Historic Self-Guided Walk

Knightsbridge

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

In 1941 the name 'Knightsbridge' ceased to be an official place-name within Burnside. Its former territory was replaced by *Hazelwood Park* and *Leabrook* but the name Knightsbridge lives on, with Knightsbridge Road being one of the main east-west roads of the area. For the 60 years prior to this it was a busy suburb with regular transport to and from the city, first by way of horse tram and later by electric tram.

In the 1840s Captain Hall of Port Adelaide bought 134 acres for £600. Architect Thomas Price, the surveyor of Beaumont, announced on 7 October 1848 that a village of Knightsbridge had been laid out between two streams. The name was taken from a well-known suburb of London.

The first sizeable house was built at 12 Hazelwood Avenue in 1854 for George Taylor and was known as *Knightsbridge House*. It was a country house rather than a farmhouse. In the 1870s and '80s it was leased to the Sisters of St Joseph and used as a large orphanage. Later it was used by R J and Walter Coombe as a dairy.

The large trees (the largest many centuries old) in Hazelwood Park give some indication of the general appearance of the surrounding lands at the time of first white settlement. A saw-mill once here provided timber to G R Debney, furniture manufacturer of Rundle Street. As the land was cleared of trees it was used for small farming, but the1890s subdivision along Knightsbridge Road brought urban settlement and later a horse tram service to Adelaide, its near village and suburbs.

Horse trams (1883-1909) and electric trams (1909–52) travelled part of Knightsbridge Road. The horse tram terminus was at the north west corner of Greenhill and Glynburn roads opposite the present day Feathers Hotel.

The electric tram line was single from Marryatville to Burnside, but on Knightsbridge Road, just west of Howard Terrace, there was a loop which allowed trams to pass. Street corners, such as the two in Philip Avenue, were given a large radius to enable the trams to turn.

Practically all of the round steel Municipal Tramways Trust poles which carried the overhead electrical cables have been removed, some replaced by round wooden poles. Trams were replaced by trolley buses in 1952 and later by diesel buses.

Prior to 1933, Howard Terrace, Philip Avenue and The Parkway were known as First, Second and Third Streets.

Houses in Howard Terrace, north of Knightsbridge Road, were built after World War 1 for returned soldiers. Some have since been demolished and replaced by town houses.

In 1964 Burnside Road was changed to Glynburn Road,-a combination of Burnside and Glynde, the suburbs connected by the road.

1 **Former Council Chambers (1869)** – 488 Glynburn Road

This building was the first Burnside District Council Chamber. When Burnside was first proclaimed a District in 1856, the Council had met at the Green Gate Inn.

It was erected by Messrs Hill and Yeatman at a cost of £195, 10 shillings. The first meeting in these premises was held on 27 December 1869 and the last at this location in 1928. Council then transferred to new Council Chambers at the corner of Portrush and Greenhill Roads, Tusmore. The old building was then used as a residence for the Council Pound Keeper, with stockyards at the rear. In 1981 the building was restored and used as offices and community meeting rooms for the adjacent St. David's Anglican church.

The building is on the State Heritage Register.

2 **Hazelwood Park (1915)** – Greenhill Road

Hazelwood Park was purchased by the State Government in 1915 for the people of South Australia. Until then it had been the private property of Mrs Francis Clark and her family. For generations it has been a popular venue and is still used today for a number of community events. The park was given to the City of Burnside by the State Government in 1964 and is on the State Heritage Register.

See also item 5 – a plaque near the site of the original family house.

In 1942 soldiers who had returned from the Middle East were stationed at Hazelwood Park. The whole area was a mass of military tents, truck and army equipment. Most of the men were billeted with families in the vicinity and reported to the park each day, summoned by a bugle. Lasting friendships came from this invasion of soldiers to the area.

