in many houses in the suburb once tagged 'tin-town', the folk architect was content to use pressed metal imitation stone cladding and relied on simple ornamentation to stylize and individualize his dwelling. (2) In Colonel Light Gardens, the bungalow seems to predominate and similarly other suburbs tend to show general trends in housing, often repeated street after street. However, Kyeema Avenue, in Cumberland Park (see Map 2) is an interesting example of post World War II stylism and individualism. Elsewhere, the folk architect was busily experimenting with materials and we find steel clad houses with timber windows and timber clad houses with steel ones. Progression of the corner window, from rectangular to segmented to curved, is seen in Boothby Street, Panorama (see Map 17).

Attempts to date various buildings were often made difficult by the owners' alterations to the original structure and the lack of historical data. Appendix 6 gives some indication of how the history of a property and hence the age of the building may be determined through lands title records, but this method should only be regarded as a guide.

For the purpose of this survey, dating of buildings by means of style was based on broad classifications made by R. Boyd, J.M. Freeland and M. Williams. (3) Where dates were available, they were included with the text accompanying the various photographs of each building.

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- 1 M. Williams, The Making of the South Australian Landscape. p411
  - 2 For examples see Cumberland Park.
  - 3 R. Boyd, Australia's Home. (1952,1968)  
J.M. Freeland, Architecture in Australia; a History. (1968)  
M. Williams, The Making of the South Australian Landscape. (1974)



## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF MITCHAM

The local government area of the City of Mitcham occupies an area of 71.5 square kilometres, extending from Cross Road in the north to the Sturt River in the south, and from Mount Barker Road on the east to South Road on the west. 1

It is an area of distinct physical features. The northern region is a gently sloping plain which extends from the relatively flat Unley area to the foothills in the south. Near Mitcham village the land rises steadily up into the Mt. Lofty Ranges. Brownhill Creek and the Sturt River both originate in these hills, and move westward, across the plain, to the sea. Steep ridges and narrow valleys in the Ranges comprise the southern portion of the council area.

The land was originally covered with thick grass, massive gum trees and dense bush. Pastor William Finlayson, one of the earliest settlers at Brownhill Creek, wrote:

"Our land was thickly, I might say densely, timbered with peppermint or boxwood, and no part of the land could be cultivated without clearing. The roots spread far and were near the surface, and after the tree was cut or burnt down there was constant trouble in cutting up and digging out the roots, and oh! what numbers of ploughshares and coulter were broken." 2

The area was immediately recognized for its pastoral potential, with the South Australian Company establishing a sheep station at Brownhill Creek in 1837. Pastor Finlayson started work on this station in 1838 and recalled that:

"between us and town was neither hut nor fence so that the sheep could run and feed on to the park lands." 3

At that time the Adelaide plains were the tribal area of the Kurna aborigines, some of whom lived around the Brownhill Creek area, named by them Wirraparinga.

"The banks of the creek at this place where it issued from the hills was a favourite camping and gathering ground with the natives, as many as one hundred and fifty being there. They came begging to our tent, but only once were they uncivil... We went among their wurlies talking as best we could without the least fear; we tried to give the poor creatures what help we could, and they seemed to appreciate our kindness." 4

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1. See the four corner photographs on the front cover, which depict well-known landmarks at the boundaries of the council area.
  2. Pastor W. Finlayson, in Norman, W.A. The History of the City of Mitcham (Adelaide 1954) p. 8.
  3. Ibid p. 8.
  4. Ibid p. 8.

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Pastor Finlayson's sympathy with these people was well placed, for soon, by the 1850's, the Kaurna tribe had all but died out. There are few reminders of the aboriginal heritage in Mitcham: Mitcham Reserve, which was a former camping ground, with large old gum trees, and the massive, centuries old gum, "The Monarch of the Glen", a hollow, burned-out tree which had been used as shelter for generations of aborigines. 5

David McLaren, the second manager of the South Australian Company, soon perceived the advantages possessed by the Brownhill Creek as a situation for a village, and advertised accordingly:

*" Delightful Sites For Villas*

In compliance with applications from several parties who were desirous of securing sites for villas in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, but which should at the same time secure the advantages of a country residence, the manager of the South Australian Company begs to announce to those friends who applied for portions of section 248 on the Brownhill Creek, in the event of its being laid out in that manner, that it has been surveyed and mapped accordingly....." 6

The village was laid out by William Giles, around an English-style village green, and named Mitcham after his home town in England. Sales were brisk, with acre allotments fetching up to \$40. 7 The village layout was altered slightly, with a new street, Welbourne Street, soon making an appearance.

Mitcham grew relatively quickly, and by 1852 it comprised 56 homes, a hotel, 2 grocery shops and a butcher. There was a Union Chapel / school house on the green, where, the following year, public meetings were held that resulted in the formation of the Mitcham District Council - the first local governing body outside Adelaide in South Australia.

Isolated pockets of settlement were well established by the 1850's. The villages of Unley and Goodwood (formerly part of Mitcham Council) were important nodal points for settlers, developing first as agricultural and then as dormitory villages. 8 Market gardens extended along Brownhill Creek valley, where the soil was fertile and water plentiful. Several houses were clustered around the Torrens Arms Hotel on Unley (now Belair) Road, and also along Mitcham (now Fullarton) Road. The Hills area was sparsely settled, with several farms in Coromandel

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5. Now in the Brownhill Creek Reserve caravan park. See map 9, no. 21, and the accompanying plan of Brownhill Creek.

6. The Register, 21/11/1840, in Norman, op. cit. p. 12.

7. Warcup, J.W. "The Decline in Agriculture in Unley and Mitcham (1870-1970)" (1973) p. 25.

8. See Donovan, P. City of Unley Heritage Survey (1978) pp. 11-32.

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Valley and Murray's Biscuit and Jam Factory starting a most successful business venture in 1856. The Government farm (now Belair Recreation Park) was used for growing hay and as a depot for government horses, and, by the end of the decade, was graced by the Governor's country residence. Belair was subdivided and the first store and schoolroom erected.

The greater portion of the Mitcham area was, however, natural bush or farming land, with isolated farmhouses or mansions of the wealthy scattered across the landscape. In the east, there was Arthur Hardy at Birksgate, then described as a "mansion and 190 acres of pasturage and cultivated land" 9, R.F. MacGeorge at Urrbrae and C.B. Newenham in his house called Springfield. Goodwood Road was almost wholly surrounded by farming land, with Thomas Overton's "Grange Farm" of 514 acres extending from Cross Road to Springbank Road (part of which is now Colonel Light Gardens). The village of Edwardstown was still generally undeveloped, and the most densely populated area on the western side was along South Road, where there were four hotels and St. Marys Church, erected in 1847.

The land was used for small scale sheep, cattle and horse grazing, grain crops, market gardens and orchards. In the first twenty years, from 1840 to 1860, there were experimental plantings of all types of citrus, soft and stone fruits, vines, grains, olives and vegetables. This produce was sold in Unley and Adelaide. Cattle and sheep roamed through the foothills and the Ranges.

Quarrying started at a very early date, with numerous quarries worked at various times along Brown Hill and around Belair and Sleeps Hill. In 1841, The Adelaide Independent reported:

"We have been presented with a specimen of freestone obtained from a quarry recently opened near the Brownhill Creek; it is of most excellent quality, easily worked, and equal in appearance to the well known Portland stone..." 10

McElligott's quarry at the southern end of Fullarton Road supplied stone for St. Michaels Church at Mitcham and for the Institute. Huge blocks of stone were also excavated there for the Outer Harbour breakwater. Stone was taken from many sites along Brownhill Creek, usually by small family concerns. The other major quarries were those of Thomas Ayliffe, a road contractor who built sections of South Road, 11 and several family quarries grouped at Sheoak Hill, at the eastern end of the Belair ridge. The latter site provided good quality freestone for many years,

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9. Norman, op. cit. p. 20.

10. The Adelaide Independent 28/10/1841 in Norman, op. cit. p. 223

11. The quarry, near Ayliffe's Road is now almost completely filled in. See map 16 no. 2 for details about Ayliffe's house.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF MITCHAM

which was used to face a great number of the houses in Kingswood, Hawthorn and Unley.

There was little mining in the district, apart from the Wheal Grainger Mining Company which, in 1848, started working a silver and lead mine in the Brownhill Creek area. 12

By the 1860's, some of the major roads planned by Colonel Light had been surfaced and were in constant use. Fullarton Road was the main road from Adelaide to Mitcham and beyond, to Belair and Coromandel Valley. Unley Road was often an impassable bog, until its upgrading in 1855, when it was also directly connected with the city, and after which it gradually became the major thoroughfare to the southern area of Mitcham. South Road weaved uncertainly towards Reynella, until the route was finalized in 1850 and sealed with stone.

Settlement along these thoroughfares intensified, particularly around existing houses and proposed villages. With the increasing ease of access to the city, families of wealth and leisure also removed to the outer areas and erected fine country villas. Sir Walter Watson Hughes enlarged the formerly modest house at Torrens Park in the late 1860's, and ten years later, Sir Robert Barr Smith turned the place into a splendid mansion with a private theatre, which became one of the most magnificent and popular venues for the Adelaide social scene. 13 "Wattlebury" at Lower Mitcham was an idiosyncratic two-storied residence, constructed in 1865 of bluestone from Tapley's Hill, for Henry Parker who was appointed the first Judge of South Australia. 14 Peter Waite made his home at Urrbrae in 1877, rebuilding the house in 1891. "Clanfergeal" in present day Daw Park was erected in 1853, and enlarged in the late 1870's by George Ragless, who renamed the property "Battersea Park". 15 His daughter's diary described it in glowing terms:

"... there are such trees with seats under them, such fruit trees, oranges, lemon, citron, pear, figs, cherries, apricots, etc. etc., a large vineyard away at the back, and then in front of the house a lovely flower garden, with roses (most splendid ones) and flowers of every description ... Then we have a Croquet Lawn and long seat in the shade of the Cypresses, and such a lovely avenue with two entrances ..." 16

Flamboyant and well known characters also settled in the Mitcham area at this time: William Townsend, the smooth-talking and energetic member of Parliament from 1858 to 1876, resided at the elegant Pellatt Villa in Lower Mitcham, and in 1878 Alexander Tolmer, one time

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12. See map of Brownhill Creek p. 74

13. See map 10 no. 7 for a detailed history of the house and its owners.

14. See map 11 no. 7.

15. See map 13 no. 13.

16. Diary of Miss Ragless, from M. Ragless, c/- S.A. Genealogy Society.

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Commissioner of Police and relentless hunter of bushrangers, moved to a house just north of the Mitcham cemetery on Muggs Hill Road. 1

The colony of South Australia was developing steadily, and in the 1870's and early 1880's a great land boom took place, with much agricultural land around the small villages being subdivided. Many main roads were widened and metalled and the building of the Glenelg railway in 1873 stimulated interest in forming a tram service to the south of Adelaide. In 1879 the Adelaide, Unley and Mitcham Tramway Company began operations on its newly laid tracks with a steam tram which The Register reported as appearing "to be well under control and sufficiently serviceable ... It is to a great extent smokeless, and although not exempt from the comparative evil noise which seems inseparable from locomotives, does not create the great clatter." 1

Whilst this tramway venture was unsuccessful, the hills railway built in 1882-3, was rightly called "one of the most important even in our history". 19 The route went through Mitcham and new settlements sprung up on subdivisions around the stations on the line, particularly in the Hills area, as at Blackwood and Belair. Along with houses, schools, churches and shops were rapidly constructed, and many of the finest examples of these buildings date from this boom period. Families of builders operated in the different areas, such as John Weymouth the First who constructed some of the most substantial homes in Coromandel Valley and John Weymouth the Second who later built many of the larger homes in Blackwood and Belair.

Around 1884-5 South Australia drifted into a long and difficult period of depression, during which time there were bank failures, droughts, land speculation and crashes, strikes, unemployment and poor prices for many primary products. Crop acreages in Mitcham had declined by 1880 and were slowly on the increase until hit by the droughts from 1885-1891. The numbers of cattle, sheep and dairy cows were also sharply reduced, and by 1900, orcharding, vineyards and market gardening had become the most important agricultural pursuit in the Mitcham council area. 20 Land prices which had been rising rapidly in the 1870's and early 1880's crashed during the depression and the rate of urbanization was drastically curtailed, as was the population growth, until the early 1900's.

"Development throughout the district did not take a very rapid stride until 1913, when with better communications with the city, the district began to grow. During the past ten years there has been sixty land subdivisions, throwing open 25 miles of new roads".

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17. Both houses have since been demolished.

18. The Register, 24/2/1879 in Norman, op. cit. p. 173. See also Gifford Eardley, "The Adelaide, Unley and Mitcham Tramway Company" in The Australian Railway Historical Society Bulletin no. 439, May, 1974.

19. The Observer 17/3/1883 in Norman, op. cit. p. 177.

20. Warcup, J.W. op. cit. p. 36-7.

21. Anon., Civic Record of South Australia: 1921-23. (Adelaide, 1923?) in Warcup, op. cit. p. 46.

HORSE TRAM AT THE CORNER OF ALBERT AND WELBOURNE STREETS,  
MITCHAM VILLAGE, C. 1880.



Sweet  
Oakeide  
588-

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF MITCHAM

Electricity began to be connected to homes in Mitcham from just before the First World War (1914-1918) and in the 1920's, when the Municipal Tramways Trust also electrified the tram routes through the area. The railway, too, continued to be a vital form of transport, particularly in the hills, and the increasing popularity of the motor car necessitated the widening and surfacing of existing roads and the creation of new ones.

Kingswood, previously owned by the South Australian Company, was subdivided in 1907, and further residential plots were developed around the railway stations at Hawthorn, Lower Mitcham and Clapham. The construction of the railway station at Eden Hills in 1911 also stimulated the rapid growth of an area that had hitherto been sparsely settled. The suburb of Torrens Park was created from 1917-19 when the trustees for the late Robert Barr Smith sold off all but 34 acres of the original 240 acre estate.

Settlement around public transport routes continued during the First World War, particularly as petrol for motor cars was severely rationed. 22 After the War, however, settlement spread over large areas of farm land which had been relatively isolated from the major transport corridors. There was a building boom during the 1920's, during which time the garden suburb of Colonel Light Gardens provided homes first for a fashionable few, and then, from 1924-27, 400 houses for returned soldiers and large working class families. 23 Colonel Light Gardens was imitated, in name rather than layout, by new residential areas, such as Clarence Gardens, Cumberland Park and Westbourne Park. The land surrounding the quarries on Ayliffes Road was subdivided around 1925 and sold well, the area being called Pasadena, and there was also considerable new building in Lower Mitcham and Edwardstown East.

Total crop acreages continued to decline in the Mitcham area, but more and more orchards and vineyards were established, particularly after the practical experimentations at the Blackwood Experimental Orchard, established by the Government in 1908, and the Waite Agricultural Research Institute at Urrbrae, where research was begun in 1913, and which was officially taken over and expanded by the University of Adelaide in 1924.

Secondary industries continued, in the main, to be relatively small family concerns, often relying on the local produce for raw materials. One such business was J.H. Foureur's olive processing plant in Clapham, established in 1890, and which was converted into a soft drink factory in the early 1900's. 24 Charles Mallen's

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- 22. The motor car had caught on very quickly, and in 1914, there were 14,000 cars in South Australia. (Warcup, op. cit. p. 47).
  - 23. See map 12 for a detailed account of the history and character of Colonel Light Gardens.
  - 24. See map 18 no. 2 for further details.

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Waverley Brewery was a complex of imposing stone buildings erected in 1878 and which provided work for many labourers in the area. 25 Quarrying and related industries were scattered across the hills landscape. At Eden Hills the Metropolitan Brick Company, started in connection with the construction of the railway tunnels in 1881-2, and the Wade and Trott Sea View Brick Works, 26 established in 1880, operated most profitably in the building boom of the mid 1920's.

By 1928, however, South Australia had again suffered a succession of severe droughts causing a recession in an economy so dependent on its primary productivity. The world-wide depression which descended upon Australia the following year thus devastated the already weakened state. Overseas and interstate markets for copper, wool and agricultural products dried up and many mines, pastoral concerns and farms were closed or abandoned. Jobs ceased to exist, unemployment figures soared and wages plummeted. The basic wage was reduced by the government from \$1.43 per day to \$1.25 in 1930, and to \$1.05 per day in 1931. The basic wage for females was lower still, falling from \$3.95 per week to \$3.50 and then to a meagre \$3.15. 27 In Mitcham many agricultural and manufacturing concerns reduced operations or went bankrupt, amongst them, the Waverley Brewery. The Commonwealth Census of 1933 revealed that in Colonel Light Gardens where the majority of residents were from large, working class families attempting to meet monthly instalments on their new homes, less than half of all household heads were in continuous employment.

The building boom of the 1920's ground to a halt. Many people were forced to erect primitive dwellings on their own, for example over much of the unoccupied land at Daw Park, which came to be known as "Tintown" because of the large number of flimsy galvanized iron structures that sprang up there during the lean Depression years. 29 Land prices fell and Mitcham Council bought several blocks scattered throughout the suburbs for recreation areas. A new subdivision around Shepherds Hill Road was created and offered for sale in 1930 and 1931, with only two house allotments out of the 200 acre estate being taken up.

In 1935 South Australia's Auditor-General, J.W. Wainright, compiled a series of reports which prompted the government to broaden the state's industrial base by encouraging secondary industry and thus freeing the economy, to some degree, from its dependence on the unpredictable primary sector. The new factories needed workers, and the workers needed housing. The South Australian Housing Trust was formed two years later, and in 1938, built twelve new houses in

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25. See map 10 no. 1. Only the front portion of the complex is now standing, on the corner of Princes and Belair Roads.
  26. See map 25 no. 8 for details about the Wade family home.
  27. S. Marsden, Chronological List of Events Relating to the Cultural Heritage of South Australia since 1800. Dept. of Environment, Heritage Unit, Working Paper, 1979.
  28. Henry, F.S. "Manuscript Notes on the Origin and Development of Colonel Light Gardens" Ch. 10 p. 2.
  29. Henry, F.S. op. cit. Ch. 12 p. 3.



## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF MITCHAM

Edwardstown. Building activity increased slowly as the decade came to an end, particularly around Goodwood and South Roads.

The Second World War (1939-1945) provided jobs for the falling number of unemployed and stimulated agriculture throughout the Mitcham area, especially orcharding and market gardening. Domestic building again slackened, but many of the remaining areas of undeveloped land were subdivided, as around Blackwood, and by, 1947, Mitcham had passed the population limit required for its designation as a city. From that date, the rate of change in land use, appearance and character accelerated, as over the whole Adelaide area. Mitcham's population doubled from 1945 to 1966, as did the number of occupied houses. 30 From the late 1940's on, Springfield, which had failed to develop under a private company, became a prestigious location for individual home-building foreshadowing the breaking up of the last large estates of the district. Parts of the formerly unsuccessful subdivision along Shepherds Hill Road were renamed Bellevue Heights, re-offered for sale in 1955, and "went like hotcakes", 31 with three further successful subdivisions through the 1960's. Belair, Blackwood and Eden Hills expanded rapidly and new housing estates were developed around the few scattered farm houses at Hawthorndene and Glenalta. Improved public transport services and water and power supplies helped open up the hitherto under-developed hills area, and the motor car multiplied the rate of urbanization in all areas. Secondary industries claimed parts of the western suburbs of Edwardstown and St. Marys and straggled unattractively along South Road.

The innovative Town Planning and Development Act of 1920 had been repealed in 1929 and, as the only zoning control for the next forty years was under the successive Building Acts, little control was exercised over the siting and environmental impact of new structures. In 1953, all building restrictions were removed, and the northern section of Mitcham rapidly became part of Adelaide's urban sprawl, with houses mushrooming in the foothills and along the hills' face zone. Most of the few remaining market gardens and orchards disappeared: the almond plantations at Edwardstown, 32 the peach and pear orchards at Hawthorndene and the vineyards and olive groves at Panorama. Stately mansions and substantial farm houses lost their surrounding acres and were marooned amongst a host of "Californian bungalows" and "Spanish Mission" style houses. 33 Many were demolished, with Birksgate, the home of the Elders' and the Barr Smiths', pulled down to make way for a superior housing estate at Urrbrae in the early 1970's.

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30. Ibid p. 65-6

31. Miss M. Mills, owner of "Sturtbrae" estate, from which Bellevue Heights was created.

32. For example, Chellaston Farm (See map 14 no. 4)

33. For example, those elegant mansions in Cumberland Park (map 2 no. 4), Clapham (map 18 no. 3) and "Glenburnie" in Torrens Park (map 10 no. 9).

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF MITCHAM

In 1967 the State Planning and Development Act was passed and has since influenced all metropolitan planning, all but eliminatin haphazard and shoddy development. Historic and environmental considerations have, however, taken even longer to be recognized and acted upon. The passing of the Australian Heritage Commission Act in 1975 and the South Australian Heritage Act in 1978 expresse a growing awareness by the public and officialdom of the significance of those structures and natural areas from the past, and the realization that determined policies of preservation and conservati were imperative.

In Mitcham, much has disappeared. Its character is now urban rather than rural, with secondary service industries rather than agricultural and pastoral properties. Yet defining characteristics have remained as well: the wealthy eastern suburbs, Belair National Park and Brownhill Creek Reserve, the English style village of Mitcham, the old settlement on the ridge at Belair, the hills railway and the numerous quarries. Some 18 historic precincts have been identified in this report. Some are under immediate threat from age, traffic or commercial or resident development, others are not. But all precincts, together with the individual buildings, items and landscapes registered as well, must be preserved, cared for and enjoyed if the Council area of Mitcham is to be recognizably itself in the future.

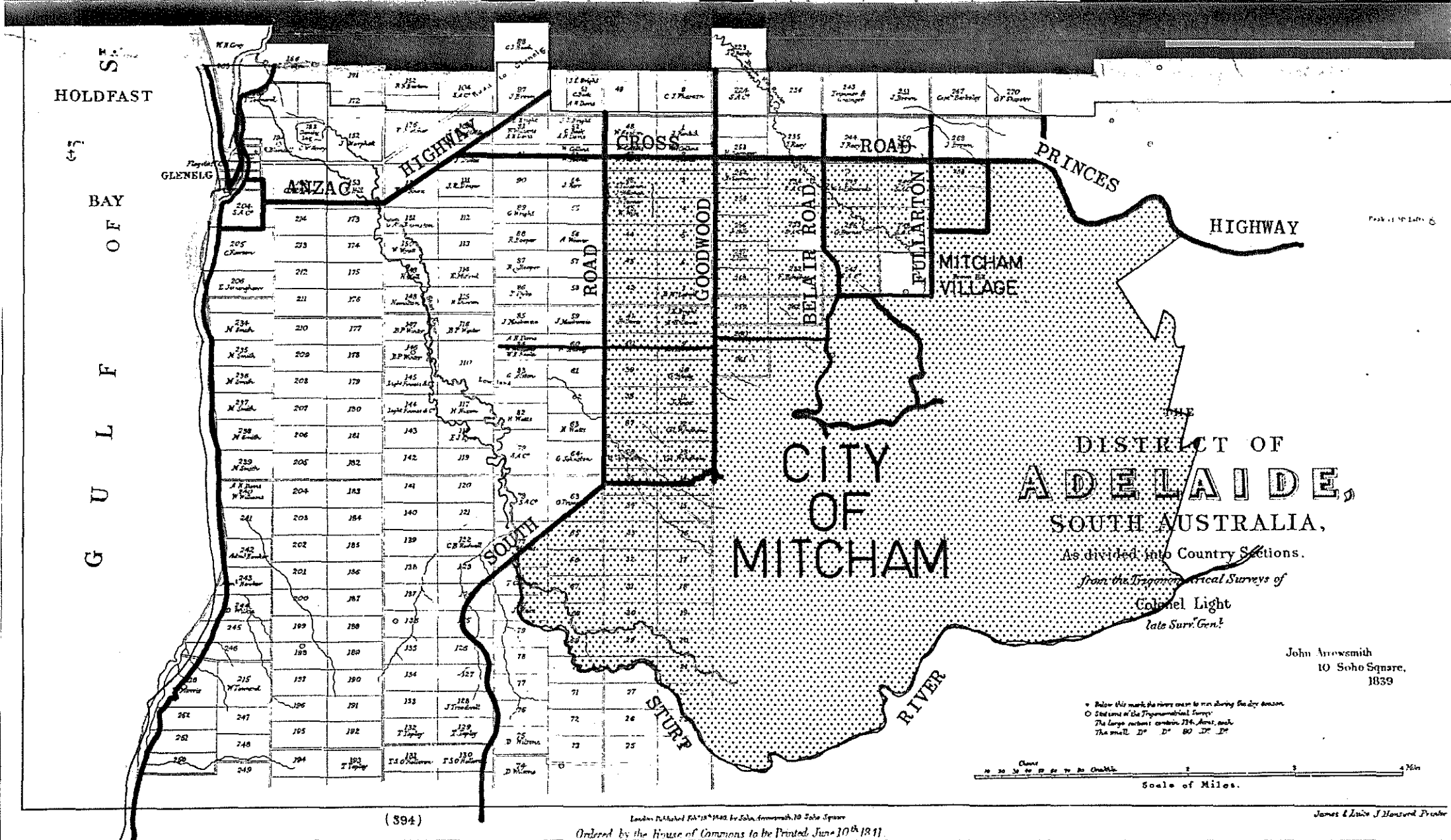
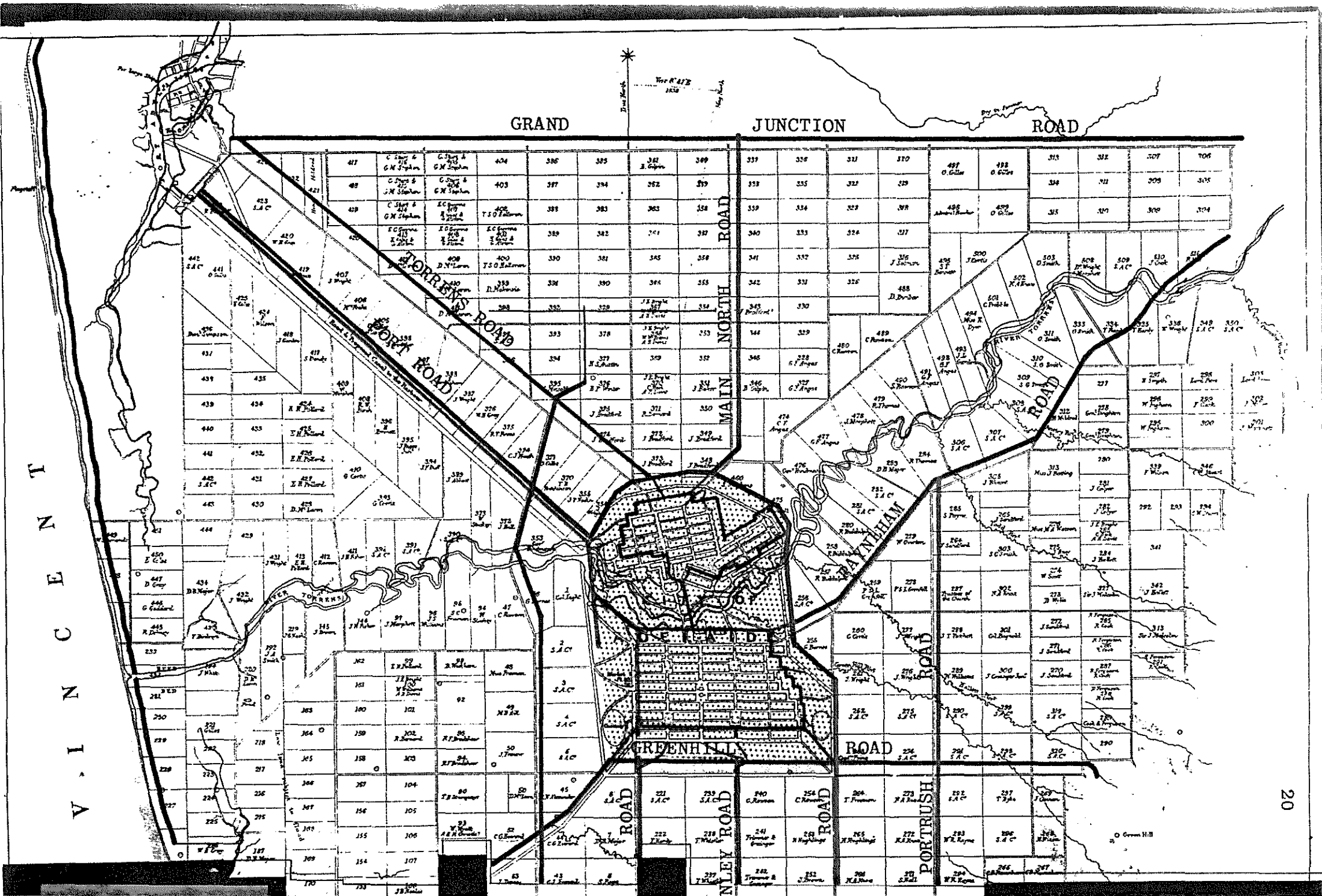
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## CONCLUSION

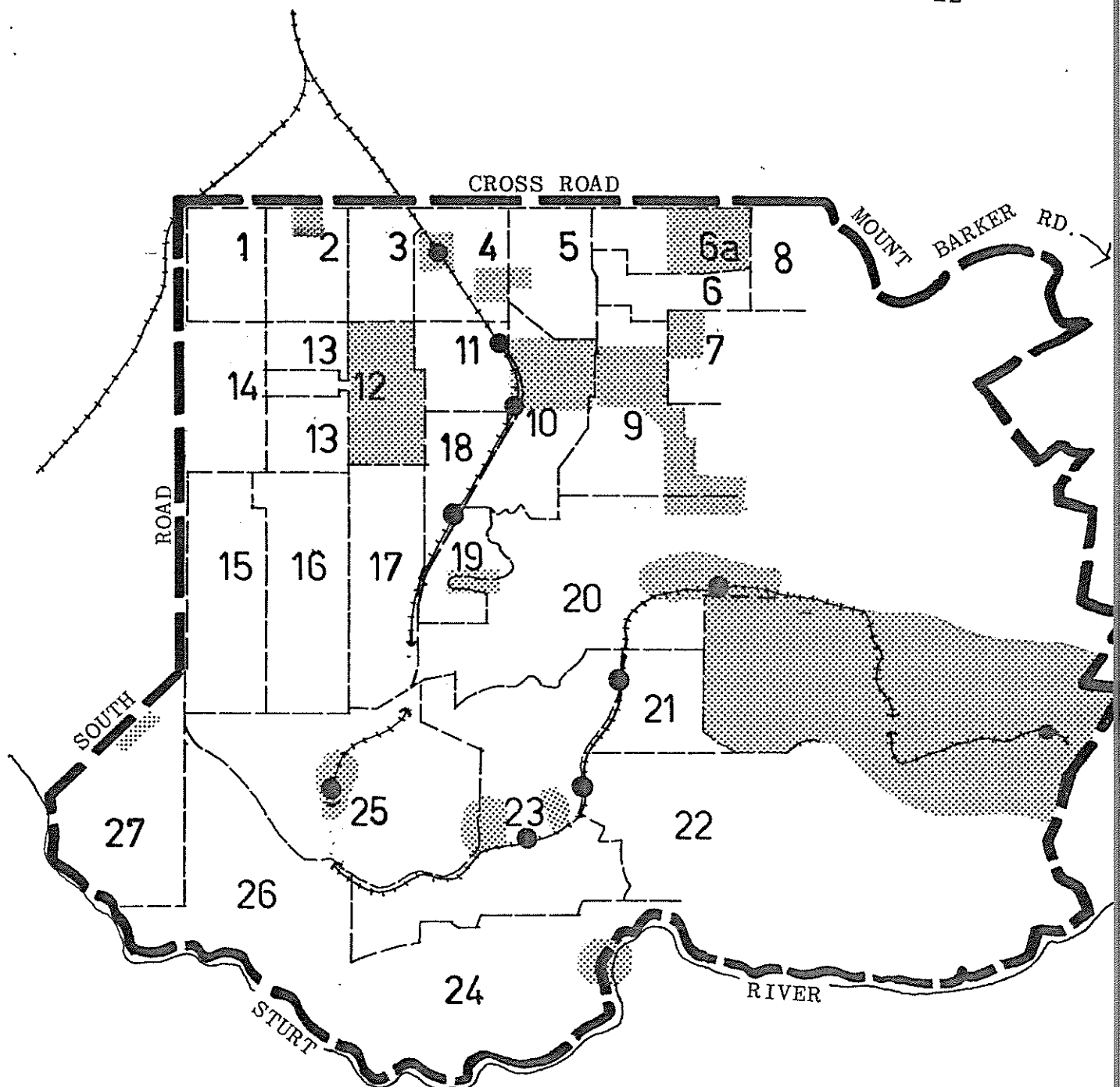
The major purpose of this project was to locate, identify and record items of cultural significance within the City of Mitcham, and to grade them according to their heritage value. This heritage list includes all the major items as well as a representative sample of items of lesser, or purely local significance. As such, it forms the basis for the formulation of a conservation and development plan for Mitcham.

The survey has shown that, firstly, detailed research was necessary to determine the heritage value of each item; secondly, that follow up surveys need to be carried out, entailing periodic monitoring of the stock of heritage items in the area; and thus, finally, that this heritage list is not conclusive, but should be regarded and used as a flexible inventory of the heritage items which contribute to the inimitable character of the City of Mitcham.

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# LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

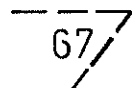


## KEY TO ALL MAPS

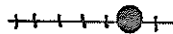


Local Government boundary

1 km



Suburb boundary with ref. no. see adjacent page



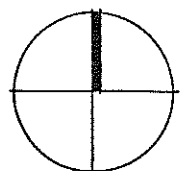
Railway line and station



Quarry



Precinct P1, Item 22



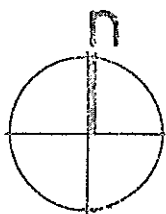
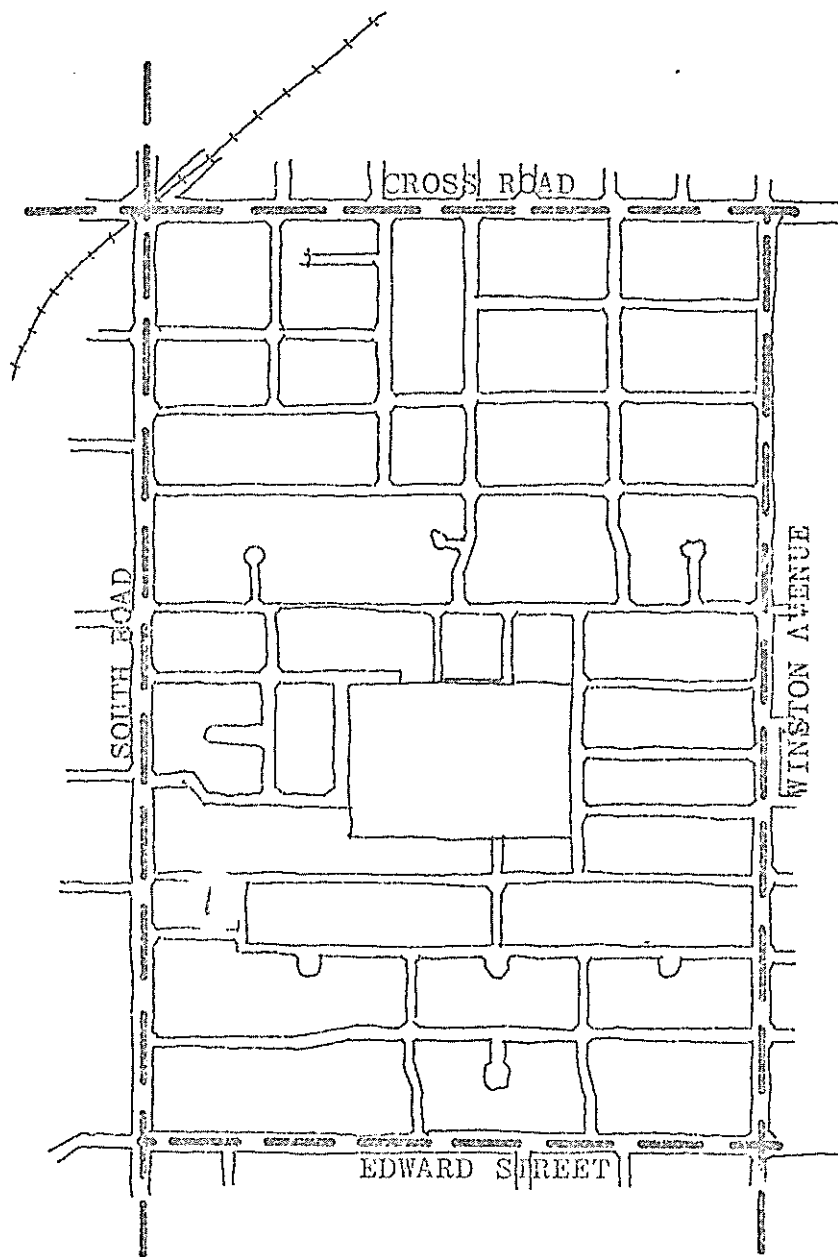
north

CITY OF MITCHAM

C I T Y   O F   M I T C H A M

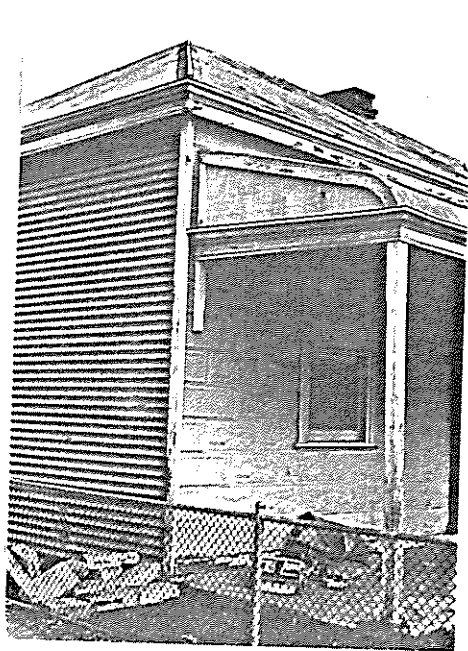
## LIST OF SUBURBS WITHIN THE COUNCIL BOUNDARIES

Reference no. on adj. plan	Abbreviation	Name of Suburb
1.	Clar. Gdns.	CLARENCE GARDENS
2.	Cumb. Pk.	CUMBERLAND PARK
3.	Wstbn. Pk.	WESTBOURNE PARK
4.	Hawth.	HAWTHORN
5.	Kngswd.	KINGSWOOD
6a.	Urrb. Ag. H.S. & Waite Inst.	URRBRAE AG. HIGH SCHOOL & WAITE INSTITUTE
6.	Nethby.	NETHERBY
7.	Spgfld.	SPRINGFIELD
8.	Urrb.	URRBRAE
9.	Mchm.	MITCHAM
10.	Torr. Pk.	TORRENS PARK
11.	Lr. Mchm.	LOWER MITCHAM
12.	Col. L. Gdns.	COLONEL LIGHT GARDENS
13.	Daw Pk.	DAW PARK
14.	Edstwn.	EDWARDSTOWN
15.	St. Marys	ST. MARYS
16.	Psdna.	PASADENA
17.	Pnrma.	PANORAMA
18.	Clap.	CLAPHAM
19.	Lntn.	LYNTON
20.	Blr.	BELAIR
21.	Glnlta.	GLENALTA
22.	Hawthdene.	HAWTHORNDENE
23.	Blkwd.	BLACKWOOD
24.	Cormndl. Vy.	COROMANDEL VALLEY
25.	Edn. Hls.	EDEN HILLS
26.	Blvue Hts.	BELLEVUE HEIGHTS
27.	Bdfd. Pk.	BEDFORD PARK



0 500m

1 CLARENCE GARDENS



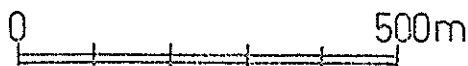
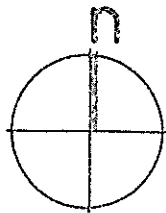
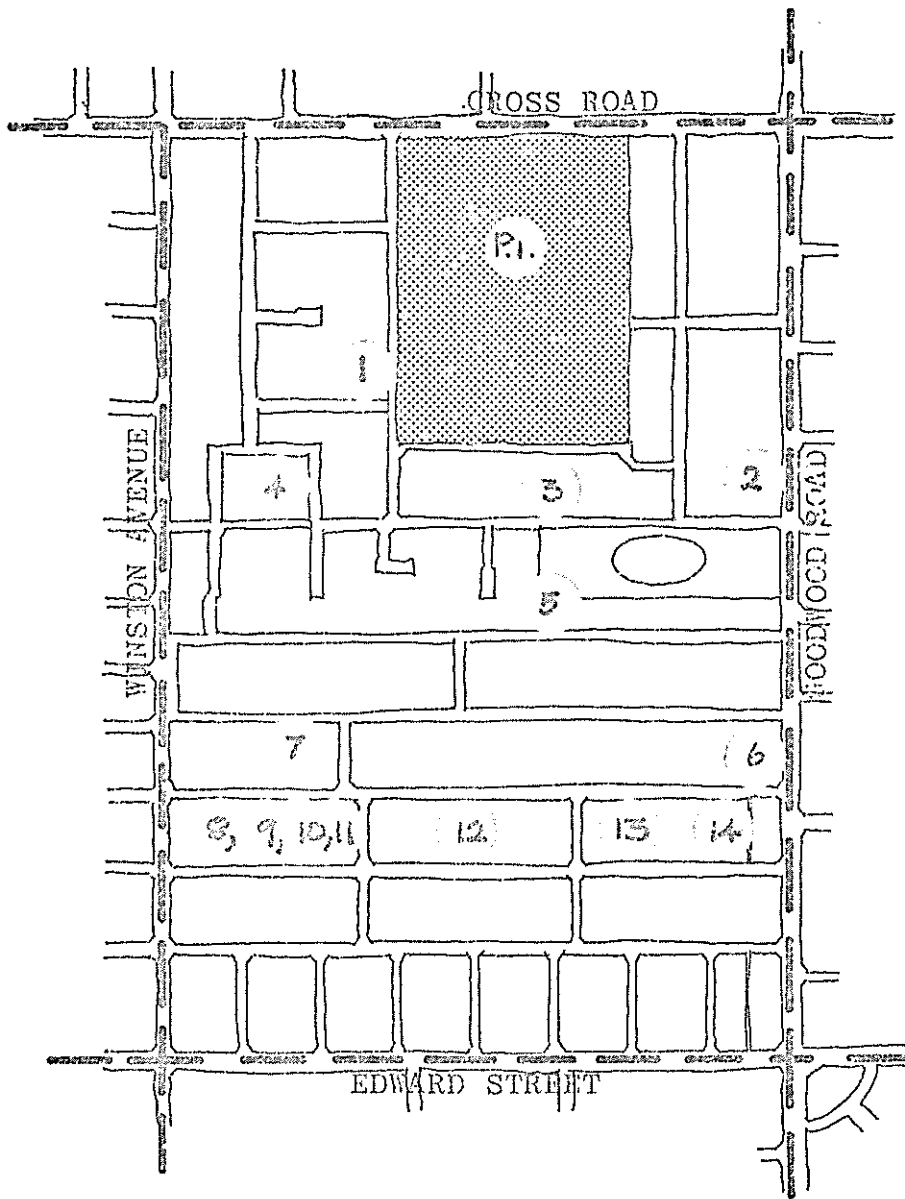
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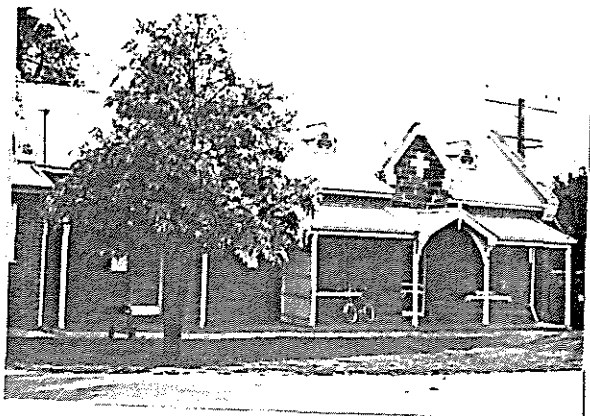
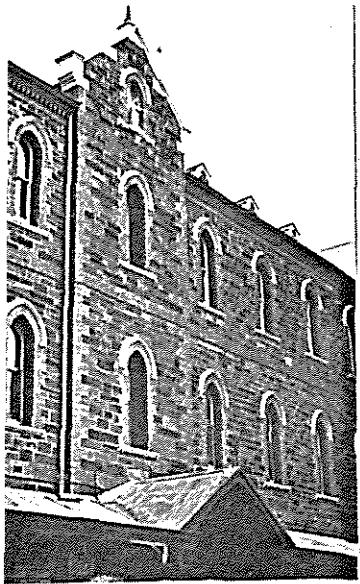
MAP 1      C L A R E N C E   G A R D E N S

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
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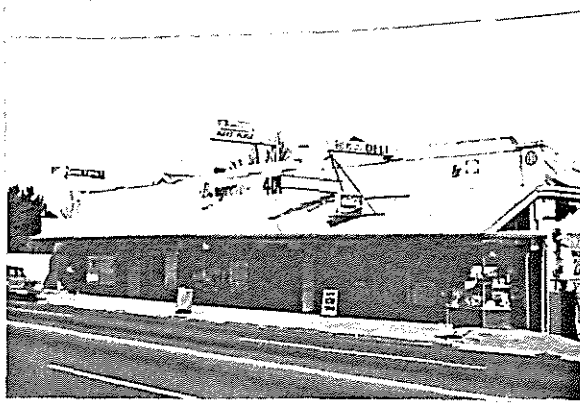
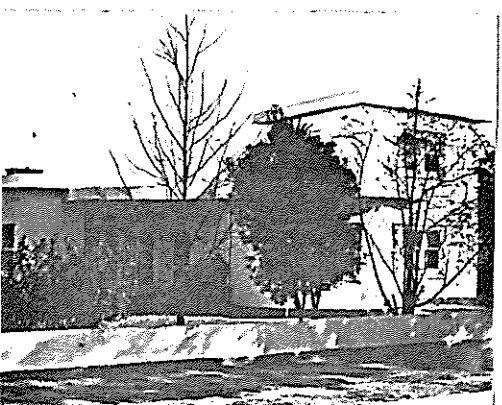
1.	6 Albert St.	Timber framed house. Pressed metal imitation stone cladding on front wall. Horizontal corrugated iron on side walls. One of the older worker's cottages in the area.	
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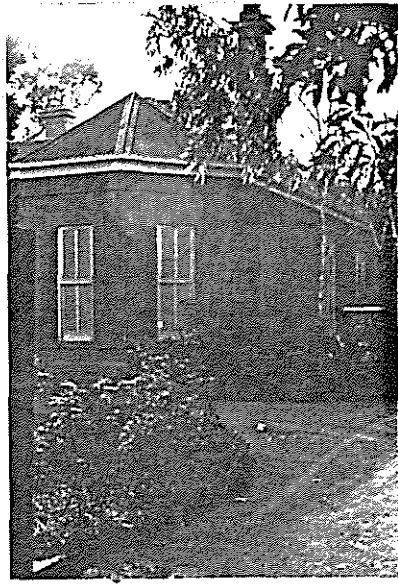
2 CUMBERLAND PARK



