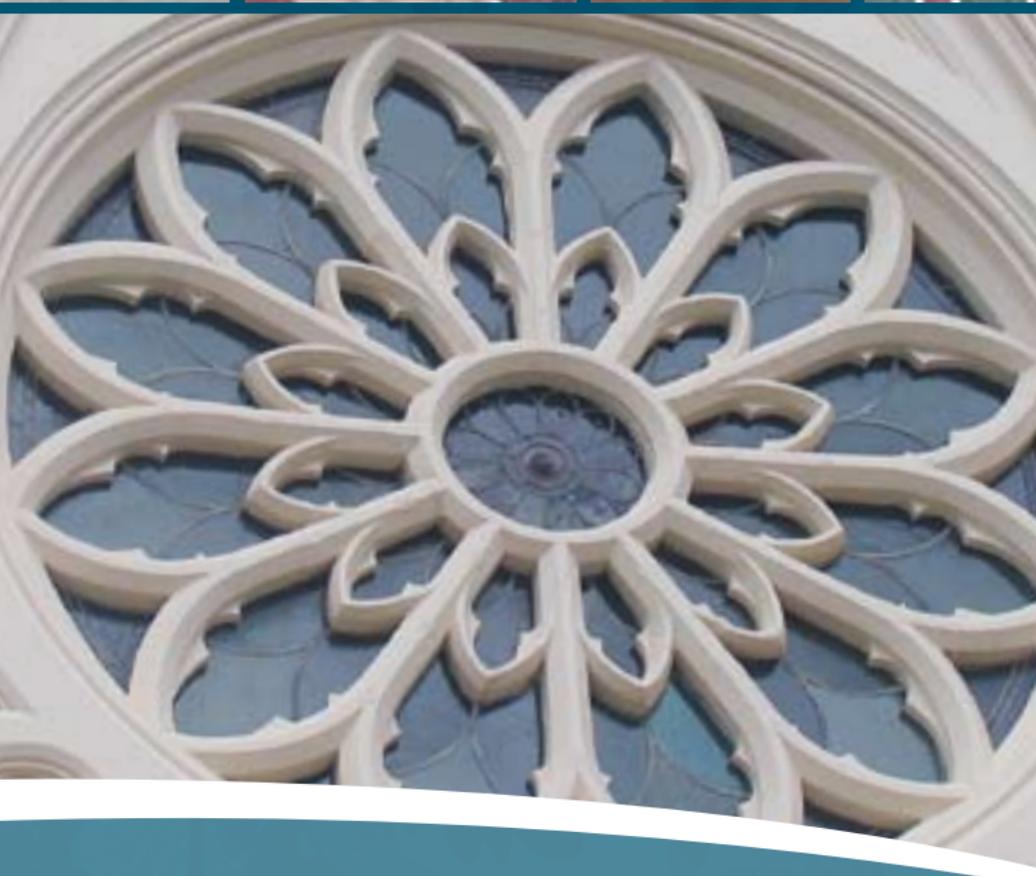


Historic Self-Guided Walk
Eastwood/Parkside



THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

When Adelaide was first settled and the land surveyed, Christopher Rawson, an absentee landowner and a director of the South Australian Company and the Union Bank of Australia, paid £80 for land, abutting the Parklands in the south-east corner. The area was known as Parkside due to its 'park-like' appearance. Good water was assured by five creeks crossing the area and enabling giant gums to grow there until the late 19th century. Wheat farms and orchards completed the picture.

Parkside has economic, social and political links with surrounding places. The economic dependence of the Eastwood/Parkside village began with the parallel establishment of its commercial and public institutions. These included, around the perimeter: Victoria Park Racecourse (1847), Parkside Lunatic Asylum (1870, later the Glenside Hospital), several hotels along Glen Osmond Road (the village's main street), a blacksmith, coachbuilder, post office (1865), bakery, a Bible Christian Church (1880), Epworth Uniting Church (1884), Hogg's Building (1884), Parkside Primary School (1886), a broom factory, a brewery and a dairy. Further out, the Glen Osmond Mines were developed in the early 1840s and many of the miners lived on Glen Osmond Road close to the mines.

