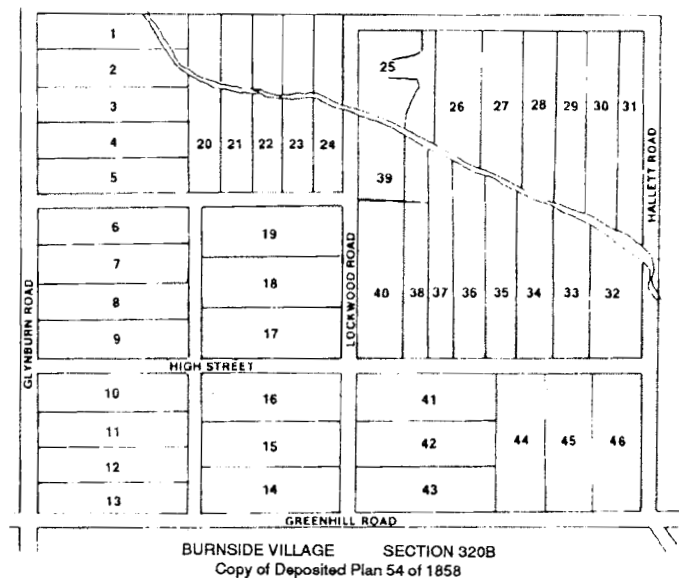Historic Self-Guided Walk
The Village of Burnside

THE VILLAGE OF BURNSIDE

The South Australian Company was an organisation formed on 9 October 1835 to develop the new settlement in South Australia by purchasing land. The company owned much of the land in present day Burnside and leased or sold it to early colonists. The land on which the present City of Burnside offices and Community Centre are built, for example, was part of *Tusmore Farm* which was owned by the South Australian Company. It continued in business in its own right until 17 March 1949 when its management was transferred to Elders Trustee.

In 1839 the Company leased the land shown in the diagram below to Scottish immigrant Peter Anderson and his family. Anderson named his farm *Burnside* – later adopted as the name for the area. However, in 1848 Anderson assigned the remainder of his lease to William Randall who paid him £90 and the South Australian Company £737, for title to the section. In 1849 Randall engaged real estate agent Nathaniel Hailes to lay out a village on the section, 134 acres of undulating land traversed by the permanently flowing Second Creek. The resulting subdivision consisted of 46, 2.5 acre allotments – 21 of which were adjacent to Second Creek. Further subdivision took place in 1877 when Henry Warland, who had purchased three lots in 1850, subdivided them into 38 lots, facing Glynburn (then Burnside) Road, High, Gartrell (then William) and John Streets. William and John streets were named after his sons.

BURNSIDE VILLAGE   SECTION 320B
Copy of Deposited Plan 54 of 1858

In 1883 the village of Burnside contained 45 houses and a number of shops, including a bakery, a hotel and two churches. The same year the Adelaide and Suburban Tram Company extended its Kensington horse

tram service from Marryatville through to Knightsbridge along Glynburn Road to Burnside. A tramway shed stood on the north western corner of Greenhill and Glynburn Roads.

The round steel poles located near St David's Church are reminders of the later electric tramway.

This walk starts at Bus Stop 17 on Glynburn Road. For more information on bus routes and timetables please refer to www.adelaidemetro.com.au. The distance covered by this walk is 2.5 km and it takes approximately 1.5 hours to complete.

1 **St David's Anglican Church Complex (1869)** - 488 Glynburn Road

Council Chambers

This building was constructed in 1869 as the first Burnside District Council Chamber. From August 1856, when Burnside had been proclaimed a district council, the Council had met at the Green Gate Inn on Greenhill Road, among other places.

Erected by Messrs. Hill and Yeatman at a cost of £195 and10 shillings, the first meeting in these premises was held on 27 December 1869 and the last in 1928. Council then transferred to new Council Chambers at the corner of Portrush and Greenhill Roads, Tusmore. The old building was next used as a residence for the Council Pound Keeper, with stockyards at the rear. In 1981 the building was restored as part of the City of Burnside's 125 year celebrations and made available as offices and community meeting rooms for the adjacent Church.

This building is on the State Heritage Register.

Original St David's (1887) Church (now the Church Hall).

Located just north of the Council Chambers is the original St David's Church constructed in1887 in Gothic style from local stone and brick. This building is now used as the Church Hall.

This building is on the State Heritage Register.

The present Church with its sweeping roof and magnificent timber ceiling was designed by architect Stewart Game and built in 1962.