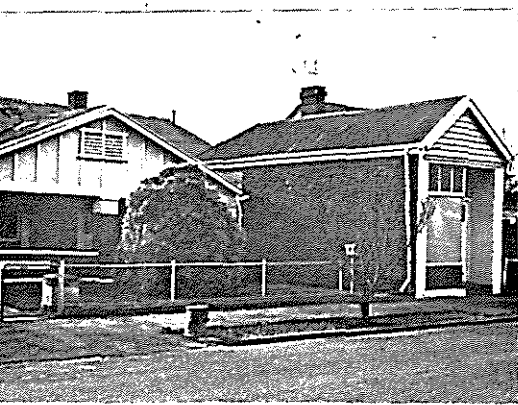
P1



2



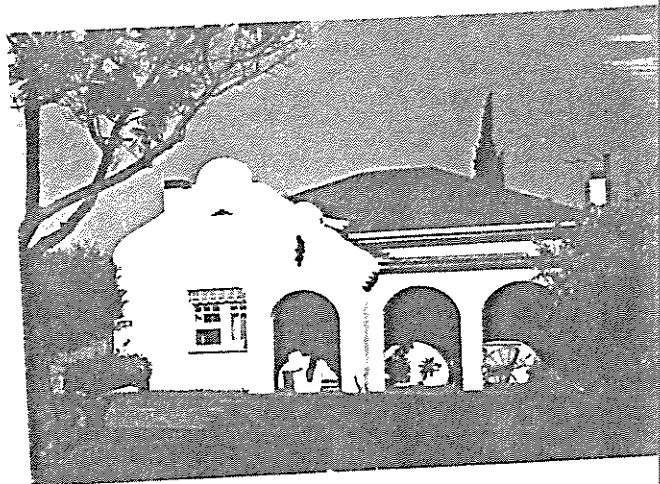
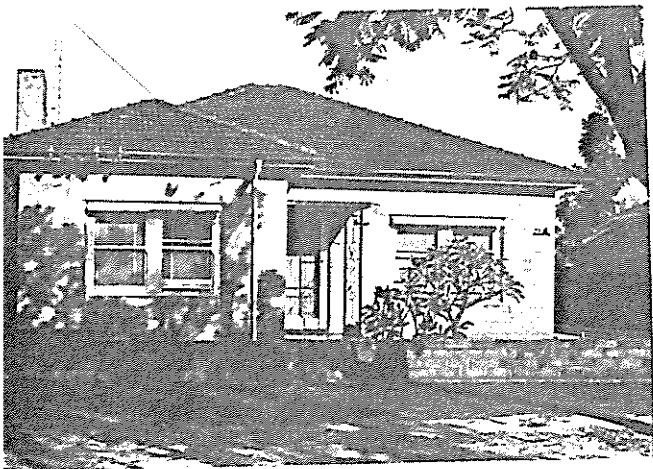
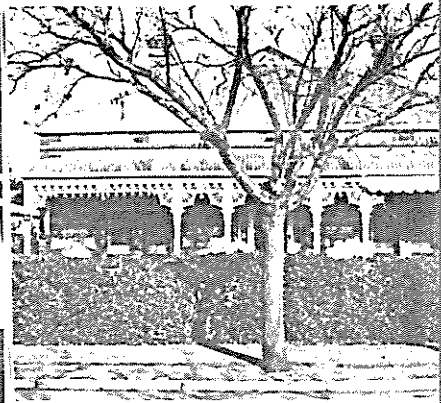
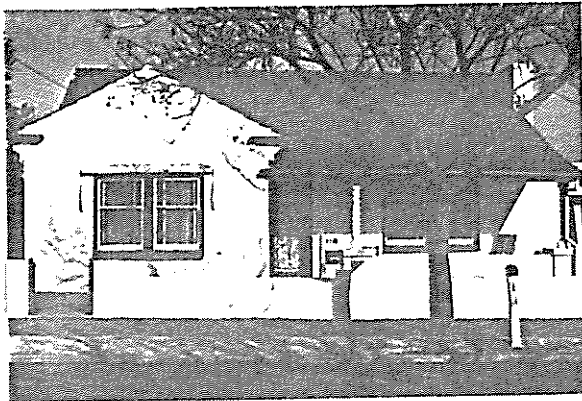
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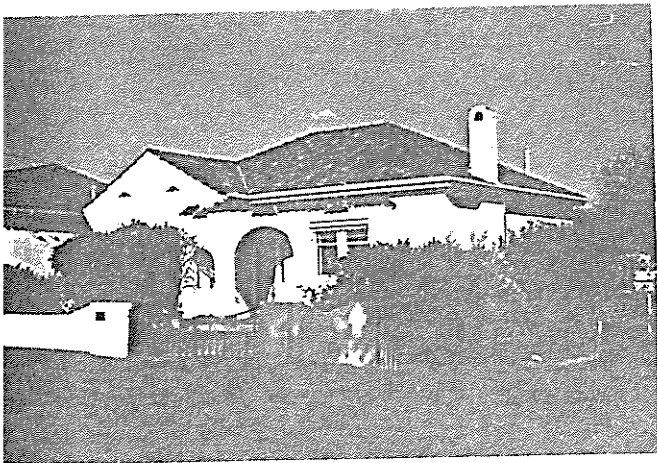
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MAP 2C U M B E R L A N D P A R K

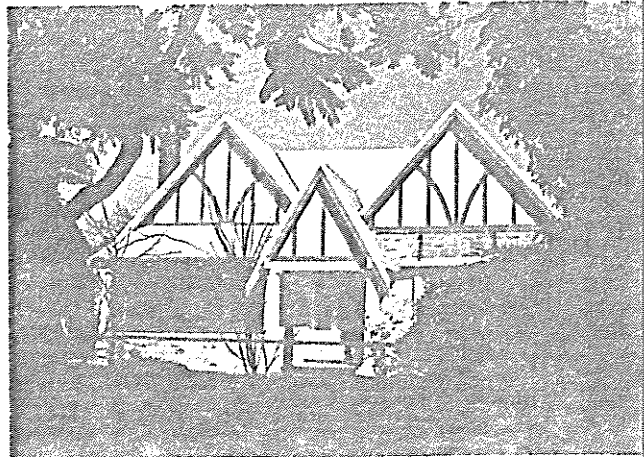
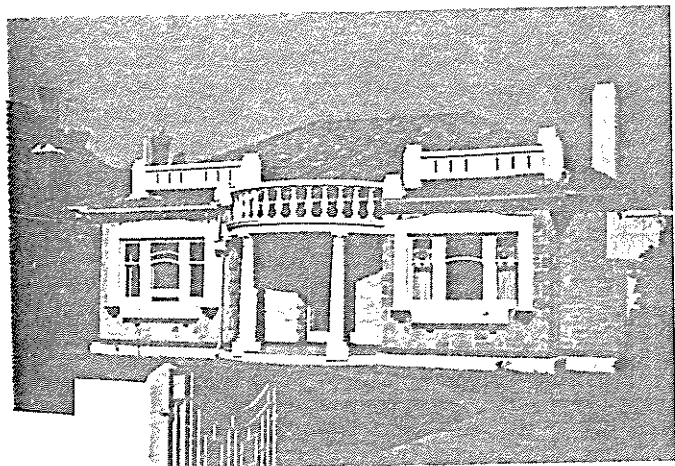
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ P.1.	225 Cross Rd.	Cabra Convent. The large scale Boarding School of dimension slate was erected in 1885-6 whilst the chapel was added in 1915-17. Ornamentation throughout the complex was restrained. A central 'tower' dominates the front elevation of the boarding school. The large facade is punctuated at regular intervals by gothic windows which are surrounded by hood moulds. Precinct integrity is enhanced by the consistent use of 'bluestone' and brick for quoining and eave details. (See also Norman p.118).	A
1.	30 Hill St.	A break from tradition and conventional building practice. Walls are curved and plastered. The roof is 'flat', and there are no gutters visible from the front.	
✓ 2.	396-406 Goodwood Rd.	Row of shops with continuous awning supported by timber framing. The random advertising signs above the awning are disruptive elements.	C
3.	26 Avenue Rd.	There appear to be several stages of construction. Despite its badly neglected state, it is an interesting example of the Italianate style. Wide bands of Stucco surround the triple gable windows. Corners are rusticated.	C
✓ 4.	54 Avenue Rd.	House set in a beautiful landscaped garden. Asymmetric front elevation which was popular from c.1850. Overall ornamentation was restrained, lacework on the verandah was limited to corner brackets. Dressed sandstone was used on the front elevation, bluestone on the sides and brick at the rear.	B



9



11



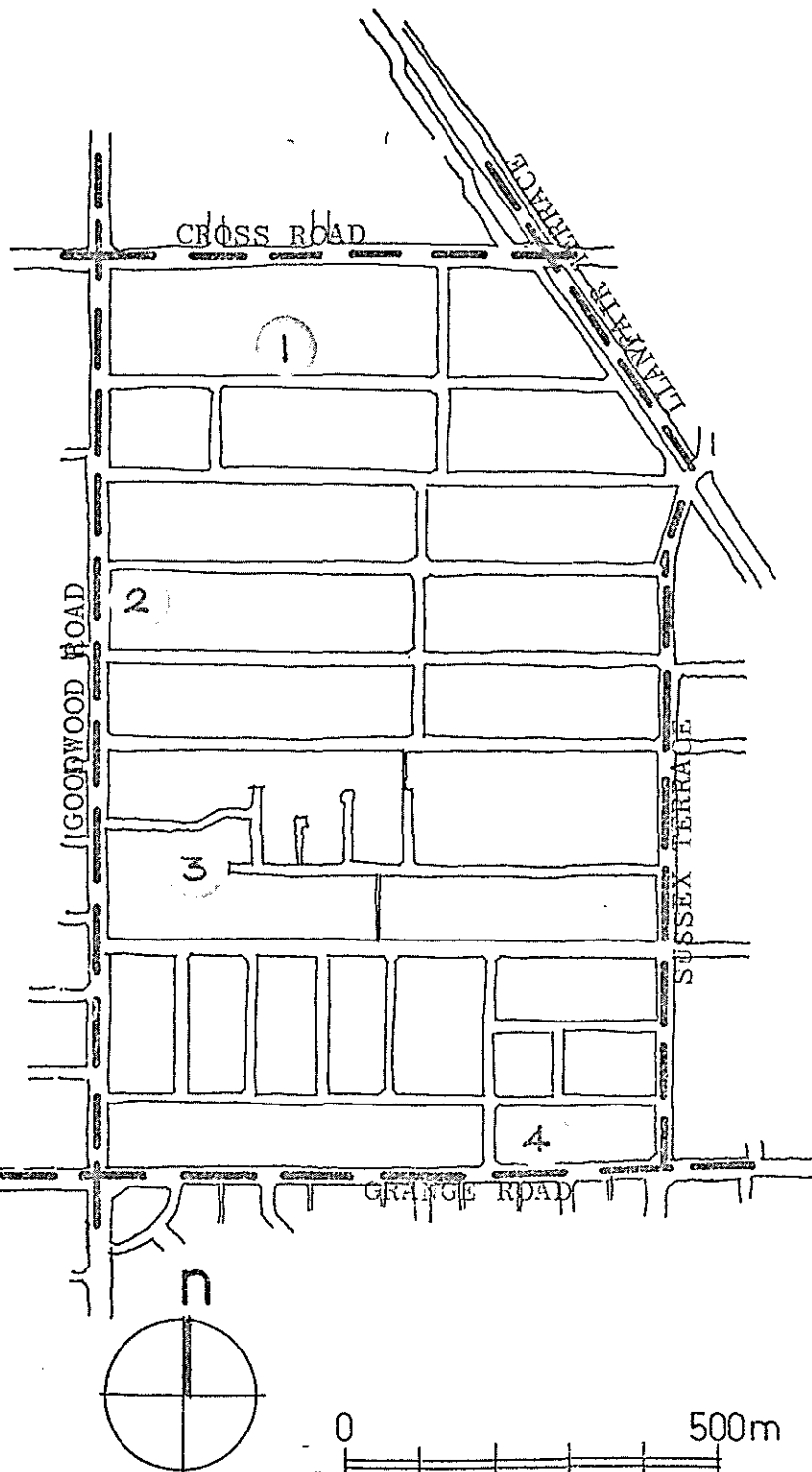
14

MAP 2      C U M B E R L A N D   P A R K

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
5.	33 Cumberland Ave.	Small shop attached to residence.	
6.	458 Goodwood Rd.	'Waterfall Front' influence of World War II period, with curved brick walls, horizontal bands and steel casement windows.	
7.	80,82,84 Somerset Ave.	Three houses of varying styles and materials. House no. 80 is of T.F. construction with imitation stone metal cladding on the front.	
8.	73 Kyeema Ave.	Cement bricks, rounded at the house corners and a small entrance porch, which is covered with a simple reinforced concrete hood is typical of the 1950's post "World War II Austerity" (Boyd).	
9.	67 Kyeema Ave.	Influence of Spanish Mission style c. 1950.	
10.	65 Kyeema Ave.	Influence of Spanish Mission with white Stucco wall finish. 'Cordova' (Boyd) or Roman tiles adorn the porch, parapet wall and gable.	
11.	59 Kyeema Ave.	Local version of the Californian Bungalow. Front walls are of Freestone.	
12.	43 Kyeema Ave.	Desired individuality. Bold use of ornamental balusters and columns.	
13.	21 Kyeema Ave.	Tudor style, which became fashionable from the late 1920's. Popular colours for the mock half-timbered gables were green, brown or black for the 'framework' and white for the 'infill panels'.	
14	7 Kyeema Ave.	This house 'features' a chimney and arched window (with shutters) on the front facade. The overall speckled image on	

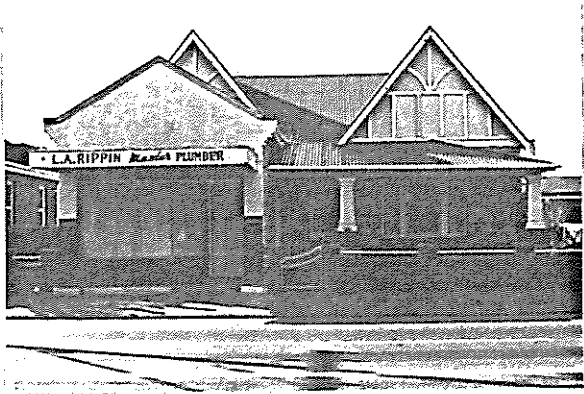
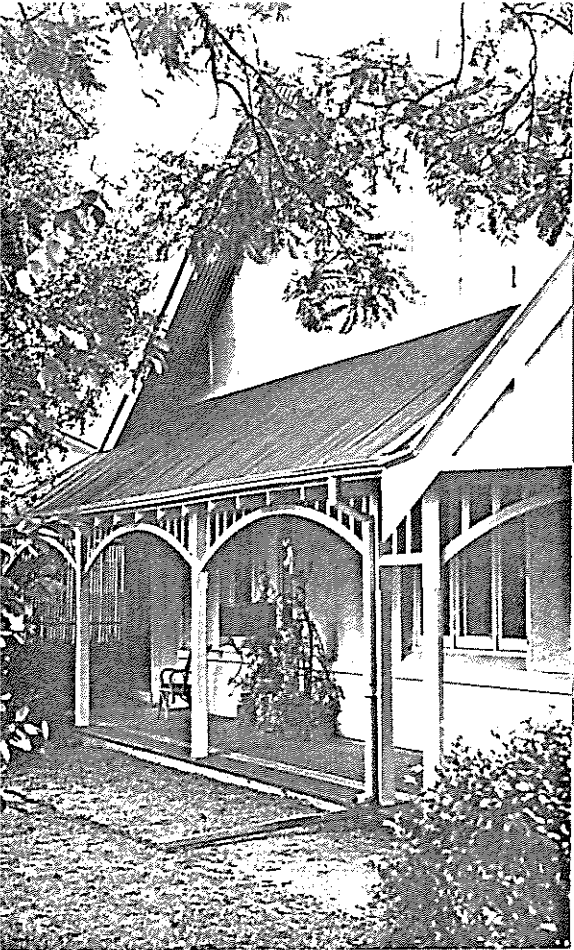
MAP 2C U M B E R L A N D   P A R K

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICA
14.	7 Kyeema Ave. (cont.)	the bricks and tiles is a break from the conventional and often dull appearance of many contemporary houses.	

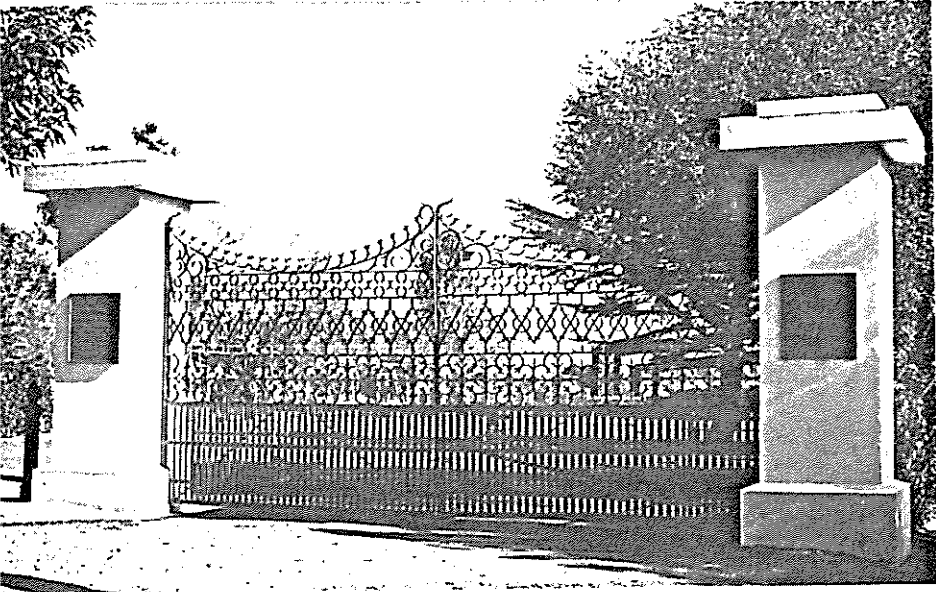


# 3 WESTBOURNE PARK

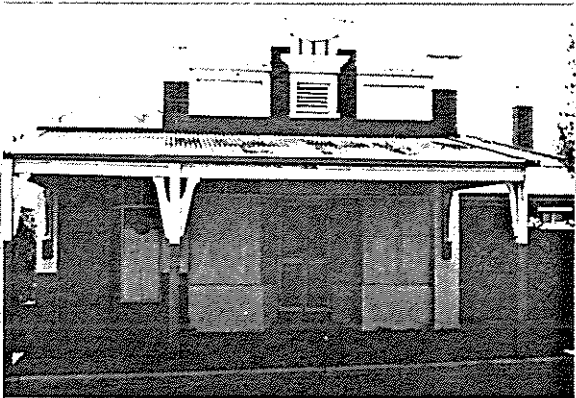




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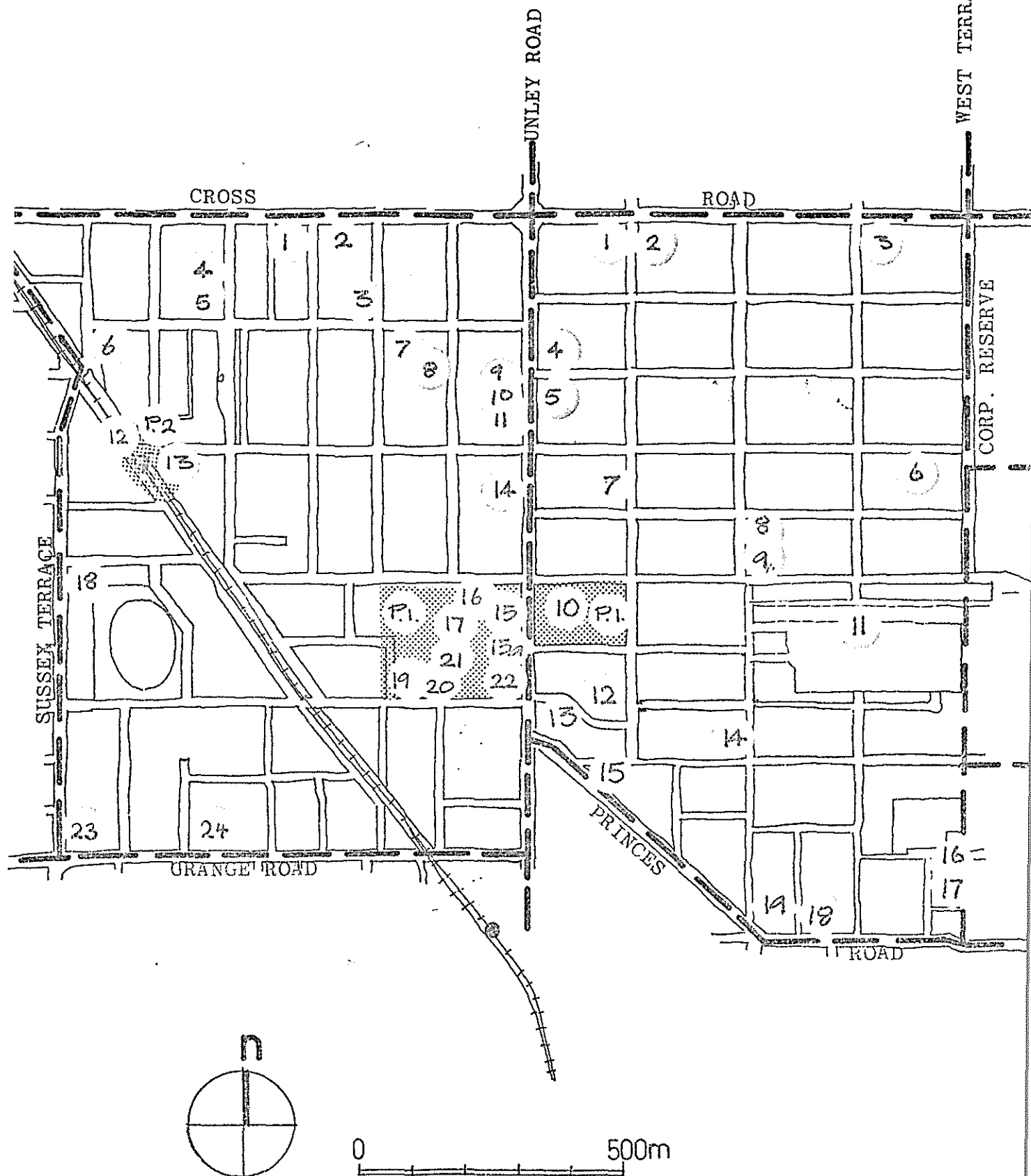
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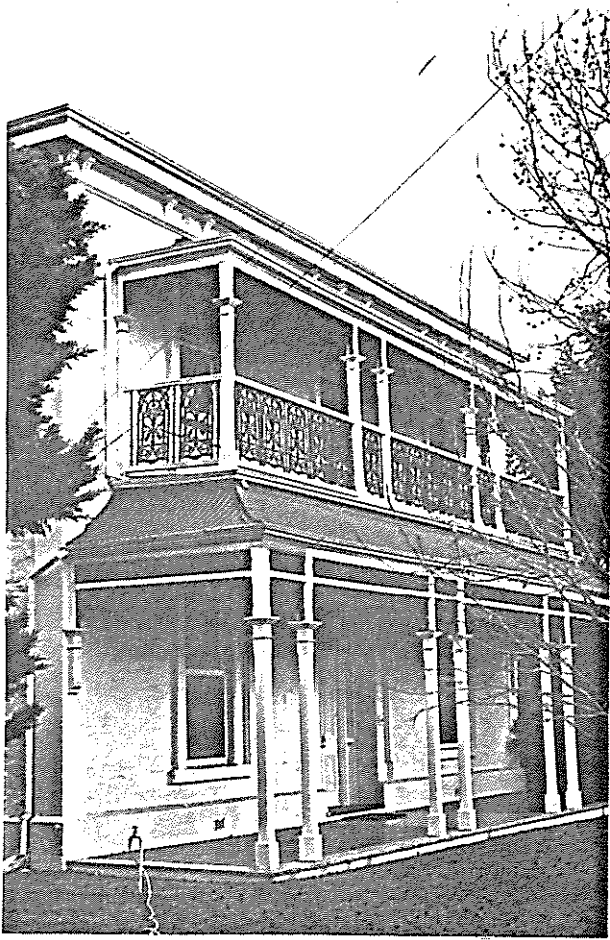
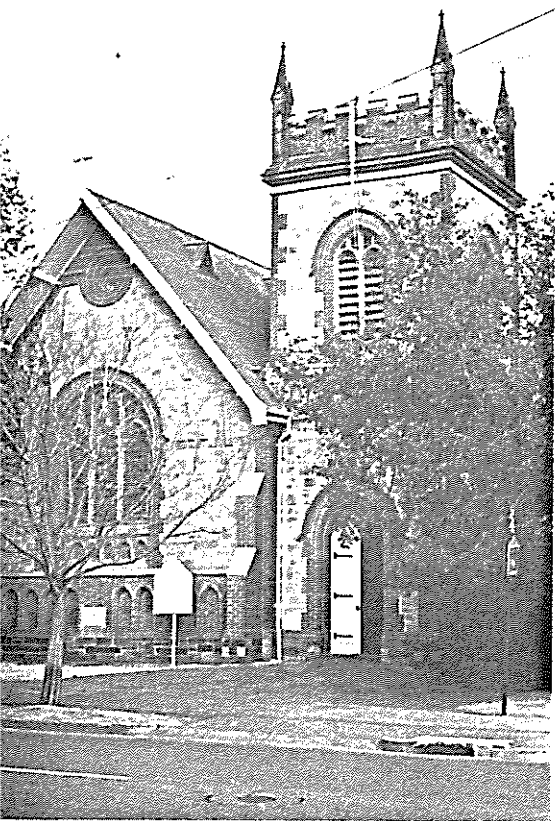
MAP 3WESTBOURNE PARK

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ 1.	19 Elmo Ave.	Large house set in pleasant garden. Large timber casement windows, simple timber trellising and rough plastered walls.	C
2.	379 Goodwood Rd.	Shop and residence. The two gable treatments represent popular fashions just before and after World War II. A steeper 40° pitched roof and mock half-timbered gable was closely followed by a lower (30°) pitched roof and less ornate gable.	
✓ 3.	End of Norseman Avenue.	Gates leading to Batchelor Reserve. Erected by Council October 7th, 1939. The overall pattern was produced by combining straight or curved strips of pressed metal.	C
4.	92 Grange Rd.	Attached shops, each defined by its distinct parapet.	



4 HAWTHORN

5 KINGSWOOD



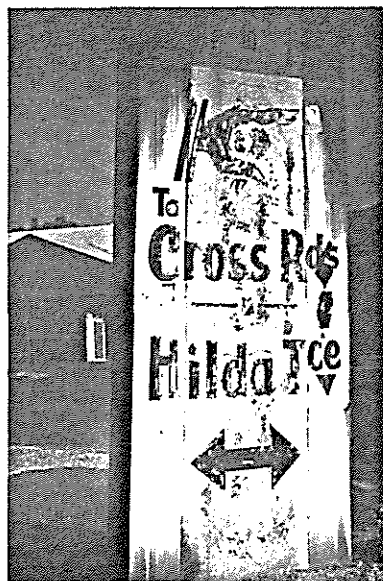
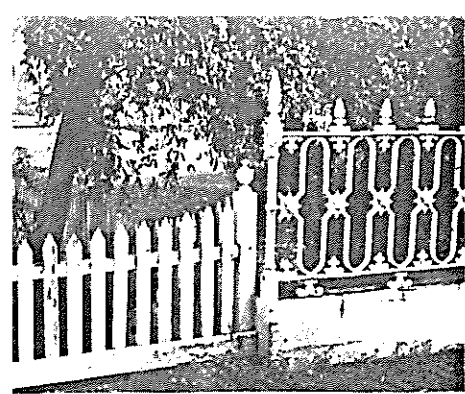
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4

MAP 4H A W T H O R N

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
P.1.	Area bounded by Angas Rd., Belair Rd., George St. and Frimley Gr.	This precinct of attractive historic buildings grouped amongst tall trees, lawn and Brownhill Creek not only has immense visual impact, but with the various local organizations housed in the different buildings, it provides an accessible and well defined centre to the surrounding residential areas. See individual descriptions of buildings, nos. 15, 15a, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22. <i>individual items recommended by council</i>	A
P.2.	Area bounded by Hawthorn Railway Station, south end of Denning St. and west end of Devonshire St.	An area comprising the railway station and a small shop, formerly a general store - obviously once a well used service area, and still retaining an air of local significance. See buildings nos. 12, 13.	C
✓ 1.	S.E. corner of Cross Rd. and Rosevear St.	St. Columbas Church. Church of England. Erected 1898. Additions 1916 (source: foundation stones.) (See also Norman pp.106-107). Walls are constructed of dimension stone, and brick was used for window and door surrounds, (simple and pointed arch) tower battlements, buttresses and wall ornamentation. Base course is of dimension slate.	B
2.	93 Cross Rd.	Two storey Georgian residence typical of the mid 19th C. Ornamentation is sparse, being limited to eave's brackets and cast iron balusters.	
✓ 3.	N.W. corner of Hampton St. and Clifton St.	Hawthorn Uniting Church. Originally Hawthorn Presbyterian Church, this Neo Gothic brick and sandstone building was erected in 1923. Additions on two sides made in 1971. (See also Norman pp.111-114).	C



6



8



10

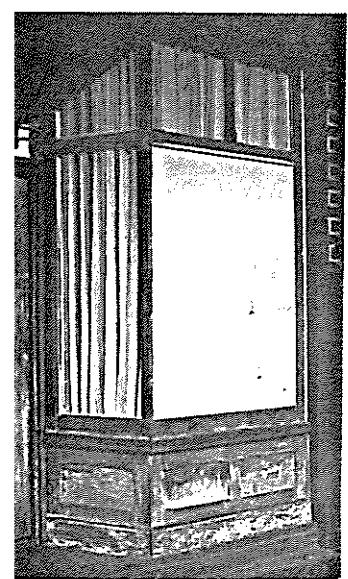
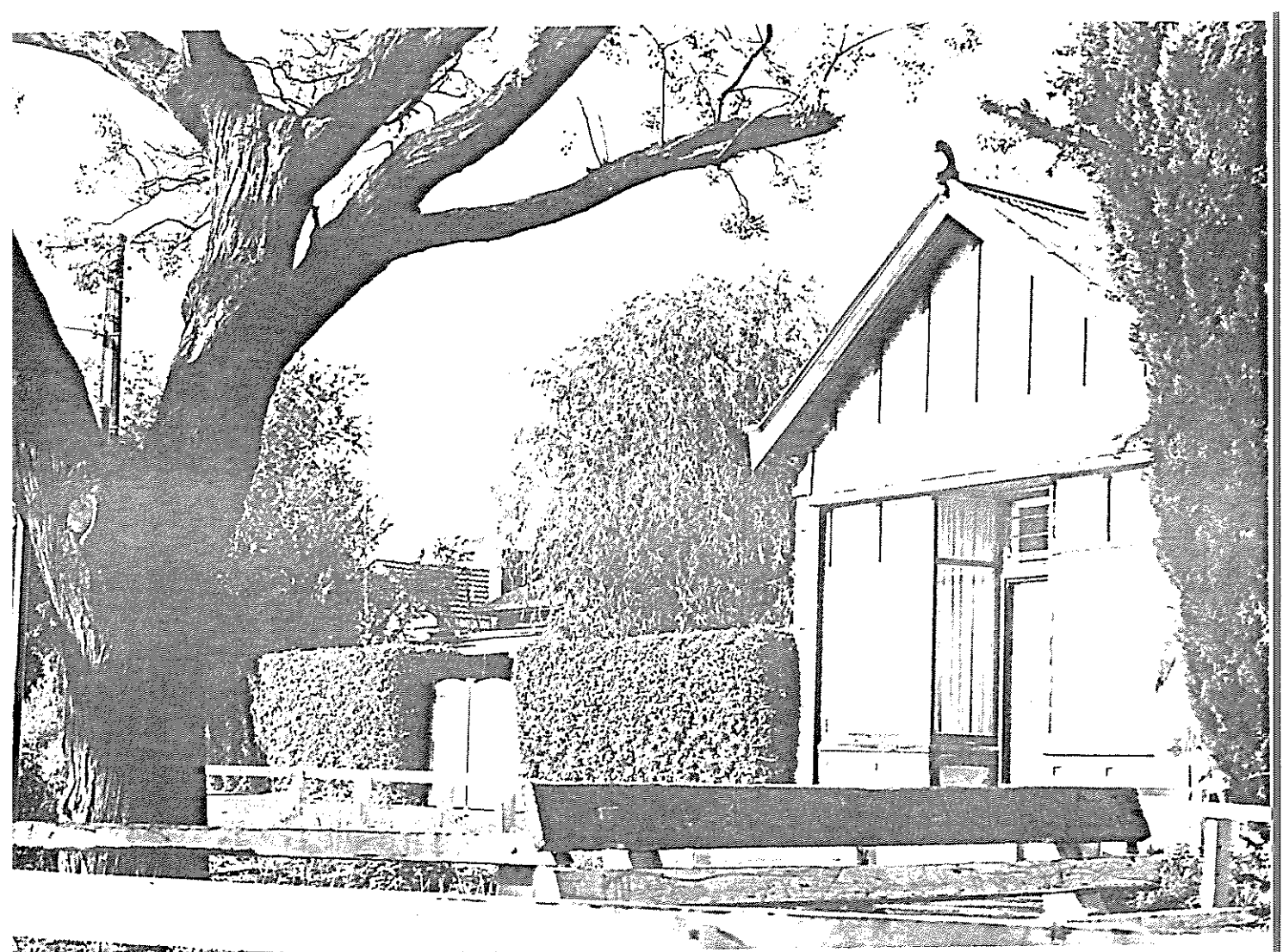


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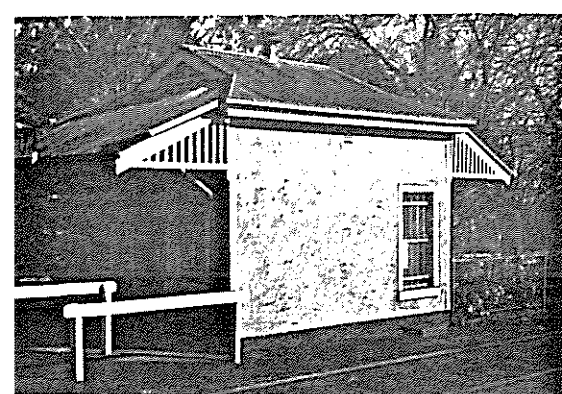
MAP 4H A W T H O R N

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
4.	4 Jervois St.	'Villa front' house with bay window. Walls are of dimensioned sandstone (picked). Quoins are of white-painted brick.	
5.	6 Jervois St.	White timber and cast iron fence along tree lined street.	
✓6.	S.E. corner of Hampton St. and Hilda Tce.	A simple yet effective street sign and direction aid which should be retained.	C
7.	15 Clifton St.	Stone shop attached to brick residence.	
✓8.	16 William St.	Large stone residence. There are three levels in the central 'tower', and ornamentation is restrained.	C
9,10,11	Nos. 56,62,68 Belair Rd.	Good use of old buildings. Nos. 56 and 62 have been updated to become a home decorating and clock repair centre.	
12.	W. end of Devonshire St.	Ticket box by railway station, in attractive setting.	
✓13.	S.W. corner of Devonshire St. and Denning St.	General store adjacent to railway pedestrian crossing and well defined green space. Generally a pleasant area that would have well served train travellers. The general store includes good quality joinery to shop front. A timber finial (see photo) which was commonly used by pagan societies to ward off evil spirits or to placate certain deities adorns the apex.	C
✓14.	80-92 Belair Rd.	Row of 7 shops. Individuality is achieved by vertical bands and pinnacles, which flank the parapets. In contrast to the shop front of 13 above the ceramic tiles and metal alloy window frames were probably regarded as more modern than its timber counterpart.	C





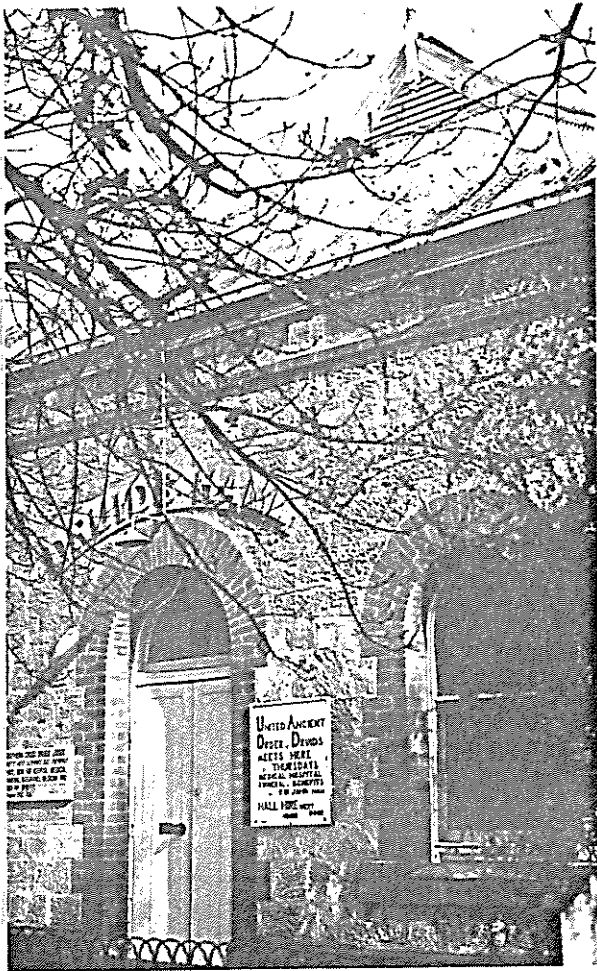
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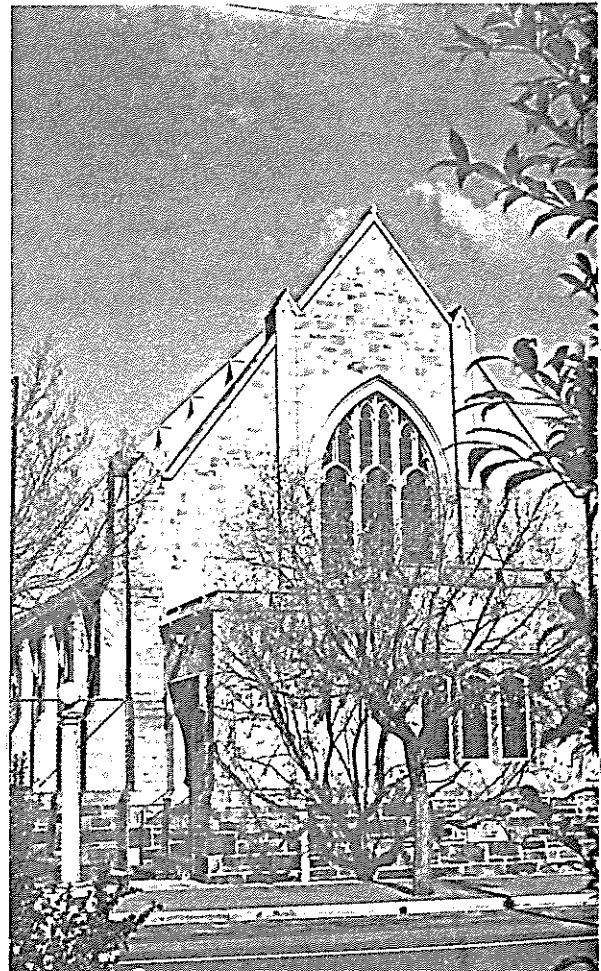


MAP 4H A W T H O R N

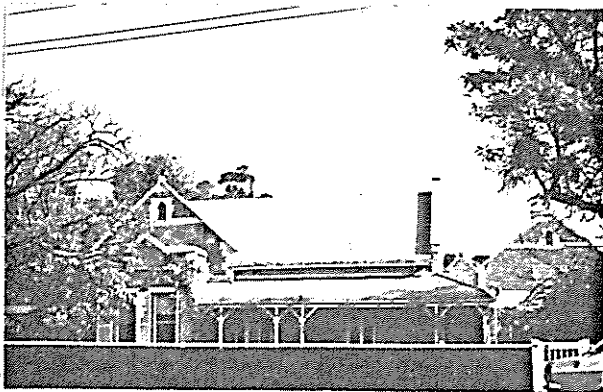
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ 15.	112 Belair Rd.	Druids Hall. Walls are of dimensioned stone, (picked face finish) with brick quoining. Horizontal corrugated iron was used for the additions at the rear.	C
✓ 15a.	146 Belair Rd.	Two sandstone buildings which are connected by a bullnosed verandah. They were once owned by Dr. A.H. Gault, who with Dr. Nott were well known figures in Mitcham.	B
16.	10 George St.	A relatively modern building with materials which are sympathetic to the precinct P. 1.	
✓ 17.	12 George St.	Stone barn/implement shed at rear of property. The building is now used as a garage, and any further alterations or additions need careful consideration towards the historic and aesthetic aspects of the precinct P. 1.	C
✓ 18.	S.E. corner of Sussex Tce. and Monmouth Rd.	Westbourne Park Uniting Church. Formerly W.P. Methodist Church, it was built in 1925. The base course is of dimensioned slate, and the walls are of dimensioned sandstone. Quoins and buttresses are plastered. A number of sympathetic additions have been made along Sussex Tce. (See also Norman pp.102-104)	B
✓ 19.	S.E. side of Frimley Gr.	Stone stable behind "Willowbrook". Stone walls and brick quoining have deteriorated badly at the base. The whole building is in need of urgent repair and restoration.	B
✓ 20.	14 Angas Rd.	"Willowbrook". Built by 1890 (probably c.1870) for the Pustkucken (sic) family. The front facade is of dimension sandstone and its sides of random stonework. Ornate	B



15



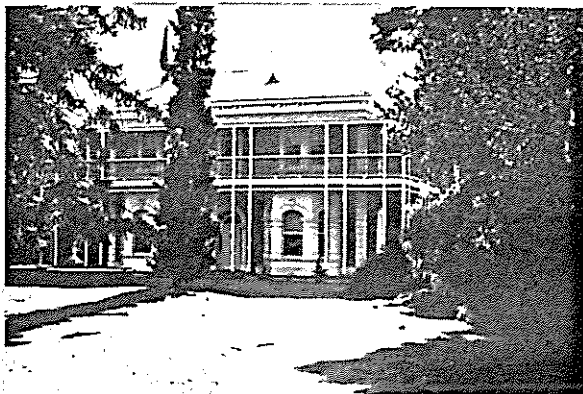
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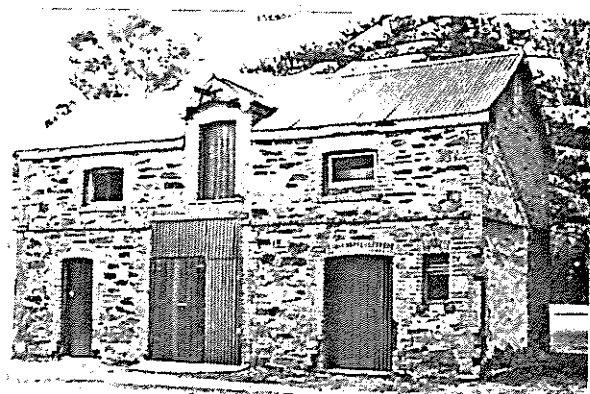
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19

MAP 4H A W T H O R N

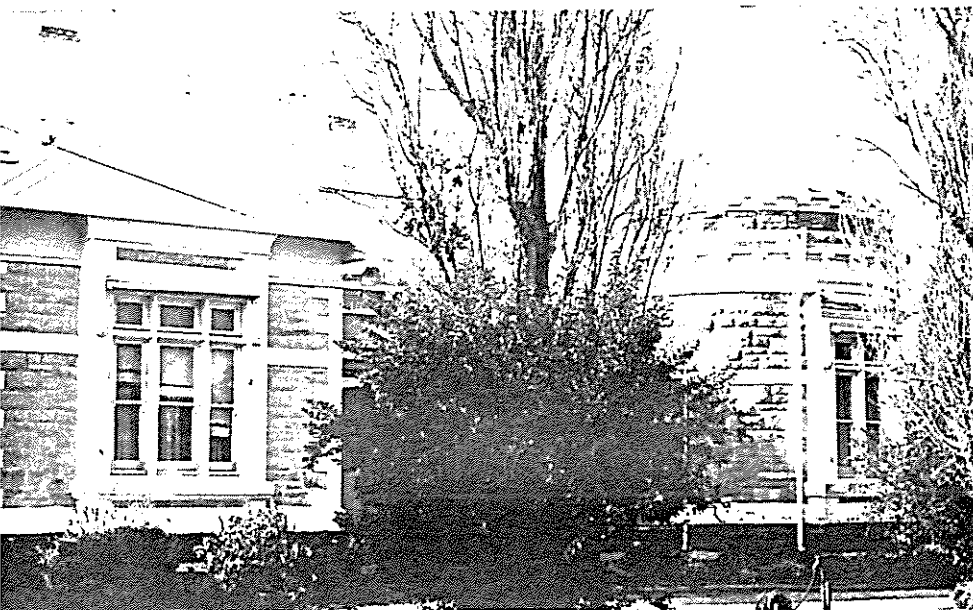
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
20.	14 Angas Rd. (cont.)	plasterwork surrounds the doors and windows of both levels. (See also Chinner and Oborn p. 50).	✓
✓21.	Middle of Mitcham Reserve, Garden of Remembrance 150 Belair Rd.	Community Court. Original part including the barn (see also 19) was probably built c. 1880. The front section is believed to have been built in c. 1890 by Mr. Ehmcke. Internal walls are of pug and stone from the nearby creek, whereas the external walls are of dimensioned sandstone (later addition).	C
22.	N.W. corner of Belair Rd. and Angas Rd.	Mitcham Garden of Remembrance including Brownhill Creek.	B
✓23.	57 Sussex Tce.	White painted stone building. Sturdy precast columns support the concave verandah roof. Originally with attached dairy. Needs further research.	C
✓24.	1 Bowillia Ave.	Probably built c. 1890, this stone house (rusticated on the front wall) boasts a circular 'tower' on the front right hand corner.	C



22



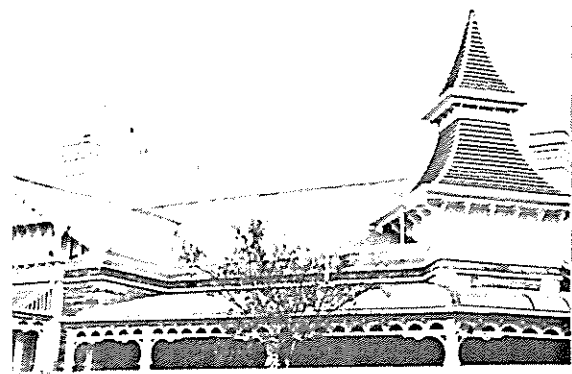
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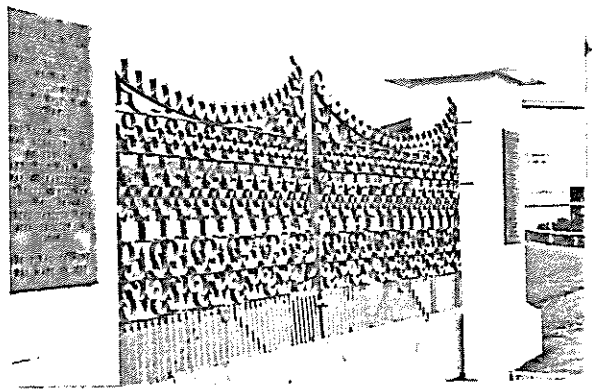
MAP 5K I N G S W O O D

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓1.	51 Cross Rd.	Wanslea Inc. c.1910. Despite the use of a rusticated walling material (freestone), lightness and motion was achieved by incorporating curves on the verandah roof, timber trellising and a spire. Compare with no. 2 below.	B
✓2.	49 Cross Rd.	"Abbotswell". Probably built before no. 51 Cross Rd., it is of a similar style but appears heavier.	B
3.	15 Cross Rd.	House of similar era to nos. 49 and 51 Cross Rd. (see 2 and 1 above).	
✓4.	25 Belair Rd.	Vogue Theatre. Early Modern Australian Architecture where the emphasis was on relatively blank facades, devoid of any frippery.	B
5.	S.E. corner of Belair Rd. and Halsbury Ave.	Double gates which are similar to those in Norseman Ave., Westbourne Park (erected 1939). The manufacturer's plaque is mounted on the gates and gives the following information: "Hume Bros. Adelaide Pat 2115 Dec. 7.04". These gates were officially opened in 1936.	C
✓6.	48 Kyre Ave.	The walls and verandah posts are of reinforced concrete construction. Timber lattice arch is housed into precast posts. A rare construction technique that must be preserved.	C
7.	N.W. corner of Seafield St. and Rugby St.	Mitcham Girls High School. (Transferred to this site in 1965). The attractive buildings in this corner well predate 1960, and need further research. (Source: Deputy Principal, Mitcham Girls High School).	
✓8.	31 Cambridge Tce.	St. Joseph Primary School. Front building erected 1914.	C