3 *Hazelwood House* **Site Plaque (1852)**
   – Corner of Olive Grove and Hawthorn Crescent

The original house (long since demolished) stood near the corner of Olive Grove and Hawthorn Crescent. In 1851 the land was purchased by Francis Clark, a businessman and silversmith from Birmingham and his wife Caroline. They emigrated in 1848 with eight children and lived in 'Hazelwood' from 1852 until the death of the eldest daughter in £1911. The house was named after a famous boys' school 'Hazelwood' in Birmingham, where Caroline Clark's father (Thomas Wright Hill) had been headmaster.

4 **War Memorial Plaques** – Adjacent to Burnside Swimming Centre

After the First World War a square rotunda with a tiled roof was erected in memory of the fallen. It was removed in 1965. The Memorial Column was re-sited in 1966 at the entrance to the Swimming Centre. On the mound above the Memorial Column is an Aleppo Pine, this was grown from seed of the original 'Lone Pine' at Gallipoli. It was planted in 1965 to mark the 50th anniversary of that battle.

5 **Plaque Memorial Avenue of Gums and Former War Memorial (1921/1997)**
   – Just north of Burnside Swimming Centre

In 1997 a plaque was installed to mark both the Memorial Avenue of sugar gums and also the site of the War Memorial Pavilion, both dating from 1921. The plaque carries an illustration of the Pavilivon which was removed to make way for the Swimming Centre in 1966.

6 **Hazelwood Cottage (1850s)** – 34 Howard Terrace

John Howard Clark built this brick and stone cottage on land in the north-east corner of his parents' property *Hazelwood*. He was the editor of the Adelaide paper, *The Register*. Howard Terrace is named after him and Sidney Place after his brother, Algernon Sidney Clark. When John married in 1858 the cottage comprised five rooms and a cellar, but over the next six years it was gradually extended to eight rooms. The original grounds were quite extensive with the entrance gates located on Glynburn Road, opposite Young Street.

7 **Houses (1880s)** – 22 and 20 Howard Terrace

Dating from the 1880s these houses are two of 14 built in the block bounded by Knightsbridge Road, Glynburn Road and Sidney Place.

The builders (The Booth Brothers and Dennison Clarke) used local stone quarried from land east of lower Waterfall Gully Road.

8 **Boundary Wall (c1890)** – northern boundary of 14 Howard Terrace

This old stone wall was built in about 1890 for Pymar Dodd by a young boy who was a ward of the State. Dodd's home faced Glynburn Road.

The wall was built of stones carried from the bed of Second Creek further along Howard Terrace. At the time the mortar used was said to be inferior and the wall was not expected to last. The south face has been resurfaced, but the northern side still shows some of the original Creek stones.
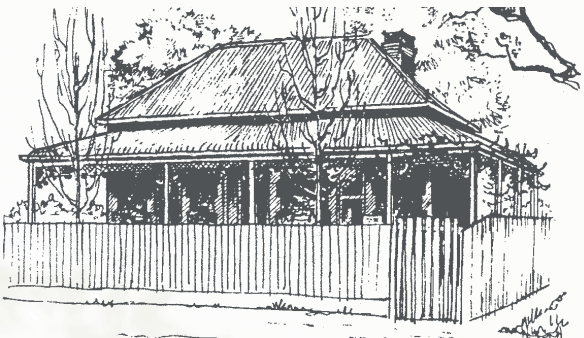
9 **House (Originally 1883)** – 50 Knightsbridge Road

In 1883 Ashtons' Butcher Shop was located here. It was said that Mr Ashton only had one hand and used a hook in place of the other.

Later a Grocery Store was run here by the Omsby family and later by Trenordens. In the years between the two World Wars, few families had a motor-car or a refrigerator. For these reasons the 'corner shop' served an important function in local communities.

In addition to Trenordens' grocery there was a small delicatessen at 45 Knightsbridge Road, Tronsons' grocery store at 10 Philip Avenue and another delicatessen at 20 Rochester Street, just west of the Parkway. There was also a butcher shop at the corner of Philip Avenue and Knightsbridge Road.

The houses viewed next along Knightsbridge Road were originally of four rooms, with verandahs back and front. They sold for about £150 when new in 1883.

