

Magill Village
An historical overview

Donovan & Associates
History & Historic Preservation Consultants
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Magill Village — An historical overview

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Location

The proposed Magill Village plan extends over four sections of the County of Adelaide, viz Section 285, originally granted to Robert Cock and others; Section 327 originally granted to Scots investor Sir James Malcolm; Section 342 originally granted to John Hallet; and Section 343 also granted to Sir J Malcolm. Sections 285 and 343 are south of Magill Road and are divided by Penfold Road: Sections 372 and 342 to the north of Magill Road are divided by St Bernards Road.

The area is close to the foothills of the Mount Lofty Ranges and, because of this, attracted early investors in Adelaide who secured country sections with their City of Adelaide acres. A particular attraction was the Third Creek, rising in the foothills of the ranges and trending to the north west through sections 342 and 327. The creek was an attraction for early settlers and provided the basis for extensive orchards in the sections through which it flowed.

Close settlement began in the area before the establishment of local government. The first subdivision of the area — indeed the first village subdivision in what became the local government area of Burnside — was undertaken in 1838 when the village laid out as Magill Estate by Robert Cock and William Ferguson on the 80-acre Section 285 was surveyed and advertised for sale on 20 October:

This village is situated about four miles from Adelaide, in one of the most beautiful and fertile locations in the district, about a quarter of a mile on this side of the third stream to the north-east of the town, and near the foot of the mountains; one of the best roads from the Stringy Bark Forest is through the same property, which makes this location most desirable for Woodsmen and carriers in the timber trade. A plan of the Village may be seen by applying to Robert Cock, and blocks of from two acres and upwards may be had on reasonable terms.

The village was allegedly named after Sir David Maitland Makgill, of Fifeshire, Scotland, who acted as a trustee of Robert Cock's wife. [Manning, 190] It was slow to develop under its various names of Mackgill, Makgill, Macgill or Magill, but by the 1840 had become home to carters, sawyers, farm labourers, masons, carpenters and other tradesmen, many of whom established orchards on their properties. An appreciation of occupations of residents can be gained from Appendix 3.

Subdivision of Section 342, diagonally opposite occurred soon afterwards. Captain John Finlay Duff, one of the earliest colonists of South Australia had originally entered into partnership with John Hallett, in whose name Section 342 was granted. Duff received the whole of the section when the partnership was dissolved in 1842 and he added additional property including Section 284, later known as Finchley. Duff's estate included a quarry in the eastern portion of his estate that supplied stone

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for many local homes. Duff had the large estate subdivided in 1854. Plans showing early subdivisions are gathered together as Appendix 1.

Seventy-one acres of the northern portion of Section 343 was subdivided and offered for sale as Home Park in 1856. This occurred after Patrick Auld, a wine and spirit merchant who had arrived in South Australia in 1842, acquired 130 acres of Section 343 from Malcolm in 1845 and here, and on other land acquired to the east, planted his Auldana vineyard. The 1856 subdivision included large blocks closer to the hills and smaller building allotments close to Magill village.

The South Australian Gazetteer of 1866 described Magill as:

a small postal suburb of Adelaide, lying 4³/₄ miles distant, and is 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. It has 1 hotel, and Oddfellow's lodge (A.I.O.F.) and a public pound. The resident magistrates are W. Scott and L.B. Murray, Esqs. (p. 134)

A 12 acre portion of Section 372 on the northern side of Magill Road was acquired by a blacksmith and others in 1871 and subdivided in 1877.

Business development concentrated at the intersection of Magill, St Bernards and Penfold Roads. Indeed, one man developed the properties on three corners of this intersection; this was Thomas Brooks Penfold, the brother of Dr Christopher Penfold, who established Penfold's vineyard further south on Penfolds Road. He established his home on the south east corner of the intersection where he had acquired four and a half acres along Magill Road. Penfold built a bakehouse, general store and dwelling on the north west corner in 1849, which was particularly identified with the Wadmore family which operated the store for two generations during the early twentieth century. In 1852, Penfold built a two-storey building that became the East Torrens Hotel: he also built five cottages along Magill Road adjoining the 'hotel'.

A plan of the area dated 1876 indicates the East Torrens Hotel on the north east corner of the intersection, with a grocer' store on the north west corner and a butcher's shop on the south west corner: the World's End Hotel was located further west on the western corner of the intersection of Magill Road and Peppers Street.

The northern and southern portions of Magill village came under separate local government administration with the proclamation of the District Council of East Torrens in June 1853 and that of Burnside in August 1856: the District Council of Campbelltown was separated from that of East Torrens in March 1868. However, this separate administration had no effect on the manner in which local people considered their village. St Georges' Church on St Bernard's Road to the north attracted parishioners from throughout the area; so too did the Methodist Church on Chapel Street to the south of Magill Road.

Residential development

The area surrounding the original Magill village was initially characterised by large estates set amidst vineyards and orchards, particularly to the north of Magill Road: the blocks of the first subdivisions to the south were also large enough for the planting of orchards. Large estates included Woodforde House which was established on the eastern side of St Bernards Road on Section 342; Murray House

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on the western side of St Bernards Road on Section 327; with Romalo to the south on Section 343.

Woodforde House on Section 342 was originally part of a 720 acre estate of Woodforde and Finchley subdivided by Captain Duff into five and ten-acre allotments and sold in 1854. William Uren from Helston, Cornwall, acquired 50 acres and built an eight-room dwelling on part of Section 342, later known as Woodforde House, in 1856. Standing in grounds of 20 acres the dwelling, subsequently enlarged, remained in the Uren/Nightingale families until March 1977.

The Scot David Cowan, who arrived in South Australia in 1839, leased then purchased 22 acres of Section 327 from Malcolm and began building the fine home of the land that became known as Murray Park. Alexander Borthwick Murray acquired the property in 1862 and soon afterwards added the 100 acres to the west and greatly extended the home. In 1878 he sold the 100 acres to the west of his dwelling on its 22 acres to the Shierlaw brothers for residential development: they subdivided this into 440 building allotments in anticipation of the inauguration of a tram service along Magill Road. The Murray home, set in 22 acres of land, was later acquired by the South Australian government and it became the core of the Wattle Park Teachers' College in 1957, and eventually a campus of the University of South Australia.

The area south of Magill and north of Penfold Road was originally characterised by vineyards planted by Patrick Auld and Dr Christopher Penfold, along with orchards. Patrick Auld established the first vineyards in Burnside at Magill in 1845 after acquiring Section 343 which he later called Home Park. Further south, Dr Christopher Penfold acquired 60 acres and here planted the first section of the vineyard that still continues.

Auld built a small stone cottage on a 20 acre block in the early 1850s and called it Home Park. Mrs Elizabeth Longbottom, the widow of the Methodist minister William Longbottom acquired the property in 1858 and had extensive additions made in 1870. Edmond Mazure, manager of the Auldana vineyard and winery, acquired the estate in 1909, made alterations to the dwelling, and renamed it La Pérouse. Mazure left Auldana to manage the vineyard owned by Sims and Collins. Seeking a tradename for their business, the proprietors chose Romalo, this being an amalgamation of the names of the daughters of Sims and Colling. Mazure left the business in 1922 and the name of the nearby winery was transferred to the house. In 1948, the property was acquired by naturalist and adventurer, Warren Bonython.

Public buildings

Consolidation of Magill village was underpinned by the establishment of key public buildings. A school was established on Magill Road as early as 1846 when a half-acre block was conveyed to the Magill School Trust which permitted a schoolroom to be erected: it was the first public school in the area that was to become Burnside. Additions to the schoolroom and a residence for the master were added in 1856. Continued increase in pupil numbers warranted a new building that was added in 1882, the tenders having been received in March of that year. Primary students moved to a new school situated on Penfold Road in 1926, though infant classes remained at the school until 1963 when these too, were consolidated on the Penfold Road site. The school building was used for a time as the Art Section of the Wattle Park Teachers' College before being acquired by the Burnside City Council in 1990 and was officially opened as the Pepper Street Art Centre by sculptor John Dowie on 29 October 1995.

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The Magill war memorial unveiled in October 1919 was originally located in the grounds of the Primary School on Magill Road, but was relocated to the current site at the intersection of Magill and Penfold Roads in 1956, which had originally served as the site of a tram barn.

Other significant public buildings were built on the north side of Magill Road. Tenders for building the post office and telegraph station were accepted in November 1882. Prior to this time the postal service had had various locations: it began in the grocery store on the north west corner of Magill and St Bernards roads in 1850.

The Institute building was built in 1901. It was described in December 1903 as: 'Situated on the brow of the hill at the tram terminus, [and] commands the notice of all visitors to the snug little village.' Additions were made in 1928.

A police station was built next to the institute in 1909 after police had operated for a decade from a property in Chapel Street. The police station was closed in 1976

The establishment of churches in and near the village reinforced the sense of a community.

The Anglican Church of St George on St Bernards Road was built in 1848 on 1.5 acres of land provided by Captain John Duff; the foundation stone was laid on 18 January 1847. The church was built and paid for within a year and it has the distinction of being the first in South Australia to be consecrated: this was performed by Bishop Augustus Short on 30 January 1848, within weeks of his arrival in South Australia. A feature of the church is its construction from water-worn stones from nearby Fourth Creek. The church was extended in 1959, necessitating the removal of the 1883 chancel and vestries, though the original 1847 section was preserved. The foundation stone for the church hall was laid on 2 July 1881 and it was completed the following year. The associated lynch gate was designed by F Kenneth Milne and erected in 1952 by descendents of Dr Christopher Penfold.

