City of **B**urnside
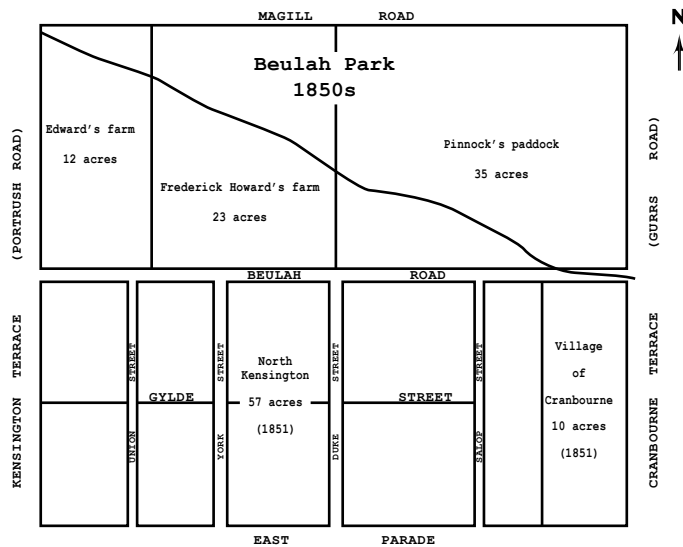
To view this walk on a smartphone and use in Google Maps App as you undertake this self-guided walk, visit burnsidehistory.org.au/BP

City of **B**urnside

BURNSIDE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

401 Greenhill Road
Tusmore SA 5065
Telephone (08) 8366 4200
Fascimile (08) 8366 4299
www.burnside.sa.gov.au

PO Box 152
Glenside SA 5065
www.burnsidehistory.org.au

Historic Self-Guided Walk
Beulah Park

BEULAH PARK

The suburb of Beulah Park took nearly a hundred years to amalgamate. This was mainly due to the course of Stonyfell Creek, which made a natural division of the area. There was farmland subject to occasional flooding in the northern half, and street housing in the drier southern half. In 1838 Henry Horsfall, boot and shoemaker from Yorkshire, bought these 134 acres of land–Section 288–which was the future Beulah Park. He received rents until 1851, when he sold the freehold. Subsequently John Amery of Kensington subdivided the 57-acre southern half into the township of North Kensington, and a Norwood builder named Frederick Smith took the adjacent 10 acres for the village of Cranbourne. The northern half section still consisted of Pinnock's Paddock of 35 acres and the two smaller farms of Frederick Howard (23 acres) and Thomas Edward's (12 acres).

```
        MAGILL      ROAD                        N
                                                ↑
┌──────┬────────────────────┬──────────────────┐
│      │                    │                  │
│ (    │  Beulah Park       │                  │
│ P    │     1850s          │                  │
│ O    │                    │                  │
│ R ┌──┴──────┐             │                  │
│ T │ Edward's│             │  Pinnock's paddock
│ R │  farm   │             │                  │ ( R
│ U │ 12 acres│  Frederick Howard's farm  35 acres O
│ S │         │    23 acres │                  │ A
│ H │         │             │                  │ D
│   │         │             │                  │ )
│ R └─────────┴─────────────┘                  │ ( G
│ O       BEULAH      ROAD                      │ U
│ A ┌────┬────┬────────┬────┬────┬─────────────┐ R
│ D │    │    │        │    │    │  Village    │ R
│ ) │    │    │ North  │    │    │     of      │ S
│   │    │    │Kensington   │    │  Cranbourne │
│ K │    │    │57 acres│    │    │  10 acres   │ T
│ E │    │    │ (1851) │    │    │   (1851)    │ E
│ N │GYLDE│    │        │    │    │             │ R
│ S │    │    │        │    │    │             │ R
│ I │    │    │        │    │    │             │ A
│ N │    │    │        │    │    │             │ C
│ G │UNION│YORK│        │DUKE│SALOP             │ E
│ T │    │    │        │    │    │             │
│ O │    │    │        │    │    │             │
│ N └────┴────┴────────┴────┴────┴─────────────┘
│ T     EAST        PARADE
│ E
```