10 **House (c1883)** – 52 Knightsbridge Road

Silas Weire Boyd was the first owner of this house which remained in the family until 1969.

11 **House (c1880s)** – 54 Knightsbridge Road

Harry Tyler and his wife reared their six children in this home. Harry worked in the crushing plant of Stonyfell Quarries.

12 **House (c1880s)** – 56 Knightsbridge Road

James Rodger moved here in 1883 from his gardener's cottage at *Undelcarra*. Most of his nine children had already left home by then.

13 **House** – 58 Knightsbridge Road, site of former blacksmith **(c1883)**

On this site Jack Rodger (see item 15) had a blacksmith shop. The Coopers' Brewery horse teams were a familiar sight here well into the 1940s.

14 **House (c1883)** – 62 Knightsbridge Road

Bought in 1884 by the Jarvis family who moved from Marryatville. Harry Jarvis was a driver of the horse tram and Javis Street, Erindale, was named after him. To provide fresh milk for his growing family, Jarvis kept a cow in a paddock located on Knightsbridge Road and Howard Terrace. There were seven children in the family. One son, Arnold Jarvis (1881-1957), was a talented artist who excelled in rural gum scenes, similar to Hans Heysen. The property has been lived in for five generations of the original family.

15 **House (c1883)** – 64 Knightsbridge Road

Jack Rodger, (the blacksmith-see item 13) his wife and family of five lived in this home. They later moved further down Knightsbridge Road to number 58.

16 **Former Shop (1880-1890s and later)** – corner Knightsbridge and Glynburn Road

The south side corner of Knightsbridge Road, was originally the site of Mrs Firrell's shop. After Mrs Firrell it was owned for many years by E & C Richards and known as 'Richards Corner'.

17 Former site of Church Hall (1894)
– corner of Knightsbridge and Glynburn Roads

In 1894 St David's Hall was built at a cost of £450, with the land costing £180. The architect for the Hall was A Barham and the builder M Rule. On 25 November 1893 the ladies of the district held a fete in Mrs Howard Clark's paddock to raise money to furnish the hall. Reports described the fete as a great event, one in which extra trams were requested to cope with the large influx of visitors to the area. The Hall was built for use of the Sunday School and the Burnside community. Over the years it served a great diversity of uses including political meetings, ballroom dancing, theatrical arrangements, school concerts and Catholic Church Services (before St John Vianney was built). It changed hands several times and was known as Rivoli Hall for more than 30 years. In about 1930 four small shops were built around the hall. These buildings were demolished in 1964 to make way for the Leabrook Shopping Centre.

18 Glynburn Road – former main entrance to *Erindale*

Directly opposite Knightsbridge Road were the decorative cast iron gates at the entrance to the once grand home *Erindale*. They were erected in 1890 for James Cowan, whose funeral cortege is said to have been the first vehicle to pass through the entrance gates.

When part of the site was sold the gates were moved to the new entrance to 'Erindale' on Warren Street just off Chisholm Avenue. Then in 1969 when the remaining land was sold and the house demolished, the gates were moved to 'Undelcarra'.

19 Knightsbridge Baptish Church (1884) – Glynburn Road

On 28 June 1883 a meeting was held and a resolution passed for the raising of money to purchase land for a building to seat 250 people. William Adams was requested to prepare plans for this building.

By the end of the year a site had been obtained, opposite Mr Sanders' orangery, and plans were prepared by architect D Williams for a building to accommodate 400 people.

Tenders were called and Hull and Butler were the successful contractors for the erection of this building. The contract price was £908, 5 shillings. The foundation stone was laid 18 March 1884, with the first service being held two months later on 22 May 1884.

20 Baptist Manse (1923) – 453 & 455 Glynburn Road

This red-brick house was built as the Baptist Manse at a cost of £1300. It is now used by the Baptist Church for other purposes.

21 **House (c1882)** – 451 Glynburn Road

This interesting house was built in 1882. In the 1890s it was used as a butcher shop. At the rear of the block are stables with cobblestone floors probably from the creek which the house overlooked.