A Methodist chapel was built in 1855 on the current site of the hall, on land acquired from William Thorne on 30 May 1854. The present church was built in stages as funding permitted. The foundation stone for the nave of the present church was laid on 19 October 1874 and this first stage was completed and opened in 1875; the transepts were completed in 1884. The church featured a steeple when it was eventually completed, but this was removed in early 1950 for safety reasons. The original church remained in use as a Sunday school, but was destroyed by fire in 1962

A Baptist church was built on Magill Road in 1866. Catholics of Magill first celebrated a monthly Mass in the Institute, before St Joseph's Church was built in Birkinshaw Road Tranmere in 1926: a new St Joseph's Church was built near the Baptist Church on Magill Road in 1965.

Cemeteries associated with St George's Church and another to the south, owned by the City of Burnside and bounded by Pepper, Jackson and Carey Street, also provide a sense of local identification because of the graves of those buried there. The southern cemetery was established on land originally set aside by Cock and Ferguson for a church and cemetery, when they originally subdivided their land for the Magill village.

Other meeting venues reinforced village life, though the development of two hotels, the East Torrens and the World's End on either side of Magill Road also exhibited a notion of rivalry. Such institutions played an important role in any community, and

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each of the two hotels on Magill Road hosted meetings of the East Torrens District Council before council offices were built. The hotels of Magill were also important because of their location on a major thoroughfare to the Adelaide Hills via Norton Summit which was frequented by teamsters and others plying between Adelaide and the forests and gardens in the hills.

An inn was established on the north east corner of the Magill and St Bernards Roads intersection in 1840 when licence was granted to the proprietor of Woodfords Arms Hotel on 26 March 1840. The inn's first incarnation was a short one, and it ceased to trade as an inn in about 1845. Soon afterwards the property was acquired by Thomas Penfold who built a new inn and secured a licence again from 19 July 1854, when it traded as the East Torrens Hotel. The business changed its name to the Tower Hotel on 13 December 1910, after its rival had been vanquished and the hotel was totally rebuilt; it has continued to trade under that name ever since, though has continued to be rebuilt and renovated.

The World's End Inn on Magill Road was first licensed on 2 April 1845, about the time that the Woodforde Arms ceased to trade as a hotel. The name of the inn reflected the idea of many that Magill was very remote from the city. The inn changed its name to World's End Hotel and continued to trade under this name until 25 March 1909, when the renewal of its licence was refused and it became a coffee house for a time. The hotel building was replaced by a re-brick post office in the 1960s.

Transport

Ready access to public transport was a key to the residential development of Magill. The village was the terminus of a public transport route to Adelaide along Magill Road. The village was first served by the Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Company which was established in 1882 with car barns at Frederick Street at Maylands, and at the eastern terminus at Penfold Road. The service was converted to an electric tramway in 1909. The service was extended to Norton Summit Road in 1912. A branch line headed north from Magill Road along St Bernards Road to the Morialta Falls reserve in 1915. Adelaide's electric tramway system was replaced by buses in November 1958, except for the route from Adelaide to Glenelg.

Resubdivisions during the early twentieth century further consolidated residential development. Ready access to the Magill tram was a major inducement to settle in and near the village. An advertisement in the Register of 19 August 19.8.1920, (p5) was typical of many:

A MAGILL ROAD SUBDIVISION.

The subdivision into 22 elevated building lots of that fine paddock, adjoining the 'residence of Dr. Duguid, on the Magill road, will give homebuilders and investors an opportunity to acquire desirable residential sites in the highest and best portion of this popular thoroughfare, at prices which are certain to show an increase at no far distant date. The allotments have fine frontages to the tramway on the Magill -road, also to Rowland's road, Chapel street, and Rosedale place. The position of the property could scarcely be improved upon for homebuilding purposes, being a little to the east of the imposing Tranmere residential flats, with pleasant surroundings, and glorious views of the hills, plains, and gulf. The upset prices of 15/, 20/, and 30/ per foot are undoubtedly low, and the terms liberal. A photograph showing a portion of the Magill road frontage of the property may be seen on these pages'. The sale will take place by auction on the estate on Saturday, 28th August, at 3, and illustrated

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booklet may be obtained on application at the offices of the auctioneers, Wilkinson Sando, and Wyles, Limited, 14 Grenfell street.

The *Mail* of 17 March 1928 (p5) suggested that additional subdivision was ongoing:

Magill Subdivision

On behalf of the Public Trustee, acting in the estate of P. J. Dwyer, deceased, Alfred C. Catt, Son & Co., Limited, will offer at auction on the land close to the terminus of the Magill electric carline on Saturday, March 31, 12 allotments and a four-roomed cottage. The allotments are to be offered at the upset price of 30/ a foot and on 'easy terms.

Portion of the original 80-acres Section 284 known as Finchley and originally subdivided into 2.5 acres blocks in 1854, was re-subdivided into smaller allotments in 1924. The *Register* of 15 May 1924 (p. 3) advertised the sale and highlighted the importance of public transport:

'FINCHLEY PARK.'

On Saturday, 31st May. Wilkinson, Sando, & Wyles, Limited, will sell by auction, on the land, under instructions from Messrs. Parsons & Wilcox, the agents for the owner, 49 picturesque residential sites at beautiful 'Finchley Park,' which is situated on the Magill to Morialta tramway, just north of Sir George Murray's well-known property in St. Bernard's road. The estate is exceptionally well elevated, and enjoys fine views of the city, suburbs, gulf, and foothills.

Industry

Magill was early considered the centre of a district characterised by vineyards and orchards. Those enterprises that developed along Magill Road were essentially small family-run businesses. New technologies have meant that some of these businesses such as that of the Ryan Brothers who worked as blacksmiths and wheelwrights from premises on the south side of Magill Road on Section 343 have disappeared.

Nevertheless, there were exceptions. A pottery industry in Magill has a long history. It was established to take advantage of red clay deposits in the area, which also supported the Adelaide Brick Company which was established in 1912.

Cornishman John Henry Trewenack established a pottery in Sandford Street, Kensington Gardens, in 1851 and it remained in operation until 1914.

Though established by Trewenack, the local pottery industry is particularly identified with the Bennett family. Charles William Bennett and his son, William Charles, learned their skills at Trewenack's pottery works, but in 1887 — after Trewenack had died in 1883 — they established their own pottery in Briant Road, Magill, where they had access to clay, with timber for the kilns available in the foothills. The pottery continues to operate from its original site under the fourth generation of the family, though was renamed Bennett's Magill Pottery in 1954.

The Magill Grain store and chaff and grain merchants is another long established business. The chaff and grain store was on the site in 1923 when owned by J Kermodé. Ownership has changed but the business has remained. D Smith & Sons owned the business in 1940.

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Modern features

The development of a major electricity switchyard on a 10-acre portion of Section 342 was one of major significance. The sub-station was built between 1959 and 1961. It was designed as the first 275 kV system in South Australia for the purpose of receiving the whole of the output of Section 'B' of the Thomas Playford Power Station at Port Augusta and distributing it at 66 kV to the metropolitan distribution system.

The Vine Street rose garden is a modern addition to the area. It includes as many as a1000 rose bushes and was completed in October 2002

Heritage listed properties

There are several properties within Magill that are assessed as being of heritage value. Several of these are public and institutional buildings that help to define the village centre; the majority of places are residential properties which reinforce the essential residential nature of the village.

There is only one property within the Magill Village proposal which is included on the State Heritage list. That is:

Woodforde House, 10 Melory Crescent, Magill, in the Campbelltown local government area.

There are several properties within the Magill Village proposal which are on the local heritage lists of the Cambelltown and Burnside councils.

Magill local heritage properties in the Campbelltown local government area are:

30 Bunday Street, Magill – dwelling;
23 Central Avenue, Magill – dwelling;
48 Central Avenue, Magill – dwelling;
50 Central Avenue, Magill – dwelling;
Chandler Court, Magill – King George Hall;
12 Church Street, Magill – dwelling;
9/8 Holmes Court, Magill – dwelling;
24 Jervois Avenue, Magill – dwelling;
7 Lorne Avenue, Magill – dwelling;
12 Lorne Avenue, Magill – dwelling;
607 Magill Road, Magill – former police station;
609-611 Magill Road, Magill – Institute;
613 Magill Road, Magill – former post office;
615 Magill Road, Magill – shops;
621 Magill Road, Magill – Tower Hotel;
68 Shakespeare Avenue, Magill – dwelling
14-38 St Bernards Road, Magill – Murray House;
45 St Bernards Road, Magill – St George's Anglican cemetery;
45 St Bernards Road, Magill – St George's Church
6 Windsor Avenue, Magill – dwelling

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Magill local heritage properties in the Burnside local government area are:

28 Briant Road, Magill – Bennett’s Magill Pottery;
26 Chapel Street, Magill – Morialta Uniting Church;
18 Ellis Street, Magill – dwelling;
20 Ellis Street, Magill – dwelling;
18 Jackson Street, Magill – Cemetery and trees;
496 Magill Road – Bible Presbyterian Church;
558 Magill Road, Magill – former primary school;
572 Magill Road, Magill – Soldiers’ Memorial;
574 Magill Road, Magill – grain store;
6 Penfold Road, Magill – dwelling;
7 Penfold Road, Magill – dwelling;
13 Penfold Road, Magill – dwelling;
38 Penfold Street, Magill – Former Seaview Champagne Cellars
2 Pepper Street, Magill – dwelling;
4 Pepper Street, Magill – dwelling;
6 Pepper Street, Magill – dwelling;
10 Pepper Street, Magill – dwelling;
11 Pepper Street, Magill – dwelling;
24 Romalo Avenue, Magill – dwelling;
1 Rosedale Place, Magill – dwelling;
553 The Parade, Magill – dwelling.