In 1879 the western 11 acres of Howard's farm were subdivided as Rosaville by his widow Rosina; the other 12 acres were bought by George Brand of Kensington and sold as Norwood Park. Dr. John Sprod subdivided Edward's farm in 1920 calling it Kensingdale, some of which was purchased by the Adelaide Electric Supply Company. Sprod built a two-storey house in 1903-04 that still stands near the corner of Portrush and Magill Roads. Pinnock's Paddock remained undeveloped until 1912 when Stoneyfell Creek was diverted and the Beulah Park Company was financed by W.J. Melrose to subdivide the land into 120 allotments (although dairying continued for a long time). In 1941 the name Beulah Park was officially transferred to the whole section.

Beulah Park was primarily a working-class locality with a high proportion of three and four roomed cottages built as rental properties. Many of these survive today, and there are numerous neighbourhood precincts

with historical integrity. Among these, a few notable larger buildings stand out, particularly the Clayton Wesley Church complex and several of the grander homes: "Calta Wurlie", "Peroomba", "Ruthven" and Sprod's house. Some of the builders who were active in the area became well known, namely Lewis, Pemberton and Ruthven. Other builders crafted attractive buildings as well.

The buildings and precincts selected in this walk are only examples of many more of their kind built during the eighteen and early nineteen hundreds in this suburb. Much of where you walk has retained its bluestone kerbs, and there are even some surviving stone gutters in Catherine, Glyde and Margaret Street. Every property has its own story. We can only imagine the lifestyle, and the paddocks and the gardens. There were the Potter's and the Pound's market gardens of Cranbourne Village (where some wells today still draw from the aquifer), dairying at Pinnock's, vineyards that gave their name to Vine Street and many stables, general outbuildings, and a hubbub of building activity–particularly in the 1880s, as the suburb took shape beneath a new and towering church–Clayton Wesley, which would continue to command attention till the present day. As well as the earlier buildings, various later styles attributable to later stages of subdivision can be seen, particularly in the northern area.

1 **Clayton-Wesley Uniting Church complex** – Corner of Portrush Road and The Parade

This complex consists of several important structures and a historic cemetery. The site was purchased by the Congregational Union in 1855, which proceeded a year later to erect a stone and brick church designed by George Abbott and built by Samuel Lewis. This 'random tuck pointed' chapel in a simple gothic revival style has survived to the present. A gallery was added in 1862, and Hope Hall, which joins the rear section, was added in 1875. The original stable remains on the corner of The Parade and Union Street.

Clayton Chapel cemetery contains significant early gravesites, including those of William Giles, manager of The South Australian Company, who died in 1862, the Wood family, and Sir Edwin T. Smith.

The main church was built in 1882-83. It was designed by Edward Davies, of Cumming and Davies, in the gothic revival style with a high roofline, an asymmetrically placed spire of 40 metres, and a stone relief 'The Presentation of Jesus at the Temple' in the elevation facing Norwood Parade that was sculpted by William James Maxwell. Sir Edwin T. Smith laid the foundation stone. In 1897 an organ, built by J.E. Dodd & Sons, was installed. When the church was renovated in 1912, a triple stained glass window was donated by Sir Edwin Smith, and a masonry fence and iron railings were designed by Edward Davies to enclose the complex.

Continue north along Portrush Road (previously Kensington Terrace)

2 **Former Manse** – No 278 Portrush Road

A stone house–the original rear section of 4 rooms was built in 1858-59 by James A. Holden. Frederick J. Botting later extended this to 8 rooms. In 1941 the house was acquired by the Congregational Church to be used as a manse and it is still owned by the church.

Continue along Portrush Road

3 **"Calta Wurlie"** – No 264 Portrush Road

This small detached cottage was originally built in 1860. In 1880 it was owned and occupied by Stephen King, a member of John McDouall Stuart's famous expedition across the continent to the Northern Territory in 1861-62. The house remained in the King Family for well over a century. King also bought the cottage at No 262, alongside, for his father.