2 **Post Office (1903)** – corner 502 Glynburn Road and High Street

This solid red-brick building incorporating the fine Flemish bond technique of bricklaying was erected in 1903 as a post office and quarters to replace services previously provided from the Lockwood Store further up High Street (see Item 10). Transactions were made through a window opening onto the verandah.

3 **Feathers Hotel (1966) and Houses (c1880s)**
– corner John Street & Glynburn Road

This street was formed as a result of Henry Warland's 1877 subdivision (above). Several of the houses, for example numbers 11, 12 and 13, were built on the resulting small allotments.

The Feathers Hotel was built in 1966, replacing an old wine saloon on the corner of Glynburn Road and John Street. The house at Number 14 was relocated and rebuilt on this site to enable the Feathers Hotel to incorporate all the land west of Number 8.

4 **Gartrell Street (1976)** – Gartrell Street (formerly William Street)

When Burnside Primary School acquired part of William Street in 1976, the southern section was renamed Gartrell Street after James Gartrell, the 1881-1925 owner of *Fernilee Lodge*. The grand house, now demolished, stood in beautiful grounds on the corner of Greenhill Road and was used as a reception-house from 1958.

5 **Land to the south of High Street (1877 and 1880s)**

The land bounded by Greenhill Road, Gartrell Street, High Street and Lockwood Road was purchased in 1877 by a local builder, Dennison Clarke. An unusual feature of this land is that the titles allow owners right of way and access to a watering place where Second Creek crosses Lockwood Road. During the 1880s Clarke built a number of houses on this land including the (now demolished) *Fernilee Lodge* and *Woodbourne*, the latter a fine 10 roomed two-storey house on Lockwood Road.

6 **House (1880-81)** – 28 High Street

This stone house was built for William Masterman Adams. Baptist Church Services were held here before the Knightsbridge Baptist Church was built in 1884.

7 **House (1882)** – 25 High Street

In 1882 Adolf Gerber called for tenders for the construction of a two-storey stone shop and dwelling on this site. The eastern side of the present building is part of the original structure and has walls 45 cm thick and four metres high. The home has extensive cellars and around 1900 it was converted to refreshment rooms to serve the passing trade involved in transporting market garden produce from the Adelaide Hills to the City.

In 1912 the property was purchased by R.W. Chapman (later Sir Robert), Professor of Engineering at the University of Adelaide, whose family lived here until 1950. The upper storey was badly damaged in the earthquake of 1954 and had to be demolished.

8 **House (1878)** – 36 High Street

This cottage was built in 1878 for Hopkin Bowen – coachbuilder of Kensington. Bowen set up a blacksmith shop on the corner of High Street and Lockwood Road (formerly Elizabeth Street) which operated until about 1920.

9 **House (1883)** – 33 High Street (formerly Burnside Hotel)

The original Burnside Inn stood on land now known as 27 and 29 High Street, and was built for Mrs Francis Clark and sons in 1863. From 1865 the Inn was managed, and later owned, by Henry Warland. Warland also ran a blacksmith shop and had a passenger and mail coach that travelled between Burnside and the City.

The Inn was an important venue for election meetings and community gatherings. It also served travellers making the steep journey up Greenhill Road to the hills and was demolished in the 1920s.

The present two-storey stone and red-brick building on the north west corner of Lockwood Road and High Street was constructed in 1883 as the Burnside Hotel for brewers Edmeades and Co., who had purchased the Inn. The hotel continued to operate until about 1900. Since then it has been used as shops, flats and a private home. In the late 1980s the stables at the rear were demolished to make way for detached living accommodation.

This building is on the State Heritage Register.

10 **Lockwood Store (from 1850s)** – corner of 35 High Street and Lockwood Road

For more than 50 years the Lockwood Store was the centre of village life in Burnside. Joseph Lockwood had purchased the site for £25 in 1852 and in1859-60 he built a rammed earth house of two rooms along with a shop and cellar. He later extended the store and in 1870 added a bakery. From 1863 Lockwood operated the Post Office at the Store and was an agent for the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

In 1875 Lockwood sold the property. Subsequent owners included Hooper Bros., Alfred Ewers, and later Ebenezer Hastwell whose family operated the shop until 1914. Since that time the building has been extended upstairs and down to provide residential accommodation and various shops. In 1989 the building was extensively renovated and incorporated into the neighbouring townhouse development.

11 **Former Church site (1878)** – 45 High Street

A small seasonal tributary of Second Creek crosses High Street just east of Lockwood Road. In 1878, on the eastern bank, a stone chapel was built for the Free Methodist Church. It was subsequently used as a private school, Sunday School, and private dwelling, but was demolished in about 1960.

