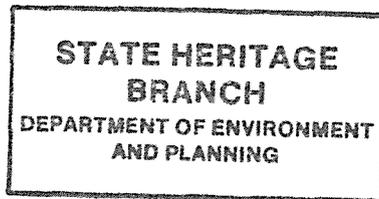


HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY  
(SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

PART ONE : GENERAL REPORT (amended July 1987)



Prepared for the Corporation of the City of Burnside and the State Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning by John Dallwitz and Alexandra Marsden of Heritage Investigations, Adelaide 1986.

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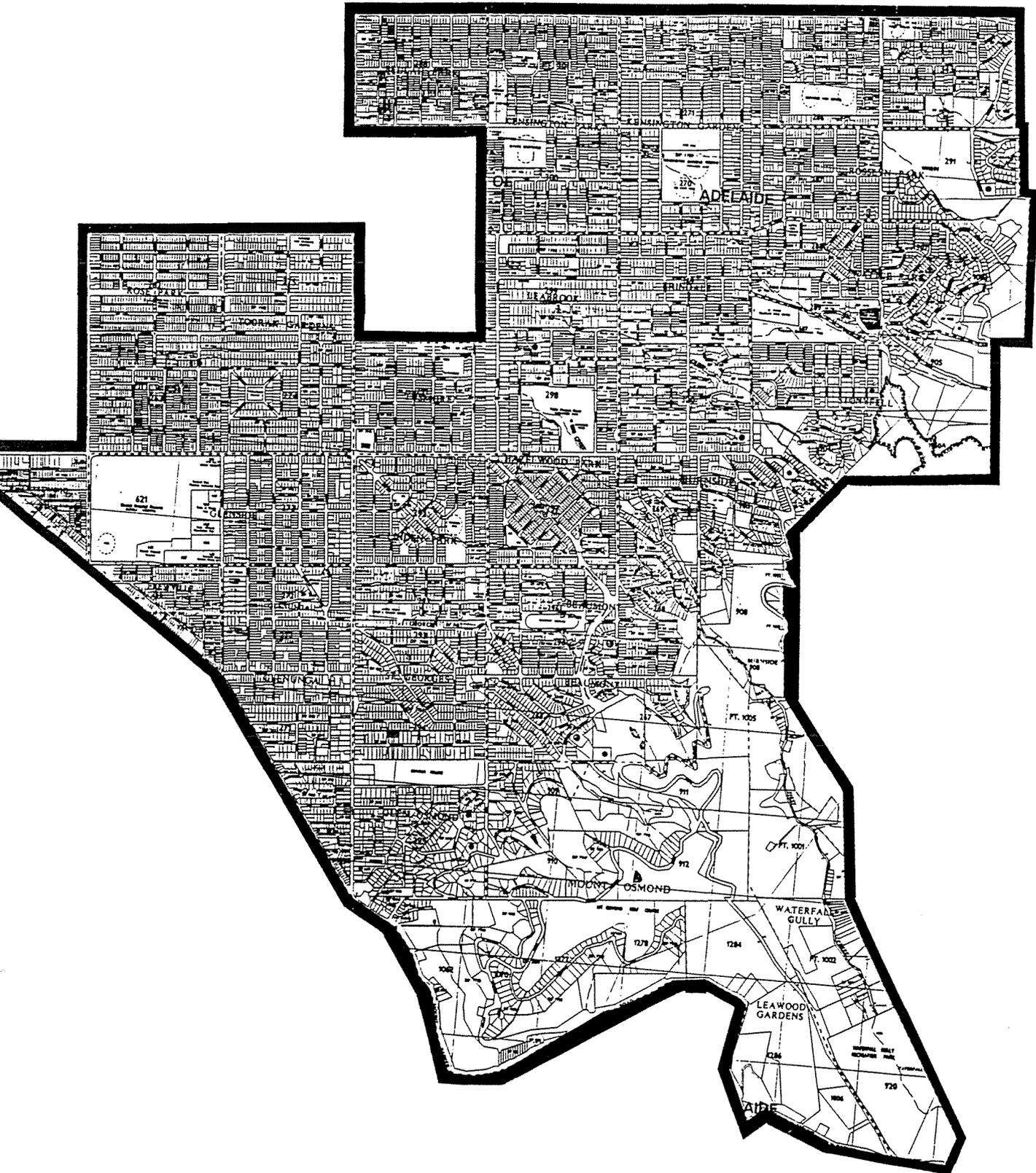
CONTENTS

PAGE

Introduction	2
1. The physical and historical context	
1.1 1838-1860	6
1.2 1861-1880	16
1.3 1881-1920	26
1.4 1921-1950	39
1.5 1951-present	45
2. Inventory of heritage items and heritage areas	
2.1 Key to inventory	59
2.2 Inventory	63
2.3 Heritage Areas	96
3. Recommendations	
3.1 Recommendations to Council	144
3.2 Recommendations to the Department of Environment and Planning	145
4. Bibliography	147

Appendices

A Acknowledgements	
B Media articles concerning the Survey	
C Community participation - sample submissions	
D Survey documentation samples	



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

Heritage Investigations

Adelaide 1986

CITY OF BURNSIDE

## INTRODUCTION

The City of Burnside covers a widespread twenty-four square kilometre section of metropolitan Adelaide, includes most of the south eastern suburbs and extends from the parklands to the Hills Face Zone. It incorporates early villages, mining and agricultural sites, several large service centres and industries, conservation parks and gardens and nineteenth and twentieth century mansions of the wealthy. However its character is determined to an overwhelming extent by the large and varied stock of housing which represents the product of nearly one hundred and fifty years of construction, change and development. Burnside's history is essentially that of residences: farmhouses, cottages of village artisans and urban workers, villas of the middle classes, the new colonial gentry's prestigious homes, some speculative and philanthropic housing developments, and linking all, the steady process of suburbanization.

This strong, residential character has dominated the city's growth, with early censuses showing the district council second only to fashionable Glenelg in the high percentage of large houses, and third after Kensington and Norwood for the markedly high proportion of dwellings constructed of solid, durable material such as stone and brick.(1) By 1926 Burnside had the highest residency to work place ratio in the metropolitan region, with buildings other than dwellings comprising only 2 per cent of the total, in comparison with Kensington and Norwood's 11 per cent, Hindmarsh's 15 per cent and Adelaide city's 27 per cent.(2) Again, in the 1930s Burnside experienced its largest ever jump in the number of dwellings constructed, signalling a building boom unique to this area compared to the other depression hit metropolitan councils.(3)

Subdivision and new building work has continued apace, spreading through the foothills in the 1950s and increasing the density of development in the older suburbs so that flats or home units formed about 26 per cent of the total dwellings by 1976.(4)

Such a strong and continuous residential pattern of growth has left a significant housing stock with rich variations in age, architecture, building technology, popular design styles and historical associations. Of particular heritage value is the extension of the nineteenth century's approbation of Burnside as a comfortable and prestigious place to live into the first half of the twentieth century, creating large and consistent areas of specific building types of the 1920s and 1930s. Many examples of these, together with relics of earlier buildings and structures, help define a city that is illustrative both of its own particular historical antecedents and of the fascinating processes of the suburbanization of Adelaide.

These distinctive characteristics, coupled with increasing pressure on the survival of other major historical resources such as the vineyards and mining shafts, reinforced the need for a detailed heritage survey of Burnside. Accordingly, following receipt of a grant from the Australian Heritage Commission, the Corporation of the City of Burnside committed additional funding and with the State Heritage Branch of the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning jointly engaged Heritage Investigations to carry out the Burnside Heritage Survey.

(1) 1861 Census in Williams, M. The Making of the South Australian Landscape Tables XXV and XXVI pp. 411-12.

(2) Warburton, E. The Paddocks Beneath : A History of Burnside from the Beginning p.325.

(3 & 4) Census Returns and Council Records in Warburton, op. cit. pp. 355-7

The survey team comprised John Dallwitz and Alexandra Marsden of Heritage Investigations and was assisted by Council's Local History Officer, Angela Steinberner and Honorary Historian, Elizabeth Warburton. The survey was conducted from June 1985 to February 1986, and the survey area covered the suburbs contained within the present Council boundaries (see location plan).

The stated objectives of the survey were:

"to provide an historical outline and assessment of the social, economic, cultural and physical development and condition of the area since the time of first European settlement," and

"to provide a comprehensive listing of items and areas which have heritage significance together with assessments of and recommendations on the level of their significance."

These objectives tie in with the requirements of the State Heritage Branch as part of the ongoing heritage survey, inventory and evaluation of the State, Burnside forming part of Historical Preservation Region 2 (Adelaide Metropolitan Area). The structure and contents of this report are in accord with these objectives. It provides the historical outline, listings of heritage items and areas, and recommendations. Supporting documentation such as research and field notes, outline item identification sheets and a folio of black and white photographic proofs are lodged at the Council offices.

At the outset of the survey it was agreed by the consultants and the Burnside Heritage Study Co-Ordinating Committee that several constraints, particularly financial, would restrict the scope and depth of the study. It was decided that thorough and detailed fieldwork throughout the whole council district with specific site visits was the essential requirement and would take the top priority over subsequent research and documentation. By September this arrangement was confirmed, and steps were taken towards the undertaking of a future second stage to the project, to be called the Burnside Heritage Survey Stage II - Documentation.

The methodology of the survey was based upon that previously established by Heritage Investigations, particularly in the course of surveys of Historical Preservation Regions 8 (Lower North), 5 (Murray Riverlands) and 2 (Mitcham, Hindmarsh, Kensington and Norwood), and as specified in the survey brief. This report then is the result of extensive preliminary research through the excellent local historical collection and other sources, ongoing interviews and discussions with local informants and a comprehensive street by street programme of fieldwork. It lists over six hundred heritage items and areas which best convey the particular character of Burnside and represent the historical forces which have helped shape the Adelaide metropolitan region.

Smith's Store, now part of the Colonial Restaurant, 10 Mount Barker Road, Glen Osmond. The single storied section to the right was built as a grocery and bakery in about 1845 and was acquired in 1852 by Thomas Smith whose family continued and expanded the business until 1968. The original building is one of the oldest in Burnside.

From the Burnside Local History Collection



## 1. THE PHYSICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### 1.1 1838-1860

"I have seen the plains and forests around Adelaide changed from their original desolation into a continuous mass of farms - some thousands of acres bearing their crops of wheat, maize and barley ... I can scarcely imagine a more interesting scene than to observe a country in the course of being rescued from a state of nature." (1)

As with the land, so with the Aborigines, the original occupiers. The heathen, savage native also had to be tamed, civilised and made anew in the European's image or perish. The Kurna tribe inhabited the Adelaide plain, valuing in particular the banks of the Torrens and of the creeks that came down from the hills. For the first few years their camps were a common sight amongst the scattered gums of the eastern plain, along Waterfall Gully and in the foothills.

Shipster's Paddock (southern Kensington Park) was a popular gathering place for Aboriginal celebrations. Edward Stephens recalled "a few hundred yards in from the corner of Shipster's land ... there was a clear space of a few acres backed by noble gum trees. On the particular occasion - I think the date was 1848 - by special invitation of a large tribe of Aborigines, we met to witness the first and largest corroboree that I ever saw." (2) He also witnessed a ceremonial funeral in about 1850, when the mourners wended their way over Stonyfell Creek and Erindale to "one of the oldest and the most sacred burying-grounds of the Adelaide tribe." (3) Part of this burial ground lies under South Terrace and the south eastern corner of Kensington Gardens Reserve.

The Kurna tribe was quickly and inexorably displaced from the Adelaide region during the process of "christianising", "civilising", and "colonizing" (4) which was both the avowed aim and relentless practice of the European invaders. Few relics survive from this early contact period, the Kurnas themselves have died out and their land has been divided and altered almost beyond recognition.

The white settlement history of Burnside dates from the fixing of the site for the city of Adelaide by William Light in December 1836. The controversial inland siting of the colony's major city was crucial to the development of the entire surrounding area, as it provided opportunities for profitable subdivision in all directions which were exploited as soon as the land was made available in early 1838. East of Adelaide the land near the Torrens and its tributary five creeks

- (1) J.F. Bennett, An historical and descriptive account of South Australia founded on the experience of three years' residence in that colony (1843) quoted in M. Williams, The Making of the South Australian Landscape (1974) p.15.
- (2) E. Stephens, "The Aborigines of Australia; personal recollections of those tribes which once inhabited the Adelaide Plains" (1889). Quoted in E. Warburton, op.cit. p.xvi.
- (3) Ibid. p.xvi
- (4) Williams, op.cit. p.13

on rising ground was rapidly taken up by farmers and often quickly subdivided as suburban villages or large "villa allotments".

Whilst the earliest development occurred within the city of Adelaide, at Port Adelaide and along the Port road, the entire Adelaide plain was covered with a grid pattern of sections of varying sizes (usually 80 or 134 acres) with roads one chain wide between sections. Together with major diagonal roads from the city to the port and Holdfast Bay, the original plan also provided for Magill, Kensington and Greenhill Roads running from the city towards the hills, and at right angles, Fullarton, Portrush, Glynburn and Penfold Roads, with Glen Osmond Road later hugging the boundary south-easterly towards the main route through the ranges. This early methodical mapping formed a framework for all later subdivisional activity, the development of individual sections and the insertion of minor streets. These original road and section patterns, except for a few along the foothills, have become "ossified in the landscape". (5)

To the east and south of the city were grouped many of the larger 134 acre square shaped sections each of which evolved its own particular grid pattern of roads, largely unrelated to the pattern of the adjoining section except by the original arterial roads and the new section boundary roads which ran mainly east-west in a continuous line. Here, subdivision first took place within whole sections where large country estates were established.

Generally the earliest villages on the Adelaide plain were elsewhere, at Hindmarsh, Bowden and Prospect on the north-western edge of the parklands, Unley and Goodwood to the south, with Islington and Klemzig the largest rural centres. The process of suburban differentiation began early too, with Walkerville and Woodville regarded as superior areas for businessmen and merchants. The linear growth of the city along the Port Adelaide-Hindmarsh-Hindley and Rundle Street axis was continued eastwards into the rapid expansion of the Kensington-Norwood area, with Kensington first subdivided in 1838 and Marryatville a year later.

In Burnside, Magill was the first of the foothills villages to be subdivided into village allotments and farmlets in 1838. However the first allotment was not sold until 1842, a year after Governor Grey began pushing emigrant labourers out to the country. Glen Osmond was the other early village in Burnside, only being properly established, however, in about 1844. It was the farmers, spreading out over the plain, the quarrymen and miners and most particularly the aspiring gentry who created the early settlement characteristics of the Burnside area which persisted for much of the nineteenth century.

Edward Burton Gleeson established a farm, "Gleeville", on section 296 (Beaumont) in 1838, acquiring leases for other sections and rapidly organising fencing, ploughing and the sowing of wheat and barley. His first crops did well, averaging thirty bushels to the acre and he was listed in 1840 as owning 17,300 sheep, 550 cattle and 24 horses. In

(5) Ibid. p.446

that year he also hosted the colony's first Harvest Home celebration which the Southern Australian reported with excitement and at length:

"THE HARVEST HOME. Yesterday, the first regular Harvest Home in South Australia was held on the extensive farm of Edward Burton Gleeson, Esq. at Gleeville at which a large body of gentlemen from Adelaide and different parts of the country attended. His Excellency, Governor Gawler, accompanied by George Hall, Esq., Private Secretary, was met at the entrance of the Gleeville estate about 2pm.

Amidst the loudest cheers, he was escorted by about 50 gentlemen on horseback up to Mr. Gleeson's residence, where, having inspected Mr. Gleeson's farmyard, his extensive stock and his splendid horse 'Abdullah', he proceeded in company with the whole party to the fields, and, in connexion with Mr. Gleeson, loaded the first cart. The whole party then returned to the tents, spread for the occasion, where a splendid collation had been prepared, comprising every variety the season could afford...

His Excellency arose and addressed himself to the topics of the day.

The great pastoral and agricultural capabilities of the province were no longer a matter of dispute. What they had that day witnessed was a sufficient proof of the adaptation of the province to such purposes. The productive powers of the plains of Adelaide were every day becoming more and more visible, and the cultivation would doubtless afford adequate returns for the capital expended and industry bestowed.

They had now a splendid port, and fine city rising up, and they would soon have sufficient produce to support the one and furnish ample exports for the other. He should conclude with proposing the health of 'E. B. Gleeson, Esq.' ..." (6)

The original, imported, wooden homestead has long since disappeared but his stone barn now fronting Dashwood Road is one of the earliest and certainly one of the most historically significant farm buildings in Burnside. Whilst Gleeson suffered terrible losses in the subsequent collapse of the South Australian colony, although recovering later to dominate much of the mid north of the State, his neighbour, Osmond Gilles on section 295, steadily prospered, living in a cottage there from 1841 until the first part of his handsome residence "Woodley" was built in 1844. Gilles was a wealthy English merchant, one of the few major investors to settle in the colony from the outset and South Australia's first Treasurer.

Wheat crops and sheep grazing predominated in the 1840s and 1850s. Nothing remains today of Prescott's farm which was established on the South Australian Company's section at Rose Park and Toorak in about 1840 and became a famous landmark until the late 1930s. Relics

(6) Southern Australian 15.12.1840. Quoted in Coleman, D.(ed.), The First Hundred Years: A history of Burnside in South Australia (1956) pp 25-7.

of most other early farms have also disappeared, leaving only their names to a street or suburb: William Rogers' Tusmore Run which had 800 sheep and over 50 head of cattle in 1840 and Daniel Ferguson's Glenunga Farm which in 1856 won first prize for wheat grown on the Adelaide plains.

Some buildings and structures associated with other early agricultural activities have survived in Burnside to a limited extent. The Adelaide area was the State's first and until very recently one of its major grape growing regions, with Hack and Stevenson planting the first vines at North Adelaide in 1837. In Burnside the Penfold family started plantings in about 1845 and by the late 1850s their Grange vineyards had been joined by Gilles' Woodley Winery and Clark's winery at Stonyfell. Penfold's winery and cottage complex on Penfold Road holds an impressive series of buildings, structures and plantings which well reflect the history of the family and of the winemaking in Burnside. The original section of the cottage probably predates the Penfold's occupation in 1844 (7) and the stone cellars mark the steady growth in size and popularity of the business.

Two plots of shiraz vines mark the last vestiges of a vineyard at Woodley Wines which has been in continuous use since the first vines were planted by Gilles in 1858. By 1862 nineteen acres had been planted with fifteen thousand vines. This complex also illustrates the successful development of the wine-growing industry which came to characterise much of Burnside throughout the latter part of the nineteenth century. In 1891 Benno Weidenbach, a prominent member of the local society, acquired both the fifty acre winery and the house "Woodley", and remnants of the olive hedge he had planted still survive on the northern perimeter of the complex. The Pridmore family then held the winery for the next thirty years from 1894, during which time the main cellar was constructed from an old mine tunnel.

The establishment of Stonyfell Winery too, by Henry Septimus Clark, who had already developed a large garden and vineyard at Hazelwood, helps indicate the change in emphasis in agricultural and pastoral pursuits from the 1860s. Wheat and barley crops and sheep and cattle grazing along with timber felling and wattle-stripping were generally replaced by less extensive, more urban market-oriented uses: vineyards, dairies, orchards and market gardens.

Alongside the early agricultural experiments and successes in Burnside there also developed the State's first metalliferous mines and earliest stone quarries. In August 1838 copper was discovered on section 295 at Glen Osmond on land owned by Osmond Gilles, and more extensive silver-lead deposits soon after. He was slow to act, however, only launching the Glen Osmond Silver Lead Mine in 1844.

Meanwhile two Cornish miners in February 1841 discovered a lode on a nearby hillside which assayed 10 percent silver and 75 percent lead. (8) A company was speedily formed, the mine named Wheal Gawler after the Governor who had happily inspected the site and operations began in April 1841. Forty boxes of hand-picked ore were shipped that same month to London and were the first such mineral export from Australia.

(7) See Warburton, op.cit. p.221

(8) Quoted in Wells, R. "Early Mining in the Adelaide Hills", Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia No.2, 1976 p.47

The decade of the 1840s was characterised by an upsurge in mining activity in the Glen Osmond area. In 1843 the Wheal Watkins mine opened on the southern flank of the Wheal Gawler on rich silver-lead lodes and the main shaft was sunk to a depth of 480 feet (9) (approximately 147 metres). Both of these mine sites have enormous heritage significance for they heralded a gravely-needed expansion of the economic base of the struggling colony. Gilles' mine followed the leaders, then Wheal Augusta, and the Enterprise Mine operated in 1847 on sections of land behind Beaumont between Wheal Gawler and Waterfall Gully. Finke's Mine in Waterfall Gully was worked from a deep shaft on a small silver-lead lode between 1844 and 1846 while, nearby, Australia's first manganese mine plunged two adits deep into the hillside in 1844.

Up until 1851 the Glen Osmond group of mines steadily yielded rich silver and lead ore and gave employment to several hundred men. Cornish, Welsh and German miners and smeltermen had flocked to the colony, aided by assisted migrant passages, encouraged by the glowing newspaper reports and fleeing the economic devastation of the European "hungry forties". From Glen Osmond some moved further along the length and breadth of the Mount Lofty Ranges, often discovering and identifying further deposits and skillfully developing the later rich deposits at Montecute and Kanmantoo, then Kapunda and Burra. Their craftsmanship is evident today not only in the arched tunnels, shafts and adits which have escaped destruction but in the associated structures such as the Glen Osmond Smelting Works chimney and flue dating from 1849 which is a fine example of the Cornish style round type.

The Victorian gold rush of 1851 deprived South Australia of much of its male population and naturally attracted practically every miner. Most of the operating mines were forced to close down immediately, and very few of the Glen Osmond mines ever re-opened. The first mining boom was over. The legacy of mine workings, tunnels and associated structures is scattered through the Burnside hills area, providing fragile, evocative and invaluable historical evidence of one of metropolitan Adelaide's most significant original determinants.

Metal was not the sole substance mined at this time. The Magill stone mines on section 1083 in the hills behind Penfold winery was the earliest site for underground mining of building stone in Adelaide, being worked in about 1850. Open cut quarries were opened elsewhere within two years of settlement. The Greenhill Quarry, just outside the Burnside area on section 1056, soon cut through to the Stonyfell Quarry on sections 1050 and 905, which was opened in 1841 by Richard Borrow whose building firm of Borrow and Goodiar had the contract for constructing the Adelaide Gaol. Later lessees were G.W. Johnson, Charles Edlin and David Packham who in 1867 transferred the lease to Henry Dunstan, the driving force behind the hugely successful Stonyfell Quarries and vineyards complex.

Clay-slates, harder slatey rock and quartzites were mined here and at Glen Osmond, laboriously transported first by bullock and later horse teams to the ever increasing number of building sites in Adelaide.

(9) Quoted in Wells, R. "Early Mining in the Adelaide Hills", Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia No. 2, 1976 p.47,50.

Several bluestone quarries were also worked in the early 1840s by James Grylls, a Cornish miner, on part section 266 off present day Caithness Avenue, Beaumont. Many small quarries, like the metal mines, are dotted over the Burnside foothills providing graphic illustration of one of the colonist's earliest endeavours.

The census of 1845, while lacking detail and covering an area that was larger than the urban area, undoubtedly indicated the dominant occupations and priorities of the working population. "Gardeners" (small scale farmers) made up 31 percent and the next largest group was "mechanics and artisans", 25 percent, most of whom must have been involved in the building trades. (10) By 1855, the number of farmers and their labourers had dropped to about one-third, from 1,979 to 769 and so did other primary producers like the miners, sawyers and shepherds. Employment in construction had increased and was the single largest group of workers, other than farmers and domestics. The numbers of people involved in manufacturing and service industries had also greatly risen. (11) This pattern of change was reflected in the growth of the city, her inner suburbs and outer settlements and estates.

Large numbers of villages were laid out in the late 1840s or early 1850s: Beaumont as a selective concentration of gentlemen's villa residences in 1848 and "Burnside the Beautiful" along Second Creek in 1849. These villages continued the process of attraction of the wealthy middle classes and aspiring gentry to the salubrious eastern plain and foothills which had started a decade earlier. The prominent business family of the Debneys at "Undelcarra" and the De Moles at "The Waldrons" (later "Erindale") were typical of the first gracious settlers who came to Burnside, of which it was earlier stated "It commands a fine view of the Gulf ... and its proximity to town renders it a most desirable situation for a gentleman's residence". (12)

The sale of Burnside's 2½ acre allotments went briskly in 1849, with bidding reaching an average of a high £14 per acre. By the following year the auctioneer could boast that "several rural villas lately erected in this most romantic of the suburbs of Adelaide, are already inhabited by families of first-rate respectability, so that an agreeable neighbourhood has been added to the other transcendant attractions of this locality ..." (13)

"Ivymeade" at 19 Nilpinna Street, Burnside, was first a four-roomed stone building built in about 1850 and soon owned by the businessman and mining expert J.B. Austin. He was followed by pioneer stock and station agent Edward Laughton, who like many other prosperous Adelaide families greatly extended his home in the 1870s. Several other grand houses survive, which have their origins in this first wave of settlement of the forties and fifties. In 1852 surveyor, explorer and later inaugural Curator of the Adelaide Museum, Frederick Waterhouse, bought "Wandeen", at 3 Allen Street, Burnside, enlarging

(10) J. Allen (ed.) S.A. Almanac (1845) in Williams, op.cit. p.405

(11) Williams, op.cit. p.406

(12) Quoted in Warburton, op.cit. p.2

(13) Ibid. p.4

the original 1849 stone cottage at intervals until the 1880s. William Berry transferred his wooden Manning house from the centre of Adelaide to the cooler ridges of Burnside in 1859. A few years later he used two of the rooms to panel parts of his new stone residence, "Ringmer" at 2 Ringmer Drive, and moved the other two rooms to across the yard, where it rests today. Many hundreds of these prefabricated wooden cottages were brought out by emigrants but only a handful are known to have survived in the State.

At Beaumont and Stonyfell too, eminent members of Adelaide society erected the first sections of what were to become grandiose mansions. "Sunnyside" at 4 Lascelles Avenue, Beaumont, is one of the best known old houses of the area, undergoing many transformations since its first appearance in 1848. Two years later the eventually phenomenally successful Sir William Milne bought a six roomed stone house, stables, cottage, good garden and forty walled acres with a stone quarry at the back. Orchards and vineyards were then planted, wine cellars erected and by 1858-9 the rate books described a two-storeyed "large stone mansion" of eighteen rooms, with the considerable rate assessment of £160. Twenty years later, the house was again transformed.

"Clifton", now at 16 Waratah Way, Stonyfell, was built in the style of an English hunting lodge, in "an elevated position overlooking Burnside" (14) by George Sismey, flour miller and investor in mines and quarries. Bishop Short's reasons for building at Beaumont in 1851 were typical of one of the enduring drawcards of the area: its position in the foothills to escape the heat of the plains and its beauty, indeed "the Bishop thought the situation was a good one and so it is from a health and scenic point of view ..." (15) explained the owner and creator of the village of Beaumont, Sir Samuel Davenport. This energetic "Squire" of Beaumont was a distinguished explorer, pastoralist and government minister who bought the Bishop's Beaumont House on Glynburn Road, established olive oil and wine industries in the area and presented Beaumont Common to the local populace in perpetuity.

Significant architects as well as owners are represented in this first period of scattered settlement. George Strickland Kingston designed "Kurralta" on the hill above First Creek for Dr. William Wyatt, Protector of Aborigines in 1843-4. The striking two-storeyed, fourteen roomed house was built of lime washed rubble stone quarried on the property and is an unusually fine building of this early date. "Halton Brook" at 347 Glynburn Road, Kensington Park was also designed by Kingston in 1845, although this was later greatly altered and enlarged.

At the other end of the scale, several smaller buildings have also survived from these decades. The Cornish mine manager, Pascoe, worked at the Glen Osmond Mines in the 1840s and his house at 4 Blyth Street, Glen Osmond, forms part of the current extended premises. Along Waterfall Gully Road stand gardener Samuel Finn's small stone cottage and the part wattle and daub "The Olives" surrounded by a grove of gnarled and ancient olive trees.

(14) Emily Padman, quoted in Warburton, op.cit. p.34

(15) Quoted in Warburton, op.cit. p.150

The early church buildings were small and unpretentious, like the first erections behind the Clayton-Wesley Church and Cemetery complex at the top end of the Parade, as were the original school buildings dating from 1855 at Magill.

A scatter of commercial buildings survive in some form: the hexagonal toll house which taxed carriers and travellers from 1841 to 1847, and nearby on Mount Barker Road Thomas Smith's former store and bakery built in 1845, now incorporated into the Colonial Restaurant complex. There is the single storeyed section of the former hotel "The Mountain Hut" which perches precariously at the side of Mount Barker Road as it swings toward the Devil's Elbow, and certain relics like a stone wall and stables on Kensington Road, Kensington Gardens, the sole survivors of an early 1840s complex. All of these are irreplaceable historical and architectural memorials of this pioneering period.

In 1853 the first municipal and district councils were formed, Burnside falling within the ambit of the enormous East Torrens council district. The first assessment was completed by January 1854. Internal conflicts over rate expenditure, aggravated by the sheer size of the area, led to the separate creation of the district councils of Burnside and Payneham in 1856. Concerned mainly with roads, cattle pounds and licences for slaughtering and timber cutting, the council was limited by its meagre funds to mostly recording in admirable detail the spread and rate of growth of the district in its yearly rate books.

The first assessment book describes many pisé structures, which were those built of rammed earth, concrete houses which were made within a frame filled with a gravel, lime and water mix, and wattle and daub cottages, generally plastered; mud and pug, native pine buildings and red gum slab huts, all roofed with stringybark shingles carted from the tiers of the Mount Lofty Ranges. Hardly any of these early building types are known to have survived in Burnside. These vernacular structures were generally small, symmetrical dwellings with steep, hipped roofs. Floors were of beaten earth or slate flags found in the local creeks. The pug cottage at Penfold's Winery is an attractive example of this type of construction.

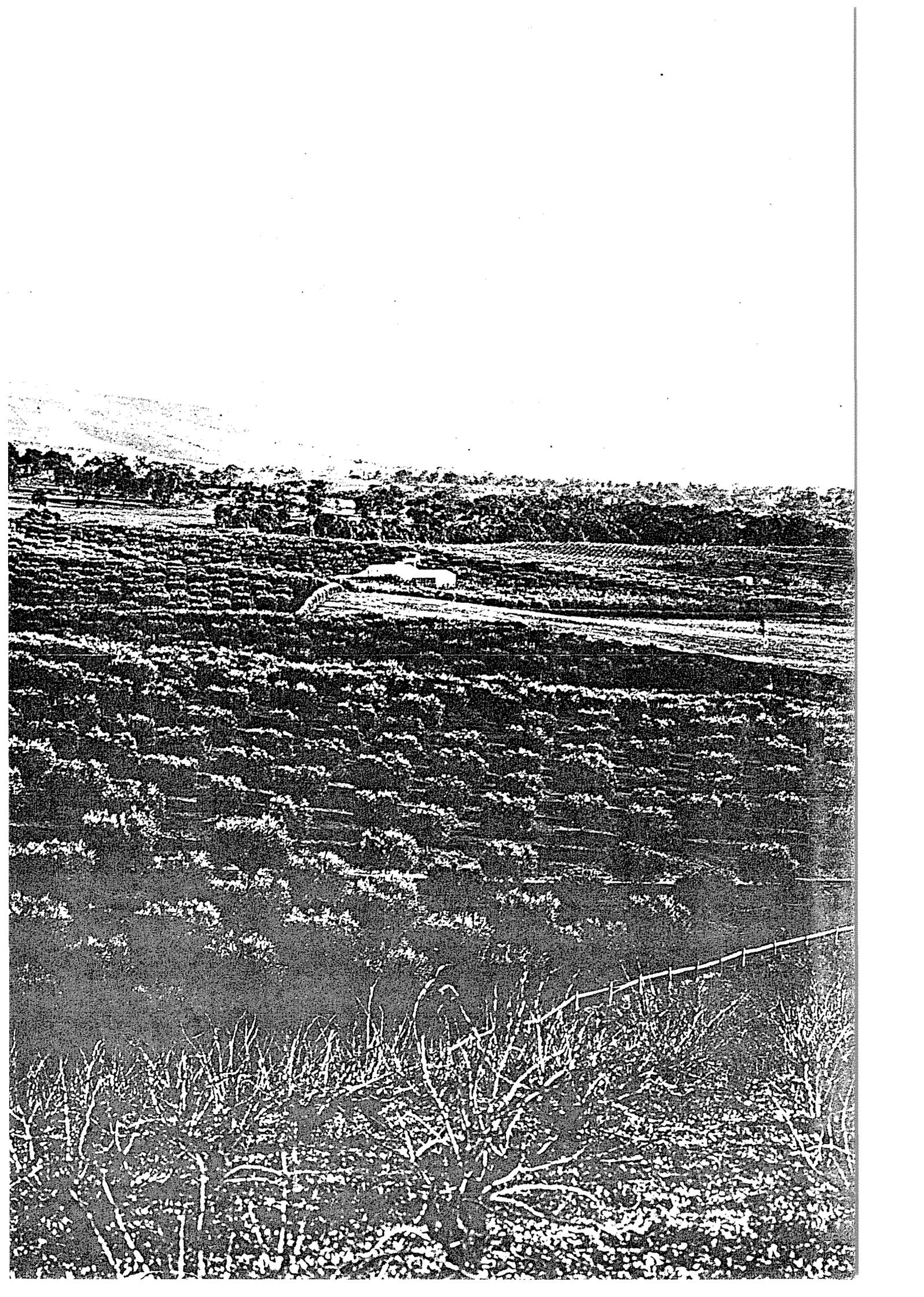
Willunga slate often replaced timber shingles from the mid 1840s and in turn was progressively ousted by imported corrugated galvanised iron a decade later. Verandahs were early additions to the imported single storey, English cottage style, and by 1860 brick and particularly local stone were assuming their pre-eminent position as the most favoured building material which was to dominate all subsequent architecture of the nineteenth century.

"We read of the iron age, the stone age, etc., of old and similarly we might speak of the mud age, the brick age and the stone age in referring to the residential portion of Kensington ..." (16)

This was an experience common to all suburbs of Adelaide. Burnside embraced the philosophy to the hilt in the succeeding decades.

Stonyfell Olive Plantations, Penfold Road with the olive crushing factory in the centre, in the early 1900s. The company was founded in 1873 and by the end of the century it had a hundred acres planted in 10,000 olive trees. Part of Penfold's vineyard stretches out in the foreground and indeed Stonyfell was a veritable sea of vines and olive trees for many years.

From the Burnside Local History Collection



1.2 1861-1880

"This speculation is quite a feature of Australian life, and at certain periods it is difficult to loose money by it." (17)

The pattern of agriculture underwent some fundamental changes during these two decades. New hundreds were declared away from the greater Adelaide region and grain crops, sheep and cattle grazing rapidly spread out over the northern plains to Kapunda and beyond. Throughout the 1860s, South Australia rode high on a new prosperity based on the export of copper, wool and wheat to other Australian colonies and to Britain.

Adelaide pulled the commercial strings, centralising economic and political power and expanding greatly in size and population. More intensive, city market-oriented uses were made of the former farmland of the plains and foothills: vineyards, fruit and almond orchards, market gardens and dairies. In 1866 Magill was described as "a favourite place of residence for gentlemen having business in the city. The communication is by cars and 'busses, which run throughout the day. Magill is embosomed in orchards, vineyards and gardens, which surround it on every side ..." (18)

Vine-growing became immensely popular on the cooler hill sites with many businessmen planting several acres around their suburban estates. They appeared to form the most notable characteristic of Beaumont to the chronicler of the mid 1860s:

"The celebrated Linden vineyard, comprising 9 acres of vines, chiefly the black Portugal, Grenache, Mataro, and Carignan varieties, lies near this place, as does also Sunnyside, the vineyard and residence of the Hon. W. Milne ... The Auldana vineyard is in the same locality, and is an extensive tract of excellent land planted with numerous kinds of vines. The Stony Fell and Hazelwood vineyards are also in the same neighbourhood." (19)

Remnants only of these scattered vineyards survive at Stonyfell, Auldana and Penfold.

These predominant forms of primary production were joined in 1864 by the planting of the Stonyfell olive groves by that indefatigable experimentalist, Sir Samuel Davenport. A row of these trees has been preserved off John Cleland Drive, Beaumont, and some of his plantations remain in Waterfall Gully, on both sides of the creek. Best variety Spanish and French olives had been imported by the South Australian Company in the late 1830s and planted at the Hackney Nursery. Scammell and Davenport produced 400 gallons of olive oil in 1865, believed to be the first commercial pressing in Australia. In 1868 cellars were built just to the west of Beaumont House where

(17) Twopenny, R., Town Life in Australia (1883) p.38

(18) Whitworth, R.P., Balliere's South Australian Gazetteer and Road Guide (Adelaide, 1866) p.134

(19) Ibid. p.28

both olives were crushed and grapes pressed. In that year too Davenport imported a gold crushing plant from Chile, which had a base stone and wheels of hand-hewn Scottish granite, and successfully used it for the pulping of the berries before filtering and pressing.

"After the olives have been cracked in a corn-crusher they are placed in the mill, which is worked by a horse, and the wheels grind the olives into a pulp, which looks like raspberry jam. The great virtue of the stone grinder is that it does not affect the olives like iron does. After undergoing this process the olives are placed in Italian grass bags, called carbos, very much like Scotch caps to look at, and put under the lever press. The liquid passes into a water tank, and the oil comes to the top and is skimmed off." (20)

The grindstone and massive weights and wheels have been removed from the original factory site and are now a striking memorial in Wood Park off Collingwood Avenue, Hazelwood Park. It is flanked, appropriately, by two olive trees and surrounded by slate paving from the original oil storage tanks.

In 1873 the Stonyfell Olive Company Ltd. was founded with a paid capital of £5,000, backed by the Clarks of the Stonyfell vineyards and managed by four generations of Cromptons. This was to develop one of the largest single olive plantations in the world, and an industry which managed to last until the 1960s.

After the staggering setbacks inflicted on the mining industry by the exodus to the Victorian gold diggings in the 1850s, few mines in the Glen Osmond area managed to re-open. An old mine, the Eagle, was re-opened in 1872 when rich new lodes containing silver, lead, zinc, copper, gold and bismuth were found on both sides of Mount Barker Road, between the Mountain Hut and Eagle on the Hill. It was to reach its peak between 1888 and 1894, becoming one of the largest of all the Glen Osmond mines, and finally ceased operations in about 1907.

At the beginning of this period the statistics for Burnside in 1861 show a population of 1,210, living in 261 dwellings, 10 percent of which were regarded as large with six or more rooms. The acreage under cultivation was 2,071. Twenty years later, the acreage had dropped to 1,586, the population had nearly trebled to 3,370 and the dwellings jumped to 659, 25 percent of which had six or more rooms. (21)

There was, in fact, a spectacular land and building boom from about 1875 to 1882. It was a short, intense period of massive sub-divisional activity in Adelaide, particularly in the southern and eastern suburbs. One observer wrote:

"In Adelaide, business sites rose 120 percent in value, and good residence sites 100 percent. New townships were laid out on the Adelaide Plains and on the seaboard, and

(20) The Register, March 1903 quoted in Cleland, J.B. "The Village of Beaumont", R.G.S.S.A. Proceedings Vol. L Dec. 1949, p.31

(21) Census Returns and Council Statistics 1861, 1881 in Warburton, op.cit. pp.355-6.

syndicates purchased land here and there, with the idea of cutting it up into residence lots ... By 1882-3 had come the re-action and the vain regrets." (22)

The origins of this period of frenzied speculation, urban expansion and construction appear to be threefold. (23) The successful spread of agriculture into new lands had resulted in a strong rural boom in the first half of the 1870s which led to higher real incomes and a higher demand for labour in both the country and city. These effects, initially delayed, coincided in the middle of the decade with the adoption of a determined and vigorous approach to the expenditure of public funds on public services by the government. Finally the children of the high immigration wave of the 1850s were reaching the house-buying age of the 20-34 year age group in the second half of the 1870s, fuelling a sharp increase in demand for housing as well as employment.

The Adelaide area's rate of population increase was faster even than that in Melbourne's "marvellous decade," leaping from 4.5 percent between 1871 and 1876 to 7.6 percent between 1876 and 1881.

"This phenomenally rapid rate of increase was pushing the suburban circle out further in all directions ... The 1881 census showed for the first time more people living outside the Corporation of Adelaide than inside it. Adelaide had become truly suburban." (24)

Magill grew rapidly during these years, as evidenced by the string of small stone and brick cottages along Pepper Street and the bluestone houses at 18 and 20 Ellis Street. Such was the influx of residents and their income that a new and imposing Wesleyan Methodist Church was constructed of bluestone in 1875, with transepts added in 1882. The church in Chapel Street dominates the small scale of the surrounding streetscapes and is in good external condition.

Development of the parkland hugging suburb of Eastwood which had previously been occupied mostly by mining families was further stimulated by two factors. These were the opening of the Parkside Lunatic Asylum and the expansion of the racing industry at nearby Victoria Park in the early 1870s. Builder John Wark started subdividing his land in Moar Street and John Street in 1876, as well as constructing several of the major buildings at the Asylum. He built his own large residence, "Renfrew House" (now the Anaster Nursing Home) on his farm block on Glen Osmond Road in 1877 and generally built medium sized dwellings for his middle class clients.