4 **House** – No 258 Portrush Road

This house stands on 2 acres (part allotment 34-37) of land, which George Booth bought for 36 pounds 5 shillings in 1851. Just two years later he sold it for 350 pounds to John Poole, pewterer, from Soho London. As early as 1853 an entry for a '4 roomed brick house, 2 acres, 26 pounds' owned and occupied by Poole, was recorded in the East Torrens Council Ratebooks (precursor to Burnside Council Rate Books).

There was seamless occupancy and ownership of a house on this corner of Portrush Road and Mathilda Street from 1853 to 1892 by John Poole and or his wife Georgiana. This would make No 258 the oldest known

and standing building in Beulah Park – only 15 years after European occupation. It is also possible, however, that another house stood next to this one for a brief time, the Pooles moved from one to the other, and the original house was then demolished. The current house would then date from 1879-1880.

In 1892-93 the rate books record this house as an 'estate' occupied by the Poole's daughter, Mrs Mary Ann Davis, a musician and business woman. Ownership passed to her in 1895-96. Mary and her daughter, Angelita, taught music here.

Turn right into Mathilda Street

5 **Warehouse** – No 1 Mathilda Street

This double-storey stone structure is now a private residence. Originally described as a warehouse, it was built in 1898-99 for Mary Ann Davis. She was the agent for Stuttgart pianos and this building was where she and her daughter Angelita, both previously in business at 258 Portrush Road, taught music and stored pianos although they were still living at No 258. In 1899 the Directory lists this building as 'Academy of Music and Dancing… Mrs. M. Davis'. This was before No 3 Mathilda Street–see Item 6 below–was built. In 1902 both these properties and their activities are listed together in council rate books with the addition of 'Piano and Organ Warehouse'. In 1913-14 the owner's name changed to Marion Davis (probably a variant of Mary Ann) and remained so until 1930.

6 **"Palais de Dance"** – No 3 Mathilda Street

This building was purpose built in 1901-02 by E. A. Pemberton (refer item 7) as a dance hall for his niece, Mary Ann Davis. She called it the "Palais de Dance" (the Poole, Davis and Pemberton families referred to here were related through marriage). Pemberton's son, Howard, recalled the popular dance centre lit by gaslight vibrating to the sound of lively grand pianos.

According to the Burnside Council Rate Assessment books, this building was owned by the S.A. Minister of Education from at least 1925. Subsequently it was used as a billiard hall for a short time. From 1944 it was used as a woodwork centre, and later it was part of the School of General Studies of Kensington Park Community College.

Beulah Park has considerable clay deposits. The hard red bricks used in this area by Pemberton were sourced from a thriving local industry. Koster and Reedy (later just Reedy) brickyards and pug hole were located between Magill Road, Brand and Howard Street. The site is now grassed over and known as Mellor Park.

7A **Pemberton Cottages** – Nos 5-7 Mathilda Street and 15, 15a and 17 Union Street

Builder Edward Abson Pemberton was originally a carpenter from Lancashire. (He was also father of Howard A.D. Pemberton, who became a Burnside Councillor). In the 1890s E.A. Pemberton bought four acres and several scattered single allotments from the parcel of land bounded by Portrush and Beulah Roads, Vine and Glyde Streets. Here until the turn of the century he built a series of attached and single houses for rental in the 'cottage orn'e style' of his youth. They were constructed and decorated with painstaking care. He lavished a variety of ornamentation on these houses, with such details as terracotta frieze tiles and single bricks, hand crafted fascia boards and finials, stylish chimneys, hand rubbed brick window dressings and delicate, white-painted iron lacework. Equal care was taken inside with the use of oregon and spruce timbers and multi-coloured cornices.

7B **Pemberton family home** – No 21 Union Street

This is another Edward A. Pemberton house. It was built for his family and was larger than the cottages. It is single-storey, built of bluestone and brick with protruding gable front, terracotta

tiles, decorated bargeboards and brackets, and originally it sported a lookout balcony with flagpole and weather vane. The garden was a mass of flowers with delicate pergolas for roses, each of them carrying a flagpole bearing a coloured silk flag. The house was occupied by the family until 1920.