12 **Cottage (c1860)** – 44 High Street

This stone cottage is believed to have been built around 1860. The land adjacent to the creek was used for market gardening well into the 20th century. In the late 19th century there was also a garden on the opposite (northern) side of High Street run by John Littlefield.

13 **Simpson's Paddock** – frontage to High Street

From about 1930-60 the open land extending from *Undelcarra* (see item 23) to High Street was known as Simpson's Paddock. During World War II the site was used by the Australian Army for storing vehicles and equipment needed during exercises in Hazelwood Park. It was used extensively in 1942 when members of the 6th and 7th Divisions A.I.F. were billeted in Burnside en route from the Middle East to New Guinea.

14 **(1870)** – 57 High Street (formerly the driveway to *Bradford*)

The driveway here originally led to *Bradford* – built in 1870 for James Warland, retired farmer. It was later occupied and enlarged by John Knox, brother of Nathaniel Knox of *Clifton* (see Item 18). For several decades the house was owned by Walter Ives and his family and in the 1940s koalas from the Adelaide Koala Farm holidayed in the trees at *Bradford*. In 1966 the house was demolished, the land subdivided, and Bradford Street established.

15 **Houses/trees** – 48-56 High Street (sample of native vegetation)

A number of native Grey Box trees (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) remain at the front of these houses. Grey Box woodland with a grassy understorey was widespread over the foothills of Burnside at the time of European settlement.

16 **Houses (1880s)** – 62 and 64 High Street

Both houses were built around 1880 by prominent Burnside builders the Booth Brothers. Victor Booth lived at number 64 and his brother Frederick lived at 75 Lockwood Road.

17 **House** – corner Nilpinna Street (formerly the driveway to *Ivymeade*)

The driveway to *Ivymeade* formerly joined High Street immediately west of Nilpinna Street. Until this century the upper section of High Street was known as Laughton's Road (see Item 20).

18 **Clifton (1852)** – 66 Hallett Road

The east end of High Street leads directly across Hallett Road into the original driveway of *Clifton*, a large Gothic-style house built for George Deane Sismey (miller) in 1852. In 1872 it was bought by Nathaniel Knox (lawyer) who added a battlement tower and landscaped gardens. In 1934 the large estate was purchased by Dr Michael Schneider who kept kangaroos, emus and koalas in a large enclosure. In 1976 the estate was subdivided into over 100 allotments. *Clifton* remains, but is now accessed via Waratah Way.

19 **House (c1870s)** – 27 Nilpinna Street (formerly *Ivymeade* coach house)

Originally the coach house and stables to *Ivymeade* (see Item 20), the building was sold in 1960 to Adelaide designer John Dallwitz who converted it into a fine residence. At the top of the front wall it is still possible to see where the original beam and pulley was fitted for lifting fodder into the loft.

20 *Ivymeade* **(1850-70s)** – 19 Nilpinna Street

Bracklyn was the name given by Joseph Nias to the four-roomed cottage which he built of local stone on this site in 1850. Elements of the original cottage remain and are incorporated in the rear of the present day structure. In 1857 the property was purchased by Edward Laughton (stock and station agent) who acquired with it 10 acres to the west. During the 1870s Laughton enlarged the house to 14 rooms. Seven rooms and a small tower were added to the level of the existing building. Below, three large rooms, (including a fashionable ballroom) were built, opening onto an Italianate arcaded verandah.

Following the economic depression of the 1890s *Bracklyn* was sold and in 1898 Captain Hancock of the Moonta Mines became the owner of the fine

property, by this time known as *Ivymeade*. Another mining captain, Captain White and his family, lived here from 1934-79. The house was extensively restored in the early 1980s.

21 Hübbe Court Community Art and Craft Centre (1880s/1976)

This building incorporates three walls of what was originally a large irrigation tank constructed in the 1880s for watering the *Undelcarra* orchards and orangery further west. It was later used as a swimming pool by the Simpson family and adapted to its present use in 1976. Hübbe was the maiden name of Mrs Allen Simpson of *Undelcarra* whose mother had run a well-known private school in Leabrook (see plaque in Statenborough Street).

22 Anderson Cottage (c1840s) – off Hübbe Court

This three room cottage, built of washed creek stones and sand mortar, is just visible within the *Undelcarra* grounds close to its southern boundary. It is believed to have been used by the Scottish Anderson family who farmed in the vicinity between 1839 and 1848. Anderson called the farm Burnside, the origin of the Burnside name. In the course of his decade-long occupation of the land, Anderson cleared many of the trees along the Creek, planting fruit and vegetable gardens in their place.