22 **Philps Reserve (Public Reserve from 1938)**
– corner of Rochester Street and Glynburn Road

This park was acquired from the Osborn family in 1938 by the Burnside Council and named after Thomas A Philps, Mayor of Burnside in 1963. A plaque on the bank of Second Creek commemorates the naming of the reserve. For many years it remained an open paddock with an enormous Carob tree near Glynburn Road. There are also a row of Carob trees located along Howard Terrace. The landscaping incorporating Second Creek dates from 1961. Also located on this reserve are a Girl Guides meeting hall and the Burnside Meals on Wheels kitchen.

23 **House (1883)** – 39 Rochester Street

This bluestone house dates from the building boom of the 1880s. Much grander than the cottages in Knightsbridge Road, it was built in 1883 for Joseph Osborn. The property originally extended north to Statenborough Street with the eastern side to Glynburn Road holding an orange orchard. In the 1880s Rochester Street did not extend beyond Howard Terrace and the house faced south, across Second Creek and paddocks.

Mr Osborn was the first Captain of the Norwood Football Club and a Councilor and Chairman of the Burnside District Council (1888-1913).

Another prominent South Australian to live in this house was Sir Shirley Jeffries who was a member of State Parliament in the House of Assembly for several terms from 1927 to 1953.

24 **Shop** – corner of 10 Philip Avenue and Rochester Street

This corner shop has had many owners, Ochtomann, Coulthard and Tronson to name a few. The most popular name was 'Tickles Corner' when saddles, bridles and leather goods were sold here.

Rochester Street has many houses built in the 1880-90 period.

25 **House** (*Craigbuie*) – 47 Statenborough Street, Leabrook

A two storey bluestone mansion with brick detailing and dressing, set in a mature garden. The house was constructed circa 1883 by J Heinrich Schmidt, who was owner of a glazier's firm started by Heinrich Vosz and continued by Clarksons Limited. Schmidt named the house 'Edelweiss' and in 1895 the solicitor Archibald MacDiarmid and his wife Elizabeth bought the property and renamed it 'Craigbuie'.

26 **House** – 33 Statenborough Street, Leabrook

This attractive bluestone villa was constructed in 1882-83 for J O'Dea, a draper. This house is one of a number of attractive residences from the same date in Statenborough Street interspersed with later dwellings as the area was more densely subdivided. A woven wire fence from the 1920s remains in excellent condition.

27 **House (Mrs Hübbe's School Plaque)** – 28 Statenborough Street

For many years this house was the site of Mrs Hübbe's famous school. Mrs Edith A Hübbe (1850–1942) was a gifted teacher and ran her school from 1886 to 1921. Up to 140 children were enrolled with boys and girls up to grade 5, and girls up to university matriculation level. Some of her pupils went on to study at the University of Adelaide and were among the first women to graduate from this university.

Mrs Hübbe was a colleague and friend of Catherine Helen Spence. They contributed to the emancipation of women. The house is now used as a private residence.

28 **House (1880s)** – 30 Rochester Street

This large single storey **gentleman's villa** has been restored and renovated, with additions in keeping with the original design.

William Patrick Auld, of the winemaking family, once resided at this address. He was also known for being a member of John McDouall Stuart's expedition crossing of the Australian continent in 1861-62. Explorer Mr Auld was also a member of the Burnside Council.

Note the old bluestone street gutters and kerbing.

29 **House (1880s)** – 28 Rochester Street

This house and large paddock on its west was Trowses' dairy. The former paddock is now occupied by bungalow houses. The original house has been restored in keeping with the original style, however the new stone and cast iron walling is more elaborate than the original timber and pressed wire fencing.

THE PARKWAY

This street was renamed The Parkway in about 1920, having previously been called Third Street. This name was said to have been chosen because it was the best route on foot from the nearest tram stop to Hazelwood Park. An avenue of gums led from it to the centre of the park. Shortly after this area had been subdivided in 1881, Amos Henriques, accountant, purchased seven blocks in what was then Third Street. He built pairs of double units on the eastern side and two more substantial houses as number 5 and 7 on the western side.