Some large houses were built for Adelaide merchants, shop owners and Government officials, on Park Terrace (now Greenhill Road). The homes in the narrow streets behind were cottages built for the workers, the miners and the racecourse fraternity. This was a time when people walked or rode to work.

There is still community spirit and involvement remaining in the area, providing a local sense of historical continuity, despite the inevitability of change. Residents still walk the lanes to shops on Glen Osmond Road and the blocking of traffic at Young Street and elsewhere has enhanced the sense of an 'urban village'.

All principal residential streets in Eastwood/Parkside have lanes running behind the houses for use by the night carts before sewerage was installed in 1889. The lanes and streets were also busy with carts delivering wood, ice, fruit and vegetables and noisy with the calls of the milkman and the rabbit man advertising their wares.

This walk starts at Eastwood Community Centre, Glen Osmond Road. For more information on bus routes and timetables please refer to www.adelaidemetro.com.au The distance covered by this walk is 2 km and takes approximately 1 hour to complete.

1 Eastwood Community Centre – 95 Glen Osmond Road (formerly Eastwood Methodist Church)



In the late 1870s, a number of Bible Christian residents held their first religious services in a wooden cottage near Moar Street. Then in 1880 they bought a block of land on Glen Osmond Road for £144 and built a small chapel. For 80 years the social and spiritual life of many residents centred on this Church, nicknamed 'Little Glory'. It was closed (in 1960) after uniting with the Parkside Epworth Church. Eventually the old chapel was purchased by Burnside Council for use as a Community Centre. Inside there are two murals of local historical interest painted by community members.

2 Parkside and Eastwood Institute – 90 Glen Osmond Road

The Institute was first established in 1900 using a room at the Parkside Primary School as a library. The rent was one shilling per quarter. This building was designed in 1900 by H E Fuller, the seventh son of a Lord Mayor of Adelaide. It was built by C Oliver and opened in 1903. Extensions were added 40 years later by George Wark.

The Institute consists of a hall to seat 425 people plus a large stage. The floor is made of New Zealand Kauri pine (secret nailed) and was very popular for dancing.

For 50 years the Parkside Institute was an active social centre for the locality. Its rooms were used regularly by various clubs and included a subscription library. The Grove Kindergarten began here in 1940. The Parkside School and Eastwood Methodist Church Sunday School used the main hall for concerts and fetes.

In the 1950s it was used as a library and table tennis club. In more recent times the front of the building, which is set on Glen Osmond Road, housed a number of clothing shops. Since 2003 coffee shops have taken over, the latest (*East Borough*) opening in 2017.

3 Shop and Residence – 81 Glen Osmond Road

A single storey shop retaining its original parapet and shopfront. This small single-fronted shop was added in 1910 to a house and bakery at the rear. The house itself was constructed in 1879 and the shop was added to create commercial frontage to Glen Osmond Road.

4 Hogg's Buildings – 73-79 Glen Osmond Road

This row of shops and residences was built in 1884 by John Hogg, a notable builder in Eastwood and was his largest public building. It was an important element in this commercial precinct of Eastwood

and exemplifies the building boom of the late 1870s and early 1900s throughout Adelaide.

5 Shop and Residence – 71 Glen Osmond Road

This building was constructed in 1884 as a two storey shop with dwelling to the rear. The building was designed with a classical front façade.

It is an important commercial structure in this section of Glen Osmond Road and illustrates the optimistic outlook of developers of the period. It forms an important part of the commercial grouping, including the adjacent Hogg Buildings.

6 Anaster Nursing Home – 47 Glen Osmond Road

This house was originally a single storey bluestone residence with an interesting combination of projecting gable-ended wings and bay windows to the eastern side. It was constructed in 1876-77 by John Wark, a builder, as his own residence and was described in the Council rate assessments, as a nine-roomed stone house with outbuildings. It was known as *Renfrew House*. The Wark family retained the house until 1915 when it was sold to a Mr Soloman, whose family lived in it until 1958. Soon after that it was converted to a nursing home and extensions added in a simplified style echoing the bluestone of the original house.

The nursing home later closed and has been converted to a nursery school and early learning centre that opened in late 2017.