Cross the footbridge near the Hübbe Court Community Art and Craft Centre and cut through a laneway to Undelcarra Road.

23 *Undelcarra* – 13 Undelcarra Road, (backs onto Hübbe Court)

Robert and Margaret Debney arrived in South Australia in 1838. In 1852 the family bought 30 acres in this vicinity and Robert and Margaret settled just north of Second Creek in a stone cottage which they extended. In 1864 it was described as a large stone and brick house with detached kitchen.

Their son, George, became a cabinet-maker and owned a leading furniture business in Rundle Street, Adelaide. After his father's death he lived in the house. He was Chairman of the Burnside District Council for six years.

In 1876 the property was sold to Simpson Newland, a pastoralist from the Darling River country of NSW. In 1881 he entered State Parliament and became Treasurer in the Downer ministry. He is well-known as the author of the historical novel *Paving the Way*, published in 1893. He named the property *Undelcarra* (under the hill with running water) and doubled its size to 20 rooms by adding an upper storey which he decorated with cast iron 'lace' imported from England. The garden still contains exotic trees planted during this period. He also built the Lodge, now a separate residence at 56 Lockwood Road, north of Second Creek.

From 1911-19 the property was owned by Torrens Ward who established a deer park and bird sanctuary.

Alfred Allen Simpson acquired *Undelcarra* in 1919 and although most of the property was subdivided in 1968 Simpson family descendants have continued to live in the grand house. Extensive restoration took place in the early 1980s. The wrought iron gates at the Undelcarra Road entrance came from *Erindale* in 1969 (see item 25).

This building is on the State Heritage Register.

24 **Bridge** – on Lockwood Road over Second Creek

In the mid-nineteenth century a small area either side of Second Creek, immediately east of Lockwood Road, was retained by the South Australian Company as a public watering place (see item 5). The present bridge replaces an earlier one of timber and stone destroyed by a flood in February 1983.

25 **Moorcroft Reserve**

Moorcroft Reserve and the house at 29 Chisolm Avenue require a deviation from the main walk which continues from 27 .

The reserve can be entered from a gravel path between 27 and 29 Chisholm Avenue or from Warren Street to the west. Note that the walkway is rough in parts and care is needed.

The land below Lockwood Road on both sides of Second Creek was the site of a property known originally as *The Waldrons* where the De Mole family built a cottage in 1854. In 1883 the house, then known as *Moorcroft*, was extended to 10 rooms by owner John Sanders who also built a bridge across the creek and two artificial lakes. James Cowan bought the property in 1889 and renamed it *Erindale*. The house was demolished in 1969 and the land subdivided, but remnants of the bridge access to Glynburn Road and creek gardens can be seen along the walkway.

26 **House (c1870)** – 29 Chisolm Avenue, Burnside

This house was first mentioned in the Burnside Rate Books in 1878-79 when it was listed as a stone house of six rooms. When the Moorcroft Estate of J S Sanders was sold in 1887, this house was described as one of the two dwellings on the property, the other being the main house. The house was constructed of random local stone with brick quoins around the windows and doors and retains much of its original character.

27 **Cottage (c1870)** – 82 Lockwood Road

This single-fronted bluestone cottage, originally of three rooms, was built around 1870. In December 1872 William Wyatt Jun., son of the prominent Adelaide figure Dr William Wyatt (of nearby *Kurralta*), was involved in an altercation with rural labourer James Slape, the occupant of the cottage. Wyatt died at the cottage and Slape later committed suicide in the Adelaide Gaol before facing trial.

28 **Cottage (c1860)** – 36 Young Street – corner of Lockwood Road

This four-roomed stone cottage was occupied for many years by John Symons, gardener. Constructed of random local stone with brick quoin treatment around the windows and doors, it was typical of many built around the old village of Burnside in the 19th century.

29 **Former site of *Wandeen* (c1849)** – location marked by plaque mounted outside 69A Lockwood Road

The original dwelling was built in about 1849. In 1852 the property was acquired by F.G. Waterhouse who extended the house using local stone and imported Oregon timber. Waterhouse was the first curator of the SA Museum and accompanied John McDouall Stuart on his successful crossing of the continent in 1861-62.

The two pepper trees beside the wall on Lockwood Road are the remnants of a row planted by the Waterhouse family – one as each child celebrated a third birthday. Extensive stone stables and outhouses once stood along the northern boundary and were built largely of local water-worn stones from nearby Second Creek.