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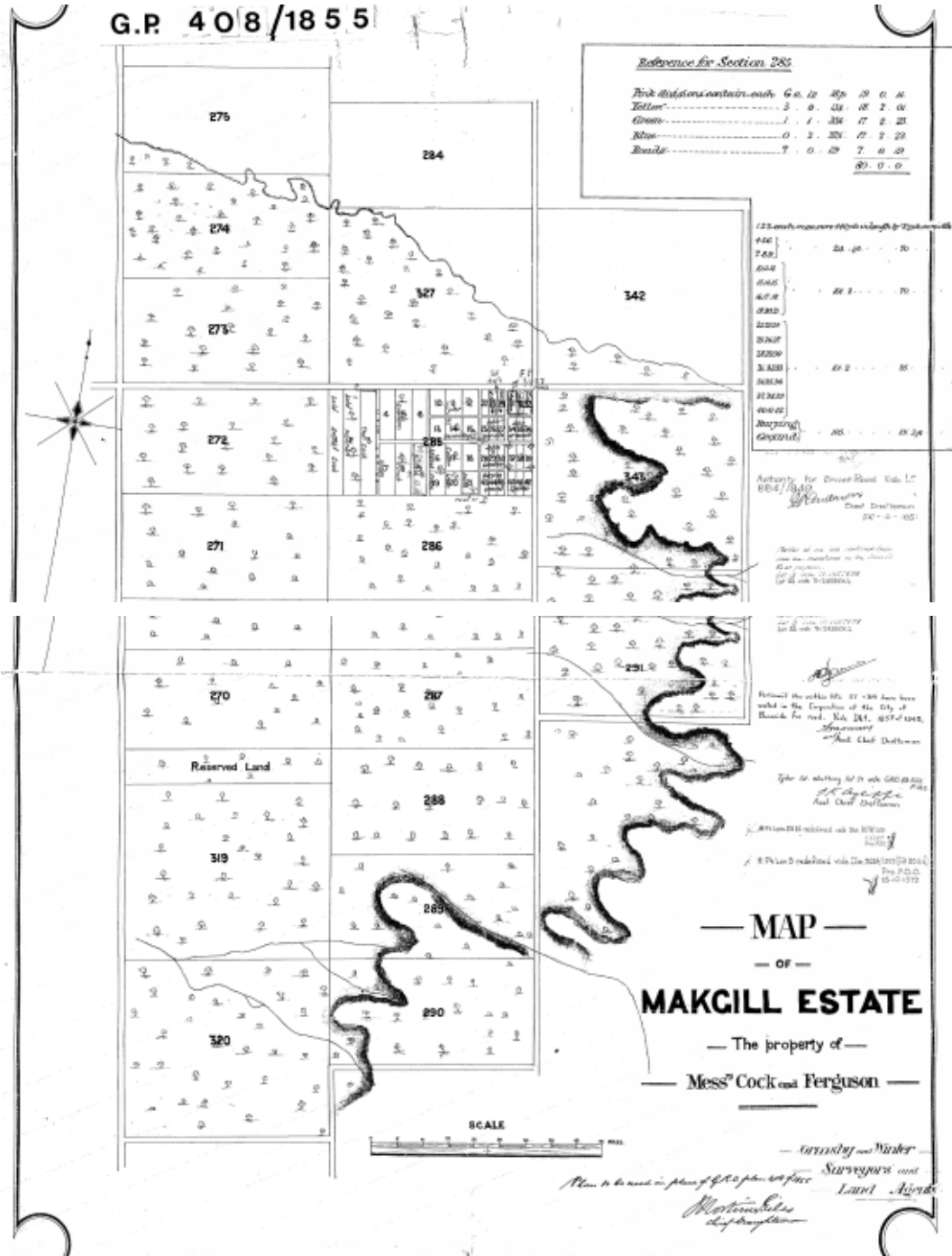
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APPENDIX: 1

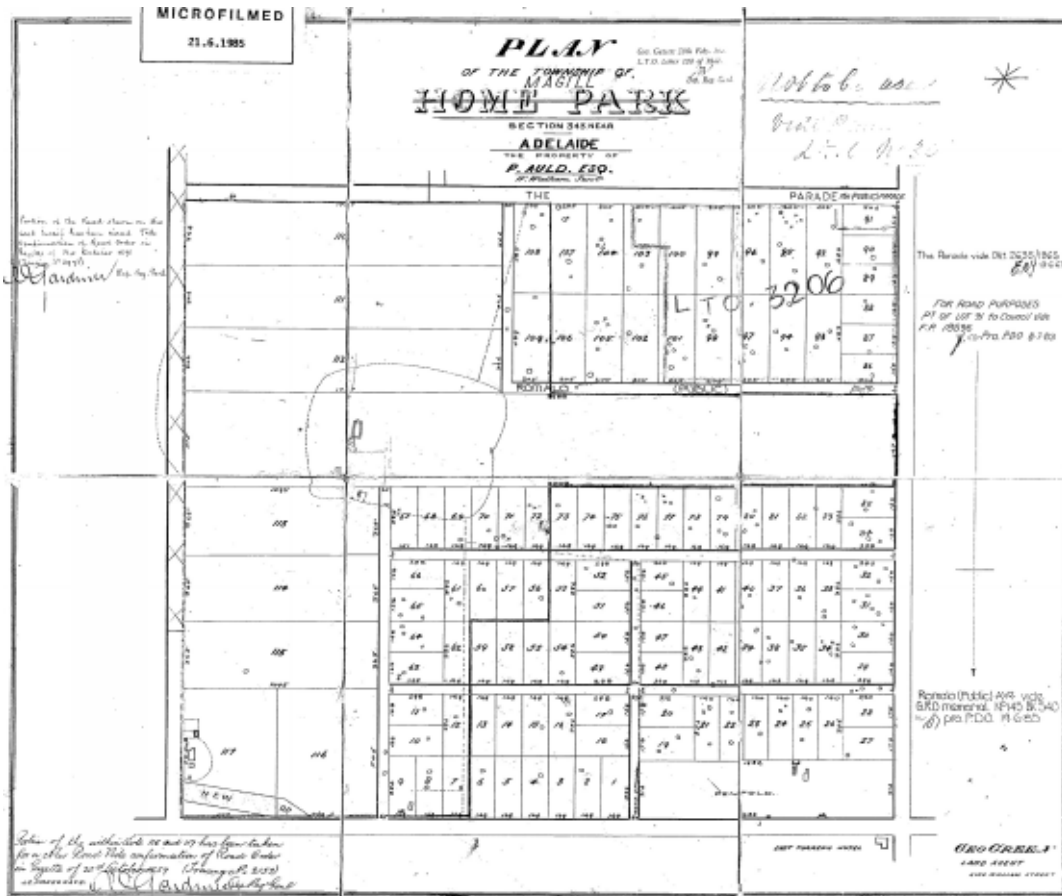
Plans showing subdivision of Magill Village



GRO Plan 408–1855 showing original subdivision of Section 285 by Cock and Ferguson to establish the Magill village.

c.1838

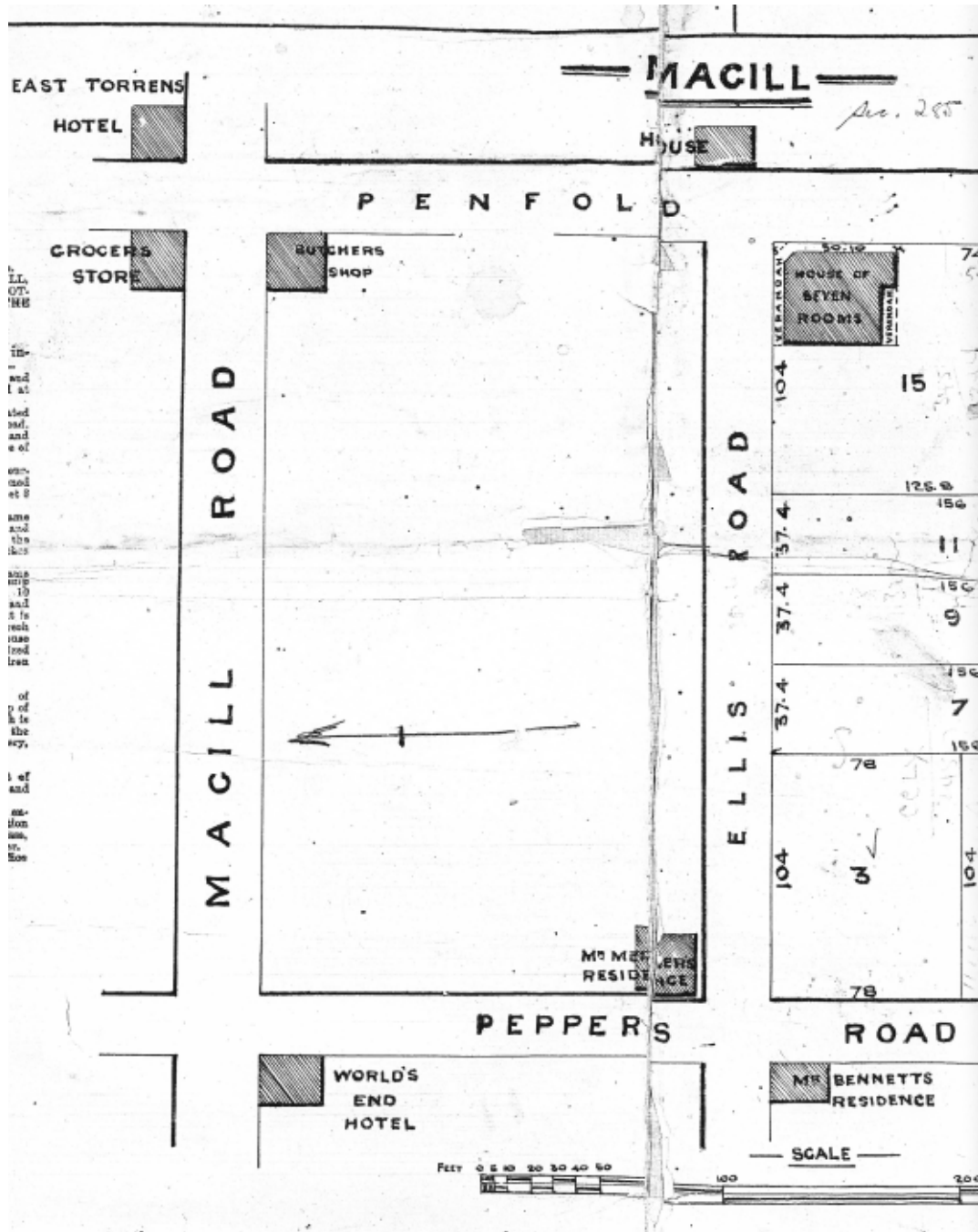
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Copy of a plan dated 10 December 1859 showing the subdivision of Home Park (Section 343) by Patrick Auld. The plan indicates the portion of Section 343 already acquired by Thomas Penfold.