The other major figure in Eastwood's rapid rise in building was John Hogg, conducting his business from his home which still stands at 22 Elizabeth Street, who built over a third of all the houses there. He constructed small dwellings for the working people at the Asylum and the quarries in the foothills. His buildings can often be identified by the chimneys which are adorned with a brick dental course, as on many small cottages in Elizabeth Street, contrasting with Wark's

(22) Pascoe, J.J.(ed.) History of Adelaide and Vicinity (Adel.1901) p.178

(23) The following argument is based on the interesting and lucid exposition by Sinclair, W.A. "Urban booms in Nineteenth-Century Australia: Adelaide and Melbourne," Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia, No. 10, 1982, pp.3-12

(24) Ibid. p.3

completely different treatment as on the larger villa at 16 Elizabeth Street. (25)

The number of occupied houses in Eastwood jumped from 49 in 1876 to 73 in 1880, with greater increases to come. Several attached shops and residences proliferated along Glen Osmond Road, both here and further towards the ranges at Glen Osmond. There, the Goldsack family, blacksmiths and carriers, and their neighbours the Langleys, carpenters and builders, erected new premises which survive today, in much altered form, at 391-5 Glen Osmond Road. Carl Schunke, a German miner and developer built many two and three roomed row cottages around the corner in Vine Lane, three of which have been restored at no. 12. Alongside at no. 16, John Carter's stone cottage which he had erected in 1858 was joined by a stable in 1862-3 which housed horses and an omnibus for the busy trade through the hills.

First subdivided in 1865, Kensington Park on section 300 was slowly developed until 1876 with many five or six roomed stone villas such as the attractive bluestone house bedecked with well kept iron lace-work, "Pelham" at 27 Park Street. Rose Park was also a creation of this booming prosperity, with the first of its four subdivisions made in 1878.

Vernacular pioneer construction practically disappeared during the 1860s, with most houses now built by experienced tradesmen. Of brick and stone, chiefly local bluestone supplied by the ever expanding Stonyfell Quarries, lesser houses began to gain greater dimensions and the renowned Adelaide villa began to be built from the mid 1870s. Decorative brickwork and moulded parapets also became more evident, and corrugated, galvanised iron became standard roofing material. It was also observed that "terraces and attached houses are universally disliked, and almost every class of house is detached and stands in its own garden." (26)

As these new suburbs splayed out over the plains there arose an urgent need for a network of supporting services. Largely a matter of public expenditure, services such as water supply and sewerage first tended to lag behind the suburban sprawl.

Reticulated water was supplied to Adelaide as early as 1861 after the construction of the Thorndon Park Reservoir. Throughout the decade, however, it was warned that "the question of increased storage accommodation to supply the City and the various suburban villages must ere long occupy the attention of the government." (27) Most households continued to rely on the Torrens or their private wells until the piped water supply was further extended after the construction of a "suburban reservoir" at Hope Valley in 1871. By 1877 much of Burnside had been connected to the system, and a pumping station was constructed in 1880 in present day Toorak Gardens. Enlarged in 1899 this thick stone walled building has since been converted into a residence at 99 Hewitt Avenue.

(25) Interview with Diana Chessell and Deborah Southwood by Heritage Investigations 29/7/85.

(26) Twopenny, op.cit. p.37

(27) Quoted in Williams, op.cit. p.431

It was not until the 1890s however that houses in the area were serviced by the complex and expensive sewerage farm at Islington, north of Adelaide.

By comparison with other Australian cities, these services were installed early and easily extended "for once established they were so popular that there was overwhelming public support for their extension. In fact they were unquestioned facets of suburban growth." (28) Directed by centralised, semi-governmental agencies which were well funded these services came to be regarded as essential facilities, along with the later provision of gas and electricity. Services above ground, particularly transport, had, however, a very different story. Private horse coach services like Rounsevell's and Cobb and Co. operated through most of this period, with the main daily "commuters" to Adelaide being the merchants and professional men on their country estates and rural villas who could afford their own horses. However, the emerging suburbs of the late 1870s stimulated the desire for reliable and affordable short haul transport to the city centre. Several railways had been built previously, although none to the Burnside area.

Regular "commuter" traffic was first made possible by the horse trams on steel tracks, promoted by W.C. Buik, a Rundle Street retailer and resident of Norwood. In 1878 the Adelaide and Suburban Company began services between Kensington-Norwood and Rundle Street, and after quickly proving a success, the line was further extended to North Adelaide. The race was then on as private companies competed energetically; Burnside had to wait until the early 1880s, however, before the lines stretched further eastwards.

Along with houses and physical services there also developed the need for more numerous and wider embracing social services: many schools (after the Education Act of 1875), churches, council offices, banks, hotels and shops were extended, rebuilt or constructed particularly in the early 1880s. Burnside council had a stone council office constructed on Glynburn Road in 1869 which continued to be used as such until 1928.

To the twin themes of persisting primary production and surging suburban development must be added a third characteristic of Burnside at this time: the realisation of the aspirations of its resident gentry. Set in extensive acres of gardens, vines and orchards, many of their older homes were demolished or incorporated into large and imposing structures.

The "Benacre" estate, now hemmed into Benacre Close, Glen Osmond, was transformed, with new cellars, rooms and a top storey. Originally owned by the chemist William Bickford who had started the fine garden, it passed through the hands of the merchant Thomas Graves who replanned the estate with a botanical collection brought from all parts of the world. Moreton Bay figs, pines, cedars and cypresses from Norfolk Island, Norway, India, Lebanon and Japan flourished there as did the famous roses and irises of the flower garden. A fraction of the garden surrounds the house and some of the magnificent trees still stud nearby footpaths and modern front lawns. In 1876

"Benacre" was bought by the then Mayor of Adelaide, Henry Scott, whose boundless hospitality was breathlessly reported for the next thirty years.

"Ivymeade" in Burnside was one of the many houses around Adelaide which had a sumptuous ballroom added in the 1870s. Both "Ringmer" and "Clifton" were enlarged and ornamented, whilst the attractive stone lodge for "Linden" (518 Greenhill Road, Hazelwood Park) and high boundary walls around "Erindale" (now curving round the corner of Glynburn Road to Young Street, Burnside) attest to this flurry of empire-building and enjoyment of their often hard-won social status.

"Wootton Lea" (now part of Seymour College off Portrush Road) was originally a stone house of seventeen rooms designed by the noted architect James MacGeorge for Francis and Eliza Faulding in 1860-61. A decade later the new owner, George Swan Fowler, a very wealthy and successful businessman and parliamentarian, had the first of two costly additions of gables, arches, bow window-front and Gothic detailing made to the structure. Cumming and Davis piled on towers and a balcony in the early 1880s.

"Though they lived in the metropolis, members of society were not confined to an urban way of life. In fact in Adelaide the wealthy came nearest to realizing their ambition in recreating the life of the English country gentlemen." (29)

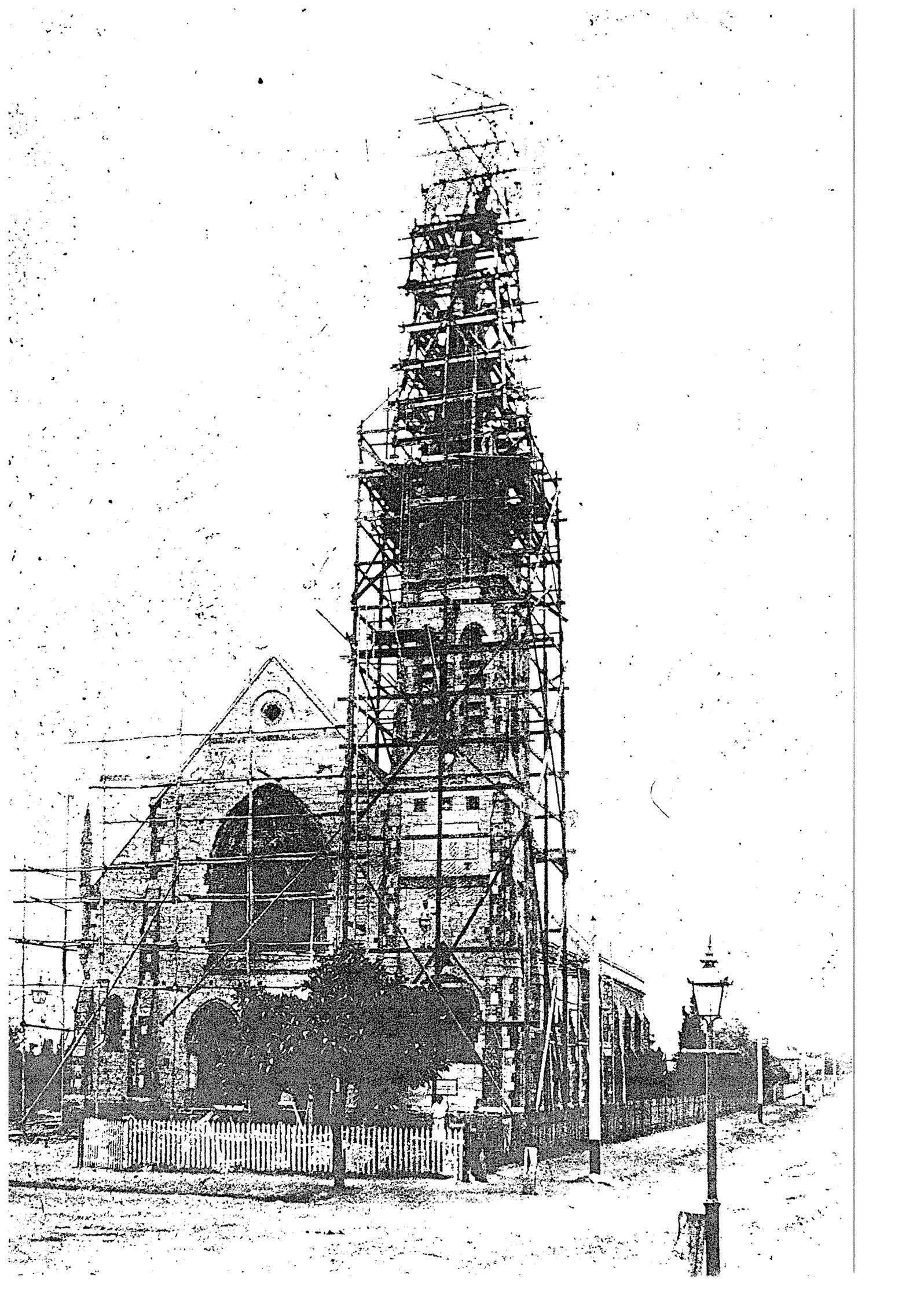
This also entailed patronage of the local community as donors of money or land for churches and public parks, as members and chairmen of the Council as well as distributing largesse in the wider sphere to such causes as the University and Museum.

In the 1860s or 1870s this aspiring gentry, through hard work, shrewd investment and good fortune, began to bend their ample means towards enjoyment of their homes, their social standing and the energetic pursuit of leisure. It was a process which in Burnside would accelerate, until the First World War.

(29) Hirst, J.B. Adelaide and the Country 1870-1917 (Melb. U.P. 1973) p.38

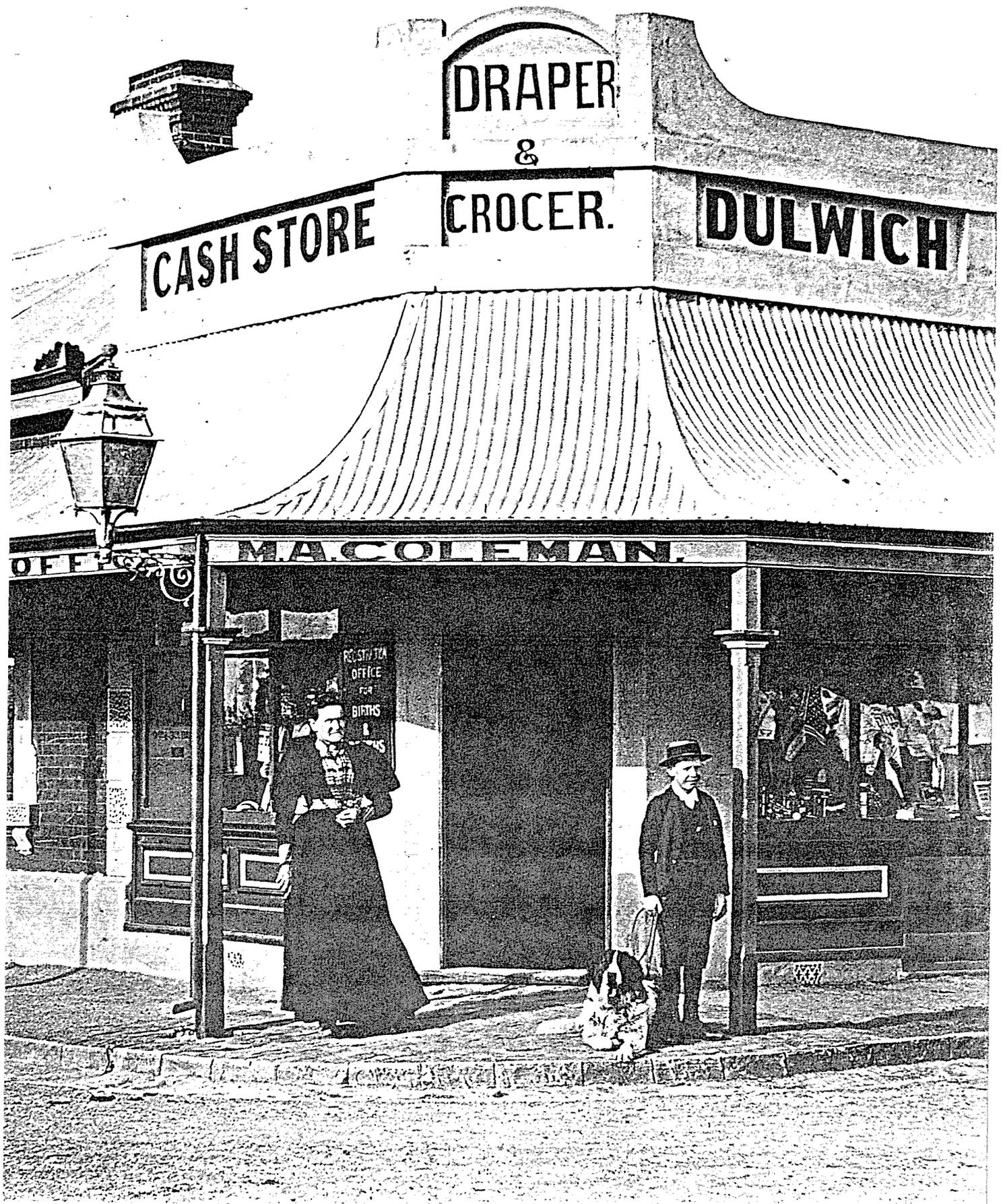
One of Burnside's most famous and admired buildings, the Clayton-Wesley Church, under construction in 1883. Built by the Congregationalists in front of their earlier chapel and hall, this gothic style church dominates The Parade physically and is associated with many of the oldest and most well-known names in Burnside's history: Sir Edwin Smith, who laid the foundation stone and Sir Samuel Davenport who presided at the official opening.

From the Burnside Local History Collection



A typical corner store from the 1890s located at 9 Union Street, Dulwich. The suburb of Dulwich grew steadily throughout the 1880s and 1890s, with many bluestone villas, the Dulwich Nursery formerly on Cleland Avenue, and this shop, part of which survives in much altered form as a house.

From the Burnside Local History Collection



1.3 1881-1920

"Adelaide's 160,000 inhabitants are scattered about an expanse twenty miles across. Trees, grass, flowers, and, except in a few central blocks vegetable gardens and orchards meet the eye almost everywhere in the average colonial municipal district. Fresh air, good water, good food and plenty of it, reasonable hours of labour, good pay (as a rule) plenty of time for recreation - these things explain why large urban populations do not entail physical or moral degeneracy and why you have towns with a death rate as low as 11 in the thousand ..." (30)

The building boom steamrollered on through 1881 and 1882 until part way through 1883. The Adelaide and Suburban Company built two more tramway lines that marched eastwards to terminate at Magill and Burnside. The Kensington service was extended from Marryatville through section 298 and along Glynburn Road to Burnside. This section was known as Knightsbridge, first laid out and largely unsold in 1848.

In 1880 the land agents Cotton and Opie arranged the purchase of the vacant land on both sides of Knightsbridge Road which was to be the new tram route. Many of the first buyers were speculative builders, like the Booth brothers and Dennison Clarke from Burnside who then built perhaps two dozen three and four roomed cottages faced with bluestone and selling for about £150. Several of these houses survive along the Parkway, Leabrook and Knightsbridge Road, Hazelwood Park.

Shops, a school, a police station and a nursing home also rapidly sprang into being and the Baptists came in 1884 to minister to this increasingly populous area. The large church on Glynburn Road was designed by the architect David Williams of the well known firm Williams and Good, and built of local stone in the inimitable style and manner best expressed by the Baptists themselves:

"Fine buildings will not do OUR work. Airy, comfortable audience-halls, with an intelligent, earnest and commonsense preacher in each case to be listened to, is what we want." (31)

The development of this area well exemplifies the growing impact of the tramways on the new subdivisions, as it generally came to be acknowledged that they effectively increased the value of land in the suburbs. It was known that land values in Kensington and Norwood had risen by between 200 and 300 percent after the tramway had been laid and great profits were to be had if one owned land or houses alongside the projected routes. (32)

- (30) W. Pember Reeves, State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand (1902) quoted in Williams, op.cit. p.445.  
 (31) Truth and Progress 1.3.1884 quoted in Helm, J., The Baptists of Burnside: Knightsbridge Baptist Church 1884-1984 (Adel. n.d.) p.19.  
 (32) Williams, op.cit. p.442

The areas south and east of the city proved very popular, with horse trams running along Glen Osmond Road and a "tramette" which ran between Adelaide and Dulwich from 1895 to 1914. Middle class housing development was increasingly realised to be the key to the profitability of tramways. Hence many of Burnside's suburbs owe much of their modern layout and character to this brief "mania for land speculation" (33), while differing in the proportion of buildings erected at this time, during the 1890s or the intense small housing boom from 1910 to 1914.

The builders Hogg and Wark continued apace at Eastwood, populating whole streets with small detached brick and stone cottages cheek by jowl, punctuated with several attached pairs, a few villas on larger blocks and regular corner shops. The 109 occupied buildings in 1881 practically doubled to 213 by 1889. (34) John, Main, Elizabeth and Matilda Streets are thickly studded with such domestic buildings from this decade, and together with larger public buildings on Glen Osmond Road such as the former Bible Christian Methodist Church and the four attached shops known as "Hogg's Buildings", form a local heritage area of much character and integrity.

The adjacent village of Frewville also quickened into life in the early 1880s. There was a doubling of its building stock by the end of the decade, as illustrated by the row of detached, single fronted bluestone cottages from 3-11 Jane Street, terminating in the double-fronted residence at number 1.

Leabrook was part subdivided by the town clerk of Norwood Joseph Moulden and his sons in 1877 and again by the South Australian Company in 1884, creating overall about two hundred new allotments of attractively wide and deep dimensions. The majority of the buyers were speculative builders ready to erect the large suburban villas for the rising middle class. These predominantly bluestone houses with projecting front rooms, "gentleman's returned verandahs" carried round to the side of the house and cast-iron ornamentation create much of this suburb's gracious character. There are many fine examples along Philip Avenue and Statenborough Street.

Several new buildings here continued the tradition of an imposing villa set in a few acres of garden, in a sort of rural retreat. At 47 Statenborough Street there is "Craigbuie", a two-storeyed brick residence lovingly built in 1882 by Heinrich Schmidt with distinctive German artwork and craftsmanship. Later owned by the MacDiarmid family, the house is now marooned in a sea of houses and units partly resulting from the family's own propensity for building near each other.

In 1905 Sir Frank Downer took up residence in a mansion of a very new and different style, the Tudor. A huge, red brick building, bedecked with timbered "Tudor gables" this sprawling residence remains a notable sight at 419 Glynburn Road. One block north at 336 Kensington Road architect Edward Davies designed a house with the pointed turret

- (33) Burgess, H.T., The Cyclopedia of South Australia Vol.I (Adel. 1907) p.496  
 (34) Wells, R. "The Story of Eastwood" (unpubl. manuscript) p.2

and tiled roof which began to find favour in the early 1900s. Owned first by F.W. Catt, then Frank Cooper of nearby Coopers' Brewery, the building has, since 1945, become the centrepiece of the Uniting Church's Resthaven Homes for the Aged. Other well known residents of Leabrook included vigneron William Patrick Auld, a member of John McDouall Stuart's famous expedition to the Northern Territory in 1861-62, who lived at 30 Rochester Street, and Mrs. Edith Hübbe, a brilliant academic and teacher whose school building remains at 28 Statenborough Street.

One of Burnside's few secondary industries set up premises in this newly subdivided suburb in 1881, on a block of three allotments astride Second Creek. Thomas Cooper had established his successful brewery business in Norwood in 1862 and moved to High Street Kensington before arriving at 9 Statenborough Street, Leabrook. The complex today, of white painted brick and stone sheds and the stone-lined creekside, is a valuable heritage item for much of Burnside's industrial heritage has disappeared.

Bennett's Magill Pottery at 28 Briant Road, Magill was established in 1886 and is still run by descendants of Charles Bennett, providing a continuity of name and use of the site if not, unfortunately, of associated buildings and structures. Nothing remains of Trewenack's Pottery, first established in 1854 around present day Sandford Street, Magill and continuing until 1910. Similarly, Reedy's Brickyard on Howard Street, Beulah Park, which was responsible for the attractive handmade red bricks distinguishing many of the 1890s cottages in that suburb has also been obliterated from the townscape.

Hardly any of those once-flourishing industries in the suburbs closest to the city of Adelaide have managed to survive, or even to retain some fragment of their working structures and environment. The vast Hill family slaughteryards and paddocks on twenty acres at Knoxville (Glenunga) which supplied half of the meat requirements of Adelaide from 1882 to 1913 have left only the open space of Webb Oval as a possible indication of some widespread and unusual activity which persisted within a growing superior suburb.

The outer suburbs and areas of Burnside retain most of the city's remaining agricultural and industrial development from this period. The Stonyfell Quarries under the energetic ownership of Henry Dunstan expanded enormously, supplying the house and road builders of the new suburbs, and had installed three mechanical breakers and a team of forty or more horses by 1890. The site today still has the manager's bluestone house.

At the head of Slaughterhouse Gully behind Mount Osmond the Champion Lode was discovered in 1887 and worked by the same company which had operated Wheal Augusta. Alongside, Mack's Prospect was worked in 1890, and relics of this mine are visible off Mount Barker Road (see Map 36). Wheal Watkins was re-opened in 1888, a year in which the Eagle Mine reached its peak production.

The wineries and vineyards of Burnside expanded substantially at this time, and were a continuing significant economic activity. Despite the subsequent amputation of most of their grape growing areas, the wineries possess some invaluable relics of industrial machinery and architecture associated with this expansionist period.

The Pridmores at Woodley Winery continued with the conversion of an old mine tunnel (which retains its original timber shoring and railway track) into a cellar with an imposing stone entrance proudly inscribed with the date of 1900. The "Seaview Champagne Cellars", those imposing stone structures on Penfold Road, Magill, date from this period as do the stone winery buildings at the "Romalo" house, sheds and garden complex at 24 Romalo Avenue, Magill.

Burnside's foothills and far-flung areas were also highly popular to those with no other business in mind than pleasure and the appreciation of an increasingly Europeanised natural environment. By the 1860s Waterfall Gully was famous for its beauty and bounty of ferns, flowers and garden produce. The tram to Burnside enabled thousands of visitors to enjoy the spectacular setting and the Waterfall Gully Reserve was officially decreed "a place for the amusement and recreation of the public" (35) in 1884 and transferred to the care of the Burnside District Council.

Wilhelm and Auguste Mügge built a two-storeyed hotel in 1883 at Waterfall Gully Road which was so popular they later doubled it in size, and refreshment kiosks and produce stalls dotted the length of the road. In 1912 the Government re-acquired control of the Reserve as part of its policy of national parks and enthusiastically embraced the provision of tourist services according to the particular philosophy of the time:

"At Waterfall Gully, an extensive scheme of improvement is being carried out. Footpaths have been made, ornamental trees and shrubs planted, and a contract let for the construction of a refreshment kiosk ..." (36)

The architect Albert Selman Conrad, who also designed many of the houses in Glenunga, was responsible for that charming eccentricity of a chalet, the Waterfall Gully Kiosk.

The desire for public reserves and parks was also reflected in the provisions made by developers and the council in the new suburbs, particularly from about 1908 to 1915. Kensington Gardens Reserve comprised forty acres set aside in the subdivision of 1909, and Hazelwood Park was acquired as a National Pleasure Resort in 1915.

Essentially, much of what can be regarded as Burnside's central characteristic, its treasure house of domestic architecture, can be traced to these two brief periods of frenetic subdivision and building: the early 1880s and the early 1900s. Several suburbs practically overflow with fine examples of the gentleman's villa, the

(35) Quoted in Warburton, op.cit. p.190

(36) Quoted in Warburton, J.W.(ed.) Five Creeks of the River Torrens (Adel. 1977) p.107

cottage ornée, the symmetrical cottage and the urban mansion. These were all built for a population which jumped from 3,370 in 1881 to 16,410 in 1921. In this same period the number of dwellings rose from 659 to 3,703. Rose Park, Beulah Park, Toorak Gardens and St. Georges provide vivid illustration of these bare statistics.

Rose Park was further subdivided in 1883, 1889 and 1909, with sixty houses appearing by the end of the 1880s. Lying within the cheap penny section of tramways' fares, the new suburb's beauty and proximity to the city and parklands ensured its continuing popularity even through the recession of the 1890s.

Two builders in particular were active in Rose Park, erecting numbers of attractive six to eight roomed villas of bluestone or freestone (easily worked sandstone), with brick quoins and window dressings, red Marseilles-tiled rooves and cast-iron lace edged verandahs. Alexander Maddern built several houses along Hewitt Avenue and a particularly fine residence for himself at 3 Prescott Terrace. A two-storeyed sandstone house, built in 1898, and still with its original fence and gate it is the centre piece of a charming series of houses: M.P. William Sandover's imposing two-storeyed bluestone residence dating from 1884-85 is alongside at number 1, while stretching away from Kensington Road is the maverick architect-engineer Walter Torode's turn of the century creation at number 7 flanked by the solid bluestone villa par excellence at number 9.

Charles Boswarva, an ebullient and peripatetic Cornishman, was the other builder who speculated in land and houses in Rose Park, Dulwich and Toorak Gardens from the late 1900s to 1920, building rows of villas between Alexandra and Dulwich Avenues, and perhaps erecting or inspiring the construction of the attractive pair of Art Nouveau style villas at 14 and 16 Gurney Road.

As the suburb grew so did the social services on offer: a school in 1893; a Congregational Church and schoolroom in 1883 and the original St. Theodore's Anglican Church in 1899, which were both designed by the noted Adelaide architect F.W. Dancker; and the "Queens Home" (now part of the Queen Victoria Hospital complex at 160 Fullarton Road) which opened in 1902 and was to become the best known facility for mothers' and babies' health care in the State.

Some extremely attractive and significant buildings date from the early and mid 1900s when Rose Park was regarded with favour as "apparently a continuation of Norwood, with improvements." (37) In 1914 the architectural firm Woods, Bagot and Jury in association with the famous Louis Laybourne Smith designed the Gartrell Memorial Church for the Methodists of the area, siting it prominently on the south western corner of Alexandra Avenue and Prescott Terrace. The church, with its solid fence and gate posts, palms and supporting hall, built of sandstone in 1925, forms a grouping of much historic and streetscape value.

(37) Burgess, op. cit. Vol. I, p.498

Across the street are the rows of red brick cottages built progressively from 1908 by the Cottage Homes Inc. for letting at a low sum to old-age pensioners. Named the Walter Hughes Duncan Homes the complex has expanded with the aid of further bequests on top of the original £5,000 and is a typical example of a popular form of philanthropy of Adelaide's early twentieth century social and financial élite. Sir Samuel Way, W. Taylor and W. Bickford had six cottages, valued at £15 each, built on Oval Terrace, Kensington Park for the Somerset Homes and Perth Trust in 1902-3, with later dwellings alongside financed by Sir E.T. Smith in 1920.

The northern section of Rose Park is a rich source of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture, with many buildings also having valuable historical associations. "South Australia's five-hundred-thousandaire" (38) Edward Spicer had built an exceptionally attractive double-storey dwelling of bluestone with cast iron lace work at 135 Fullarton Road which remains a delight amidst the visual cacophany of much of this road's length. Kensington Road still retains many of its attached houses and shops from this period with for example Sir Edwin Smith's typically fine detailed and well built group of maisonettes at numbers 50 to 56. Numbers 50 and 52, attached bluestone houses with moulded parapets, a regal plaster eagle and intricate cast iron lace work were built in 1893-4. Similar craftsmanship has gone into the detailing of the attached sandstone houses alongside, numbers 54 and 56, which have timber finials on the protruding gable fronts and on the small side verandahs. Built in about 1900 the original matching stone fence remains to add greater harmony to a significant collection of buildings.

Amongst the many excellent examples of turn of the century villas which line Hewitt Avenue should be mentioned number 38, an unassuming double-fronted bluestone house with finely turned decorative timber finials, numbers 16 to 20 with their extremely attractive stonework and bargeboards, the beautifully detailed brick and stonework, cast iron lace and fence and gates of the gentleman's residence at number 39 and the charming and unusual effect of the wooden scrolled pillars and semi-lattice worked timber bargeboards on numbers 4 and 6, built in 1899. Watson Avenue and Close Street boast some comparable residences. M.P. Luke Furner lived in a particularly well-constructed bluestone house with an Italianate style portico of the 1880s at 2 Close Street.

Finally, there are the beautiful Soldiers Memorial Avenue along Prescott Terrace and The Plantation along Alexandra Avenue which were planted with English elms and oaks in 1919 in memory of the dead of the First World War. These glorious tributes are outstanding heritage items in their own right as well as enhancing the gracious architecture of the suburb and unifying in particular this northern precinct of which they form the eastern and southern boundaries. Fullarton Road and Kensington Road to the west and north complete the rectangle, delimiting a local heritage area of much aesthetic appeal.

Beulah Park underwent several subdivisions in the 1870s and around 1910 (after the original subdivision of the southern half in 1851). Rows of stone cottages from this period survive, like those from 1 to 27

(38) Critic July 1898, quoted in Warburton, op.cit. p.285

Dimboola Street, constructed in the early 1880s and forming a singularly interesting precinct of high integrity. As in Rose Park, there were two builders who constructed much of the housing in this suburb.

John Ruthven arrived in 1876 from Scotland via a period in South Africa and proceeded to erect several bay-windowed villas, like the house at 297 The Parade. His own home with a symmetrical front still stands at 44 Glyde Street, unlike many of his other houses which have been demolished or drastically altered.

The output of Beulah Park's other major builder has, however, been preserved to quite some degree, forming an enclave of considerable architectural merit. A local heritage area bounded by Portrush and Beulah Roads to the west and north, and Vine and Glyde Streets to the east and south (see Map 1) holds a remarkable collection of cottages built in the 1890s by Edward Pemberton. Trained near Manchester, Pemberton designed and built a series of single and attached houses in the cottage *ornée* style, using the distinctive local dark red Reedy's bricks and decorating with painstaking care. Terracotta tiles, hand crafted fascia boards and finials, hand-rubbed brick window-dressings and delicate white iron lace work are the hallmarks of his buildings, with particularly well preserved examples at 9 and 11 Vine Street, 15 and 15A Union Street and Pemberton's family home at 21 Union Street.

His son, Harold Pemberton, recalled certain of his father's techniques:

"My father used tar and sand for his damp course - fairly effective. Oregon and spruce timbers [were] used inside ... Cornices - you don't see those cornices now. Cove [the curved part] used to be run in different colours. Used to run those on the job - how they did it I don't know. Plaster and cow hair for the binding." (39)

This local heritage area also includes some typical rows of small detached cottages built for the working class in the late 1870s and early 1880s from 216 to 224 Beulah Road, several other Pemberton houses and some attractive bluestone villas of the 1890s at 40, 42, 47 and 49 Howard Street. Pemberton also built a Palais de Dance at 3 Mathilda Street, alongside a former warehouse, both of which are striking in their use of brick.

Beulah Park was one of Burnside's few working class localities, with a higher proportion of three and four roomed cottages built to rent, many of which survive today along Union, Glyde and Duke Streets. Another member of Stuart's 1861-62 Expedition lived in this suburb: Stephen King at "Calta Wurlie", 264 Portrush Road has descendants occupying his house still.

The dominant streetscape element not only over Beulah Park but The Parade as well is the Clayton-Wesley Church complex which thrusts one tall spire 40 metres into the sky. Built in 1882 by the Congregationalists this church, with its earlier random tuck pointed chapel behind and tiny, historical cemetery alongside, is of great aesthetic appeal and heritage value.

(39) Interview with H.A.D. Pemberton (n.d.) Held at the Local History Collection, Burnside Library.

Toorak Gardens (subdivided in 1912) and St. Georges (part created in 1916) have significant collections of quite different houses and reflect some interesting attitudes to the ideal suburban house.

Several town planning theories on building controls and house size influenced the real-estate agents and developers Jackman and Treloar, who reportedly decreed that:

"only one house is allowed on each block, to cost not less than £600. Wood was naturally tabooed, the materials being set down as either brick, stone or reinforced concrete, with slate, iron or tile roofs." (40)

Several architects designed their own homes in this fashionable new suburb, providing some intriguing insight into their favourite design styles and materials. Philip Claridge built a large, two-storied house in the Tudor style with a half-timbered upper section and a roof of glazed tiles. F.W. Dancker designed and built his beautifully crafted home at 138 Watson Avenue in 1910 and was also the architect responsible for the well preserved residence at 114 Hewitt Avenue, described in The Register as "of attractive English design, with tiled roof, deep verandah, artistic windows, with pretty outside wooden shutters, and a particularly quaint and pleasing entrance porch." (41)

Leading Adelaide architect F.K. Milne designed a bungalow at 323 Portrush Road for Mrs. Samuel Toms in 1914, which elicited the following high praise:

"As an interpretation of the Californian Pasadena bungalow and in terms of planning, function, aesthetics, as well as in relation to its setting, this particular house is not only Milne's best of the period under consideration [1903-1927], but is also undeniably a most inviting rendition of a type that was later to go berserk with grotesque verandah supports and cheap plywood 'panelling' in the less sensitive hands of many speculative builders." (42)

Toorak Gardens attracted a steady stream of business and professional people all eager for the new styles of Californian bungalow and Tudor, and rejecting the previous favourite of the gentlemen's returned verandah villa. In 1914 it was boasted that:

"no suburb has been so successful in keeping out the small cottage, terrace of houses or business premises. The result is a high-class residential suburb, of which Adelaide may well be proud." (43)

Toorak was out-Tooraked, so to speak, by Wootton Terrace, St. Georges, which was carved out of Wootton Lea's Estate in 1916. Here the agents demanded houses of not less than £1,000 in value, to be placed well back from the front boundary and embowered in a creditable garden setting. These conditions were met so enthusiastically that

(40) Mail 18.5.1912, quoted in Warburton, E. op.cit. p.295

(41) The Register 8/10/1925

(42) Beck, E. "Adelaide Architecture 1903-1927" (unpubl. typescript 1978) p.23

(43) Warburton, E. op.cit. p.295

the original section of development stretching from Portrush Road to Purnana Street form a local heritage area of quite overwhelming impact.

The Tudor Style was a popular choice which number 18 combined with decorative brickwork and number 12 with intricate tiling. In 1919 Sir William Sowden, co-proprietor of the Register, erected a grandiose structure of massive freestone walls with a tower lookout, large verandahs and balconies which he called "Castlemaine". The mansion and grounds were designed for lavish entertaining whereupon:

"some [guests] entered the house to play billiards, or ascend to the look-out to see the glorious view. Others went out to the garden to enjoy the beauty of it ... One breathed in the garden scents, then turned up the path to the tennis court, across the rustic bridge, past the Japanese shrine, and here again were splendid gumtrees of great height and dignity ..." (44)

This lovingly detailed description conveys the delight felt by the owners and their guests in their magnificent homes and grounds, and the continuing ideal of a private castle in natural surroundings. Adelaide's gentry continued to strive for, and achieve, this goal in Burnside throughout this period whether by commissioning completely new styles of mansions like "Castlemaine" or Edward Holden's huge and impressive Art Nouveau style bungalow at 40 East Terrace, Kensington Gardens, or by enlarging existing structures. Examples of the latter choice abound: a modern pointed tower and porches were parts of the remodelled "Wattle Grove" at 424 Kensington Road, Wattle Park and a whole top storey was added to the Dean's colonial style "Gwent" (later King's College and then Pemboke) at 342 The Parade, Kensington Park.

Nevertheless a fundamental change in society had occurred during this forty year period: the adoption by an increasing majority of the population of an ideal previously held only by the wealthy, upper class. The dream of one's unique and private house set in a country estate was pursued with equal vigour by Sir Simpson Newland at "Undelcarra" on 36 acres, Sir William Sowden at "Castlemaine" on 3 acres and W.H. Harrall at 137 Swaine Avenue, Toorak Gardens on half an acre. Indeed this ideal was the blueprint, to be copied in miniature as the detached house on a quarter-acre block: the developing suburban norm.

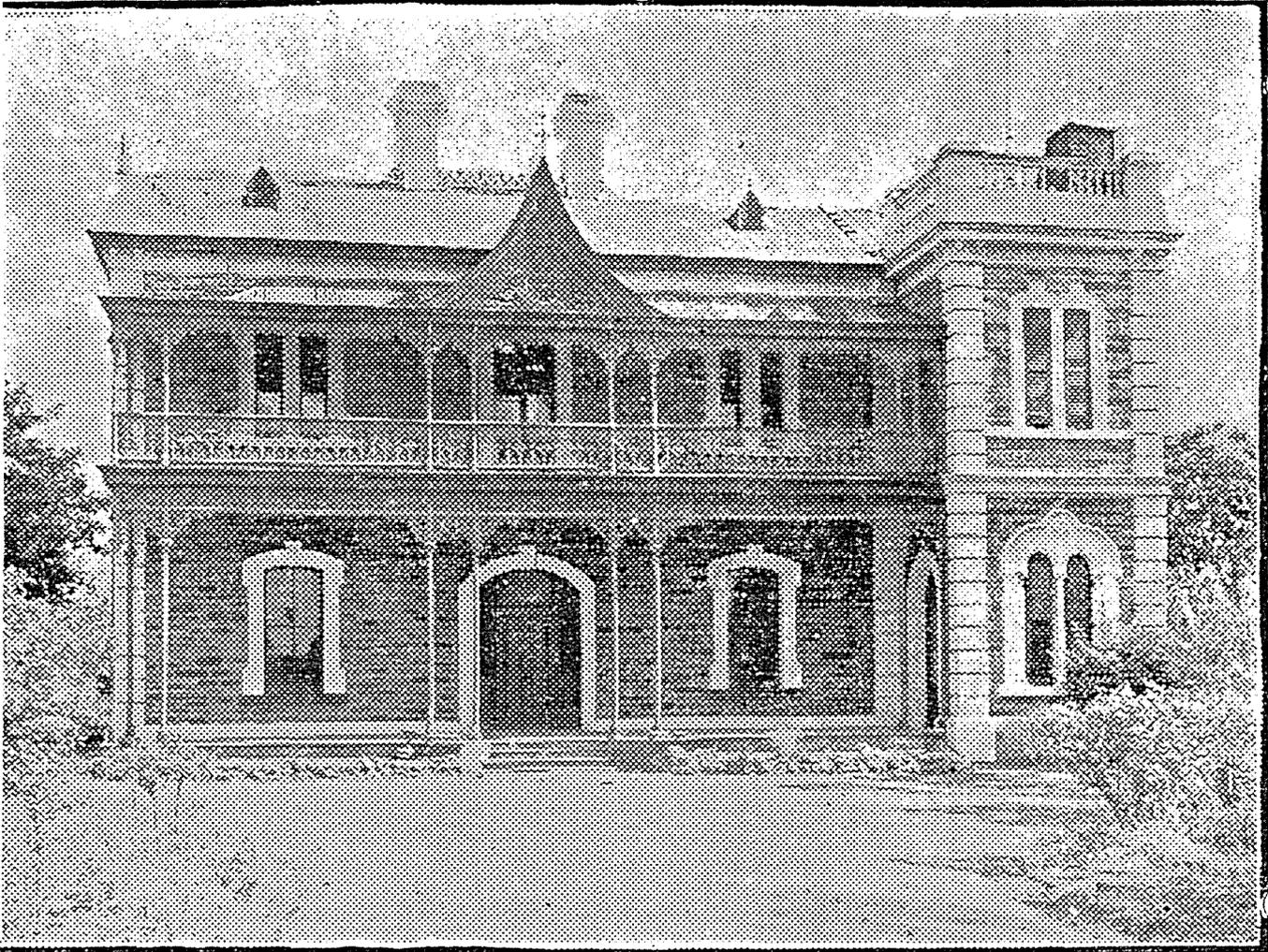
1920 saw the start of another buoyant period of subdivision and house building when many of the acres surrounding the large, old homes were cut into allotments and the mansions themselves were often bought by institutions. "Seaton" was built in 1875 and later housed the Rev. W. Lockhart Morton's Missionary Training Home before eventually being converted into several flats. The building stands today at 16 Toowong Avenue, Kensington Park, where a small garden retains a few stately Moreton Bay fig trees and a pepper tree from the 1870s.

From the Burnside Local History Collection

*By Auction, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1920,*

ON THE LAND, at Three o'clock.

Under instructions from the Owner.



## "SEATON."

(Magill Road, North Kensington Park, near Tranmere)

DIRECTIONS—Take Tranmere, Magill, Stradbroke, or Morialta Cars, and alight one stop east of Gurr's Road (10 minute service).