7 Shop and Attached Residence – 43 Glen Osmond Road

A single storey shop and dwelling constructed in sandstone which is now painted. The early 1880s residence retains its original detailing, although the verandah has been altered and the shopfront has been removed from the projecting shop bay. The shop was used by a variety of businesses including a watchmaker, fruiterer, newsagency, butcher and baker

8 Shop – 41 Glen Osmond Road

This is an elegant little corner store which sits on the corner of Glen Osmond Road and Main Street. The shop was originally built in 1882 and for many years was a butcher shop. It has been converted to offices and the verandah rebuilt in an appropriate form over the footpath.



It is an important corner element in this significant group of commercial buildings in this early retail section of Glen Osmond Road.

9 House – 23 John Street

This is an example of a single-fronted three roomed cottage on a long allotment constructed as worker housing during the development of Eastwood in 1881-82. The house has been extended and altered and the visible bluestone wall to the side lane has been re-pointed.

10 House – 28 and 30 John Street, Eastwood



This single-fronted sandstone cottage of four rooms was built in 1881-82 and is an excellent example of this style of worker housing. Although its properties are larger than neat single-fronted cottages, the adjacent cottage at 30 John Street is constructed of bluestone while this cottage is of grey/white sandstone. These cottages would originally have had a low verandah balustrade/fence on the street alignment, enclosing the verandah area.

11 House – 35 John Street

Constructed in 1882 by builder John Wark, this house is an example of a symmetrical double-fronted residence in Eastwood. Built from bluestone, it is similar in style to number 37, which was constructed in sandstone. It exhibits more formal detail than adjacent residences and retains its original form.

12 Corner shop and house (now flats) – Birkin Street/John Street

This shop was built for John Kerney in 1881 and operated as a shop until 1969. Along with the adjoining house it was bought by the Dixons in 1895. Mr Dixon died shortly afterwards. Mrs Dixon (after whom Matilda Street is named) bought several houses in the area and rented them out. She went on to become one of the few business women of her time. The building has a hip roof with a concave verandah. Verandahs, a colonial addition to shops and homes, were built as a protection from rain and sun. Notice the stringcourse, a moulding or projecting course running horizontally below the roof eaves under which is tucked the verandah roof. The scalloped edge to the wooden ends of the verandah probably represents canvas awnings of earlier years. The building has been renovated, with the front shop door on the corner partly filled in and replaced with a window and a new door made on the John Street side.

Walk to the corner of Birkin Street and Main Street.

There was a dairy here in the early days and cattle were grazed in the parklands. In the winter the lanes were knee-deep in dung. Some of today's elderly residents can remember Mr Walker's dairy and buying milk from his corner shop, which was on the site of 47 Main Street.

13 House (c1882) – 35 Main Street

This small single-fronted stone house of five rooms was built for a Mr Bosisto. It is typical of the sandstone-fronted single cottage constructed on the subdivisions of Eastwood as worker housing by builders John Wark and John Hogg during the 1880s.

14 House (c 1882) – 41 Main Street

This is a typical single-fronted stone and brick 1880s workers cottage in Eastwood constructed in 1882-83. It is one of a group of similar residences on narrow allotments constructed by builders, John Wark and John Hogg. This cottage has had a new verandah constructed in a form typical of the style of houses of the 1880s and other conservation work has been undertaken on the building.

Walk down Matilda Dixon Lane. Follow the tracks of the carts of the 1880s, notice the tiny out-houses, vegetable gardens and delivery gates. Turn right into the small laneway, then left into Elizabeth Street.

15 Terrace Houses – 27-33 Elizabeth Street

These four bluestone-fronted cottages are gabled in the Gothic revival style. The circular hole in the gable served as ventilation to help keep the roof dry, but was included in later homes mainly as decoration. It is a copy of the pigeon lofts built into some European houses.

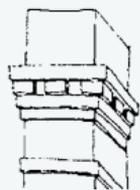
16 House – 22 Elizabeth Street

John Hogg built this house in the early 1880s as his family home and office. Many Glenside Hospital attendants lived in this street.

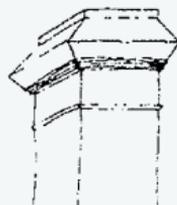
17 Houses – 25 and 16 Elizabeth Street

Notice the chimneys on these houses. They are also made of brick but are rendered over with a simplified style of classical moulding.