c.1859

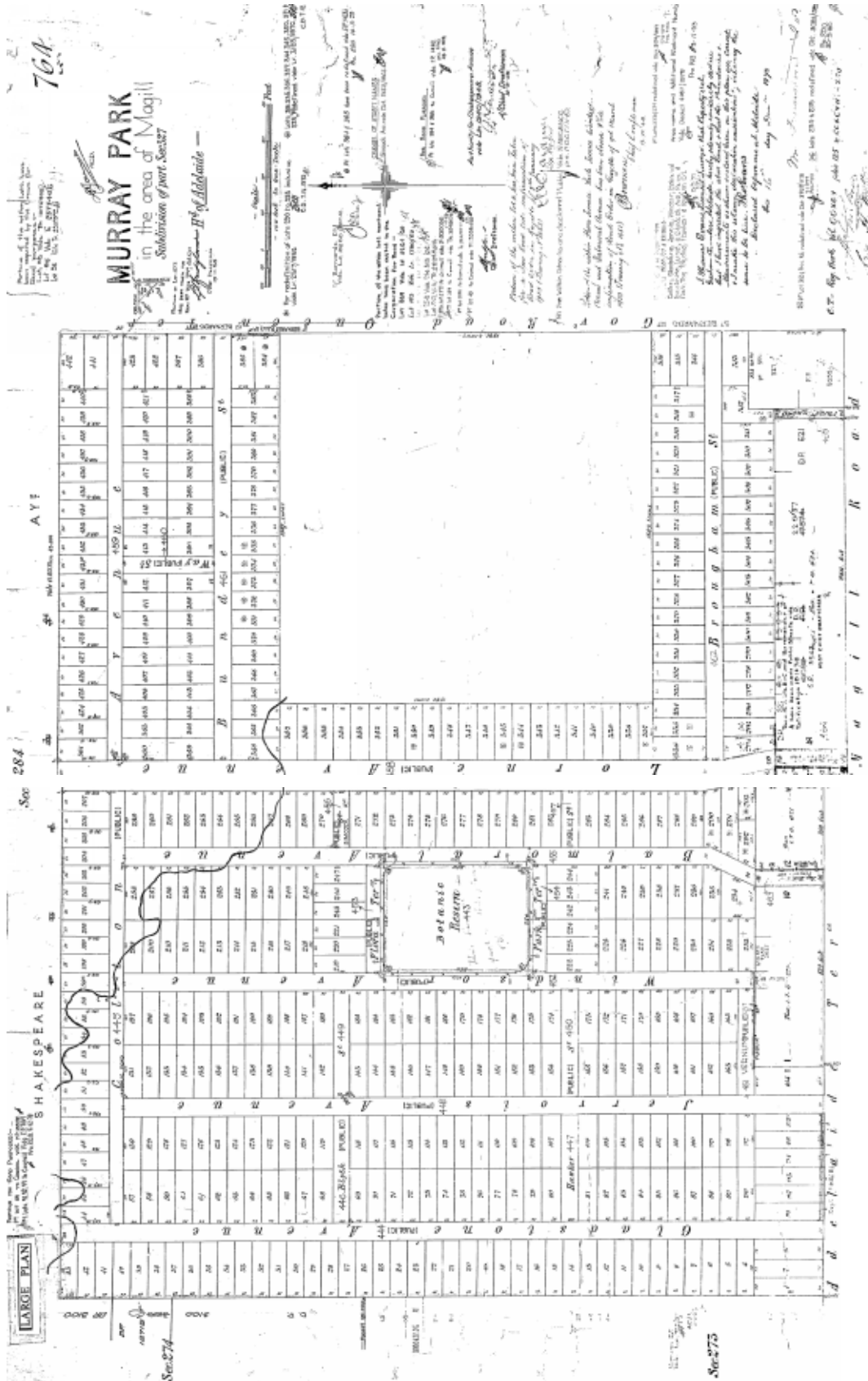
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Portion of GRO Plan 120–1876 which shows houses and land for sale at Magill on 8 December 1876. The sale included properties in part Section 342 and part Section 285. The plan is included to show key features of the Magill village in 1876

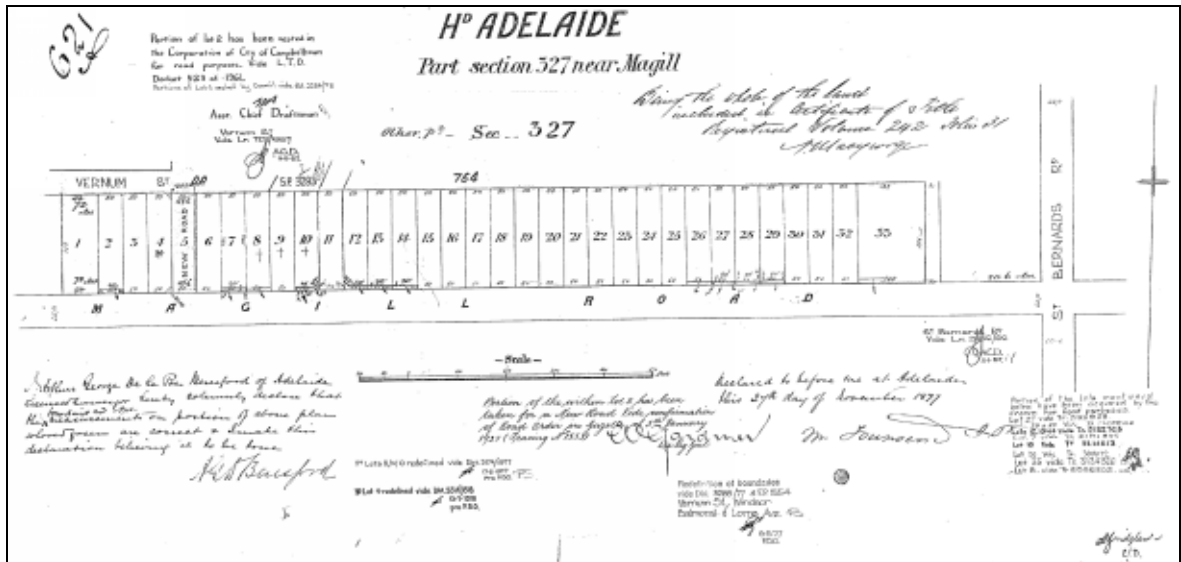
c.1876

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Plan dated 16 December 1878 showing subdivision of Section 327.
c.1878

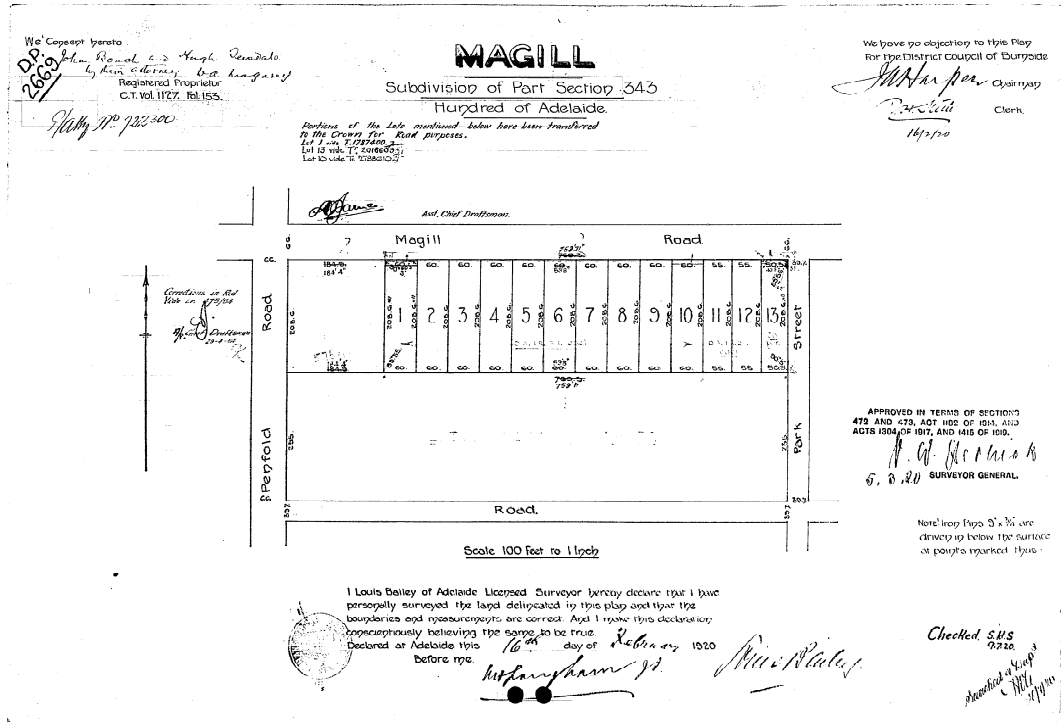
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Plan dated 27 November 1877 showing subdivision of land on Magill Road, being the southern portion of Section 327.