[ HIS Valuable TWO-STOREY RESIDENCE, formerly well known as the residence of the late Mr. Gilbert Wood, and lately as the Missionary Training College, comprising 17 Rooms (large and lofty), with Two Bathrooms, large undry fitted with Troughs and Copper, Pantries, Presses, several W.C.'s, Electric

A typical small business which operated along Magill Road in the 1930s. James Kermode built the original chaff mill and woodyard in 1920, followed by D. Smith and Son who carried on until 1954 when M.R. Wallis acquired the premises which he subsequently enlarged. The business, now the "Magill Grain Store", still operates at 574 Magill Road, with the original gable-roofed section clearly visible.

From the Burnside Local History Collection

# D. SMITH & SON.

## GRAIN & FODDER MERCHTS



1.4 1921-1950

"Almost the whole of Burnside is devoted to residences of the best Australian type - attractive single-storey bungalows with charming individual gardens opening upon tree-lined streets, a layout so happily superior to the majority of British, European, and even some Australian cities ..." (45)

During this period the population of Burnside steadily increased, from 16,410 in 1921 to 27,942 in 1947. This was very different from its neighbour, Kensington and Norwood, older and more closely settled, which had a population increase of only 1,000 in the same period, from 15,000 to 16,000.

The history of this period encompasses a series of major events: recovery from the first World War, an expanding economy in the 1920s, Depression and the Second World War.

Building had slowed but not stopped in Burnside during the first World War of 1914-18 with, for example, interest still running high in the new prestigious suburbs of Toorak Gardens. Barely had the war ended before real estate vendors were once more loudly proclaiming:

"If a ballot were taken of citizens as to which is the most popular of the new suburbs near Adelaide, the voting would no doubt show an overwhelming majority for Toorak ..." (46)

As the 1920s got under way the bungalow style dominated the suburban building scene. Imported by builders from the United States, the Adelaide versions were derived from two variations: the Californian bungalow which featured dark timbers, rough cast stucco, river boulders and pebbles and a wide, preferably projecting, low pitched roof, and the Pasadena bungalow which featured cobblestones, particularly so in the massive front chimney. (47)

The style came to be regarded as an informal type of house and was overwhelmingly successful. It could be easily increased in size with the rooms facing the front rather than the side, thus creating a triple fronted house on wider, square blocks of land. A fine example of this approach is Sir Langdon Parsons' house at 21 Orange Grove, Kensington Park, in which the sprawling facade is punctuated by four arches.

Roofs were generally of corrugated iron and dark brick with a light coloured freestone were the preferred solid materials. The garden settings, too, attempted to reflect the desired informality and naturalness of the design, with lawns and native trees often ousting the flower beds.

(45) A. Grenfell Price in Coleman, D.(ed.) op.cit. p.163

(46) Where to Live Oct. 1918 Quoted in Warburton, E. op.cit. p.296

(47) Beck, op.cit. pp.20-1

Bungalows proliferated through all the suburbs which developed during the boom period for housing construction of 1921-30. Several areas which had been subdivided before the war and had seen little development on their acres were quickly taken up in the early 1920s. As well as Toorak Gardens there was Kensington Gardens, in particular, which had been subdivided in 1909 when the first electrified tram route to Kensington was opened. Planned as a garden suburb, several striking residences were built before 1920, after which however many of the vacant blocks were occupied by a rash of bungalows and the succeeding Tudor or Art Nouveau variations. Several interesting bungalows line Myall Avenue and the Glynburn Road and The Parade suburban boundaries. A typical, small and unpretentious bungalow of this period is that of Burnside Council's dynamic engineer, town clerk and manager, H.E.S. Melbourne, at 19 Barker Grove.

From the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s there developed two main variations on the bungalow, as builders experimented in the hope of reviving lagging sales. The Tudor style re-appeared as a decorative accessory to the basic design and is easily distinguished by the high pitched roof, steep gables and more or less ornate chimneys. White stucco, pre-cast twisted pillars, curved gable ends and trimmings of Cordoba tiles marked the Spanish mission style which also generally retained the basic floor plan of the bungalow.

The Tudor delighted in the use of clinker bricks as shown by 51 West Terrace, in matching fences like that of 470 Magill Road and could accommodate two stories as at 344 Glynburn Road. Kensington Gardens also holds several Spanish mission houses with quite a striking and well crafted example at 29 West Terrace although its impact is unfortunately diminished by the unsympathetic wall and garden.

Throughout this period most of the remaining farmland was subdivided: Linden Park, Glenunga, Glenside, St. Georges, Erindale and Tusmore.

A particularly beautiful and unusual bungalow was constructed for Mrs. Ellen Armstrong at Glenunga in 1924-25. Situated at 8 Dalaston Avenue the house is of dark red brick with four matching columns on the verandah and a low brick fence. The harmonious lines of the whole design highlight some of the best features of the style which were so often swamped by the imitative economies of many speculative builders.

Whereas the 1920s saw much residential growth in many of the council areas surrounding the city of Adelaide, it appears that Burnside experienced a unique building boom in the depression-hit 1930s. The jump from 5,566 dwellings in 1931 to 13,952 in 1941 is the largest recorded in all its history to the present day. The depression struck in 1929 and was a prolonged period of massive unemployment, scaled-down manufacturing and intense social distress. By 1932 thirty four percent of South Australia's trade unionists were unemployed which was the highest rate in Australia. (48) Much of the building trade collapsed and there was a shortage of low rental houses for workers which the new, government-backed South Australian Housing Trust set out to correct after 1936.

(48) Gibbs, R. A History of South Australia (Adel. 1969) p.202

Burnside's new suburbs nevertheless continued to develop, attracting the wealthy and the middle classes as they had done from their inception. This strong and unbroken pattern of growth has led to the creation of some fascinating streetscapes and consistent areas of domestic architecture from the 1930s which are the most widespread and representative in the whole Adelaide region.

Tusmore was first subdivided in 1912, held back during the First World War, and revived with the advent of the prosperous 1920s when it could boast "the advantages of gas, water, deep drainage, electric light and telephone services ... also the Marryatville Bowling Green." (49) It is a remarkably consistent suburb of Californian and Tudor style bungalows with few intrusive elements. Indeed there is one precinct which has such a high concentration of Tudor bungalows that the cumulative effect is a powerful statement of the dominant architectural preferences of the 1930s. This precinct is bounded by Greenhill Road to the south and encompasses all of Burke and Kennaway Streets and the southernmost blocks along Brandreth and Lynington Streets (see Map 18). Designated a local heritage area it deserves particular care from the council and its residents as its impact and value lie in the retention of such high numbers of Tudor bungalows which have undergone little or no alteration and each of which reinforces the overall character.

Tusmore is also distinguished by four prominent public buildings of the period. The former Tusmore Methodist Church on Portrush Road is an unusual example in Adelaide of a church building designed in the Spanish mission style (a Catholic rather than Dissenting occupancy would have been more historically accurate!) Built in 1934 it is of significant heritage value for its rarity of design and attractive workmanship.

Nearby at 1 Fisher Street looms the imposing masonic hall of the Rose Park Lodge, built in 1936-7 and in good external condition. It faces the Town Hall Reserve upon which the present large and dignified Town Hall was built in 1927-28, reflecting the expanding role and income of the increasingly suburbanised council. A third hall in the area is the handsome "Gilbert Wood Scout Hall" on the edge of Tusmore Park in Kennaway Street. Built in 1938 for the First Linden Park Scout Group the red brick building is in largely original condition.

The original Tusmore House has disappeared, but remnants of its once splendid garden have been preserved in the grounds of 79 Tusmore Avenue. Luxuriant Moreton Bay figs, palms, pines and gums give an unexpected and evocative touch to a suburb of such definite early twentieth century character.

Other social changes and mores, inventions and developments of this period find physical expression in the cityscape of Burnside. Alf Traeger, inventor of the pedal operated wireless, lived at the time with his parents at 61 Cuthero Terrace, Kensington Gardens from the late 1920s until his marriage in 1937. He later built a factory at Marryatville and was involved with the Flying Doctor Service.

(49) Quoted in Warburton, E. op.cit. p.89

In 1919 a leading figure in South Australian religious, educational and philanthropic affairs, Dr. Charles Duguid, occupied a house first built in the 1850s at 508 Magill Road, Magill. Moderator of the Presbyterian Church and founder of the Ernabella Mission for aborigines, he was a tireless and effective worker for countless social causes and his house was a central agency for the dissemination of ideas, funds and fêtes. Another famous figure who moved into Burnside at this time was the world-renowned cricketer Sir Donald Bradman. Philip Claridge designed a gracious two-storied brick residence at 2 Holden Street, Kensington Park in the mid 1930s where the Bradman family has lived ever since.

Families were also moving out of Burnside, particularly leaving the older mansions which had become so expensive to maintain. This was the era of the churches, hospitals and schools taking over many such vast premises: "Attunga" built by Benjamin Burford in 1905 was a magnificent donation to the council for use as a hospital by Otto von Rieben; "Chiverton" and "Wootton Lea" were acquired respectively by St. Peter's Collegiate School for Girls in 1949, and the Presbyterian Girls' College (now Seymour College) in 1921.

Several cinemas and many shops were built along the main roads and suburban boundaries with several attractive groups of shops from the 1920s and 1930s surviving in near original external condition: Ransom's Corner at 325-331 The Parade, Beulah Park; three attached shops at 10, 12 and 12A Kensington Road, Rose Park and the seven attached shops at 5A-G Stuart Road, Dulwich. The Chelsea Cinema at 275 Kensington Road is an outstanding example of its type and has recently been restored.

World War II, 1939-45, effectively halted further expansion and most residential building work, with wartime restrictions on building materials lasting until the early 1950s.

View of the intersection of Portrush and Greenhill Roads, taken in 1956. The Tusmore Post Office in Glenside was built in 1951, diagonally opposite the imposing Town Hall. It was one of the first public buildings to be constructed of the new cream brick which was to become extremely popular in the following two decades.

From the Burnside Local History Collection



## 1.5 1951-present

"Finally, there is the epitome of man's power to modify and change the urban area of Adelaide. It is fast approaching a million inhabitants and stretches about 30 miles from north to south on the plains between the escarpment edges of the Mount Lofty Ranges and the sea. The urban landscape of roads, houses, gardens and buildings forms a fourth layer over the landscape of the agriculturist who came before, the pastoralist who came before him, and the largely untouched landscape of the aborigine and his ancestors." (50)

War time and post-war building restrictions were finally lifted in 1953, heralding some distinctive changes from the austere simple brick, hipped roof house with a concrete porch and standard steel framed windows. The standard house became larger and triple-fronted with a variety of brick and stone veneers. The interrupted progression of styles burst forth in profusion with the flat roofed Contemporary, the modern Colonial and Ranch style and the Mediterranean emerging as the dominant residential themes.

Several significant buildings stand out from this plethora of stylistic derivations and suburban repetitions however, which help illustrate other major historical influences upon Adelaide than the obvious ones of increased mass affluence and conspicuous consumption.

The post-war immigration schemes at an average annual rate of about 11,600 people between 1946 and 1966 helped double Adelaide's population in that time and markedly affected its composition and character. (51) Part of the newcomers' cultural baggage was their attitude to housing and house styles and these attitudes were a mixture of traditional preferences and the latest in European architectural thought.

Alexandra Mokwinska, a Russian architectural designer conceived and built her striking, curved, family house at 21 McKenna Street, Kensington Park in 1956 which featured one of the first flat roofs in Adelaide. Arguing with council building inspectors, who were won over by her enthusiasm, professionalism and collection of pictures of sub-tropical buildings with flat roofs, Mrs. Mokwinska also recalls that "in general there were many, many admirers ... people standing, watching in the street as the house was built." (52)

Several other distinctive modern buildings were erected throughout the 1950s in Burnside, like, for example, the New Tusmore Post Office in 1951 (renamed the Glenside Post Office in 1967), which was one of the earliest public buildings constructed in the new cream brick.

(50) M. Williams, op.cit. p.482

(51) M. Williams, op.cit. p.426

(52) Interview with Mrs. Alexandra Mokwinska by Heritage Investigations 13/8/85.

Three very different buildings reflect the innovative and affluent spirit of the 1960s: a house, an office and a church. Architect John Chappel, who had earlier successfully experimented with a house on stilts at 51 Katoomba Road, Beaumont, created a well known and much admired house and gallery space for Adelaide entrepreneur, Kym Bonython. Costing the then large sum of £23,000, the house at 3 Philip Avenue, Leabrook, was built in 1964. (53) A year earlier architect Peter Muller, who also directed the remodelling of the Regent Arcade and Theatre in the city of Adelaide, designed the impressive and beautifully crafted office headquarters for the freight firm IPEC on Glen Osmond Road, Frewville. This Frank Lloyd Wright inspired building was an expensive and brave architectural statement for such a firm and remains a highly individual facet of Burnside's mid twentieth century character. (54) Finally, the stark yet graceful church designed by Stewart Game in 1962 for St. David's Church of England is an integral component of this historical church and council office complex on Glynburn Road, Burnside, and is as evocative of its time as its neighbours a century older.

Along with the sustained population growth of this period, shown by a jump in Burnside's total numbers from 27,942 in 1947 to 38,461 in 1976, marched the twin developments of flats or home units and new suburbs on the slopes below the protected Hills Face Zone. The 'Barwell' flats complex on Portrush Road, Glenside were among the first such to be built by the South Australian Housing Trust in the late 1950s. Other, smaller complexes proliferated throughout the next two decades so that by 1976 they comprised about one quarter of all the dwellings in the council area.

As the older suburbs filled their vacant blocks, new subdivisions spread out over the foothills: upper Wattle Park, Rosslyn Park, Stonyfell and Mount Osmond were opened up in the buoyant sixties and attracted many wealthy residents and a variety of contemporary house sizes and styles. Just as many of Adelaide's leading architects had previously designed their own homes for the new suburb of Toorak Gardens, so the practice continued with, for example, Brian Claridge at 21 Mingara Avenue, Stonyfell.

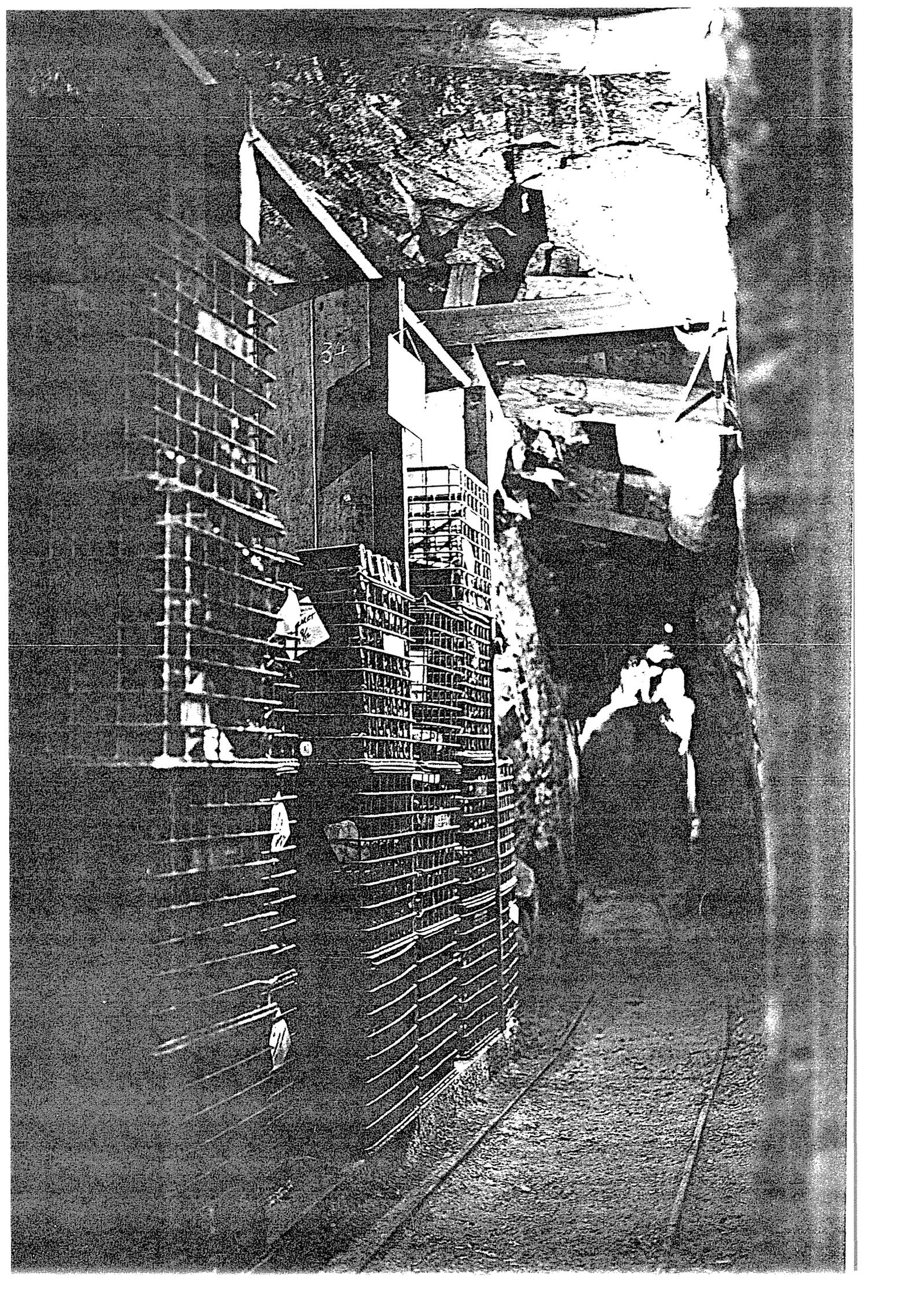
Aided by technological advances in building construction which enabled closer settlement on the notoriously difficult foothills slopes and soils and the advent of almost universal car ownership which freed much of the work force from the public transport network, large numbers of new residents expanded the boundaries of the built up council area and materially affected its character. This was combined with successive town planning and building Acts from the 1920s to the present which introduced such concepts as zoning, the operation of planning and conservation legislation and the changing priorities and perceived responsibilities of both the Council and residents. Yet these new developments have occurred within a recognisable historical framework and as part of an ongoing domestic architectural tradition.

(53) Interview with Mr. John Chappel by Heritage Investigations  
18/2/86.

(54) Discussion with Mr. Rod. Roach, February 1986.

The converted mine tunnel at Woodley Winery still retains its original timber shoring and rail track.

Film No. 7, Neg. 1



The northern side of "Wootton Lea" (now Seymour College) which was extensively remodelled in 1884 by architects Cumming and Davis, adding the balconies and the fine cast iron work including a circular staircase.

Film No. 12, Neg. 15



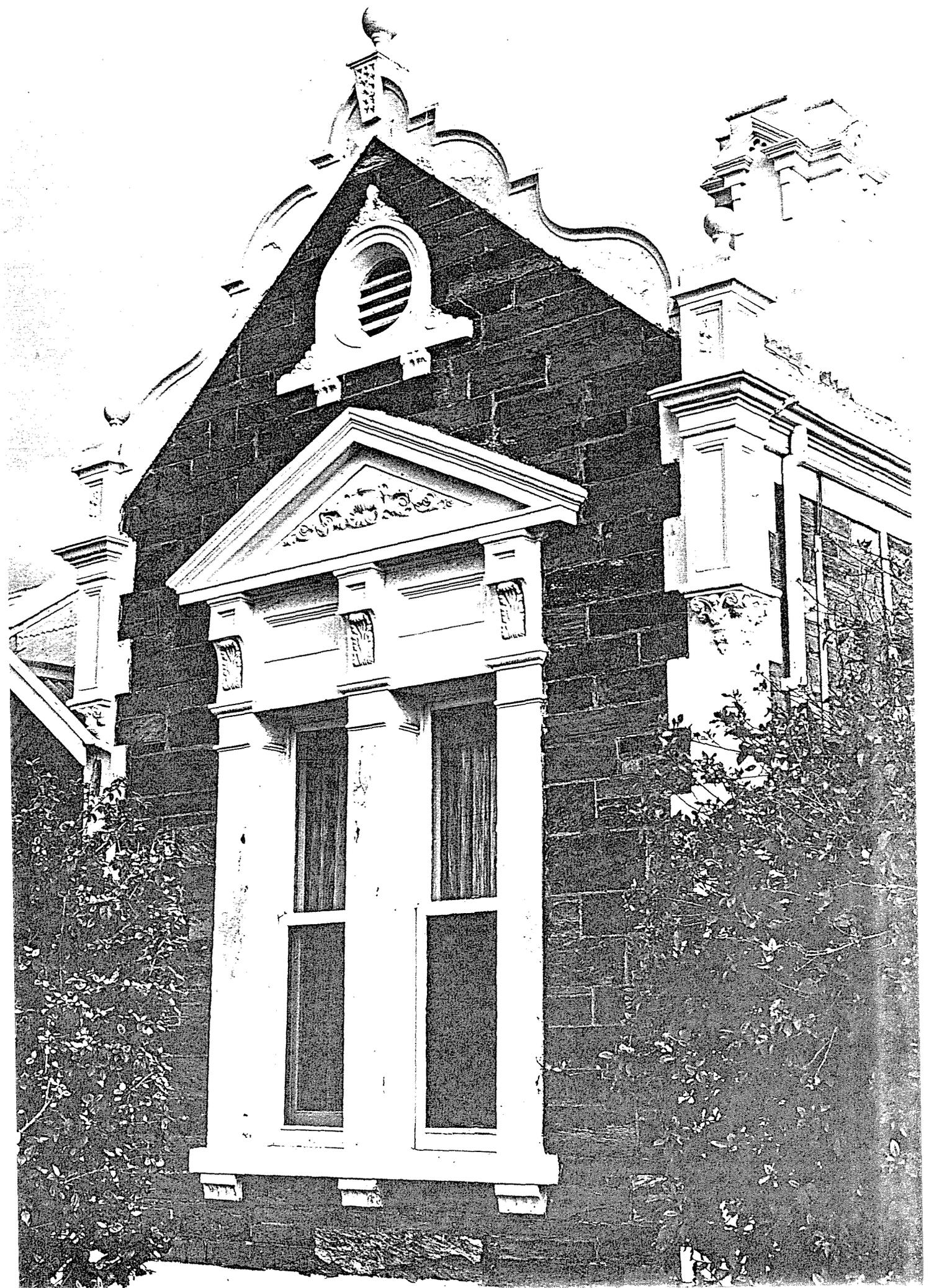
One of Pemberton's houses in Union Street, Beulah Park showing his characteristic use of timber fretwork, decorative brick and terracotta tile frieze.

Film No. 3, Neg. 2



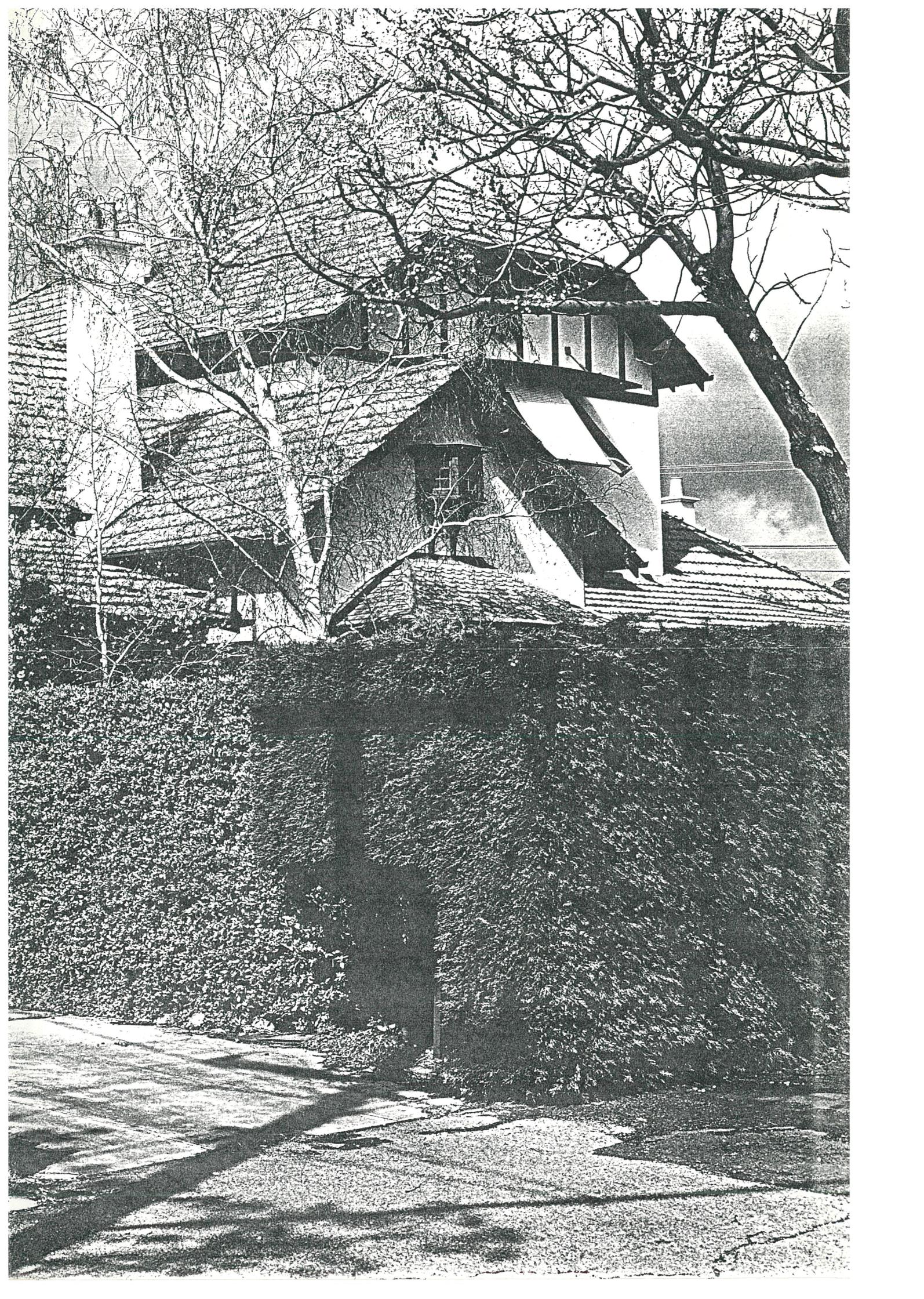
An attached bluestone villa on Kensington Road, Rose Park, built in the 1890s and showing the fine stonework and unusually elaborate stucco.

Film No. 16, Neg. 11



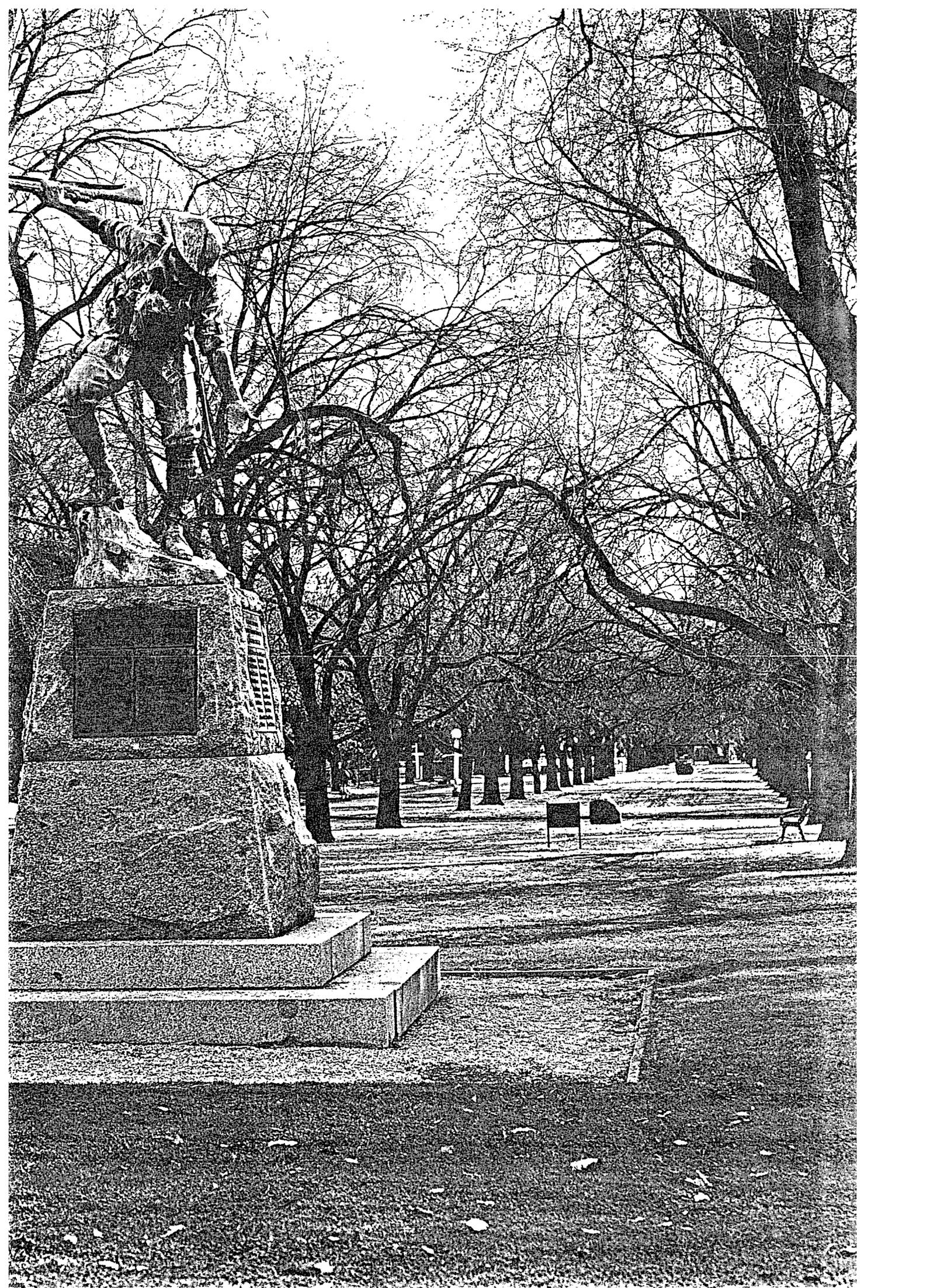
The architect McMichael's own house in Giles Street, Toorak Gardens is a fine example showing his contribution to the domestic architecture of the early twentieth century.

Film No. 14, Neg. 9



These elms and oaks in the Plantation along Alexandra Avenue, Rose Park memorialize the dead of the First World War, as does the statue "Over The Top" by C. Web Gilbert, and help create one of the most admired street-scapes in Burnside.

Film No. 15, Neg. 2



## 2. INVENTORY OF HERITAGE ITEMS AND HERITAGE AREAS

### 2.1 KEY TO INVENTORY

The inventory of recommended heritage items is presented in summary tabular form according to street address, the streets in alphabetical order.

The tables are set out in this manner:

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC	MAP NO
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The explanation of these categories is as follows:

- LOCATION: This refers to the item's street address and location on the accompanying map.
- ITEM: This is the name of the item in current use or as generally known. Otherwise it is a short descriptive name or its best known former historical name. Names in brackets refer to present or past owners or occupants and where specified architect (arch.) or builder (bldr.)
- SUBJECT: This refers to the general list of subjects and subject components in use by the State Heritage Branch.
1. Historical Geography
    - 1.1 Initial contact (landing places, sighted/named natural features, shipwrecks, informal graves, Aboriginal/European contact sites, inscriptions, memorials).
    - 1.2 Exploration (explorers' routes, campsites, inscriptions, graves, memorials, sighted/named natural features, landing places).
    - 1.3 Survey (survey points, cairns, boundaries, mapped/named natural features).
    - 1.4 Settlement (cemeteries, rubbish dumps, Aboriginal missions and reserves, communal village sites, streets, reserves and town layouts).
    - 1.5 Natural environment (national parks and reserves, natural disaster sites, land clearance/change sites).

2. Social Life
  - 2.1 Individuals or families (memorials and reserves, graves and cemeteries, items created by important people, birth or death places of important people, residences of important people, work places of important people).
  - 2.2 Social groups (memorials and reserves, graves and cemeteries, special settlement types, vernacular buildings and structures, places associated with a particular social group).
  - 2.3 Social services (public health facilities centres, community centres, Aboriginal missions, immigration hostels).
  - 2.4 Associations and Institutions (union buildings, lodges, meeting places, society offices or headquarters).
  - 2.5 Religion (Churches and associated structures, manses, Church halls, monasteries and nunneries, memorials, natural landscape sites of worship or religious meeting).
  - 2.6 Education (institutes and libraries, items associated with formal education, items associated with adult or further education, kindergartens).
  - 2.7 Culture and Recreation (examples of notable architectural and engineering design, examples of notable landscape design, museums and art galleries, places of public performance, sports fields and structures, recreation reserves).
3. Politics and Government
  - 3.1 Political parties (party headquarters and meeting places, memorials, electoral offices).
  - 3.2 State and Federal Government (Parliament Houses, Governors' residences, administrative offices, polling places).
  - 3.3 Local Government (town halls, municipal offices, local public facilities).
  - 3.4 Defence (fortifications and barracks, parade grounds, concentration camps, weapons research places, training camps, memorials).
  - 3.5 Law and order (police stations and barracks, gaols, courthouses, public demonstration items, Aboriginal control/conflict items).

- 4. Economic Production
  - 4.1 Primary Industry (Productive) (Items associated with fishing, sealing, whaling, etc., forestry, hunting and gathering, pastoralism, agriculture, horticulture and viticulture).
  - 4.2 Primary Industry (Extractive) (Items associated with lumbering, quarrying, mining).
  - 4.3 Secondary Industry (Productive Processing) (Items associated with maritime processing, pastoral processing, agricultural, horticultural, viticultural processing).
  - 4.4 Secondary Industry (Extractive) (Items associated with timber milling, processing of rocks, minerals).
  - 4.5 Secondary Industry (Manufacturing) (factories, workshops and associated structures, warehouses).
  - 4.6 Trade, Commerce (banks, offices, shops and markets, hotels, restaurants and accommodation facilities).
  - 4.7 Transport (navigation, road transport, rail and tramway, air transport items).
  - 4.8 Communications (postal, telecommunication items, items associated with the media).
  - 4.9 Utilities (water supply and storage, sewage and drainage, electricity, gas distribution, oil distribution, fire protection, waste disposal items).
  - 4.10 Technology and Building Construction (items representing construction techniques and materials, technological innovation or invention).

PERIOD: This refers to the period during which the item was constructed or created, or when the significant historical activity occurred. The time divisions are derived from the historical account in Section 1.

CURRENT STATUS: This refers to the recognition already given to the item on formal and informal Registers.

SHR Register of State Heritage Items (or Interim List).

NE Register of the National Estate (or Interim List).

NT National Trust of South Australia (item on Classified list, Recorded List or on file).

IE Institution of Engineers' Australian Heritage Engineering Record.

SAHD South Australian Highways Department's  
Register of Historical Bridges.

RAIA Items recorded by the Royal Australian  
Institute of Architects (S.A. Chapter).

RECOMMENDATION: Items on the inventory include those of both local  
and State significance.

A items are recommended for inclusion on the  
Register of State Heritage Items.

B items are at this stage identified as of  
local heritage significance. These items  
should remain under review as future development  
or further research may lead to a reclassification.

MAP NO : This indicates on which of the accompanying maps  
the listed item occurs.

2.2 INVENTORY

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT REC. STATUS	MAP NO
<u>ALEXANDRA AVENUE (Rose Park)</u>					
a	The Plantation	1.5 3.4	1881-1920	A	8
47	House (F. Johns)	2.2	1881-1920	B	8
52	House and Shop	4.6	1881-1920	B	7
c	Rose Park Primary School	2.6	1881-1920	B	7
b	Gartrell Memorial Church and Hall Complex	2.5	1881-1920	A	8
<u>ALEXANDRA AVENUE (Toorak Gardens)</u>					
79	House and Hedge	2.2		B	8
e	First Creek Channel	1.5	1921-50	B	8
88	Attached Houses ("Walter Hughes Duncan Homes")	2.2	1881-1920	A	8
109	House, Fence and Gates	2.2		B	9
<u>ALPHA STREET (Kensington Park)</u>					
8	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	B	10
10	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	B	10
<u>ANGOVE COURT (Rosslyn Park)</u>					
2	House (J. Lord)	2.2	1881-1920	B	13
<u>ASHLEY AVENUE (Glen Osmond)</u>					
1A	"The Mews"	2.2	1861-80	NE NT	B 34
<u>BARKER GROVE (Toorak Gardens)</u>					
19	House (Syd. Melbourne)	2.1	1921-50	B	9

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>BENACRE CLOSE (Glen Osmond)</u>						
b	"Benacre" and Garden	2.1	1838-60 1861-80	NT SHR	A	34
<u>BEULAH ROAD (Beulah Park)</u>						
215	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
216	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
218	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
220	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
221-3	House, Shop and Former Bread Factory	2.2 4.3 4.6	1881-1920		B	1
222	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
224	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
236	House	2.1 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
238	House	2.1 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
240	Attached House	2.1 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
243	House	2.2	1921-50		B	1
<u>BEVINGTON ROAD (Glenunga)</u>						
32	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	29
51	House (Sayers)	2.2	1921-50		B	29
50-52	"The Brambles"	2.2	1881-1920		B	29
<u>BLYTH STREET (Glen Osmond)</u>						
c	Woodley Winery Complex	2.1 4.1 4.2 4.3	1838-60 1881-1920	NT SHR	A	35
4	House (Pascoe)	4.2	1838-60		A	35
d	Woodleys Shaft	4.2	1838-60		B	35
13	"Woodley House"	2.1	1838-60	NE NT SHR	A	35
<u>BOLINGBROKE GROVE (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
22	House	2.2			B	16

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>BRIANT ROAD (Magill)</u>						
28	Bennett's Magill Pottery	4.5	1951-present		B	5
<u>BRIGALOW AVENUE (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
b	Former Congregational Church and Hall	2.5	1881-1920		B	4
<u>CAITHNESS AVENUE (Beaumont)</u>						
a	Quarrying Monument	2.2 4.2	1838-60		B	32
12	House, Mines and Quarries Complex	2.2 4.2	1838-60 1921-50		B	32
<u>CHAPEL STREET (Magill)</u>						
a	Former Wesleyan Methodist Church	2.5	1861-80	NT	A	5
<u>CHAPMAN CRESCENT (Glen Osmond)</u>						
d	Wheal Gawler Mine Historic Site	4.2	1838-60	SHR	A	36
<u>CHISHOLM AVENUE (Burnside)</u>						
f	"Moorcroft" Bridge and Garden Remnants	2.1	1881-1920		B	20
29	House	2.2	1861-80		B	20
<u>CLELAND AVENUE (Dulwich)</u>						
13	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	15
15	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	15
<u>CLOSE STREET (Rose Park)</u>						
2	House (L. Furner)	2.2	1881-1920		B	7

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>COLLINGWOOD AVENUE (Hazelwood Park)</u>						
b	Olive Crusher Monument (Wood Park)	4.1	1861-80		A	26
a	C.A.F.H.S Building	2.3			B	26
<u>CONYNGHAM STREET (Glenside)</u>						
a	Water Tower	4.9	1921-50		B	16
<u>COOPER PLACE (Beaumont)</u>						
26	"Holly Grange"	2.2	1838-60		B	26
<u>CURUNTA STREET (Wattle Park)</u>						
a	Wattle-Stripper Monument (L.A. Gardiner Reserve)	4.2	1861-80		B	13
<u>CUTHERO TERRACE (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
61	House (A. Traeger)	2.1	1921-50		A	4
<u>DALASTON AVENUE (Glenunga)</u>						
8	House and Wall	2.2	1921-50		A	29
<u>DASHWOOD ROAD (Beaumont)</u>						
1	House and Barn	2.1 4.1	1838-60 1861-80	SHR NE NT	A	31
<u>DESAUMAREZ STREET (Kensington Park)</u>						
8	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	3
9	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	3
<u>DIMBOOLA STREET (Beulah Park)</u>						
1	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
3	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
5	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
7	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
9	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
11	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>DIMBOOLA STREET (Beulah Park) Cont.</u>						
13	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
15	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
17	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
19	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
21	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
23	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
25	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
27	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
<u>DOUGLAS STREET (Beulah Park)</u>						
7	"Peroomba"	2.2	1838-60		A	1
<u>DREW GROVE (St. Georges)</u>						
2A	"Highfield"	2.2	1838-60 1881-1920	NT	A	29
<u>DUKE STREET (Beulah Park)</u>						
10	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
12	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
14	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
<u>DULWICH AVENUE (Dulwich)</u>						
37 A-D	Four Attached Shops	4.6	1880-1921		B	7
37 E	Attached Shop	4.6	1880-1921		B	7
64	Attached Shop	4.6	1880-1921		B	16
66	Attached Shop	4.6	1921-50		B	16
68	Attached Shop	4.6	1881-1920		B	16
<u>EAST TERRACE (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
38	House	2.2	1921-50		B	12
40	House (E.W. Holden)	2.1	1881-1920		A	12
a	Anglican Church and Hall (St. Edward the Confessor)	2.5	1921-50		B	4
<u>ELFORD STREET (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
2	"The Pines"	2.2	1838-60	NT	A	3

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT REC. STATUS	MAP NO
<u>ELIZABETH STREET (Eastwood)</u>					
1	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
3	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
5	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
7	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
9	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
11	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
13	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
15	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
16	House and Fence	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
17	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
18	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
19	House and Stukey's Paddock	2.2 2.7	1881-1920	B	23
20	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
21	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
22	House (Hogg, bldr./owner)	2.1 2.2	1881-1920	A	23
23	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
25	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
27	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
29	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
31	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
33	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
35	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
37	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
39	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
43	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	23
<u>ELLIS STREET (Magill)</u>					
18	House	2.2	1861-80	B	5
20	House (Howitt)	2.2	1861-80	B	5
<u>FERGUSSON SQUARE (Toorak Gardens)</u>					
b	Fergusson Square	1.5	1881-1920	B	16
<u>FERNLEIGH AVENUE (Beaumont)</u>					
10	"Fernleigh"	2.2	1881-1920	B	26