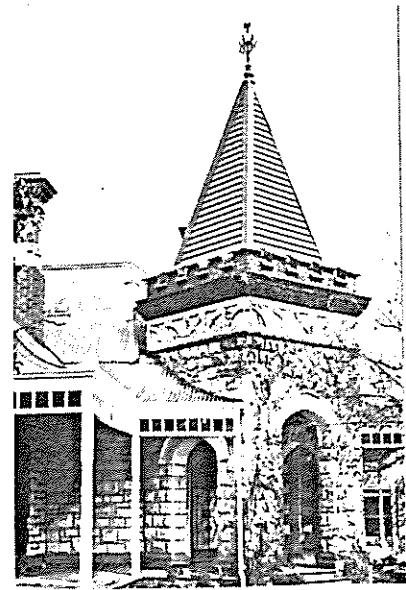




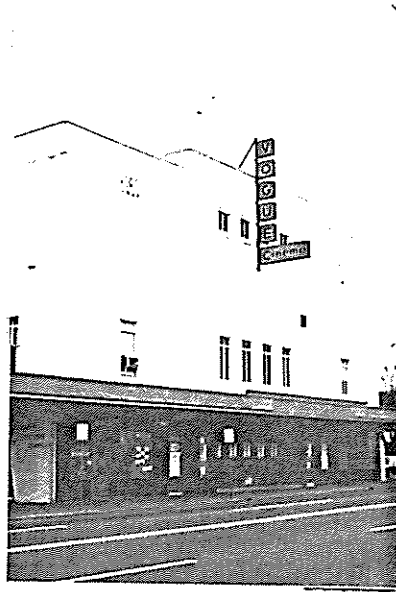
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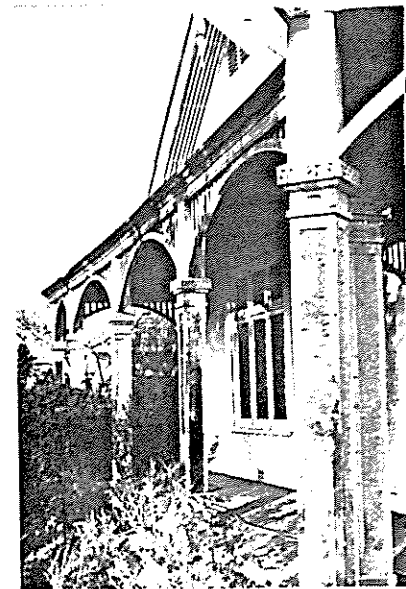
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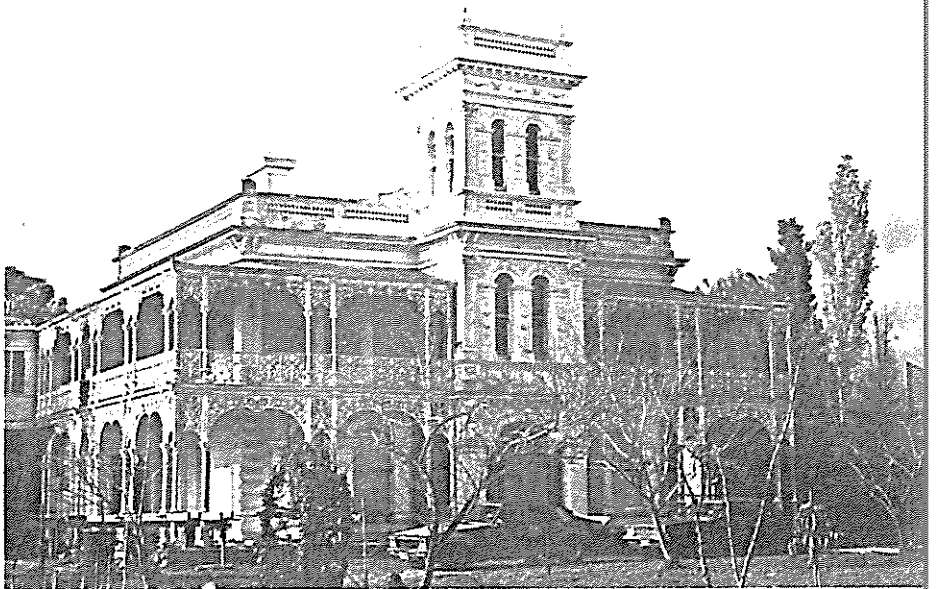
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MAP 5K I N G S W O O D

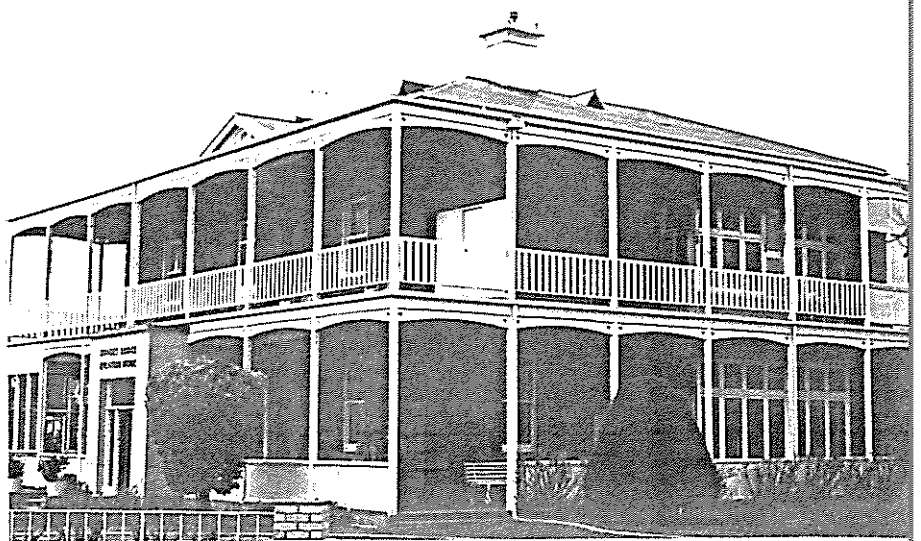
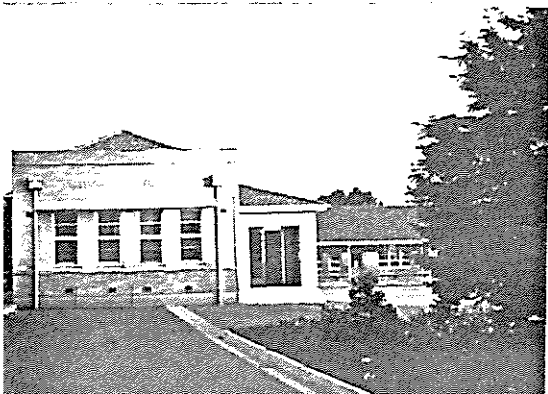
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓9.	N.E. corner of Cambridge Tce. and Tutt Ave.	Church. "Our Lady of Dolours." Erected 1927-8 (see also Norman p.101).	C
✓10.	Belair Rd.	"Eynesbury". Built c. 1883 The aim of this building was to impress. Its former park setting, 'style' and use of expensive materials (such as marble and mosaic on the portico floor, granite for the Tuscan columns), probably represented the ideal most people wanted for their own homes. The heavy and block like main bulk is divided by a square look-out tower, topped with pre-cast balusters and urns. Walls are richly plastered with an aggressive display of classic motifs including two male figures which flank the entrance porch. Elaborate cast iron lacework (from Glasgow, Scot- land) with its flowing lines, festoons and flower motifs decorate the loggias. Much more detailed and thorough research is needed into the history of this property. The buildings are in urgent need of repair and restoration. (See also Chinner and Oborn p.48).	A
11.	Hillview Rd.	Mitcham Primary School. Built 1951	
✓12.	Brenchley Grove.	"Sunset Lodge" formerly Harling House. This two storeyed stone building was probably built before 1861 for Mr. Charles Everett. It is now owned by the Salvation Army and is used as an elderly citizens' home. (See also Chinner and Oborn p.48).	B



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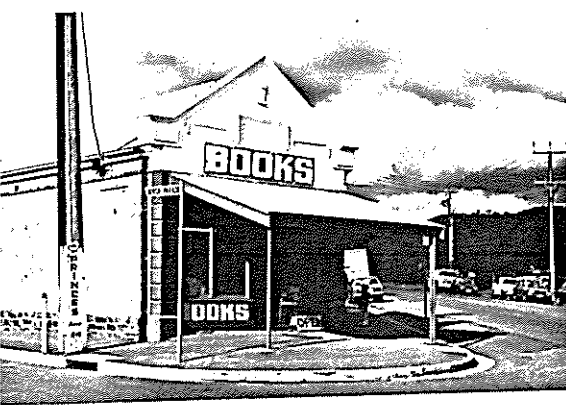


MAP 5K I N G S W O O D

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ 13.	95 Belair Rd.	Torrens Arms Hotel. First licensed in 1857 (see also Norman p.70).	B
14.	N.W. corner of North Pde. and East Pde.	Corner shop attached to residence, probably built in the 1930's.	
✓ 15.	5 Princes Rd.	An interesting low scale focal point which emerges from the adjacent carparks at the corner of Princes Rd. and North Pde. The choice of steel verandah posts and colour scheme is unfortunate.	C
16.	14,16,20 John St.	Example of late nineteenth century 'Freestone' and brick semi-detached house.	
✓ 17.	2,4 John St.	Simple stone 'semi-detached' houses. Individuality was achieved by the owner's choice of verandah ornamentat- ion.	C
18.	61 Princes Rd.	Small shop attached to house. The conventional verandah supports were omitted and instead, the 'flat' canopy was cantilevered from the building. Pressed metal 'brick' cladding was used on the left hand (West) wall.	
✓ 19.	N.E. corner of Princes Rd. and East Pde.	St. Michael's Parish Hall. Commanding a prominent position at the corner of Princes Rd. and East Pde., the hall was built in 1890. The walls are of sandstone, with brick quoining and a 'bluestone' base. Two horizontal brick bands break up the front (West) facade.	B



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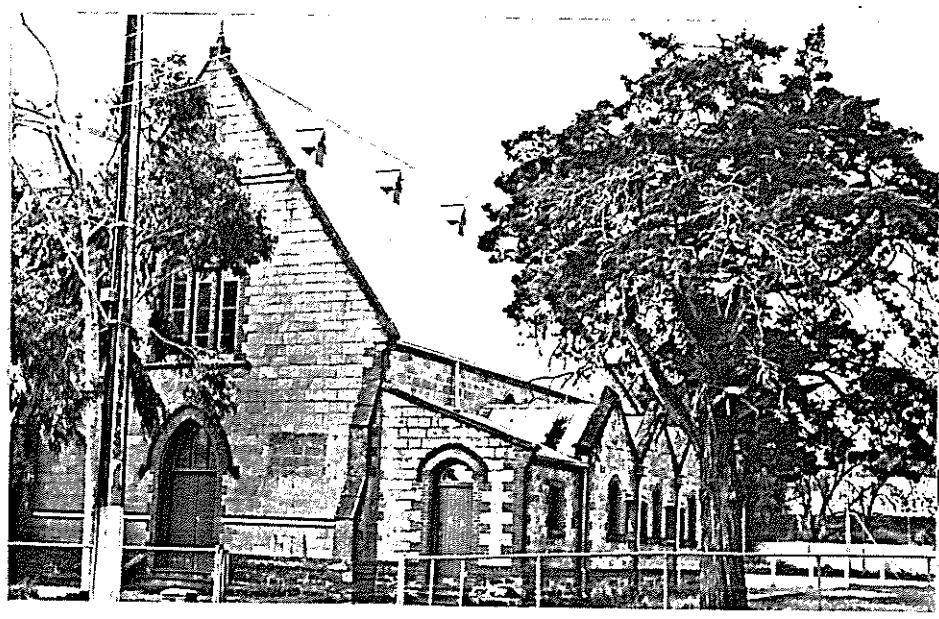


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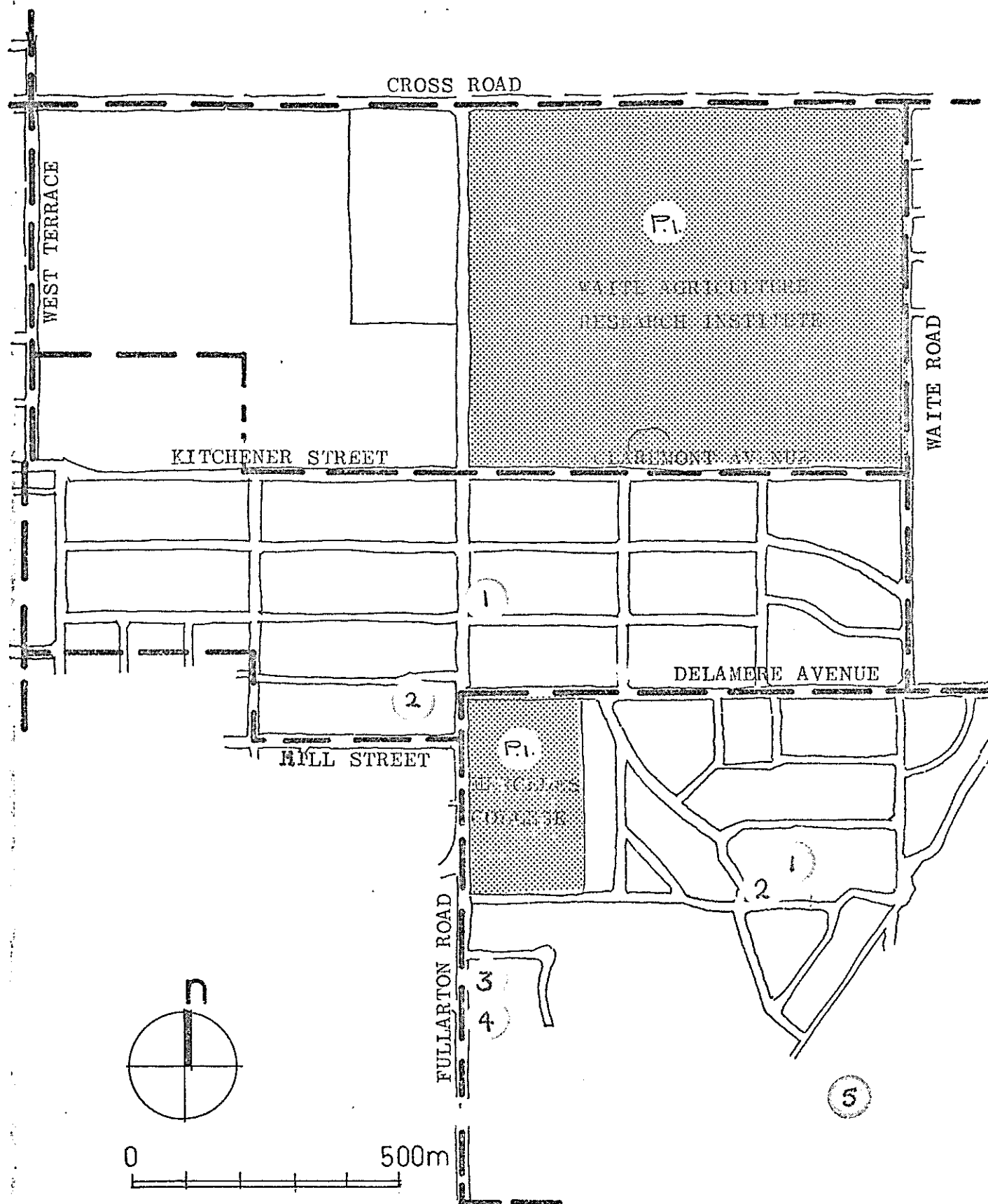


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6 NETHERBY

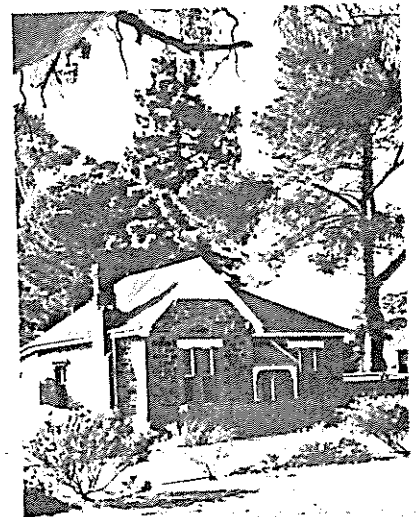
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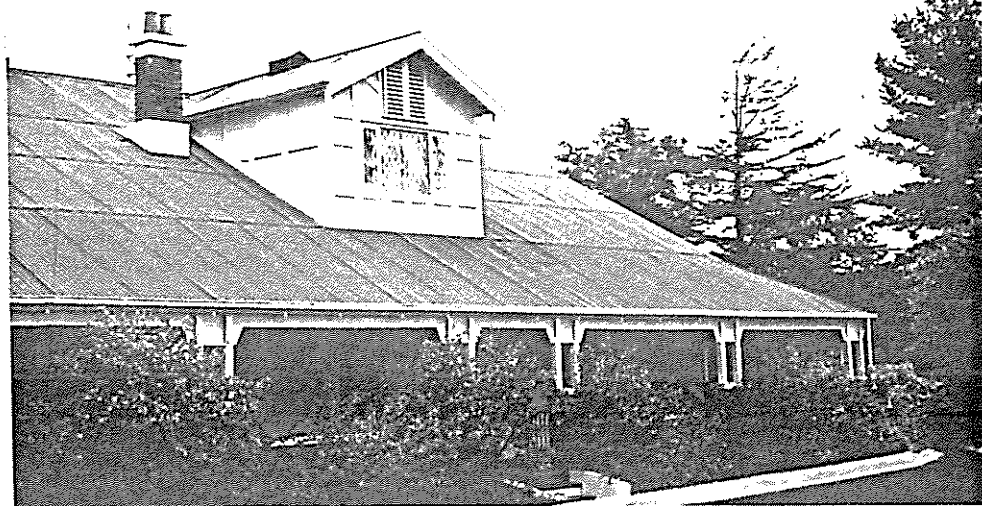
P1.



P2.



P1.



MAP 6N E T H E R B Y

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ P.1.	Area bounded by Cross Rd., Waite Rd., Claremont Ave. and Fullarton Rd.	Waite Agricultural Research Institute. Includes Urrbrae House, staff house and numerous out build- ings. East Lodge facing Claremont Ave. and West Lodge facing Fullarton Rd. (see appendix 5). Urrbrae house erected c. 1877 and rebuilt in 1891 (see also Norman pp. 288, 204-7). Architectural extensions 1929 by Marryat and Woods (source: National Trust). In all, this Precinct includes a variety of buildings which by their scale, design and choice of materials warrant further research. (See appendix 5).	A
✓ 1.	528 Fullarton Rd.	Probably c. 1900. Terra cotta roof tiles and finials. Art Nouveau brackets between the tower roof and precast plaster balusters. An unusual pot- pourri of styles.	C
✓ 2.	1 Finlayson St.	"Helenholm". Erected in 1852 for Pastor William Finlayson - one of the first settlers in Mitcham. Originally the farmhouse for the 67 acres of sec. 249. (See also Norman p. 9).	B

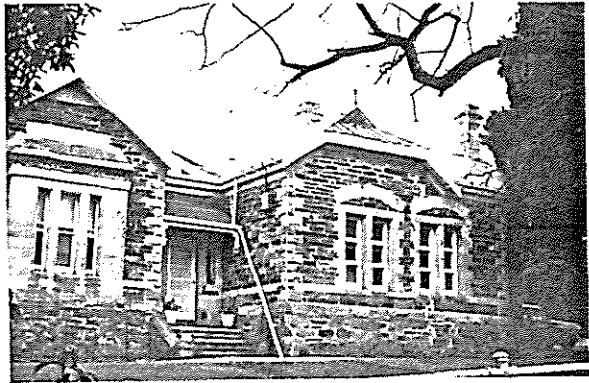
MAP 7S P R I N G F I E L D

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICA
✓ P.1.	Area bounded by Delamere Ave., Fullarton Rd. and Rectory Walk.	Mercedes College. House originally called "Strathspey", built in 1899 by architect G.K. Soward. (See Chinner & Oborn, p. 58). Two storey building of dimension slate and moulded brick walling material. Upper Tudor section probably added later. Sub floor ventilation achieved by laying a continuous course of perforated ceramic tiles above the plinth. Precinct includes bluestone gatehouse.	B
✓ 1.	2 Elmglyde Rd.	Springfield House. Large house set in beautiful garden. The front portion of seven rooms was built by Charles Newenham, in 1842. Additions by Alfred Hardy in the 1870's, and the upper storey including the Tudor 'facelift' by Frank Rymill c. 1900. (See Chinner & Oborn, p. 56 & Norman p. 156).	A
2.	4 Glenwood Rd.	Built 1939 of Basket Range freestone.	
✓ 3.	582 Fullarton Rd.	"Coreega". Substantial two storey sandstone and brick quoined building which was probably built in 1882-3. Howard Florey, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for his part in discovering penicillin, lived here as a child.	A
4.	588 Fullarton Rd.	"Farr House". Stone house and stables. Walls are mainly dimensioned slate, with smooth faced sandstone around the window and door openings. Rusticated sandstone was used at the floor level and corners. The sheet metal covering on the half hipped roof is an early form of patent roof covering which together with corrugated iron was introd- uced in the 1850's.	B

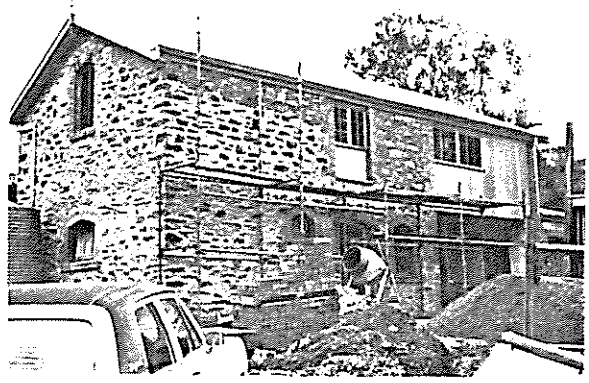




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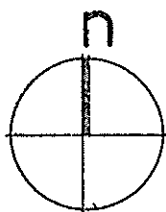
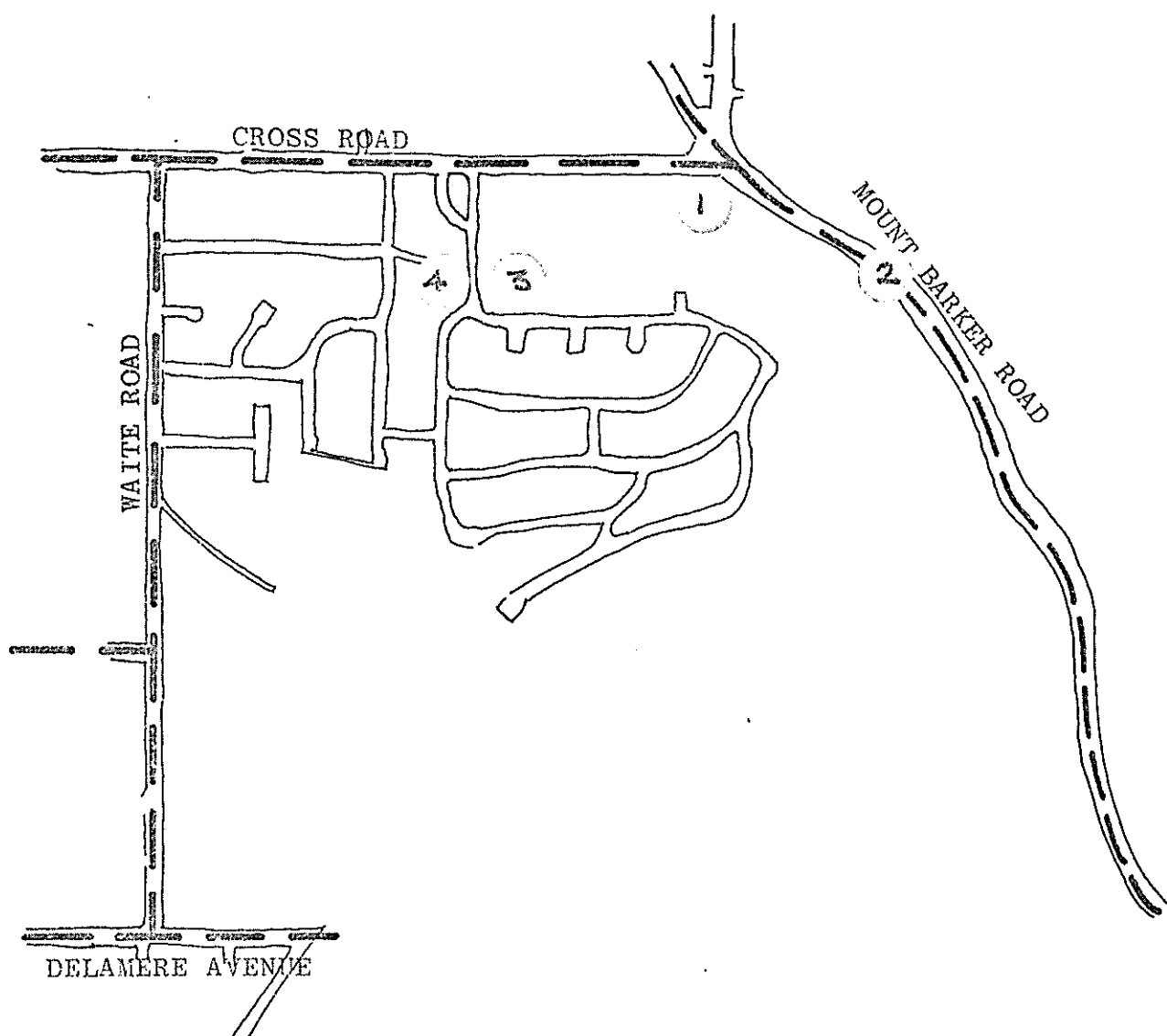


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MAP 7S P R I N G F I E L D

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ 5.	590 Fullarton Rd.	"Carrick Hill". Built 1938. Some interior appointments from the English Elizabethan Mansion of Beau Desert. (See Chinner & Oborn, p. 62).	A

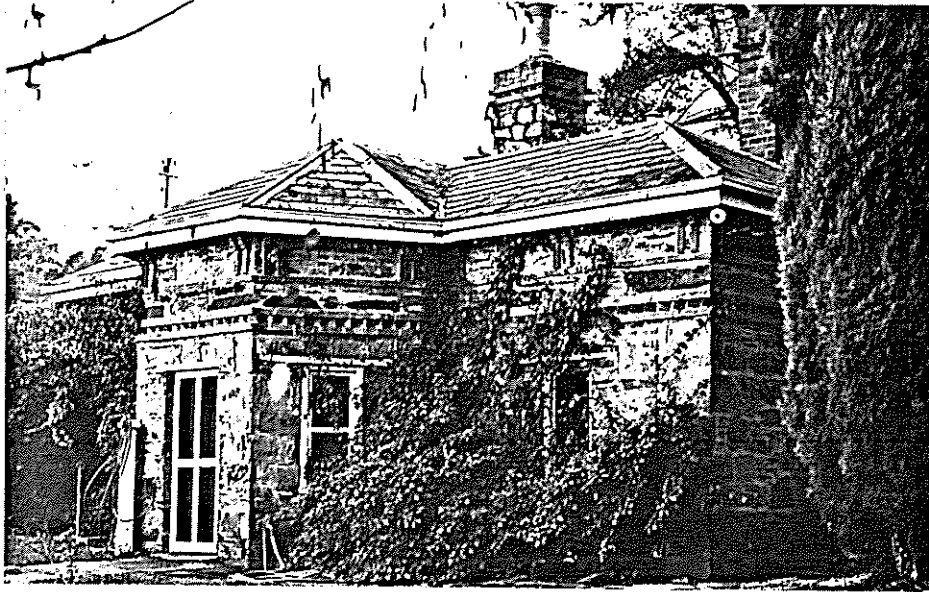




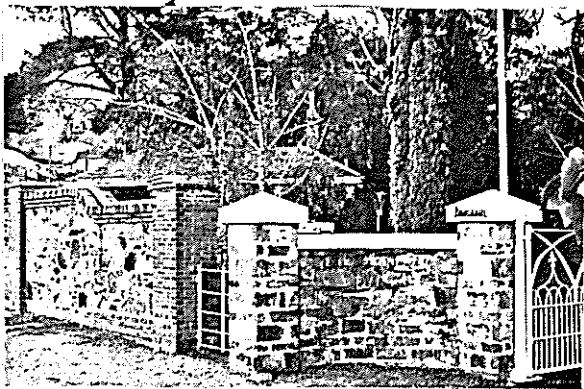
8 URRBRAE



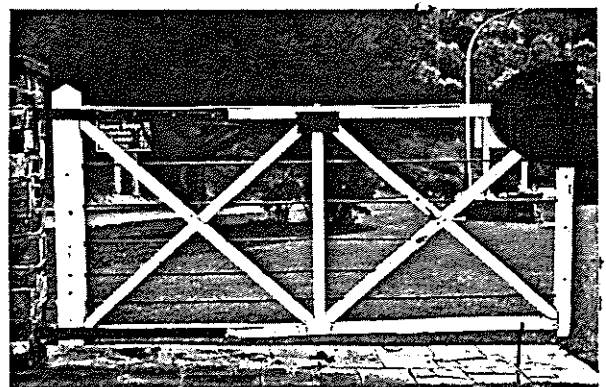
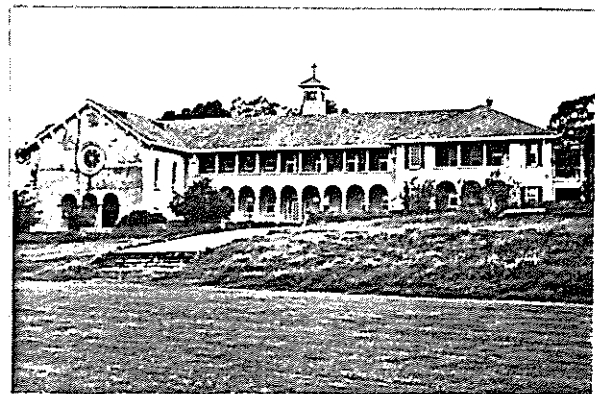
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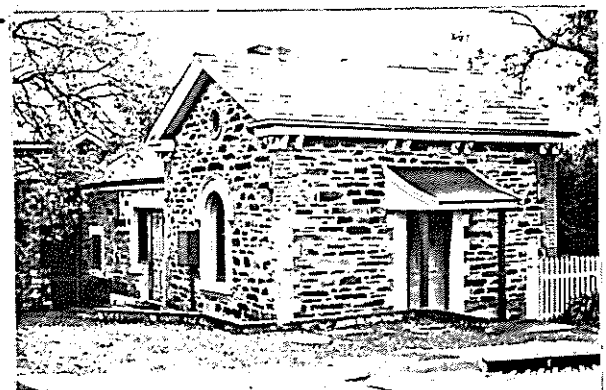
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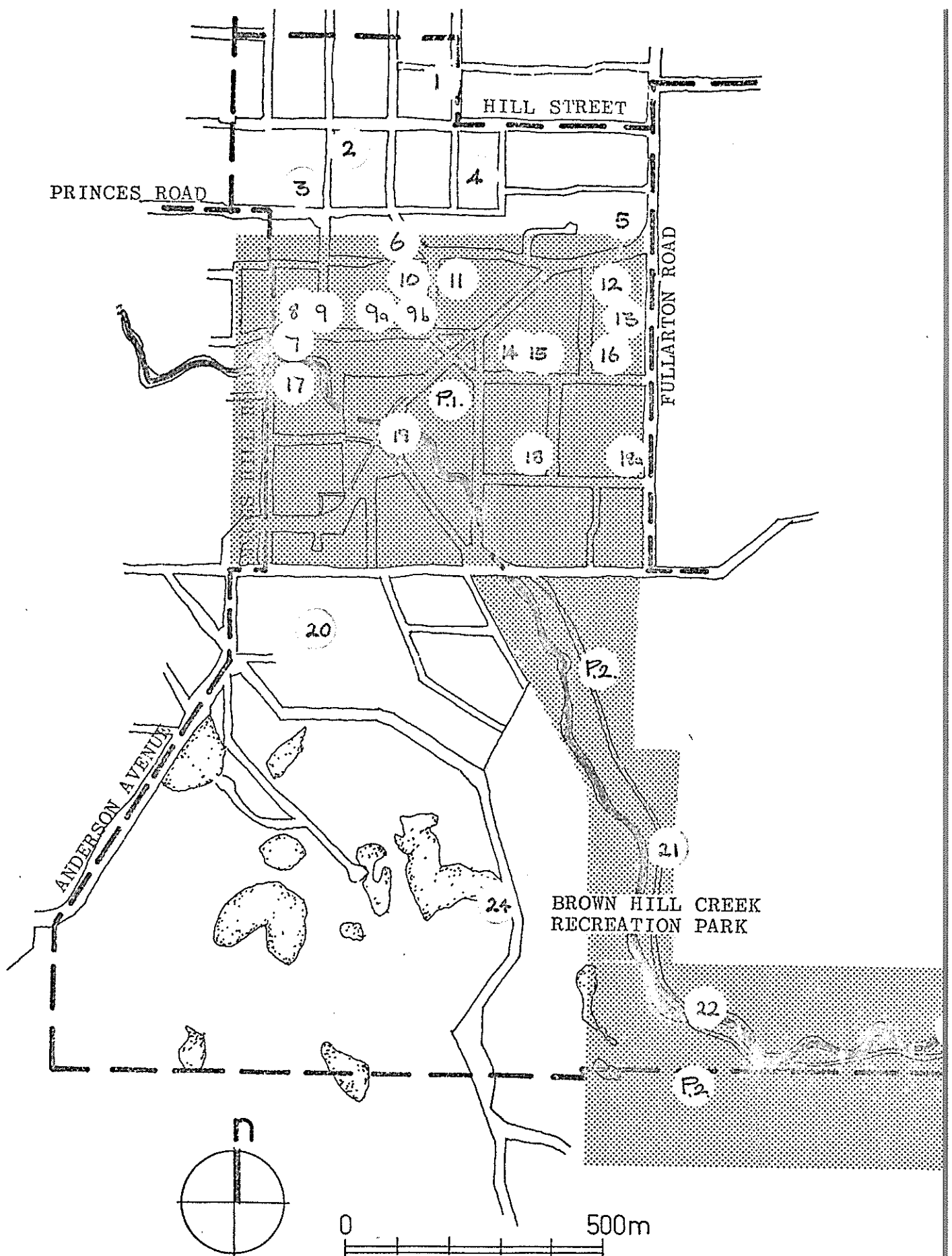
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MAP 8U R R B R A E

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ 1.	S.W. corner of Cross Rd. and Mt. Barker Rd.	Stone wall and Gatehouse belonging to the Birksgate estate. When Mr. Barr Smith donated land for the widening of Mt. Barker Rd., the orig- inal stone wall was relocated further west. This was done by the Highways Dept., around 1958. The Gatehouse has retained its original slate roofing, walls are of sandstone and a band of dog toothed brickwork was included above the wall openings as well as the chimney top.	A
2.	Mt. Barker Rd.	Stone Toll house and timber gate built in 1841. It levied users of the "Great Eastern Road", as the colony and government was undergoing severe depression and financial difficulties. The tolls were abolished in 1847. (See also Norman pp. 14-17).	A
✓ 3.	Eastern side of Birksgate Dr. Part Sec. 894.	St. Paul's Retreat (Monastery) Originally a mansion called "The Glen", built by Mr. J. Montefiore, sometime between 1847 and 1853. Purchased by the Passionist Fathers in 1895. New wing built in 1900. New chapel and monastery 1928/9. (See also Norman pp. 117, 162).	B
✓ 4.	2 Barr Smith Dr.	Front room - originally the gatehouse for "Birksgate". Sympathetic stone additions by present owners in 1971.	C



MAP 9M I T C H A M

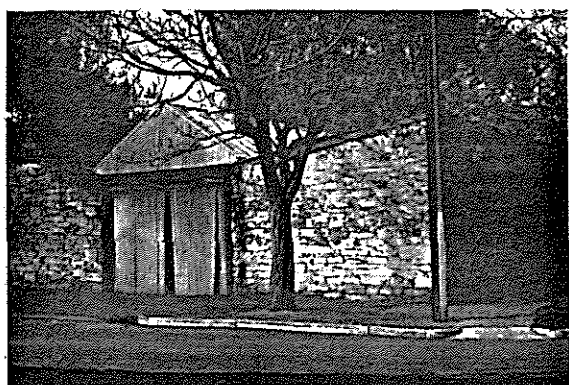
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ P.1.	Area bounded by Princes Rd., Maitland St., Fullarton Rd., Blythewood Rd. and Muggs Hill Rd. Pt. Sec.248 Hd. of Adelaide.	Mitcham Village. Original site of village laid out by William Giles for David McLaren, manager of the South Australian Co. in 1840. Much of the early village still remains, with the whole area a coherent historic precinct despite the visual and destru- ctive bisection of the village green by the busy Taylor's Rd. Many structures etc. have not been listed individually below e.g. Mitcham Hotel, Workers Cottages Albert St., but they all contribute to the precinct. See map of original village plan.	A
P.2.	Brownhill Creek Reserve.	Brownhill Creek Reserve (see map) settled, from the 1840's on, by farmers and orchardists who sold their produce to the Adelaide market. Precinct includes White Bridge, stone manure pits, quarries, Wheal Grainger silver and lead mine, gums planted by school children, site of the Brownhill Creek Chapel and school, and a massive old gum, the "Monarch of the Glen" which once housed a family of settlers.	A
✓ 1.	S.W. corner of Saunders St. and Birdwood St.	Road sign. Similar direction aid as in Hawthorn. See map 4 item no. 6.	C
2.	Cnr. Torrens St. and Hill St.	Shop and residence. A different arrangement with the house facing one street, and the shop well behind and fronting onto the other.	
✓ 3.	N.W. corner of Princes Rd. and Torrens St.	Institute Hall. Built c.1860. Unfortunate 'modern' addition for which the original porch was demolished. The building is an important element of the	B



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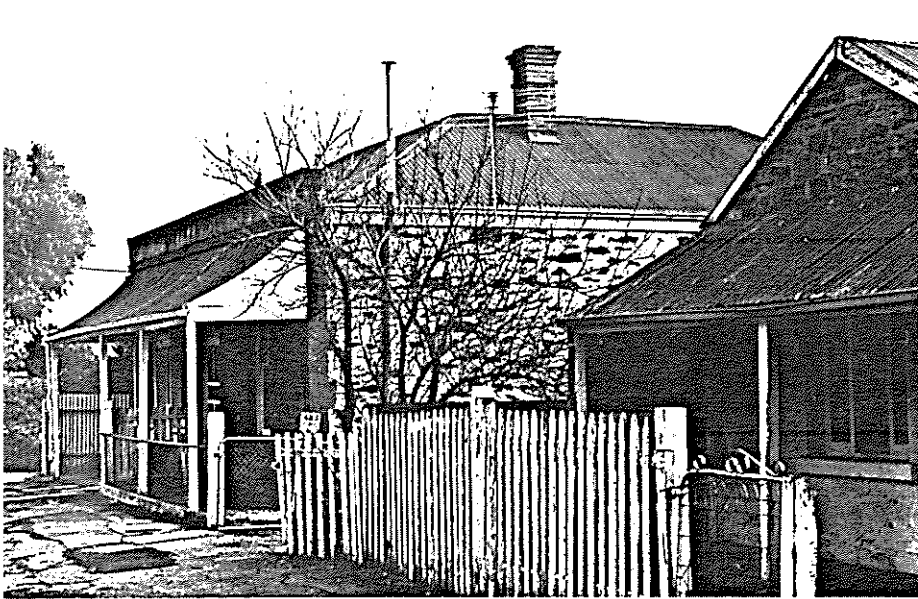
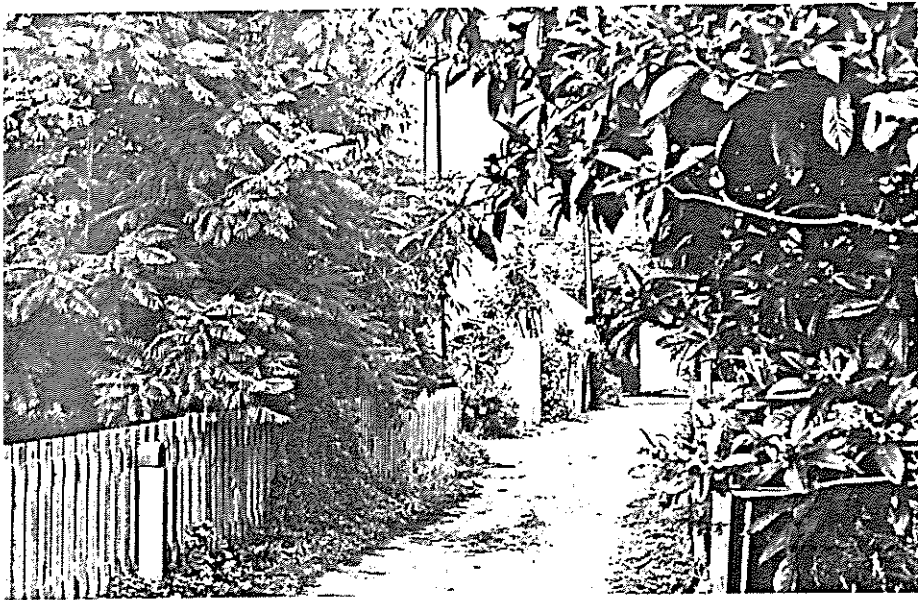
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MAP 9

M I T C H A M

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
3.	N.W. corner of Princes Rd. and Torrens St. (cont.)	townscape, and forms a visual stop along Welbourne St. Better architectural solutions should be applied to emphasize the architectural, townscape and historic importance of this building. (See also Norman p.195-8).	
✓ 4.	12-14 Wokurna Ave.	'Cottage homes'. An interest- ing elevation treatment was achieved by combining horizon- tal brick bands, and quoining with square smooth faced sandstone 'blocks'.	C
5.	567 Fullarton Rd.	Timber framed house, clad with 'rusticated stone', pressed metal on the front and horizontal corrugated iron on the other elevations. It is believed to have been built by a schoolteacher. This humble dwelling may give some indication of the profession's former social standing.	B <i>demolished?</i>
6.	13 Princes St.	Modern use of traditional walling materials.	
✓ 7.	S.E. corner of Albert St. and Muggs Hill Rd.	Stone coachhouse and stables built c.1850 when George Prince's home "Kallawar" was erected.	C
8.	Gilpin Lane.	Narrow lane leading to a number of cottages. Its small scale enclosure, dirt track and palisade fences are an intrinsic part of Mitcham's history. Any further development must be carefully controlled.	
✓ 9.	Post Office and residence, 14 Welbourne St.	Built in 1883 of dimensioned slate. The verandah floor is paved with large slate slabs.	B
9a.	Rose Lane.	Similar to Gilpin Lane (see 8 above).	





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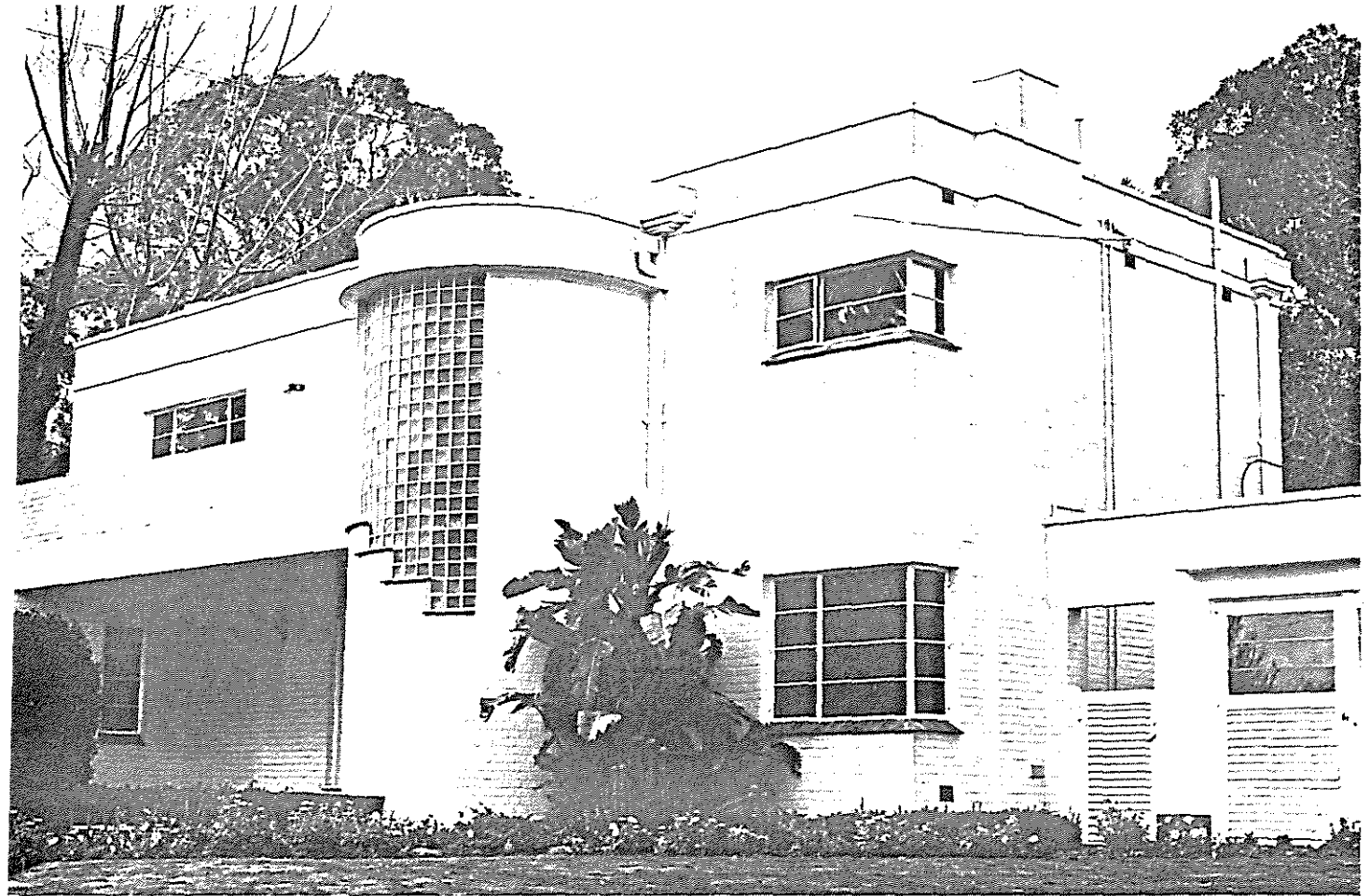


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MAP 9M I T C H A M

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓9b.	33 Albert St.	Mitcham Village Arts and Crafts Association. Formerly the old corner store, built around 1855 - shop windows altered and enlarged in the 1940's. Sited on a corner, it is an essential component of both streetscapes.	B
✓10.	7 High St.	Edinburgh Hotel. First licensed in 1869, the hotel was probably designed by E.A. Hamilton. It is typical of Victorian architecture with its assortment of fanciful classical plasterwork. Front walls are of pick finished sandstone.	B
✓11.	S.E. corner of High St. and Maitland St.	Newys stables now Scout Hall. Built 1872 to house coaches for first public transport to Mitcham. The scout symbol on the window is vulgar and too prominent (see also Chinner and Oborn, p.34).	B
✓12.	1 St. Michaels St.	The designer of this house has attempted to find architectural expression solely from the necessary tectonic forms, in keeping with the European modern movement. Its form is clean and direct, but to achieve this effect the traditional hipped roof had to be hidden behind the continuous parapet wall - the metal 'flat' roof had not yet arrived. An excellent example of Australian modern domestic architecture which caused quite a stir in its time. Built in 1937 (owner).	A
✓13.	575 Fullarton Rd.	Large single storey sandstone residence with 'tower' entrance porch. The present owners have replaced some of the missing or badly broken cast iron verandah ornamentation with cast aluminium replicas. Cast iron verandah posts were manufactured by "Morgan and Co. Adelaide".	C

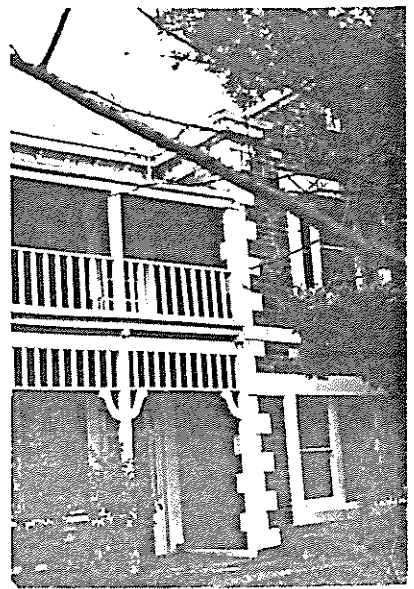
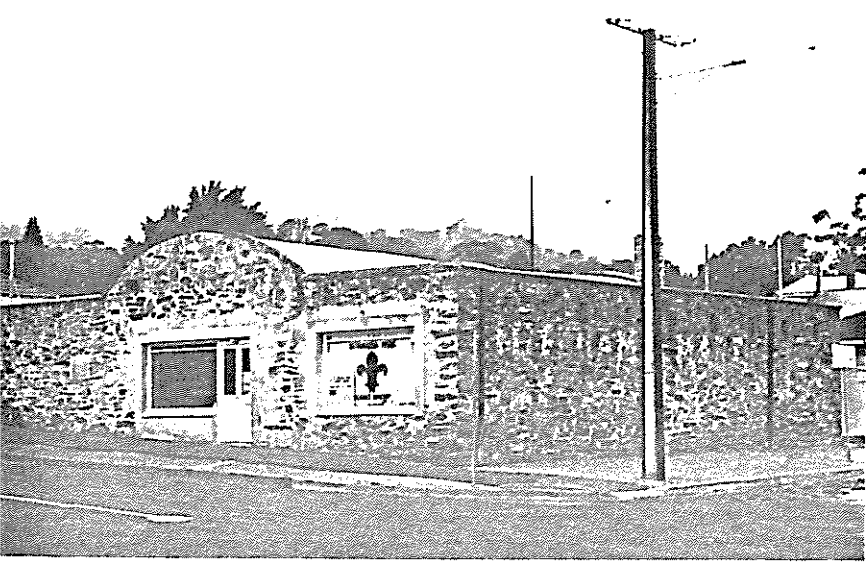


12.