c.1877

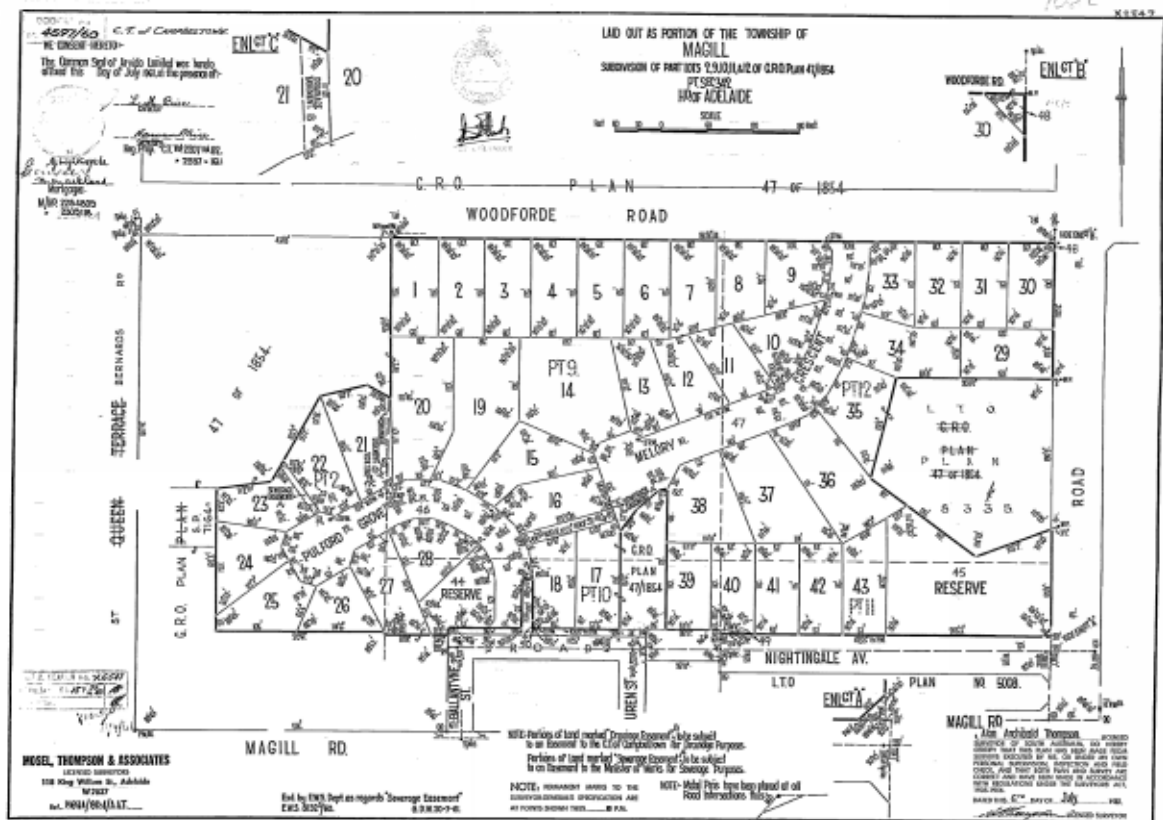
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Deposit Plan 2669 dated 16 February 1920 showing subdivision of part Section 343, previously owned by Thomas Penfold, and later to become the site of the Magill Primary School.

c.1920

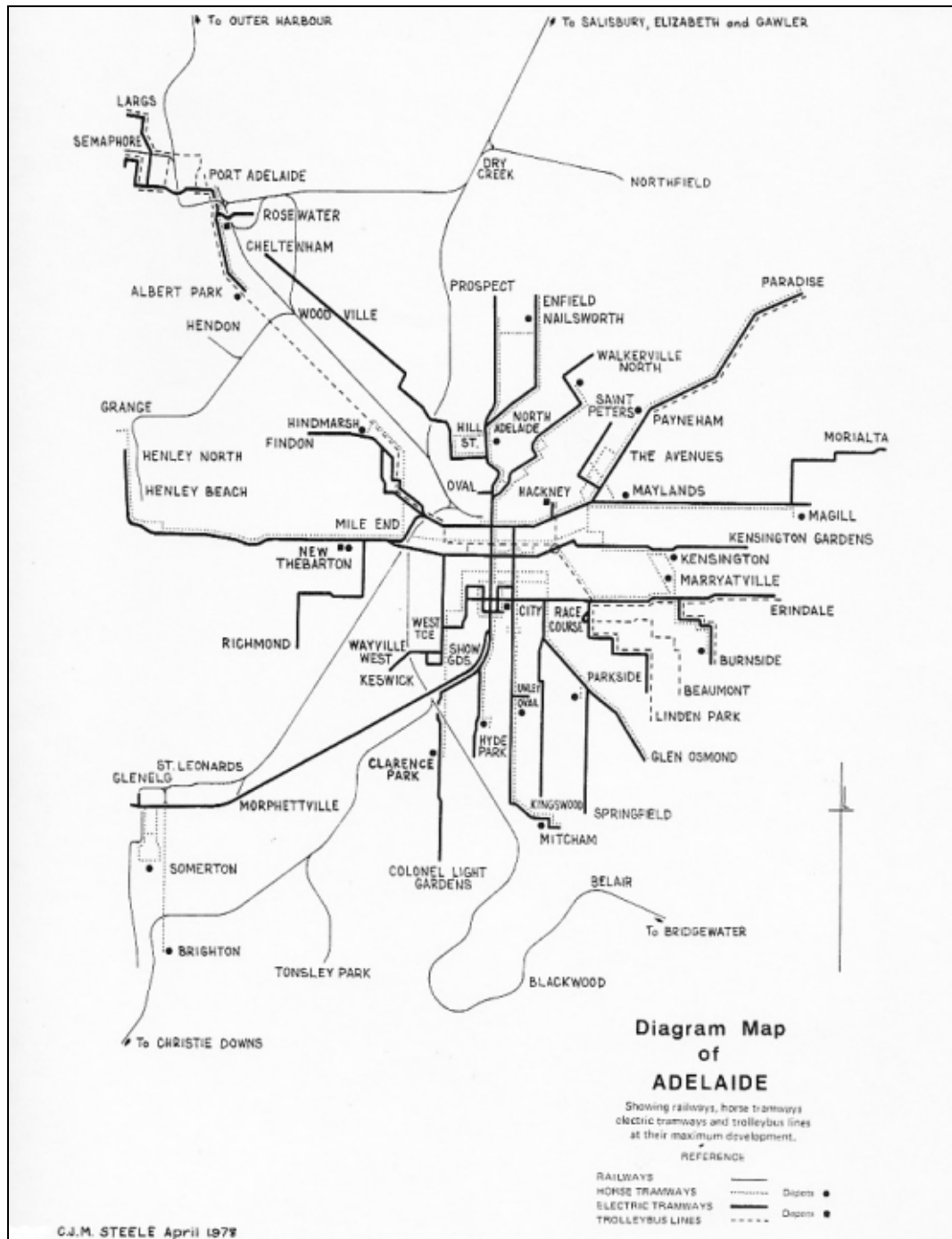
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Plan dated 6 July 1981 showing the subdivision of land identified with Woodforde House and denoted part lots 2,9,10,11, and 12 of GRO Plan 47-1854.

c.1981

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Transport plan of Adelaide: source, Christopher Steele and Roger Wheaton, *Adelaide on the move, 1878–1978*, Australian Electric Traction Association, Sydney, 1978

c.1978

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APPENDIX: 2

A description of Magill in 1903

A feature in the *Register* of 29 July 1903 (p. 6), provides a glimpse of Magill at that time.

EARLIER DAYS AND NOW
BEAUTIFUL MAGILL
[By a Native.]

The earliest reference to the creation and location of the beautiful suburb now widely known as Magill is contained in *The Register* of October, 1838: and the evolution in the spelling of the name of the place is curious— "Makgill Village is situate four miles from Adelaide; about a Quarter of a mile from the third stream to the north-east of the town, and near the foot of the mountains, on one of the high roads to the Stringy-Bark Forest." The second mention of it is in "The SA Almanack and General Directory" of 1840, in which is given the name of its first and, according to that publication, its then only resident — "Ferguson, William, farmer, Mackill." Then again is recorded in "The Annals of the Diocese of Adelaide" the fact that "the first church consecrated by Bishop Short was at Woodforde, Mac Gill, on Sunday, January 30, 1848;" and further, that "in the churchyard of that same church (St. George's), just seven weeks after the Bishop's landing, was interred the body of an infant daughter." Subsequently the suburb has been known only as Magill, but by whom or after whom it was named deponent knoweth not. However, the appellation given to what was then a village is claimed to-day by one of the largest and most beautiful suburbs of Fair Adelaide. Sections of land known in former days as Sandford's (now Pile's), Dr. Penfold's, Dr. Wark's, Cpt. Scott's (Brookside), Wylie's (where a well-remembered school was kept), and Beetson's (Stradbroke), are now all contained in what is now known as Magill; and the old sections are mostly covered with homesteads, gardens, orchards, and vineyards.