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>FISHER STREET (Tusmore)</u>						
b	Masonic Hall	2.4	1921-50		A	17
<u>FLEMINGTON STREET (Glenside)</u>						
b	Amdel Offices Complex	4.4	1951-present		B	24
a	CSIRONET Building	4.4	1951-present		B	24
<u>FOWLERS ROAD (Glenunga)</u>						
7	House and Wall	2.2	1921-50		B	29
27	House (A.W. Buring)	2.1	1881-1920		B	29
<u>FOWLERS ROAD (Glen Osmond)</u>						
32	House ("Warrawee")	2.2	1881-1920		B	29
<u>FULLARTON ROAD (Rose Park)</u>						
135	House and Fence (E. Spicer)	2.1	1881-1920	SHR	A	7
138	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
160	Queen Victoria Hospital: Queen's Home Building	2.3	1881-1920		A	7
<u>FULLARTON ROAD (Glenside)</u>						
a	Glenside Hospital Complex and Wall	2.3	1838-60 1861-80 1881-1920	SHR NE NT	A	15
<u>GANDYS GULLY ROAD (Stonyfell)</u>						
4	"Stonyfell House"	2.1	1838-60	NE NT	B	22
<u>GARDEN AVENUE (Burnside)</u>						
20	House (2nd "Finnissbrook")	2.2	1861-80	NT	B	27
<u>GILES STREET (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
1	House (H.D. Cook)	2.2			B	8
24	House (McMichael, arch./owner)	2.1	1881-1920		A	9
25	Toorak Bowling Club	2.7	1881-1920		B	8

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>GLEN OSMOND ROAD (Eastwood)</u>						
27-31	Three Attached Shops	4.6	1921-50	B		23
33-37	Three Attached Shops	4.6	1861-80	B		23
39	Attached Shop and House	4.6	1861-80	B		23
41	Former Butcher's Shop	4.6	1861-80	B		23
43	Attached Shop and Residence	2.2 4.6	1881-1920	B		23
47	Former "Renfrew" House (Anaster Nursing Home)	2.1	1861-80	B		23
71	Shop and Residence	2.2 4.6	1881-1920	A		23
73-79	Four Attached Shops ("Hogg's Buildings")	4.6	1881-1920	B		23
81	Attached House, Shop and Bakery	2.2 4.6	1861-80	B		23
95	Former Bible Christian Methodist Church (Eastwood Community Centre)	2.5	1861-80	B		23
97-99	Two Attached Shops	4.6	1881-1920	B		23
121	State Bank	4.6	1881-1920	B		23
<u>GLEN OSMOND ROAD (Frewville)</u>						
259	"Ipec" Office (Muller, arch.)	4.6 4.10	1951-present	A		24
273	Attached Shop	4.6	1921-50	B		24
275	Attached Shop	4.6	1921-50	B		24
<u>GLEN OSMOND ROAD (Glen Osmond)</u>						
a	Fence ("Benacre")	2.1		B		34
391	House (Goldsack)	2.1 2.2	1861-80	B		34
393	Former Workshop (Langley)	4.5	1861-80	B		34
395	House (Langley)	2.2	1861-80	B		34
<u>GLYDE STREET (Beulah Park)</u>						
16	House	2.2		B		1
32	House	2.2		B		1
34	House	2.2		B		1
36	House	2.2		B		1

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>GLYDE STREET (Beulah Park) Cont.</u>						
38	House	2.2			B	1
40	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
41	House	2.2			B	1
43	House	2.2			B	1
44	House (Ruthven, bldr.)	2.1	1881-1920		A	1
47	House	2.2			B	1
49	House	2.2			B	1
51	House	2.2			B	1
53	House	2.2			B	1
<u>GLYNBURN ROAD (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
344	House	2.2	1921-50		B	3
364	House (F.K. Milne, arch.)	2.2	1921-51		B	3
b	Gum Tree	1.5	1838-60	NT	A	3
372	House	2.2	1921-50		B	11
398	"Dover House" Complex	2.1	1838-60 1861-80		A	11
<u>GLYNBURN ROAD (Kensington Park)</u>						
347	"Halton Brook"	2.1	1838-60	NT	A	3
357	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	3
365	House (W. Torode, bldr.)	2.2	1881-1920		B	3
381	House	2.2	1861-80		B	11
<u>GLYNBURN ROAD (Leabrook)</u>						
419	House (Downer)	2.1	1881-1920		A	11
451	Former Shop and Stables	4.6	1881-1920		B	20
453	Baptist Manse	2.5	1921-50		B	20
a	Knightsbridge Baptist Church	2.5	1881-1920		A	20
<u>GLYNBURN ROAD (Erindale)</u>						
438	House (Marshall)	2.2	1881-1920		B	20
446	Stone Wall ("Erindale")	2.2	1861-80		B	20

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>GLYNBURN ROAD (Burnside)</u>						
478	House (Futcher)	2.2	1838-60		B	20
b	Tram Poles	4.7	1881-1920		B	20
c	St. David's Church of England Complex	2.5	1861-80	NE	A	20
		3.3	1881-1920	NT		
d	Post Office	4.8	1881-1920		B	20
e	Council Depot	4.9	1861-80		B	27
<u>GLYNBURN ROAD (Hazelwood Park)</u>						
523	Burnside Police Station	3.5	1921-50		B	20
<u>GLYNBURN ROAD (Beaumont)</u>						
594	Former Chapel	2.5			B	27
631	"Beaumont House" Complex and Olive Trees	2.1	1838-60	SHR NE NT	A	32
<u>GODFREY TERRACE (Leabrook)</u>						
54	Former Stables (Downer)	2.2	1881-1920		B	11
<u>GRANDVIEW GROVE (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
36	House	2.2	1921-50		B	16
<u>GRANT AVENUE (Rose Park)</u>						
62	House and Shops	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
		4.6				
75	Attached House	4.10	1881-1920		B	8
77	Attached House	4.10	1881-1920		B	8
<u>GRANT AVENUE (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
112	House (P. Claridge, arch./owner)	2.1	1881-1920		A	8
f	First Creek Channel	1.5	1881-1920		B	8
132	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	9
<u>GREENGATE CRESCENT (Beaumont)</u>						
7	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	27

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>GREENHILL ROAD (Eastwood)</u>						
206	House	2.2	1861-80		B	23
207	House, Shed and Garden	2.2			B	23
220	E.T.S.A. Office Building	4.9	1951-present		B	23
<u>GREENHILL ROAD (Dulwich)</u>						
265	House	2.2	1838-60	NT	A	15
275	House (Justice Homburg)	2.1	1881-1920		B	16
<u>GREENHILL ROAD (Glenside)</u>						
398	Glenside Post Office	4.8	1951-present		A	17
<u>GREENHILL ROAD (Tusmore)</u>						
401	Burnside Town Hall	3.3	1921-50		A	17
<u>GREENHILL ROAD (Linden Park)</u>						
c	Memorial Plaque ("Green Gate Inn")	2.2 3.3	1838-60 1951-present		B	18
<u>GREENHILL ROAD (Hazelwood Park)</u>						
b	Hazelwood Park	1.5	1881-1920 1951-present		B	19
518	Former "Linden" Lodge	2.1	1861-80	NT	B	26
c	Two Moreton Bay Fig Trees (Former Entrance to "Linden")	1.5	1861-80		B	26
<u>GREENHILL ROAD (Burnside)</u>						
569	"Fernilee Lodge"	2.1	1861-80 1881-1920	NT	A	20
574	House ("Kiama")	2.2	1881-1920		B	27
619	House and Former Dairy	2.2 4.1	1921-50		B	21
a	Stone Retaining Wall	4.7			B	33
<u>GURNEY ROAD (Rose Park)</u>						
14	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
16	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT REC. STATUS	MAP NO
<u>GURNEY ROAD (Dulwich)</u>					
28	House (John Dowie)	2.1	1881-1920	A	7
<u>HALLET ROAD (Wattle Park)</u>					
22	Convent (former "Bell Yett")	2.2 2.5	1861-80 1921-50	B	12
<u>HALLETT ROAD (Burnside)</u>					
a	Bus Shelter (Newland Park)	4.7		B	21
b	Former "Clifton" Gates	2.2	1861-80	B	21
66	Former "Clifton" Lodge	2.2	1838-60, 1861-80	B	21
<u>HAYWARD DRIVE (Mount Osmond)</u>					
e	Mine adit	4.2		B	36
<u>HAZELWOOD AVENUE (Hazelwood Park)</u>					
9	"Rippleside"	2.5 4.1	1838-60 1881-1920	B	19
a	Bridge (Double Vaulted Brick)	4.7		B	19
<u>HEATHERBANK TERRACE (Stonyfell)</u>					
31	House and Garden (M. Simpson)	2.2	1921-50	B	21
<u>HEWITT AVENUE (Rose Park)</u>					
2	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	7
4	Attached House	4.10	1881-1920	A	7
6	Attached House	4.10	1881-1920	A	7
16	House (T. Moody)	2.2	1881-1920	B	7
18	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	7
20	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	7
29	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	7
36	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	7
38	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	7
39	House, Fence and Gates	2.2	1881-1920	B	7
48	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	7
49	House (W. West)	2.2	1881-1920	B	7

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT REC. STATUS	MAP NO
<u>HEWITT AVENUE (Toorak Gardens)</u>					
99	Former Pumping Station	4.9	1861-80	A	9
114	House (Dancker, arch.)	2.1	1881-1920	A	9
<u>HIGH STREET (Burnside)</u>					
e	Burnside Primary School and Gates	2.6	1881-1920	B	20
28	House	2.2 2.5	1881-1920	B	20
33	Former Burnside Hotel and Stable	4.6	1881-1920	A	20
35	Former Lockwood Store and Bakery	4.6	1838-60 1861-80	B	20
62	House	2.2	1861-80	B	21
64	House	2.2	1861-80	B	21
<u>HILL STREET (Burnside)</u>					
23	House	4.10	1951-present	B	27
<u>HOLDEN STREET (Kensington Park)</u>					
2	House (Sir Donald Bradman)	2.1	1921-50	A	2
18	Former "Angore House" Complex (Pembroke School)	2.1 2.6	1881-1920	A	10
<u>HOWARD STREET (Beulah Park)</u>					
23	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	1
26	House	2.2		B	1
28	House	2.2		B	1
30	House	2.2		B	1
32	House	2.2		B	1
40	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	1
42	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	1
47	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	1
48	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	1
49	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	1

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC. NO.	MAP NO
<u>HOWARD TERRACE (Hazelwood Park)</u>						
20	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		19
32	"Hazelwood Cottage", Garden and Morton Bay Fig Tree	2.1	1838-60	B		19
<u>HYLAND TERRACE (Rosslyn Park)</u>						
43	House	2.2	1921-50	B		12
<u>JACKSON STREET (Magill)</u>						
b	Magill Cemetery	2.2		B		5
<u>JANE STREET (Frewville)</u>						
1	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		24
3	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		24
5	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		24
7	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		24
9	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		24
11	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		24
<u>JESSIE STREET (Kensington Park)</u>						
c	Former Bus Depot (Lewis Bros.)	4.7	1921-50	B		10
<u>JIKARA DRIVE (Glen Osmond)</u>						
f	Mining Tunnel (The G.V. Allen Mining Reserve)	4.2	1838-60	B		35
<u>JOHN STREET (Eastwood)</u>						
1	House (G. Nation)	2.2	1861-80	B		23
7	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		23
9	House	2.2	1861-80	B		23
10	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		23
11	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		23
13	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		23
14	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		23
15	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		23
16-18	Two Attached Houses	2.2	1881-1920	B		23
17	House	2.2	1881-1920	B		23

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>JOHN STREET (Eastwood) Cont.</u>						
21	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
22	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
23	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
24	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
26	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
28	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
30	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
36	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
38	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
40	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
42-42A	Former Shop and Attached Houses	2.2 4.6	1881-1920		B	23
<u>JOHN CLELAND DRIVE (Beaumont)</u>						
a	Davenport Olives Reserve	4.1	1861-80	NT	A	31
<u>KATOOMBA ROAD (Beaumont)</u>						
46	House ("Crechan")	2.2	1838-60		B	32
51	House (Chappel, arch.)	2.1	1951-present		B	32
<u>KENNAWAY STREET (Tusmore)</u>						
a	"Gilbert Wood Scout Hall"	2.4	1921-50		A	18
14	House (Joyce Steele)	2.1	1951-present		A	18
<u>KENSINGTON ROAD (Rose Park)</u>						
10	Attached Shop	4.6	1921-50		B	7
12	Attached Shop	4.6	1921-50		B	7
12A	Attached Shop	4.6	1921-50		B	7
16	Attached Shop	4.6			B	7
16A	Attached Shop	4.6			B	7
18	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
20	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
22	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
24	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
26	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
36	Former Butcher's Shop and House (Rule, Wilmott)	2.2 4.6	1881-1920		B	7

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>KENSINGTON ROAD (Rose Park) Cont.</u>						
50	Attached House	2.1	1881-1920		A	7
52	Attached House	2.1	1881-1920		A	7
54-56	Two Attached Houses	2.1	1881-1920		A	7
58	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
60	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
<u>KENSINGTON ROAD (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
120	Burnside War Memorial Hospital: "Attunga" House, Garden, Fence and Gates	2.1 2.3	1881-1920	SHR	A	9
<u>KENSINGTON ROAD (Leabrook)</u>						
a	Former Marryatville Primary School	2.6	1881-1920	NT	A	10
b	Former Methodist Church	2.5	1881-1920		B	10
288	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
336	Former House ("Resthaven")	2.1 2.3	1881-1920		B	11
<u>KENSINGTON ROAD (Kensington Park)</u>						
275	"Chelsea Cinema"	2.7	1921-50	SHR	A	10
309	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
311	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
<u>KENSINGTON ROAD (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
a	Stables and wall	2.2	1838-60	SHR	A	11
383	House	2.2	1921-50		B	12
<u>KENSINGTON ROAD (Wattle Park)</u>						
424	Former "Wattle Grove" and Garden (Wattle Park Teachers' Centre)	2.1	1838-60 1881-1920		A	12
<u>KINGSLEY AVENUE (Glenunga)</u>						
a	Row of Date Palms	1.5			B	25

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>KNIGHTSBRIDGE ROAD (Hazelwood Park)</u>						
52	House (S.W. Boyd)	2.2	1881-1920		B	19
54	House (H. Tyler)	2.2	1881-1920		B	19
56	House (J. Rodger)	2.2	1881-1920		B	19
62	House (Jarvis)	2.2	1881-1920		B	20
64	House (J. Rodger)	2.2	1881-1920		B	20
<u>KORRA AVENUE (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
4	House (F. K. Milne, arch.)	2.2	1881-1920		B	12
<u>KURRAJONG AVENUE (Stonyfell)</u>						
a	"Michael Perry Botanic Reserve"	1.5	1861-80		A	22
<u>KURRALTA DRIVE (Burnside)</u>						
23	"Kurralta House"	2.1 2.7	1838-60	SHR NE NT	A	28
<u>LASCELLES AVENUE (Beaumont)</u>						
4	"Sunnyside" House and Garden	2.1	1838-60	NT	A	31
<u>LEBANON AVENUE (Glenunga)</u>						
3	House	2.2	1921-50		B	29
<u>LEIGHTON WALK (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
1	House	2.2	1921-50		B	16
<u>LEONORE AVENUE (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
2	"Albyn House"	2.1 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	4
<u>L'ESTRANGE STREET (Glenside)</u>						
20	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	16
37	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	24
39	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	24
53-55	Symons & Symons Glaziers	4.5 4.6	1921-50 1951-present		B	24

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT REC. STATUS	MAP NO
<u>LOCKWOOD ROAD (Burnside)</u>					
56	Former "Undelcarra" Lodge	2.2	1881-1920	B	20
g	Hubbe Court Reserve (including Trees and Former Stone Tank)	1.5	1881-1920	B	20
61	House	2.2	1881-1920	B	20
69	"Wandeen" Complex	2.1	1838-60	A	20
h	Burnside Christian Church Complex	2.2 2.5	1861-80	B	20
90	"Lockwood House"	2.2	1881-1920	B	20
92	"Lockwood Cottage"	2.2	1881-1920	B	20
<u>McALLAN AVENUE (Burnside)</u>					
11	House (P. Cleland)	2.1 2.7	1951-present	B	27
<u>McKENNA STREET (Kensington Park)</u>					
21	House	2.7	1951-present	A	2
<u>MAGILL ROAD (Beulah Park)</u>					
262	Former Shop ("Weeks & Macklin Real Estate")	4.6	1881-1920	A	1
<u>MAGILL ROAD (Kensington Gardens)</u>					
416	House and Shop	4.6	1881-1920	B	3
444	"Brentnall"	2.1	1881-1920	B	4
470	House	2.2	1921-50	B	4
472	House	2.2	1921-50	B	4
<u>MAGILL ROAD (Magill)</u>					
496	Former Magill Baptist Church	2.5	1861-80	B	4
508	"Grove House" (Dr. C. Duguid)	2.1	1861-80 1921-50	A	5
550	Attached Shop and Residence	4.6	1881-1920	B	5
c	Former Magill Primary School and First School and Residence Complex	2.6	1838-60 1861-80	A	5
a	Magill Soldier's Memorial	3.4	1881-1920 1921-50	B	6
574	"Magill Grain Store"	4.6	1881-1920	B	6

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>MAIN STREET (Eastwood)</u>						
3	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
5	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
7	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
9	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
11	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
13	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
15	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
17	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
19-21	Two Attached Houses	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
23	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
27	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
29	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
35	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
36	House (Isaac Hutton, Charles Goodall)	2.2	1861-80		B	23
37	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
39	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
41	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
43	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
59	House	2.2	1861-80		B	23
<u>MATHILDA STREET (Beulah Park)</u>						
1	Former Warehouse	4.5	1881-1920		B	1
3	Former Palais de Dance	2.7	1881-1920		B	1
5	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	1
7	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
<u>MATILDA STREET (Eastwood)</u>						
5	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
7	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
9	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
13	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
14	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
16	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
18	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23
20	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	23

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>MINGARA AVENUE (Stonyfell)</u>						
21	House (B. Claridge, arch./owner)	2.1	1951-present		B	22
<u>MOORCROFT COURT (Burnside)</u>						
21	Former "Moorcroft" Stables	2.2	1861-80		B	20
<u>MOORE STREET (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
8	House	2.2			B	9
<u>MOUNT BARKER ROAD (Glen Osmond)</u>						
10	Former Store ("The Colonial")	4.6	1838-60		A	34
g	Glen Osmond Smelting Works Chimney and Flue	4.2 4.4	1838-60	SHR NE NT	A	35
e	Toll House	4.7	1838-60	SHR NE NT	A	35
<u>MOUNT BARKER ROAD (Mount Osmond)</u>						
k	Wheal Augusta Mine Workings	4.2	1838-60 1861-80		A	35
f	Mack's Prospect Mine	4.2	1881-1920		B	36
92	Former Hotel ("Mountain Hut")	4.6	1838-60	NT	A	36
<u>MOUNT BARKER ROAD (Leawood Gardens)</u>						
g	House and Stables (Peachey)	2.2	1838-60		B	36
h	"Leawood Gardens" Houses and Garden Complex	2.1 4.1	1838-60 1881-1920 1921-50		A	36
k	Former Bullock Track	4.7	1838-60		B	36
m	Elbow Barite Mine	4.2	1921-50		B	36
<u>MOUNT OSMOND ROAD (Mount Osmond)</u>						
50	Mount Osmond Golf Club House	2.7	1921-50		B	36
<u>MYALL AVENUE (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
37	House	4.10				
48	House	2.2			B	11
52	House	2.2	1921-50		B	11

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>MYRONA AVENUE (Glen Osmond)</u>						
32	House	2.2	1836-60		B	34
<u>NILPINNA STREET (Burnside)</u>						
19	"Ivymeade"	2.1	1838-60 1861-80 1881-1920	NE NT	A	21
27	Former Coach-house	2.2	1861-80		A	21
<u>NORWICH AVENUE (Burnside)</u>						
1	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	20
<u>OLD MOUNT BARKER ROAD (Leawood Gardens)</u>						
n	Mine Shaft	4.2	1838-60 1881-1920		B	36
<u>OLIVE GROVE (Hazelwood Park)</u>						
10	House	2.2	1951-present		B	19
<u>ORANGE GROVE (Kensington Park)</u>						
19	House (Pritchard)	2.2	1921-50		B	3
21	House (Langdon Parsons)	2.1	1881-1920		A	3
<u>ORIENT ROAD (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
18B	House	2.2	1951-present		B	3
<u>OVAL TERRACE (Kensington Park)</u>						
2	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
3	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
4	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
5	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
6	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
7-20	"Perth Cottages"	2.2	1881-1920		A	2
<u>PARK ROAD (Kensington Park)</u>						
27	House ("Pelham")	2.2	1861-80		A	10
36	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
40	House ("Bladon")	2.1 2.2	1881-1920		B	10

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>PENFOLD ROAD (Magill)</u>						
4	"Lentara" (St. Bernards Rest Home)	2.2			B	6
7	House and Former Store	4.6	1838-60		B	5
11	House	2.2	1861-80		B	5
13	House	2.2	1861-80		B	5
b	"Seaview Champagne Cellars"	4.3	1881-1920		A	6
<u>PENFOLD ROAD (Rosslyn Park)</u>						
c	Penfolds Winery & Cottage Complex	2.1 4.1 4.3	1838-60 1861-80	SHR NE NT	A	6
<u>PENFOLD ROAD (Wattle Park)</u>						
125	House ("Tynebank")	2.2	1861-80		B	13
a	Wattle Park Reservoir	4.9	1881-1920		B	22
<u>PEPPER STREET (Magill)</u>						
2	House	2.2	1861-80		B	5
4	House	2.2	1838-60		B	5
6	House	2.2	1861-80		B	5
8	House	2.2	1861-80		B	5
10	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
11	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
<u>PHILIP AVENUE (Leabrook)</u>						
3	House (Kym Bonython, own. John Chappel, arch.)	2.1 2.7	1951-present		A	19
4	House and Former Barn ("Westbury")	2.2	1881-1920		B	19
10	Attached House and Shop	4.6	1881-1920		B	19
22	Former Police Office	3.5	1881-1920		B	19
24	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	19
26	Former School	2.6	1881-1920		B	19

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>PORTRUSH ROAD (Beulah Park)</u>						
230	Former House (Dr. Sprod)	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
246	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
248	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	1
250	House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
264	"Calta Wurlie"	2.1	1861-80	NT	A	1
278	Former Manse	2.2 2.5	1838-60		A	1
<u>PORTRUSH ROAD (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
323	House (F.K. Milne, arch.)	2.1	1881-1920		A	9
333	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	9
341	House and Sheds	2.2	1881-1920		B	9
353	House (Krichauff)	2.2	1881-1920		B	9
355-355A	Two Attached Houses	2.2	1921-50		B	9
399	House (Leader)	2.2	1881-1920		B	17
<u>PORTRUSH ROAD (Tusmore)</u>						
352	House and Fence ("Tiventine")	2.2	1881-1920		B	9
a	Tusmore Memorial Uniting Church: First Building	2.5	1921-50		A	17
<u>PORTRUSH ROAD (Glenside)</u>						
469	"Barwell" Flats Complex	2.3	1951-present		B	25
<u>PORTRUSH ROAD (St. Georges)</u>						
a	Graves Site (Drew and Dauncey)	2.2	1861-80		A	29
540	House "Clitheroe"	2.2	1881-1920		B	29
<u>PORTRUSH ROAD (Glen Osmond)</u>						
546	Former "Wooton Lea" Complex (Seymour College)	2.1 2.6	1861-80 1921-50	NT	A	29
548	Former "Glencoola" (Abergeldie Hospital)	2.1	1861-80		A	29
c	Gum Tree (Duke of Edinburgh Memorial)	2.1	1861-80		B	34

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>PORTRUSH ROAD (Glenunga)</u>						
581	House (Mayo)	2.1	1881-1920		B	29
595	"Rosebank"	2.2	1881-1920		B	29
<u>PRESCOTT TERRACE (Rose Park)</u>						
1	"Prescott House" (W. Sandover)	2.1	1881-1920		B	8
3	House (A. Maddern, bldr.)	2.2	1881-1920		A	8
7	House (W. Torode, bldr.)	2.1	1881-1920		B	8
9	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	8
<u>PRESCOTT TERRACE (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
c	"Soldiers Memorial Avenue"	3.4	1881-1920		A	8
2	"Cramond House", Gate Posts and Gates (F. Metters)	2.1	1881-1920		B	8
42	St. Theodore's Rectory	2.5	1881-1920		A	8
g	St. Theodore's Anglican Church and Hall	2.5	1881-1920 1921-50		A	8
<u>PRIDMORE ROAD (Glen Osmond)</u>						
d	St. Saviour's Hall and Rectory	2.5	1881-1920		B	34
b	Hitching Rail	4.7			A	35
a	St. Saviour's Cemetery	2.2	1838-60		A	35
13	Shed	2.2			B	35
15	House	2.2	1921-50		B	35
<u>RINGMER DRIVE (Burnside)</u>						
2	"Ringmer" Complex	2.1 4.10	1838-60 1861-80		A	28
<u>ROCHESTER STREET (Leabrook)</u>						
28	Former Dairy	4.1	1881-1920		B	19
30	House (W. Auld)	2.1	1881-1920		A	19
39	House and Fence (J. Osborn, Sir S. Jeffries)	2.2	1881-1920		B	19

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>RODGER AVENUE (Leabrook)</u>						
1	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	19
2	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	19
3	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	19
4	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	19
5	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	19
6	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	19
7	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	19
8	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	19
<u>ROMALO AVENUE (Magill)</u>						
24	"Romalo" House, Sheds and Garden	2.1 4.3	1838-60 1881-1920		A	6
<u>ROSALIND STREET (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
23	Former Coach House	2.2	1881-1920		B	4
<u>ROSEDALE PLACE (Magill)</u>						
1	House (Former Stables)	2.2	1861-80		B	5
<u>ROTHBURY AVENUE (Tusmore)</u>						
6	House (Harry Kauper)	2.1	1921-50		B	9
<u>SCHEBELLA COURT (Beaumont)</u>						
6	"Karryerta"	2.2	1838-60		B	32
<u>SCOTT STREET (Beulah Park)</u>						
c	St. Mary's Anglican Church	2.5	1881-1920		B	1
<u>SHIPSTERS ROAD (Kensington Park)</u>						
10	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	2
12	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	2
14	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	2
16	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	2
18	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	2
20	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	2
22	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	2

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>SHIPSTERS ROAD (Kensington Park) Cont.</u>						
24	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	2
26	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
28	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
40-44	Three Attached Houses	2.1	1881-1920		A	10
46-50	Three Attached Houses	2.1	1881-1920		A	10
52	Former Kensington Hotel	2.1 4.6	1881-1920		B	10
54	Former Kensington Hotel	2.1 4.6	1881-1920		B	10
56	Former Kensington Hotel	2.1 4.6	1881-1920		B	10
58	Former Kensington Hotel	2.1 4.6	1881-1920		B	10
<u>SIMPSON ROAD (Wattle Park)</u>						
20	House ("Peroomba")	2.2	1881-1920		B	13
<u>SOUTH TERRACE (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
14	House	2.2			B	12
a	Aboriginal Burial Site	1.1	1838-60		B	12
<u>STATENBOROUGH STREET (Leabrook)</u>						
9	Cooper & Sons Brewery Complex	4.3	1881-1920		A	10
28	Former School (Mrs. Hübbe)	2.6	1881-1920		B	19
33	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
47	"Craigbuie" (MacDiarmid)	2.1 4.10	1881-1920		A	11
<u>STIRLING STREET (Tusmore)</u>						
b	"Tusmore" Gate Posts	2.1	1838-60	NT	B	18
<u>STONYFELL ROAD (Stonyfell)</u>						
b	"Chiverton" House and Outbuildings (St. Peters Collegiate (Girls') School)	2.1 2.6	1861-80 1951-present		A	12
c	Ferguson Conservation Park	1.5	1838-60	NE	B	21
b	Stonyfell Winery & Vineyards Complex	4.1	1861-80		B	22
c	Stonyfell Quarry Complex	4.2	1838-60		A	22
59	Former Coachhouse & Stables	2.2	1861-80		B	22

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>STUART ROAD (Dulwich)</u>						
1	"Dulwich House"	2.1	1881-1920		A	8
5A-G	Seven Attached Shops	4.6	1921-50		B	16
20	Former Picture Theatre	4.8	1921-50		B	16
<u>STURT PLACE (Beaumont)</u>						
15	House (Cleland)	2.2	1921-50		B	31
<u>SUNNYSIDE ROAD (St. Georges)</u>						
1	"The Croft" (Tweedie)	2.1	1881-1920		B	30
<u>SUNNYSIDE ROAD (Beaumont)</u>						
10	"Sunnyside Lodge" Wall and Gates	2.2	1838-60		B	31
38	House	2.2	1838-60		B	31
<u>SUNNYSIDE ROAD (Glen Osmond)</u>						
h	O.G. Main Shaft Site	4.2	1838-60		B	35
j	Victoria Shaft Site	4.2	1838-60		B	35
a	Stone Quarry	4.2			B	36
b	Tarcoola Mine	4.2			B	36
<u>SWAINE AVENUE (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
137	House (W.H. Harrall, arch.)	2.1	1881-1920		B	8
<u>THE COMMON (Beaumont)</u>						
b	Beaumont Common	2.7	1838-60		A	31
7	House	2.2	1921-50		B	26
14	"Tower House" and Wall	2.2	1838-60	NT	A	31
<u>THE PARADE (Beulah Park)</u>						
a	Clayton-Wesley Church and Cemetery Complex	2.1 2.2 2.5	1838-60 1881-1920	NE NT	A	1
287	Former House (Heyne)	2.1	1881-1920		B	1
a	Former Primitive Methodist Church (East Parade Uniting Church)	2.5	1861-80		A	2
297	House	2.2	1861-80		B	1

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>THE PARADE (Beulah Park) Cont.</u>						
325-331	House and Shops (Ransom's Corner)	2.2 4.6	1921-50		B	2
<u>THE PARADE (Kensington Park)</u>						
c	Olympic Sportsfield	2.7	1861-80		B	2
341	House and Sheds (Dunstan)	2.1 4.2	1861-80		B	2
342	Former "Gwent" Complex (Pembroke School)	2.1 2.6	1881-1920		A	2
363	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	2
b	Memorial Fence and Gates (Haslam Oval)	2.2	1921-50		B	2
379	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	3
a	Tram Poles	4.7	1881-1920		B	3
<u>THE PARADE (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
c	Kensington Gardens Reserve	1.5 2.3 4.7	1881-1920 1921-50		A	3
421	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	3
439	House	2.2	1921-50		B	4
<u>THE PARADE (Magill)</u>						
553	House (J. Gillard)	2.1	1881-1920		B	5
d	Vineyard	4.1			B	6
<u>THE PARKWAY (Leabrook)</u>						
5	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	19
7	House "Viterbo" (Clark)	2.2	1881-1920		B	19
18	Former Private Hospital	2.3	1881-1920		B	19
20	House (J.B. Austin)	2.1	1881-1920		B	19
c	Stone Kerbing and Gutters	4.9	1881-1920		B	19
<u>TOOWONG AVENUE (Kensington Park)</u>						
16	Former "Seaton"	2.1 2.5	1861-80 1881-1920		B	2
<u>TREVORTEN AVENUE (Glenunga)</u>						
10	House	2.2	1921-50		B	29

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>TUSMORE AVENUE (Tusmore)</u>						
79	House and Garden	2.1	1881-1920		A	18
<u>UNDELCARRA ROAD (Burnside)</u>						
13	"Undelcarra" Complex and Garden	2.1	1838-60 1881-1920	NT	A	20
<u>UNION STREET (Beulah Park)</u>						
2	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
4	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
6	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
7	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
8	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
10	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
12	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
14	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
15	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
15A	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
16	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	1
17	House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
21	House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
b	Royal Australian Corps of Signals Sheds Complex	3.4			B	1
<u>UNION STREET (Dulwich)</u>						
9	Former Shop	4.6	1881-1920		B	15
<u>UXBRIDGE STREET (Kensington Park)</u>						
1	House	2.2	1861-80		B	10
5	Attached House	4.10	1881-1920		A	10
7	Attached House	4.10	1881-1920		A	10
9	House	4.10	1881-1920		A	10
37	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
39	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
41	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>VICTORIA TERRACE (Rose Park)</u>						
b	Former St. Theodore's Anglican Church (F.W. Dancker, arch.)	2.5	1881-1920		B	7
a	Former Congregational Church, Schoolroom and Lecture Hall (F.W. Dancker, arch.)	2.5	1881-1920		B	7
<u>VINE LANE (Glen Osmond)</u>						
12	House			NT	A	34
16	House	2.2	1838-60		A	34
16a	Former Stables	4.7	1861-80		A	34
<u>VINE STREET (Beulah Park)</u>						
9	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
11	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
13	House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	B	1
15	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	B	1
17	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	B	1
19	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	1
<u>WALSALL STREET (Kensington Park)</u>						
3	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	3
<u>WANBROW AVENUE (Wattle Park)</u>						
c	Gum Tree (First Council Retained Median Tree)	1.4	1951-present		B	12
<u>WARATAH WAY (Stonyfell)</u>						
16	"Clifton"	2.2	1838-60 1861-80	NT	A	22
<u>WARWICK AVENUE (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
13	St. Patrick's School	2.6	1881-1920		B	16

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>WATERFALL TERRACE (Burnside)</u>						
44	"Woodleigh", Trees and Tank	2.2	1838-60	NT	B	28
<u>WATERFALL GULLY ROAD (Waterfall Gully)</u>						
74	House and Garden (Samuel Finn)	2.2	1838-60 1921-50		B	33
93	"The Olives" House and Olive Grove	2.2 4.10	1838-60		A	36
p	Mine Tunnel	4.2			B	36
q	Pump House	4.9	1921-50		B	36
r	House Ruin and Stone Shed	4.1	1938-60		B	36
98	House (Davenport Cottage)	4.1	1938-60		B	36
155	Former Waterfall Gully Hotel and Stables	4.6	1881-1920	NT	A	36
s	Waterfall Gully Kiosk and Weir (Cleland Conservation Park)	1.5 4.6 4.9	1881-1920	NE SHR	A	36
<u>WATSON AVENUE (Rose Park)</u>						
5	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
8	House (C. Hasch)	2.2	1861-1880		B	7
27	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
<u>WATSON AVENUE (Toorak Gardens)</u>						
d	First Creek Channel	1.5	1881-1920		B	8
136	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	9
138	House (Dancker, arch./owner)	2.1	1881-1920		A	9
<u>WEST TERRACE (Kensington Gardens)</u>						
29	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	3
51	House	2.2	1921-50		B	11
56	House (Gustave Barnes)	2.1	1881-1920		A	11
<u>WHEAL WATKINS STREET (Glen Osmond)</u>						
c	Wheal Watkins Mine Historic Site	4.2	1838-60	SHR	A	36

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>WINDSOR ROAD (Glenside)</u>						
3	House "Bow Villa" (W. R. Symons)	2.2	1921-50		B	24
<u>WOOD GROVE (Hazelwood Park)</u>						
3	Former "Linden" Mews and Coach House	2.2			B	27
<u>WOODHOUSE CRESCENT (Wattle Park)</u>						
24	House (Colin Thiele)	2.1	1951-present		B	14
<u>WOODLEY ROAD (Glen Osmond)</u>						
9	"Arranmore" House and Windmill (Scammell)	2.1			B	35
12	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	35
<u>WOOTOONA TERRACE (St. Georges)</u>						
1	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	29
2	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	29
12	House	2.2			B	30
15	House "Castlemaine" (Sir. W. Sowden)	2.1	1881-1920		A	30
18	House	2.2	1921-50		B	30
<u>WYATT ROAD (Burnside)</u>						
6	"Wimbourne House", Wall and Outbuildings	2.2	1881-1920		B	28
<u>WYFIELD STREET (Wattle Park)</u>						
a	Magill Stone Mines	4.2	1838-60	SHR	A	14
<u>YERONGA AVENUE (Kensington Park)</u>						
56	"Tarndamia" (E. Bowman)	2.1	1881-1920		B	3

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>YOUNG STREET (Burnside)</u>						
11	Stone Wall ("Moorcroft")	2.2	1861-80		B	20
13	Stone Wall ("Moorcroft")	2.2	1861-80		B	20
8-18	Knox Homes (Three Attached pairs of Houses)	2.3	1921-50		B	20
36	House	2.2	1838-60		B	20

### 2.3 HERITAGE AREAS

No precincts are recommended as State Heritage Areas. There are five precincts which are designated as Local Heritage Areas (2.3.1 to 2.3.5). All of the Heritage Areas are described below, the description including a listing of the heritage items which are located within those areas. Full details of those items are given in the Inventory (2.2 above). The designated Heritage Areas are delineated on the item location maps which follow this section.

These five Local Heritage Areas are precincts which exhibit a consistent historical and architectural character within discrete boundaries. While they are recognized by this study as the best representative examples of their type within Burnside, there are also many other particular areas and streetscapes, distinguished by numbers of heritage and character items, which are worthy of particular attention: for example, the Parkway at Leabrook, Kensington Gardens, and the street frontages surrounding the Beaumont Common. All these areas should be noted and carefully protected through special provisions in Council planning policy.

#### 2.3.1 Beulah Park Local Heritage Area (Map 1)

This local heritage area, bounded by Portrush and Beulah Roads to the west and north, and Vine and Glyde Streets to the east and south, holds a remarkable collection of cottages built in the 1890s by Edward Pemberton. Trained near Manchester, Pemberton designed and built a series of single and attached houses in the cottage ornée style, using the distinctive local dark red Reedy's bricks and decorating with painstaking care. Terracotta tiles, hand crafted fascia boards and finials, hand-rubbed brick window-dressings and delicate white iron lace work are the hallmarks of his buildings, with particularly well preserved examples at 9 and 11 Vine Street, 15 and 15A Union Street and Pemberton's family home at 21 Union Street.

This precinct also includes some typical rows of small detached cottages built for the working class in the late 1870s and early 1880s from 216 to 224 Beulah Road, several other Pemberton houses and some attractive bluestone villas of the 1890s at 40, 42, 47 and 49 Howard Street. Pemberton also built a Palais de Dance at 3 Mathilda Street, alongside a former warehouse, both of which are striking in their use of brick.

Inventory items:

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>BEULAH ROAD</u>		
216	House	B
218	House	B
220	House	B
222	House	B
224	House	B
236	House	A
238	House	A
240	Attached House	A

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>HOWARD STREET</u>		
40	House	B
42	House	B
47	House	B
48	House	B
49	House	B
<u>MATHILDA STREET</u>		
1	Former Warehouse	B
3	Former Palais de Dance	B
5	Attached House	A
7	Attached House	A
<u>PORTRUSH ROAD</u>		
246	Attached House	A
248	Attached House	B
250	House	A
264	"Calta Wurlie"	A
278	Former Manse	A
<u>UNION STREET</u>		
15	Attached House	A
15A	Attached House	A
17	House	A
21	House	A
<u>VINE STREET</u>		
9	Attached House	A
11	Attached House	A
13	House	B
15	Attached House	B
17	Attached House	B
19	Attached House	A

### 2.3.2 Eastwood Local Heritage Area (Map 23)

This heritage area includes most of the southern half of Eastwood, is bounded by Glen Osmond Road to the south and, skirting the backs of the properties facing Fullarton Road to the west and Hauteville Terrace and Greenhill Road to the north, comprises practically all of the original subdivisions of the 1870s to the 1890s.

Builder John Wark started subdividing his land in Moar Street and John Street in 1876, as well as constructing several of the major buildings at the Parkside Lunatic Asylum nearby. He built his own large residence, "Renfrew House" (now the Anaster Nursing Home) on his farm block on Glen Osmond Road in 1877 and generally built medium sized dwellings for his middle class clients.

John Hogg too, conducting his business from his home which still stands at 22 Elizabeth Street, built over a third of all the houses in this area. He constructed small dwellings for the working people at the Asylum and the quarries in the foothills.

The number of occupied houses in Eastwood jumped from 49 in 1876 to 73 in 1880, reaching 213 by 1889. Wark and Hogg populated whole streets with small, detached brick and stone cottages cheek by jowl, punctuated with several attached pairs, a few villas on larger blocks and a shop on every corner. John, Main, Elizabeth and Matilda Streets are thickly studded with such domestic buildings from this period. Together with larger public buildings on Glen Osmond Road such as the former Bible Christian Methodist Church at number 95 and the four attached shops known as "Hogg's Buildings", numbers 73 to 79, they form a local heritage area of much character and integrity and one in which an enduring community spirit is very much apparent.