## MAP 9

## MITCHAM

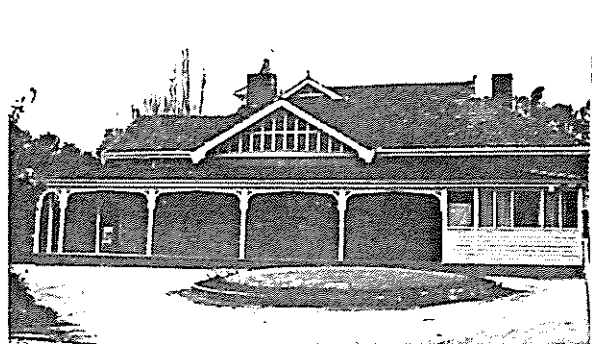
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓14.	4 Church St.	Single storey 'bluestone' residence with pick-finished sandstone quoins. Believed to have been built by H. Taylor probably around 1860. (See Norman pp. 282-3).	C
✓15.	6 Church St.	Two storey 'bluestone' residence probably built around 1860 by Henry Taylor. Used by film director, Peter Weir, as location for <u>The Last Wave</u> (1977). This house, with its neighbour no. 4, is most attractive and eye catching, as bluestone was rarely used in the village.	B
✓16.	St. Michaels Rd. Pt. 39 & 40, Sec. 248.	St. Michael's Church and glade. Gothic Revival Church built 1852, by W. Weir, southern nave added by E. Wright in 1863, vestry in 1871. Stone was quarried in Brownhill Creek Reserve and unfortunately the original (and typical colonial) wall finish with square raked joints has been removed. The Church is a major focal point in the Mitcham precinct. (See also Norman p. 77-86 and Chinner and Oborn p. 38).	A
✓17.	27 Muggs Hill Rd.	Scotch College Boys Boarding House. "Kallawar" built 1908 by Lloyd Prince - youngest child of George Prince who had settled in Mitcham in 1849.	C
✓18.	12 Pages Rd. Lots 59, 60, 71, 72.	"Rust Hall". Probably built in numerous stages from 1848 onwards. It is generally believed that G.S. Kingston built a section for Arthur Blyth (after whom Blythewood Rd. is named). The strong mediterranean influence on the loggia is unusual for its time. (More detailed research required). The 8 roomed house is of white-painted sandstone with a slate roof, and set on 4 acres.	A



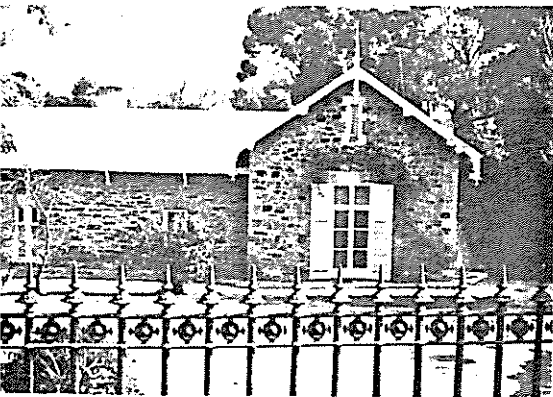
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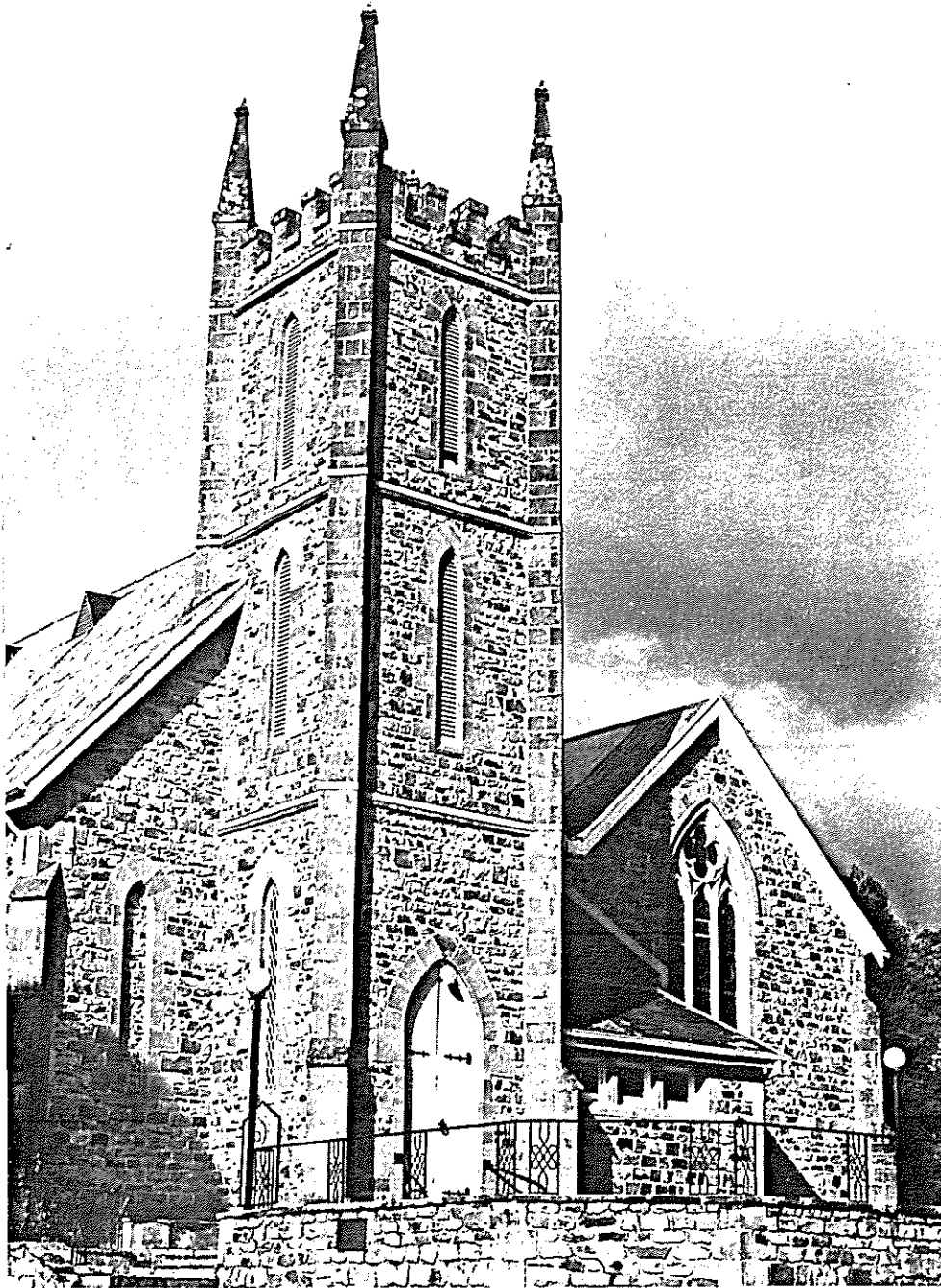
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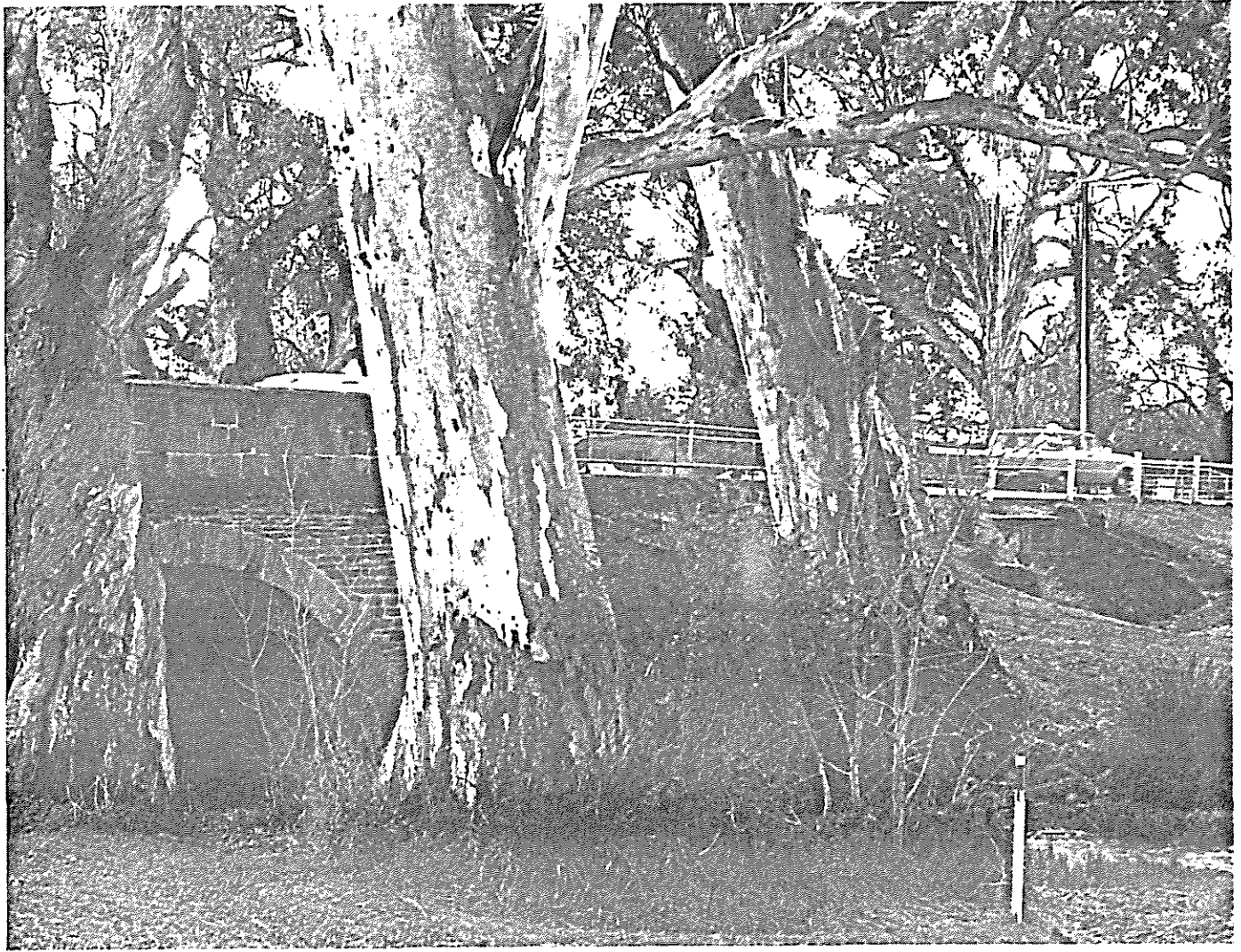




MAP 9M I T C H A M

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓18a.	587 Fullarton Rd.	Single storey stone residence set in beautifully landscaped garden. Cast iron fence at front.	C
✓19	Intersection of Taylors Rd. and Brownhill Creek.	Keystone bridge. Built by John Prince in 1866 of local stone, it serves as a focal point in the village green.	A
20.	S.E. corner section of Blythewood Rd. and Old Belair Rd.	Mitcham Cemetery and Rotunda. Area originally of 2 acres laid out in 1854. (See also Norman p. 236).	
21.	Brownhill Creek Res. Caravan Pk.	Tree: "Monarch of the Glen". A former shelter for both Aboriginal and some European families. Partially obscured by caravans and tents and a popular playground for children. It deserves more protection.	B
22.	Brownhill Creek Reserve.	Reinforced concrete bridge.	
23.	Brownhill Creek Reserve.	Four stone manure pits erected by the Council in 1893. Market gardeners who farmed further up the creek used to dump half of their loads of manure by the creek at the foot of a steep rise, which they would collect later. Complaints of water pollution by luckless residents below the site stimulated the Council to action. (Norman p. 184).	B
24.	Old Belair Rd.	Retaining wall believed to be a remnant of the nearby quarry industry.	

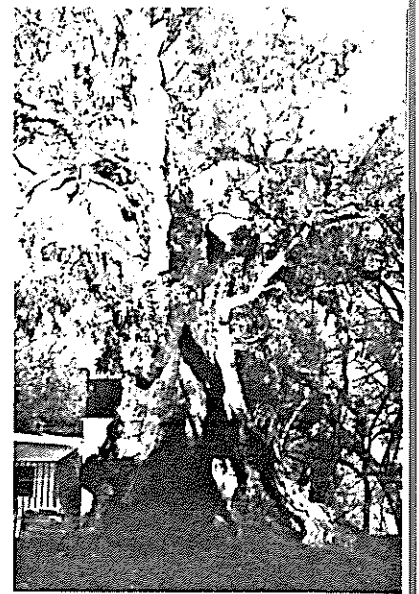




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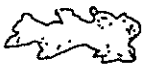
21.



# BROWN HILL CREEK RECREATION PARK

MAP COMPILED BY MURRAY SCRIVEN, WITH INFORMATION FROM BILL HORSELL

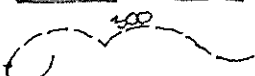
## KEY



QUARRY



MITCHAM COUNCIL  
BOUNDARY



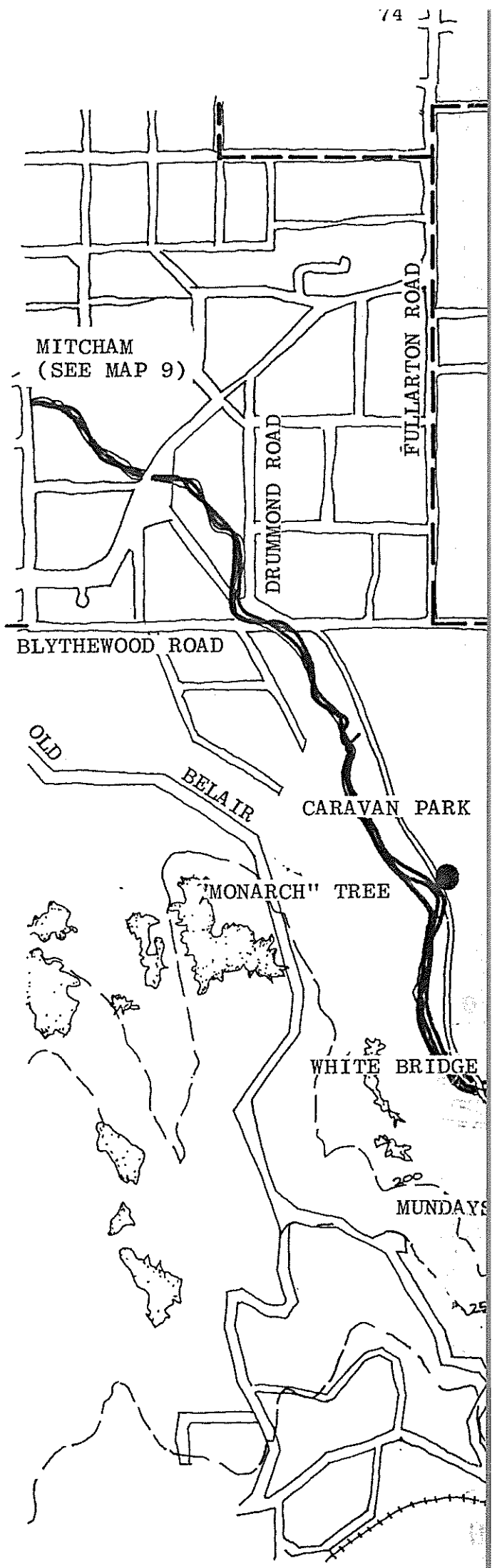
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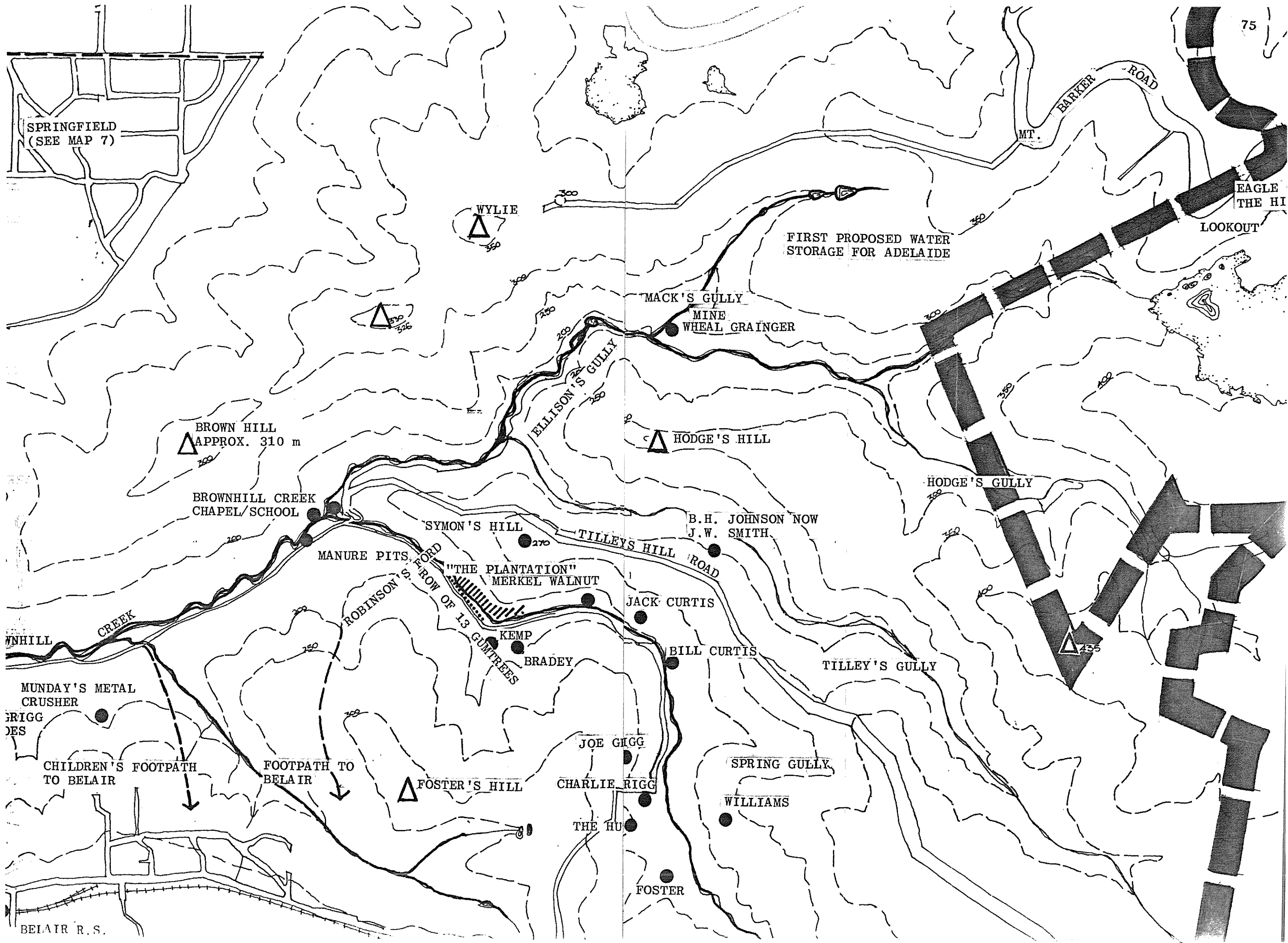


SUBURB  
BOUNDARY

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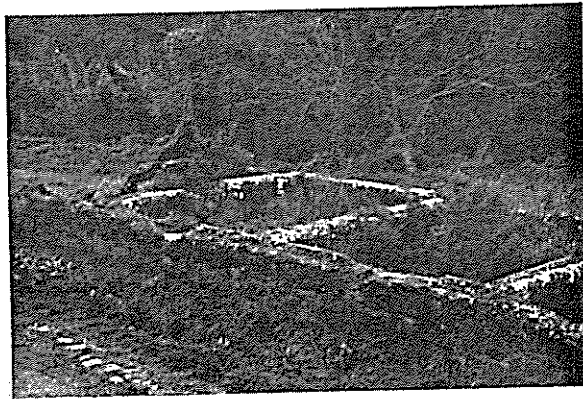
SCALE METRES



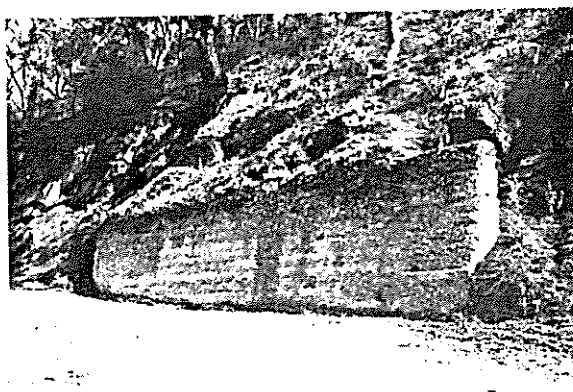




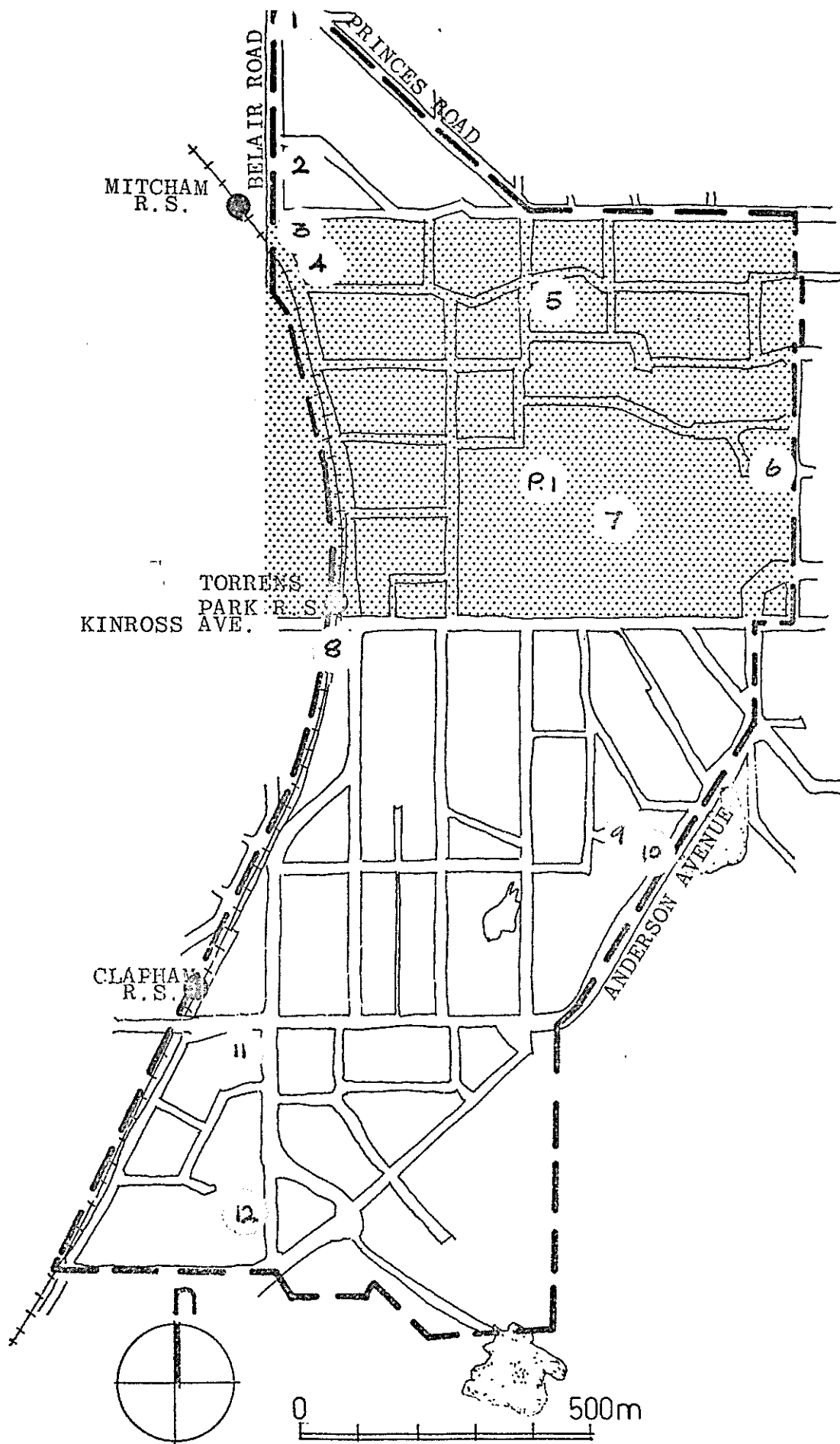
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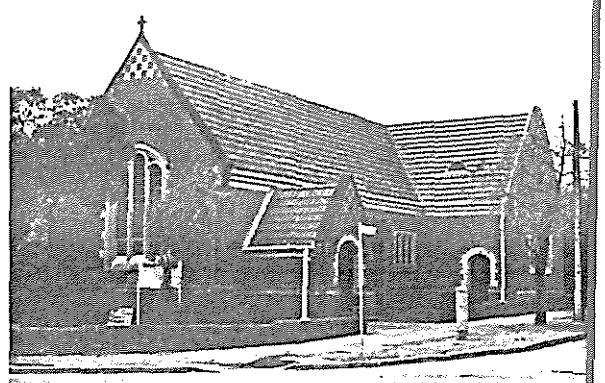
10 TORRENS PARK



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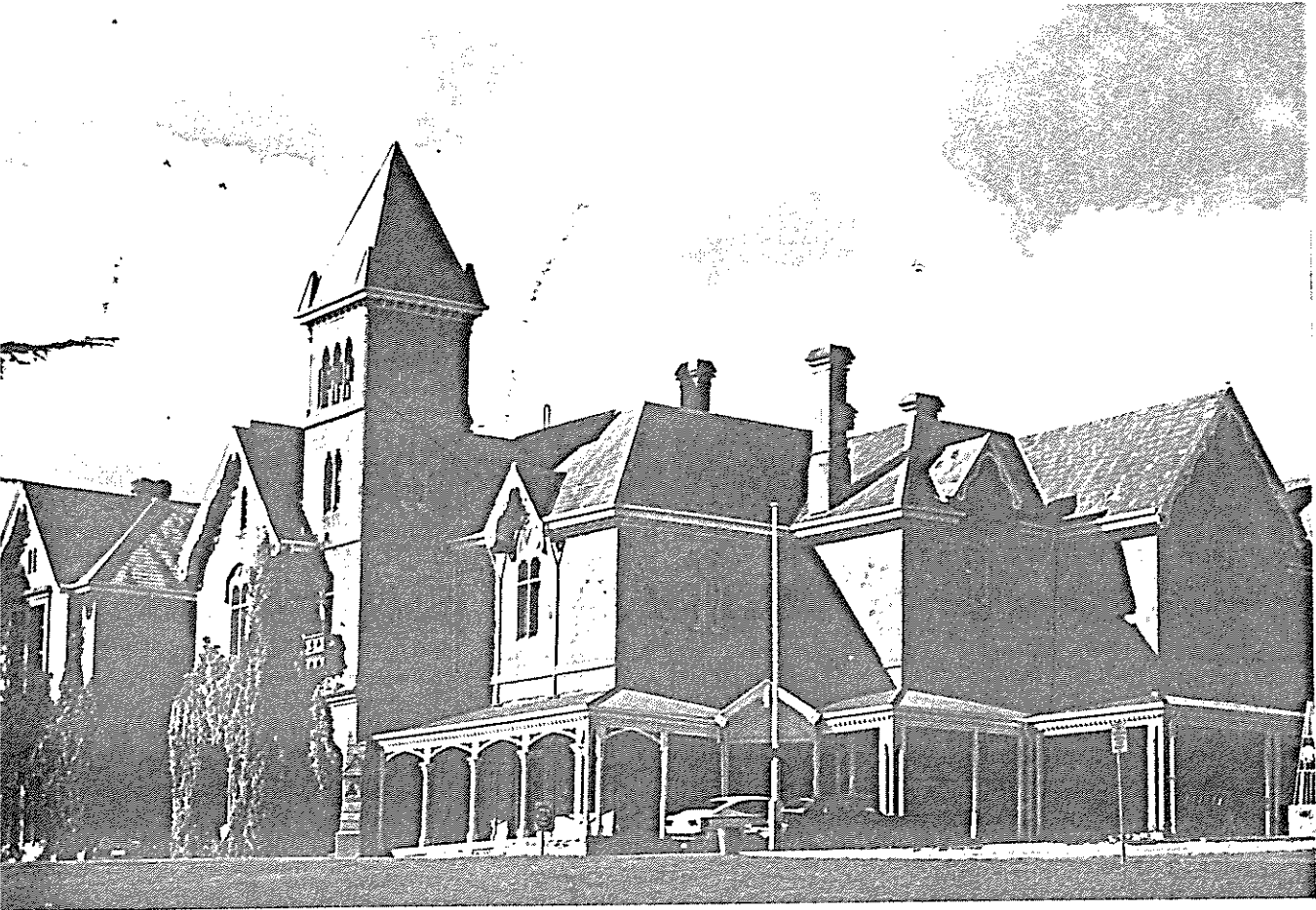
MAP 10T O R R E N S   P A R K

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ P.1.	Area bounded by Ayr Ave., Princes Rd., Muggs Hill Rd., and Blythewood Rd.	Original area of Torrens Park including Scotch College. Significant historical associations with Sir Robert Torrens, Sir Walter Watson Hughes and Sir Robert Barr Smith. See no. 7, Torrens Park, for detailed information.	C
✓ 1.	S.E. corner of Belair Rd. and Princes Rd.	Former Waverley Brewery built for Charles Mallen in 1878. (See also Norman, p. 229 and <u>Australian Brewing and Wine Journal</u> , 21/12/1936 pp. 22-3). Recent renovations have been tastefully done. Together with the Torrens Arms Hotel (see Map 5 no. 17), the two storey buildings are well known landmarks.	B
✓ 2.	131 Belair Rd.	Mitcham Council Office. Built 1934 for £5,250. Arch: Dean Berry (see Norman p.48). A relatively simple design with a Classic flavour. The low scale modern addition (1969-70) towards the south tends to emphasize its pompous and grand scale.	C
✓ 3.	2 Ayr Ave.	Former West Lodge of Torrens Park. Built about 1880 as a coachman's residence. (See also Chinner and Oborn, p.42). Excellent example of Stone- mason's craft on the house and boundary wall. Further detailed examination is being carried out by the University of Adel- aide.	A
4.	N.E. corner of Fife Ave. and Belair Rd.	St. Wilfrid's Church of England. Erected 1934. Designed by Dean Berry. (See also Norman p. 107-8)	

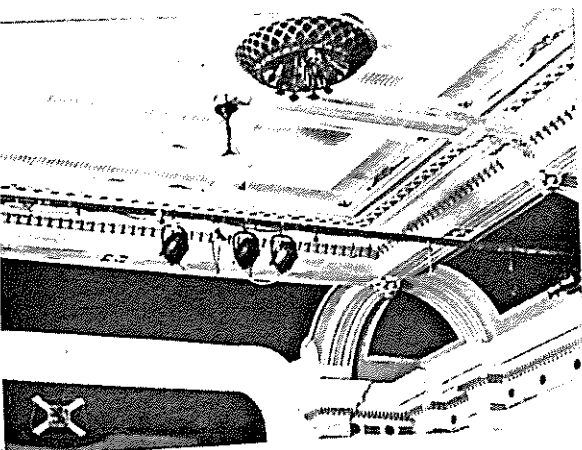


MAP 10T O R R E N S   P A R K

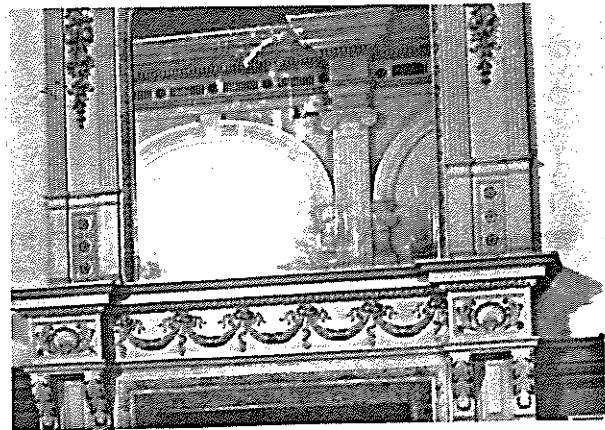
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICA
5.	S.E. corner of Fife Ave. and Lochwinnoch Rd.	The 2m 'Stop' sign is dwarfed by the giant Gum (next to Brownhill Creek).	
✓ 6.	Muggs Hill Rd. (opp. Evans Ave.)	Former East Lodge of Torrens Park, and stone wall. Built in three stages, the first two slate covered buildings in 1850's & 1880's & the last - corrugated sheet metal section was believed to have been built between 1919 and 1927 (further information in student report, listed in Appendix 5).	A
✓ 7.	Carruth Rd. Pt. Sec. 246.	Scotch College (formerly Torrens Park). Adjoins the village of Mitcham on the western side. In 1854 Robert Torrens built the orig- inal house of three rooms and lived there until 1863, when he returned to England. He was an outstanding figure in the early history of the state, being Collector of Customs from 1840-53, member of the Legisla- tive Council 1853-7, and member of the first House of Assembly in 1857. He helped devise the revolutionary and simple Real Property Act and pushed until it became law in 1858, after which he became the first Registrar-General of Titles. He had an active interest in local affairs at Mitcham, being the foundation President of the Mitcham Institute (1857-8). Torrens Park, with its surround- ing 240 acres, was sold to Sir Walter Watson Hughes in 1865, who considerably enlarged the house, adding the eastern rooms. He was also a prominent figure in his time, becoming extremely wealthy from copper mines at Wallaroo and numerous stations. He was, with Sir Thomas Elder and John Howard Angas, the chief founder of Adelaide University (1874), to which he donated £20,000.	A



7a



7b.



7c



MAP 10T O R R E N S   P A R K

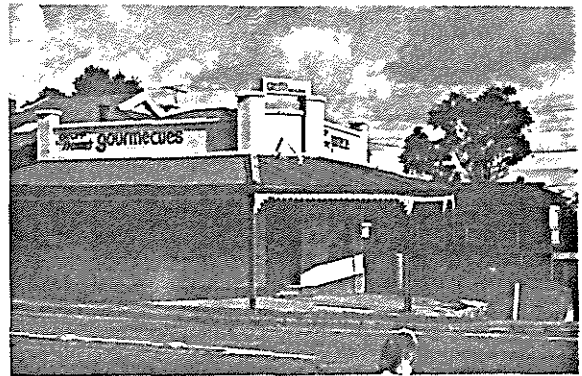
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
7.	Carruth Rd. Pt. Sec. 246 (cont.)	<p>The property passed to Robert Barr Smith in December 1874, who was co-founder of the hugely successful Elder Smith &amp; Co. He made many alterations and extensions, including the private theatre with its distinctive oval windows, (see photos 7a, 7b), the glasshouses, and stables. Torrens Park became a centre for the Adelaide social scene, with hearty breakfasts provided for the Adelaide Hunt Club meets. At this time an orangery was planted, over 38 acres, and an ornamental lake completed the effect. The family left the area after the 1901 earthquake, and the mansion was used as a military hospital during the First World War. Robert Barr Smith died at the end of 1915, and the trustees of his estate held subdivisional sales of part of the land in 1917, 1918 and sold the orangery in 1919.</p> <p>In December 1919, the house and 34 acres were sold to the trustees of Scotch College, with the school opening there in February 1920. In 1924 the old glass conservatory was replaced with a two storey block of similar stone and style, connecting the main building with the theatre. The school has built numerous out-buildings and classroom blocks during the last 50 years. (See also Norman, pp. 159-60, 266, 281, 284, and Chinner and Oborn, pp. 42, 44). A detailed study of the entire property should be made.</p>	
8.	S.W. corner of Belair Rd. and Blythewood Rd.	<p>Small shop with return verandah.</p>	<p>- being done by Ken Preiss, teacher at the school</p>



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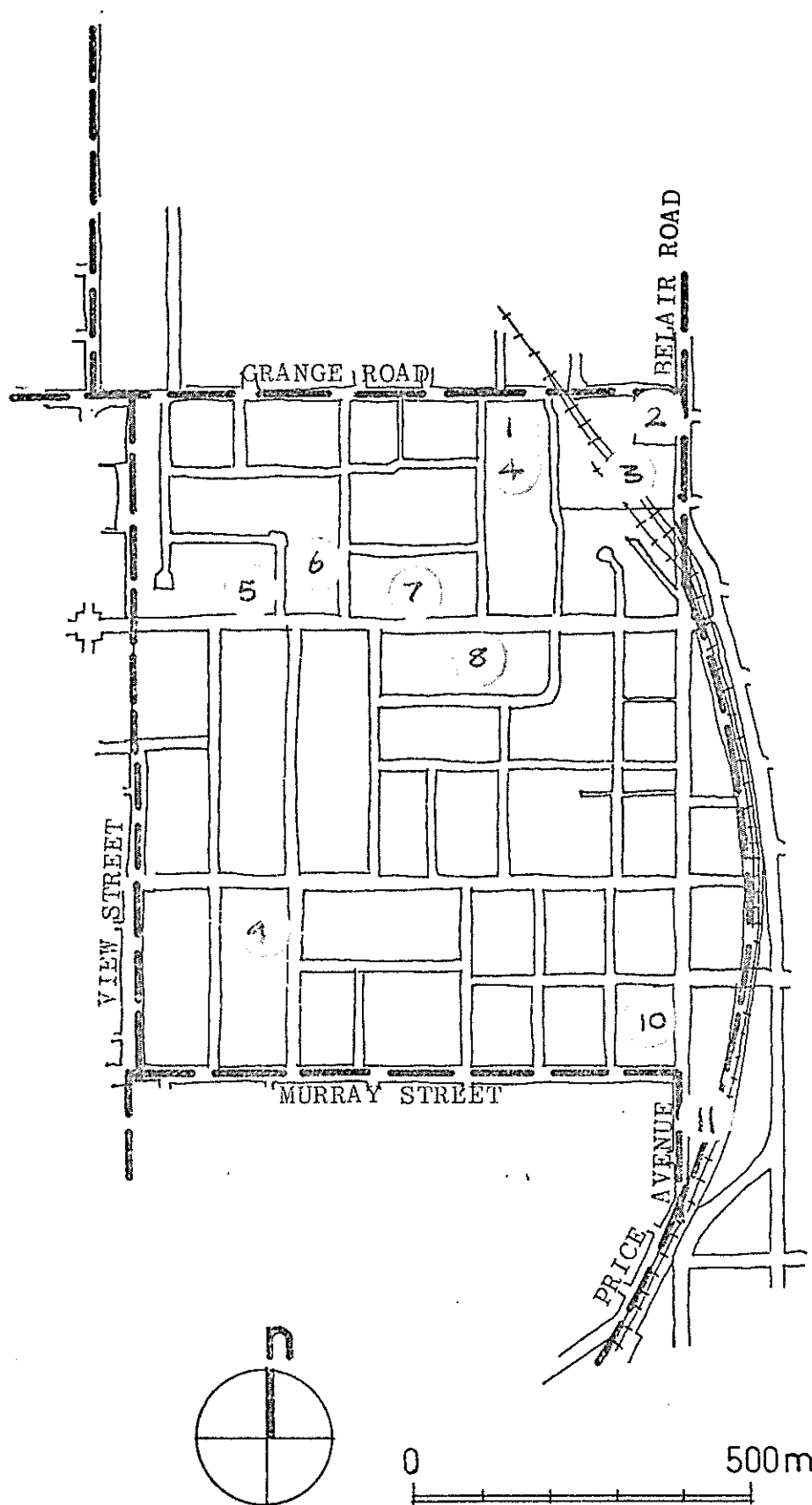
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MAP 10T O R R E N S   P A R K

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ 9.	1 Chalk Place.	"Glenburnie". Two storey bluestone residence built for Alexander MacGeorge in 1874, tailor of King William St. and son of Robert MacGeorge of Urrbrae. Alexander was prominent in local affairs, being Chairman of Mitcham Council in 1876. Of subsequent owners, Sir George Doolette, associated with the Golden Horseshoe Mine in W.A. had built the horseshoe shaped archway in the drawing room. (See also Chinner and Oborn, p. 54).	A
✓ 10.	Anderson Ave.	Stone stables originally belonging to "Glenburnie", which had comprised 25½ acres. Probably built around 1884, when mortgages were taken out. Any future renovation should be carefully controlled.	A
✓ 11.	144-154 Springbank Rd.	Row of shops which have been thoughtfully renovated. Method of advertizing is commendable although the choice of colour and lettering in some instances needs reconsidering. Unity is given by the continuous verandah.	C
✓ 12.	Barretts Rd.	"Mitcham Lawn". The southern portion of the house (one storey) was built by the early 1850's, when it was used as a girls' boarding school run by a Mrs Manton. In 1874 John Love acquired the property and added the double storey sandstone section to the north. An imposing building.	B



11 LOWER MITCHAM



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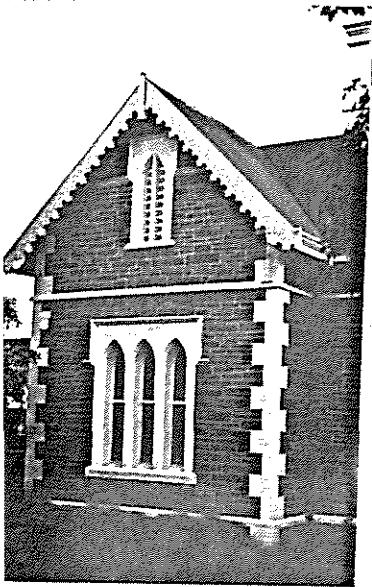
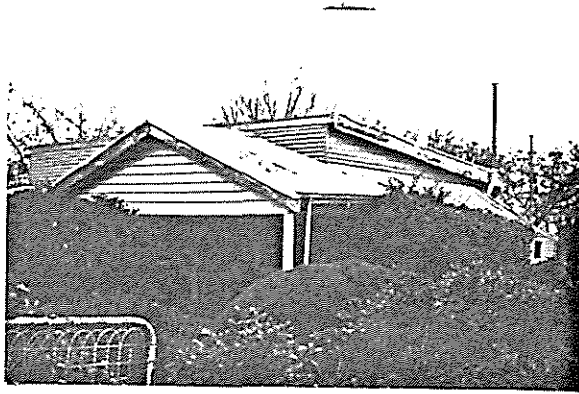
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MAP 11L O W E R M I T C H A M

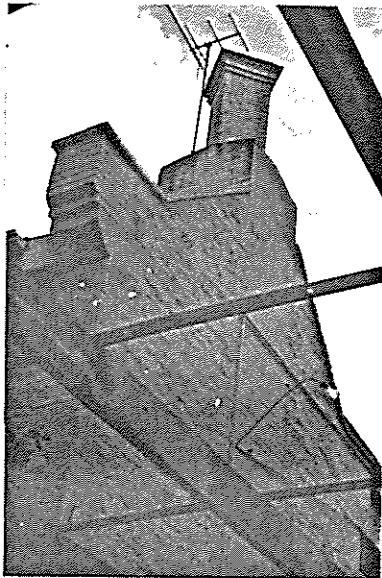
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ 1.	4A Wattle Ave.	Stone house with original slate roof. Probably built before 1860. The projecting 'villa front' on right (south) side was a later addition.	B
✓ 2.	Belair Rd.	Mitcham Junior Primary School. Sandstone walls on 'bluestone' base course. Erected in 1877-9 at a cost of £325.14s. Additional classrooms in 1881, 1901, 1932. (Norman p. 126).	B
✓ 3.	Northern end of Price Ave.	Mitcham Railway Station. Built in early 1880's. (See also student report listed in appendix 5).	A
✓ 4.	Wattle Ave. (opp. Coolidge Ave.)	Hawthorn Masonic Lodge. Bluestone walls with brick porch (probably a later addition).	C
✓ 5.	62 Wattlebury Rd.	Bluestone and brick 'villa front' building. Believed to have been built by the same builder who built house no. 12 Belmont Street (see item no. 6).	C
✓ 6.	12 Belmont St.	Substantial residence which has been faithfully restored. Walls are of dimension slate with bricked quoins and wall openings. Barge boards are intricately carved.	C
✓ 7.	42 Wattlebury Rd.	"Wattlebury". Built in 1865 for Henry Walter Parker who was appointed the first Judge of S.A. Walls are of tuck pointed bluestone, quarried at Tapley's Hill. Ornamental plaster heads were later additions. (See also Norman p. 275).	B
8.	33 Wattlebury Rd.	Original residence of the Barrans family, who, in 1942, donated the land for Barrans Reserve. Bluestone with picked sandstone quoins.	