— Several "Firsts."—

As a district Magill can claim several firsts. As already indicated, its pretty village church was the first consecrated in this state. One of the first and best farms was cultivated by Mr. Ferguson there; and the gentleman named was the first to pilot a bullock team from there over the hills to The Tiers, as Mount Lofty was then called. There, too, one of the first vineyards was planted by Dr. Penfold. It owned the first pottery established in South Australia. It claims one of the best-managed institutions of its kind in the states, the Reformatory. Within its boundaries the last tribal battle was witnessed. The conflict was between the Adelaide natives and those of Mount Barker and the River Murray tribes, in which between 700 and 800 painted savages took part. Moreover, near to the south-western corner of what was Dr. Penfold's section, on the north-east bank of Halton Brook, is "one of the oldest and most sacred burying grounds of the Adelaide tribe of natives," to which the bodies were carried from the Torrens through mazy and mysterious windings in the wattles of Dean's section, 'to avoid being followed by an evil spirit. The corpse was deposited in a grave dug with yam sticks, and then covered with bark and leaves, and finally with earth." The foregoing is gathered from a pamphlet entitled "Personal Recollections of those Tribes which once Inhabited the Adelaide Plains." Should this burial place be opened in the coming days of deep drainage, an interesting collection of bones and native implements will doubtless be brought to light.

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—Old-time Residents and Residences.—

Of old-time residents about the first was Mr. Ferguson. He was at the time in partnership with Mr. Robert Cock, also a resident of Magill. Their town business was carried on in Rosina street, which is named after Mrs. Ferguson. Cox's Creek is so called in honour of Mr. Cock, who, in company with the late Mr. W. Finlayson was the first to reach Lake Alexandrina overland from Adelaide. Although Magill to-day cannot boast of a resident doctor, two of its earliest settlers were of the medical profession — Dr. David Wark and Dr. C. R. Penfold. The former may well be remembered as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, in the good old electioneering days, when colours were worn and fights were furious, especially on the vacant ground opposite to the then chief polling place for East Torrens, the old Globe Hotel, Kensington. Dr. Penfold's name is still connected with the Grange Vineyard, which he started, and it is a worthy monument to his achievements. Mr. W. E. Sandford was the first resident on what is now known as Pile's Section. The old brick house, with its environment of noble gums and fruit trees, is now no more. Mr. A. G. Burt was its last occupant. A strip of land at the southern end of this section was sold, and about the first occupant of the house built on its south western corner was the well-known Mr. Nathaniel Hailes, who as a clever journalist may be recollected in connection with his non de plume of "Timothy Short." He it was who named and sold the first allotments in Burnside the Beautiful. The house under notice was purchased from Mr. Hailes by Sir Edwin Smith, who resided there for several years. At the upper end of this southern strip lived Mr. Henry Holroyd in a tent, with a young gentleman surveyor as a companion. The tent was afterwards set on fire, and all their goods and chattels were destroyed. Its location was close to the black's burying ground. The opposite corner was occupied by the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, at one time Chief Secretary of this state. Among other pioneer residents were the late Mr. John Malpas, Twyford; Mr. Lewis Bryant, Hardwick Farm; Mrs Ludwig, schoolmistress; Mr. Patrick Auld—who, with his son Mr. W. Patrick Auld, founded the Auldana Vineyard. The latter also helped to make history in having been a companion of Mr. McDouall Stuart when he crossed the continent. Other well-known former dwellers in the region were David Packham, the oldest surviving Councillor, who represented Magill Ward in the Burnside District Council, Robert Cottrell, who was M.P. for East Adelaide; A. B Murray, formerly M.L.C., after whom Murray Park, Magill, is named; Capt. Richard Beetson, the original owner of Stradbroke; T. Barnes, first clerk of the Burnside District Council; J. H. Trewenack of the Magill pottery; D. Wylie, schoolmaster; Captain Scott, Brookside, father of Mr. W. D. Scott, late Master of the Supreme Court; C. W. Uren, boot merchant, Rundle street; James Niall, auctioneer, Rundle street; Ross T. Reid, the well known pastoralist, who built Rostrevor; W. R. Swan; E. W. Wright of Home Park; Joseph Skelton, warehouseman, who was afterwards well known in the Northern Territory; G. P. Bayley, John Hemsley. C. L. Dubois, H. P. Denton, R. N. Gault, and Thomas Pellew.

— The Old Village Church.—

St George's is one of the prettiest of the old-time churches in this state. It is built in the Kentish style of cobble stones obtained from the Third Creek, which runs in in near vicinity. Its walls are almost as solid and compact as they were when it was erected about 56 years ago. This stability is attributed by a practical man to the fact that builders used better material for their mortar than many do now. A ramble among the tombstones in the churchyard which surrounds the church is interesting. There the pretty white oxalis, now in bloom, has spread in profusion. The native lilac, purple and white, and the wattle are also plentiful; while that valuable, but now rare fodder plant, the kangaroo grass, is growing in profusion. "St. George's- is the oldest church in South Australia," said its present incumbent the Rev. A. Honner. "What about Trinity?" "A Church of England is not a church until it is consecrated, and St. George's was the first consecrated in this state by the late Bishop Short."

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From The Observer of January 23, 1847. I gather that the foundation stone of what is to be called St. George's Church, Woodforde was laid on Monday last, January 18, by Mrs. Frederick Bayne and there were present the Revs. James Farrell, W. T. Woodcock, and W. H. Coombs." The building was consecrated by Bishop Short on January 30, 1848. The first burial was that of Caroline Augusta Short (daughter of the Bishop), on February 16, 1848, when the service was read by the Rev. T. P. Wilson, first headmaster of St. Peter's College. The first marriage recorded was on April 28, 1856, and the names of the happy pair were William Cook and Mary Norton. Norton's Summit was named after the father of the bride. The Rev. E. K. Miller was the first incumbent, and the present rector, the Rev. A. Honner, has also charge of the Episcopal Churches at Campbelltown, Montacute, and Norton's Summit, besides holding weekly services at the Magill Reformatory. In the churchyard are the last resting places of many well-known old colonists. A family vault, which can be seen from the road, is that of the late Hon. J. Baker, of Morialta. With him are buried his sons George Allan and John Baker; his son-in-law, Sir R. D. Ross, a Speaker of the House of Assembly and his wife, for whose son the late Prince Alfred, afterwards Duke of Edinburgh was godfather; James Henry Trewenack who started the first pottery at Magill; Dr. C. R. Penfold and his widow; Dr. and Mrs Wark; W. R. Swan, of Stradbroke; Mrs. John Giles, a colonist of 60 years; Mr. and Mrs. W. Prescott, whose farm extended from what is now Rose Park to the corner opposite to Sir Edwin Smith's present residence; Mr. and Mrs. John Hallett, of Ilfracombe, after whom the district of Hallett is named; Mr. Christopher Wade, the well-known pastoralist; Rev. F. A. Coghlan, B.A., formerly of St. Luke's and the Semaphore; Mr. Peter Galt; Mr. and Mrs. W. C Uren; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alford; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Giles, Grove Hill; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Coulls; Mr. R. A. C. Castle, formerly of Northmore & Castle, Rundle street; Mr. Henry Warkland, Burnside; Mr. James Niall; Mrs. Charles Howitt; Mr. S. Crocker; Mr. John Malpas, aged 85, and his daughter, aged 81 years; Sir. David Chappell; Mr. W. Scott; Mr. David Sutherland; Mr. and Mrs. James Jury; Mr. Thomas Hollis, accidentally killed at the Reformatory; Mr. Sidney Stevens, age 94; Mr. Robert Banister Robinson, and his sister, widow of Capt. Andrew Cruickshank; Mr. Alex. McKay, of Port Augusta; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Crittenden; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hawkins, the latter killed by a fall from her horse; Mr. Charles Hall, formerly of the World's End Hotel; and Mr. William M. Hallack. There are only a few others; and what impresses a visitor is that the number of children buried at the churchyard is proportionately very small.