#### Inventory items:

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>ELIZABETH STREET</u>		
1	House	B
3	House	B
5	House	B
7	House	B
9	House	B
11	House	B
13	House	B
15	House	B
16	House and Fence	B
17	House	B
18	House	B
19	House and Stukey's Paddock	B

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>ELIZABETH STREET</u>		
	Cont...	
20	House	B
21	House	B
22	House (Hogg, bldr./owner)	A
23	House	B
25	House	B
27	Attached House	B
29	Attached House	B
31	Attached House	B
33	House	B
35	House	B
37	Attached House	B
39	Attached House	B
43	House	B
<u>GLEN OSMOND ROAD</u>		
27-31	Three Attached Shops	B
33-37	Three Attached Shops	B
39	Attached Shop and House	B
41	Former Butcher's Shop	B
43	Attached Shop and Residence	B
47	Former "Renfrew" House (Anaster Nursing Home)	B
71	Shop and Residence	A
73-79	Four Attached Shops ("Hogg's Buildings")	B
81	Attached House, Shop and Bakery	B
95	Former Bible Christian Methodist Church (Eastwood Community Centre)	B
97-99	Two Attached Shops	B
121	State Bank	B
<u>JOHN STREET</u>		
1	House (G. Nation)	B
7	House	B
9	House	B
10	House	B
11	House	B
13	House	B

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>JOHN STREET</u> Cont...		
14	House	B
15	House	B
16-18	Two Attached Houses	B
17	House	B
21	House	B
22	House	B
23	House	B
24	House	B
26	House	B
28	House	B
30	House	B
36	House	B
38	House	B
40	Attached House	B
42-42A	Former Shop and Attached Houses	B
<u>MAIN STREET</u>		
3	House	B
5	House	B
7	Attached House	B
9	Attached House	B
11	House	B
13	House	B
15	Attached House	B
17	Attached House	B
19-21	Two Attached Houses	B
23	House	B
27	Attached House	B
29	Attached House	B
35	House	B
36	House (Isaac Hutton, Charles Goodall)	B
37	House	B
39	House	B
41	House	B
43	House	B
59	House	B

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>MATILDA STREET</u>		
5	House	B
7	House	B
9	House	B
13	House	B
14	House	B
16	House	B
18	Attached House	B
20	Attached House	B

### 2.3.3 Rose Park Local Heritage Area (Maps 7 and 8)

The northern section of Rose Park is a rich source of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture, with many buildings also having valuable historical associations. "South Australia's five-hundred-thousandaire" Edward Spicer built an exceptionally attractive double storey dwelling of bluestone with cast iron lace work at 135 Fullarton Road which remains a delight amidst the visual cacophony of much of this road's length. Kensington Road still retains many of its attached houses and shops from the 1890s with for example Sir Edwin Smith's typically fine detailed and well built group of maisonettes at numbers 50 to 56. Numbers 50 and 52, attached bluestone houses with moulded parapets, a regal plaster eagle and intricate cast iron lace work were built in 1893-94. Similar craftsmanship has gone into the detailing of the attached sandstone houses alongside, numbers 54 and 56, which were built in about 1900.

Amongst the many excellent examples of turn of the century villas which line Hewitt Avenue should be mentioned number 38, an unassuming double fronted bluestone house with finely turned decorative timber finials, numbers 16 to 20 with their extremely attractive stonework and barge-boards, the beautifully detailed brick and stonework, cast iron lace and fence and gates of the gentleman's residence at number 39 and the charming and unusual effect of the wooden scrolled pillars and semi-lattice worked timber barge-boards on numbers 4 and 6, built in 1899. Watson Avenue and Close Street boast some comparable residences, with M.P. Luke Furner's particularly well-constructed bluestone house with an Italianate style portico of the 1880s at 2 Close Street.

Finally, there are the beautiful Soldiers Memorial Avenue along Prescott Terrace and The Plantation along Alexandra Avenue which were planted with English elms and oaks in 1919 in memory of the dead of the First World War. These glorious tributes are outstanding heritage items in their own right as well as enhancing the gracious architecture of the suburb and unifying in particular this northern precinct of which they form the eastern and southern boundaries. Fullarton Road and Kensington Road to the west and north complete the rectangle, delimiting a local heritage area of much aesthetic appeal.

#### Inventory items:

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>ALEXANDRA AVENUE</u>		
a	The Plantation	A
47	House (F. Johns)	B
<u>CLOSE STREET</u>		
2	House (L. Furner)	B
<u>FULLARTON ROAD</u>		
135	House and Fence (E. Spicer)	A
138	House	B

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>HEWITT AVENUE</u>		
2	House	B
4	Attached House	A
6	Attached House	A
16	House (T. Moody)	B
18	House	B
20	House	B
29	House	B
36	House	B
38	House	B
39	House, Fence and Gates	B
48	House	B
49	House (W. West)	B
<u>KENSINGTON ROAD</u>		
10	Attached Shop	B
12	Attached Shop	B
12A	Attached Shop	B
16	Attached Shop	B
16A	Attached Shop	B
18	Attached House	B
20	Attached House	B
22	House	B
24	House	B
26	House	B
36	Former Butcher's Shop and House (Rule, Wilmott)	B
50	Attached House	A
52	Attached House	A
54-56	Two Attached Houses	A
58	House	B
60	House	B
<u>PRESCOTT TERRACE</u>		
1	"Prescott House" (W. Sandover)	B
3	House (A. Maddern, bldr.)	A
7	House (W. Torode, bldr.)	B
9	House	B

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>VICTORIA TERRACE</u>		
a	Former Congregational Church, Schoolroom and Lecture Hall (F.W. Dancker, arch.)	B
<u>WATSON AVENUE</u>		
5	House	B
8	House (C. Hasch)	B
27	House	B

### 2.3.4 St. George's Local Heritage Area (Maps 29 and 30)

Woottona Terrace was cut from G.S. Fowler's famous potato paddock at "Wootton Lea" (now Seymour College) in 1916 and designed to be a prestigious address with strict building and garden specifications. The land agents demanded houses of not less than £1,000 in value, to be placed well back from the front boundary and enhanced by a well planned garden. These conditions were met so enthusiastically that the original section of development stretching from Portrush Road to Purnana Street form a local heritage area of quite overwhelming impact.

By 1927 when the Terrace was extended eastwards, advertisements could boast about the "costly and beautiful homes (which) have been established there by numerous well-known people, creating an exclusive and harmonious environment on the lines of Victoria avenue, Unley Park ..." (The Register 20/1/1927).

The Tudor style was a popular choice, which number 18 combined with decorative brick work and number 12 with intricate tiling. In 1919 Sir William Sowden, co-proprietor and editor of The Register, erected a grandiose structure of massive freestone walls with a tower lookout, spacious verandahs and balconies which he called "Castlemaine". The mansion, at number 15, was designed for lavish entertaining and fulfilled its function to the hilt. It stands out as the epitome of the new-style residence of the social élite of the early twentieth century who gravitated to these new suburbs in Burnside, with the architecture and spacious streetscape quality of Woottona Terrace providing the most impressive and intact example of the period.

#### Inventory items:

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>PORTRUSH ROAD</u>		
540	House "Clitheroe"	B
<u>WOOTOONA TERRACE</u>		
1	House	B
2	House	B
12	House	B
15	House "Castlemaine" (Sir W. Sowden)	A
18	House	B

### 2.3.5 Tusmore Local Heritage Area (Map 18)

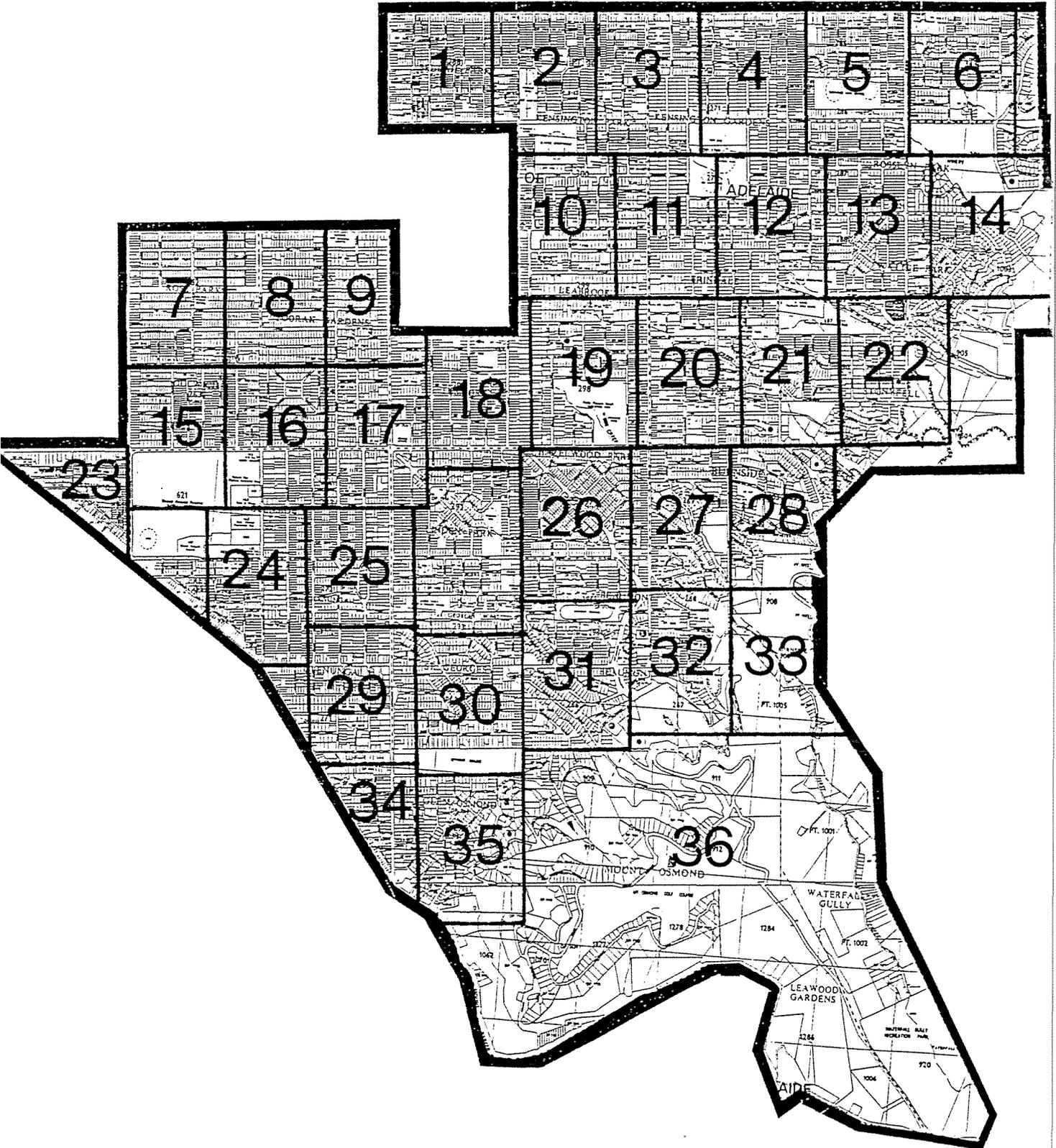
This precinct is bounded by Greenhill Road to the south and encompasses all of Burke and Kennaway Streets and the southernmost blocks along Brandreth and Lynington Streets. It has such a high concentration of Tudor bungalows that the cumulative effect is a powerful statement of the dominant architectural preferences of the 1930s.

Tusmore was first subdivided in 1912, held back during the First World War, and revived with the advent of the prosperous 1920s when it could boast "the advantages of gas, water, deep drainage, electric light and telephone services ... also the Marryatville Bowling Green". It is a remarkably consistent suburb of Californian and Tudor style bungalows with few intrusive elements.

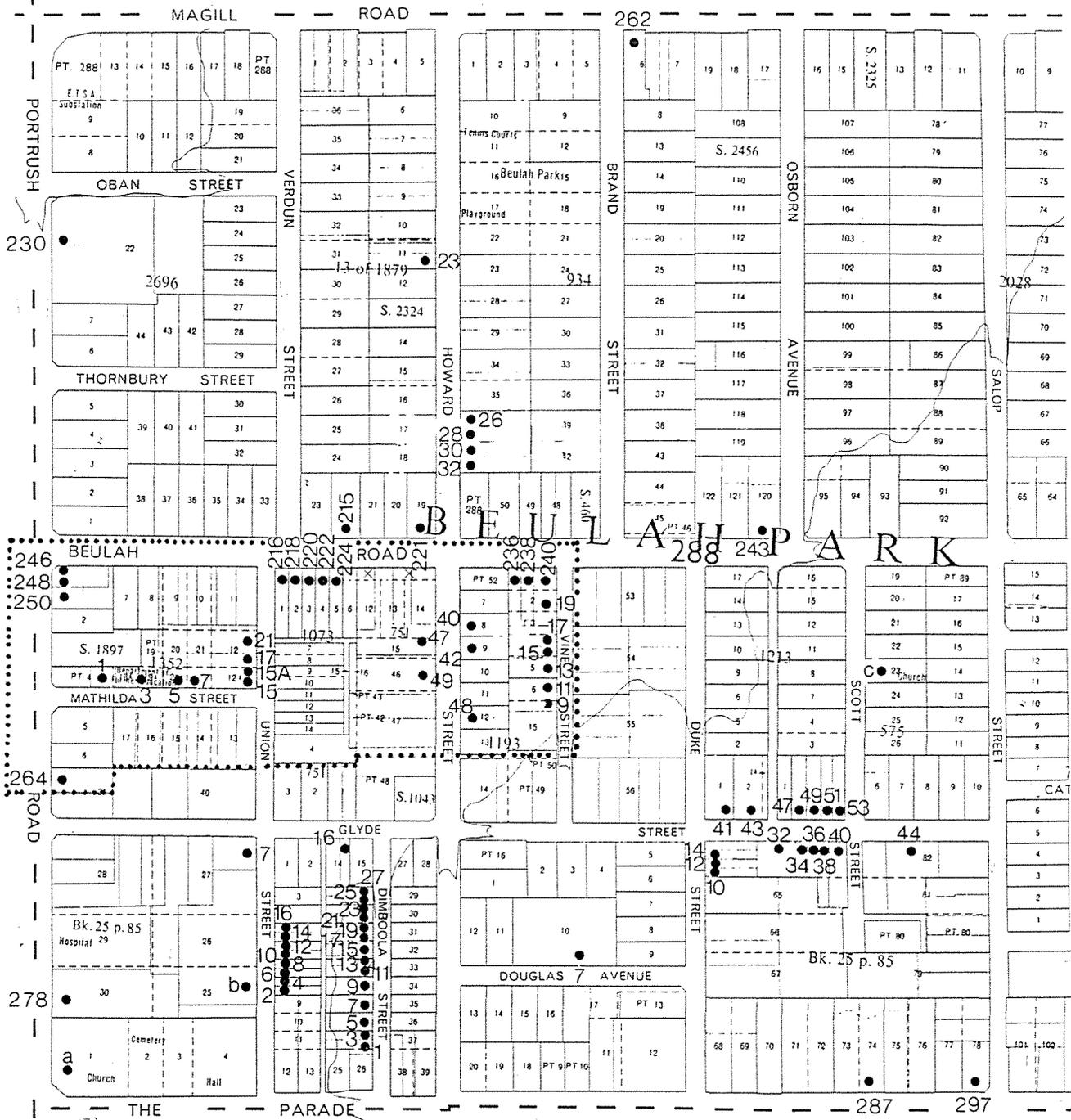
Apart from the house at 14 Kennaway Street which was the home in the 1960s of former M.P. Mrs. Joyce Steele, the first woman to enter the South Australian parliament and subsequently the State's first woman minister, this local heritage area has no individual heritage items as such. Its extraordinary impact and value lie in the enormous number of Tudor bungalows which have undergone little or no alteration, each of which reinforces the overall character. It is one of the most intact and representative such areas in the whole Adelaide region and deserves particular care from the Council and its residents.

Inventory items:

LOCATION	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
<u>KENNAWAY STREET</u>		
14	House (Joyce Steele)	A



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY Heritage Investigations	Adelaide 1986	CITY OF BURNSIDE Item location map key
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BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

Scale

Meters 100 50 0 50 100 200

Heritage Investigations



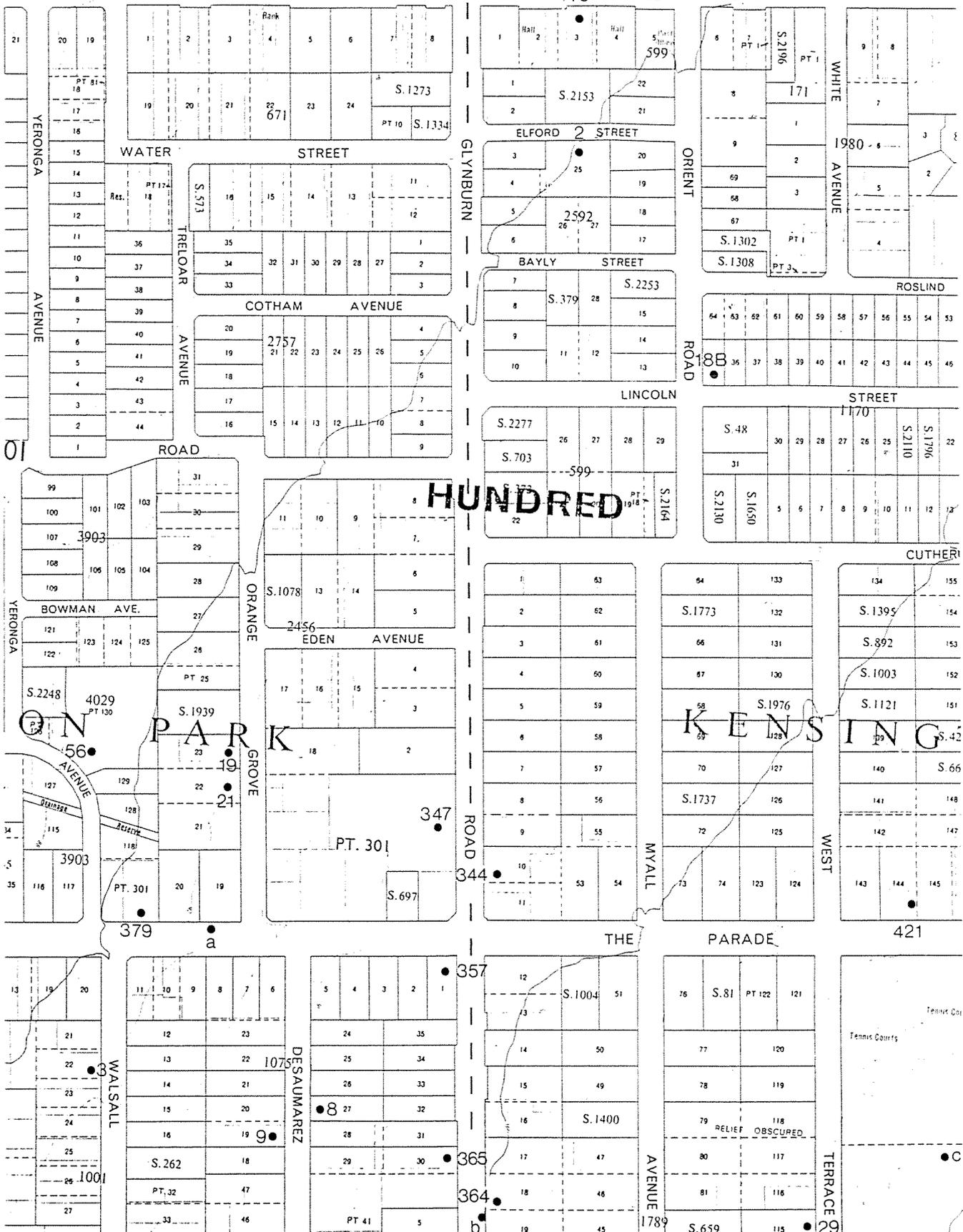
Proposed Heritage Area

Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

1





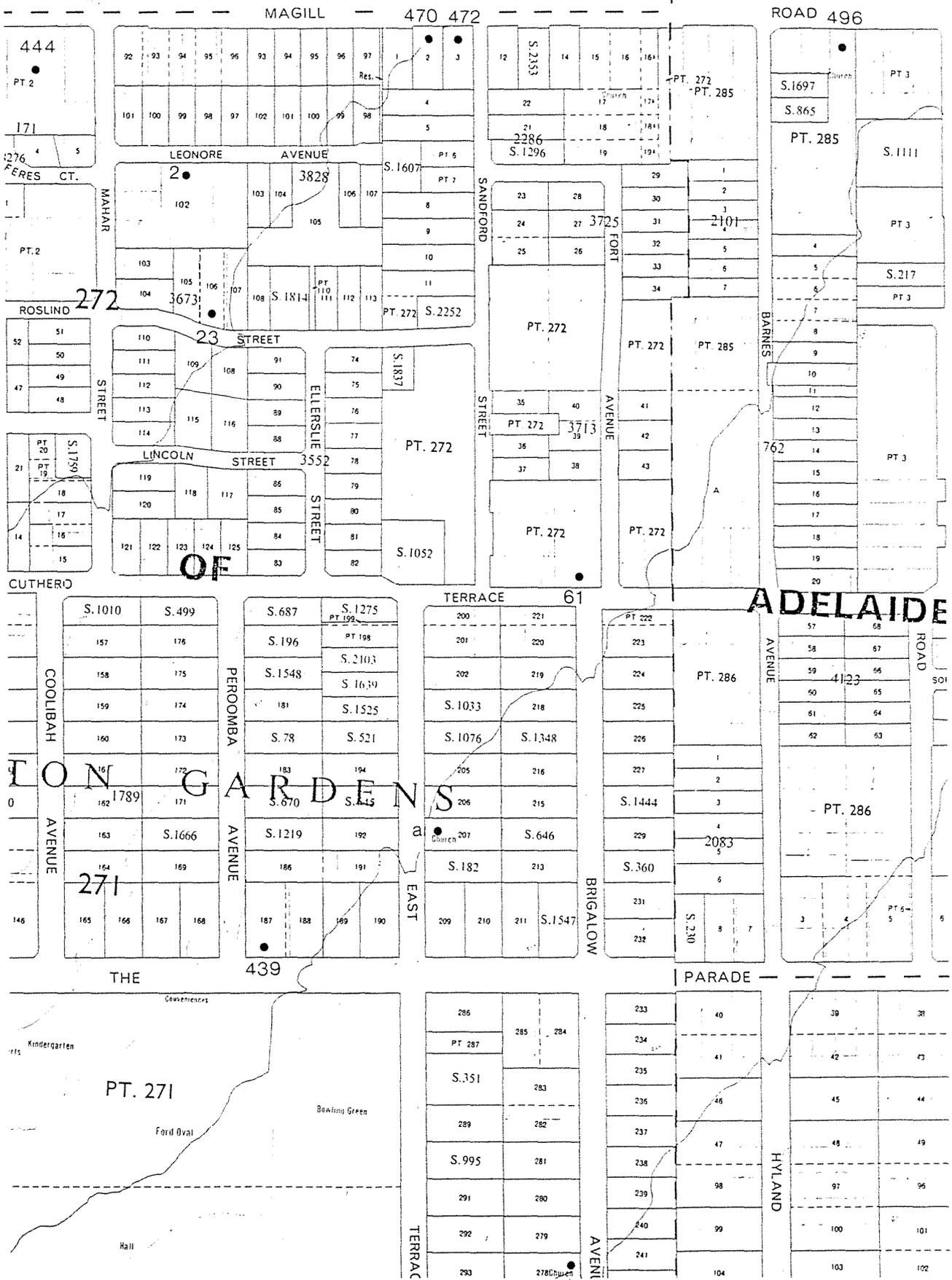
BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location      ●●●●● Proposed Heritage Area

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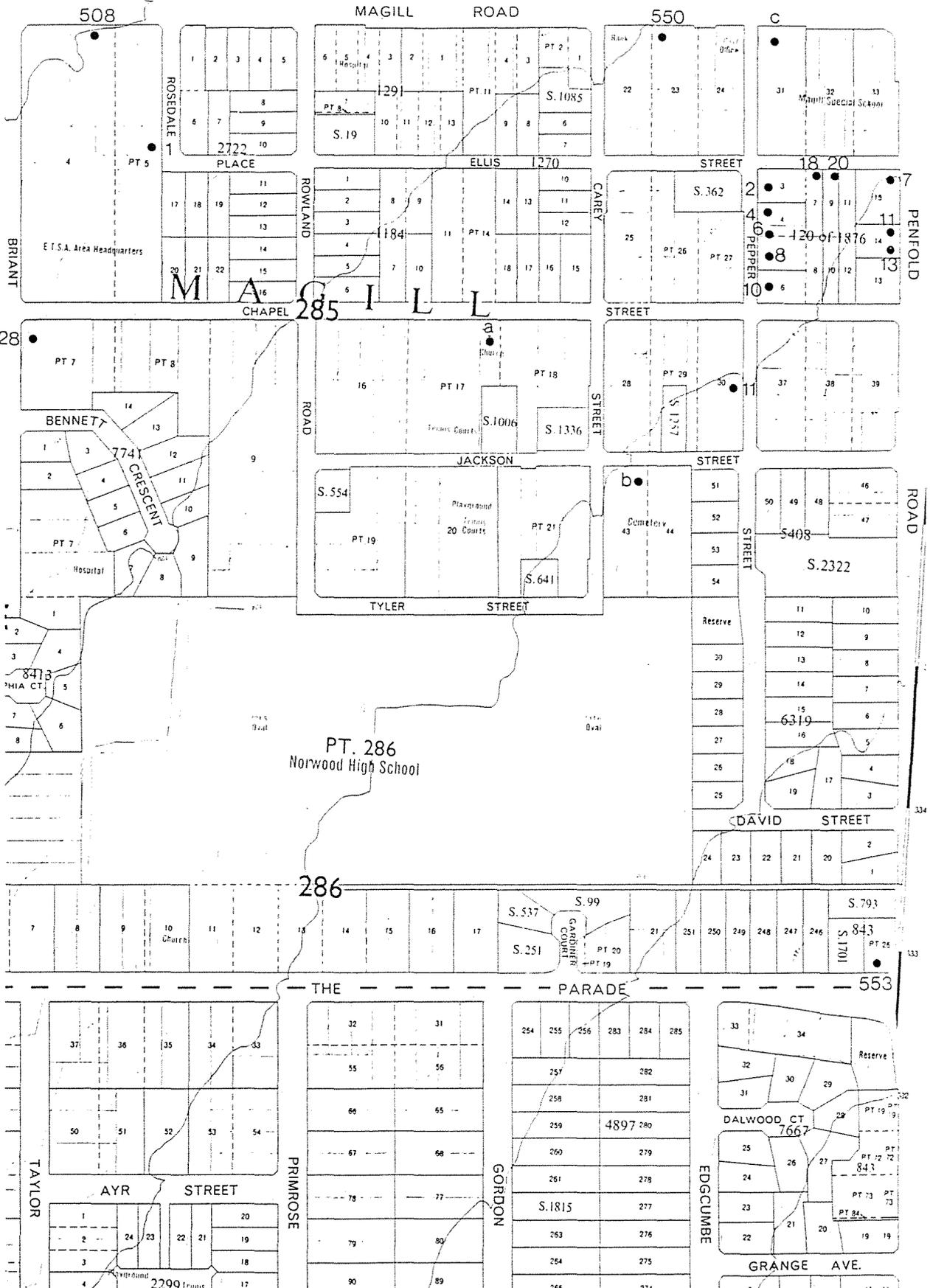
Heritage Investigations      Adelaide 1986

MAP NO. **3**



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY  
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 Heritage Investigations      Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.  
**4**

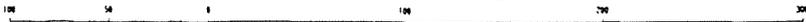


BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

..... Proposed Heritage Area

Scale

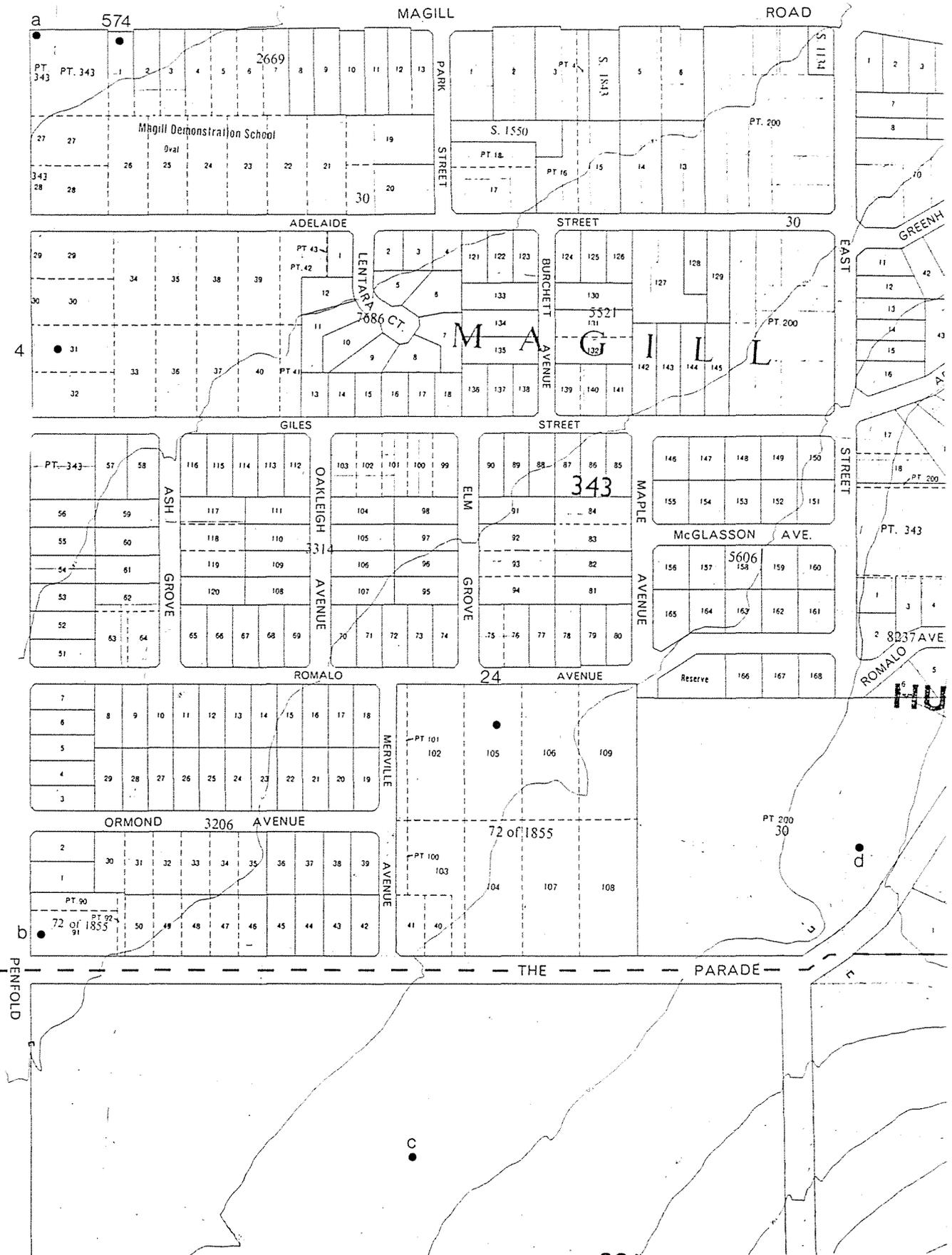


Heritage Investigations

Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

5

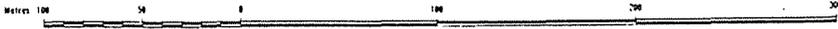


BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

..... Proposed Heritage Area

Scale

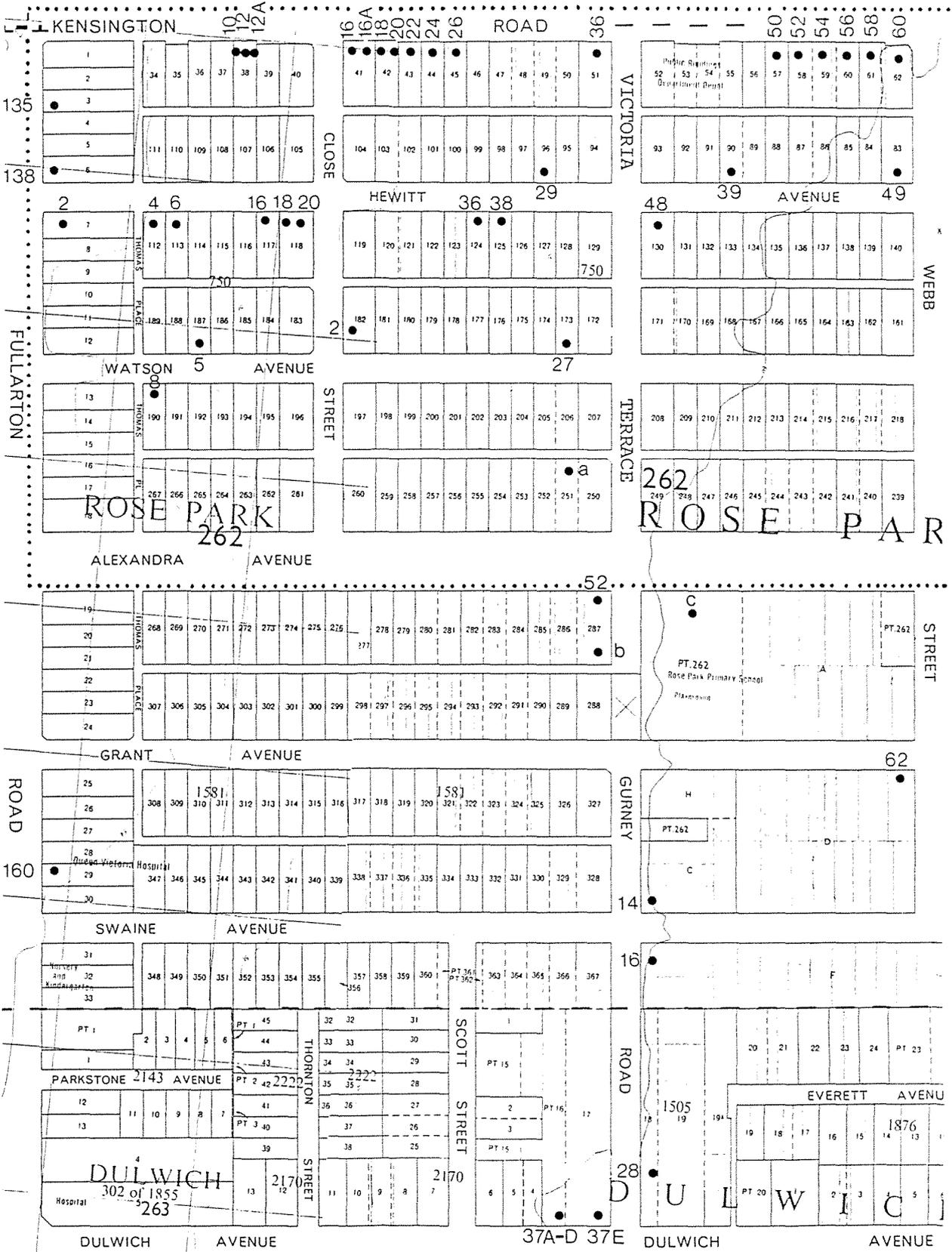


Heritage Investigations

Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

6



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

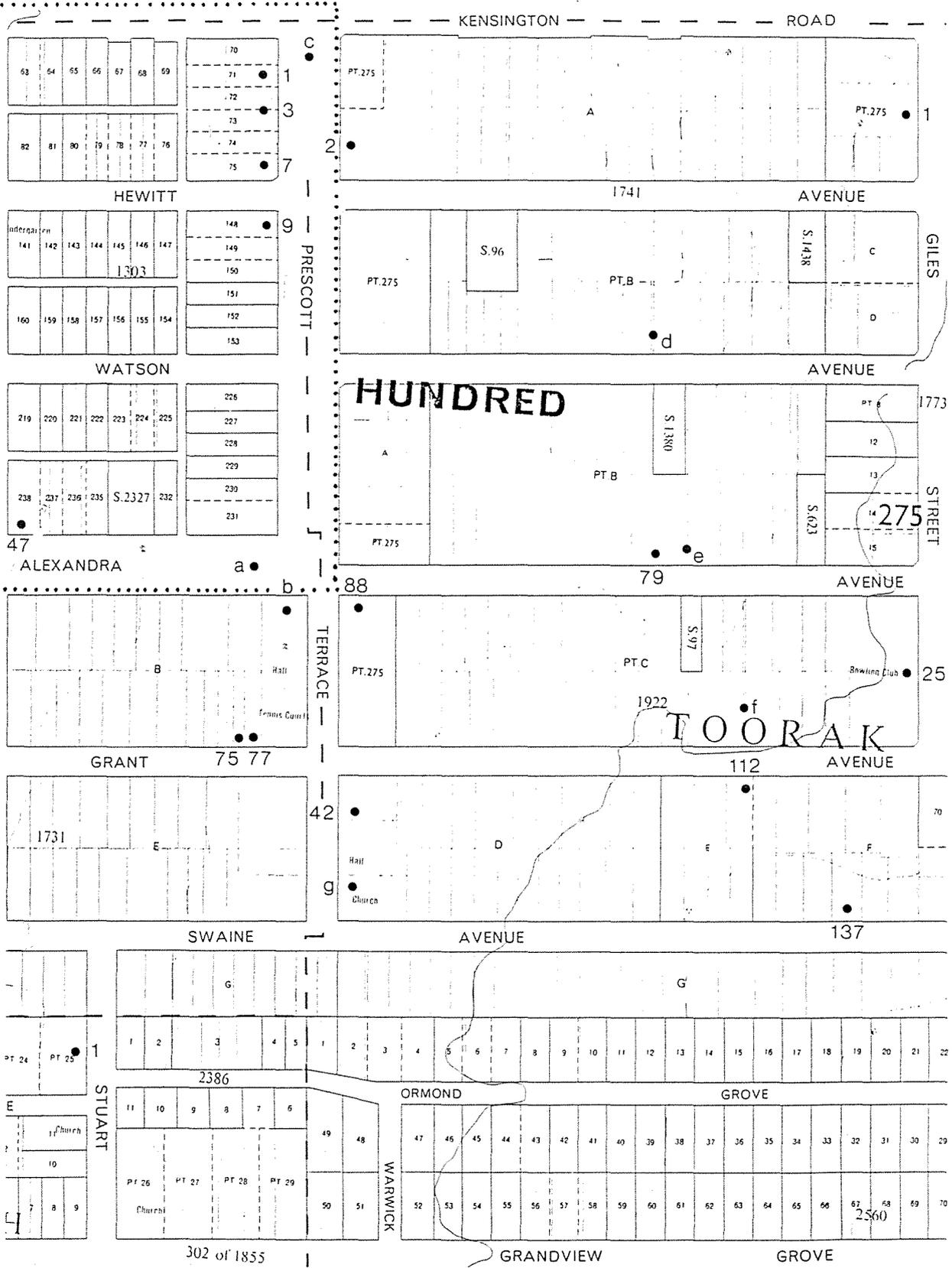
● Item location      ●●●●●● Proposed Heritage Area

Scale meters

Heritage Investigations      Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

**7**



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

..... Proposed Heritage Area

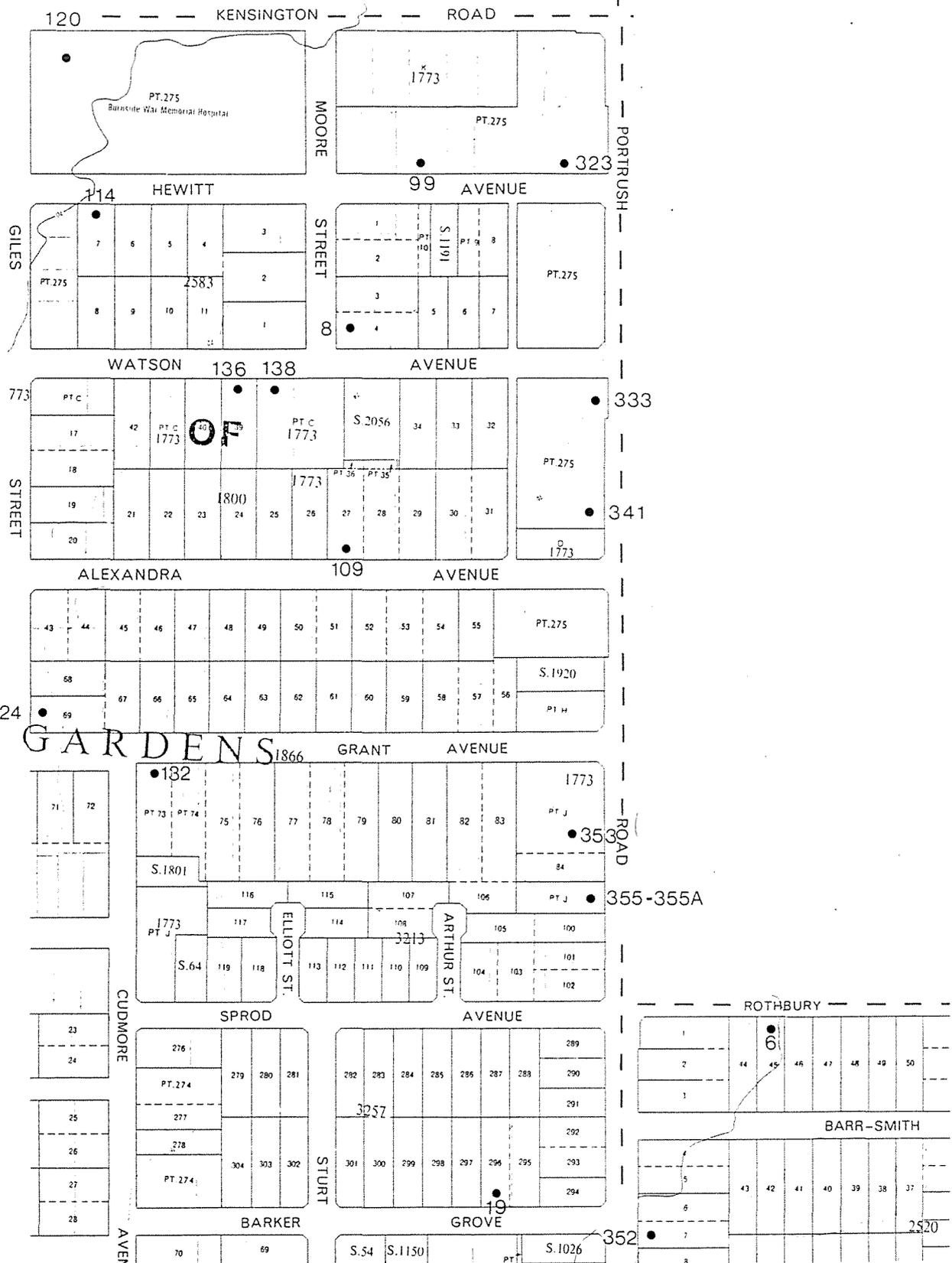
Scale  Meters 100 50 1 100 200 300

Heritage Investigations

Adelaide 1986

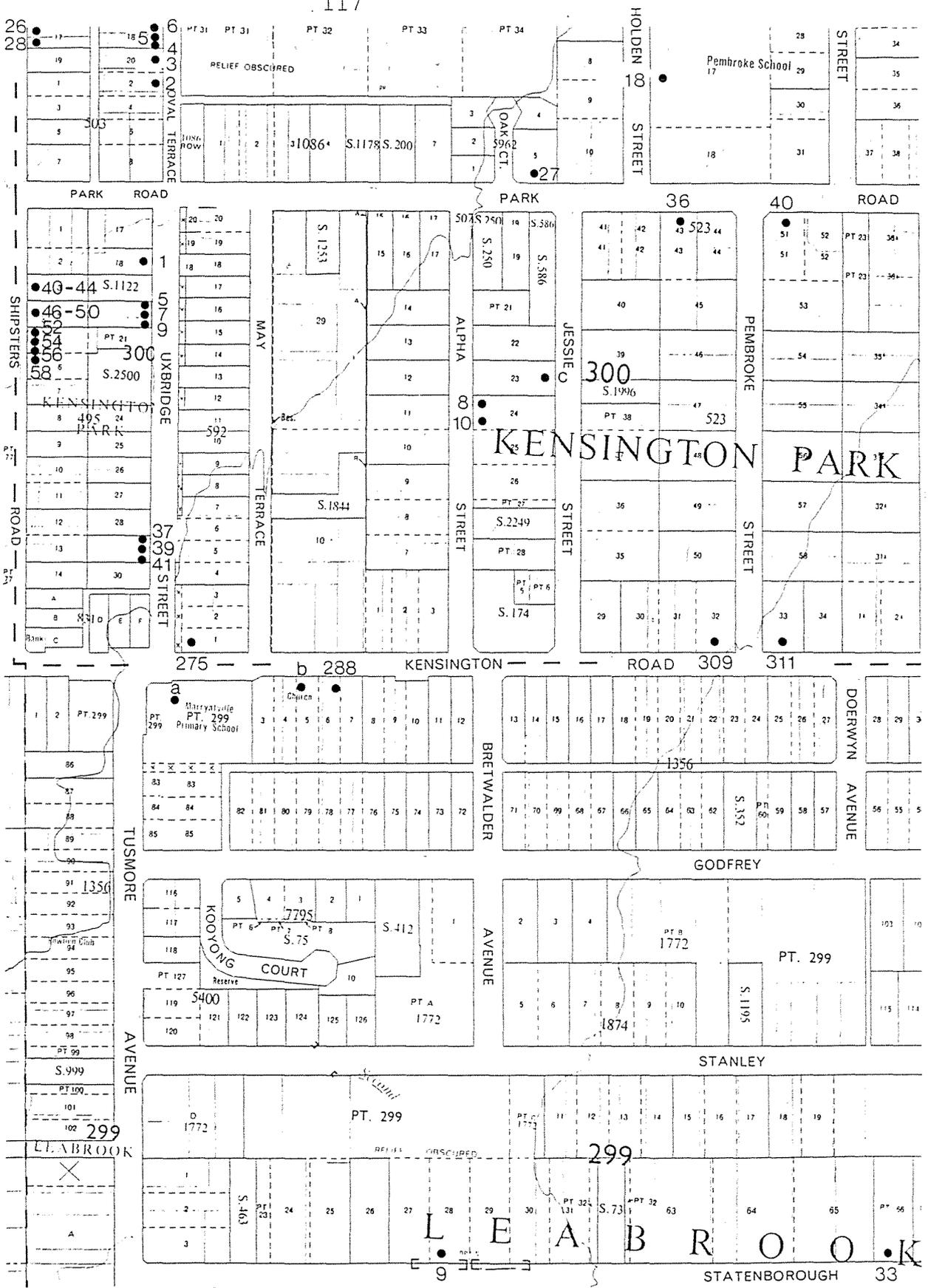
MAP NO.