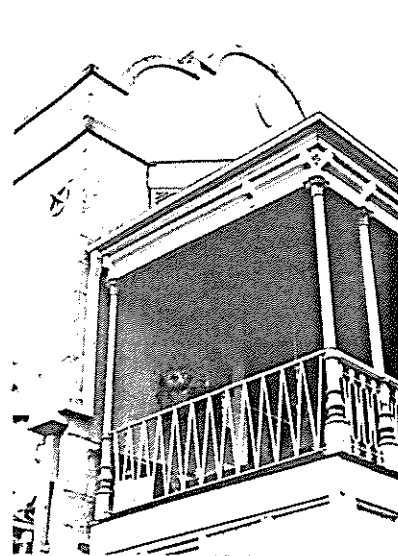
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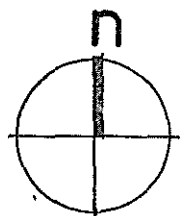
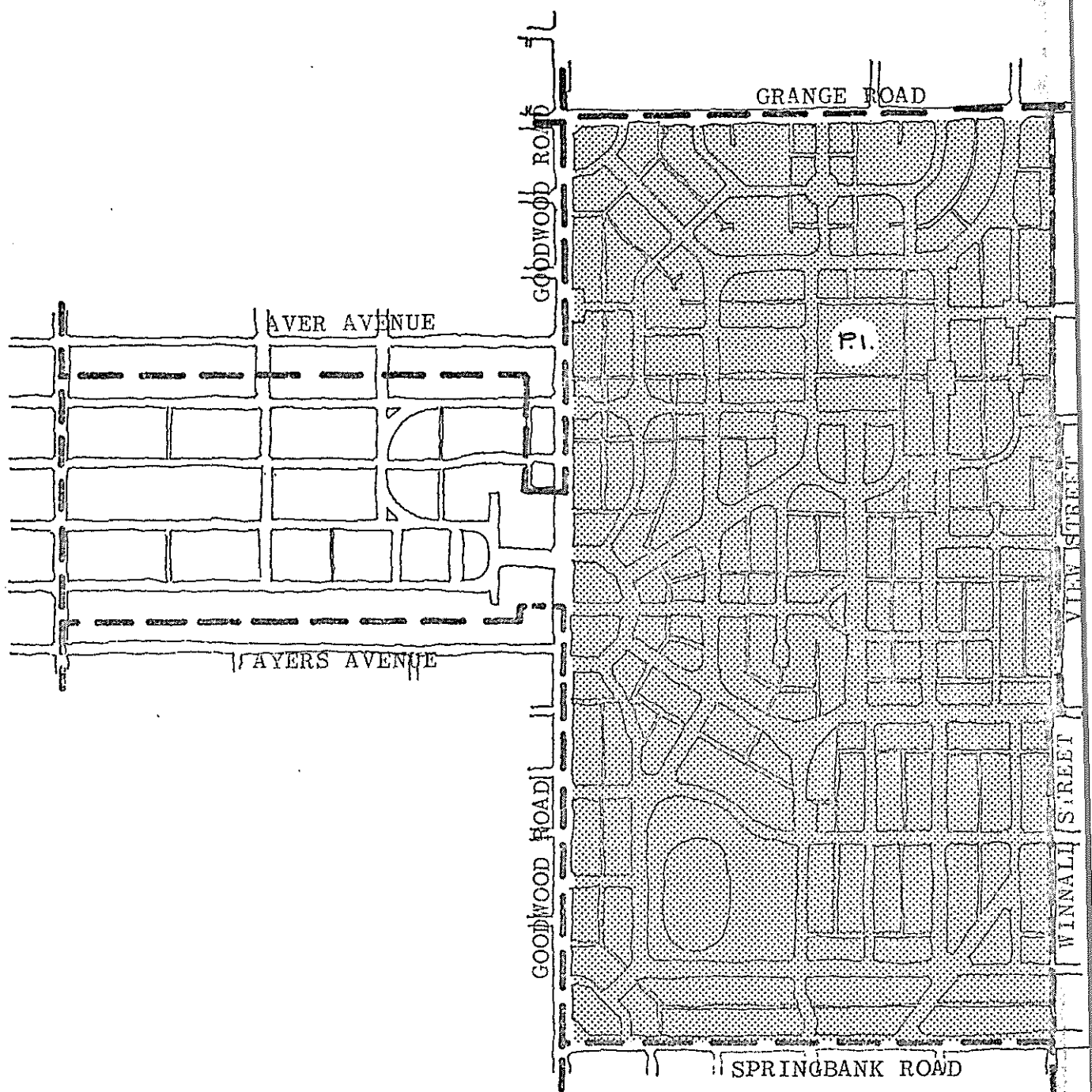


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MAP 11L O W E R M I T C H A M

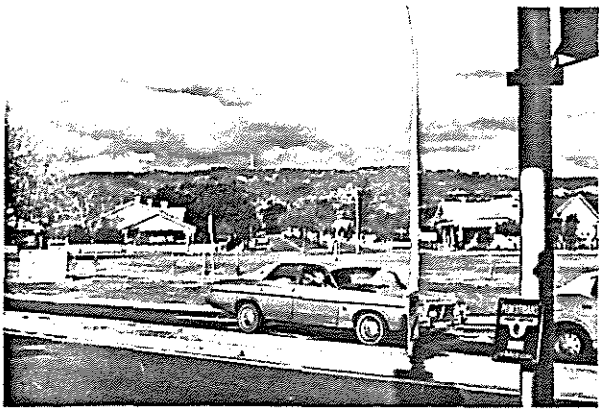
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
9.	41 Mitcham Ave.	Timber framed house clad in corrugated iron. A humble attempt to capture the spirit of the bungalow.	
✓10.	64 Price Ave.	Two storey sandstone residence covered with rough plaster. Now converted into flats. Continuous parapet wall with shaped gables on the west elevation. Maker's plate on cast iron verandah posts reads 'Genuine (?) & Co. Makers Adelaide'. Needs research.	B
✓11.	Price Ave.	Lower Mitcham Uniting Church. Formerly West Mitcham Methodist Church, erected in 1884-5 by contractor J. Bruce to the design of Thomas Parker. (Norman pp. 91-94). Bluestone walls with red painted brick quoins. The small cemetery attached to the church is the burial place for several important figures in the community and is clearly visible from Belair Road.	B



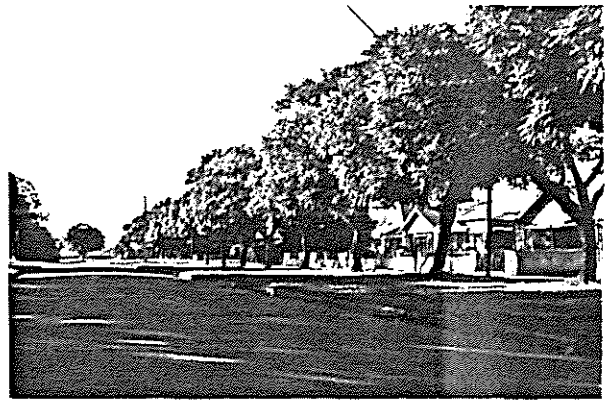


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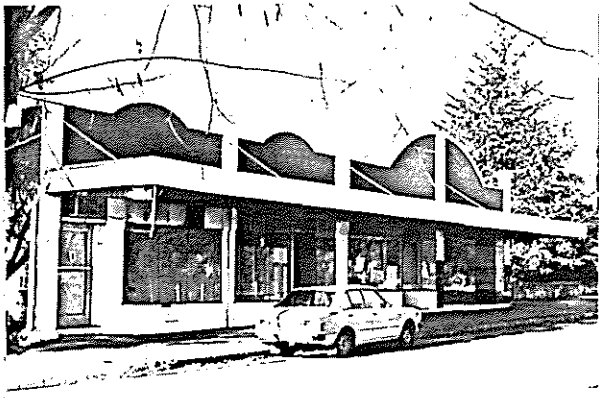
12 COL. LIGHT GARDEN



South Eastern view along Bond Street. Low scale residential buildings predominate along the wide street for which Reade had originally envisaged large scale public development.



North along Broadway. Wide Avenues, extensive treeplanting and bungalows characterize Colonel Light Gardens.



Commercial development along Bond Street. Unfortunately the original character of the shop (photo above right) has been spoiled by the 'modern' canopy.



Primary School first opened in 1927.

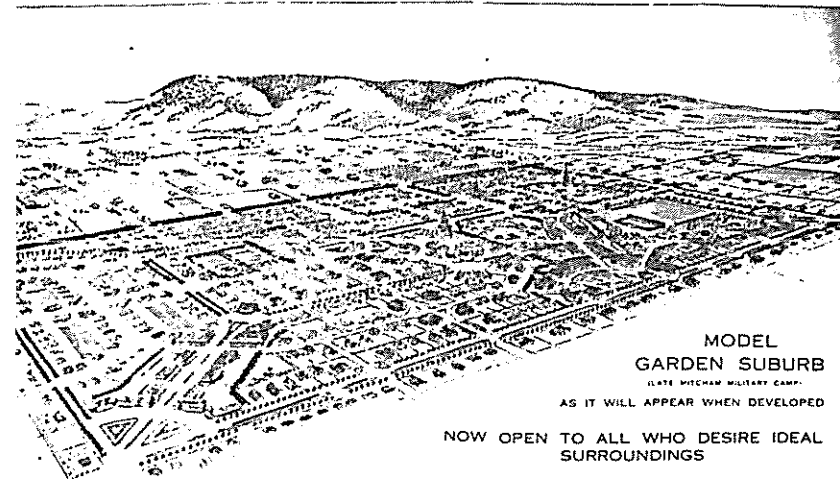


Utility ways.

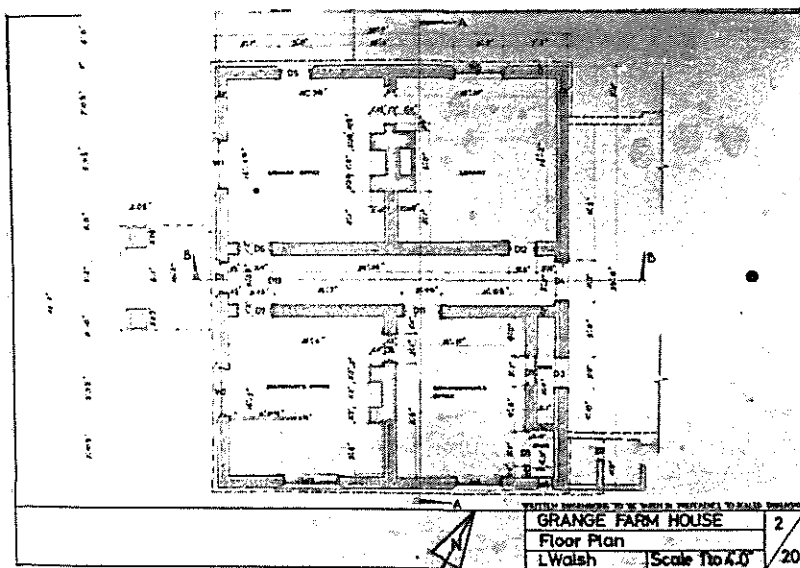
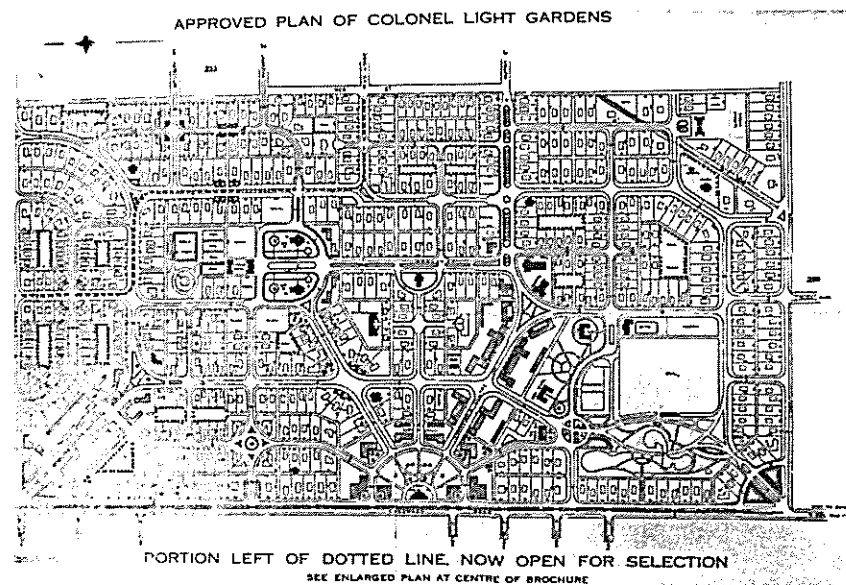
MAP 12C O L O N E L   L I G H T   G A R D E N S

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
P.1.	Area bounded by Grange Rd., Good- wood Rd., View St., Winnall St. and Springbank Rd.	<p>Colonel Light Gardens.</p> <p>A well defined suburb which originated in the townplanning and housing movement in South Australia during the First World War. It was intended to express contemporary ideas of desirable suburban layout and model housing conditions. The suburb was designed by Charles Reade, the government townplanner from 1916-1920, who passionately believed in the garden city movement and the necessity for modern town planning legislation.</p> <p>Following the election of the Vaughan Labor Government, the Mortlock Park Estate of 298 acres, known as the Grange Farm, was purchased in June, 1915, for £20,193-13-9. Owing to financial and legislative difficulties in implementing a new town planning bill, it was handed over to the Commonwealth Government for a training and embarkation depot for South Australian Soldiers who served overseas. The Army remained in occupation of the Mitcham Camp until January 1920.</p> <p>In 1919 enabling legislation, the Garden Suburbs Act, was passed, and implementation of the plan began the following year.</p> <p>The main characteristics of Reade's design were: the planned siting of groups of grandiose commercial buildings at the entrances to the area and of public buildings in the Central Square; two shopping centres; radial street pattern, with wider main streets for through traffic and narrower streets for purely residential areas; utility ways 16 feet wide for sewerage and gas mains and power cables; open spaces behind residential allotments for recreational or gardening use; allotments with wide frontages; planned recreation reserves and parks. It was to be a separate local government area from Mitcham Council, and administered by a full-time Commissioner.</p> <p>Advertised as a "Model Suburb of Comfort Convenience and Beauty", it grew slowly but steadily from 1920-24, and its</p>	A

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT  
COLONEL LIGHT GARDENS



Perspective view and plan of Colonel Light Gardens. In 1921 these two illustrations appeared in a brochure offering land for sale in "A Modern Garden Suburb", which offered 'Comfort, Convenience (and) Beauty'.

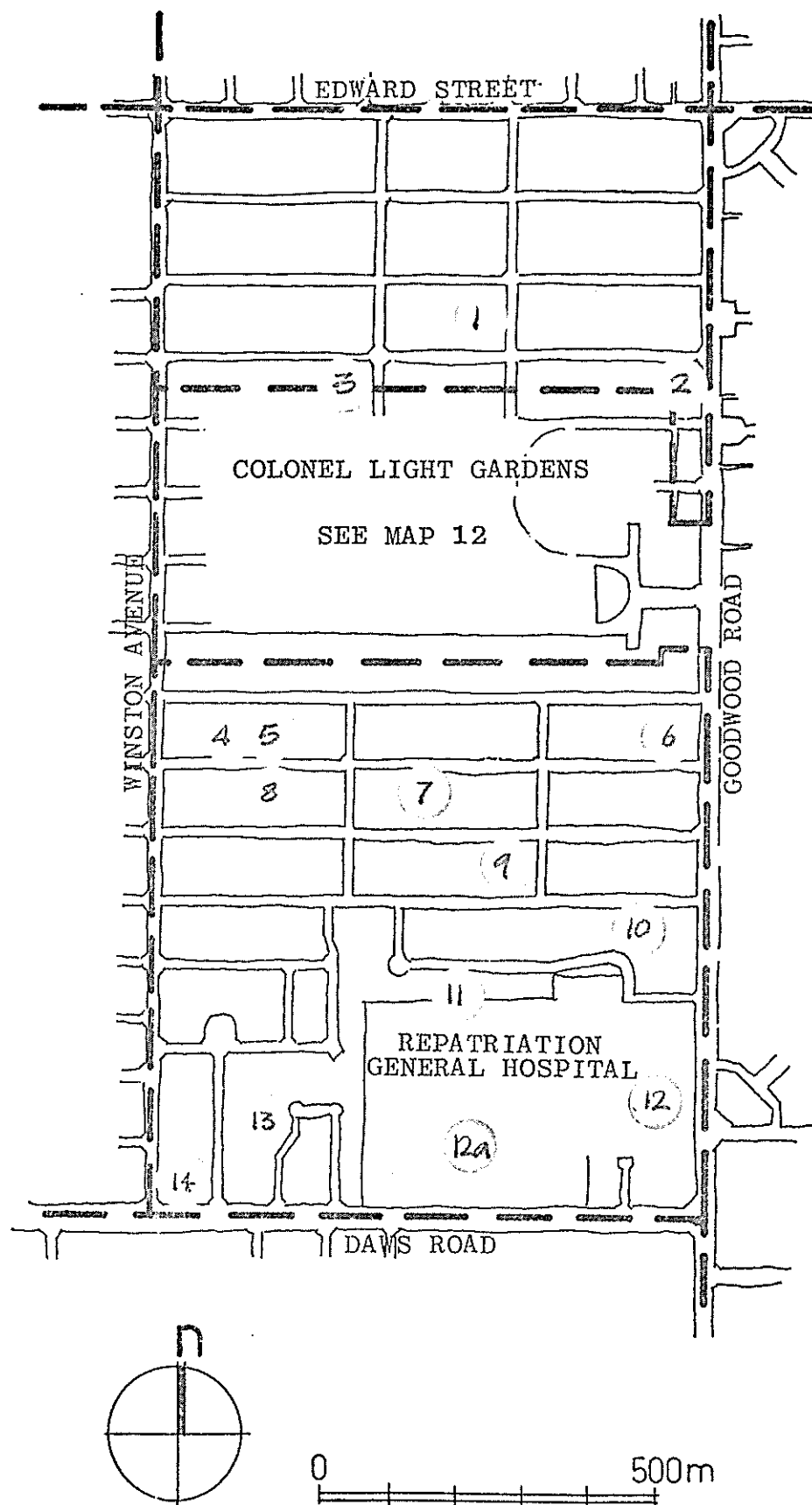


Plan of Grange Farm House, which served as Offices for the Army and Commissioner.

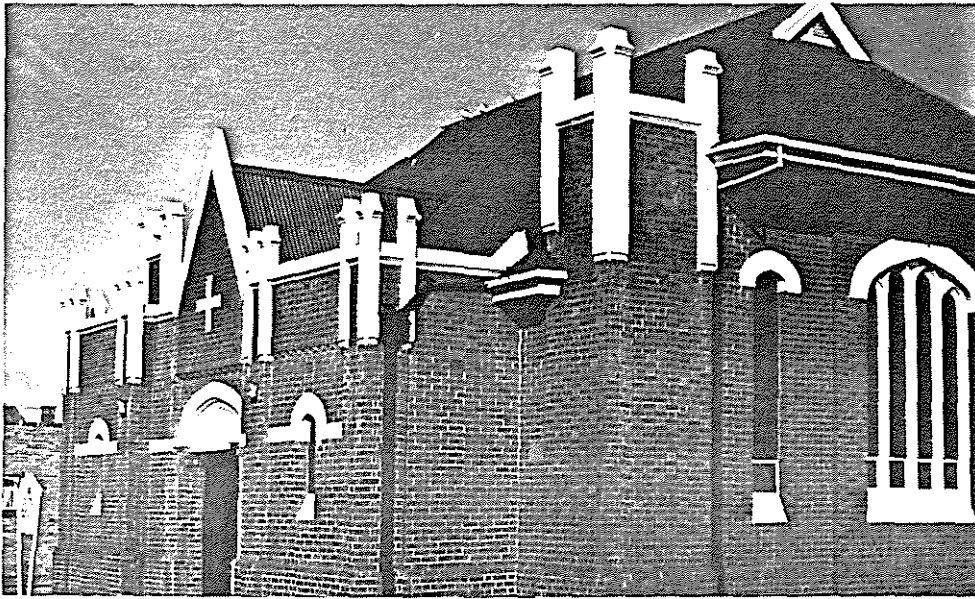
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
P.1.	Area bounded by Grange Rd., Good- wood Rd., View St., Winnall St. and Springbank Rd. (cont.)	<p>future as an innovative garden suburb for middle class families seemed assured. But in April, 1924, the new Labor Government instituted a mass construction public housing project, the Thousand Homes Scheme, in an attempt to meet the grave housing shortage in Adelaide and gain political prestige. The undeveloped land in the south and centre of Colonel Light Gardens and the Shobbrock and Hams Estate of 69½ acres on the west side of Goodwood Road, opposite the suburb, were acquired by the State Bank. The areas were laid out in such a way as to supply as many building blocks as possible without completely departing from the garden suburb layout. Utility ways were eliminated, street width reduced and the number of reserves cut. House designs varied only in the position of the verandah and front entrance, and were to be constructed of brick, with galvanized iron roofing. A Royal Commission into the scheme concluded a report in 1926 that "good houses have been provided at far less cost than those built under the usual conditions".</p> <p>The Thousand Homes Scheme was the first and only large scale mass construction housing venture by the State Bank. After 1926 financial conditions deteriorated and in 1927 the Labor Government was defeated at the elections. Although only approximately two thirds of the Thousand Homes were erected in Colonel Light Gardens, the suburb soon became identified with the scheme to the exclusion of the other areas, Findon and Rosewater. From 1924-7, Colonel Light Gardens was transformed from an area with a few scattered houses in the north, heading towards a fashionable middle-class character, to an almost completely built up suburb for large working class families and returned soldiers. By 1928, housing development was, in the main, complete, and Reade's visionary plan had been drastically curtailed.</p> <p>The area developed strong community associations and character, and has</p>	

MAP 12C O L O N E L   L I G H T   G A R D E N S

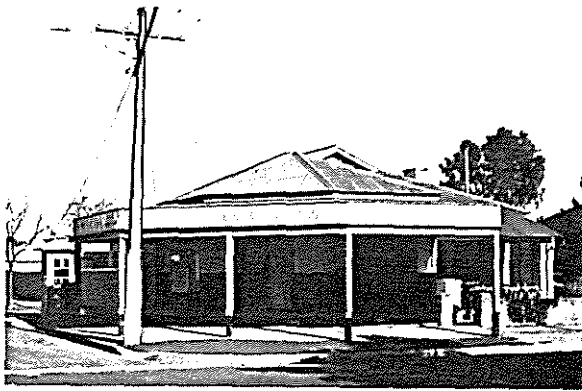
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICA
P.1.	Area bounded by Grange Rd., Good- wood Rd., View St., Winnall St. and Springbank Rd. (cont.)	become a very pleasant suburb of wide walkways, large gums and numerous greenspaces. Its history as a garden suburb and subsequent linkage with a mass housing project, both pioneering ventures in this State, is accurately portrayed by the buildings and layout still, and Colonel Light Gardens forms a precinct of historic and architectural significance that must be retained. (Source: Henry, F.S. "Manuscript Notes on the Origin and Development of Colonel Light Gardens" (1952-55) ).	



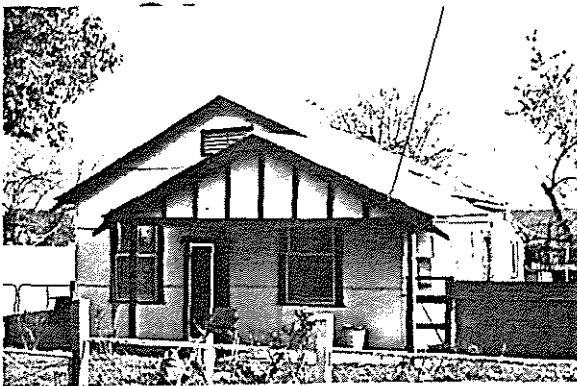
# 13 DAW PARK



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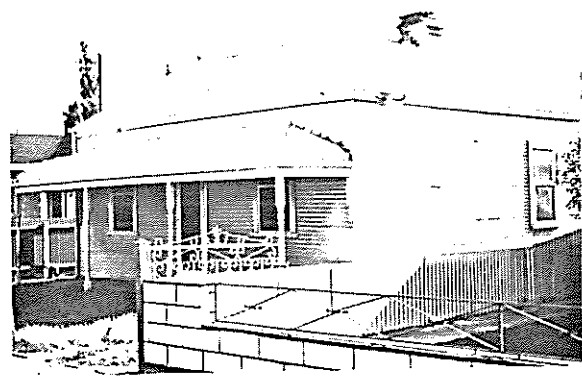


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MAP 13D A W P A R K

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
1.	1 Hope St.	Built around 1920 (according to the owner).	
2.	Goodwood Rd.	Daw Park Uniting Church - formerly Methodist Church 1864 - 1928. (See Norman, pp. 110-11). Foundation stone for the front brick building was laid in 1927.	
✓ 3.	53 Aver Ave.	Corner shop and residence.	C
4.	78 Kingston Ave.	Timber framed cottage clad with corrugated iron.	
5.	74 Kingston Ave.	Timber framed 'villa front' cottage (before additions).	
6.	8 Kingston Ave.	Simple double fronted timber framed house.	
✓ 7.	47 Kingston Ave.	Built late 1930's by a Mrs Dodd who owned a clothing factory in Hindley Street (according to present owner, Mr. Bassi).	C
✓ 8.	73 Kingston Ave.	Built by railway worker, Mr. Rogers around 1900 (according to his daughter, 80 year old Mrs Percy, who lives here). Was the first house in that street, and the only one for many years.	C
9.	29 Crozier Ave.	Timber framed 'villa front' house clad with ship lapped boards. Simple 'shingle' ornamentation on gable ends and classic plaster eaves brackets.	
10.	5 Morgan Ave.	Double fronted dimension slate and brick quoined house.	
11.	23, 25 Rockville Ave.	Semi detached brick Housing Trust homes. Part of 150 houses built by the Trust in the area from 1959 to the early 1960's.	
✓ 12.	Goodwood Rd.	Repatriation Hospital, administration building. Built by Dawe family around 1920. Wards, staff quarters, etc. built 1942-3. (12a).	C



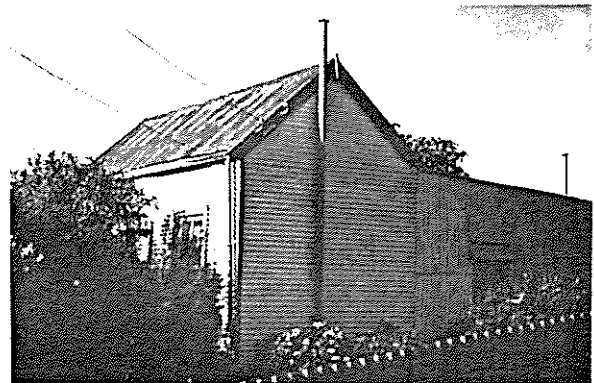
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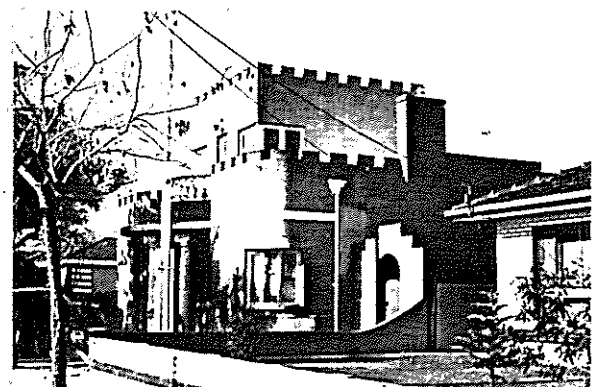
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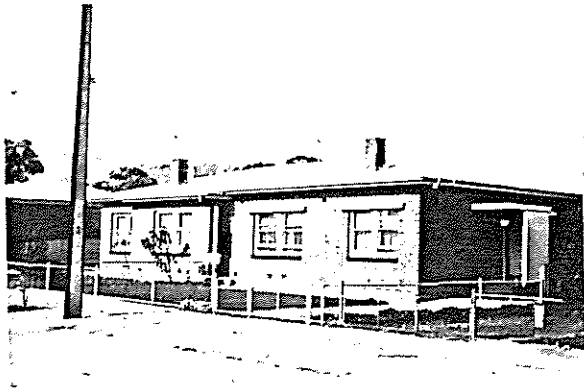


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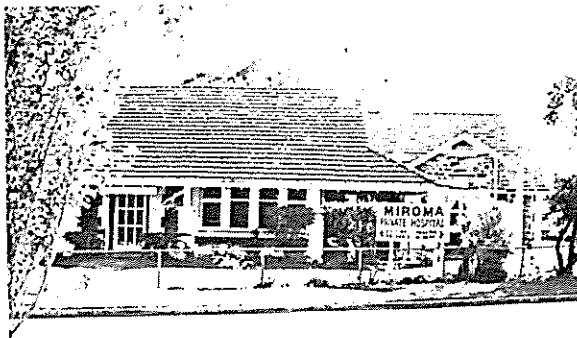
MAP 13D A W P A R K

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
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✓13.	7 Lancelot Dr.	Miroma Private Hospital. Original dwelling erected by 1853, owned by W.L. O'Halloran. Bought by George Ragless in 1876, rebuilt and renamed Battersea Park. (Source: M. Ragless, S.A. Genealogy Society).	C
✓14.	N.E. corner of Winston Ave. and Daws Rd.	Red letter box. One of a few surviving traditional red pillar boxes.	A



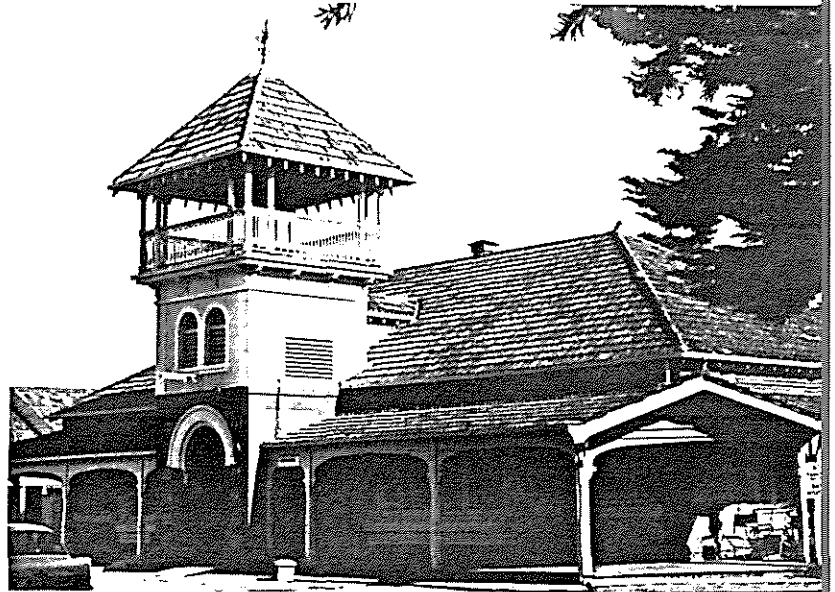
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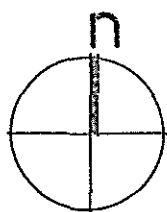
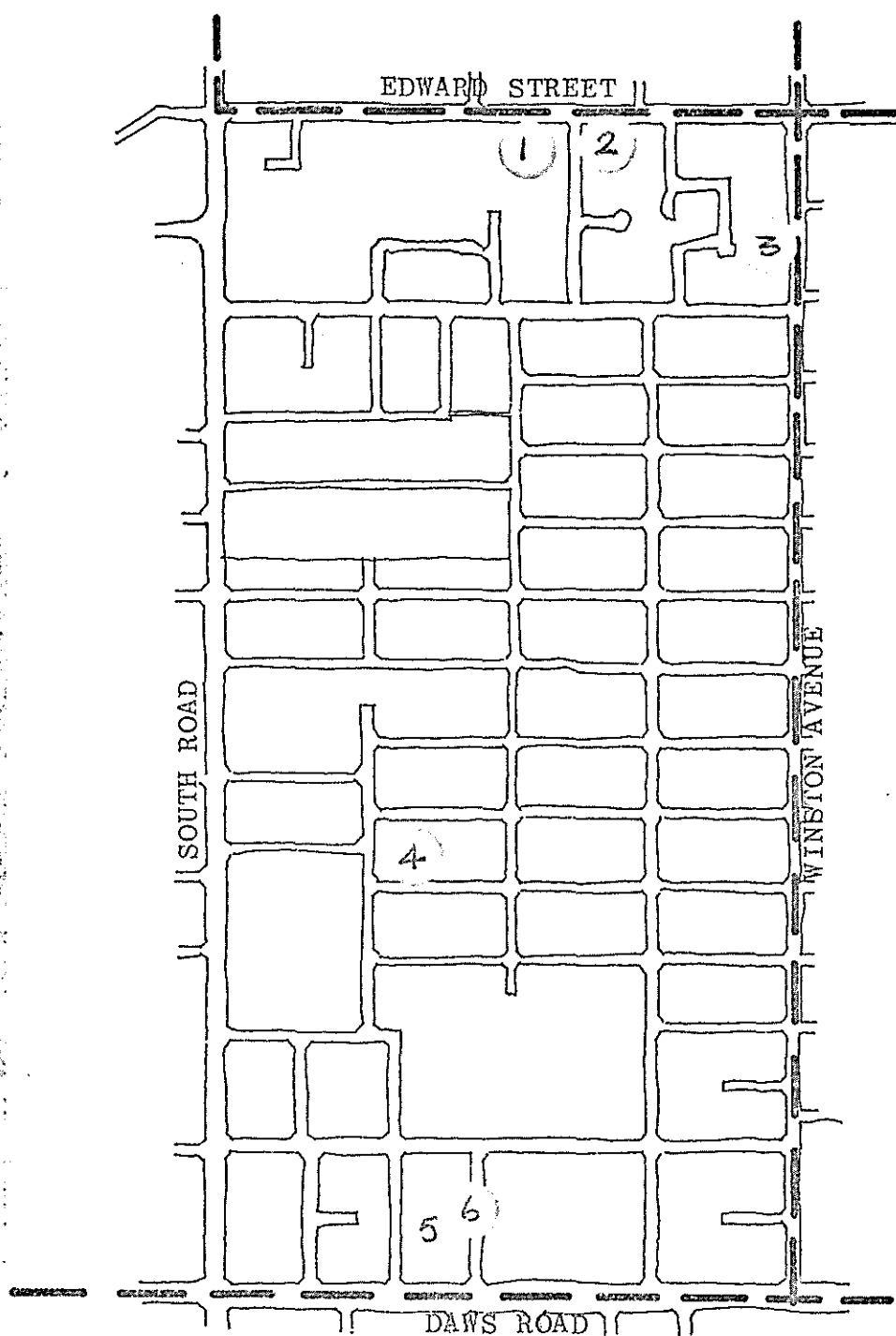
12A.



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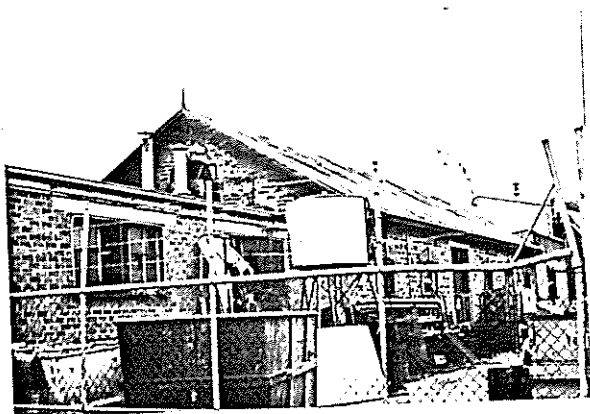
14 EDWARDSTOWN



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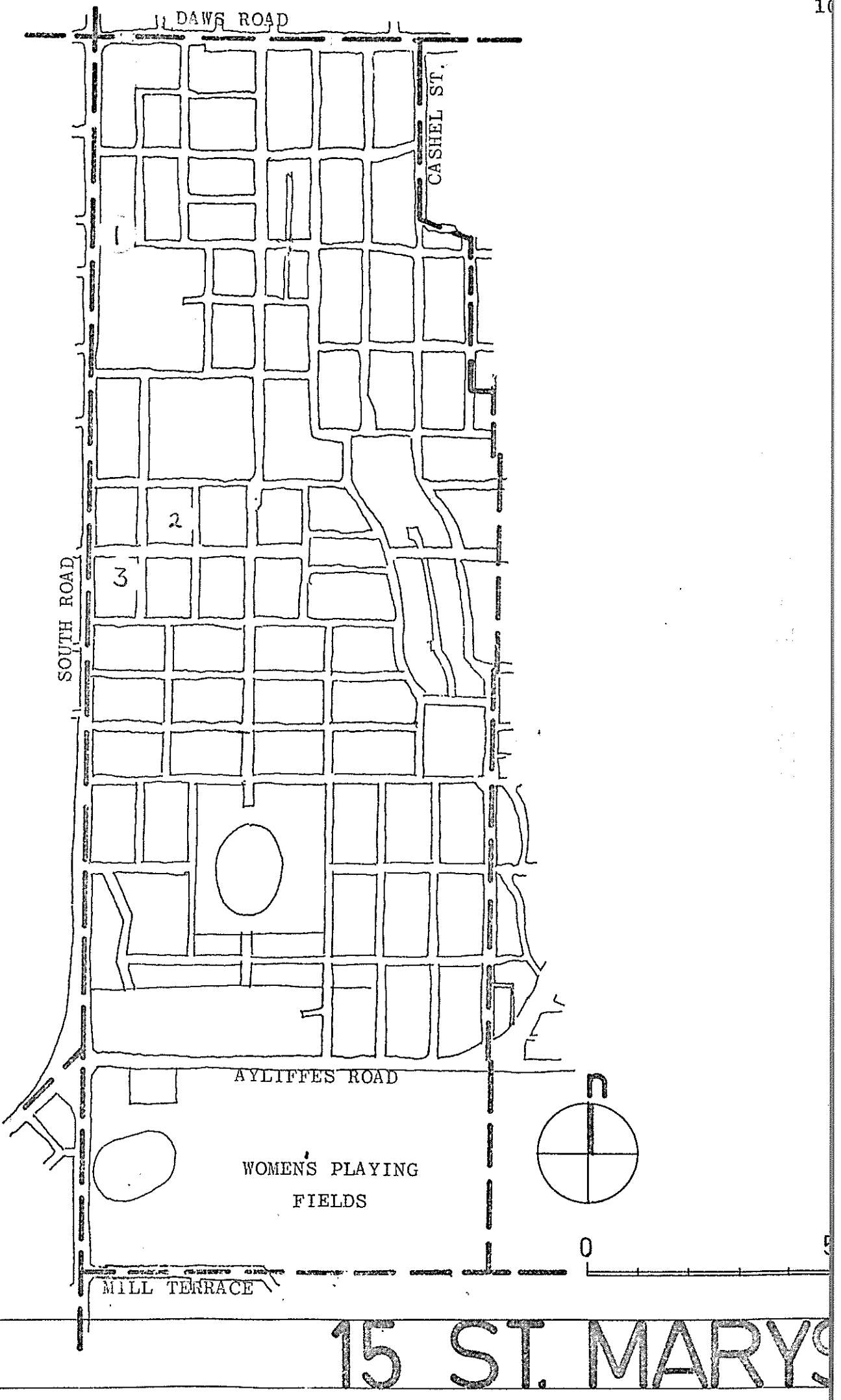


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MAP 14E D W A R D S T O W N

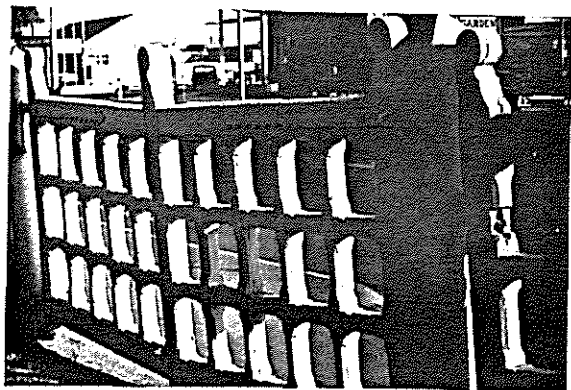
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
1.	S.W. corner of Edwards St. and Maria St.	Edwardstown Primary School. Original school and residence erected by J. King & Son, 1898. (See also Norman p. 137).	
2.	S.E. corner of Edwards St. and Maria St.	Seventh Day Adventist Church. Brick building erected 1959.	
3.	76 Winston Ave.	Shop "Adelaide Lawn Mowers Assoc." Simple shop with large plate glass windows and glazed bricks on front elevation. Projecting canopy supported by posts and tension rods.	C
✓4.	160 Crozier Ave.	Original 'Chellaston' almond tree. Chellaston Farm on Sec. 43 was run by Thomas Jose and later his two sons for about 90 years until the death of Arthur in 1944. They developed the Chellaston variety of almond - a small tree that bears heavily and is therefore very popular. This whole area was covered in almond orchards. (Source: M. Ragless, S.A. Genealogy Society).	B
✓5.	130 Daws Rd.	Bluestone stables behind Rebbeck Spring Industries. Probably built 1860's or 1870's, for the mansion "Jordan Park" (which was demolished in the 1960's). (See <u>S.A. Homes &amp; Gardens</u> , April, 1949).	B
✓6.	Jordan Rd.	Large gum trees in middle and adjacent to road. Probably once within the gardens of "Jordan Park". Unusual siting in this area, and very attract- ive.	B



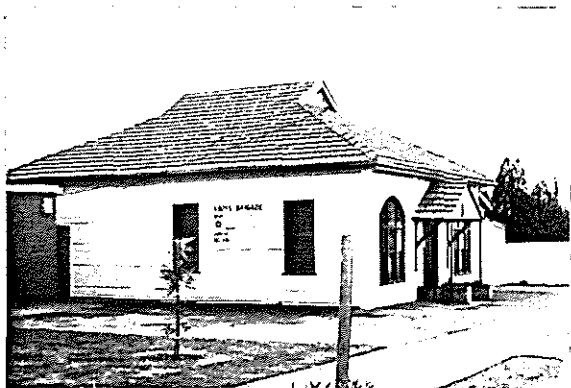




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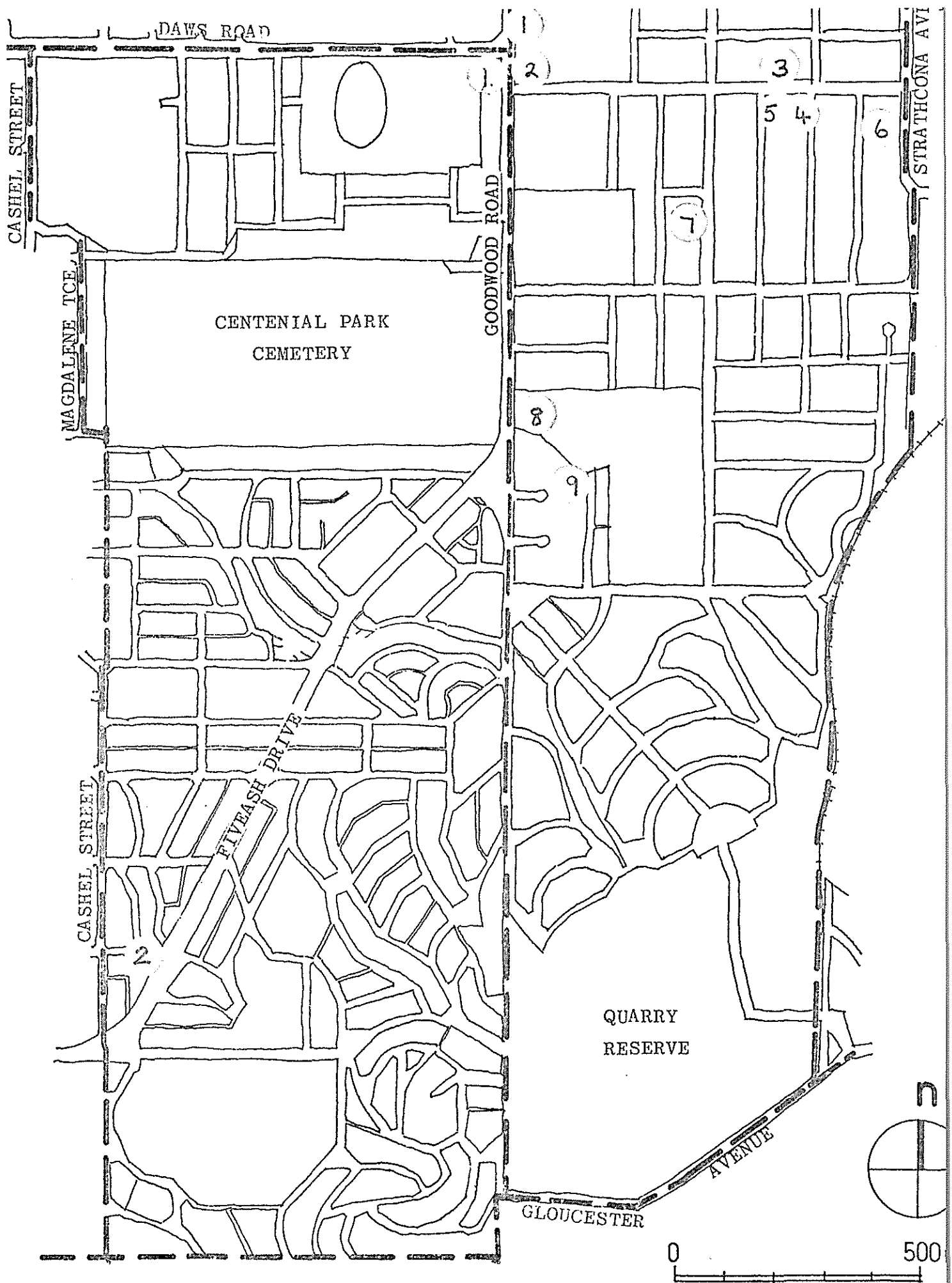
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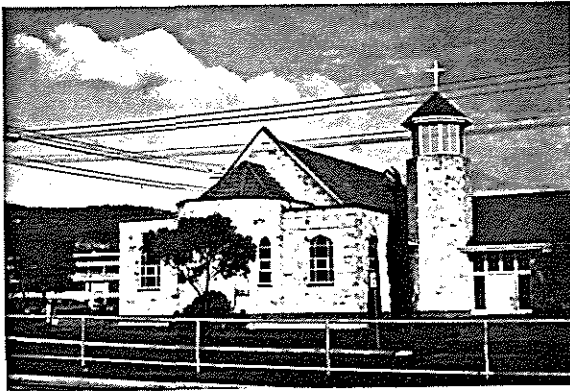
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MAP 15S T. M A R Y S

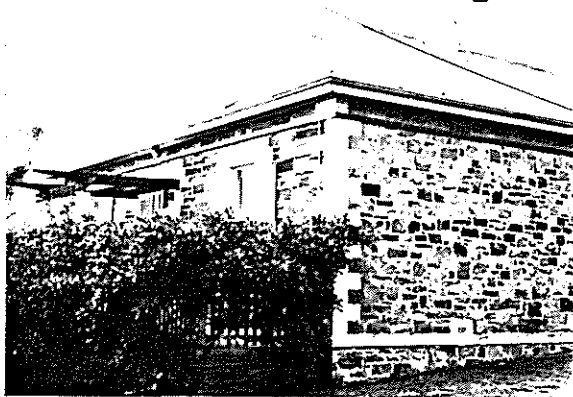
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ 1.	1167 South Rd.	St. Marys Church, cemetery and timber gates. Architect and builder: Mr. Moses Garlick. Stone Church erected 1847 - is the second oldest Anglican Church still in use in S.A. and the oldest in Mitcham. Cemetery contains tombstones of numerous historic figures in Mitcham. (See also Norman p. 72-5, and student report listed in appendix 5).	A
2.	Bailey St.	St. Marys Baptist Kindergarten. Timber framed building with pressed metal cladding on front and corrugated sheeting on side walls.	
3.	1 Ragless St.	Timber framed house with steel framed windows.	



16 PASADENA 17 PANORAMA



1.



2.