Turn left into Beulah Road and continue to Portrush Road

7C **Pemberton cottages** – Nos 246, 248 and 250 Portrush Road

Behind these high walls are three more brick and bluestone buildings constructed by Edward A. Pemberton in 1898-99.

Continue along Portrush Road toward Magill Road
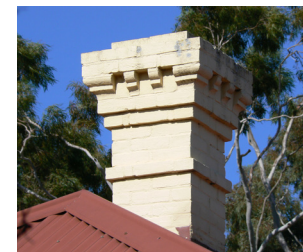
8 **Sprod's house** – No 230 Portrush Road

An attractive large stone house with gables, turrets, bay windows and arches. It was built for Dr John Sprod in 1903-04 and replaced a previous dwelling. It was once surrounded by 12 acres, part of Edward's farm (dating from 1839-40). Either Sprod or his son built a chaff mill on the corner of Verdun and Magill Road. It was large and tall as mills go, with advertising signs for Recketts Blue, Amgoorie Tea and Sunlight Soap

prominently displayed on hoardings. Sprod sold most of this land in c1920 (which explains the different style of building in this area) including some to the Adelaide Electric Supply Company.

Return to Beulah Road via Oban Street, turning right into Verdun Street and then left into Beulah Road

9 **Cottages** – Nos 216, 218, 220, 222, 224 and 226 Beulah Road

These six, free standing, three roomed cottages were built in 1882-83. The facades are sandstone and the sides are red brick with header rows. They were built after Amery's Subdivision in 1881, and are on long narrow blocks backing onto a service lane. Adolph Hersey was the builder of some, if not all, of them.

10 **Villa** – No 215 Beulah Road

In 1883-84 William Stevens built this bluestone villa of 8 gracious rooms, with jarrah floors and leadlight windows. G. White, a tailor, occupied it for many years.

11 **Former bakery and corner shop** – corner of No 221 Beulah Road and 43 Howard Street

The original shop and bakery were rated together in 1883-84 under the name John Nelson. In 1944-45 A.W. Ralph, baker, was owner-occupier– which suggests the business of baking continued for a significant time.

This group of buildings is attractive and relatively unaltered. The earlier ones were constructed of bluestone by builder N.S. Kenner. The house adjoining the original shop is symmetrical in plan with a verandah. The original shop was of stone. The shop of brick construction seen on the boundary, and retaining its brown glazed tiles of the time at the base of the windows, dates from the late 1920s.

Turn left into Howard Street (previously York Street) and proceed to Mellor Reserve – notice the small cottages in this end of Howard Street

12 **Mellor Reserve**

Koster and Reedy (later Reedy) brickyards and pug hole once covered this land and extended well beyond the road boundaries.

Return along Howard Street toward and across Beulah Road

13 Houses – Nos 40 and 42 Howard Street

Both these bluestone symmetrical houses of 6 rooms were built for Thomas Bryson in 1885-86. No. 42, in more original condition, has paired verandah posts and elaborate iron lace work friezes along the swallow verandah. Note the detailed wooden double entrance gables, and the glass feature below the top gable.

14 House – No 47 Howard Street

This large stone house of 6 rooms with attractive fascia and window treatments was built for J. Harris in 1880-81. The following year it was transferred to Chas Hope Harris, and in 1919 it was in the name of Margaret Harris. The house was occupied for about 50 years, until at least 1972, by Mrs. B.A. Carter and Mr. L.S. Carter 'coachbuilder'.

15 House – No 49 Howard Street

This is an attractive large stone house with interesting double-barrelled chimneys, stylish lace work and unusual heavy window treatment. It was built in 1885-86 for the Honorable W.D. Glyde, but was soon transferred to E.J. Glyde. From 1903 the Reverend Wilfred Harris (of the Unitarian Church) rented it for 10 years then purchased it and continued living there.

Turn left into Glyde then left into Vine Street (Glyde was previously Ruthven Street)

Vine Street acquired its name from a vineyard and cellar belonging to George Woodcock, which was operating from as early as 1874 and continued until at least 1878. Vineyards were reported in Beulah Park from the late 1850s. Whether they were used as table grapes or for wine is unknown.