8



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY  
 ● Item location  
 Scale Proposed Heritage Area  
 Heritage Investigations Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.  
 9



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

Scale

Heritage Investigations

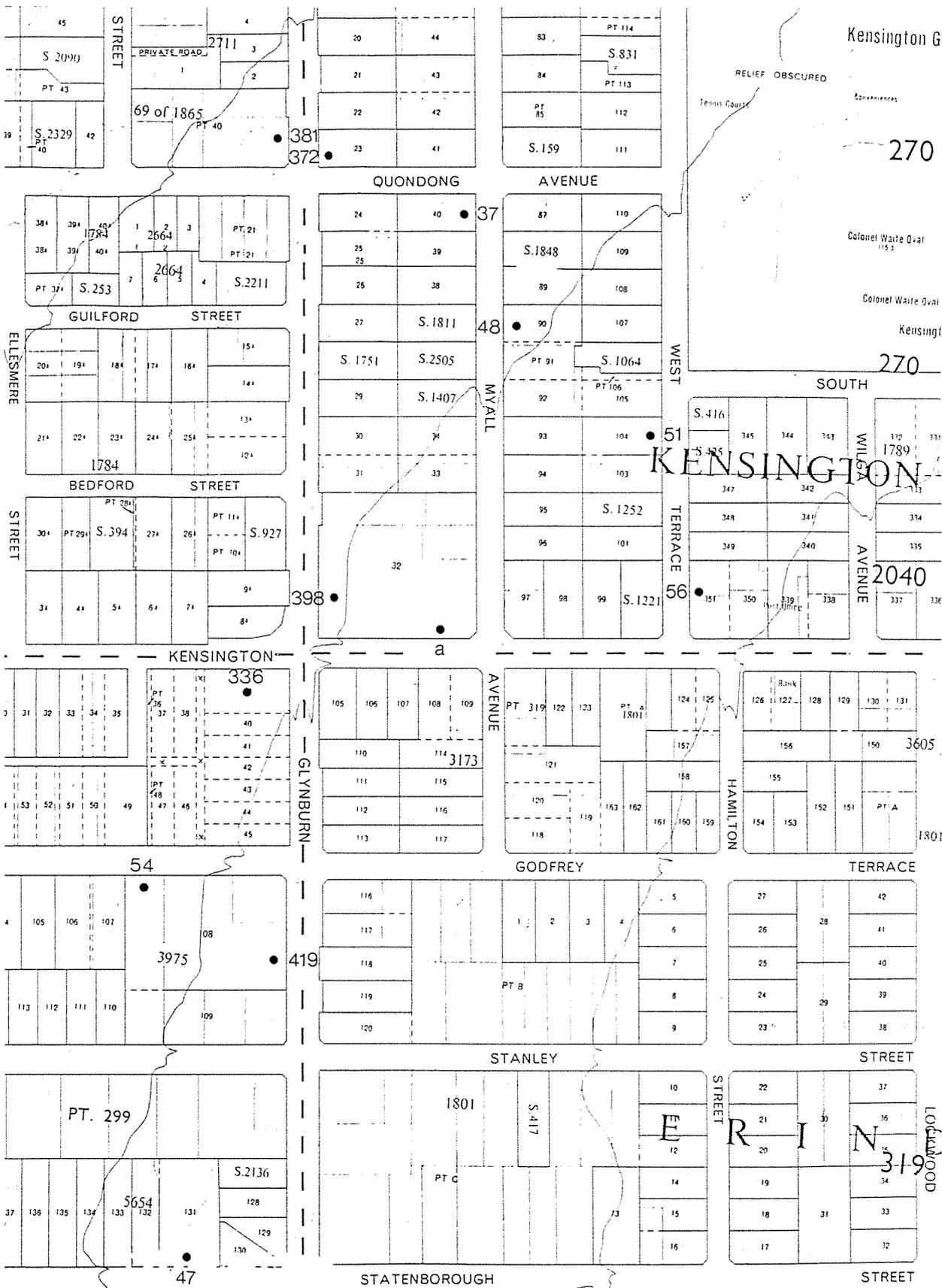


Proposed Heritage Area

Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

10



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

Scale

Heritage Investigations

..... Proposed Heritage Area

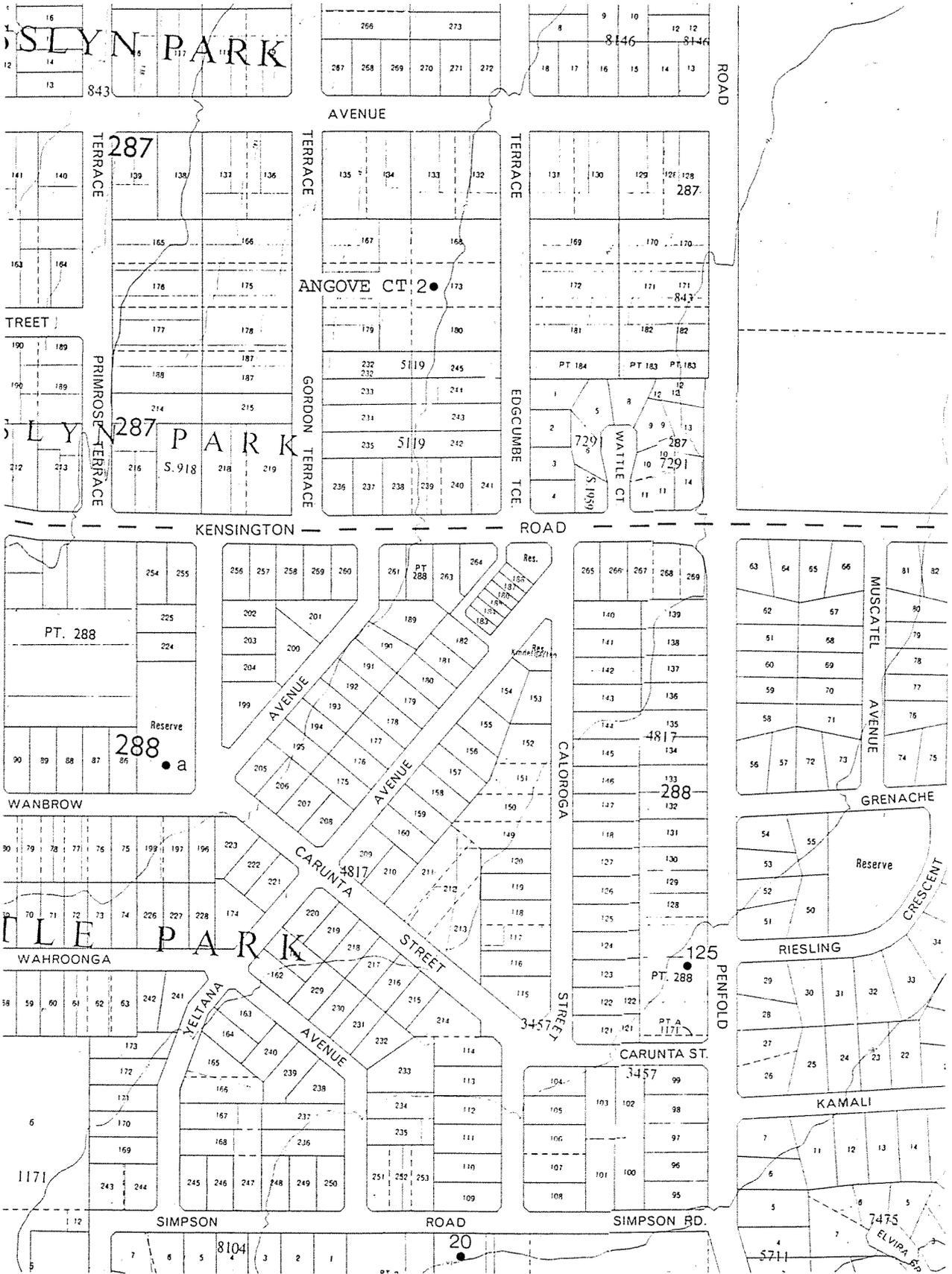


Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

11





BURNSTON HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location      ●●●●●● Proposed Heritage Area

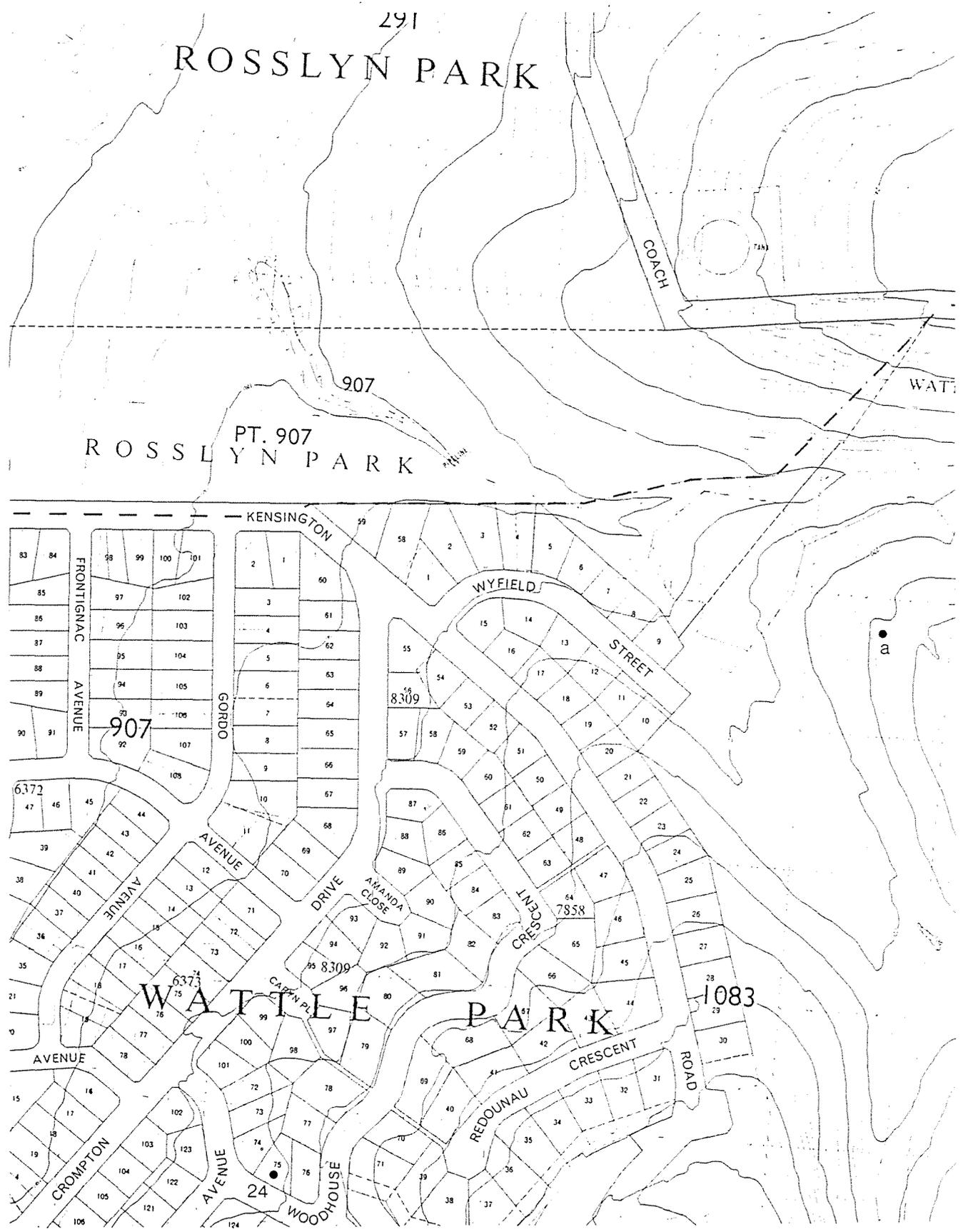
Scale 1:1000

Heritage Investigations      Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

**13**

# ROSSLYN PARK



PT. 907  
ROSSLYN PARK

WATTLE PARK



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

..... Proposed Heritage Area

Scale



Heritage Investigations

Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

# 14



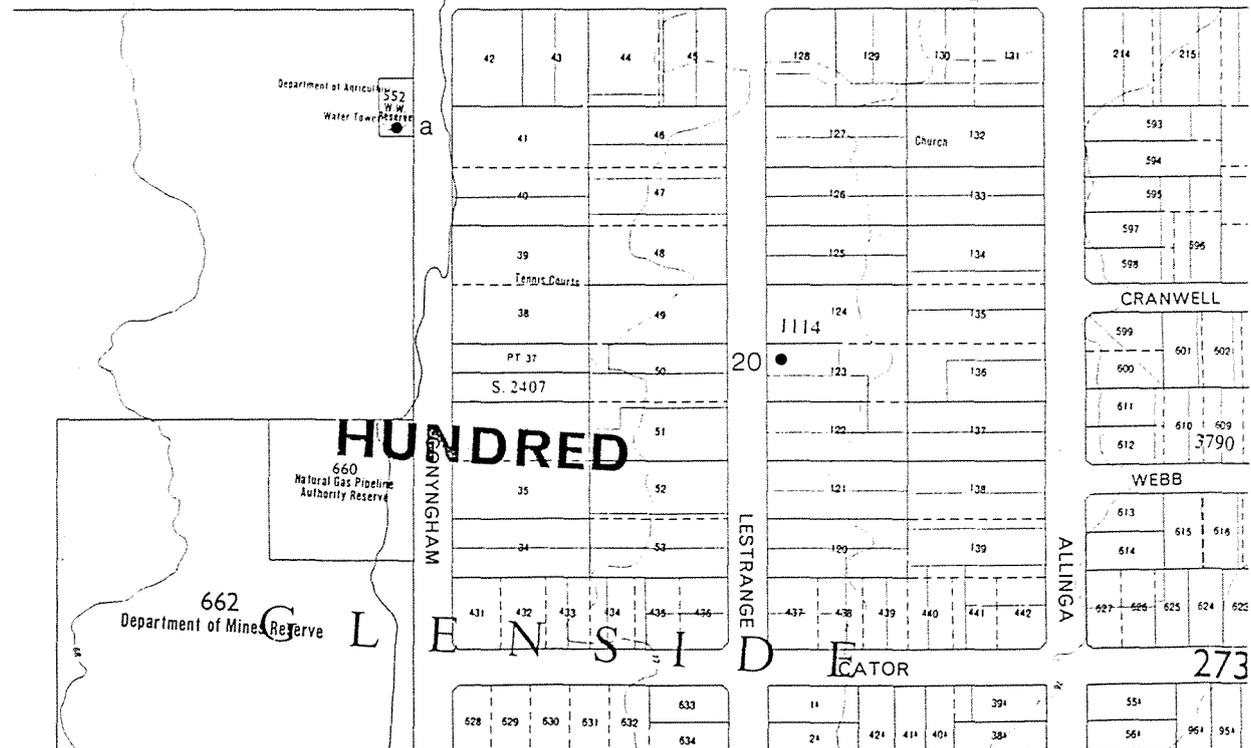
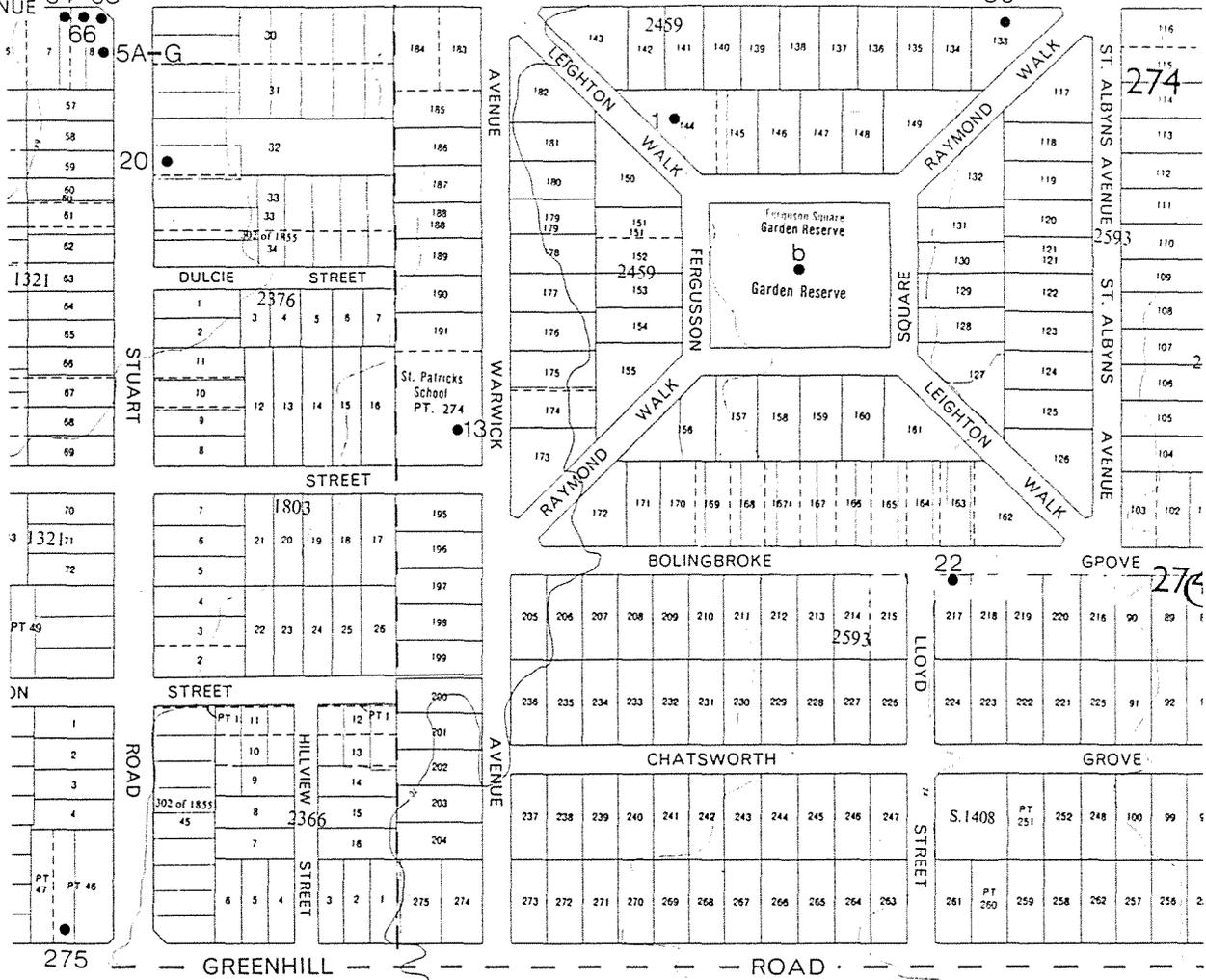
DULWICH AVENUE 64 68

GRANDVIEW

123

GROVE

36



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

Scale



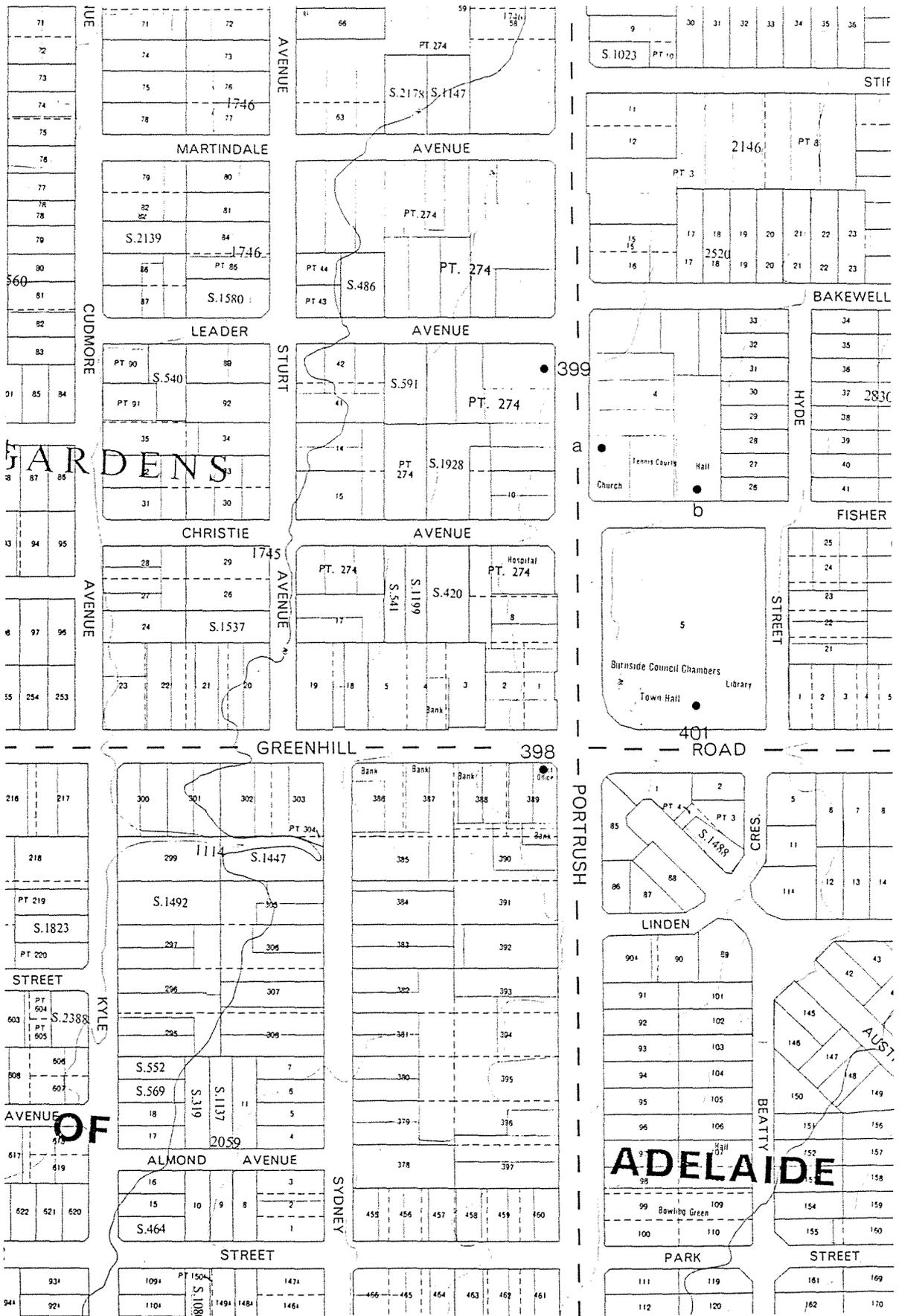
Heritage Investigations

..... Proposed Heritage Area

Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

16



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

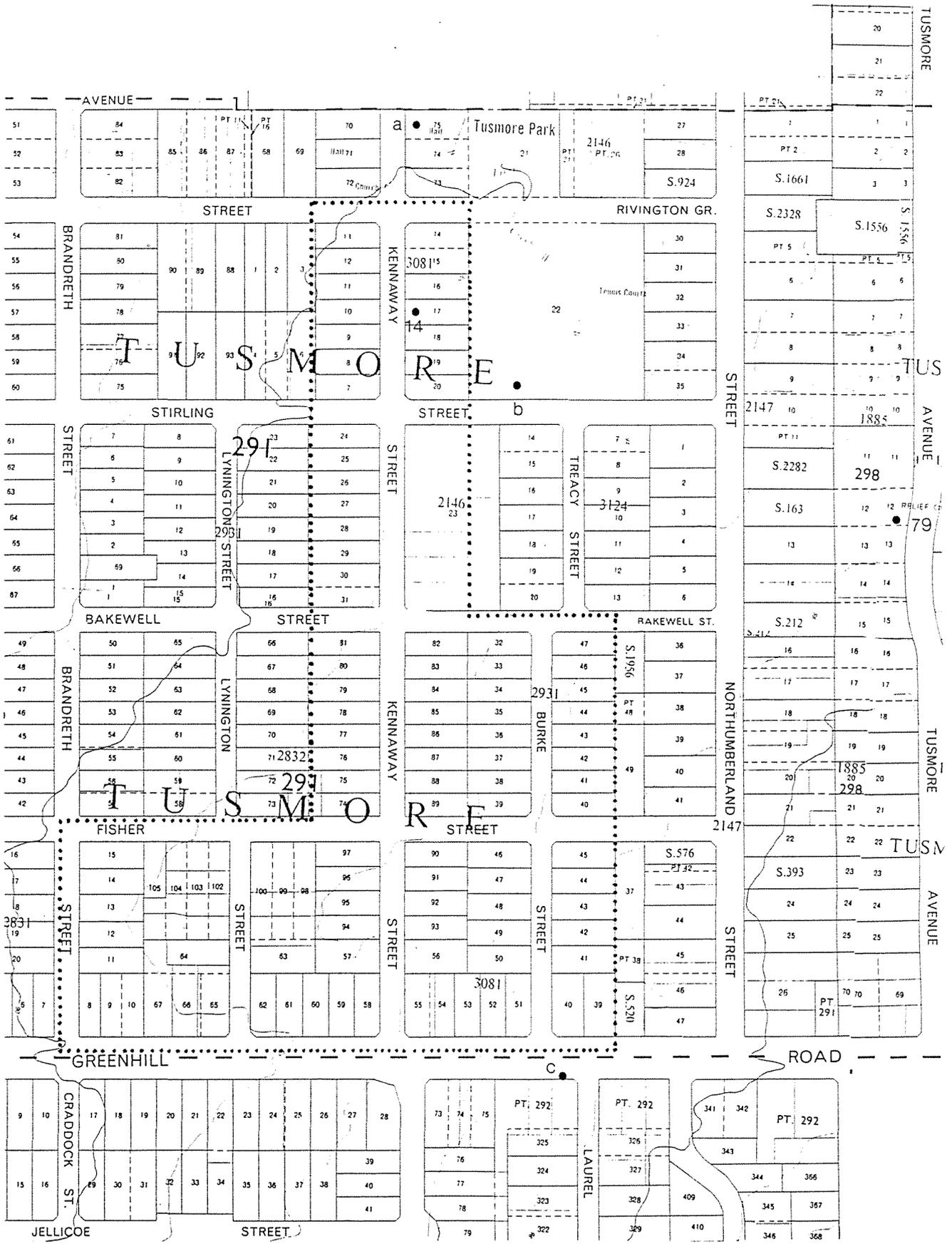
..... Proposed Heritage Area

Scale Meters

Heritage Investigations Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

**17**



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

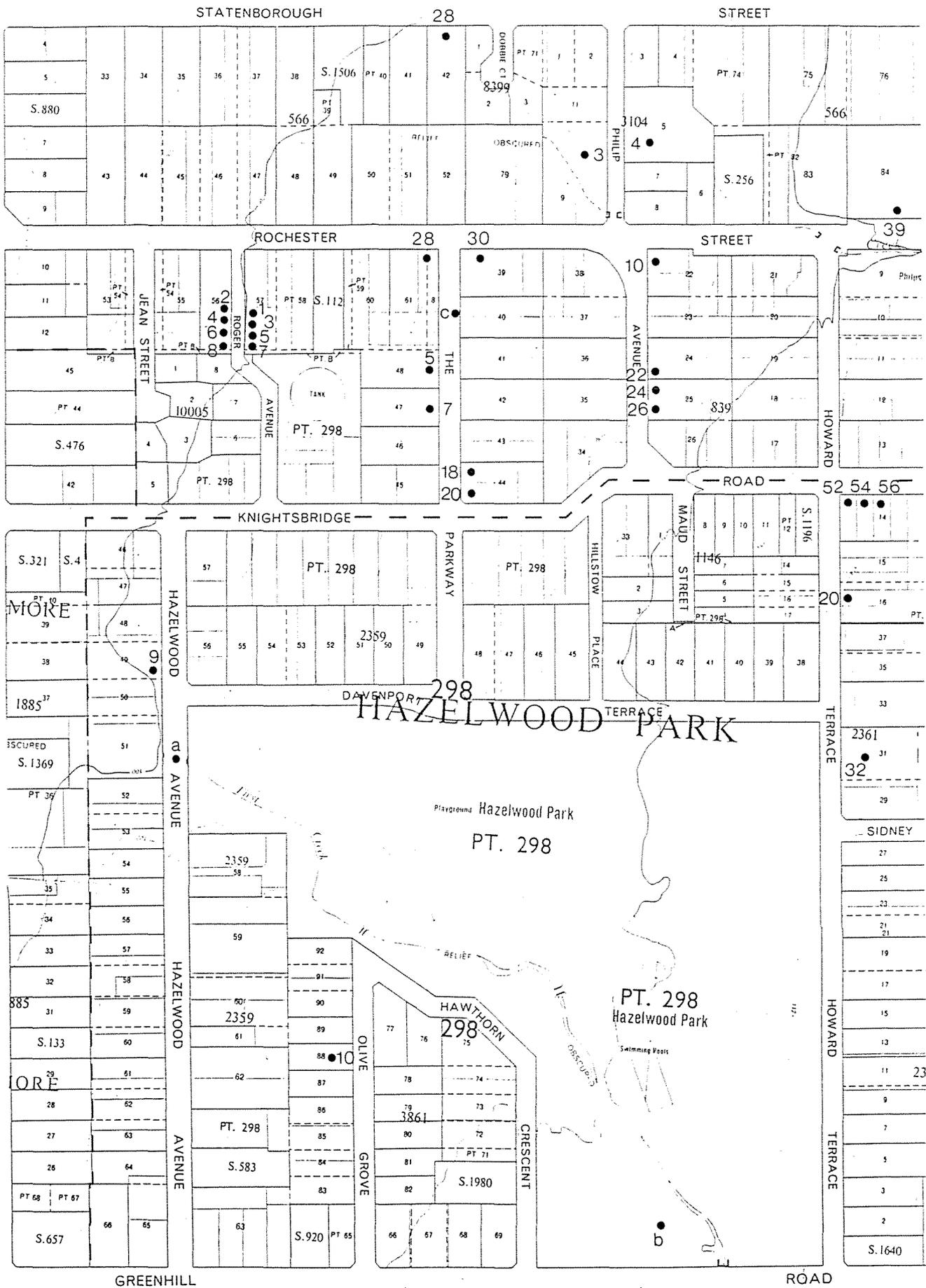
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Scale Meters 0 50 100 150 200

Heritage Investigations      Adelaide 1986

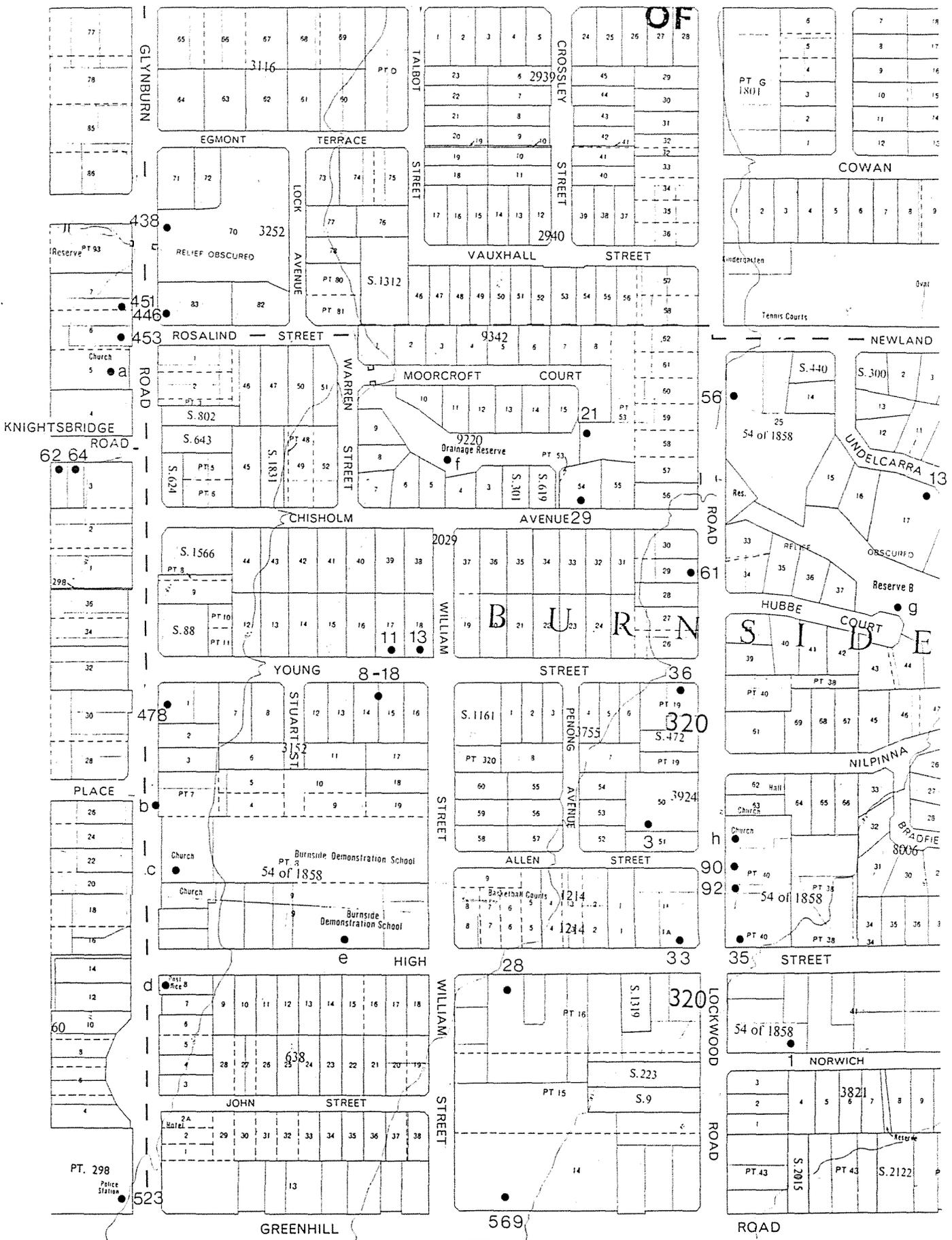
MAP NO.