MAP 16P A S A D E N A

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
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- |     |  |  |   |
|-----|--|--|---|
| ✓1. | S.W. corner of<br>Daws Rd. and<br>Goodwood Rd. | Trinity Lutheran Church.<br>Erected 1951. Constructed of<br>Basket Range Stone which became<br>popular for domestic construc-<br>tion in the 1960's.   | C |
| ✓2. | 80 Auricchio<br>Ave. Pt. Sec.<br>12.           | Ayliffe's House. The property<br>of Thomas Ayliffe was known as<br>Wyndham Farm or Belle Vue.<br>Ayliffe's Road was originally<br>the driveway leading from South<br>Road to the homestead. House<br>built around 1850's of stone<br>from Ayliffe's Quarry. Front<br>verandah removed in 1960's. | B |

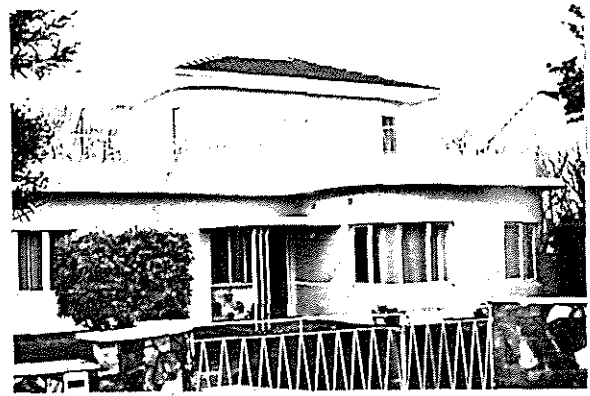
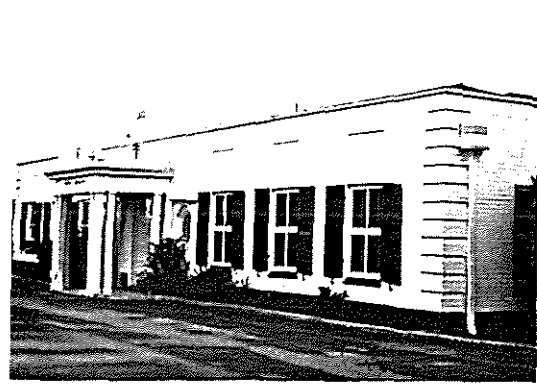
MAP 16P A S A D E N A

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
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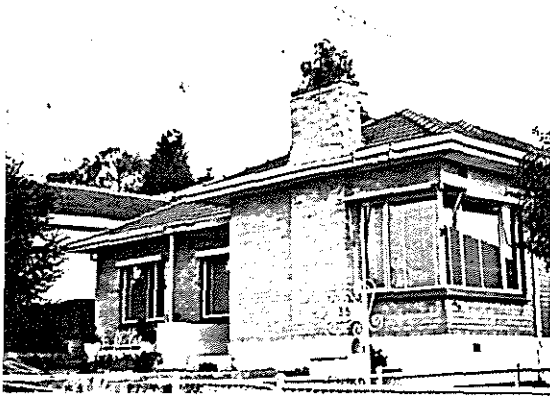
✓1.	S.W. corner of Daws Rd. and Goodwood Rd.	Trinity Lutheran Church. Erected 1951. Constructed of Basket Range Stone which became popular for domestic construc- tion in the 1960's.	C
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✓2.	80 Auricchio Ave. Pt. Sec. 12.	Ayliffe's House. The property of Thomas Ayliffe was known as Wyndham Farm or Belle Vue. Ayliffe's Road was originally the driveway leading from South Road to the homestead. House built around 1850's of stone from Ayliffe's Quarry. Front verandah removed in 1960's.	B
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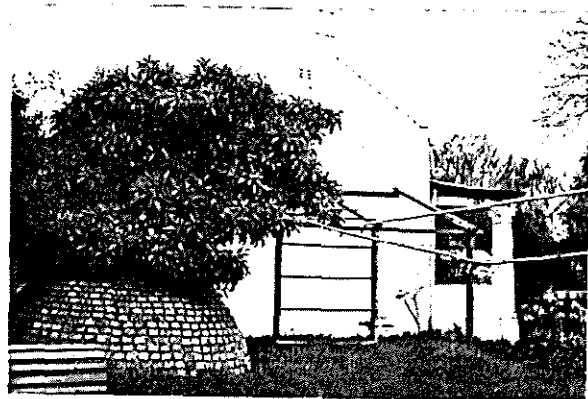
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MAP 17P A N O R A M A

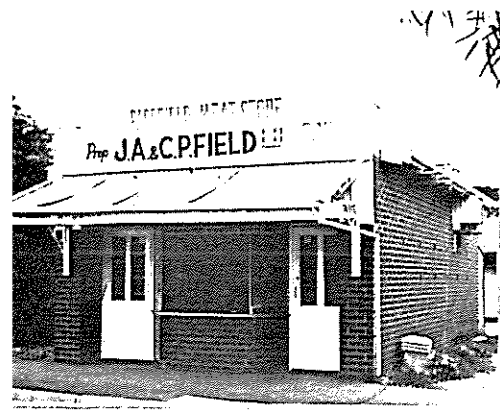
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
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- |    |                             |   |  |
|----|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 8. | 651 Goodwood Rd.<br>(cont.) | from Scotland, a compositor at the <u>Register</u> , bought it in late C. 19th. In 1913 the house and 10 acres was bought by his step daughter, the present owner's mother, who added the northern verandah. Present owner is Mrs James, with the 10 acres reduced to 6 blocks. |  |
| 9. | 15 Kentucky Ave.            | Bluestone house now painted white. Brick dome may have covered a well.  |  |

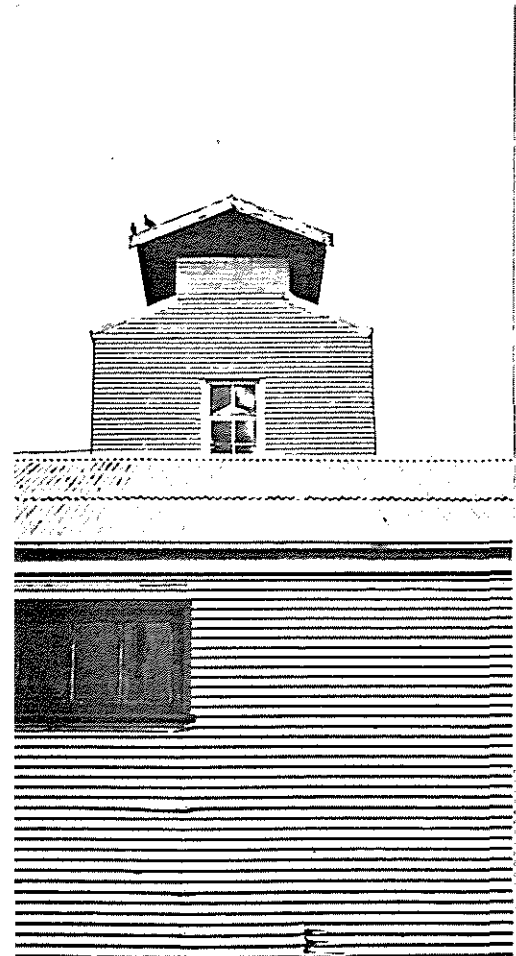
MAP 17P A N O R A M A

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
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- 
- |    |                             |   |  |
|----|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 8. | 651 Goodwood Rd.<br>(cont.) | from Scotland, a compositor at the <u>Register</u> , bought it in late C. 19th. In 1913 the house and 10 acres was bought by his step daughter, the present owner's mother, who added the northern verandah. Present owner is Mrs James, with the 10 acres reduced to 6 blocks. |  |
| 9. | 15 Kentucky Ave.            | Bluestone house now painted white. Brick dome may have covered a well.  |  |



1.



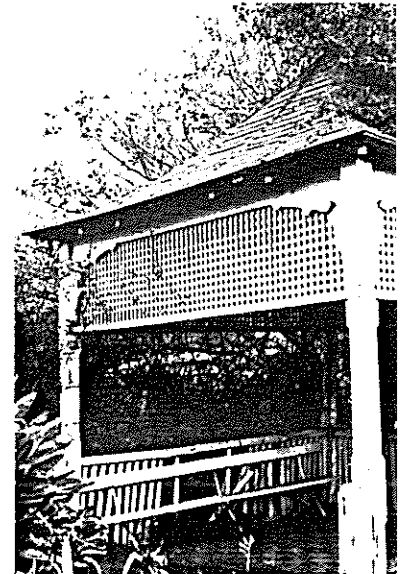
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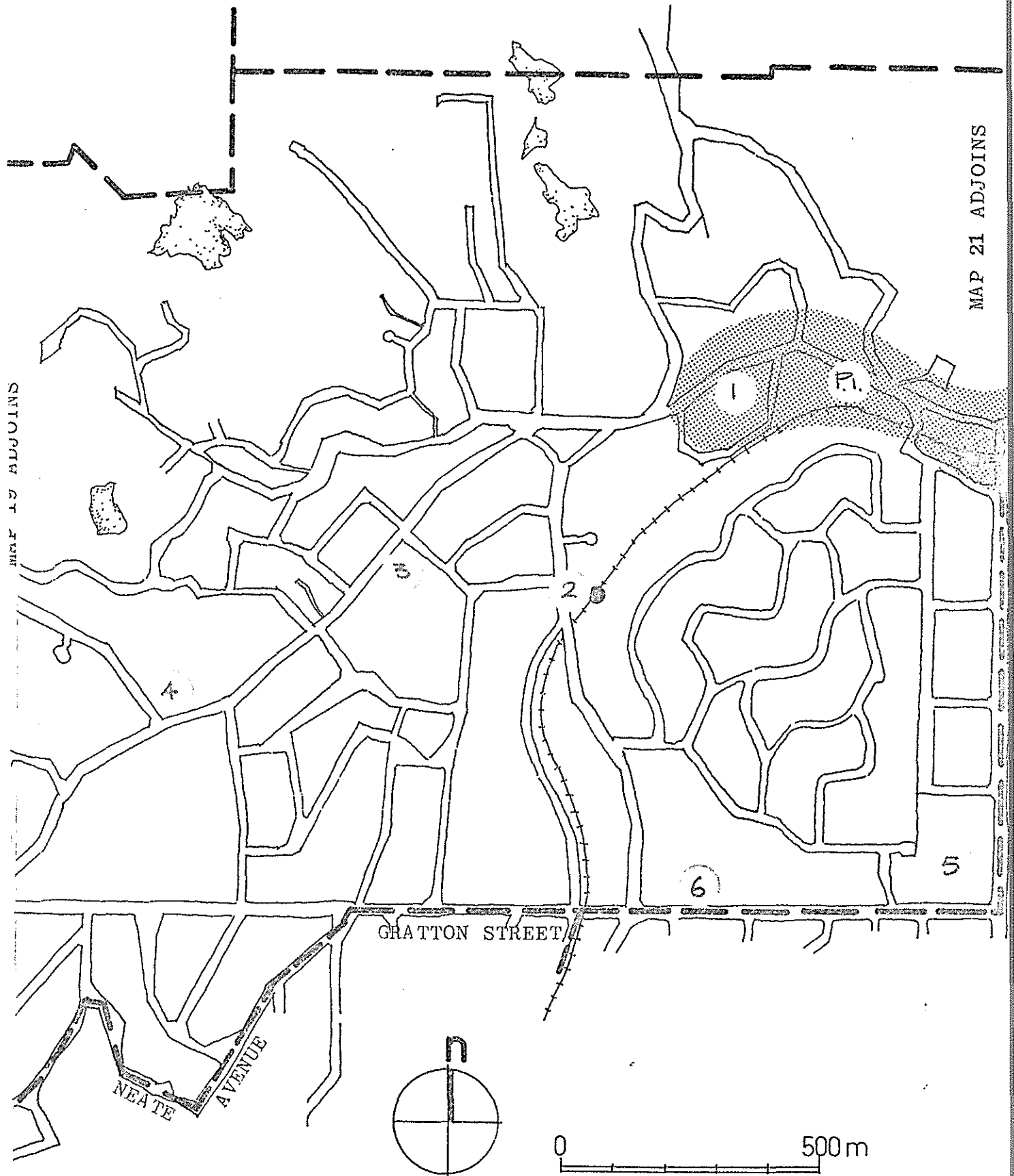
MAP 18

C L A P H A M

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ 1.	74 Murray St.	Local butcher's shop, diagonally opposite a delicatessen. One of the few such still operating in Mitcham outside of shopping complexes and established commercial streets.	C
✓ 2.	S.W. corner of Murray St. and Price Ave.	Williams Beverages "Southern Cellars". Dominates this end of Murray St., with its corrugated iron walls set directly against the pavement. Original bluestone building 60 ft. x 30 ft., with cellar and loft, erected around 1890 by owner, Mr. J.H. Foureur. He was a Frenchman who established a business there, processing olives for oil. He then started making non-alcoholic beers (of hops and horehound), and, with the advent of artificial carbonation in the early 1900's, moved into soft drinks. His business was taken over by Williams Beverages in 1945, who have since used the original building as a bottleshop, and erected the other structures alongside. (Information from Arthur Brown, Foureur's foreman in 1945 per present manager, Mr. Short).	B
✓ 3.	89 Springbank Rd.	"Carman Court". Original property of 19 acres, extending up to Goodwood Rd. Owners: R. Wilkinson and J. Young, 1839. Alexander MacGeorge and F. Daws, 1877. G.R. Debrai, 1877. Property was used as an almond plantation. A.J. Batt and Alexander G. Downer, 1897 (Mortgagees). E.A. & C.L. Strangman, 1899. Sold to Christopher A. Moody (uncle of Edith Strangman) and Emma Moody, 1905. Walls of sandstone with rustic plaster quoins. Terra cotta roof tiles, with ridge and apex	B

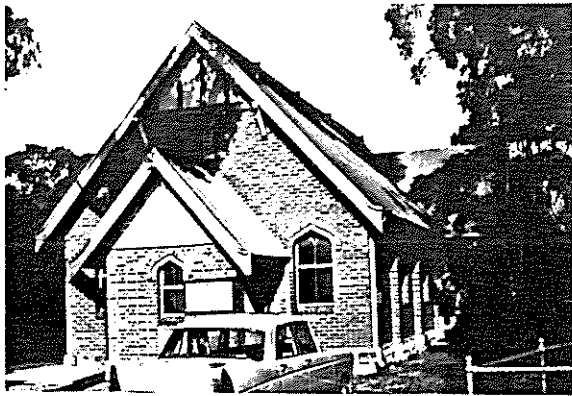
MAP 18C L A P H A M

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICA
3.	89 Springbank Rd. (cont.)	<p>ornamentation. Timber balusters ornamented with Art Nouveau motifs. Pressed metal 'shiplap' on gazebo roof.</p> <p>The Moodys built the mansion around 1913, naming it <u>Dorset House</u> because Moody came from Dorset in England. The house passed to their daughter Kathleen Moody, who married into the Myers family (of Myers Stores fame). All the land surrounding the house was sold in the early 1940's, with several streets in the subdivision named after the family, e.g. Myers Ave., Moody St. The house was sold in Oct. 1963 to Ross and Joyce E.B. Carman, who named it Carman Court and used it as a Reception House until 1977. At present is still owned by J.E.B. Carman.</p> <p>Information from J.E.B. Carman, Carman Court, and M. &amp; K. Myers, Torrens Park, per M. Henderson, 1979.</p>	



20 BELAIR

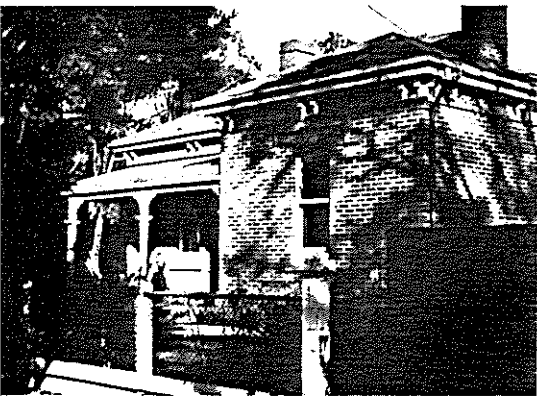




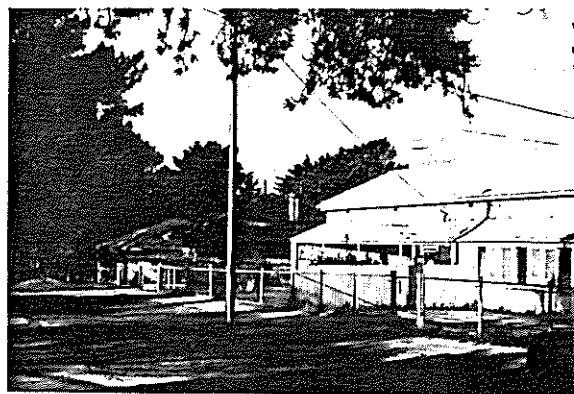
P1  
a



P1  
a



P1  
a



P1  
b

P1  
a

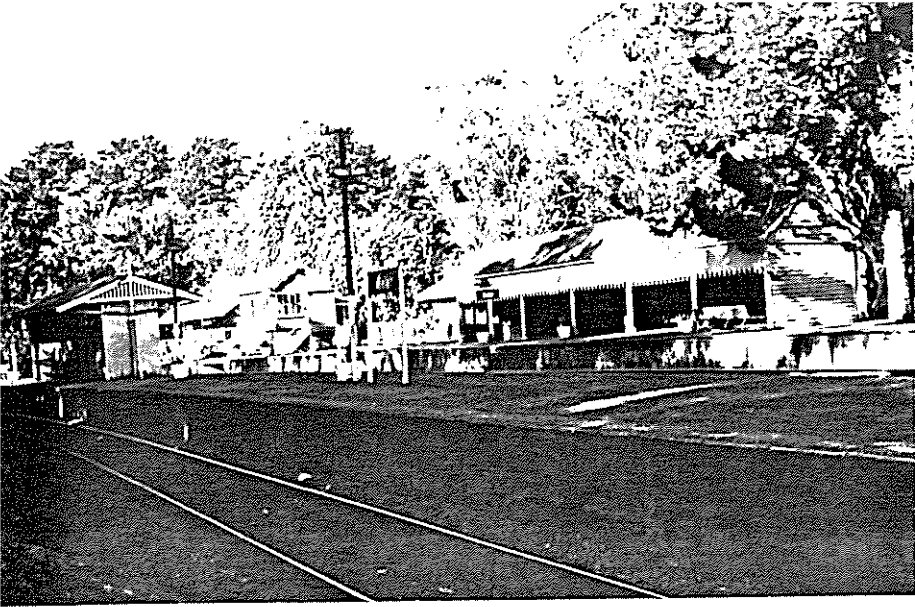
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
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P.1.	Area bounded by Old Belair Rd., Alta Mira Cr., Upper Sturt Rd., Sir Edwin Ave. Incl. Sheoak Rd. from intersection with Old Belair Rd. to bridge leading to Sir Edwin Ave.	<p>Old township of Belair. Settled by Gustave Adolph Ludewigs who, in the early 1850's, subdivided part of his land into township allotments. He built a house, one room of which was used as a store and post office and his first wife, Maria Helena, kept a school in a building erected by public subscription for use as a Chapel and schoolroom.</p> <p>Ownership of the Belair section passed to Mr. John Chapman and subsequently, around 1865, to George Fife Angas, a wealthy businessman and philanthropist. The opening of the first section of the Hills railway in 1882 stimulated settlement and land speculation in the area.</p> <p>The township is situated along the top of the ridge at the end of Old Belair Road. The first hotel, "The Travellers' Rest Inn" was situated here, at the top of the old short cut to Belair (or Sleeps Hill as it was then called). This hotel was closed just before the new road to Belair was constructed, and which opened in 1866. The Belair Hotel was then built on the new Main Rd. at the siding called Crest Alta (now Glenalta Railway Station). The new road, leading to Blackwood and Coromandel Valley, helped direct traffic and service industries away from the original village of Belair, thus enabling it to retain much of its character and integrity.</p> <p>(Norman, pp. 54, 163-4, <u>The Blackwood Magazine</u>, July 1914, p. 146).</p>	A
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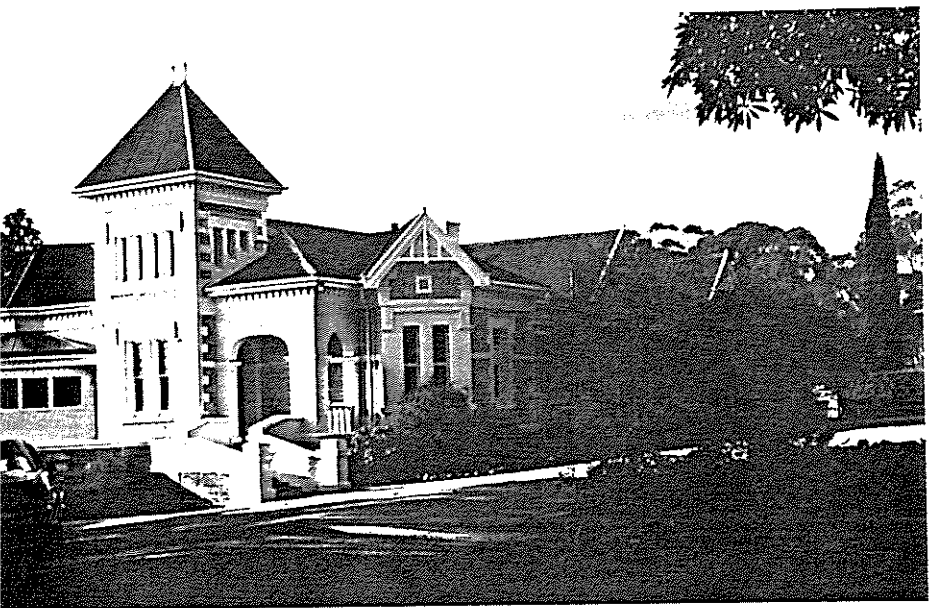
## MAP 20

## BELAIR

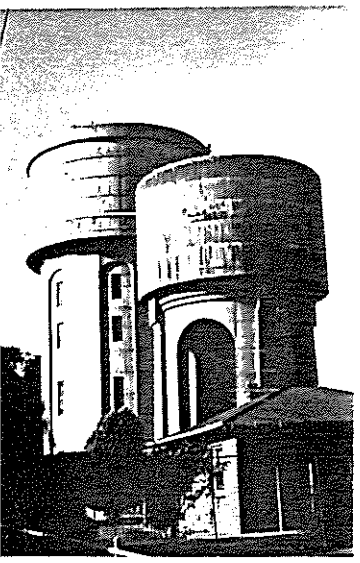
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
P.1.	Area bounded by Old Belair Rd., Alta Mira Cr., Upper Sturt Rd., Sir Edwin Ave. Incl. Sheoak Rd. from intersec- tion with Old Belair Rd. to bridge leading to Sir Edwin Ave. (cont.)	<p><u>Sites within the precinct,</u> <u>from west to east along Sheoak</u> <u>Road include:</u></p> <p>✓ a) 25 Sheoak Rd., "Barryne" - farmhouse behind flats.</p> <p>b) 11 Alta Mira Cr., "Belair Uniting Church" - 1928.</p> <p>✓ c) 20 Sheoak Rd., sandstone cottage.</p> <p>d) Sheoak Rd., Belair Parish hall.</p> <p>✓ e) 31 Sheoak Rd., sandstone house.</p> <p>✓ f) Sheoak Rd. St. John's Grammar School - original Belair Primary School 1912. (See also Norman, p. 130).</p> <p>✓ g) Belair Station and Signal Box (1883).</p> <p>✓ h) Sheoak Rd. Four Railway cottages. Two semi detached stone and two single reinforced concrete buildings.</p> <p>✓ i) Sheoak Rd. "Birralelee" House of 22 rooms built in 1897 by Dr. T.K. Hamilton, an eminent ear, nose and throat specialist and chief benefactor of Holy Innocents Church. Later owned by William Burford of Burford's Soap, and was the Burford family home until 1939. 1939-45 used by Scotch College. 1945 sold to the Repatriation Dept. (Source: J. Ireland C/- C.V. Branch of National Trust).</p> <p>j) Sheoak Rd. Holy Innocents Church and Rectory, 1898. (See Norman, pp. 115-17).</p>	<p>C</p> <p>C</p> <p>C</p> <p>C</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>
P.2.	Belair Rd. before and just after Windy Point.	Dry stone walling along roadside.	



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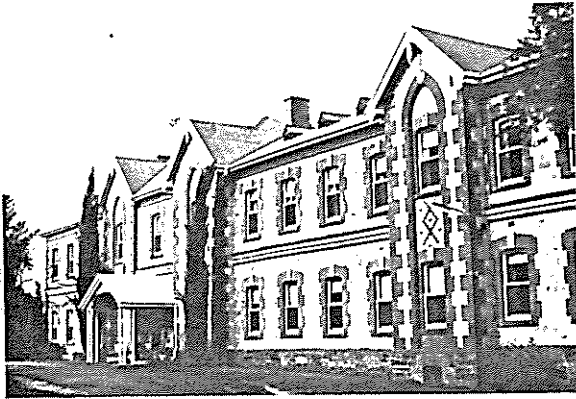


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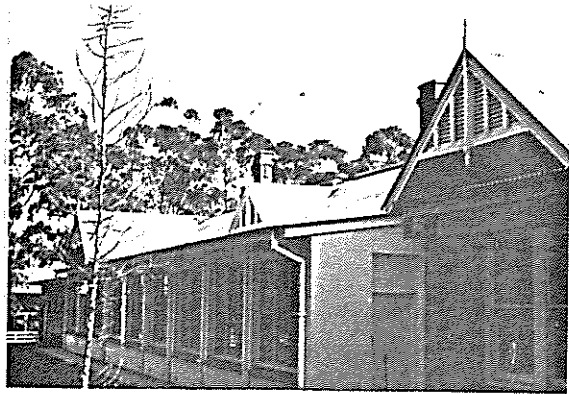
MAP 20

B E L A I R

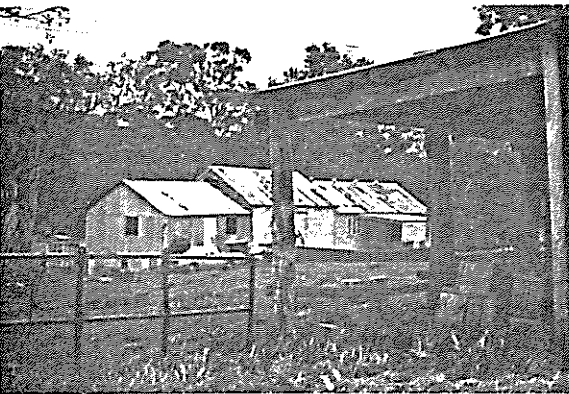
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓1.	Sheoak Rd.	Two reinforced concrete water towers.	C
2.	29 Main Rd.	Stone house, former police station for Belair in the 1880's. Was subsequently a pie and pasty shop until it was bought in 1939 by the present owners, Mr. & Mrs Fairnington and extensively renovated.	
✓3.	Gloucester Ave.	"Retreat House", garden and rotunda. Originally an Inebriates House under licence from the Governor. Two storeyed mansion built in 1881 on 83 acres bought at a nominal price from G.F. Angas. Architects were Messrs. Cumming & Davis and the contractor was D.J. Hewett of Blackwood, who obtained the stone from Sheoak Hill, a quarry reserve on the edge of the National Park. In 1907 the property was sold, remaining empty for many years until it was acquired by the Anglican Church. (See <u>The Blackwood Magazine</u> , August 1914, pp. 170-2).	A
✓4.	Gloucester Ave. Pt. Sec. 937.	Kalyra Hospital. T.B. Sanatorium and various buildings erected 1894, 1899, 1903, 1923. Most have been renovated or pulled down. The "Old Colonist" Wing (1899) still stands, as part of a new building at the front, facing Gloucester Ave. (See booklet by V. Mortimer, James Brown Memorial Trust Inc., 1972 - available from Kalyra).	C
✓5.	Northern side of Laffers Rd.	Hannaford's Dairy - stone shed, with walls up to 3'6" thick - originally used as a wine cellar from the 1870's, until the property was acquired by the Hannaford family in 1920. (D. John, <u>Blackwood and District: Notes from a sketchbook</u> , 1978, p. 7).	C



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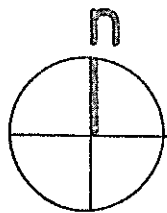
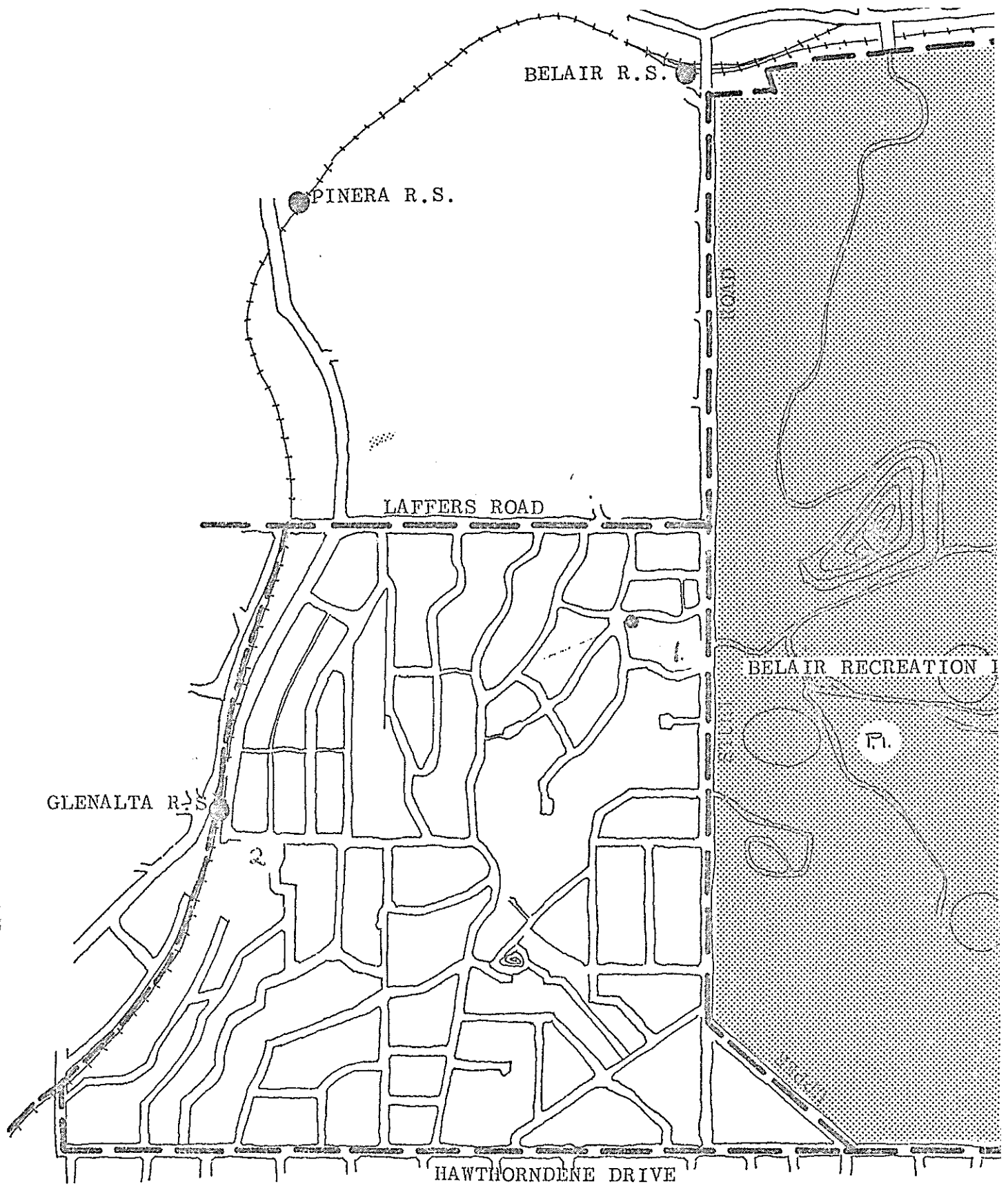


MAP 20B E L A I R

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
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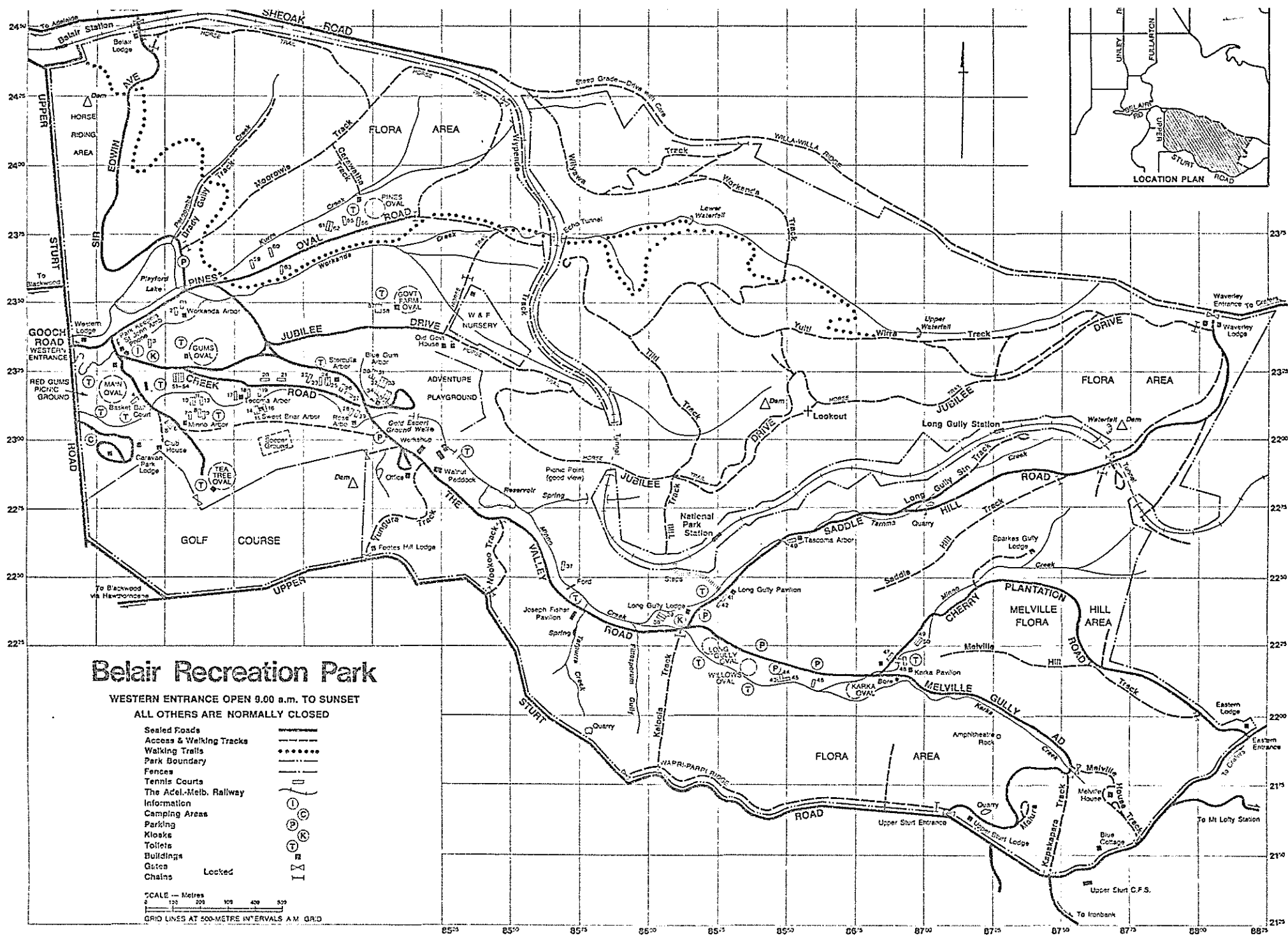
6.	Laffers Rd.	Blackwood and District Community Hospital. Maternity section. Home built in 1863 by the Hon. R.B. Andrews, Q.C., Crown Solicitor, M.H.R. called "Monalta". Later owned by Mr. A.G. Downer. Acquired for the hospital in 1954. The fountain in the back garden dates from the Andrews family residency. (Source: J. Ireland C/- Coromandel Valley branch of the National Trust of S.A.).	C
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21 GLENALTA



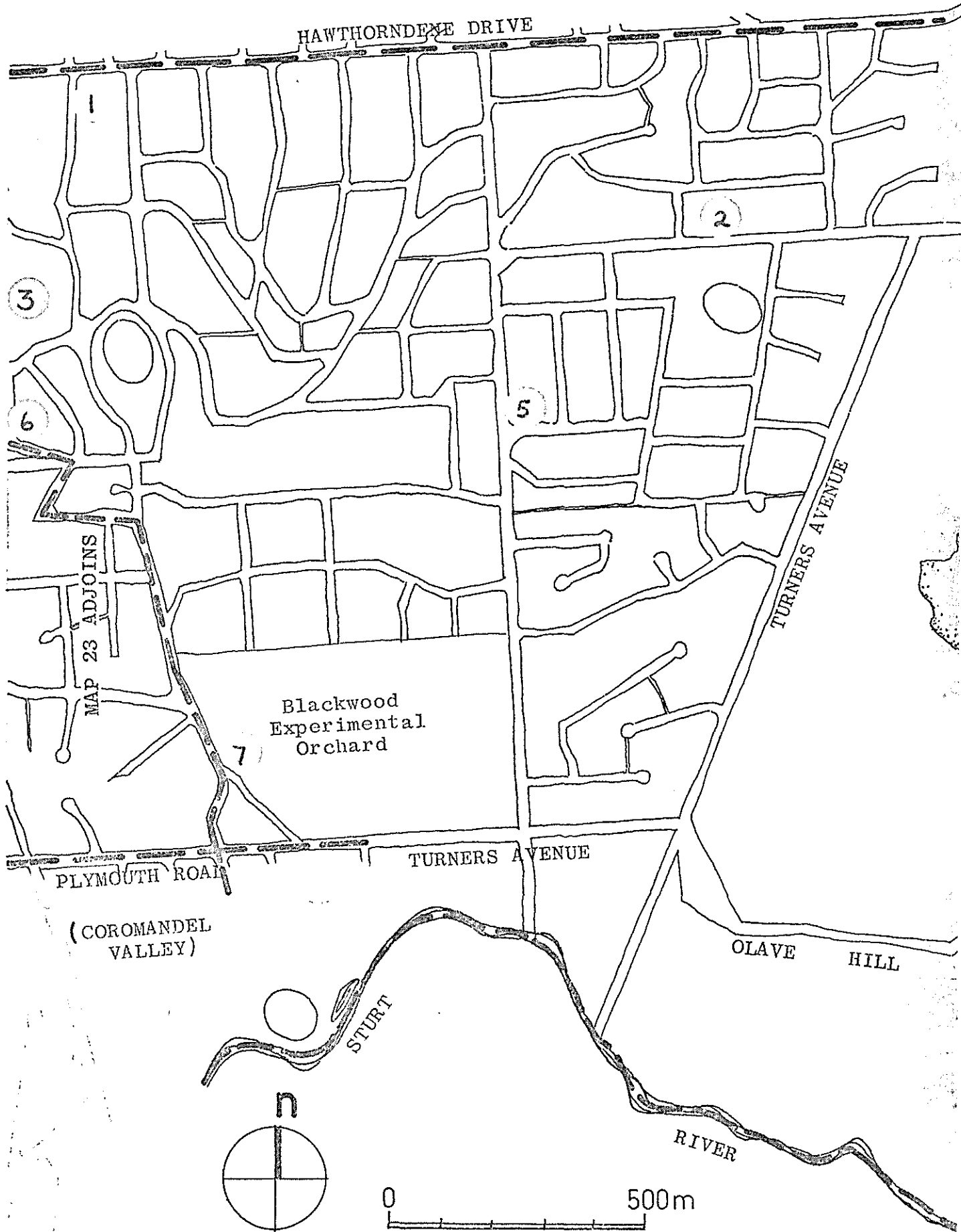
MAP 21G L E N A L T A

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFIC
✓ P.1.	Belair National Park.	<p>Government recreation reserve. Originally a Government Farm founded by Governor Gawler in 1840 (and almost sold off to private landowners the following year by debt harried Governor Grey). First settler on the land was Nicholas Foott who erected a stone house and a Manning cottage from England. The next Governor, Colonel Robe, favoured the establishment of the farm on a larger scale, and during 1848 a complete survey was made, enclosing about 2,100 acres. In 1859 a country residence for the Governor was constructed, at a total cost of £1,598, with a further £500 spent on the completion and renewal of the boundary fence. In the 1870's, licences for cutting timber were issued and much of the area was cleared. In the early 1880's the peaceful scene was changed to one of noisy activity when (in the words of a report by the Commissioners of the Park, 1910) "the tunnels and embankments for the Adelaide - Melbourne Railway were constructed. There was hard work by day and sounds of revelry by night, when the sly-grog seller did a brisk trade with navvies in the mountain gorges". By this time, the land surrounding the Farm had long been sold in small holdings, and there were strong demands for more fruit gardens and vineyards in the Mt. Lofty Ranges, as well as for house allotments which were more accessible due to the newly completed railway. The Ministry of the day proposed to subdivide and sell the Farm but retreated in the face of strong public protest. In 1883 an Act was passed prohibiting the sale of the</p>	A

MAP 21

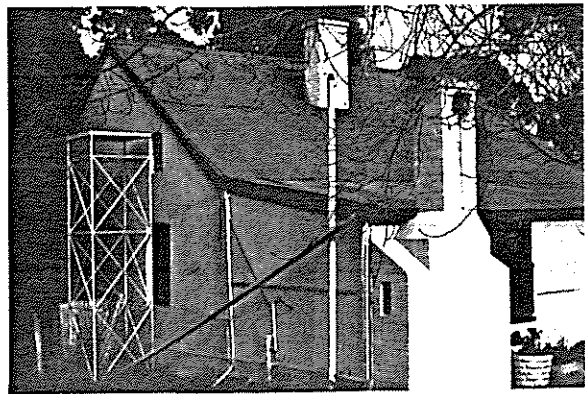
G L E N A L T A

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
P.1.	Belair National Park. (cont.)	<p>Government Farm, and in 1891, after representations by the Australian Natives Association and the Field Naturalists section of the Royal Society, Parliament passed a measure which created the Belair National Park, vesting its management in twelve commissioners. Since then, eating houses, roads, fences, ovals and tennis courts have been constructed, and it became a most popular recreation area. Companies such as G.M.H. would take up to 600 employees for a work picnic there, and the change of name to Belair Recreation Park reflected its use and popularity. Since the massive destruction by bushfires on Black Sunday in 1955, the park has regained its greenery, and continues to be an important oasis in the surrounding suburban development.</p> <p>The precinct includes old Government house, possibly Foott's Manning house (the structure needs to be examined in greater detail for positive identification), Sleeps Hill railway items, as well as the natural environment.</p> <p>(Sources: Norman pp. 184-7, <u>The Blackwood Magazine</u>, July, 1914 pp. 148-9, August, 1914 p. 170, <u>The Hills Gazette</u>, 8/8/79 p. 1. For further information contact John Humwick, Sturt C.A.E.).</p>	
✓1.	N.W. corner of Sturt Rd. and Pine Lodge Dr.	"Pine Lodge Studios". Original Park cottage for workers in Belair National Park.	C
✓2.	2 Nottingham Way.	House with two storeys, built c.1915, when it was surrounded by fruit orchards. At that time was occupied by Leigh Winsor, Secretary to the Governor.	C

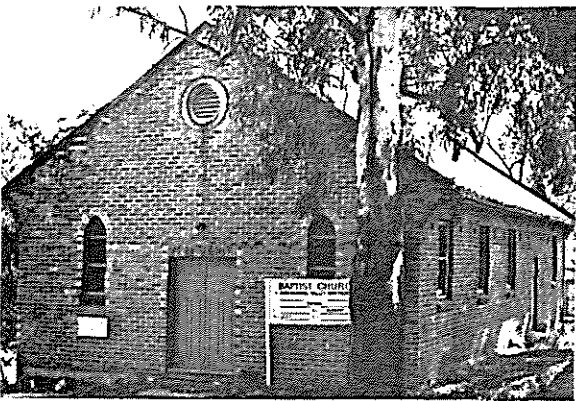




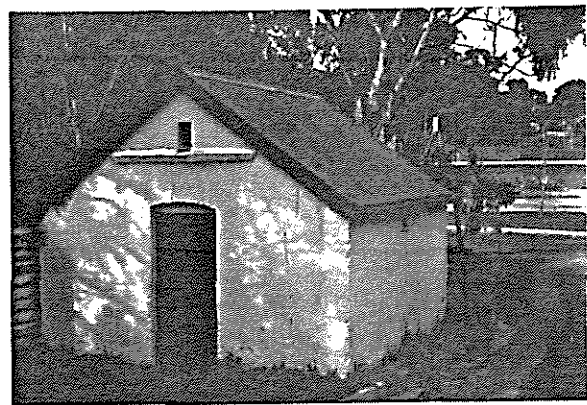
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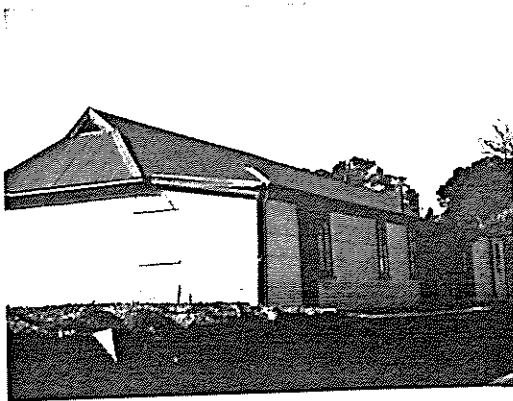
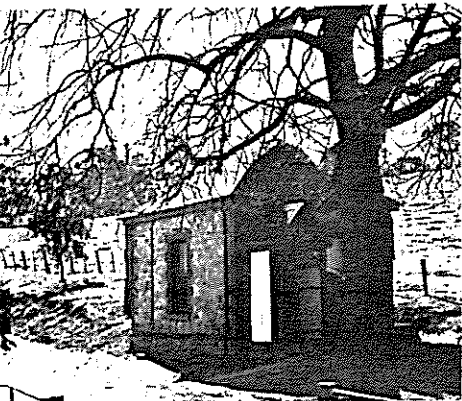
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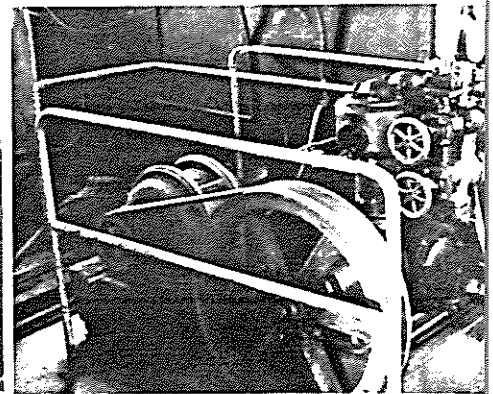
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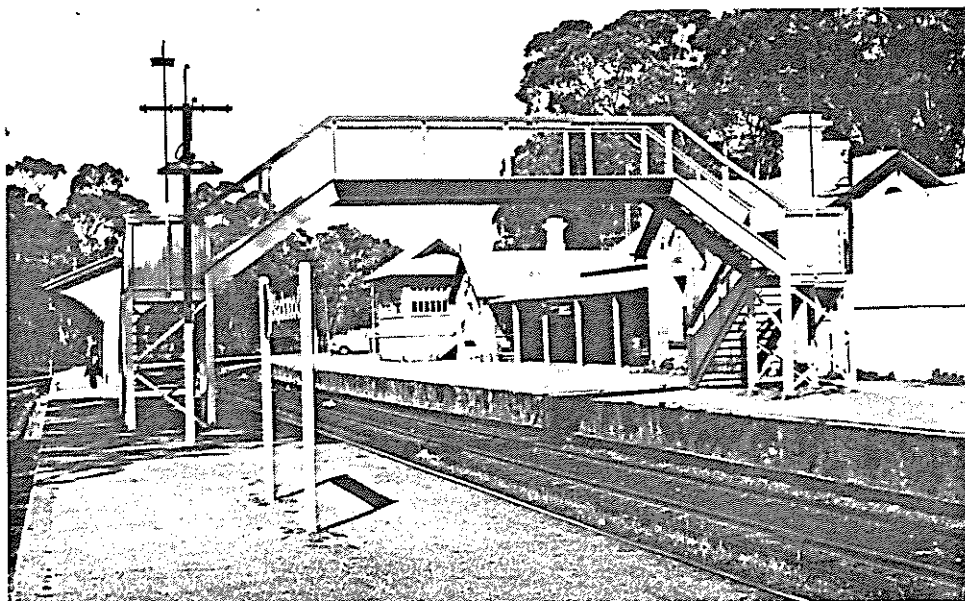
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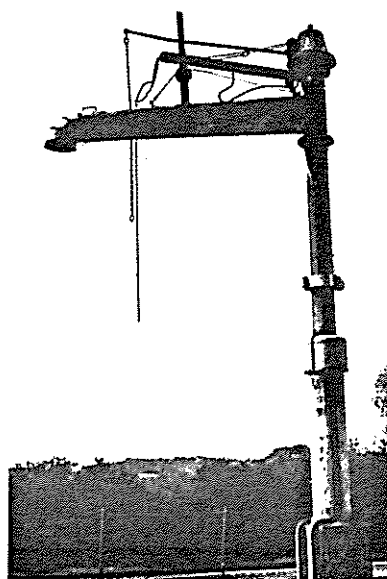
7.