In 1901 the property was sold to R.G. Allen but after his death in 1925 the land, which extended to then William Street, was subdivided and Allen Street created.

30 Burnside Christian Church (1864/1939) – 88 Lockwood Road

The original church was built on land donated by Joseph Lockwood, Christian Church members having been meeting prior to that in his store. The church was built of local stone and opened in 1864 free of all debt (in accordance with the principles of the Church). It was soon found to be too small and two rooms were added at the western end. A new church (of red brick construction) was built in 1939.

31 *Lockwood House* (c1881) – 90 Lockwood Road

This charming stone house, originally of seven rooms, was built for Alfred Ewers in about 1881.

32 *Lockwood Cottage* (c1881) – 92 Lockwood Road

This single-fronted four-roomed cottage was also built for Alfred Ewers. In 1920 it was sold on a separate title to that of Lockwood House.

33 Burnside Primary School (1872) – facing corner of Allen Street

The school officially opened in 1869 in a private home with Miss Ruth England as headmistress. In 1872, 80 pupils were accommodated in a small classroom block which was constructed together with a residence at a cost of £414. This was replaced in 1907 by the classroom complex known as the red brick building which, with extensions in 1923 and in 1932 remains to the present. The head teacher's residence was located nearby and also remains.

For many years Burnside Primary was used as a Demonstration School and it was the first in South Australia to have an open-plan teaching unit.

A small tuck shop adjacent to the (then) north east corner of the school provided for the needs of both school children and local residents for many decades, but has since been demolished and the land incorporated into the school grounds. This was also the fate of another small shop, diagonally opposite the school, which had been built by Dowdy after he left the Lockwood Store in 1927.

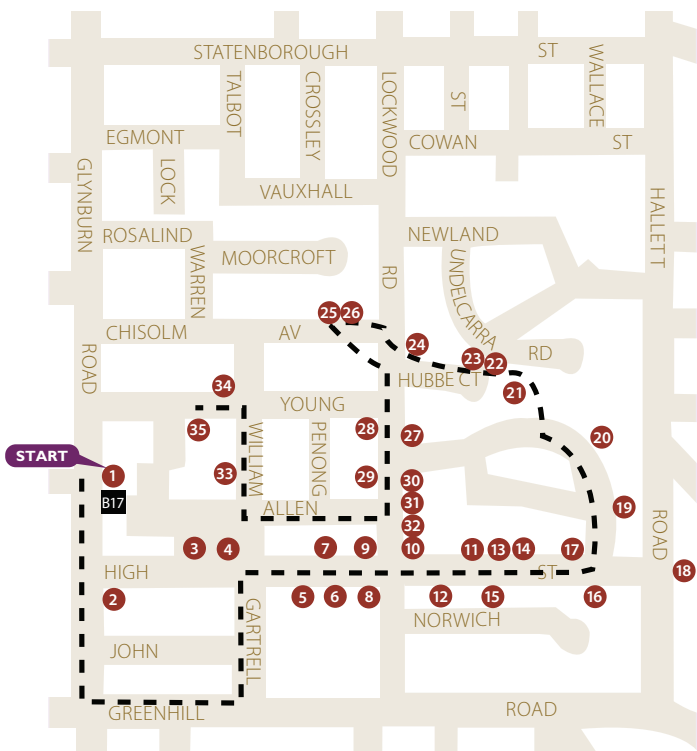### 34 Stone Wall (c1870s) – front boundary fencing of 11-13 Young Street

In the 1870s John Sanders of *Moorcroft* (see item 25) surrounded his property with a wall of water-worn stones unearthed during the trenching of a former creek-bed. Sections of the wall remain on the northern side of Young Street. Similar walling can be seen in nearby Rosalind Street and at the front of 470 Glynburn Road.

35 **Knox Homes (1929)** – 8-18 Young Street

This group of six semi-detached brick houses was built in 1929 by a trust set up under the will of Mrs Edith Charlotte Knox, the childless widow of Nathaniel Knox of *Clifton* (see Item 18). She was the daughter of South Australian lawyer and Parliamentarian Justice Gwynne. When she died in 1926 the terms of her will had stated that the homes were to be provided "for the benefit of indigent women of the better class".

The five-roomed houses, built by Emmett and Sons, were let to one or two women for a moderate rental through a Trust managed by the Anglican Church.

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 us via the Burnside Council website at www.burnside.sa.gov.au or the Burnside Historical Society website www.burnsidehistory.org.au.
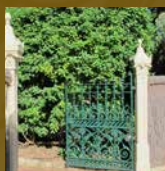
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City of Burnside