Hogg style chimney



Wark style chimney



These chimneys are found on houses built by John Wark, who built *Renfrew House* on Glen Osmond Road (6. above). No 25 has a gable in the louvre roof, used for ventilation. It has a gooseneck finial, a popular decoration in the early 1900s. The wooden slats prevented entry of vermin. It came from the old tradition of ventilation for fires

in the great halls of the manor houses of medieval times. This is now a decorative feature of the Gothic revival architectural style.

Walk down Elizabeth Street and turn right into Fullarton Road. You will see the clock tower on the administration building of Glenside Hospital. This clock was originally in the first General Post Office in King William Street.

18 Glenside Hospital – Fullarton Road (formerly Parkside Lunatic Asylum)



The Government acquired this 134-acre section in 1866 and by 1870 the Asylum, an imposing Building of Glen Osmond stone, was built to accommodate 120 patients. Mulberries, almonds and orange trees were planted and an extensive garden was tended by the patients. Most wardsmen at the Asylum lived in nearby Eastwood. The building was later used for administration and is listed on the State Heritage Register. As part of a major redevelopment of the entire Glenside site the building has been

refurbished for use by the South Australian Film Corporation. The Adelaide Central School of Arts is now housed in the former Male Patient Wing to the south of the main building and over one thousand homes, including a mix of apartments and town houses, are to be built on the former hospital grounds.

Continue along Fullarton Road and turn right into Main Street.

19 Corner shop (c1883) – Main Street/Matilda Street

The building boom of the early 1880s was dominated by two local builders: John Wark, who arrived in South Australia in 1854 and subdivided much of the land, built many public buildings and larger homes, and John Hogg who built most of the corner shops and smaller homes.

Following the English tradition, every street in Eastwood had a corner shop. They were important social and service centres. Nearly all of the Eastwood corner shops were built by John Hogg, who lived locally. Many of these shops remained in business well into the twentieth century. The shops, which were general stores, were very cluttered and sold a wide variety of goods, from haberdashery to food. After dark they were lit by kerosene lamps as there was no electricity until 1903. This particular corner shop was built in the English style with no verandah. The walls came right onto the pavement. It has a steep pitched roof which may have originally been made of timber shingles or thatch. Records show a stone house and shop of four rooms was here in 1883.

20 Cornish style cottage (1878) – 36 Main Street



This is the only remaining cottage of a group of three built in the 1870s in the style of Cornish miners' homes. It was built for Isaac Hutton (1878). Families of Cornish descent lived here until the 1930s. The original cottage consisted of two rooms and a chimney, the present one is probably the original. The break in the black plinth at ground level shows where it was added

to later. The addition of the bungalow style verandah was probably made in the 1920s when this fashion was at its height.

21 Grove Kindergarten – Main Street Reserve

This area was originally part of the 20 acre orchard and farm of *Renfrew House* located at 47 Glen Osmond Road, the home of John Wark. Look above the park to see the cluster of typical Wark style chimneys.

The kindergarten was named 'The Grove Free Kindergarten'. It first opened in 1940 in the Parkside Eastwood Institute on Glen Osmond Road and was moved in 1946 to its new premises under the auspices of the Burnside City Council.

Walk back along the Main Street and turn into the lane, Bower Place, cross at the lights and continue down Young Street.

22 Bower Place – Between 18 and 20 Main Street

The Bower family were of Welsh descent and lived in Eastwood from the early days. This walkway was called the 'twitten', Welsh for footway or narrow lane.

To reach Epworth Uniting Church cross with the lights at the corner of Glen Osmond Road and Young Street

23 Epworth Uniting Church – corner Castle and Young Street



The foundation stone for a Wesleyan Methodist Church was laid in 1883. The congregation attended open air services until the building was completed in May 1884. In December 1884 a gallery was built to improve acoustics. There were 500 scholars on the Sunday School Roll by 1896. Most of the proceeds from a floral fete enabled the installation of a pipe organ in 1912. A 31 member choir gave special

presentations for Church Anniversaries, Easter and Harvest Thanksgiving. At Christmas they sang Handel's 'Messiah'.