30 **House (1882)** – 5 The Parkway

This charming villa with its bay window was built in 1882. It was advertised in August 1884 and was bought by Henry Peacock for £937. His family remained in the property until it was sold in 1944.

When sold in 1944 the advertisement described the following features: "first class stable and coach house, prettily designed shade house and conservatory, venetian blinds, glass doors opening from dining room to front verandah".

31 ***Viterbo*** **(1882)** – 7 The Parkway

This bluestone house remained in the Clark family from 1882 until recently. It was originally purchased by Matthew Symonds Clark (1839-1920) in January 1882. He was the youngest son of Francis Clark of ***Hazelwood*** and brother of Howard Clark (refer to earlier items 3 and 6).

M Symonds Clark was a keen naturalist and for several years was the secretary of the Adelaide Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Symonds married Ephemia Martin and they raised six children.

In the sitting room of the house are three stained glass leadlight windows dating back to 1900 which bear the name of the artist, E F Troy, who designed them. Symonds Clark died in 1920 aged 81, but his wife lived on in this house until she died in 1941, aged 91.

32 **House (1880s)** – 14 The Parkway

Mrs Agnes Clark (widow of John Howard Clark and sister-in-law of Matthew Clark) moved here with her daughters Florence, Bertha and Rose in 1883, from *Hazelwood Cottage* (see item 6). The family lived here until the 1950s.

33 **House (1880s)** – 18 The Parkway

Miss Bird for many years ran a Maternity Hospital here in her home. Being a midwife she also attended births in private houses around the district.

34 **House (1880s)** – Corner of 20 The Parkway and Knightsbridge Road

John Baptist Austin (1827-1896) spent the later years of his life in this house. He was a well respected mining agent and broker in Adelaide, and was an authority on early mining history of South Australia. He published several important books on his subject including 'The Mines of South Australia', in 1863.

35 **House** – 25 Knightsbridge Road

This house is an interesting conversion of two separate single-fronted cottages, similar to those which still stand at numbers 18 and 20 Philip Avenue. The well-known Australian children's book writer and illustrator May Gibbs lived in the house for a short time.

Philip Avenue was named after Philip Newland, second son of Simpson Newland of *Undelcarra*.

36 **House** – 26 Philips Avenue

This home was once St David's Private School run by Miss Jacobs. Many of the children of well-known families in the district attended including Wood, Penfold, Murray and Auld. Subjects included music and scripture, as well as the 3Rs.

37 **House (1880s)**–24 Philip Avenue

This is another substantial home of the 1880s, with an unusual feature of two large underground rooms. The widow Mrs Mary Murray came to live here in 1906 with her four young daughters.

38 House – 22 Philip Avenue

Built in 1882, this house was used as a Police Office for many years before the Burnside Police Station was built. PC Carrol was a colourful character in his time and preferred to deal with problems on the spot rather than formally booking the culprits.

The walk ends near bus stop 14 on Philip Avenue.

An electronic copy of this historic self-guided walk and other historic walks within the City of Burnside can be found on **www.burnside.sa.gov.au**

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

STANLEY

STATENBOROUGH

TUSMORE

26 25

27

ROCHESTER

JEAN

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

HAZELWOOD

AV

OLIVE GR

AV

ROAD

KINTORE

SEATON AV

PARKWAY

29 28
30 32
31
33
34 35

24
38
37
36

PHILLIP AVE

HILLSTOW

MAUD

TCE

9 10 to 16
18

HOWARD

8
7
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5
4

3

2

START 1

SIDNEY

ROAD

TCE

GREENHILL

MOORE AV

GLYNBURN ST

EGMONT

23
22
21
20
19
17

ROSALIND

WARREN

TALBOT

CROSSLEY

VAUXHALL

MOORCROFT

CHISHOLM AV

YOUNG

WILLIAM ST

PENONG

ALLEN

HIGH

JOHN ST

GARTRELL

GLEN ST

HILL ST

250m   500m

N
W   E
S

City of Burnside