— The Reformatory.—

This well managed institution is the out come of repeated recommendations made to the Government by the Destitute Board; and it was Mr. Arthur Lindsay, the present Chairman of that body, who formally took possession of the building, when completed, from the contractor, Mr. W. Bunday, a former Mayor of Adelaide. The place which was in the first instance an industrial school for boys and girls, has accommodation for 200; but it is now used as a reformatory for boys only. The present number of inmates is only 65, and gradually on the decrease," a fact attributed by Mr. J. F. Button, the resident manager, to "the good times coming." The building is beautifully situated, and employment found for the boys is congenial, and such as is likely to be of use to them in after life. Practical gardening, dairying, pig and poultry raising fencing, and treeplanting are taught on up-to-date principles; and it is a pleasure to notice the interest the boys take in their work. Then the poultry raised at the institution nothing better can be wished for, and the Government is to be commended for its assistance in the purchase of pure-bred stock. No wonder that the poultry has proved a most valuable asset. The prizes taken by the institution at the Adelaide shows are proofs of its excellence, and as an object lesson to would-be poultry farmers it should be appreciated, especially in the matter of pens, runs, breeds, and breeding. The grand old English Dorking is, perhaps, the most favoured;

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the imported stock and their progeny are of splendid size, feathering, and shape. Indian Game and Silver Wyandottes of the best strains obtainable are also kept here, and the crossings of these three stocks cannot be beaten as table birds. All are well cared for, and as much as £5 5/ has been realized by the Institution for a single bird. Additional interest to poultry fanciers is afforded by the 26 pens of birds now competing in the first egg-laying competition held in this state for prizes given by the R.A. and H. Society. Entries include birds from New South Wales and Victoria. The results so far have been eminently satisfactory, the Reformatory having already been paid over £20 for unfertile eggs sold at market rates. Fertile eggs are now on sale, and those from some of the pens are already over-applied for. The prices fixed by the Agricultural Society, are 5/ a dozen to farmers and 10/ to other buyers. Pigs, all of the Berkshire breed, are a grand lot of animals. They are fed principally on produce grown at the institution, and are the most profitable stock kept there. Dairying is also an important aid to revenue. The butter is made under the personal supervision of a practical dairywoman, and its first class quality commands a ready sale for it locally. The dam, from which the capacious vegetable garden is irrigated, is a most useful structure. It was excavated entirely by the boys, and an idea of its holding capacity may be gathered from the fact that it now contains 17,000,000 gallons, and the present depth of water is 17 feet. In concluding my notes of this pleasurable and interesting visit, a word of praise is due to the energetic resident manager (Mr. Button), to whom the success of the institution is attributed by Mr. Lindsay. The boys are healthy and contented, and do an immense amount of work; and their emulation in the gaining of good marks is the best proof of the interest they take in it. Truly, the question "What shall we do with our boys?" has here been satisfactorily settled regarding one class; and the institution should be the means of producing a useful lot of men as agricultural settlers.

—General.—

Reverting to Magill generally, I cannot do more than mention its two premier vineyards, Penfold's and Auldana, and its olive plantations, which are extending well up to its hillslopes. I regret that I am unable to describe some of the many splendid residences, such as Rostrevor, with their beautiful surroundings. I can only state that "The high road to the Stringy Bark Forest," mentioned in The Register of 1838, still exists; and in now the highway to innumerable orchards and gardens, which nestle in the gullies of that selfsame "Stringy Bark Forest." Instead of being used by drays dragged by bullocks, as it then was, its course is traversed by tram lines on the lower portion; and the carriage of His Excellency the Governor now rolls along it when en route to Marble Hill. It is truly a busy highway now, and its most busy section is near to where in the days of Mr. Ferguson and Dr. Penfold the little village was in its swaddling clothes. It can now lay claim to three churches, two commodious halls, post and telegraph offices, a state school attended by 200 children, an institute, two hotels (quite sufficient), one resident member of Parliament, a M.H.R. for Broken Hill, one policeman, few larrikins, and— no burglars at present! The busiest part of the road is near to Howitt's store, where the tramline terminates, and under the verandah of the store is placed a seat for the convenience of intending passengers. There rosy-faced children linger when waiting for the school to open, and there teamsters and market gardeners call for their newspapers, bread, and chaff. Friend Howitt is a considerable purveyor of the latter commodity— both machine and tongue cut! There you may take note of expressions now in use by young Australians that are quite new to you; for example:—"How are you?" "Oh, none too bumpy." "Did yon like 'A Midsummer Night's Dream?" "Yes, my word; it was a little bit of alright." "Tie your horse up?" "No, thank yer, he might do a get." Mine host was asked if I was his brother. "No," was his reply, "why do you ask?" "Because I thought he featured you!" The youth of Magill are at present in a state of mild excitement, ever the doings of a native of the district, Mr. George Howitt, their champion rifle shot, who is the sole representative of this state at Bisley; and never perhaps were the cable messages in

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the newspapers, more eagerly scanned at Magill than they are now. In taking leave of my subject, I must thank my old friend, Mr. Charles Howitt, for his kind hospitality, and the Rev. A. Honner and that old pioneer, Mr. David Packham, for much useful information; and I trust that what is herein recorded may tend to prove that in helping to found a nation Beautiful Magill has played a worthy part.

APPENDIX 3

Early residents and businesses in Magill

Magill — 1853

Section 285

Edmond Seamons: 3ac, pise house
James Wingfield: 1¹/₂ac, brick house
John Simmons: 2ac, stone house
George Craker:: 3ac, pise house
Henry Puddy: 6¹/₂ac, brick house
Francis Bennett: 6ac, pise house
Barnes White: 6ac, brick house
Joseph Creeper: 3ac, brick house
John Baker: 9ac paddock
Christopher Allchin: 3¹/₂ac, Worlds End
Schoolroom: ³/₄ac
Alexander Calderwood: ³/₄ac, st house
Robert Deacon: ¹/₂ac, shop
William Thomas: 3ac, wooden house
Henry Denton: 2.5ac, stuccoed house
Joseph Kempster: 2 ac, stone house
Augustus Parr: 2¹/₄ac mud house

Section 343

James Burton: leanto
William Strawbridge: cottage
Patrick Auld: 129ac, dwelling
Thomas B Penfold: 4ac, house

Section 327

Peter Henderson: Blacksmith's shop
Alexander Calderwood: 7ac
David Cowan: 20ac, stone house
Robert Ackland: cottage & garden
John Gardener: 100ac, cottage
Charles Hall: store, paddock
William Pearce: 3ac, brick cottage

Section 342

Captain Duff: 12ac, stone house
Mrs Dunnan: stone cottage
James Hawkins: stone cottage
William Hawkins: wooden cottage
Peter Henderson: 2rm cottage
H Foster: 2rm cottage
Isaac Jeff: 2rm cottage
William Phillimore: 2rm cottage
William Strawbridge: 3rm cottage
William Phillimore: 12ac paddock
Christopher Allchin: 52ac paddock
Henry Whittle: 52 ac paddock

Source: Assessment records of the District
Council of East Torrens

Magill Village — An historical overview

Magill — 1855

Section 285

Robert Deakin: $\frac{1}{2}$ ac, stone house
Alexr Calderwood: $\frac{3}{4}$ ac workshop
Alexr Calderwood: 7ac land
John Turbill: 1ac, blacksmith's shop
Richard Nicholl: 2ac, Worlds End
John Turbill: $\frac{1}{2}$ ac, stone house
Isaac Gepp: 3ac
Joseph Creeper: 5ac, store
Thomas Barnes: 6ac, brick house
William Craig: 2rm mud cottage
Thomas Barsed: $2\frac{1}{2}$ ac
Samual Nation: 4ac, mud house
George Craker: $2\frac{1}{4}$ ac, mud house
Thomas Pallen: $6\frac{1}{2}$ ac, brick house
Thomas Bennett: 6ac, mud house
Charles Coussens: 2rm mud house
Mrs Elizabeth Lallile: $\frac{1}{2}$ ac brick house
William Lee: $1\frac{1}{2}$ ac, mud house
James Ellis: 2ac
John Wood: 2rm stone house
Emos Foster: $1\frac{1}{2}$ ac, brick house
Henry Foster: $\frac{1}{2}$ ac
John Brooks: 2rm brick house
William Thorn: 3ac, mud house
Charles Sharp: 1ac, mud house
Jesse Foster: 1ac, brick house
Joseph Kempster: 9ac, stone house
Henry Denton: $2\frac{1}{4}$ ac, stone house
James Burton: 2ac, stone cottage
Henry Pepper: $7\frac{1}{2}$ ac, brick house

Section 343

Thomas Penfold: $4\frac{1}{2}$ ac, stone house
Hugh Turner: 2lots
Thomas Sheriff: 2ac, store
WH Patten: 1ac, stone house
Charles White: stone house
Mrs Mary Cage: $3\frac{1}{2}$ ac, stone house
Patrick Auld: 121ac, stone house

Section 327

John Gardener: 100ac, pise house
Charles Hall: $\frac{1}{2}$ ac, brick house
Robert Ackland: 2ac, mud house
Robert Grierson: 19ac, stone house
William Pearce: $3\frac{1}{2}$ ac, brick house

Section 342

James Munro: East Torrens Inn
Francis Martin: 2rm brick house
William Phillamore: $\frac{3}{4}$ ac.mud house
Roger Kempster: 3rm house & store
Hugh Turner: 1rm cottage
Samuel Gibson: 3rm house
Wm Henry Mudie: $\frac{1}{4}$ ac, stone house
George Larrer: 3rm wooden house
Edward Bussell: 4ac
Sandy Calderwood: 4ac
Wearing: 24ac
George Karwood: 2ac
William Jury: 4ac, mud house
Benjamin Martin: 8ac
Joseph Skelton: 8ac