MAP 22H A W T H O R N D E N E

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ 1.	5 Cypress Ave.	Ayr House - property owned by Leigh Winsor - sold to Ronald Scott, City Engineer, c. 1920, who built the brick house 1922-26. Marble used for steps believed to be 'offcuts' from Parliament House, North Terrace, Adelaide. House sold to his niece, Mrs Susman, in 1950, who, with her husband are the owners today. Used to stand in orchards of peaches and pears until subdivision and rapid building development around 1965. (Source: Mrs Susman).	C
✓ 2.	27 Suffolk Rd.	Stone house (with cellar) and outbuilding. Probably built around 1850. Present owner David Hendry. More research should be encouraged. (L.T.O. Vol. 4109, Fol. 746, 747).	B
3.	Southern side of Elm St.	Blackwood Railway Station. Built c. 1883, including overpass, water tank (with old 'Amgoorie Tea' advertisement) and standpipe.	A
✓ 4.	Suffolk Rd. (unsealed section).	Stone farmhouse and outbuildings.	C
5.	N.E. corner of Myrtle Rd. and Pasteur Ave.	Baptist Church. Simple brick building erected 15/5/1954.	
✓ 6.	7 Main Rd. (N.W. corner of East Tce.).	Large house with picked sandstone and brick quoined walls. There are many similar houses along East Tce., creating a very pleasant streetscape.	C
✓ 7.	Main Rd.	Blackwood Experimental Orchard. 52½ acres were acquired by the Government from G.F. Dall in March, 1908 for an experimental orchard, which was then stocked with extensive variety collections of deciduous fruits.	C



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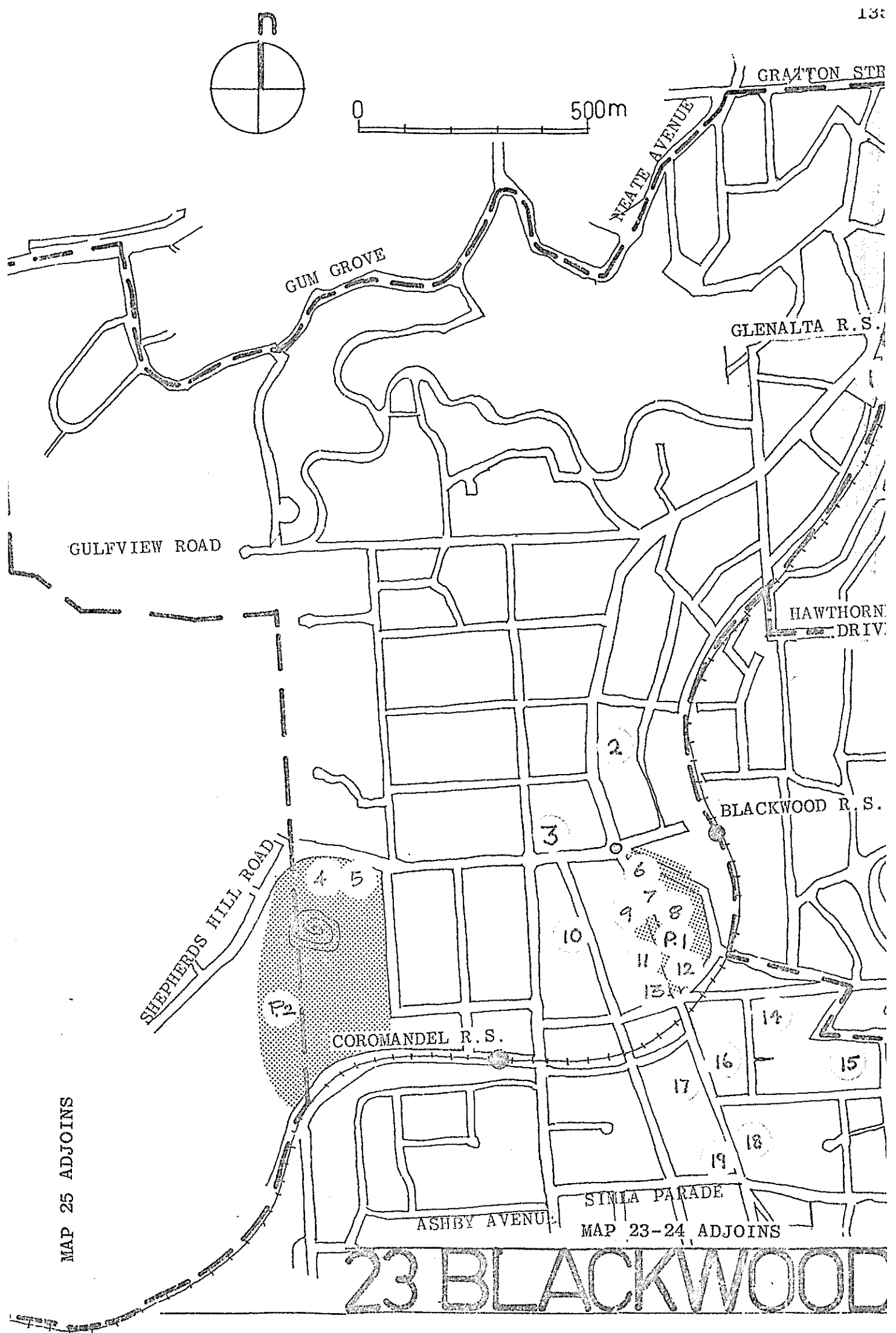
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MAP 22H A W T H O R N D E N E

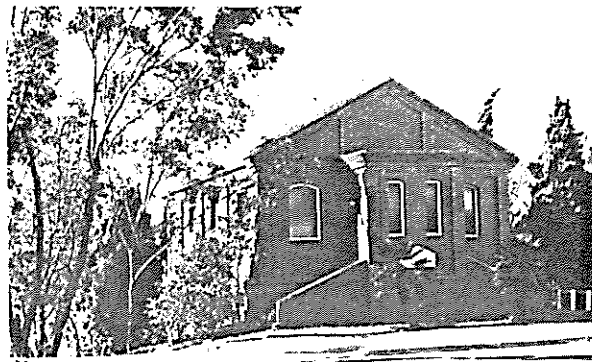
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
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7.	Main Rd. (cont.)	<p>Since 1940, the plantings were re-organized, with blocks of small scale variety collections planted along contours. The stone hut on the property was built in the early 1900's of local sandstone, by John Weymouth.</p> <p>(See <u>The Blackwood Magazine</u>, 1914, and Barbara Deverson, of the Investigator Press, Hawthorndene. Also <u>Blackwood Experimental Orchard</u> - pamphlet 24/1/1957 by Dept. Agriculture). Operations have been scaled down over the past few years, as residential development has increased in the surrounding area, but the land will be retained for afforestation purposes. (Woods and Forests Dept., Sept. 1979). Compressor (see photo) for cold stores believed to be one of the earliest in S.A.</p>	
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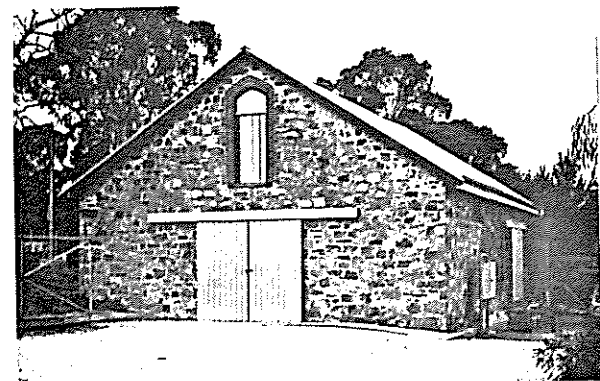




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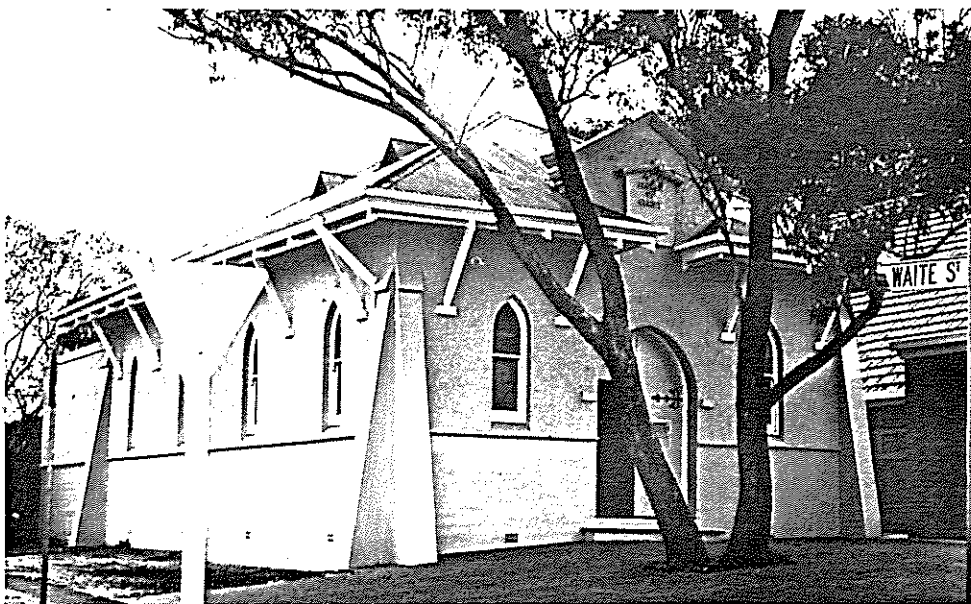
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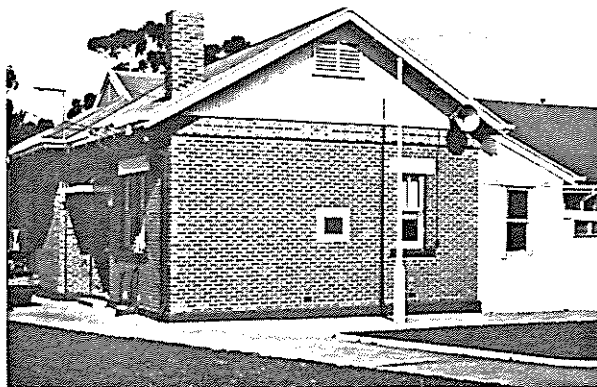
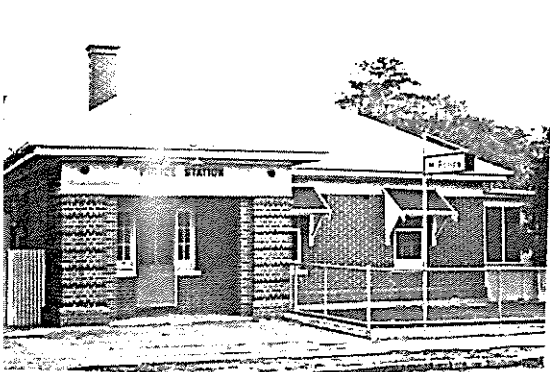
3.

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ P.1.	Coromandel Pde. from Blackwood Uniting Church at the northern end (intersec- tion with Shepherds Hill Rd. and Main Rd.), excluding shopping centre on S.W. corner of above inter- section, down to intersection with Brigalow Ave. and Murray St.	Blackwood was laid out in 1880 and 1881 on land purchased from Mr. Johnson. The buyers were three syndicates; one represen- ted by Richard Searle, another by G.P. Doolette, and the third (the Hills Land & Investment Co.) by the Hon. J. Carr. Settlement proceeded rapidly due to the construction of the Hills railway, which also stimulated local industries such as the Metropolitan Brick Co. The settlement took its name from the Old Blackwood Inn - (built in 1869 by Robert Burfield to cater to the trade generated by the new Belair Road - site of the present Belair Hotel). The name referred to the large numbers of blackwood trees in the area. Coromandel Parade includes some of the earliest and most impos- ing buildings in Blackwood, contrasting dramatically with the rest of the town centre which has been overwhelmed by unplanned commercial develop- ment in the past fifteen years. ( <u>The Blackwood Magazine</u> , Sept. 1914 p. 196).	A
P.2.	Area bounded by Shepherds Hill Rd., Sherbourne Rd., Railway line, and Blackwood High and Primary Schools (on western side).	Wittunga Botanic Garden. The Wittunga homestead was built in 1901 by Edwin Ashby, an estate agent and member of a prominent Quaker family in the area. It stood in 21 acres of vines, apple and pear orchards and Australian and South African plants. After 1945, his son, Keith Ashby continued collecting these native plants, until there were over 100 Australian species by 1964. The following year he formally donated the estate to the S.A. Botanic Gardens, continuing to improve the estate until his death in 1971.	A

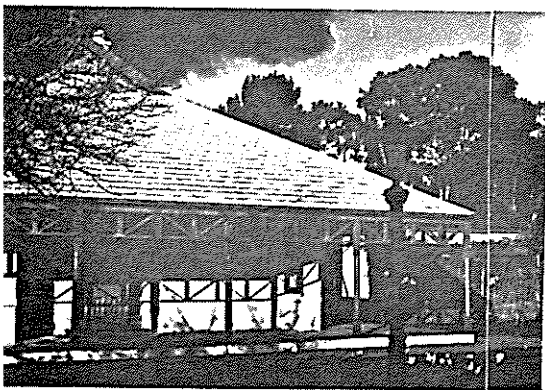
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFI
P.2.	Area bounded by Shepherds Hill Rd., Sherbourne Rd., Railway line, and Blackwood High and Primary Schools (on western side). (cont.)	The gardens were officially opened to the public in 1975. The house was destroyed by a bushfire in 1934 and rebuilt the same year, while those parts of the garden that had perished in the fire, were re-established. Also on the property are stone and brick quoined fruit- drying sheds with an ingenious ventilation system. These sheds are visible from Shepherds Hill Road. (E. Laing, <u>Old Houses in Eden Hills, 1975 - Wittunga Botanic Garden</u> - pamphlet).	
✓1.	141 Main Rd.	Belair Hotel. Original stone structure built on the site of the Blackwood Inn, in 1880. (Licensees listed in Norman, pp. 54-5).	I
2.	Main Rd.	Blackwood Masonic Hall. Brick. Architect; P.W.E. Culley. Contractor; F.D. Provis. Foundation stone laid 16/12/1933 by J.P. Burnside. Dedicated 17/3/1934 by Grand Master Sir Alexander Hore - Ruthven. No alterations or additions since that time. (Source: K. Hermann, Blackwood Freemason).	
3.	N.E. corner of Shepherds Hill Rd. and Waite St.	Blackwood "Church of Christ" office. Erected 1915 as original church - now used as office, next to new church (c.1965).	C
✓4.	Shepherds Hill Rd.	Original fruit sheds on Wittunga property. (See P.2 descrip- tion).	B
✓5.	S.W. corner of Shepherds Hill Rd. and Sherbourne Rd.	Wittunga homestead. (See P.2 description).	C



7.



10.



17

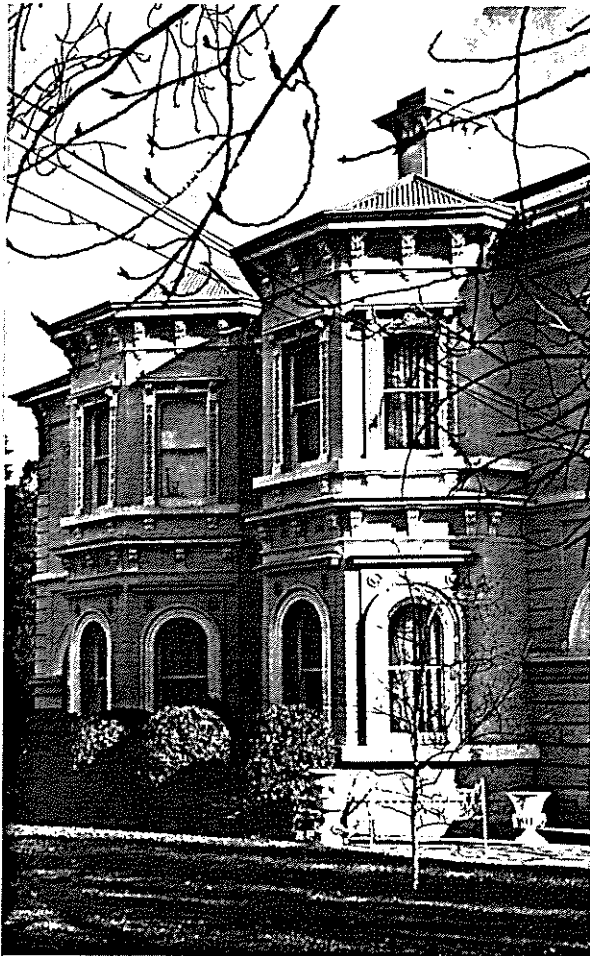


14.

MAP 23

B L A C K W O O D

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
6.	S.E. corner of Coromandel Pde. and Shepherds Hill Rd.	Blackwood Uniting Church and War Memorial. Stone church erected 1921. Alongside, the brick and 'flat' roofed parish office is a recent addition. The marble and granite War Memorial, in honour of the soldiers killed in the First World War, draws attention by its siting in front of the church, facing the busy intersection of streets.	B
7.	Coromandel Pde.	Slate kerbing along both sides of the street. Should be retained. Recent examples in North Adelaide, (e.g. Childers St.) show how the traditional kerbing can be repaired and updated.	B
✓ 8.	17 Coromandel Pde.	Police station, 7 roomed office built 1930-33 by J.H. Tapp. Architect: T.M. Shatlock. Sleepout added by dept in 1946. (Source: Police Dept. per D. Pyatt of the Police Histori- cal Society).	C
9.	16 Coromandel Pde.	Two storeyed house built in early 1880's for the Hon. J. Carr. Bay window on L.H.S. (Southern side) probably a later addition.	B
10.	Gladstone Rd.	Blackwood Junior Primary School. Built 1928 by J.H. Tapp for £3,919. The average attendance for the first year (1929) was 124.4 pupils. (Norman, p. 141).	
✓ 11.	22 Coromandel Pde.	Two storeyed mansion probably built in the 1880's. A striking part of the streetscape.	B
✓ 12.	9 Murray St.	Large stone house, thought to be the original hospital for the area.	C



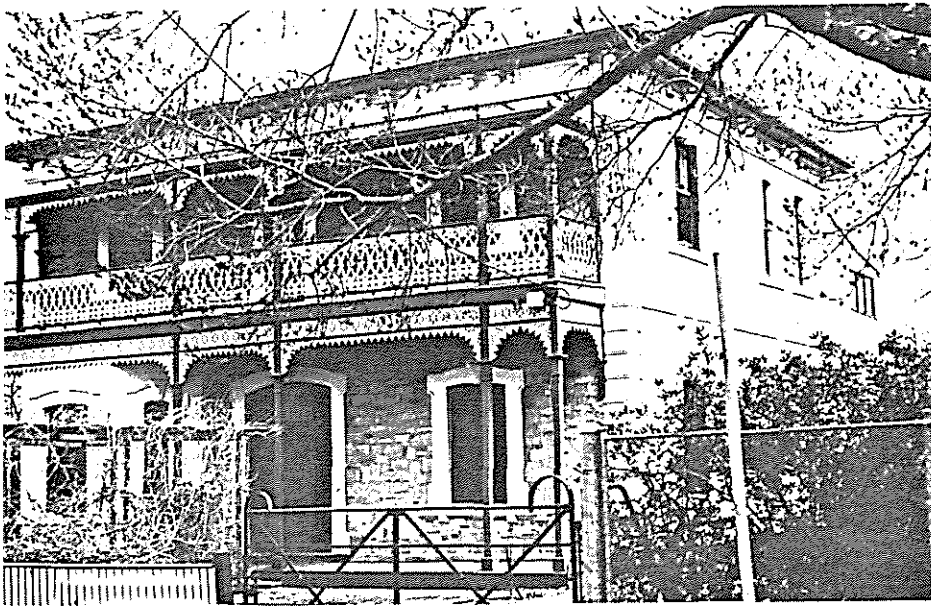
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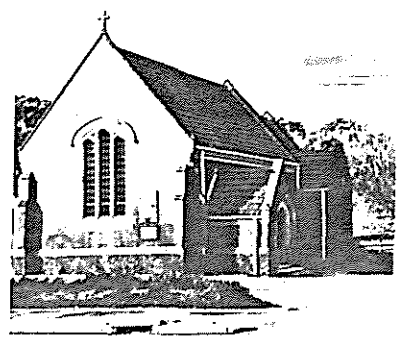
MAP 23

B L A C K W O O D

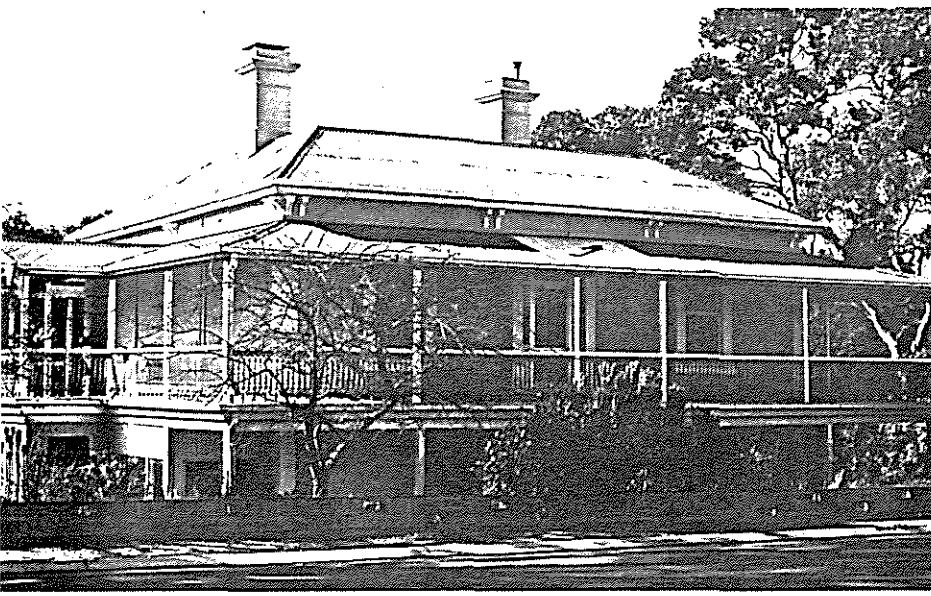
LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
13.	28 Coromandel Pde.	Old shop with attached house. Shop now used as Café.	
✓ 14.	6 and 8 Edgcumbe Pde.	Two stone houses built before 1881. No. 6, "Anandale", originally the property of Mr. Doolette. When both houses were sold in 1881 they fetched enormous prices, with "Anandale" on 2 acres of land sold for £1,850.00, and no. 8 sold for £1,000.00. ( <u>The Blackwood Magazine</u> , 1914).	B
15.	294 Main Rd.	Ornamental timber gate, probably around 1910.	
16.	35 Coromandel Pde.	"All Hallows" Church of England. Erected 1934 for £2,557. Architect; Dean W. Berry. (See also Norman, p. 114).	
✓ 17.	40 Coromandel Pde.	Dental Surgery. Re-use of old stone shop attached to residence. Bull-nosed verandah.	C
18.	51 Coromandel Pde.	Large stone house similar to no. 12. Asbestos cement shingles have replaced the corrugated iron roof covering.	
✓ 19.	N.W. corner of Simla Pde. and Coromandel Pde.	"St. Paul of the Cross", Catholic Church. Erected 1936 for £2,300. (See also Norman, pp. 101-2).	C
✓ 20.	63,65 Coromandel Pde.	House and Bakery. Present owner (Mrs Stratfold) and her late husband ran the Blackwood Bakery from these premises from 1937 - 1973. The front part of the house, and the original bakery had been built in the previous century. Additions to the bakehouse were made in the 1940's.	B
✓ 21.	81 Coromandel Pde. Sec. 843.	Two storeyed house. Probably erected in 1898 by owner and builder, Richard Bray. Additions (including tower) in 1919. See Appendix 6 for details from Land Title.	C



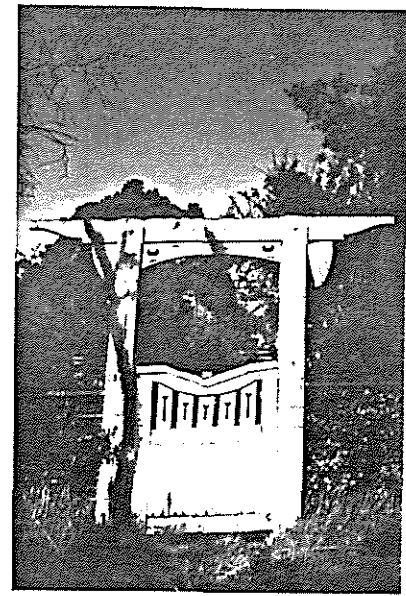
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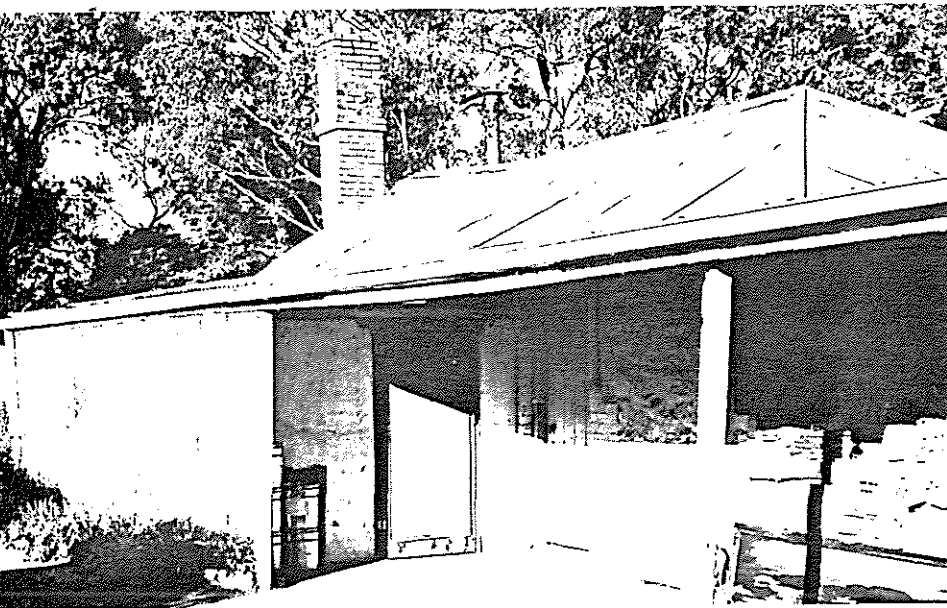
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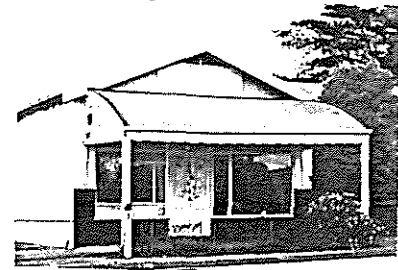
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15.



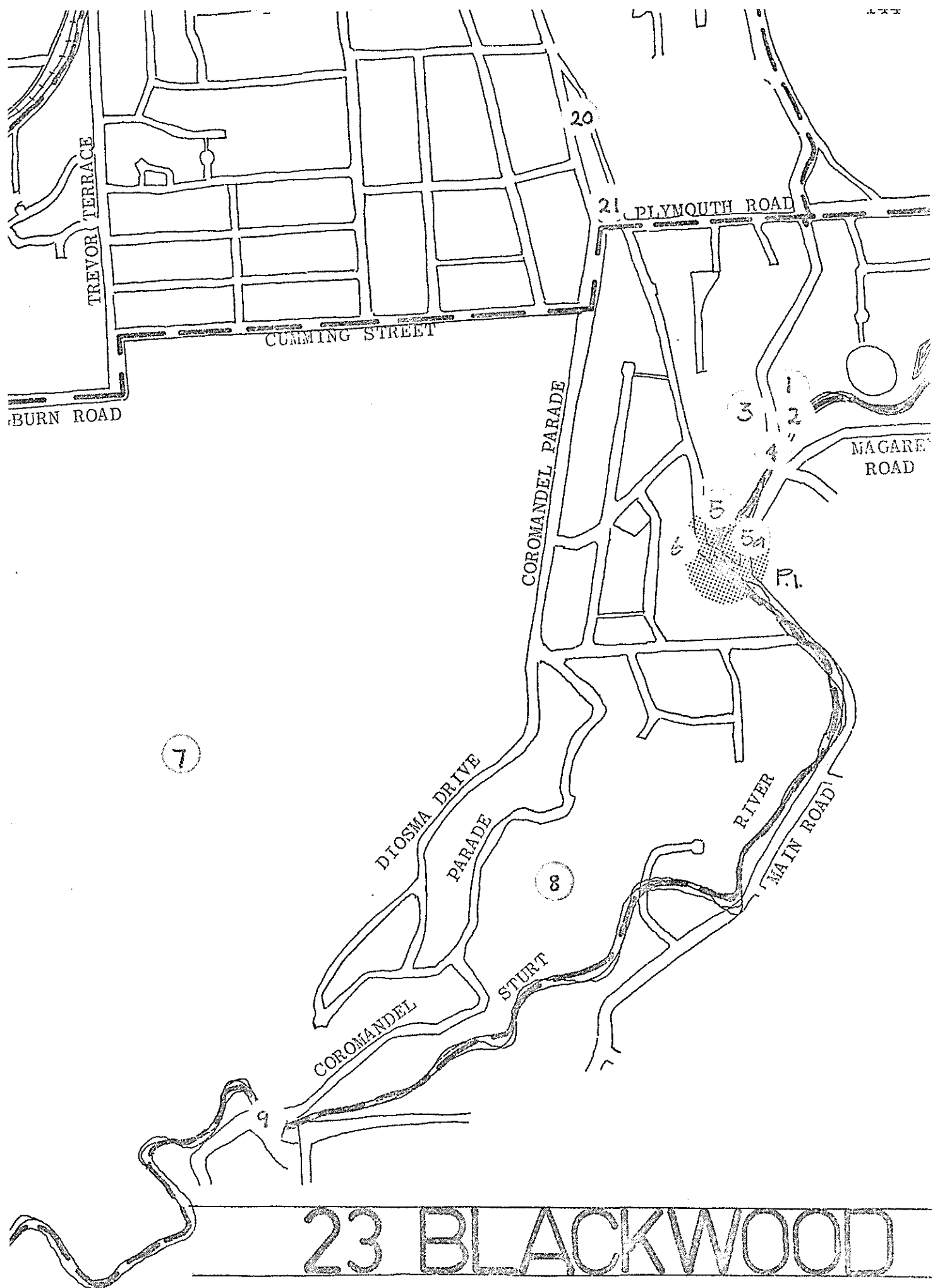
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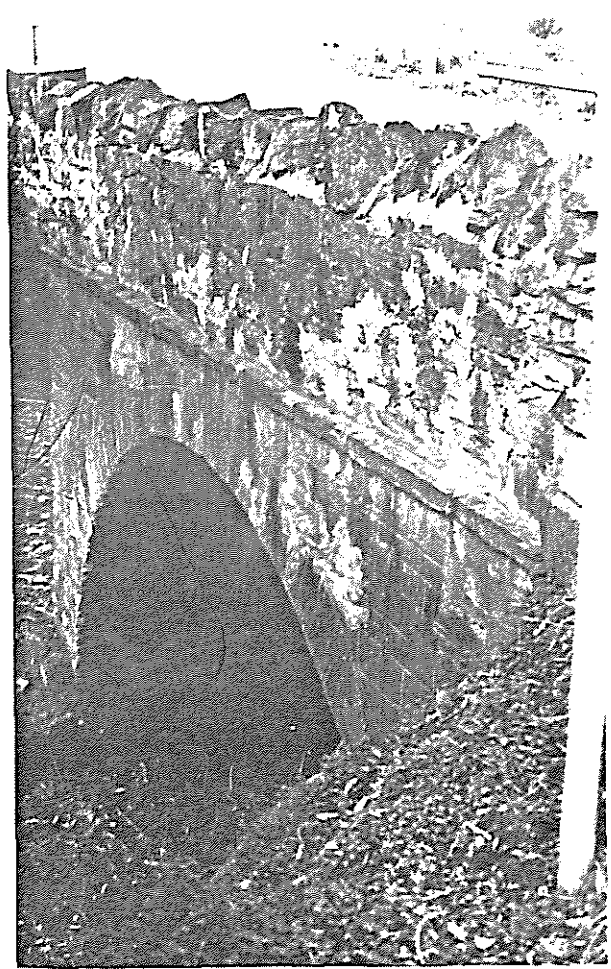
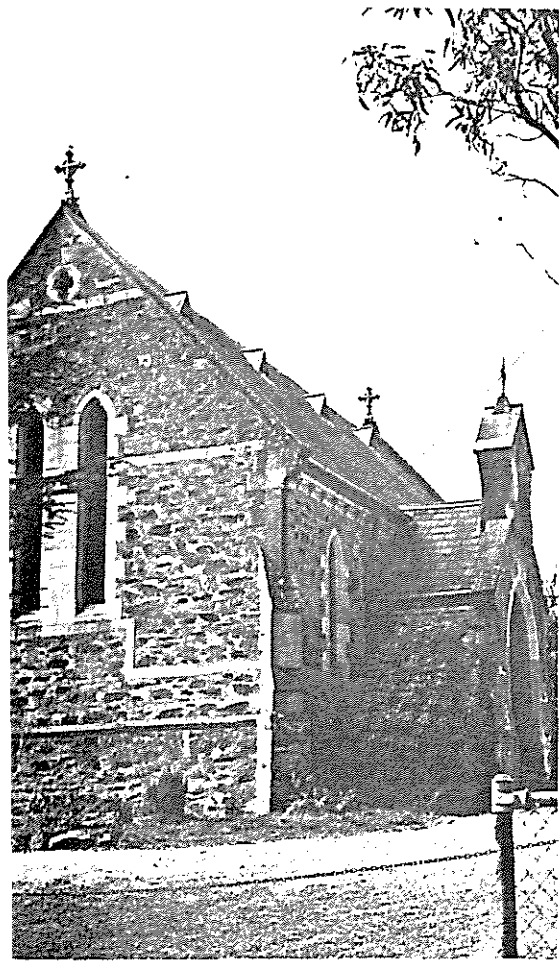
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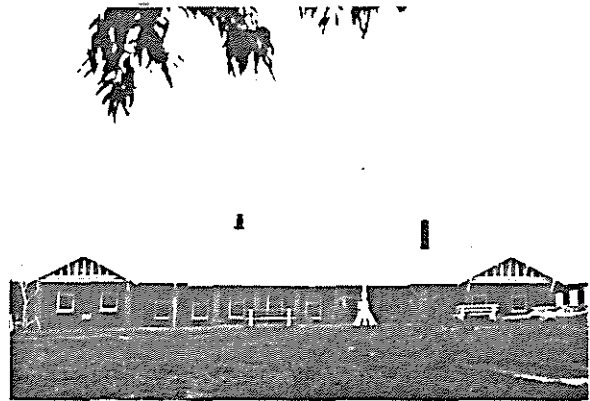
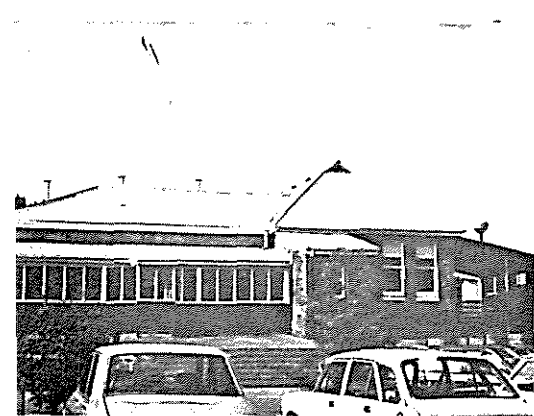
19.



COROMANDEL VALLEY



4.



7a.



6.

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
✓ P.1.	Ford and surrounding buildings on Winns Rd.	<p>Coromandel Valley was settled in the 1840's and soon became a thriving area for stock grazing and market gardens. One of the earliest crossings across the Sturt River was the ford at the bottom of Winns Rd. (then the main road), which provided an obvious site for shops and service industries. By the 1870's, Winn's Bakehouse was supplying bread and buns, the building opposite functioned as a general store and post office, and, over the river, the butcher's shop plied a busy trade. The bakehouse was in operation until 1940, and is now a National Trust museum.</p> <p>(See also Norman, p. 7, <u>The Coromandel Times</u>, 28/3/1971, and <u>Winn's Bakehouse</u> (pamphlet publ. by the Coromandel Valley and District Branch of the National Trust)).</p>	B
✓ 1.	Main Rd.	<p>St. John's Church of England. Built by contractor D.Deans for £525 on land given by the South Australian Company in 1873. Apse and vestry added in 1907. Important associations with leading figures in the area; the Winn family, the Fiveash family, and with the Governor, Sir James Ferguson. (See also Norman, p. 95-98, and M. Treagus, <u>St. John's Church 1873 - 1973</u>, a centenary pamphlet available at Winn's Bakehouse).</p>	A
✓ 2.	Main Rd.	<p>Coromandel Valley Primary School. School and residence built and opened in 1877. Contractor was D.J. Hewett and the cost was £884. (See also Norman, p. 131-34).</p>	B

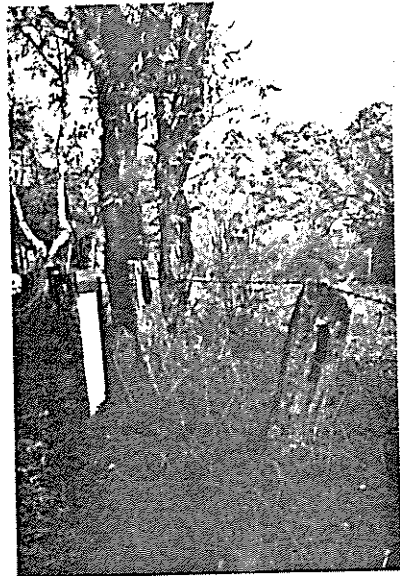
MAP 24C O R O M A N D E L   V A L L E Y

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICA
3.	Western side of Main Rd.	Slotted posts from original 'Post and rail' fence.	
✓ 4.	Main Rd.	Stone Bridge over Sturt River. Built 1872.	A
✓ 5.	Winns Rd.	Winn's Bakery. Built of local stone around 1870 with large brick vaulted bake oven. Cast iron oven doors from FORWOOD DOWN & CO. ADELAIDE. At least two stages of construction.	B
5A.	Main Rd., D.C. of Meadows.	Stone house, formerly butcher's shop. Although not in Mitcham Council area the building is part of the precinct P.1.	
✓ 6.	Winns Rd.	Two storey stone house, formerly General store and Post office. Built by Enoch Shepley in 1857.	B
✓ 7.	156 Coromandel Pde.	"Craigburn" homestead. The property was taken up in 1854 by Mr. Peter Cumming (a brother- in-law of Alexander Murray Junior of Biscuit Factory fame), who cleared much of the land, selling the timber for buildings in Adelaide. He built the simple stone homestead for his manager around 1854/55. Believed to have been built by a German, the original timber shingles are still visible under the corrugated iron. (photo 7b). The property was sold in the late 1880's to Mr. Austin, who erected the second house at this time. He lived there until the early 1900's (possibly 1903) when the whole property was again sold, to the Downer family. Minda Inc. acquired the area in 1923, and built the red- brick "John Tassie Building" in 1934 (photo 7a). Austin's house was renovated also during the 1930's, with the tower and slate roof removed and the battlements and verandahs altered.	B





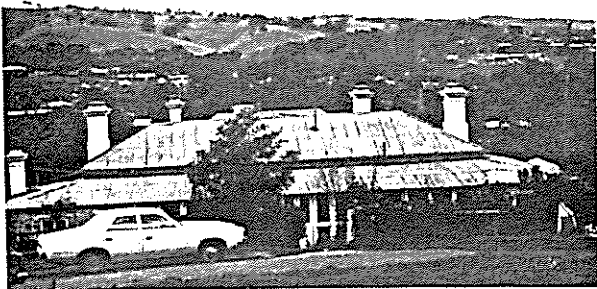
7b.



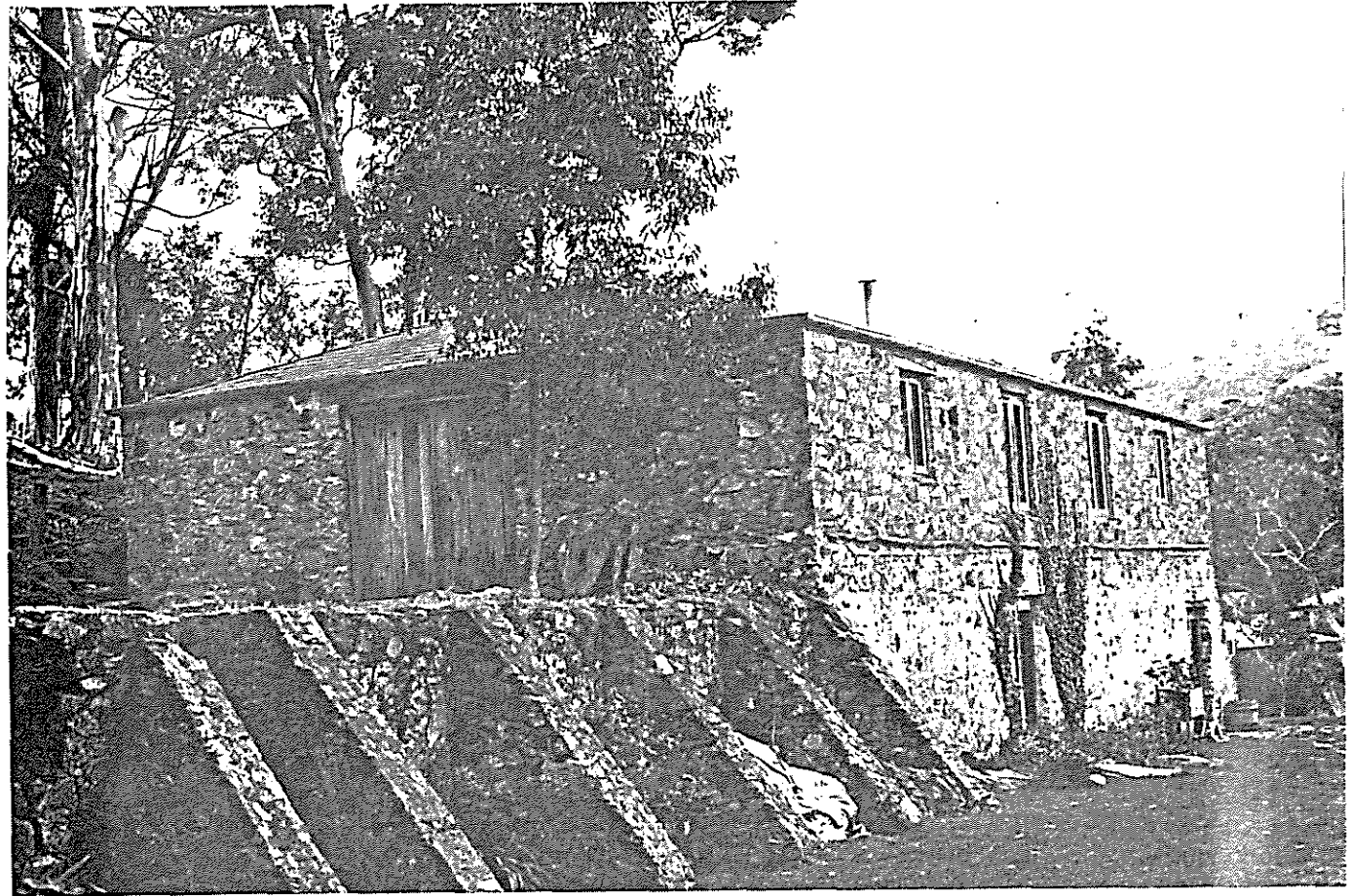
3.



8b



8a



80



3.



LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
7.	156 Coromandel Pde. (cont.)	Minda Inc. continues the tradition of orchards and market gardens on the property. One paddock is still called the Vineyard, as it was the site of the first vineyard in the district, in the late 1880's, and new orchards were planted around 1965 exactly where the first orchards once stood. (Source: Mr. de. Koning, Manager for Minda Inc., Craighburn).	
✓ 8.	183 Coromandel Pde.	"Craiglee" - Murray family homestead (now owned by Harvey White), and the former biscuit factory, now a residence. Alexander Murray settled in Coromandel Valley in the early 1840's, when his large house, "Craiglee" was constructed by John Weymouth the First, who then built the factory, further down the hill in the early 1850's. The house's ornate timber gutter brackets were probably added when the verandah was enclosed. Murrays Biscuit and Jam Factory commenced operations in 1856, and maintained a successful and reputable business until 1903. It was of major importance in influencing the development of the Valley, and at one stage directly employed forty five workers as well as stimulating other service industries. The stone house (photos 8a, 8b) commands a panoramic view over the valley including the former Biscuit and Jam Factory which, with its buttressed loading 'ramp', is a fine example of early industrial architecture. (photo 8c). (See also Norman, p. 230-34)	A
✓ 9.	Coromandel Pde.	Bridge over Sturt River. Erected by contractors, S. Saunders and N. Horner, in 1866. It was the first public bridge over the Sturt River.	A

MAP 25-26 ADJOINS

EDEN  
HILLS R.1 2 3  
4  
R.

5

6

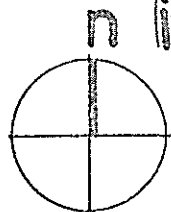
ROAD

HILL

SHEPHERDS

TREVOR TERRACE

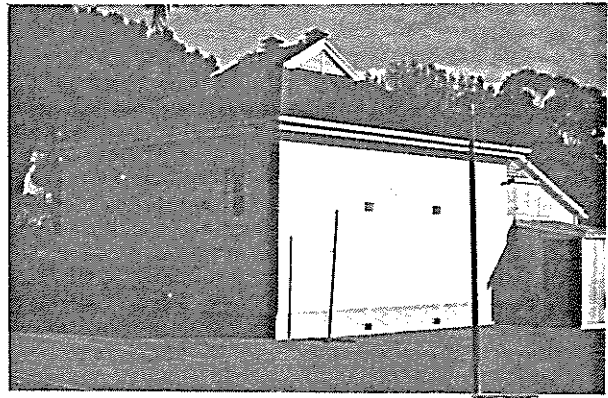
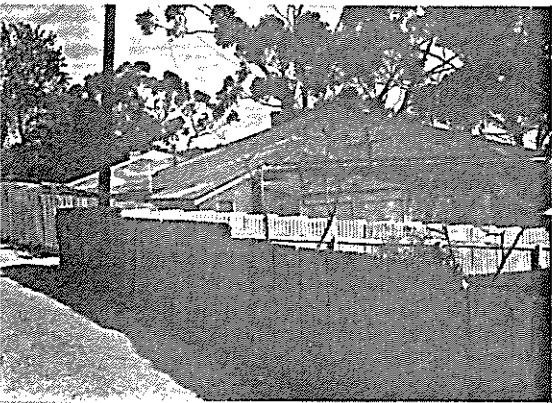
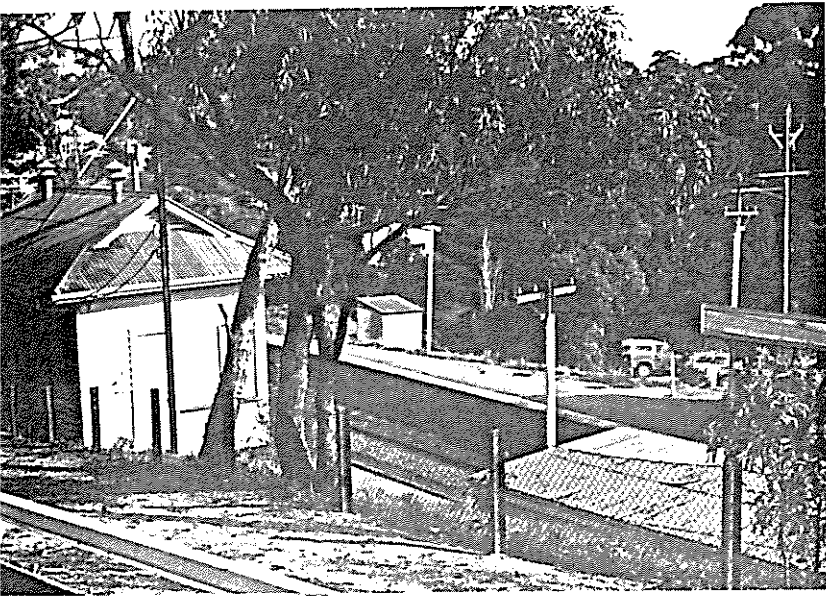
MAP 23 ADJOINS



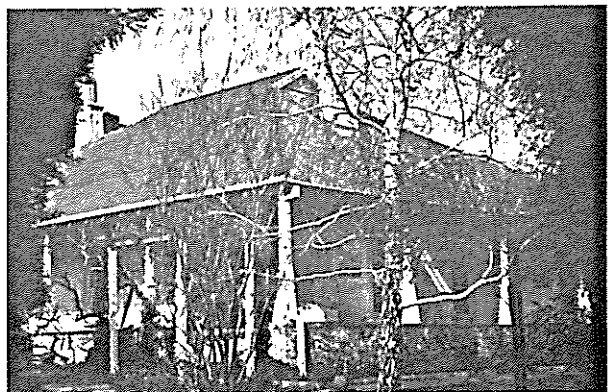
MAP 23 ADJOINS

0 500m

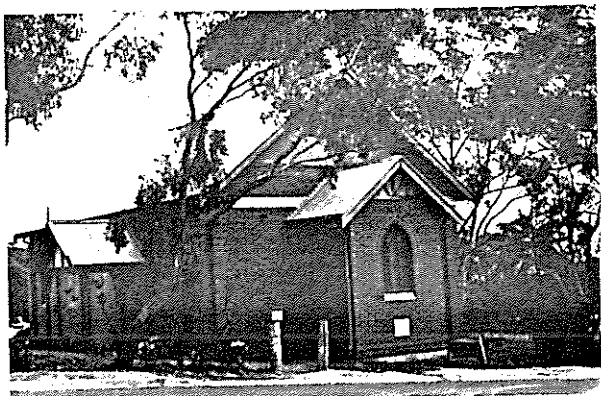
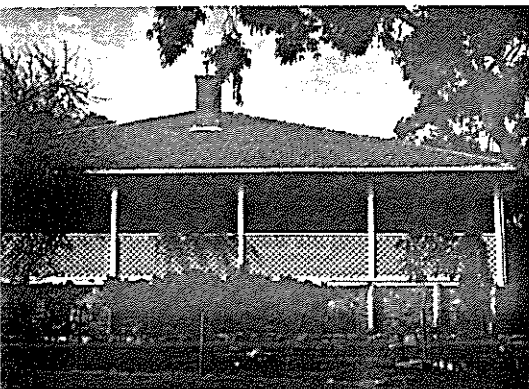
25 EDEN HILLS



3.