The congregation of Parkside and Eastwood amalgamated in 1960 and in 1977 the name was changed to Epworth Uniting Church. More recently the building has been converted into apartments.

There is an old corner shop on the south-west side as you turn the corner. Notice the decorative frieze brackets familiar in John Hogg's work. For many years this building was used as the school tuck shop.

Continue down Castle Street until you reach Robsart Street and turn left.

24 Parkside Primary School – Robsart Street



Land was purchased for £681 by the Education Department in December 1884. In 1886 *The Register* records: "on Thursday, 1 April, a new public school at Parkside, built to accommodate 400 children, was opened. The building is constructed of Mitcham freestone, with brick dressings and presents a very clean, sharp appearance. The Teacher's residence is of the usual description. It is very plain no money having been spent on external adornment, but at

the same time is a substantial, well-built structure." Over the years more land was purchased and during the 1920s most of the present infant school buildings were erected. In 1921 the Headmaster's residence was converted to classrooms.

There is a large Moreton Bay fig tree in the school grounds which was planted on the first Arbor Day in 1889 and in the staff car park there is a Centenary Time Capsule which is to be opened in 2035.

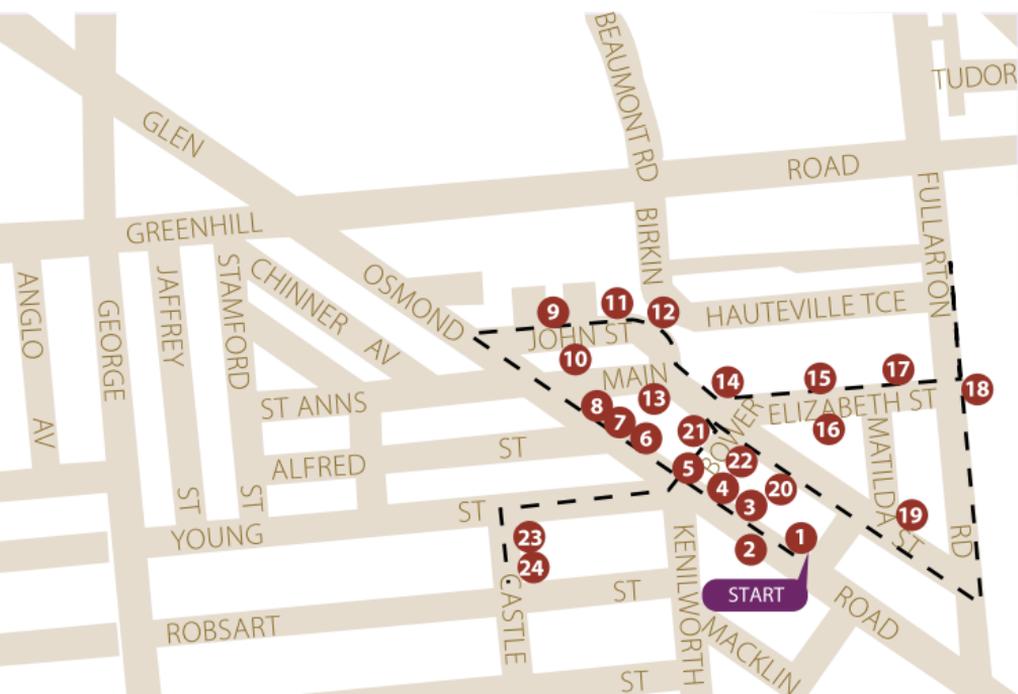
You have just walked half the distance the average school child walked daily in 1885 to attend the Parkside Primary School. You have seen the major buildings at the hub of one of Adelaide's oldest urban villages, and we hope you enjoyed taking this walk around Eastwood/Parkside Village.



An electronic copy of this historic self-guided walk and other historic walks within the City of Burnside can be found on

www.burnside.sa.gov.au

Every effort has been made to ensure the content of this brochure is accurate. If you have any feedback about the content, please contact either the City of Burnside via its website **www.burnside.sa.gov.au** or the Burnside Historical Society at **www.burnsidehistory.org.au**

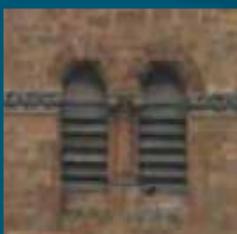


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