Source: Assessment records of the District Council of East Torrens

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Magill — 1884

Population: 340

Houses: 60

Adams, John, gardener
Adams, RH, warehouseman
Air, J, trairdriver
Armson, John, engineer
Barnes, William, storekeeper
Bennet, Samuel, gardener
Birbeck, JF, baker
Blachford, Henry, clerk
Bow, William, turncock
Breman, Patrick
Boyce, WJ, labourer
Bricknell, John, grocer
Bromley, Edward, bootmaker
Brooks, William, gardener
Butter, W, overseer
Carey, TS, printer
Chinnery, T, gardener
Crompton, Joseph, JP
Cottrell, George
Cowan, Samuel, gardener
Cowan, William S, mason
Craker, H jun, printer
Crane, JJ, accountant
Croker, George, carpenter
Cruikshank, Miss E
Davis, Captain Frederick
Emery, Joseph, Mason
Fordham, Abraham H, Worlds End Inn
France, CW, land agent
Gault, Robert Nelson, draper
Gibb, Frank, mason
Gibb, Wm James, storeman
Gigney, Edward, Carpenter
Gillard, Joseph, vigneron
Groves, H, labourer
Harrold, E, terra cotta worker
Harte, Mrs, draper
Herschaur, F, builder
Hogben, Rev Geo (Baptist)
Holmes, James Taylor, vigneron
Holmes, John & Son, vigneron
Honner, Rev A (Church of England)
Horton, Miss S, ladies' school
Hortop, RW, builder
Horton, TH, draper
Howitt, Charles, storekeeper
Highes, WP, butcher
Judd, Thomas, bootmaker
Lillywhite, James, clerk
Lone, James, landholder
Longbottom, WM, JP merchant
Lower, G, vigneron
Mallyon, Wm, East Torrens Hotel
Martin, AG, carpenter
Martin, William B, carpenter
McCullagh, S, grocer's assistant
McDonald, D, gardener
Mellett, Bartholomew, dairyman
Mitchell, WH, labourer
Murray, Hon AB, MLC, JP
Nation, Edwin, builder
Nation, Samuel sen, mason
Nurse, Edward, dairyman
Patchell, Mrs
Pellew, Thomas
Penfold, Mrs Mary, vigneron
Piercy, William, potter
Ramsay, H, grocer's assistant
Rother, A, mail contractor
Sage, S, vigneron
Schmitler, Herman, terra cotta worker
Searle, T
Share, Charles, poundkeeper
Shiple, F, mason
Shoobridge, Mrs A, postmistress
Solomon, Saul, photographer
Sparks, Harold, accountant
Stephens, John, labourer
Stewart, G, butcher
Strawbridge, Jno sen, district clerk
Strawbridge, Jno jun, brushmaker
Swan, WR, JP
Trewenack, JH, pottery manufacturer
Turbill, John Isaac, blacksmith
Tyler, T, tramway driver
Uren, WC
Watkins, John, fruiterer
Watkins, William, blacksmith
Webb, Thomas Henry, merchant
White, Henry, farmer
White, Thomas, carter
White, Walter, bootmaker
Willis, William, brickmaker
Wylie, Mrs, landowner
Yeatman, William, mason

Source: South Australian Directory, 1884

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Magill — 1913

Allington, JW
Allmond, A, letter carrier
Arnold, TP
Auldana Ltd, vineyards
Avery, AL, quarry manager
Avery, Jno, engineer
Baptist Church
Barr, Mrs R
Barr, Robert
Barrett, J, miner
Barrington, HP
Bennett, Chas
Bennett, WC, potter
Brooks, Jno
Buder, EM, storeman
Chinnery, R
Colville, Jno
Cook, SJ, driver
Cooper, Mrs Louisa
Cosgrove, WD, butcher & mail
Contractor
Cramond, JSG, refreshment rooms
Dunstan, Geo, manager
Dunstan, Hy, contractor
Dwyer, Peter J, contractor
Edwards, Jos
Eves, Mes EA
Gibson, Mrs FS
Gigney, EJ, builder
Giles, Chas, gardener
Giles, F, gardener
Gore, A, labourer
Gray, Alf, gardener
Green, HC
Greenham, Jesse, vigneron
Grier, GW
Grivell, WE, blacksmith
Hailey, WS, salesman
Hall, Chas, storekeeper
Hall, N, greengrocer
Halls, Mrs CS, storekeeper
Harrod, H, driver
Harrop, JD, poultry farmer
Haywood, H
Healey, J
Helgeson, Hy
Higgins, Mrs Ann
Hill, J
Holmes, JT, vigneron
Howitt, Chas, baker
Howitt, Geo, clerk
Jewell, Miss
Johns, WJ, gardener
Kempster, Jos, gardener
Kohnke, Mrs JOJ
King, E
Lillywhite, Jas, orchardist
McCallum, HT, pottery works
Magill cemetery
Magill Public School
Magill tramsheds
Mayne, EJ, miner
Mazure, EL, vigneron
Mercer, AE, baker
Mercer, Miss ME, ladies' school
Methodist Church

More, A
Mortimer, SG
Murcott, H
Murcott, TE, labourer
Murphy, DD, headmaster
Nation, ESG, builder
Nation, EGS
Nation, SG, mason
Nicholls, F
Peek, Geo, labourer
Penno, Mrs W
Patterson Bros, drapers
Patterson, TJ
Patterson, Walter
Pike, G
Pike, W
Polson, Mrs, butcher
Pottery Works, Bennett C & Sons
Randell, Mrs, SA
Roberts, AH, newsagent
Robertson, Mrs
Rother, A, labourer
Rowe, Mrs Susanna
Ryan Bros, blacksmiths
SA Pottery Works, Trewenack & McCallum
Smith, Jas WT, school teacher
Smith, Thos, woodcarter
Staniford, Henry
Sturm, William
Thompson, J, labourer
Threadgold, Geo, carter
Thompson, JS, teacher,
Titley, E
Torr, EA
Trewenack, JHT, tilemaker
Turbill, Mrs MA
Turner, GL, labourer
Tyler, JT
Tyler, Mrs AH
Tyler, Mrs HR
Tyler, TN, tramdriver
Torr, EA
Vesey, AE, cellar manager
Waddy, EM, clerk
Walker, Miss Jennette
Walker, Jno, driver
Ward, Rev AG (Meth)
Ware, EA, labourer
Warner, Jno, gardener
Warner, Mrs Sarah
Warner, RT, gardener
Warren, J
Watkins, Henry
White, GHK
White, Geo, carter
Woods, CW
Wright, JH
Wright, RW, vigneron
Yeatman, Wm, builder

Source: Sands and McDougall Directory, 1913

Magill Village — An historical overview

Magill

Magill Road — 1960

North side

Lorne Avenue

- 571 Wadmore's Serve-Wel
573 Svensson, A
575 Bird, OH, eng
577 Rechner;s Garage
587 Slape, WC, poultry farmer
589 Wenton, HJB
593 Tip-Top Dry Cleaners
593 Cowan's deli
597 Hughes, FN, butchers
599 Quirk's Drapery Store
601 Whitrod, GW
603 Dart, L, deli
603 Holmes Electrical Sales
605 Rudd, J, hairdresser
Police Station
Institute
Magill Red Cross
Commercial Bank
ANZ Bank
Magill Post Office
615 Stock, DB, deli
617 Karram, CH & EV, grocers
619 Glen's Dry Cleaner

St Bernards Road

- 623 Tower Hotel
627 Wescombe, RA, cake shop
633 Baker & Blight, motor painters
635 Martin, RJ
637 Rowe, JW

Ballantyne Street

- 639 Barber, Mrs GR
641 Hall, EJ
643 Walker, Mrs R
645 Wade, WA

Uren Street

- 647 Hall, AR
649 Pauls Smallgoods Manuf
651 Magill Motor Bodies
653 Metalock Australia
655 Pope, OE & DR, sack mrchnts
657 Carpenter & Grosvenor engnrs
659 Smith D & Son service stn

Vine Street

South side

Rowland Street

- 524 Montrose Private Hospital
530 Hindmarsh, WN
532 Fuller, N
534 Page, KW
536 Bamforth, PEB
538 Redden, CA
540 Ali, P

Carey Street

- 548 Jones, GH
550 Roxanne Beauty Salon
552 Evans, AG, Chemist
552 Henning, FR, dental surg
552 Hailstone's Shoe Repairs
556 Moustrides, P, mixed bus

Pepper Street

- 558 Pagill Primary School
562 Harris Serv-Wel Store
564 Baker, GT
566 Norton, TW, fruiterers
566 Campbell, ID
568 Borchardt, K, butcher
568 Wright, RFJ

Penfold Road

- Magill School
574 Magill Grain Store
Magill School
586 Crook, MR
594 Cain, Mrs M
596 Thompson, CH

Park Street

Source: Sands and McDougall Directory,
1960

Magill Village — An historical overview

Magill

Magill Road — 1970

North side

Lorne Avenue

571 Wadmore's Serve-Wel
573 Svensson, A
575
577 Flats
579 Ampol Service Station
587
593 ANZ Bank
593 Pedisic S & D deli
597 Morris K & M, butchers
599 Antiques and Kindergarten
601
603 Dart, L, deli
603 Magill Food Centre
605 Dean, F, hairdresser
607 Police Station
Commercial Bank
Magill Library
Magill Post Office
615 Magill Meat Service
615 Janet Lee Hair Stylist
615 Magill Cycles
617 Fish shop
619

St Bernards Road

623 Tower Hotel
633 Ted Baker Motors
637 Bawden, PA

Ballantyne Street

639 Rolfe, Mrs JA
641 Freebairn, BR
643 Owen, M
645 Muirhead

Uren Street

647 Goodrich, C
649 Pauls Smallgoods Manuf
651 Magill Motor Bodies
653 Metalock Australia
655 Magill Marine Store
657 Carpenter & Grosvenor engnrs
659 Smith D & Son service stn

Vine Street

South side

Rowland Street

524 Montrose Private Hospital
530 Maiolo, I
532 Witford, M
534 Page, KW
536 Siks, Mrs JM
538 Redden, CA
540 Ali, P

Carey Street

548 Marintsch, M
550 Beard, GD
552 Evans, AG
552 Appelbee, P, dental surg
556 Magill Post Office

Pepper Street

558 Wattle Park Teachers Cge
560 Hines, DH, Hardware
562 Serv-Wel Grocers
562 Gillham, FJ, shoe store
566 Nanotti, A&B, fruiterers
566 Des Lines, caterers
568 Tower Meat Store
568a Magill Drapers
568a Burnett, JA & MG, deli

Penfold Road

Magill School
574 Magill Grain Store
Magill School
586 Crook, MR
590 Grocco, F
592 Basso & Co
594 Greenham, Mrs EG
596 Thompson, CH

Park Street

Source: Sands and McDougall Directory,
1970