16 Pemberton Cottages – Nos 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 Vine Street

These cottages, built 1899-1900, some attached and others free standing, are again the work of E.A. Pemberton (see item No. 5 and 6). Although less ornate than some others, the distinctive Pemberton style of red brick, terra cotta tile friezes above windows, circular wooden fretwork air vents in the gable, and the tall chimneys–make them easily identifiable.

Corner of Vine Street and Beulah Road

Pemberton House – No 19 Vine Street. Built 1899-1900, this is one of the larger Pemberton houses. It has a particularly pleasing street presentation and is a fine example of his building style.

Pemberton Cottages – Nos 238 and 236 Beulah Road. Also built in 1899-1900 by E.A. Pemberton.

Continue easterly along Beulah Road, and then turn right into Duke Street (previously Carlisle Street)

17 Stone cottages – Nos 10 and 12 Duke Street

Built in 1885-86, when they are recorded as 'No. 165 'Kerwood for Colton and Opie stone houses 3 rooms'.

Turn right into Glyde Street (note bluestone kerbs and stone gutters)

18 End of Glyde Street

This end of Glyde Street was subdivided in 1877 and many of these single fronted and bluestone symmetrical cottages were built in the early 1880s. Exceptions to this were Nos. 32, 34, 36 and 38 which were built as 3-roomed cottages in 1885-86 by Colton and Opie; Nos. 51 and 52 built in 1897-98; and No. 43 built in 1904-05.

19 Stone house – No 40 Glyde Street

This unusual 6-roomed stone house was built in 1883-84 for Samuel Greathead. It is positioned on the boundary corner with 4 bay windows facing two fronts. It soon passed to John Williams, veterinary surgeon, who still owned it in 1922.

20 "Ruthven" – No 44 Glyde Street

In 1877-78 John Ruthven, one of Beulah Park's speculative builders, built this large bluestone villa with painted quoins. He had arrived from Scotland, via South Africa, a year earlier and constructed this house for his large family. He then proceeded to build several cottages and bay-windowed

villas in the suburb (No 297 The Parade still remains), before moving on to become a major contract builder in Perth. (Nos 44 and 46 Salop Street could also be Ruthven's as he owned this land for a time, and they are similar in style and chimney construction to No 297 The Parade).

Turn left into Salop Street, right into Catherine Street. You are now walking through part of old Cranbourne Village which once used to be market gardens and orchards.

21 Catherine Street cottages

These cottages were built in the early 1880s for William Wheats and R. Turner.

Turn right into Young Street, left into Margaret Street (past more houses and cottages built in the 1880s), right into Gurrs Road and right, back into The Parade (Gurrs Road was previously Cranbourne Terrace).

It is worth noting that John Street, Catherine Street, Andrew Street and Margaret Street are all Ruthven family names, and Scott Street is named after Andrew Scott, Ruthven's agent abroad.

22 "Ransom's Corner" – No 325-331 The Parade

This row of adjoining shops typifies the 1920s style of shop building, with stepped in doorways and, until recently, tiles around the base of the windows. Today the original owner's name proudly graces the façade of the building and hints at the Ransom family's influence, dating back to 1853, on this corner of Beulah Park. The original shop was of brick construction but it was later replaced. Besides running the shop, old Mrs. Eliza Ransom was midwife in the district; her husband George Ransom, was a shoe and boot maker; and son Robert A. Ransom, built the new shops on the corner between 1924-26, thereby extending an important social and service centre for the community.

23 East Parade Bible Christian Church (later Methodist, Uniting), now "Adelaide Korean Presbyterian Church" – No 309 The Parade

This is a solid and well maintained stone building with white-painted stone quoins and moulded architraves around Romanesque revival style

windows. The original structure was erected in 1865 for the Primitive Methodists, who amalgamated with the Wesleyan and Bible Christian Methodists in 1900. A front entrance porch and two side vestries were later added with similar materials and design.

24 House – No 297 The Parade

This house, built 1880-81, is one of several villas built by John Ruthven. The houses usually comprised 6-8 rooms, and were constructed of Glen Osmond stone with freestone facings, with a bay window to one side, half verandah and solid internal woodwork. This one had only two owners in the first hundred years of existence.