**18**

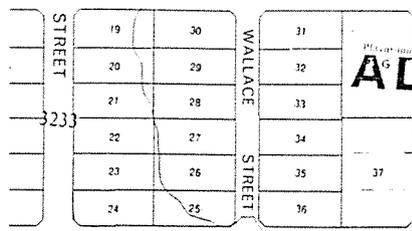


BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY  
 ● Item location      ●●●●● Proposed Heritage Area  
 Scale      100      50      100      200      300  
 Heritage Investigations      Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.  
**19**



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY		MAP NO.	
● Item location	..... Proposed Heritage Area	20	
Scale	Metres 100 50 0 50 100 200		
Heritage Investigations		Adelaide 1986	

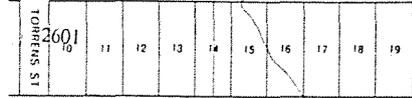


# ADELAIDE

PT. 289  
St. Peters Collegiate Girls School

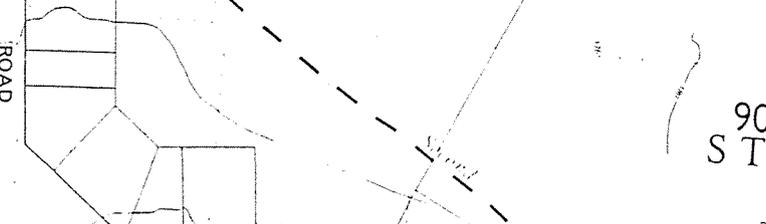
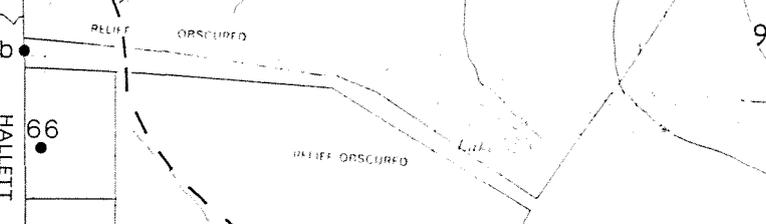
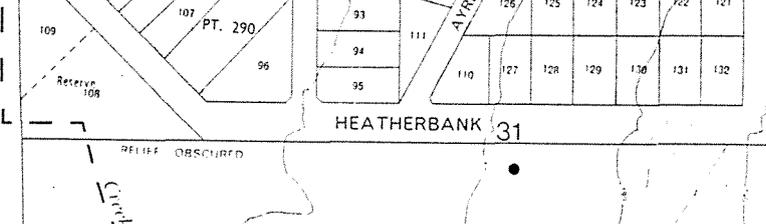
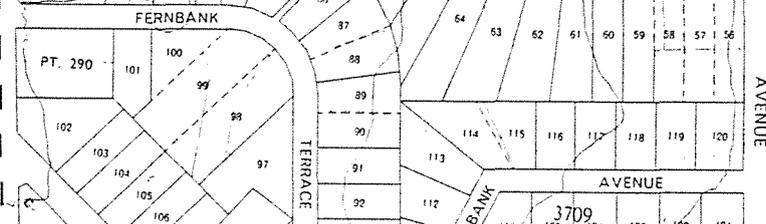
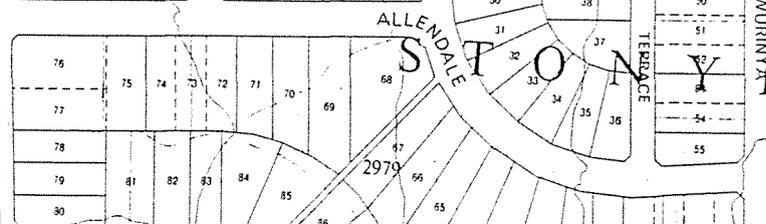
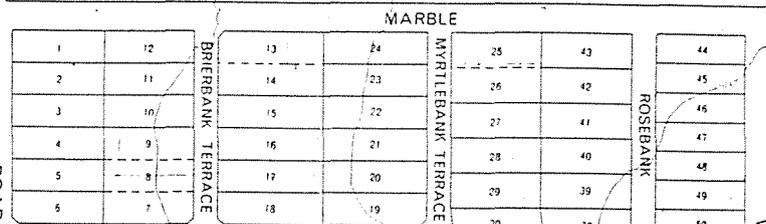
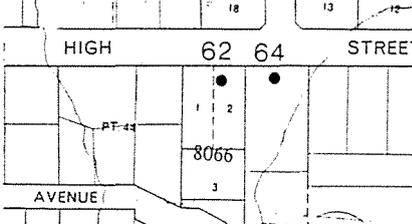
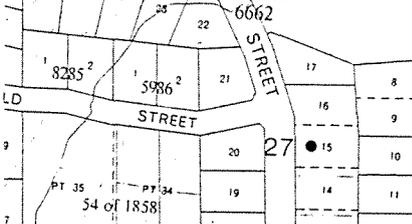
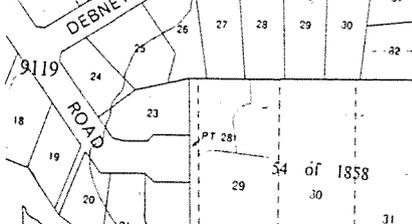
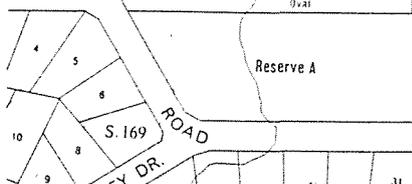
STONYFELL ROAD

PT. 289  
Ferguson Conservation Park



PT. 319

Newland Park



### BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location  
Scale



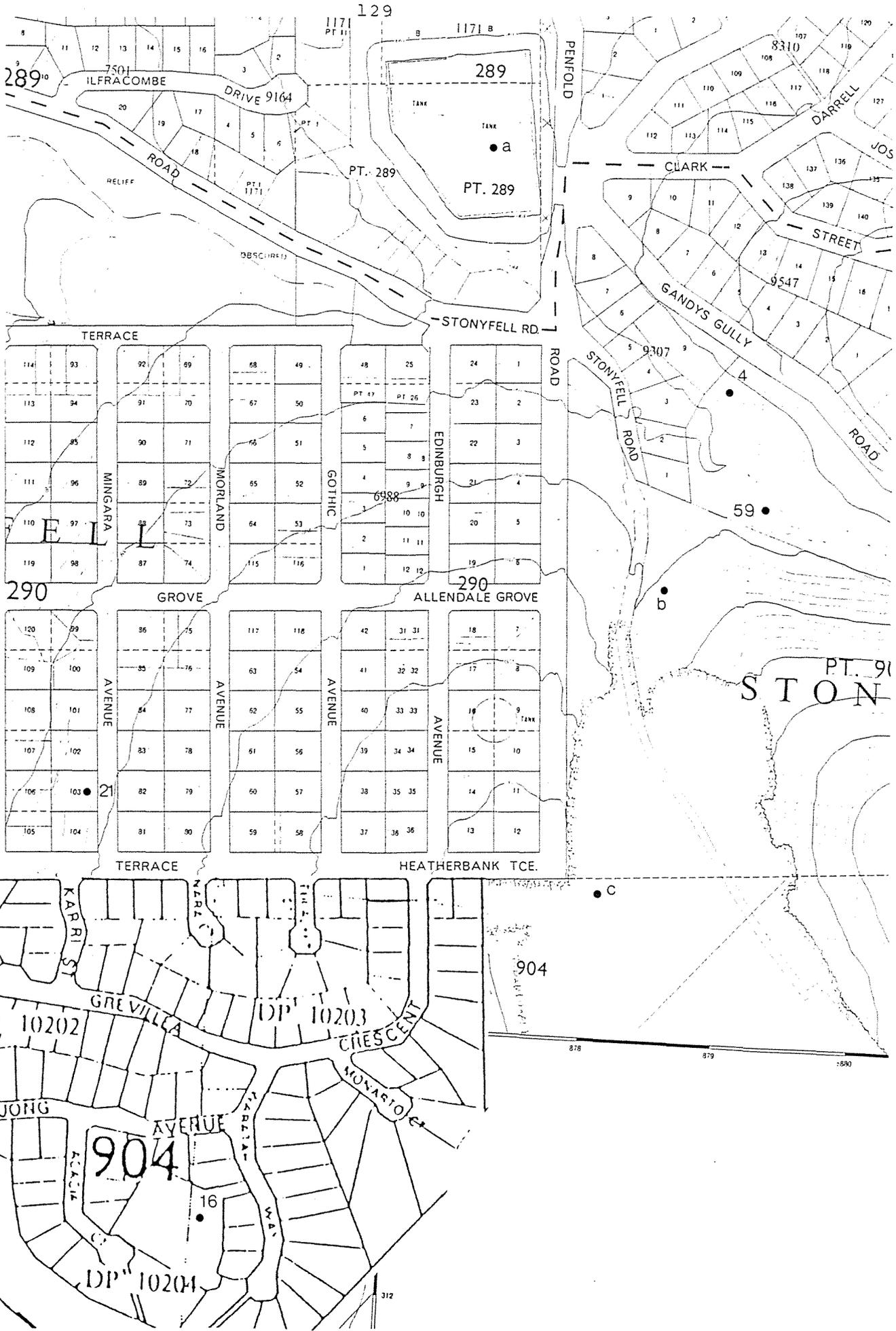
Proposed Heritage Area

Heritage Investigations

Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

# 21



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY		MAP NO.	
● Item location	..... Proposed Heritage Area	22	
Scale	Metres 100 50 0 50 100 200 300		
Heritage Investigations		Adelaide 1986	



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY		MAP NO.
● Item location	..... Proposed Heritage Area	23
Scale  Metres 0 50 100 200		
Heritage Investigations		
Adelaide 1986		



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

Scale

Heritage Investigations



Proposed Heritage Area



Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

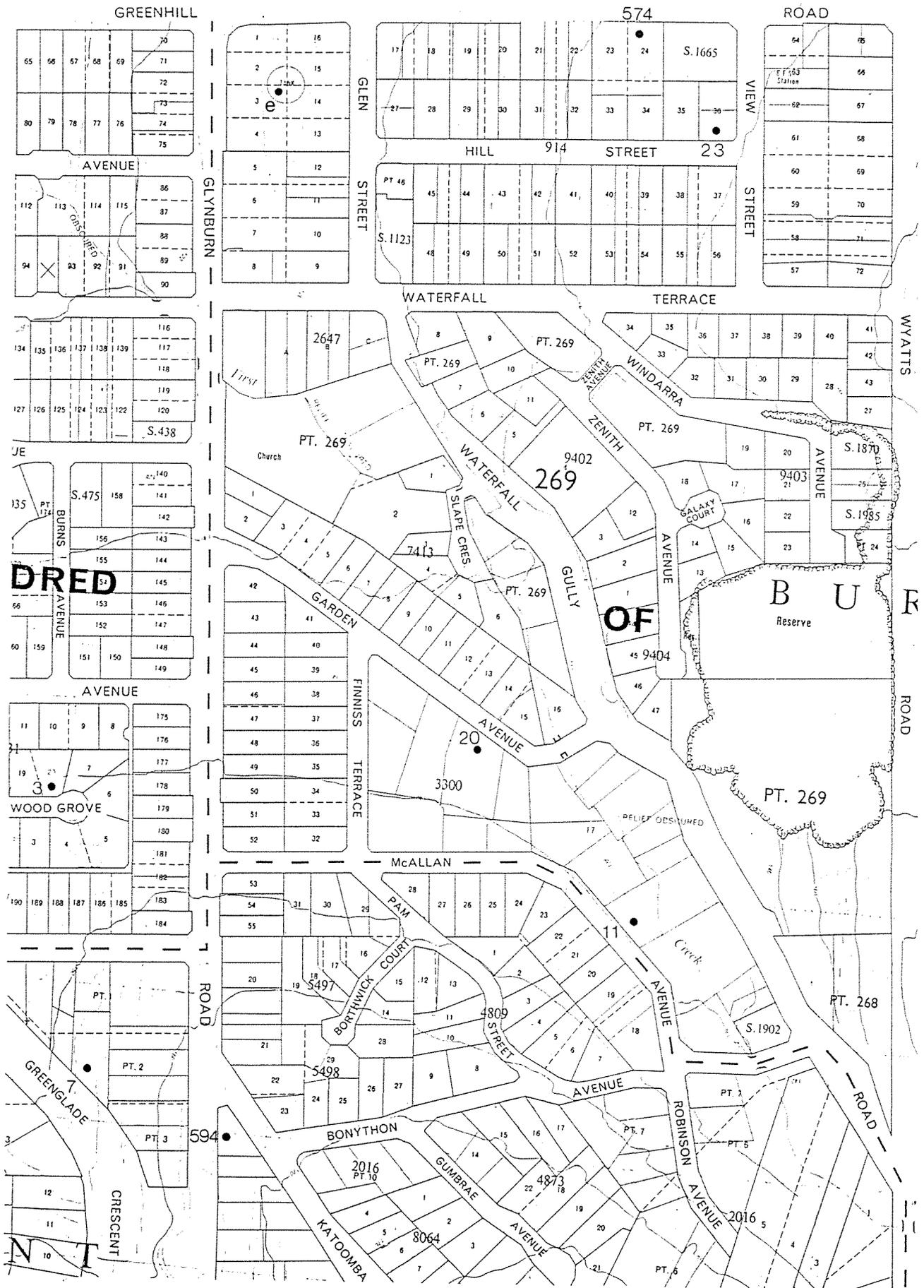
24



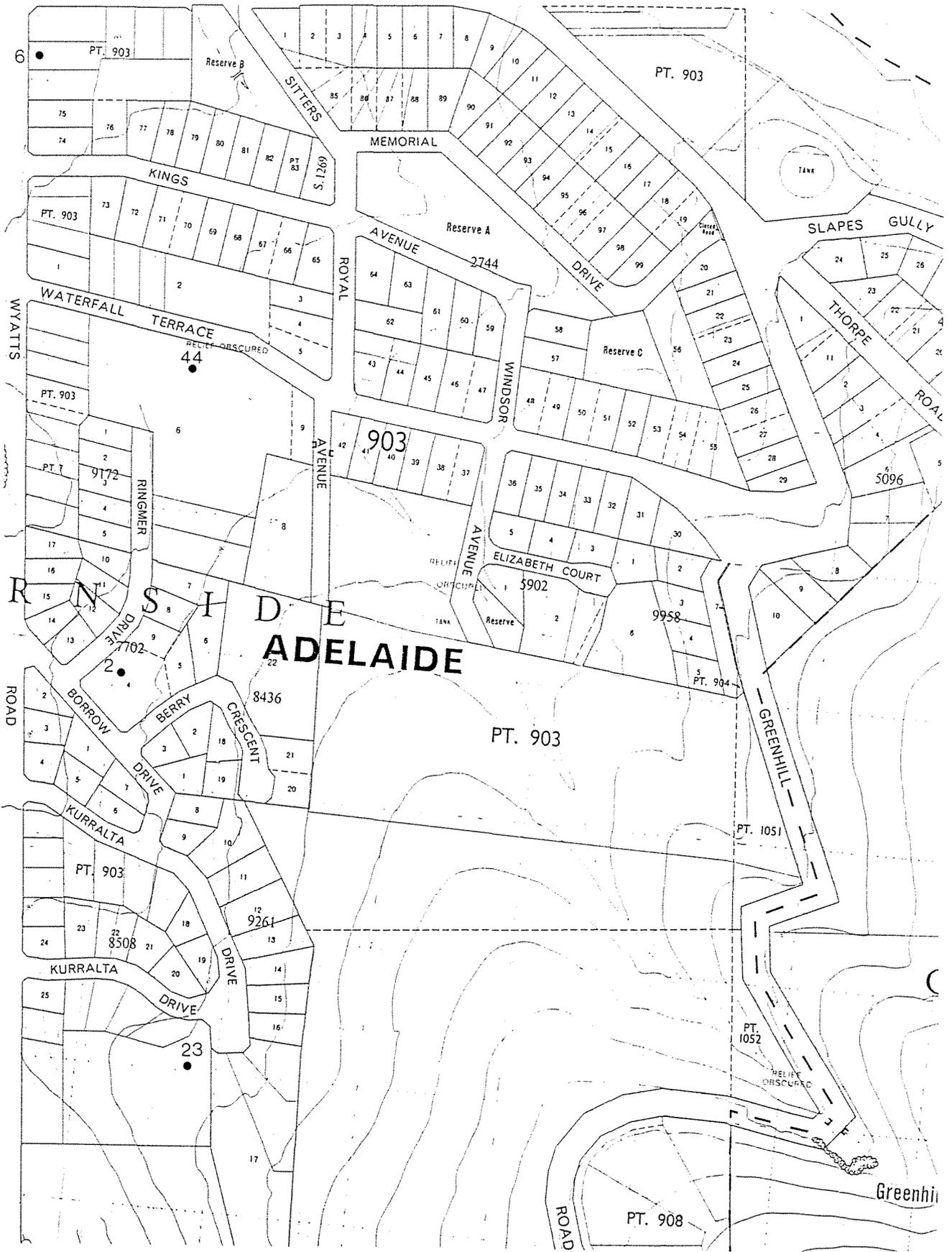
BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY  
 ● Item location  
 ○○○○○○ Proposed Heritage Area  
 Scale 1:1000  
 Heritage Investigations Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.  
**25**





BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY		MAP NO.	
● Item location	..... Proposed Heritage Area	27	
Scale	Metres 0 50 100 200		
Heritage Investigations		Adelaide 1986	



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY		MAP NO.	
● Item location	..... Proposed Heritage Area		
Scale		28	
Heritage Investigations		Adelaide 1986	



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

Scale

Heritage Investigations

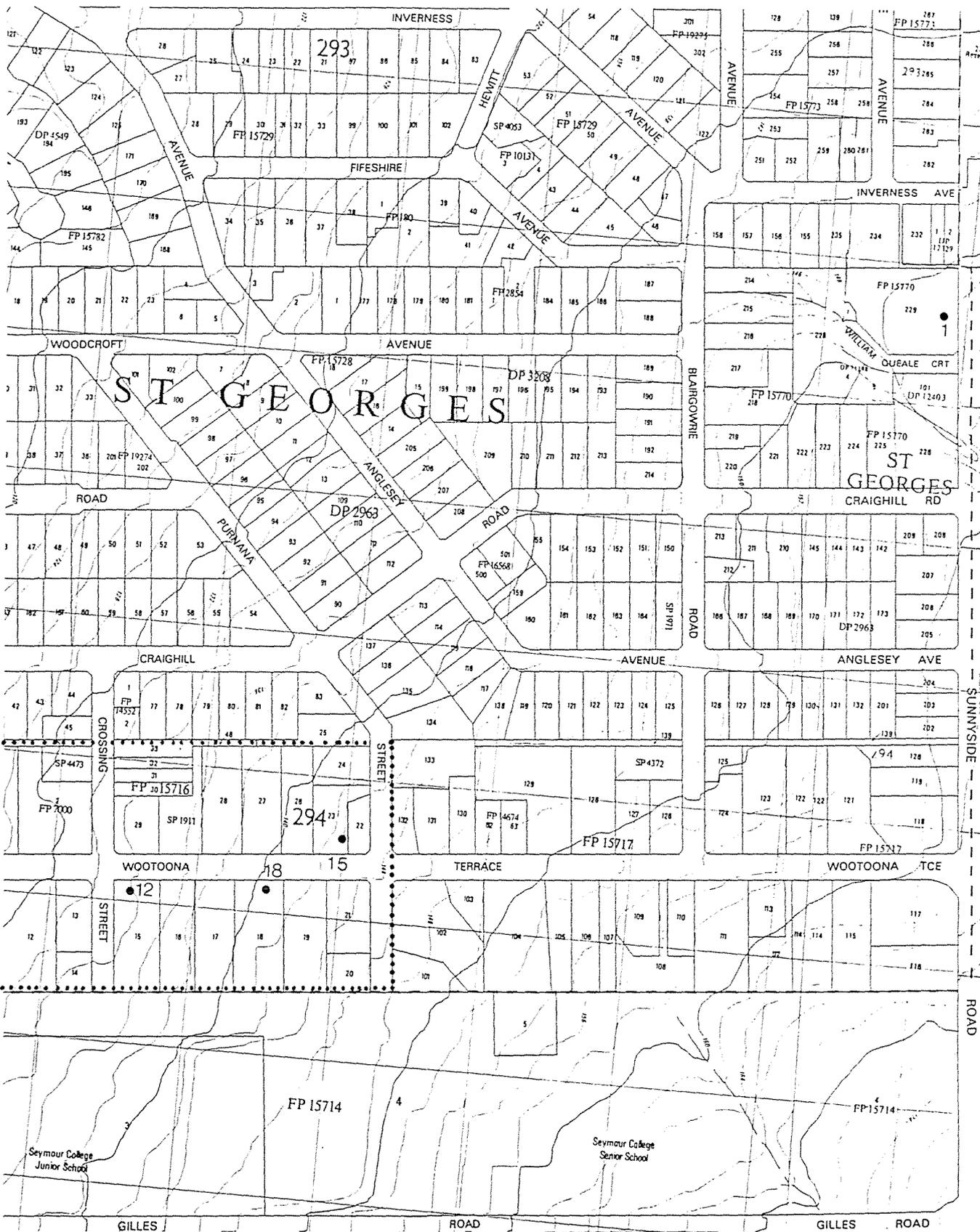


..... Proposed Heritage Area

Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

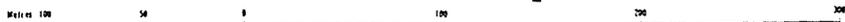
29



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

Scale



Heritage Investigations

..... Proposed Heritage Area

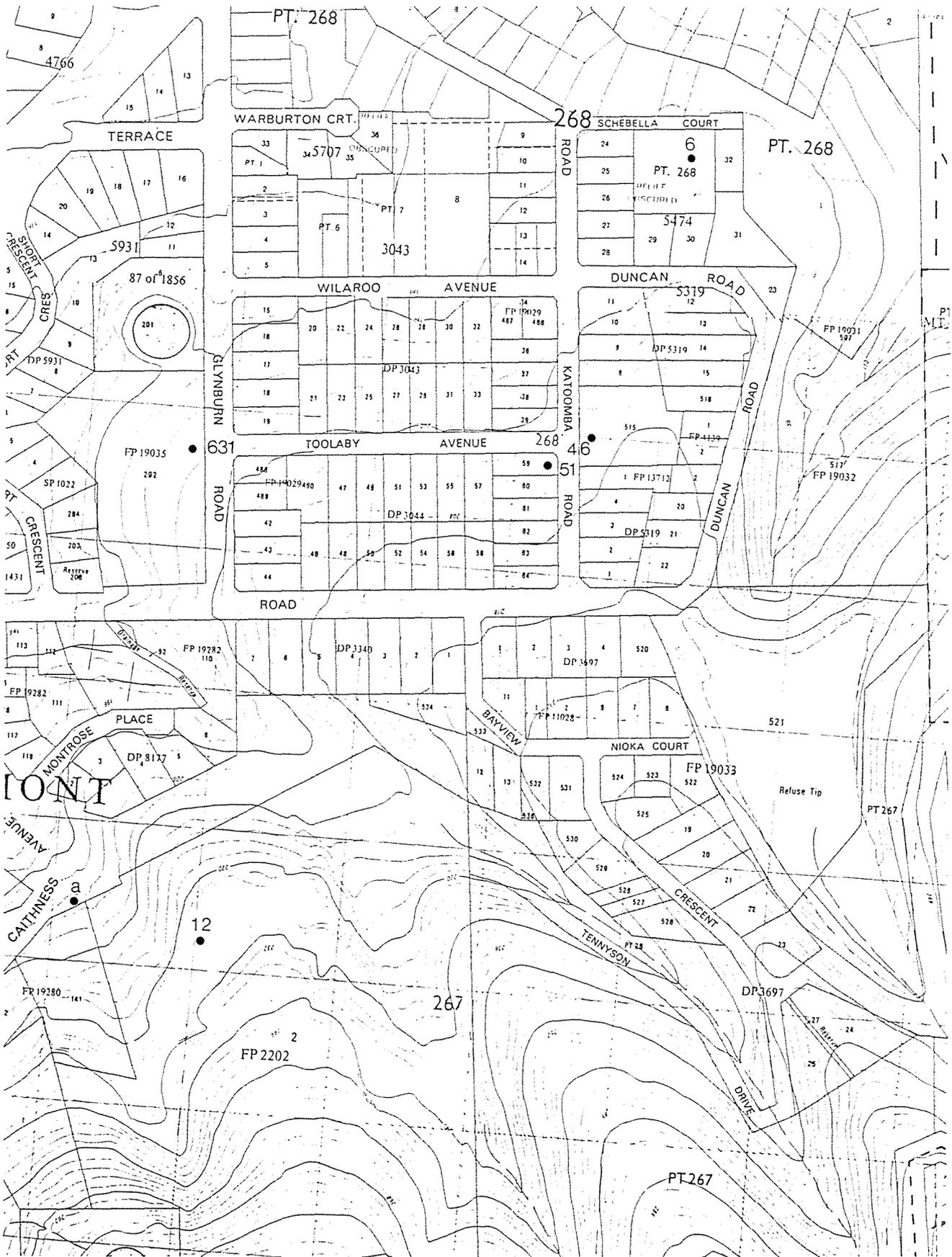
Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

30



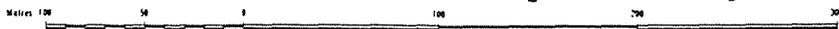
<p><b>BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY</b></p> <p>● Item location</p> <p>Scale  meters</p> <p>Heritage Investigations</p>	<p>●●●●● Proposed Heritage Area</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MAP NO.</p> <h1 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">31</h1> <p style="text-align: right;">Adelaide 1986</p>
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BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

Scale



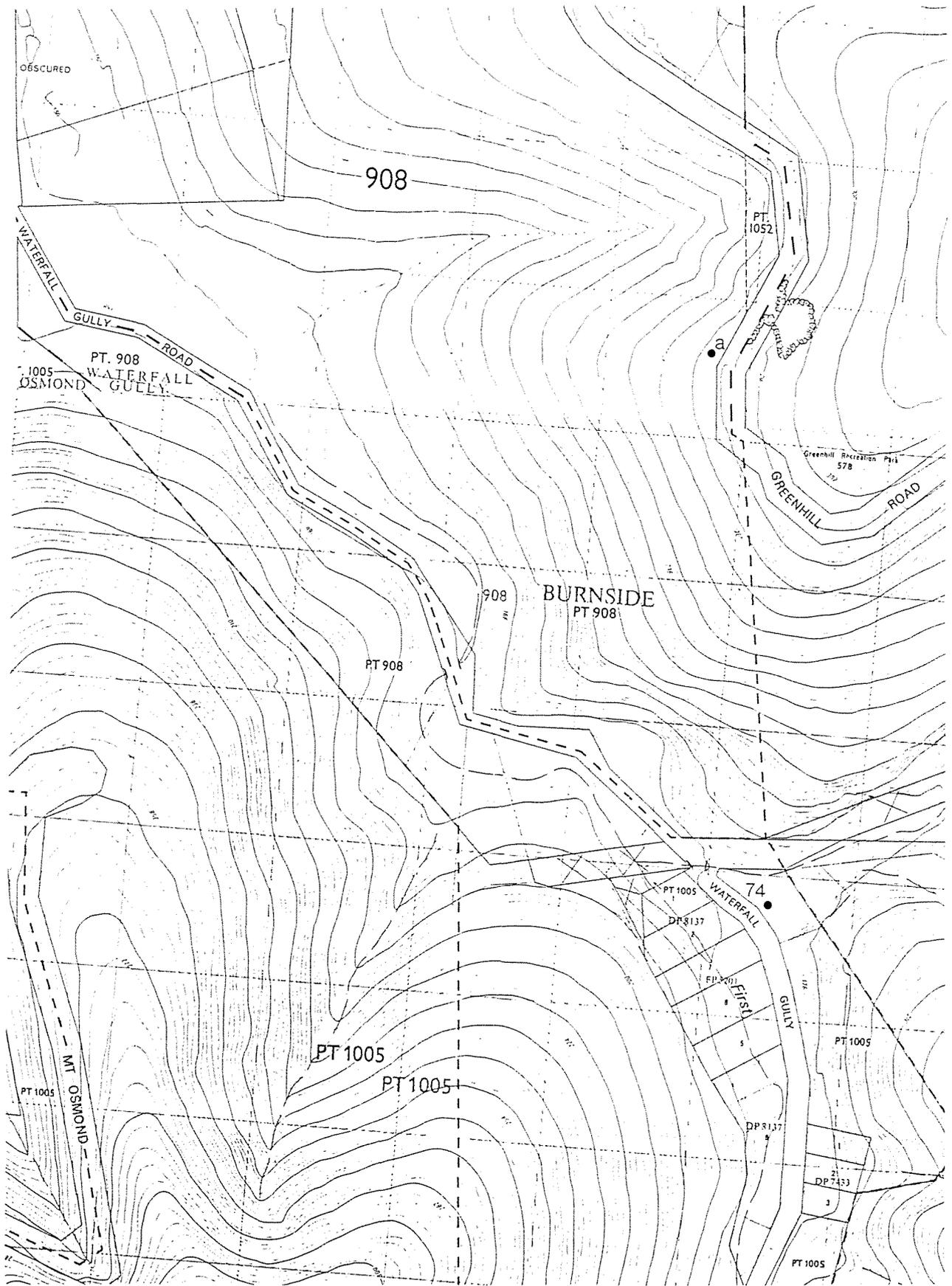
Heritage Investigations

..... Proposed Heritage Area

Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

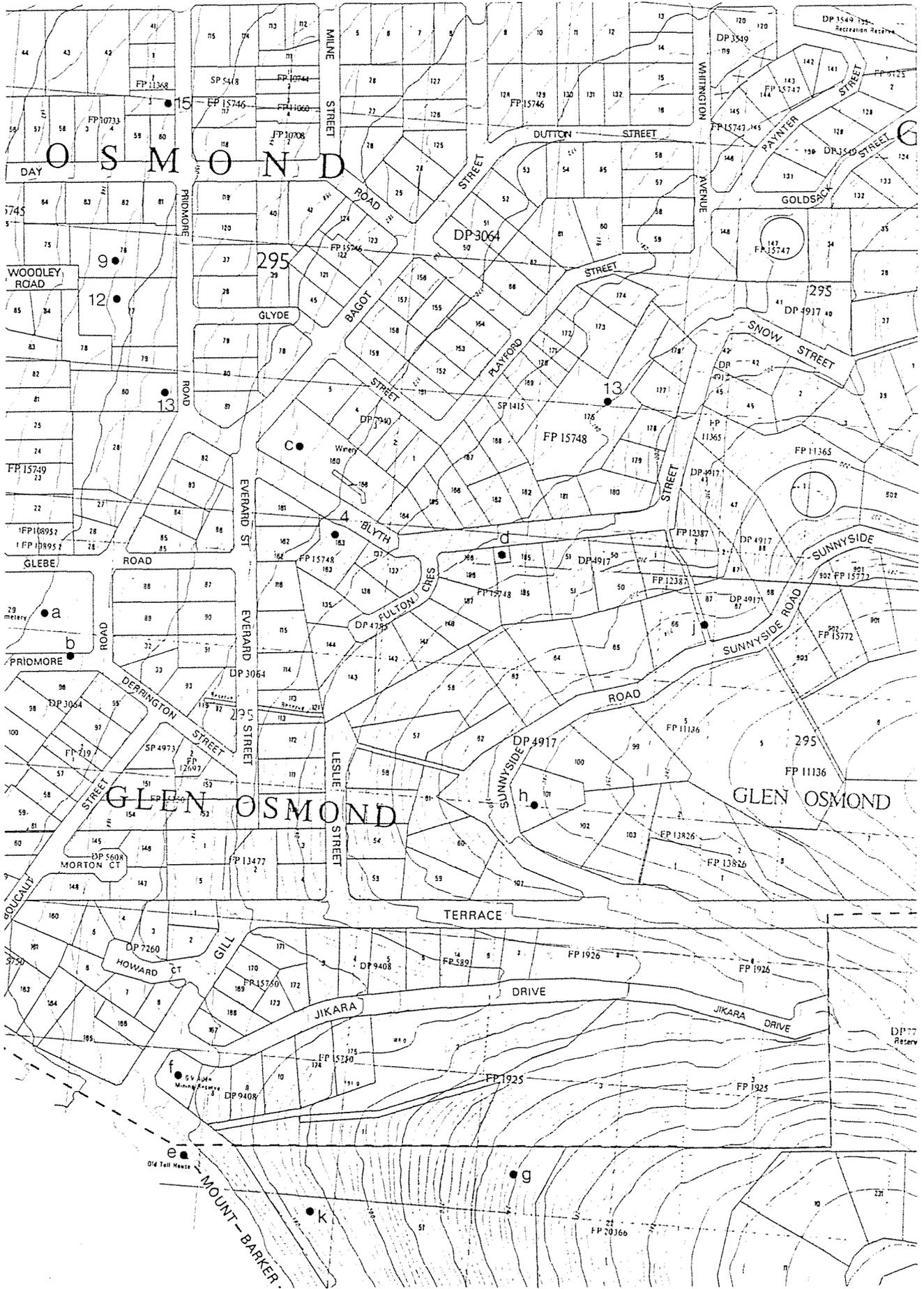
32



<p>BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY</p> <p>● Item location</p> <p>Scale </p> <p>Heritage Investigations</p>		<p>..... Proposed Heritage Area</p>	<p>MAP NO.</p> <p><b>33</b></p>
		<p>Adelaide 1986</p>	



<p><b>BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY</b></p> <p>● Item location      ●●●●●● Proposed Heritage Area</p> <p>Scale  Meters</p> <p>Heritage Investigations</p>	<p>MAP NO.</p> <h1 style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0;">34</h1>
<p>Adelaide 1986</p>	



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

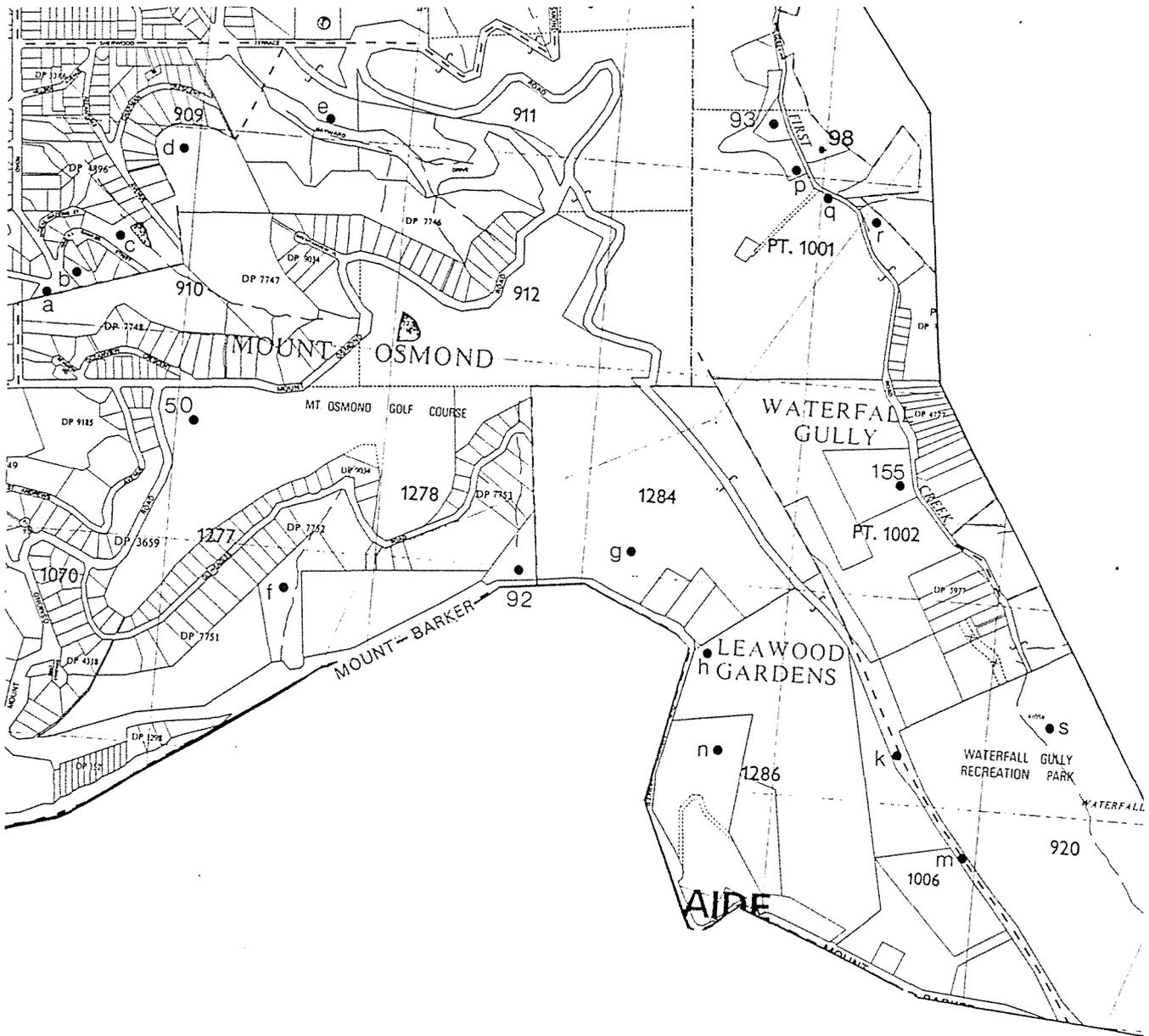
● Item location      ●●●●● Proposed Heritage Area

Scale      Metres 100      50      0      100      200      300

Heritage Investigations      Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

**35**



BURNSIDE HERITAGE SURVEY

● Item location

Scale



Heritage Investigations



Proposed Heritage Area

Adelaide 1986

MAP NO.

36

### 3. RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

- 3.1.1 Council should immediately seek funds and initiate the Burnside Heritage Survey Stage II - Documentation.
- 3.1.2 Council should prepare a Supplementary Development Plan on Heritage Conservation which contains all of the identified items and heritage areas emerging from the Study for specific planning control purposes. The Supplementary Development Plan should spell out criteria by which changes to those items might be considered or refused.
- The Supplementary Development Plan should include all proposed and existing items on the Register of State Heritage Items.
- 3.1.3 Council should seek to get interim development control pursuant to Section 43 of the Planning Act when the S.D.P. goes on public exhibition.
- 3.1.4 Council should establish a mechanism for the review and updating of the Heritage Survey on a 5-yearly basis in association with the Department of Environment and Planning (a similar recommendation to be made to the Department).
- 3.1.5 Council should develop a programme of public relations to help conserve the heritage character of the district, such a programme to include:
- . press releases and exhibition of the Study results;
  - . publication of the Study Report;
  - . publication of a leaflet summarising the Heritage Inventory (perhaps in a form that can be used for walking tours);
  - . publication of a leaflet providing basic heritage conservation advice - possibly in association with the Department of Environment and Planning and other Councils;
  - . direct communication with the respective owners of items identified in the S.D.P. to advise them of that inclusion;
  - . providing the public with access to information and documentation of Study material.
- 3.1.6 Council should develop a programme of discreet on-site interpretation in the Survey area: this may involve putting up plaques and publication of a leaflet or leaflets (see 3.1.5). This should be the subject of a further interpretation study.
- 3.1.7 Council should approach other adjoining Councils to seek their interest in engaging on a part-time shared basis an architect with skills in historical restoration to advise Council and the private sector on conservation matters.

- 3.1.8 Council should retain the services of its Local History Officer on a permanent basis to continue to provide information to Council and the public on the local history of Burnside, on the history of specific heritage items and areas and to help produce and direct the programme of public relations and survey interpretation.
- 3.1.9 Following on from the Burnside Heritage Study Co-ordinating Committee, Council should appoint a Heritage Committee to meet regularly to provide ongoing advice on heritage matters.
- 3.1.10 Council should maintain an up-to-date inventory of photographs and maps of heritage items and any proposed changes to these. For example, items should be recorded on colour slide or black and white film at the start of each development application process, so that both the original character of the items and the alterations are apparent.
- 3.1.11 Council should take steps to preserve the surviving land form relics of early Burnside, including: First, Second and Stonyfell Creeks, Waterfall Gully and the Hills Face Zone.
- 3.1.12 Council should continue to make particular effort to preserve any surviving relics of the district's highly significant mining sites and vineyards.
- 3.1.13 Council should commission or carry out further research on "A" and "B" items of the district's residential heritage indicated by this survey as dating from the 1838-60 period, so that the scarce examples of this earliest period in the State's development may be afforded special protection.

## 3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

- 3.2.1 The Department should include all items within the Report identified as 'A' items on the Register of State Heritage Items.
- 3.2.2 The Department should forward all of the items identified as 'A' items in the Report for the Register of the National Estate.
- 3.2.3 The Department should review the Burnside Survey jointly with the Council every 5 years.
- 3.2.4 The Department should jointly with Burnside and other Councils, publish heritage conservation guidelines for the various housing types within those suburban areas, as identified in the Survey.

Such a document would be useful to all Councils with buildings of a similar period, and this document could be seen as an attempt to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort by numerous other Councils and organisations.

3.2.5 The Department should provide further research to carry out urgent thematic surveys within the Metropolitan area. For example:

- . "an inventory of surviving vernacular structures in metropolitan Adelaide (Historical Preservation Region 2) with recommendations for their conservation, including heritage registration";
- . "an evaluation of domestic architectural styles and construction techniques of the twentieth century in metropolitan Adelaide (Region 2) with recommendations regarding heritage registration";
- . "an inventory of residences and other buildings associated with notable or representative South Australians in metropolitan Adelaide".

4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Two major sources of information were used in this study. Elizabeth Warburton's meticulously researched and presented history, The Paddocks Beneath: A History of Burnside from the Beginning (Corp. City of Burnside, 1981) was an invaluable guide and reference. This in turn referred to and drew upon the copious files of the Local History Collection established and maintained by Mrs. Warburton, Wendy Bromell, the former Deputy Chief Librarian and Angela Steinberner, the Local History Officer. The wide ranging and disparate information contained in the collection yielded much source material which it is impossible to list here; however the collection is well indexed and available for use at the Burnside Council Library.

Other sources consulted were:

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APPENDIX A

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Survey Team wishes to thank the many individuals and organisations who have contributed information, ideas and time to this study, in particular:

The Burnside Heritage Study Co-Ordinating Committee;

The Burnside Historical Society: Mrs. Margaret Black;

The Corporation of the City of Burnside;

National Trust of South Australia;

South Australian Department of Environment and Planning:  
State Heritage Branch

Gordon Allen  
Edna Bayfield  
Wendy Bromell  
David Buob  
Mark Butcher  
John Chappel  
Diana Chessell  
John Collins  
Miss Joan Ferguson  
Stan Green  
Miss H.E. Hill  
Dr. Robert Illing  
Mrs. N. Lewis  
Mrs. Alexandra Mokwinska  
Ken Preiss  
Rod Roach  
Jane Sear  
Deborah Southwood  
Mrs. Joyce Steele  
Angela Steinberner  
Mr. D.W. Stott  
Mark Turnbull  
Elizabeth Warburton  
Eric Warland

APPENDIX B

MEDIA ARTICLES CONCERNING THE SURVEY

**BURNSIDE HERITAGE STUDY**

**PROGRESS REPORT**

Burnside Community Centre —

8 p.m. Monday, October 21

*Continued preservation of Burnside's History  
is vital.*

Hear Council's Heritage Investigator, John Dallwitz present his team's findings to date and contribute your own information towards the final report.

**BURNSIDE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

5092630239

# Messenger

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1985

Phone: 47 5722, Classified 240 0123

No. 841

## \$10,000 grant for Burnside heritage study

**BURNSIDE Council has announced a \$15,000 survey on the heritage of the city.**

The survey, made possible by a \$10,000 Federal Government grant and another \$5000 thrown in by council, will be completed by next February.

It will be produced by historians and photographers of "Heritage Investigations," comprising three partners: Sandy and Susan Marsden and John Dallwitz.

"The end-result will be to provide a comprehensive inventory of council's heritage; a graded inventory of items we think are of State and local heritage importance," John Dallwitz said.

The move by council follows a general trend by many metropolitan councils to "catalogue" what old buildings remain in the district, and what condition they are in.

Recently St Peters Council commissioned a similar study, and Kensington and Norwood Council have just released a draft of one — produced by the same group that Burnside has chosen.

The survey will have two aims:

- an historical assessment and preparation of an historical outline of the Burnside Council area since the time of the first European settlement; and

- a listing of items and areas of heritage significance and their descriptions.

"Fieldwork throughout the whole council district and specific site visits will form a major part of the survey and will include interviews with local informants and visits to local historical collections and museums such as Beaumont House," council specifications read.

"Significant items and heritage areas will

then be recorded, described and photographed.

"All items and areas shall be located on the appropriate maps in the course of the field work and working copies of identification sheets prepared.

"During this time . . . public meetings will also be arranged, both to gain further information and generally to arouse the interest of residents in their heritage and its recording and conservation."