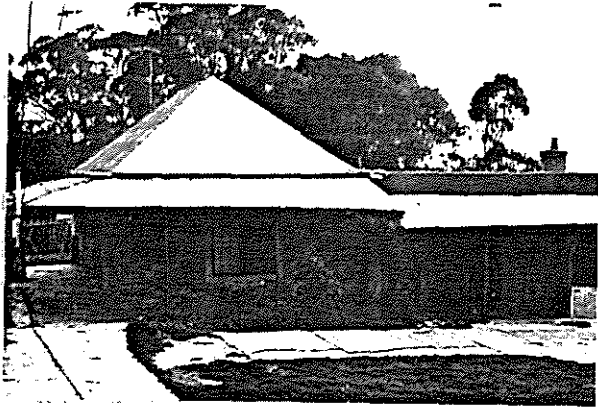


5.

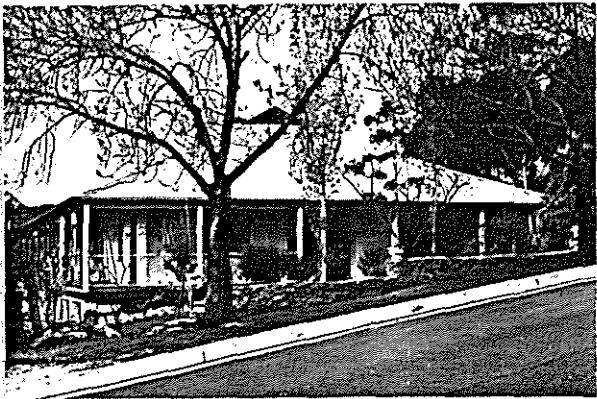


7.

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
P.1.	Area bounded by Willowie St. Railway Bridge in south, and below Yalpara St. in north.	<p>The railway station, railway workers' cottages, Primary school, store and Post office, railway bridge and surrounding houses form the core of Eden Hills township. The construction of the station in 1911 stimulated the rapid growth of an area that had hitherto been sparsely settled. <u>Free train travel</u> was an extra inducement to prospective residents.</p> <p>In November, 1913, local land-agents, Messrs Saunders and Ashby, extended the town west of the railway and the railway bridge was built by the S.A.R. soon afterwards.</p> <p>Eden Hills was named by the syndicate which laid out the original township of 150 acres in 1883.</p> <p>(See <u>The Blackwood Magazine</u>, November, 1914).</p> <p>The precinct is a close knit area of great charm and well illustrates the rapid development of a hills township in the early 1900's.</p>	A
✓1.	Willowie St.	Eden Hills Railway Station. Built 1911.	C
2.	Northern corner of Wilpena St. and Willowie St.	Three railway cottages. Probably built around 1912, for S.A.R. employees. Walls are of reinforced concrete - similar to railway cottages in Belair. (See Map 20, P.1. h).	B
3.	Wilpena St.	Eden Hills Primary School. Original two buildings (school and teacher's residence) built in 1915 by contractors Howard and Remphrey, at a cost of £1,569. (Norman, p. 137).	
4.	Willowie St.	Eden Hills Post Office and Delicatessen. Built by 1914, within two years after the construction of Eden Hills Railway Station.	C



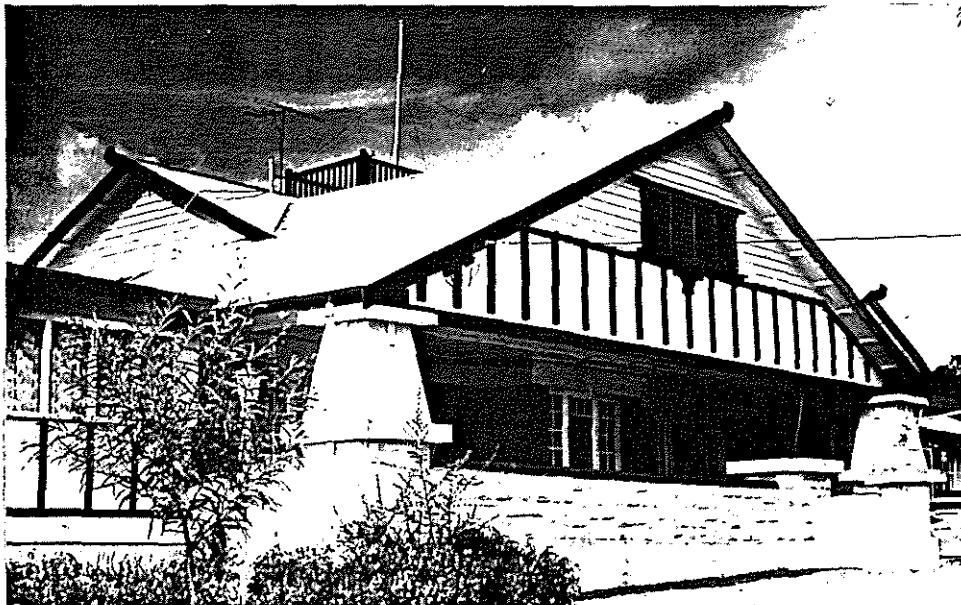
8.



9.



10.



11.

MAP 25E D E N H I L L S

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
5.	57 Wilpena St.	Built in 1912 for Mr. L.W. Wheeler, an Adelaide tailor. (E. Laing, <u>Old Houses in Eden Hills</u> , 1975).	
7.	Willowie St.	Brick Church erected in 1927. Now used as a private residence.	
✓ 8.	3 Wade St.	Built in several sections, the first begun in the late 1840's. Occupied by the Wade family who operated the Wade and Trott "Sea View Brickworks", (established in the early 1880's) on the thirty acre property.	B
9.	11 Euro Ave.	SEE MAP 26 Simple house form with bold continuous roofline. Devoid of any ornamentation, it is a good example of Australian vernacular Architecture.	C
10.	149 Shepherds Hill Rd.	Designed and built by present owner, Mr. Elliott, 1947/8, on land originally attached to "Greengates" alongside. Rusticated stonework, curved glass on the bay windows and baroque pre-cast columns are the 'features' of this house.	
✓ 11.	153 Shepherds Hill Rd.	"Greengates". Excellent example of the 'Californian Bungalow' style which became popular in the 1920's. The enormous front porch gable is supported on two tapering pylons. Colour scheme is black painted timber work on a white background.	B

DRIVE

BELLEVUE

MAP 25 ADJOINS

MANSON AVENUE

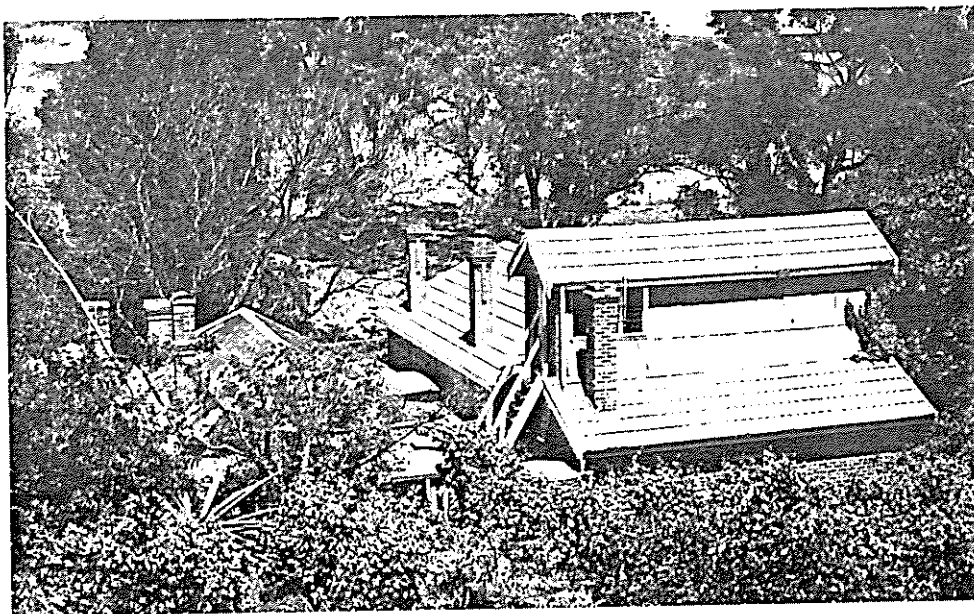
ROAD

500 m

EVE

25 EDEN HILL

26 BELLEVUE HEIGHT



l.

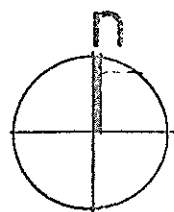


MAP 26

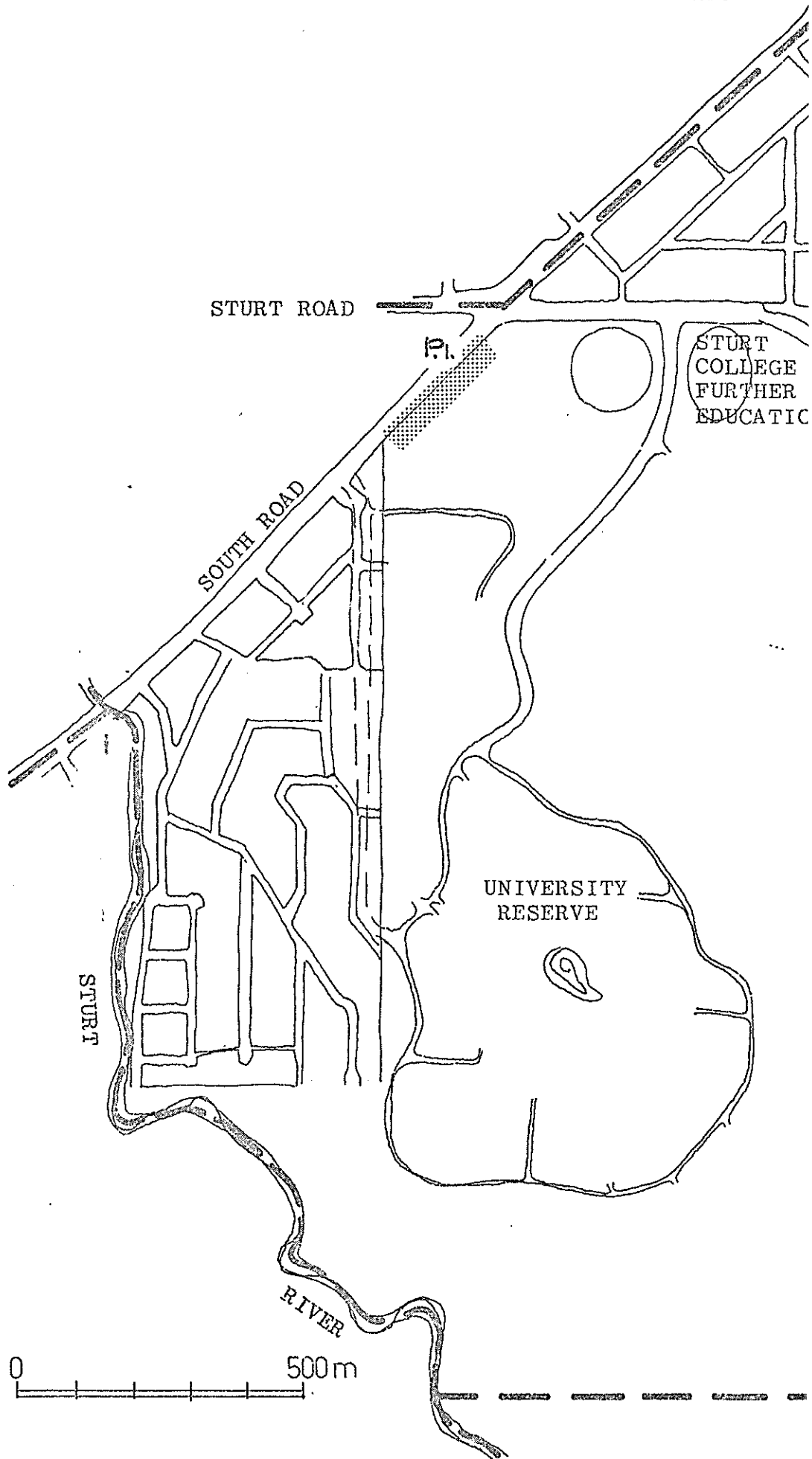
B E L L E V U E    H E I G H T S

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
--------------------	---------	-------------	----------------

- |    |                  |   |  |
|----|------------------|---|--|
| 1. | 7 Bellevue Drive | <p>"Sturtbrae".</p> <p>One of the oldest houses in the Mitcham Council area. One room and a dairy were built by 1840 and four rooms were added the following year. The middle section, still with its original slate roof, was completed by 1864 and the front of the house by 1880. The first owner was Mr. Shephard, who owned much of the surrounding land, and after whom Shepherds Hill Road is named. In 1922, W.G.J. Mills (M.P.) bought the property, added the final two rooms to the side of the house, and established a fine - woolled merino sheep stud. The present owners are his daughters, the Misses Mills. A beautiful house complemented by its garden of tall trees and massed greenery. The site includes a two storey stone barn and stable, built around 1840, and drystone walling along the creek bank (a tributary of the Sturt River) built with local stone in the mid 1850's.</p> | <p>A</p> <p><i>all over the hill</i></p> |
|----|------------------|---|--|



0 500m



27 BEDFORD PARK

MAP 27B E D F O R D P A R K

LOCATION NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
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✓ P.1.	Eastern side of South Rd. from Sturt Rd. to entrance to Flinders University.	Row of gum trees, which define the perimeter of the University and College grounds, and provide one of the few attractive sights along South Road.	B
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1.	Eastern side of South Rd. immediately after the crossing at Sturt River.	"Neptune". A well known landmark at the south west corner of the Mitcham council border. Built soon after 1959, when the long line of service stations were constructed along South Road. (photograph on cover).	
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## APPENDICES

1. Letter written by James Allen at Brownhill Creek in 1841, describing the social and physical conditions of the infant colony of South Australia.

Source: S.A.A. A836 B3

2. Some reminiscences of the daughter of George Prince who settled in Mitcham Village in 1849. Written in 1932.

Source: Mitcham Village  
Historical Socie-

3. Some notes on the natural environment of the Hills area of Mitcham.

Source: P.E. Marsh, 1979

4.
  - a) Nomination for Inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items under the South Australian Heritage Act 197
  - b) Application for Financial Assistance.
  - c) Objection to Entry of an Item on the Register.
  - d) Application for Consent to alter a Registered Heritage Item.

Source: Heritage Unit, D  
for the Environm  
1979.

5. List of architectural projects relative to the City of Mitcham Heritage Survey.

Source: Theses held by t  
Depts. of Archit  
at the Universit  
Adelaide and the  
Institute of Tec  
nology.

6. Land title for no. 81 Coromandel Parade, Blackwood, which suggests that the house was erected in 1898.

Source: Lands Titles Off  
per N.A. & D.M.  
Playfair.

APPENDIX 1

Brown hill Creek,

July 20th, 1841

My dear Sister,

I have to ask pardon of you, as well as of others, for my sins of omission, and also for having often thought and said, that our friends at home seemed to have forgotten us; your last letter was a great treat, and I am glad to find that your affection is even stronger than in those "days of yore", when I felt it my duty to inflict upon you corporal punishment. Being now older & wiser, I remember with sorrow my former misdeeds, both those committed when I wished to rule with the strong arm, and also those more recent, when I wantonly wounded your feelings. I feel sure of forgiveness upon confession, and promise not to quarrel until we meet again.

The jam you sent was very nice, but I find it would not do to send over for sale, on account of its fermenting during the voyage. You seem to have mistaken the mode of life on the Survey Department, to be the usual way of house-keeping throughout the colony, it is probable that there are thousands of people here, who never saw damp or heard of dough-boy, the general diet being much the same as in England. Every thing is now much cheaper than last year. Bread 1/2 2<sup>n</sup> loaf, Meat 5d. to 7d. lb. Fish 2d. or 3d. lb. Cabbages 1d. to 1½d. each. Flour 4d. lb. Potatoes 2½ lb. - Wages are also lower, labourers get from 12/- to 15/- a week with rations. The colony is now in a very bad state as regards money it being impossible to sell anything at a fair price. Tradesmen are failing fast, and most of the first men in the place either are or have been in gaol. In the country things look flourishing and if the crops turn out well, we shall be independent of other countries for "wittles".

I have not before, mentioned anything about the climate, except the heat of summer. We have properly but two seasons, the dry & the rainy, or winter as it is called, though in fact we have no winter the rainy season being very much like your summer, but not so hot. If it continued the whole year we should have nothing to wish for, as to climate - Everything now grows with great rapidity, one instance I will give you which I saw, wheat was sown on Monday, and was up on Thursday following. Tell that to J. Adkins. My wheat was sown at the end of June, which some consider late, but a great advantage is here possessed by a beginner, as the most experienced know but little, & cannot therefore boast over novices. I should not like to be a farmer in England, as there cannot be so much pleasure in taking land, already civilized, as there is in clearing & fencing, and having every improvement the work of one's own hands. I have mentioned the name only of my place of residence, I wish you to have some idea of its appearance.

To the south of Adelaide is a long range of lofty hills, which forms a beautiful view from town, the road to them is across a plain (3 miles) studded with wattle trees, & here &

there belted with peppermint gums. These hills are lightly wooded to the tops, which command an extensive view of the country around, the sea, St. Vincents' Gulf & Yorke Peninsula. One of these is named the Brown hill, & gives its name to a little brook which runs from the mountains, between it & Flagstaff Hill. Near the foot of the Brown hill are twenty acres taken by Mr. Carleton, upon which we reside. When we came, the land was covered with trees of a tolerable size (from 2 to 3 Ft. through) which we first cut down & then cut up, & persuaded some bullocks to haul out of our way. To some of the largest logs we yoked ten bullocks. All our woods are hard & heavy, & contain a great quantity of gum which clogs the saw, & so increases the labour. We often wish we could get at an English tree, to find out the difference. Few axes that are sent here, will stand against our wood, without being re-hardened.

After the day's work is over, we drive the bullocks to water & then turn them to the hills which are left as a cattle run, & being very steep, the ascent of them in search of the animals every morning is an excellent sharpener of the appetite. I once took Ashton, Paxton, & Bryden up one of the steepest, & was almost afraid Pn would never forgive me, as when half way up, he was obliged to lie down, exhausted. Down these steeps are brought all our posts & rails, paling, shingles, battens, & quartering. Accidents often happen, but an experienced bullock-driver generally manages to bring down his load safely, by cutting down a large tree & attaching it behind the dray as a drag, in this way the hills will soon be cleared of timber.

I believe I mentioned to Fred that I had bestowed your name upon a domestic animal, the least you can do as God-mother is to send a collar of blue ribbons for the pet, I have now others of a fine sort, Goody & Norah which I hope in a year's time will be valuable. Next year I intend if fortunate, to join two or three young men in taking land on our own account and should be very glad if my father would send me an iron plough, & a set of harrow-tines; if I were able to work like a labourer, I would not trouble him again after receiving his handsome present, but notwithstanding my independent notions, I can see that little is to be done without a capital, & that £100 would enable me to start as comfortably as I could wish; if he can let me have that sum on any terms, it would be, I believe the last assistance I should require - I ought to write to him on the subject, but as I shall send this letter immediately, I thought it best to lose no time. I have been rather amused at the delicate manner in which you hint at certain events about to take place when you wrote. You need not be afraid to tell me of the happiness of any of my friends, my present occupation interests me so much that I have no time for "Loves of the Angels" A few days ago I saw a letter from a young Scotch man in Sydney to a friend here, in which he says, "I have just rec'd from Edinburgh the intelligence that Miss - is married to Mr - formerly a merchant but now of the Excise. The first words that came to my lips were

"May the de'il come fiddlin' through the town  
 "And dance awa' wi' th' Exciseman". (Burns)

Master Fred is very curious to know if I have seen any agreeable girls here, I have several times lately visited at the house of my former cabin-mate & friend Mr. Spence (now town-clerk) his family, two sons & three daughters, remind me of the brothers & sisters of Mr. Cunningham. Need I say more in their favour? Generally speaking however the little society we meet is inferior to what we were accustomed to at home and we are, apparently a few steps lower, being obliged to do without many things which in England were (like kisses), both proper & common on account of the expence. A "one horse shay" now appears as much above my reach as a carriage & four formerly did, & when reading Fred's account of your new house I can scarcely believe that I belong to such "great folk". A carpeted room would frighten me out of my "boots", before I could dare to enter & as to paintings, pier-glasses & dessert after dinner I ne'er shall look upon the like again. Still I should be sorry to exchange with you.

If my father should comply with my request as I hope he will, it being of great importance to my success, the best mode of sending the money would be by an order on the S. Austr. Co'n, Bank, speed is also important as I wish to take land next April.

With love

I remain your affectionate  
Brother

James Allen

## APPENDIX 2

### Some reminiscences of Esther Turner Lillecrapp, née Prince, 1842 - 1932.

... George Prince, my father, was the youngest of eleven children, his father died when he was eleven --- the property being left to the eldest son and the others had to earn their own living. My father went into some place of business, and about the age of 22 years, he married my mother, who was a widow (Mrs. Duly) whose husband had died suddenly, from quinsy --- he left two children, one died very young. The other later married Thomas Futchter.

Father's health failed, in fact he was always delicate; he went to France to try the winter there, but did not improve, and his doctor told him, he would not live many years longer in England but a sea voyage and life in Australia would probably add many years to his life.

He decided to sell his business. I should have said that my mother had been left with two places of business on her hands, which must have prospered under father's management.

I then remember him making large packing cases for the voyage, and later for use in Australia. --- Each board was planed, and only screws were used, and each screw was dipped in grease to prevent rust. These cases were later used for making furniture etc.

I believe the men were six months packing up, and you will quite realize when I tell you what my father brought from England, he was a most practical man, one in ten thousand, for he seems to have forgotten nothing. You must bear in mind that he thought South Australia was a semi-savage land.

He first sold his business, then interviewed three young men, a married man, and his wife and children, who wished to come out under his care, so he chartered one side of a sailing ship "THE LOUISA BAILLIE". He had to pay for the ship's provisions, but having also brought all our own food, he gave the ship's provisions to the sailors.

His Company included Mr. Thomas Futchter, Mr. Gall, Mr. Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. Mason and two children, two maids, Father and Mother, Frances Duly, William Prince, Ellen Prince, James Duly Prince, Esther Turner Prince, and Edward Prince. Harry Greenwood Prince was born at Mitcham.

Mr. Johnston returned to England by the first boat, being disgusted with the conditions out here --- Frances Duly, as I have stated before, later married Thomas Futchter in Adelaide. --- One of the maids married the carpenter of the ship, and the other married the painter and later built our house at Mitcham.

... When we reached Port Adelaide on 3rd September, 1849, it was very wet, and rained for three days. The wise acemes in England told Father that if we landed in September, the raining season would all be over.



... The next thing after landing was to find a house, and Father got one in Rundle Street at £3-0-0 a week. We could not find room easily for so large a family, so Father and I went to board with Mrs. Whitby who kept a school in Carrington Street. Mrs. Whitby was a school mate of my brother's.

The next step was to find a suitable place to settle in, and after some travelling about, we finally selected a block of seven and a quarter acres at Mitcham, where he built a house of seven or eight rooms with a verandah all around. As we had brought all the doors, windows, grates, skirting boards, roofing etc., from England, the house was built and completed in about three months. Father also had a large scullery and stable built from the boards of the packing cases.\*

... Father brought out seeds of everything which he thought would grow, and in a wonderfully short time, we had all kinds of vegetables and flowers.

The Brownhill Creek running through the property, and often flooding the garden, had made the soil very rich. We had two aloes, they grew to an immense height, and were supposed to flower once in one hundred years, but ours flowered in twenty five years. We had lots of visitors from Adelaide to see the aloes and garden. My father kept three gardeners, so the garden was well kept. The paths were so wide, I often drove the conveyance we brought from England around those paths. We also brought a saddle for each child.

Mother was a keen gardener, and her flowers were beautiful.

Father opened two business houses. One in Currie Street and one in Hindley Street. He also erected three business places where the T & G Buildings now are, at the corner of Grenfell Street and King William Street.

Father married twice. His second wife was Miss Palmer, by whom he had two children. Emily Palmer Prince and Lloyd Prince, both born at Mitcham. He went to England in 1866, and on his return settled down quietly at Mitcham.

My father built a church in North Adelaide where he preached for fifteen years, and much good was done among the poorer classes. He was one of the first to start the Bush Mission. Father also started the first Midday Prayer Meeting in his place of business in Currie Street, and I remember among many others, Mr. George Fife Angas, Mr. Tinline, a banker, Mr. Atkinson, a lawyer, attending these meetings.

---

\* The house was demolished around 1905, and Lloyd Prince erected "Kallawar" on the site in 1908. (See map 9 no. 17).

There was no public conveyance between Adelaide and Mitcham, so the boys walked into Adelaide. My eldest brother who had had a University education in London was studying law, and two younger ones went to school in Adelaide.

Later on a widow, Mrs. Kinsman, ran a spring cart, taking the mail and passengers into Adelaide. She left in the morning, and returned in the evening. We were highly delighted when later she ran a conveyance like a huge boat on wheels, and it ran between Mitcham and Adelaide.

At this time there was only one house in Unley, and a small store kept by a Mr. Styles, the land on both sides of the road was farming and grazing.

---

MRS. KINSMAN AND HER PUBLIC CONVEYANCE, WHICH SHE RAN FROM THE  
LATE 1850's TO THE EARLY 1870's.



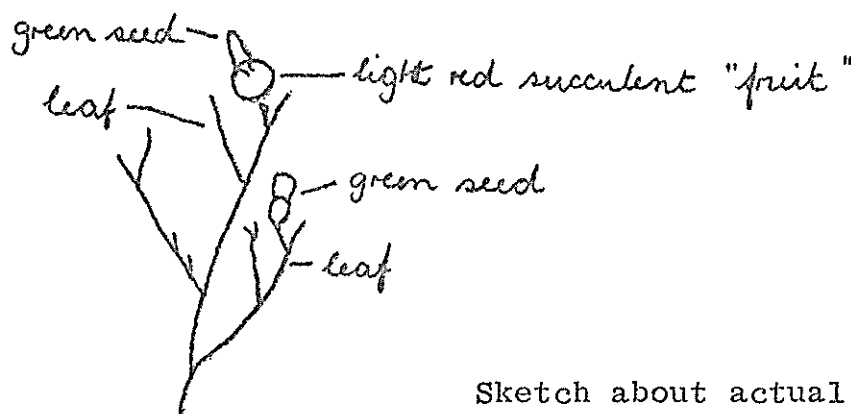
### APPENDIX 3

Some notes on the natural environment of the Hills area of Mitcham City Council - By P.E. Marsh - 1979.

#### Exocarpus cupressiformis (The native cherry)

"A dense shrub or tree 3-8m high with more or less scabrous (rough to the touch) spreading or erect branches and slender green pendulous furrowed branchlets, on which the leaves are reduced to minute spreading persistent scales; flowers sessile (i.e. sitting on the stem - not on their own stalk) in short pendunculate spikes". (Black's Flora of S.A.)

The flowers are light green and tiny and you need a X 10 lens to recognise them. However the berries and seeds which develop from the flowers are about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm long and the seed which sits on top of this almost as big.



Sketch about actual size.

These trees occur in the Mitcham Hills district e.g. along the side of the road passing the National Park golf course and along the Upper Sturt Road further into the Hills.

I feel these trees should be protected as they are attractive in themselves, provide food and shelter for birds (the "fruits" are edible) and they can be hosts for the larva of the wood white butterfly. They are root parasites so one cannot purchase replacement specimens from nurseries.

#### Delius aganippe (the wood white butterfly)

This is pictured on the cover of S.A. Butterflies (Govt. Pr. Adelaide).

This attractive butterfly has a wing span of 3" across. It occurs in southern mainland Australia and extends north to Mackay but is rare in Queensland. I have seen it in my own garden at Hawthorndene and at Yunta. The food plants for its larva are Exocarpus and mistletoe.

The eggs are laid in groups, on the food plant and are bottle shaped and orange - yellow in colour. The older larva are dark brown with white spots each with a hair. The pupa is attached head uppermost. The tail bearing hooks is attached to sild and the pupa is further supported by a silken girdle about half way up the body. The pupa is brown and white.

The adult is white with black markings above. It is quite striking underneath having red and yellow markings as well as the black and white.

There are other attractive butterflies in the Mitcham Hills area. One that I do not recognise but is stated to occur in Belair is a blue butterfly whose larva lives with and is attended by ants. Its name is Ogyris genoveva gela (2" wing span, a "blue"). Larva; creamy, brown markings, in colonies, in nests of su sugar ant (Camponotus) at foot of gum trees on which mistletoe, the food plant, grows. The larva crawl up to feed at night, attended by ants. They pupate in the ants nest.

### Bursaria spinosa (Sweet Bursaria, Native Box)

This plant grows in the Mitcham Hills area. Specimens are on the Upper Sturt Road by the golf course and some are by the creek in the Minnow Drive Reserve.

This gives good quality honey, alternate years and pollen of good quality, medium yield, annually. (That information was obtained from Boomsma Native Trees of S.A. a Woods and Forests Publication).

Small tree or shrub. Fragrant white flowers in a terminal mass. Flowers chiefly in summer.

This plant is useful to bee keepers and there are amateur ones living up here - some are boys attending Urrbrae.

It is attractive but less showy than plants people usually plant in their gardens. I feel the indigenous plants, Blue gum, Sheoak, Yacca, Bursaria, Peppermint gum, Native lilac, Scarlet runner, etc. give the area its particular character and they are physiologically best suited to the area, anyway. Living things make the district interesting.

# **NOMINATION FOR INCLUSION ON THE REGISTER OF STATE HERITAGE ITEMS UNDER THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE ACT, 1978**

File No:

Date Rec'd:

**SEND TO:** The Minister For The Environment  
c/o The Senior Heritage Officer,  
Heritage Unit,  
Box 667, G.P.O.,  
ADELAIDE S.A. 5001

**NOTE:** You will assist the processing of your nomination by completing this form as fully and accurately as possible.  
It is important that the following information be attached—

- A map indicating the precise location and immediate surrounding area of the nominated item;
- Sufficient photographs to show the nominated item in detail and within its setting or context.

Should there be insufficient space in any section for the available information, please use a separate sheet and attach to this form.

For assistance with completing this form, contact the office of the Heritage Unit, Department for the Environment, 7th Floor, Ansett Building, North Terrace, Adelaide. Telephone (08) 212 5555.

Name of Item The Church of St. Michael

Other or Former Names \_\_\_\_\_

Nominator \_\_\_\_\_ Owner The Synod of the Tenant/Lessee Rev. A.W.  
Diocese of Adelaide Inc. Cheesman

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Address 18 King William Rd. Address 579 Fullarton Rd.,  
North Adelaide Mitcham

Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. 2671411 Telephone No. 716858

## **Property Description of Item or Site Where Item is Situated:**

Local Government Area <u>Mitcham</u>			Town, Suburb or District <u>Mitcham</u>		
Street <u>Church/St. Michael's</u>		Side of Street <u>East</u>	House No. or Name		Postcode <u>5062</u>
Hundred <u>Adelaide</u>	Section <u>248</u>	Lot No. <u>Pt. 39 of 40</u>	Volume Book <u>526</u>	Folio <u>96</u>	Valuation No. <u>031421602*</u>

Structure of Item (Tick appropriate box or boxes):

☒ Streetscape      ☐ Other structures/features      Other (please specify) Trees in  
☒ Historic Site      ☐ Garden      south west corner ;  
☒ Individual Building      ☐ Urban Park/Open Space      Known as "the glade"

Detailed Description of Item:

Specify precisely the Item to be nominated Stone Church including north and  
East Terrace.

Construction/Manufacture/Materials \_\_\_\_\_ Style/Type/Features \_\_\_\_\_  
 Coursed Stone work. Gothic Revival

Construction Dates 17-10-1852 Extended in 1863 (Southern nave) 1871 (Vestry)

Architect/Designer W. Weir ? Builder/Maker/Manufacturer W. Weir

1863 extension by E. Wright Stage 1.

Present Use Church Past Uses Church

Condition of Item (tick appropriate box)

☐ Good ☐ Deteriorated  
☒ Fair ☐ Ruinous

Integrity of Item (tick appropriate box)

☒ Intact ☐ Altered/Extended  
Unsympathetically  
☒ Altered/Extended  
Sympathetically ☐ Damaged

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Heritage Significance:

(the reasons for which the nominated item is considered to be of aesthetic, architectural, historical or cultural interest).

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Information Sources/Bibliography: Mitcham Village Sketchbook. C. Chinner, P. Oborn 1974

History of the City of Mitcham. W.A. Norman. 1953

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Other Authoritative Views:

(recognition by the national Trust or the Australian Heritage Commission) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Situation:

(immediate or long term threats) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Owner been Notified \_\_\_\_\_ Has Owner Consented to Nomination \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Nominator's Signature

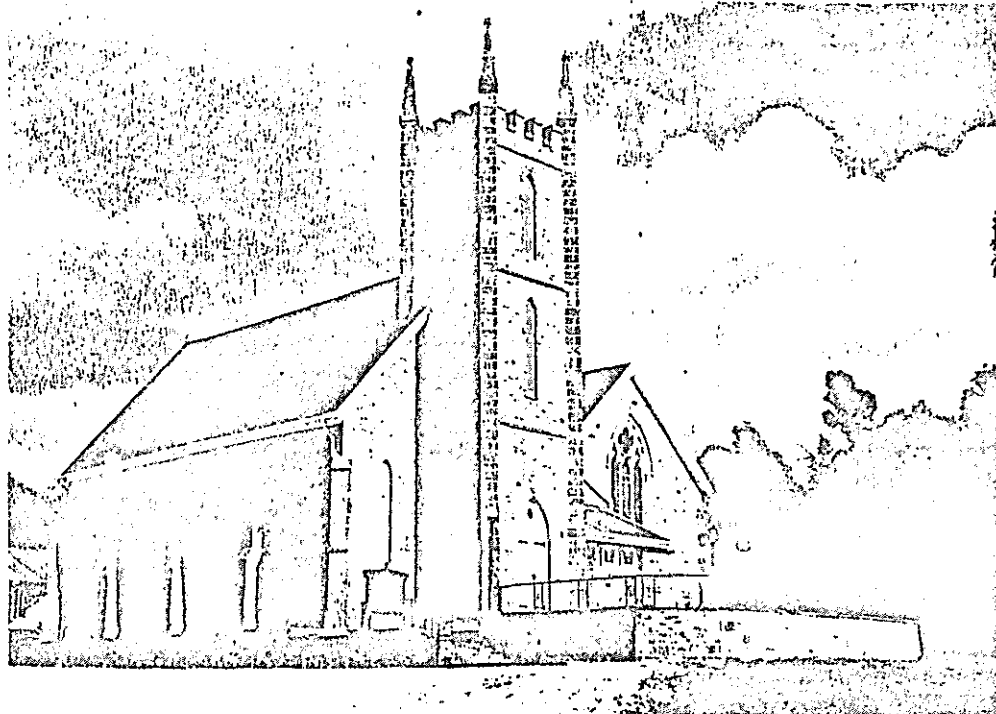
Date

# MITCHAM HERITAGE SURVEY

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BUILDINGS:

DATE

ASSESSOR



ADDRESS: St. Michaels/Church Street

ZONE R1A

TYPE: Church

NO. OF STOREYS. =

FOOTINGS:

<p><u>WALLS</u> - Material/finish.</p> <p>Windows.</p> <p>Window Surrounds.</p> <p>Main Door.</p> <p>Main Door.</p> <p>Main Door Surrounds.</p> <p>D.P.C.</p>	<p>&amp; buttresses.</p> <p>Coursed Stone walling, dressed stone quoins</p> <p>Stained glass, Gothic.</p> <p>Dressed stone quoins</p> <p>Double timber, Gothic.</p> <p>Dressed stone quoins.</p>
<p><u>ROOF</u> - Type.</p> <p>Covering.</p> <p>Ornamentation.</p> <p>Gutters.</p> <p>Overhang.</p> <p>Verandah - type.</p> <p>supports.</p> <p>ornamentation.</p> <p>floor.</p>	<p>Double gable, timber trusses.</p> <p>Orig. slate, now corrugated galvanized Iron (CAI)</p> <p>Approx. 300</p>
<p><u>CHIMNEYS.</u></p>	

Additions to original structure - sympathetic/unsympathetic

Present condition of building. - GOOD FAIR POOR

# MITCHAM HERITAGE SURVEY

## NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE.

### HISTORICAL.

The Church has been a focal point of the religious and social life of many of the original gentry families in the area e.g. The Barr-Smith, the Elder, and the Torrens families.

The organ built by Bishop's of London in 1877, is one of only three of its type in South Australia.

### HERITAGE.

Additions by the noted Adelaide architect, Edmund Wright.

One of the earliest churches in the Mitcham Village precinct ; at present it is the largest and oldest church still standing in the area.

### ARCHITECTURAL.

Good example of early Colonial Gothic revival. Excellent stained glass windows (1901) three light gothic window with quatre foil. Early additions (1863) are sympathetic.

### PRECINCT.

The site includes the building, the trees and the open area. It adds to and serves as a major focal and orientation point to both the street and town scapes.

### CLASSIFICATION.

A



# APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE HERITAGE FUND FOR ITEMS ON THE REGISTER OR INTERIM LIST AS PROVIDED FOR UNDER THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE ACT, 1978

File No:

Date Rec'd:

SEND TO: The Minister For The Environment  
c/o The Senior Heritage Office,  
Heritage Unit,  
Box 667, G.P.O.,  
ADELAIDE S.A. 5001

NOTE: You will assist the processing of your application by completing this form as fully and accurately as possible.  
Should there be insufficient space in any section for the available information, please use a separate sheet  
and attached to this form.  
For assistance with completing this form, contact the office of the Heritage Unit, Department for the  
Environment, 7th Floor, Ansett Building, North Terrace, Adelaide. Telephone (08) 212 5555.

Name of Item \_\_\_\_\_ Occupants \_\_\_\_\_  
Former Names \_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Owner \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Property Description of Item or Site Where Item is Situated:

Local Government Area				Town, Suburb or District	
Street		Side of Street		House No. or Name	
Postcode					
Hundred	Section	Lot No.	Volume	Folio	Valuation No.

Type of financial assistance sought (tick appropriate box) ☐ Loan ☐ Grant

Amount of financial assistance sought: \$

Owner finance available: \$

Other finance available: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total cost of work: \$

Include plans and quotations where possible)

Outline details of finance sought from other sources \_\_\_\_\_

When is finance required \_\_\_\_\_

Security of loan (State here the nature and value of security to be offered) \_\_\_\_\_

penditure on subject property (*Maintenance, restoration, etc.*) within the last five years since acquisition:

total amount \_\_\_\_\_

details of such work \_\_\_\_\_

specify in detail the nature of proposed work or expenditure \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Applicant/Owner prepared to submit more detailed information if required, ☐ Yes ☐ No and

attend before the Heritage Committee or a Sub-Committee if required, ☐ Yes ☐ No

(tick appropriate box)

natures:

Owner to sign if other than applicant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner Date

# **OBJECTION TO ENTRY OF AN ITEM ON THE REGISTER OF STATE HERITAGE ITEMS AS PROVIDED FOR UNDER THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE ACT, 1978.**

File No:

Date Rec'd:

**SEND TO:** The Minister for The Environment  
C/o The Senior Heritage Officer,  
Heritage Unit,  
Box 667, G.P.O.,  
ADELAIDE S.A. 5001

**NOTE:** You will assist the processing of your objection by completing this form as fully and accurately as possible. Should there be insufficient space in any section for the available information, please use a separate sheet and attach to this form.

For assistance with completing this form, contact the office of the Heritage Unit, Department for the Environment, 7th Floor, Ansett Building, North Terrace, Adelaide. Telephone (08) 212 5555.

Name of Item \_\_\_\_\_

Previous or Former Names \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office Address \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Property Description of Item or Site Where Item is Situated:**

Local Government Area				Town, Suburb or District	
Street		Side of Street		House No. or Name	
Postcode					
Hundred	Section	Lot No.	Volume	Folio	Valuation No.

## **Grounds or Reasons for this Objection:**

State here the specific reasons for your objection to registration of the item on the Register, indicating why you consider the item to be of insufficient heritage significance (*attach copies of plans, sketches, and any documentation necessary to support this objection*).

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Intended Use of Item:**

State the intended use of the item in the event that it is not registered \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Owner's Consent:**

Owner's consent to this objection is desirable—if the Owner does not wish to consent state here the reasons given by the Owner \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signatures:

I hereby consent to this objection

Objector

Date

Owner

Date

**APPLICATION FOR CONSENT IN RELATION TO  
STATE HERITAGE ITEMS UNDER PART VAA OF THE  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966-78.**

For Office Use Only

File No:

Date Rec'd:

**END TO:** The Town or District Clerk of the Local Government Authority within whose area the subject Heritage Item is situated in those instances where Heritage Control has been delegated to the Council.

OR

The Secretary,  
State Planning Authority,  
Box 1815, G.P.O.,  
ADELAIDE, S.A. 5001

**NOTE:** You will assist the processing of your application by completing this form as fully and accurately as possible. Should there be insufficient space in any section for the available information, please use a separate sheet and attach to this form.  
For assistance or advice on making this application, contact your Local Government Authority or Heritage Unit, Department for the Environment, 7th Floor, Ansett Building, North Terrace, Adelaide. Telephone (08) 212 5555.

Name of Item \_\_\_\_\_

Other or Former Names of Item \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Property Description of Item or Site Where Item is Situated:**

Local Government Area				Town, Suburb or District	
Street		Side of Street		House No. or Name	
Postcode					
Hundred	Section	Lot No.	Volume	Folio	Valuation No.

Proposal for which consent is sought:

Consent Use of Item \_\_\_\_\_ Intended Use of Item \_\_\_\_\_

Describe in specific detail the nature of the proposed alterations, additions, demolition or actions. Copies of plans, drawings, photographs, etc., should be attached. (If this Item is the subject of other applications made under the Planning and Development Act, copies of plans lodged for these applications will normally suffice.)

Estimated time of completion of proposed works \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant's Interest in Item (tick appropriate box)

Owner ☐ Occupier ☐ Prospective Purchaser ☐ Agent for Owner

Signatures—If this Application is made by a person other than the owner, then the owner must sign consent below.

I consent to this Application

Applicant's Signature

Date

Owner's Signature

Date

## APPENDIX 5

List of Architectural projects relative to the City of Mitcham Heritage Survey.

### The University of Adelaide

#### Architectural Theses

1970 R. Wunderlich Tollgate Development

List of measured survey drawings held in the Department of Architecture and Planning.

1968	Group C	<u>A stable at Urrbrae</u> Survey of stable and coach house, including photographs, measured drawings and sketches.
1969	Group E	<u>Grange Farm House</u> <u>Colonel Light Gardens</u> Brief history supplemented with measured drawings.
1970	Group A	<u>Stable</u> <u>Urrbrae Agricultural High School</u> Measured survey report including photographs and 29 sheets of measured drawings.
	Group B	<u>House</u> <u>5 Muggs Hill Road, Torrens Park</u> Report on the condition of the building also known as the East Gatehouse. The detailed historic background is supplemented with excellent measured drawings, which clearly show the three stages of construction.
1972	Group C	<u>Old House</u> <u>52 East Parade, Kingswood</u> Report includes numerous sheets of measured drawings.
1974	Group D	<u>St. Marys on the Sturt</u> <u>Corner Pinn Street and Adelaide Terrace, St. Marys</u> A 24 page report, including sketches and photographs.
1977	Group A	<u>Mitcham Railway Station</u> <u>Belair Road, Mitcham</u> Brief history supplemented with sketches and measured drawings including details of doors, windows, mouldings, etc.

Group B

House

24 Albert Street, Mitcham

History and defects report including sketches and photographs.

South Australian Institute of Technology (S.A.I.T.)

M. Kirlich

St. Michaels Church

St. Michaels Road, Mitcham

A brief survey which was part of a report on "Three Adelaide Buildings with an ancestral link". Supplemented with photograph and sketches.

APPENDIX 6Sec<sup>n</sup> 843 Hundred of Adelaide - 81 Coromandel Parade

Original Conveyance 14.1.1853

to A. Watts and P. Levi 107 £<sup>s</sup>stirling 62 acs.  
 then to H. and John McCahon  
 then on 2.9.1854 to James McCahon (farmer)  
 1.8.1863 to Daniel Johnson ( " ) £ 9 (slab between roads)  
 28.4.1880 to Thomas Elsegood (labourer) £ 7.10.0 (stirling)  
 2 acs.  
 (land and premises)

Land brought under provisions of Real Property Act 1.12.1881  
 (C.T. 376/153)

in name of Alexander Murray (Coromandel Valley - manufacturer)  
 then to Richard Bray (BUILDER) on 11.3.1898 £50 - (corner blk. only)  
 Marian June Liston (Married Woman) on 1.12.1899 £710 -  
 (double blk.)  
 George Jeffrey (Stock and Station Agent) in 1912 £750 -  
 (double blk.)  
 Dr. A.R. Fletcher 4.2.1921 £2250  
 (dbble. blk.)  
 Dr. D. deC. Browning 5.7.1923 £2350  
 (dbble. blk.)  
 Dr. Davey 1930 £2800  
 (dbble. blk.)  
 Dr. Stockbridge 30.8.1932 £2250  
 (includes more land)  
 Dr. Russell 17.4.1934 £2300  
 (dbble. blk.)  
 F.H. & M.E. Chapman (Solicitor) 3.12.51 £6000  
 (dbble. blk.)  
 K.P. & B.G. Barry (Land Salesman) 20.6.63 £5170  
 (dbble. blk.)  
 P.E. & J.M. Muggleton (Pilot) 30.6.65 £7000  
 (corner blk.)  
 N.A. & D.M. Playfair

Commissioner of Highways purchased adjoining block for \$4,300.

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### 1) Primary Sources

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