25 House – No 287 The Parade

This bluestone symmetrical house of 8 rooms was built for Henry Fox in 1881-82. Since the 1930s the property has been in the Heyne family. They have had an extensive nursery business in South Australia since 1868, and this is the best known commercial activity in Beulah Park. The business was originally established by Carl France Heyne, son of Ernst Bernhard Heyne who was a graduate of several German Universities and author of The Amateur Gardener, 1871.

Turn right into Duke Street and left into Douglas Avenue

26 "Peroomba" – No 7 Douglas Avenue

Henry Greenham, later an orchardist near Norton Summit (a son of Greenham had a vineyard at Magill), built the original house in 1856 and a year later sold it–on its three allotments extending to The Parade–to the ironmonger, William Whittam, for 100 pounds. It remained in this family for ninety-seven years. They progressively added more rooms, expanding the original four to thirteen, and also added the decorative detail evident today. Built originally of bluestone and white-painted brick quoins the house now features a wide, columned verandah with a central, plastered portico, scalloped roof brackets, and barge boards. A two story rendered section is linked to the new building by the front verandah. The house still retains a circular front driveway, but no longer extends to a gated entrance on The Parade.

Beulah Park was first subdivided in this southern section in 1851. Alongside Clayton Chapel (1855), part of Peroomba (1856) is the oldest remaining building in the area and is characteristic of Burnside's earliest historical period. Items 2. (1858-59), 3 (1860) and 23 (1865) were built in close succession. Perhaps Item 4. (1853 or 1879-80) can be included here, and beneath various exteriors there may be other surviving small stone or brick buildings from this time.

Turn left into Howard Street and right into The Parade

27 House and Shop – No 257-59 The Parade

This bluestone house and shop was built on the corner (c1884-85) for R. T. Jones and Company, drapers, and functioned as such until at least 1904. The two street doors fronting The Parade are indicative of two different old shop fronts, and the distinctive leadlight in the windows of the house and the original iron-railing fence maintain the character of the house.

Later the building became, amongst other things, a 'ham and beef shop', boot maker, and delicatessen. In recent times competition from a fuel/food service station has meant yet another change in community usage for this property. It is now rooms for the Allergy S.A. (Associates).

Right into Dimboola Street

28 Dimboola Street

The integrity of this street as a precinct is intact, and it has an unusual arrangement of houses as they front the street only on one side. Among the single fronted three roomed stone and brick cottages are two symmetrical ones. These are No. 5 (1880-81) which was built for William Fulstone, and No. 9 (1881-83) built for William Thomas. Of the single fronted cottages No. 1 and No. 3 appear to have been built over a period of three years, 1880-83, for Fred Lewis. The rest, Nos 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and possibly Nos 23, 25, and 27 were built as rental accommodation in 1882-83 for William Thomas.

Turn left into Glyde Street

29 Stone and brick cottage – No 16 Glyde Street

This very early cottage was built of stone and brick in 1878-79 when the area was first subdivided in 1878. The first owner was Mrs. Berry and the occupier was A. Farquahar.

*Turn left into Union Street
(Union and Verdun Street were previously Frederick Street)*

30 Even numbers in Union Street

Most of the buildings on the eastern side of the street are single fronted stone and brick cottages built between 1882-84 as rental accommodation for Charles Seger.

31 Odd numbers in Union Street

In recent years part of this land (Nos. 3-5) was owned by the Royal Australian Corps Of Signals and used for Army Reserve training. The original building, completed in 1913, included a small rifle range. The building was upgraded as a hospital during WW2, but never used as such. These buildings as well as a house (No 7), dating from very early 1880s, were recently leveled for modern dwellings that are sympathetic to the streetscape.

To finish the walk, turn right into the Clayton-Wesley complex near the original stables.

To view this walk on a smartphone and use in Google Maps App as you undertake this self-guided walk, visit burnsidehistory.org.au/BP

BURNSIDE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

www.burnsidehistory.org.au