Budgeting for the survey will be mainly to cover the cost of "salary for three people occupied part-time over an eight-month period."

The survey budget will be:

- \$12,800 for salaries and telephone costs;
- \$1,200 for typing, photocopying and other paperwork;
- \$700 for films, processing and printing;
- \$300 for car travel for 1,000 km.

## New foray by historians

**HERITAGE Investigations, fresh from recent historical forays into Hindmarsh and Kensington & Norwood, has swung its magnifying glass to Burnside.**

The investigation team comprises historians Sandy and Susan Marsden, 30 and 33, and photographer John Dallwitz, 41.

Their job for the next eight months will be to scour Burnside, street by street, noting and photographing homes, walls, gates — the complete cataloguing of a district "for the record."

Why would three professionals opt for such a detailed, demanding and low-paid task?

"We believe in it," said John, an artist by profession who now spends much of his life looking through the lens of a camera.

"It satisfies my desire for pure research — and you can work outside talking to people," said Sandy, just back after four years in London.

"It's one of the few venues today where the practice of history has been possible as a business," John said.

"Most of the others are academic.

"There wasn't such a thing years ago."

John's formal qualifications were gained at the SA School of Art in 1965, and since then art and photographic exhibitions have followed, together with major architectural restorations around Australia and as far away as Italy.

Ironically, during the Burnside job John will chance upon a restoration project he did himself years ago — the preservation of the old coach house belonging to the historic home "Ivymeade" in Nilpinna Street, Burnside.

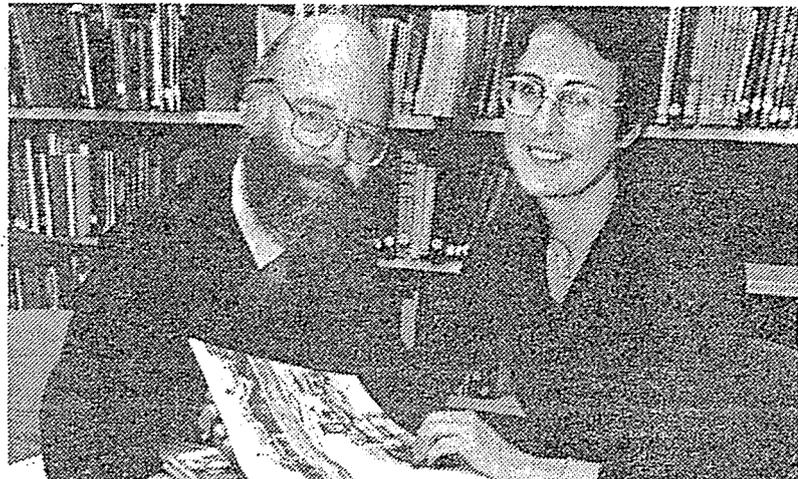
"That was in the days when there were just paddocks there, and it was a huge crumbling stone and brick building.

"At the time it was a notable restoration," he said.

Sandy and her sister Susan are historians by profession.

Sandy graduated from Adelaide University with honors in history in 1976, and has done major research work on the city of Woodville, the Barossa Valley, Hahndorf and the City of Mitcham.

A four-year stay in London helped her gain an invaluable perspective into history — especially the roots of European social development pre-Australian settlement.



John Dallwitz and Sandy Marsden . . . two members of the partnership which is about to survey Burnside's historical heritage.

# BURNSIDE COUNCIL

# Community Newsletter

A Bi Monthly Newsletter

AUGUST 1985

## BECOME INVOLVED IN BURNSIDE'S HERITAGE SURVEY



*The Survey Team from left to right: Sandy Marsden - Heritage Investigations, Angela Steinberner - Local History Officer, John Dallwitz - Heritage Investigations.*

You have an opportunity in the coming months to bring to Council's attention anything that you think is of historical importance to the district and its residents. You may even be able to pass on information about your item. It may be a fence, a building, an old bridge or hitching post. Whatever it is, if you think it is of worth, contact our Local History Officer, Angela Steinberner, at the Burnside Library telephone 332 3866.

What's in it for you? Well possibly two things; a better planned future environment and a continuity with the past. It is with a thorough historical assessment of the Council area and a comprehensive and descriptive list of items and areas of heritage significance that Council can make informed decisions on matters of re-development. By no means, can all items listed be retained, but a selection to be saved will be proposed for State Heritage listings, and others considered, when overall planning is made. So in effect the survey is a much needed planning tool for the future.

The second point "retaining continuity with the past" raises the issue of why bother? Life goes on no matter what aesthetic building code is exhibited, whether we have dirt, brick, slate or concrete footpaths. From a biased viewpoint we can always say which we prefer but in effect we can only say that each building or type of paving is 'different'. Aspects of these

'differences' are what we as a community are responsible for maintaining. We are also concerned with the quality of life. Is that quality of life being lost by the gradual and not so gradual process of demolition?

We believe that care for those aspects of the past worth keeping must nurture, not only a similar sense in our youngsters, but develop a richer impression of time past and a reassurance which comes from that knowledge.

### THE SURVEY TEAM

Heritage Investigations have been chosen to carry out the survey and will complete their task by February 1986. The team includes Alexandra Marsden and John Dallwitz who have recently completed the Kensington and Norwood and the Hindmarsh surveys.

Competent in their fields and dedicated to their work they will carry out field work and specific site visits, interview local informants and visit local history collections and museums before writing up the reports. Public meetings will also be arranged to gain further information and arouse interest. Dates for those meetings will be advertised in future newsletters and in the local paper.

No doubt you will see the team 'tracking' around the district, stopping and starting to make notes, knocking on doors for permission to photograph and perhaps, just standing there, apparently idle, pondering the merits of what lies before them.

# Survey finds transported house

by  
**LAUREN McCORMICK**

A heritage survey of Burnside has discovered 600 valuable historical items, 150 of which are of State importance.

The survey was designed to find surviving historical items so they could be protected from future development in the area.

According to Mr John Dallwitz, from Heritage Investigations, one of the survey's most important finds was a Manning house.

Manning houses, named after the English Manning Firm, were transported from England to Australia between the 1830s and 1850s.

Mr Dallwitz said only four Manning houses had been found in South Australia.

"They were very small, beautifully made, timber homes.

"Once in South Australia they quickly went out of vogue, as stone became



*The Manning house, come to rest in a Burnside backyard*

popular and they disappeared," he said.

The survey began in August, and Mr Dallwitz said the findings would be used as a planning tool by the Council so it could take heritage items into account when progressing with development.

Among the items to be recommended for council protection are houses, drink fountains, windmills, mines and bridges.

The survey will be completed in February 1986 when a book of the survey's findings is presented to Burnside Council.

## Historian condemns demolition of home

A local historian has condemned the demolition of a Burnside cottage which may have been built in the 1840s.

According to John Dallwitz of Heritage Investigations, the cottage was one of only 10 buildings in Burnside which date back that far.

Woodside cottage stood on the corner of Kensington Rd and Myall Ave.

Mr Dallwitz said the demolition was approved to make way for land subdivision and development.

"Evidence of its age can be found in newspaper cuttings and other documents from the 1840s referring to the cottage," he said.

"Most houses from that decade have been built on to and surrounded by later buildings. The historical value of Woodside cottage was added to because it was not.

"It is a great shame the house was torn down," Mr Dallwitz said.

However the State Heritage Branch, which looked at the property for the Burnside Council before the subdivision was approved, disagreed with Mr Dallwitz about the cottage's age.

Spokesman Mr Peter Bell said although records showed there was a cottage on the site in the 1840s, the Heritage Branch's architect did not believe it was the same one.

"It is quite likely this is a later house built in the 1860s or 70s," he said.

APPENDIX C

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION - SAMPLE SUBMISSIONS

Ms A. Marsden  
Burnside Heritage Survey  
C/- Burnside Council

Dear Sandy,

The following are items which you may consider including in your Heritage Survey. Most are around the area in which I live and travel. Major and obvious items are not included, and you will no doubt get these elsewhere, my list is of the 'nuts and bolts' variety, small and even frivolous items which I think are of interest and worth recording. If the items cannot be included in your recommendations perhaps at least a photographic record could be made.

FENCES AND GATES

Burnside Primary School: High Street.

The Memorial Gates are a good example for the period.

Burnside War Memorial Hospital

A rare example in the district of Art Nouveau iron work, particularly the gate in Giles Street.

Clifton Estate

Pillars at the old entrance from Hallett Road; nice brickwork and hand-wrought iron finials.

Erindale

This property had a large rubble wall around the boundary. There are remnants in original condition in Young Street and Rosalind Street. Here there are built-in iron brackets which no doubt carried barbed wire to keep the local lads from the orangery. Other relics of this wall have survived around the boundary but most have been lowered and/or plastered.

Dover House

Fine bluestone wall, out-building and entrance gate on Kensington Road.

Mrs Andrews' (deceased) property: 66 Halletts Road.

Interesting field gate of flat iron with some nice scrolls etc.

Convent of Mercy: 22 Hallett Road.

Post and rail fence flanking the entrance on the south side - sawn rails morticed into posts - heavy timber gate.

#### Loreto Convent

Good example of a pallisade fence and gate.

#### Other fence and gate types.

Picket - not many left. A delapidated one south of Ampol Service Station on Glynburn Road.

Rail and Dowel - may be none left, used to be one at front of Dower House, Chisholm Avenue.

Crimped wire - very common in bungalow era, must be some good examples somewhere.

Hume Brothers Rolled Strap iron - widely used for gates, fences, valances, rose arbours, etc. around the 1920s. Usually rusting at base and joints, again, must be some examples worth recording.

#### BUILDINGS

##### Burnside Post Office

Very good example of Government brick work. Note the English bond, the gauged brick lintels and perpendes all in line. The chimney is a fine example of the use of special bricks. Note also the insulators under the eaves - remember when the telephone was connected with wires in the air?

Burnside Police Station and old Headmaster's House at Burnside School (Williams Street).

Again both good examples of Government brick work.

##### Knox Cottages: 8-18 Young Street

Wrought iron brackets supporting the window hoods and sheet metal work in the rain-heads, down-pipes and roof-vents. The corbels and chimneys (with their pots) have some interesting detail.

Rosenbauer's Dairy: Corner Hallett and Greenhill Road.

Described once by an agent selling the house opposite as a 'quaint little dairy'. Mr Rosenbauer is an interesting man and he was the last of the local milkmen who delivered milk to your home into a billy can at the front door. It is probably twenty-five to thirty years since cows were kept at the dairy here - later he kept them in the hills. The house was probably built about 1913 by one Richter (see below). I have not been in the stable or dairy, but bet there are some interesting relics in there. There were similar dairies at Torrens Park, now gone and the land covered with flats.

House at No.12 Wyatt Road

Unusual red-brick design, thought to have been built during the Depression years by Richter. He was a local builder who built a number of simple ('spec' ?) houses. Margaret Ashwood (husband Ray) of Greenhill Road is his granddaughter. Again a parallel at Mitcham where a chap Rayner built and sold homes during the Depression, all with a distinctive character.

Stables (?): Lockwood Road opposite Burnside Christian Church/Nilpenna Street

Interesting creek-rubble building. Looks very old. Could be part of Wandean.

Clifton Manor Lodge: 66 Hallett Road

Interesting architectural detail on exterior of building, e.g. brick hood moulds to windows and small 'Gothic' vents in gables.

Residence: corner Myall and Quondong Avenues

Verandah piers and chimney stacks and (?) quoins seem to be constructed of rock-faced, pre-cast cement blocks. The tall slender piers give a distinct and unusual appearance. Houses built with this material are not common. There is a similar house in Thomas Street, Unley where a cement valance has been used. A similar valance may have been used at Kensington Gardens for the present 'wrought iron' looks out of scale.

House Styles

I think it would be worth while looking for and photographing examples of unaltered houses of each of the major building eras in the district. The types are in J. N. Perse's book *House Styles in Adelaide* (except the neo-tudor or English country cottage style). No. 1 Giles Street, (Rose Park) is a good example of a large 'Queen Anne' house. There are not many of these around, although there are many smaller so-called Queen Anne (or 'Federation') homes in Dulwich.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tank: Hubbe Reserve

Built by Simpson family from creek rubble to store water from Second Creek. Used as swimming pool during 1930 and 40s. Now art and craft complex.

Aqueduct: Ferguson Park

Remnant of small aqueduct in Ferguson Park south of Stonyfell Creek and east of College

fence. Hard to find. See Ken Preias.

Huge fig tree: Hubbe reserve.

#### Street Signs

In the district there are a few tapered, cast-cement finger posts. These have cast-iron brackets supporting a hand-lettered well executed wood street signs. Many have the date when they were painted written under the sign. The posts are being gradually replaced with plain wood or pipe and the signs with extruded aluminium with stuck-on letters. I think the old ones should at least be recorded, for they have pleasing proportions and lines not found in their modern counterparts.

#### Fire Plug Posts

The stop-chamfered wooden posts with cast iron caps are being replaced by fairly ephemeral plastic posts. Again, the old ones have a certain dignity which make them worth recording for the future.

#### Bus Shelter: Newland Reserve

This pre-cast cement bus shelter with tiled roof was removed from Fullarton Road outside Dr C. T. James' former residence (opposite the Victoria Park Racecourse), probably during roadworks. It was re-erected in its present location in the early 1980s and I understand the Rose Park historical people were somewhat put-out losing it. I have without success tried to date it from the code on the tiles.

#### Michael Perry Botanic Reserve

This is a remnant of Dr Schneider's garden. On either side of the path leading up from the pond there are two stone seats which may be part of the original garden. Also, efforts should be made to preserve the integrity of the garden by sympathetic plantings.

#### Seat: Waterfall Gully Road, right hand up past Willow Springs

Built into the back there is some stone work which was once the back of a seat (now gone). Set into the stonework is the name of some organisation, which I assume, provided this resting spot for people walking to the falls. The stone work is still there covered with nasturtiums. I forget the name of the organisation, but think it had 'herbal' overtones.

Converter Station: West Terrace, Kensington  
Gardens

I am almost certain this was a function during the tram era of this fancy little building which surely must have architecturally designed. At this date (10/9/85) work is in progress but I am not sure if it is demolition or restoration.

Civic Walling

During Mr Potts' term as head gardener with the Council he developed a distinct style of constructing walls. These were of a medley of building materials (cement curb stones were a favourite), and were built in a number of reserves in the district. What may be development work in this style may be seen in the paving stones in front of the Library.

Creek bed: Hubbe Reserve

This is one of the few places left where the course of the creek is governed by natural objects, and where the hand of Man has had little influence. There are not many such places left!

Yours sincerely,



Ken Preiss

12 Marble Terrace  
Stonyfell 5066  
Phone 31 2233

11 September 1985

# Heritage Items in Burnside.

## Trees

Edna Bayfield

1. The oak tree in the south-east corner of the recreation area (formerly Marryatville Primary School) in Godfrey Terrace, Lealrook. It has been there, growing slowly for many years. Countless children at the school have swung on it and played under it.
2. Likewise the two pepper trees in the centre of this park, just off Tusmore Avenue. These show as old trees even in early pictures of Marryatville School.
3. The street trees along the northern side of Park Road, Kensington Park, were planted by children from Marryatville School in 1936 to commemorate the state's centenary.
4. On the corner of Pembroke Street and Kensington Road (north-east corner) there is a *Eucalyptus ficifolia*. This one flowers a brilliant orange. The first street trees planted in Pembroke Street were flowering eucalypts. They were a glorious sight when in flower. The young trees would have died during their first two years had it not been for the attention of Mr. Blamey who was a man in his 60's and lived in No. 2 Pembroke St. He used to water the trees in hot weather and tether them when it was windy. Mr. Blamey lived long enough to see the trees flower. He would have been horrified had he known that shortly after his death the Council saw fit to root them out and replace them with Blaret Ash and Jacaranda, the former of which has proved to be totally unsuitable for the street. They might have kept on every eucalypt but a concerned resident rang the Council and complained. If she could not

have saved them all. at least, she asked, that that particular tree should be saved in memory of Mr. Blamey. This was done. It was hoped at the time that a plaque might have been placed on a tree guard around the tree telling this story, but none has eventuated. The tree has at least twice been hit by cars, but has managed to survive to the present day.

5. The trees in Wattle Park Teaching Centre were probably planted by the Padman Family circa 1850 or before by previous owners and should be preserved.
6. The trees in the grounds of Undelcarra are magnificent specimens and should be preserved.
7. In the garden of Mr. R.W. Johns of 32 Flaxard Terrace, Hazelwood Park, there are some beautiful mature trees worthy of preservation, including a shrub of a plant from South America. This was planted by a previous owner who was the representative of several South American countries when he lived there, about 80 years or more ago.

### Lamp Post

In the car park of the Erindale Shopping Centre, on the north side of Kensington Road there is a tall lamp post with an ornate lamp atop. This was put there when the shopping centre was built. It was formerly a lamp and post on the Adelaide City Bridge over the River Torrens. When new lights were installed there the old ones were stored away. Burnside received this one, I do not know where the others are.

APPENDIX D

SURVEY DOCUMENTATION SAMPLES

FIELD WORK

A.M.  
J.D.

①

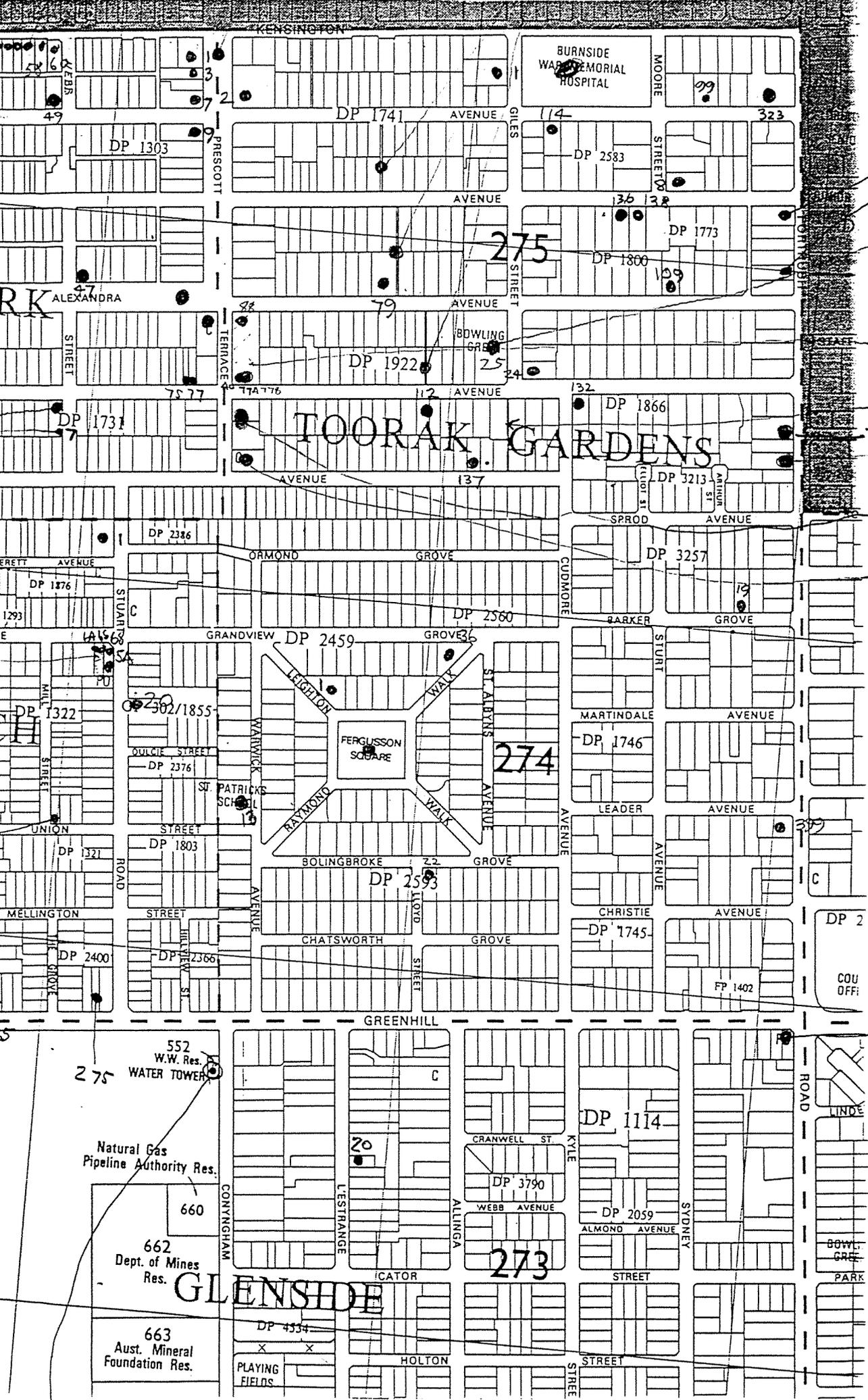
27/8/85

MAGILL

- 76 Magill Rd.  
Bluestone Church  
slate roof - former Baptist Church ①  
Past. John Mackenzie  
2637156 ✓
- 58 Magill Rd - house - Dr. Inquid ② in lge. garden.  
rendered stone + stone sheds. ✓
- Magill Road.  
'Magill Special School' - former primary school ③  
bluestone base, sandstone + brick ✓
- 50 Attached Sheds + Residence - early C20<sup>th</sup>. ✓  
Magill Rd.
- 4 Magill Rd 'Magill Grain Store' - brick + c.g.i. ✓  
60 odd yrs. J.W. A.A. M.R. + G.J. Wallis.  
James Kerrose bilt. 1920  
orig. c. aff. mills + woodyard.  
Then D. Smith + Son in the 1930s, + until  
1954 when M.R. Wallis bought it.  
- gable roof in middle is original.
- Magill Soldier's Memorial - erected 14/11 1920 + 1939-45 mem. plaque.  
cnc. Magill + Penfold rd. ✓
- "Seaview Champagne Cellars" Penfold Rd. ④ ✓
- Joseph Gillard's house 553 The Parade ✓
- Romalo House + gdns. 24 Romalo Ave. ⑤ ✓  
- 1924 Frank Young (father) bought - sold ~~20~~ 20 acres down to  
Penfold Rd. House made wire in stone sheds for 10 yrs.  
(Mrs. W. Bonington informant)

BURNSIDE

- 8-18<sup>^</sup> Young St. 3 x 2 attached houses. Glass houses brick ✓
- 36 Young St. store house c. 1960. 'B' ✓
- 29 Chisholm Avenue - store & incl house painted 'B' ✓
- Bridge & Garden Remnants off Chisholm Avenue. 'B' ✓
- 21 Moorcroft Court - in gdn. by creek is - (from ✓  
moorcroft)
- back & stone former stables - brick paved;  
- attached kitchen / tack room & brick chimney.
- 446 Glynburn Rd - stone wall belonging to Erindale ✓  
(in ERINDALE suburbs)
- 11 & 13 store wall of Erindale ✓  
Young St.
- 619 Greenhill House & former dairy. (Rosenbauer's) ✓  
Rd.
- \* Hallett Rd. - original gates to Clifton, now leading to M Perry  
Botanic Reserve. ✓
- 66 Hallett Rd. former lodge. ✓
- 'Undelcarra' 13 Undelcarra Rd & gate posts ① 'A' ✓  
incl. Anderson cottage - RINTY TREM. incl. above gate  
& garden.
- 56 Lockwood Rd. former lodge to 'Undelcarra' ✓
- orig. water catchment dam 1870. - 'B' Hibbs Court Reserve, ✓  
Trees & former store tank.  
Burnside Community Art & Craft Centre.



333  
341  
TOORAK BOWLING CLUB  
88  
COTTAGE HOMES  
40  
77-771  
BICYCLE PATH (FIRST CREEK)  
353  
355  
355A  
42  
RECTORY  
ST THEODORE'S AMERICAN CHURCH AND HALL

398  
POST OFFICE

552 W.W. Res. WATER TOWER  
Natural Gas Pipeline Authority Res.  
660  
662 Dept. of Mines Res.  
663 Aust. Mineral Foundation Res.

**GLENSIDE**

WATER TOWER

20 L'ESTRANGE ST

FIELD MAP

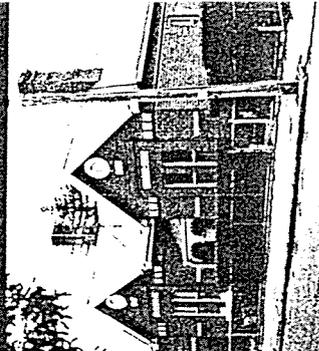
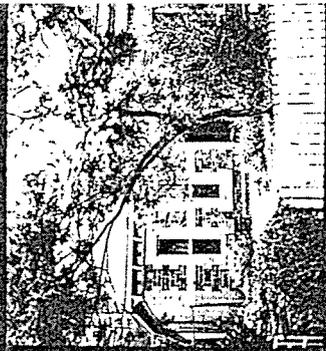
TOWN OR AREA ~~BEULAH PARK / KENSINGTON PARK~~ DISTRICT BURNSIDE

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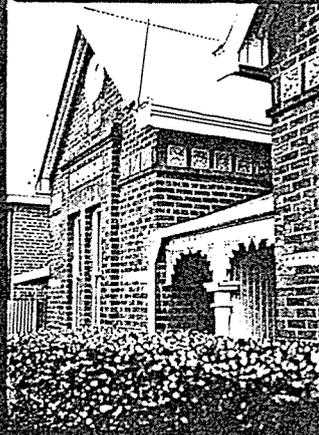
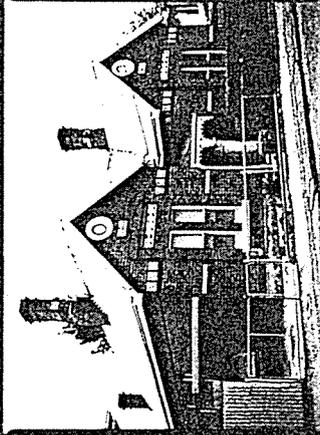
PHOTOGRAPHER JOHN DALLWITZ CAMERA MAMIYA 645

DATE	NEG.	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NO.
26-7-85	1	21 UNION ST , BEULAH PARK	
	2	15 UNION ST , BEULAH PARK	
	3	5 AND 7 MATHILDA ST, BEULAH PARK	
	4	5,7 MATHILDA ST, BEULAH PARK	
	5	5 MATHILDA ST, BEULAH PARK	
	6	FORMER PALAIS DE DANCE , MATHILDA ST, BEULAH PARK	
	7	EAST PARADE UNITING CHURCH , THE PARADE , BEULAH PARK	
30-7-85	8	"GWENT" (PEMBROKE), THE PARADE KENSINGTON PARK	
	9	"RICHARDS MEMORIAL 1933" GATES AND FENCE, HASLAM OVAL, THE PARADE, KENSINGTON PARK.	
	10	" " " (PLAQUE)	
	11	341 THE PARADE, KENSINGTON PARK	
	12	"DOVER HOUSE" 398 GLYNBURN RD, KENSINGTON GARDENS	
	13	"SEATON" 16 TOOWONG AVE, KENSINGTON PARK	
	14	21 MCKENNA ST, KENSINGTON PARK	
	15	"TARNDAMIA" 56 YERONGA AVE, KENSINGTON PARK	

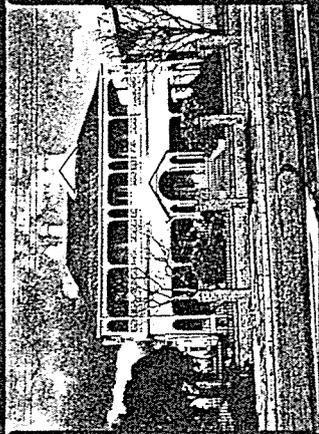
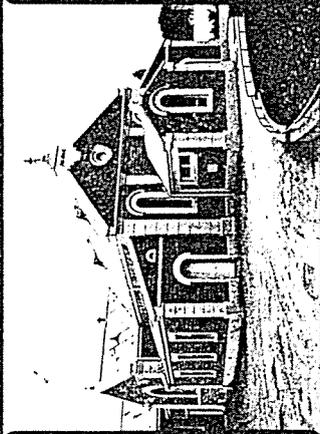
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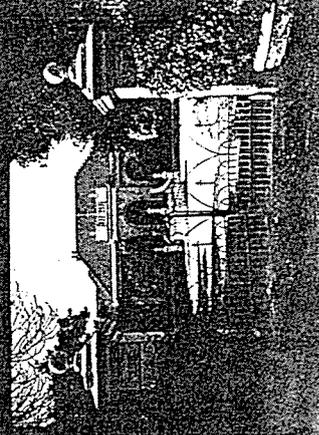
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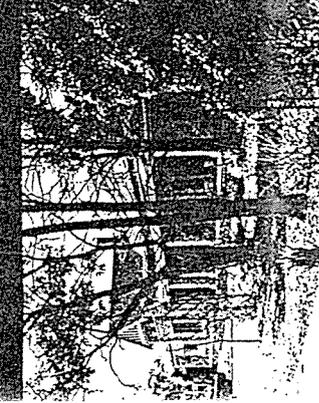
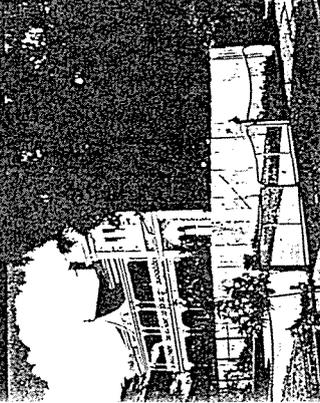
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TOWN OR AREA ROSE PARK

DISTRICT BURNSIDE

REGION 2

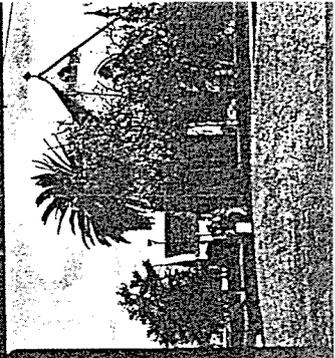
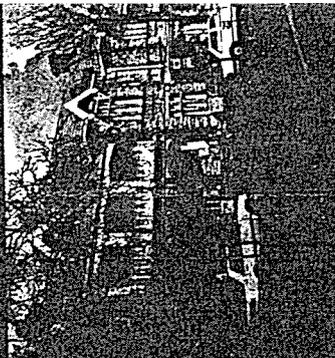
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PHOTOGRAPHER JOHN DALLWITZ

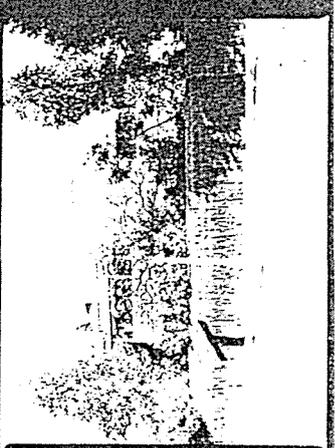
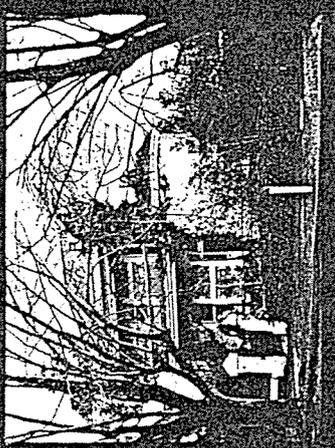
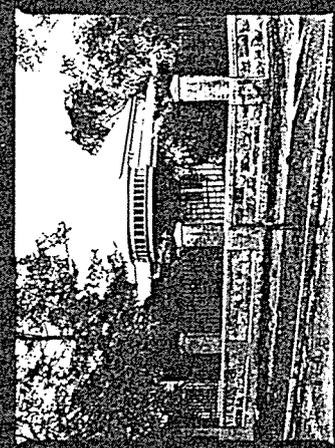
CAMERA MAMIYA 645

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	2	ALEXANDRA AVENUE PLANTATION AND MEMORIAL, ROSE PARK	
	3	GARTRELL MEMORIAL CHURCH AND HALL, CNR. ALEXANDRA AVENUE AND PRESCOTT TCE	
	4	7 PRESCOTT TCE	
	5	3 PRESCOTT TCE	
	6	1 PRESCOTT TCE ("PRESCOTT HOUSE")	
	7	3 PRESCOTT TCE	
	8	" "	
	9	38 HEWITT AVE, ROSE PARK	
	10	4 AND 6 HEWITT AVE	
	11	4 HEWITT AVE	
	12	6 HEWITT AVE	
	13	6 HEWITT AVE	
	14	4 HEWITT AVE	
	15	4 HEWITT AVE	

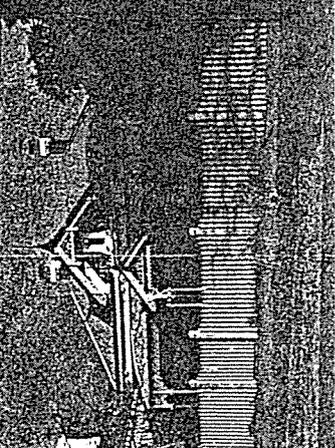
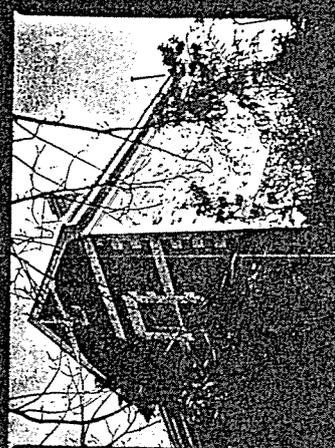
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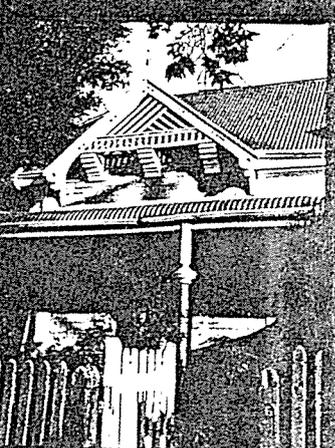
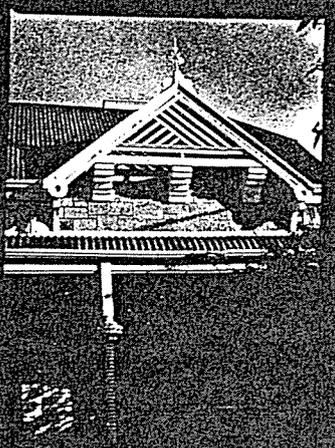
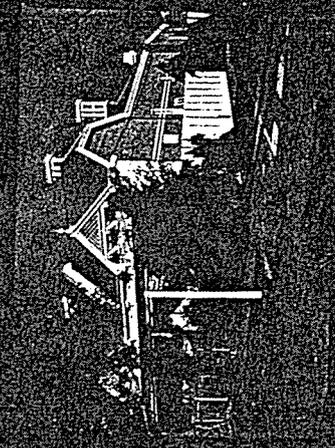
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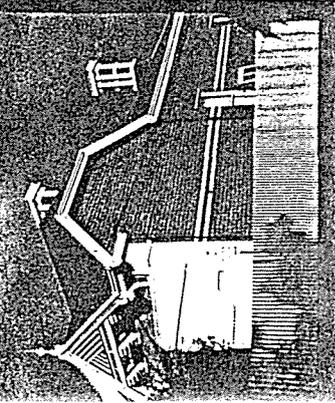
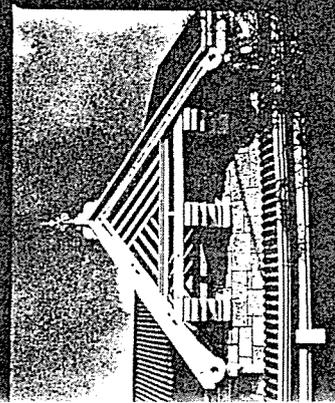
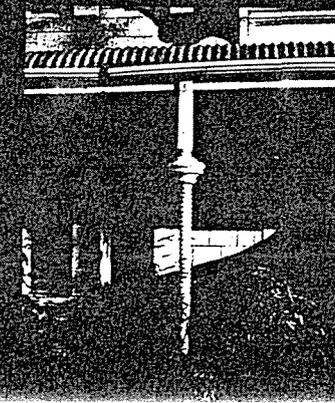
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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

HERITAGE CONSERVATION BRANCH

FILM NO.

22

PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD DOCUMENTATION RECORD

TOWN OR AREA LEABROOK/EASTWOOD

DISTRICT BURNSIDE

REGION 2

FILM TYPE FP4 120

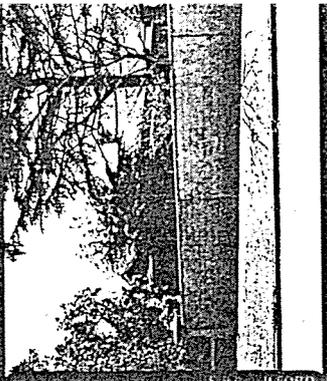
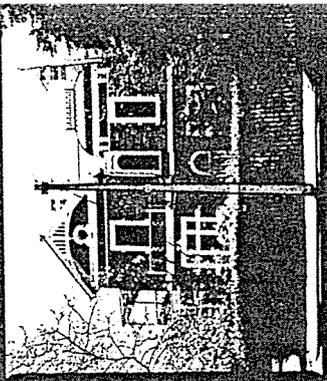
PHOTOGRAPHER JOHN DALLWITZ

CAMERA MAMIYA 645

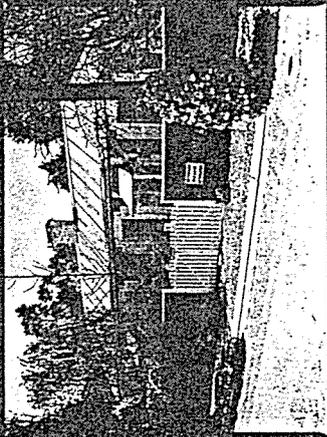
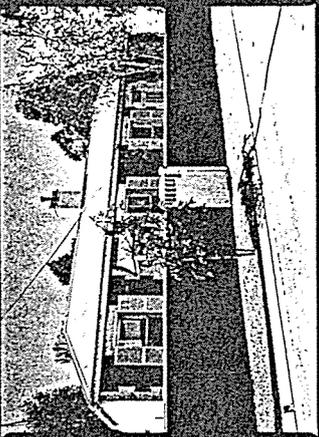
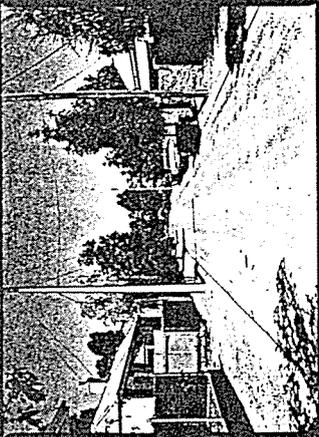
DATE	NEG.	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NO.
30-9-85	1	47 STATENBOROUGH ST, LEABROOK	
	2	39 ROCHESTER ST, LEABROOK	
	3	30 ROCHESTER ST	
	4	RODGER AVE, LEABROOK	
	5	1 AND 3 RODGER AVE	
	6	5 AND 7 RODGER AVE	
	7	6 AND 8 RODGER AVE	
	8	2 AND 4 RODGER AVE	
	9	1 AND 3 RODGER AVE	
	10	KNIGHTSBRIDGE BAPTIST CHURCH, GLYNBURN RD, LEABROOK	
	11	206 GREENHILL RD, EASTWOOD	
	12	33-37 AND 39 (2 STOREY) GLEN OSMOND RD, EASTWOOD	
	13	71, 73-79 AND 81 (HANKS BAKERY) GLEN OSMOND RD, EASTWOOD	
	14	EASTWOOD COMMUNITY CENTRE, 95 GLEN OSMOND RD, EASTWOOD	
	15	22 ELIZABETH ST, EASTWOOD	

HERITAGE  
FILM 22

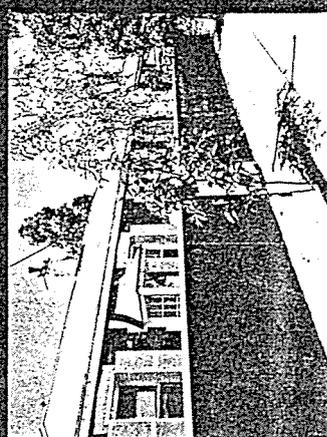
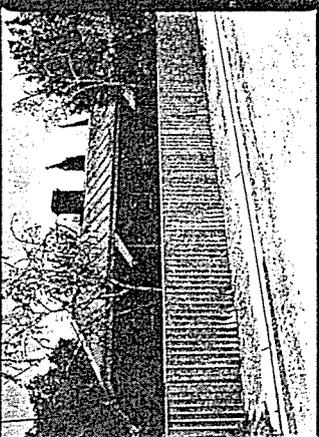
1,2,3



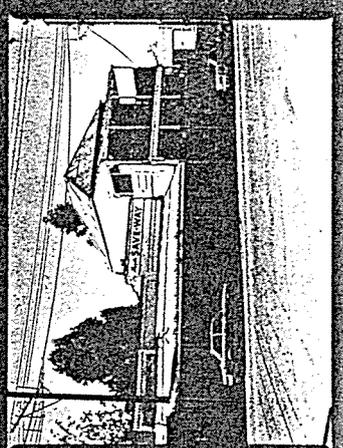
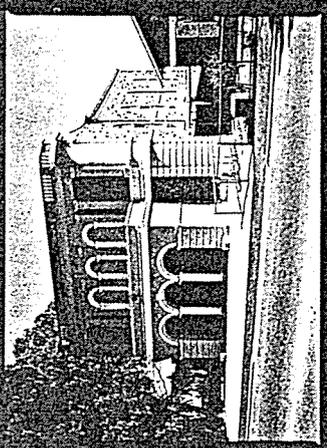
4,5,6



7,8,9



10,11,12



13,14,15

