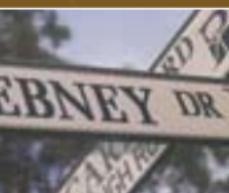


City of Burnside

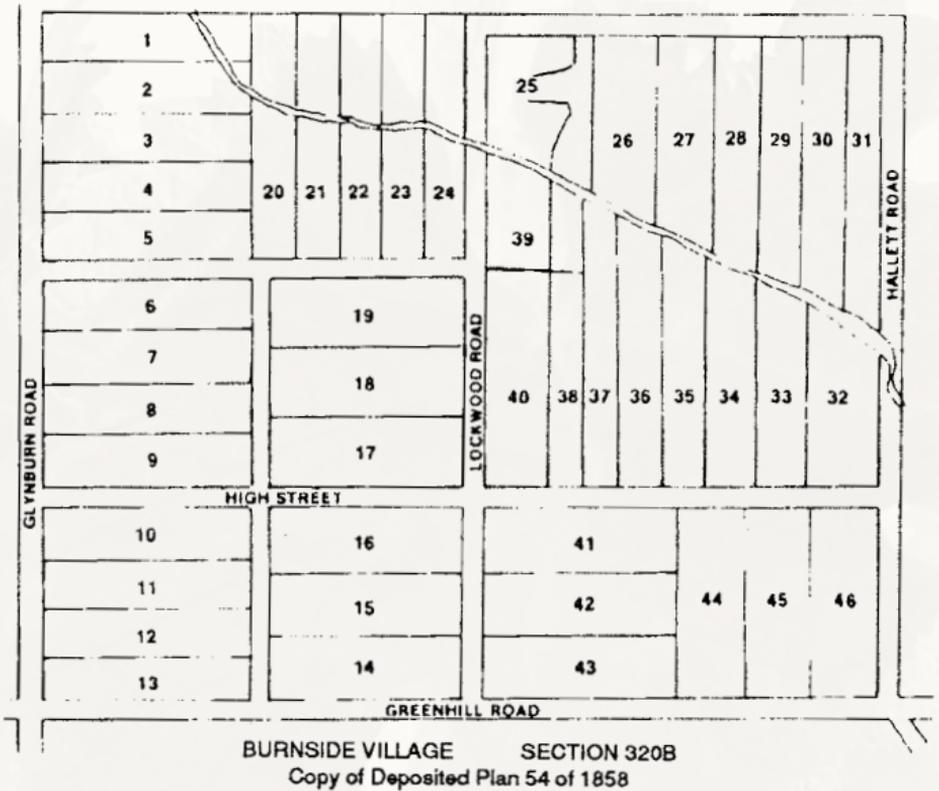


Historic Self-Guided Walk
The Village of Burnside

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 Council chambers and Civic Centre are built, for example, were part of Tusmore farm which was owned by the South Australian Company. It ended business in its own right on 17 March 1949 when its management was transferred to Elders Trustee.

In 1839 the South Australian Company leased the land in the diagram shown below Scottish immigrant Peter Anderson and his family who named his farm Burnside - later adapted as the name for the area. However in 1848 Anderson assigned the remainder of his lease to William Randall for £90 and the South Australian Company for £737, for the title to the section. Developed on 134 acres of undulating land, the village of Burnside is traversed by the permanently flowing Second Creek. In 1849 Randall engaged Nathaniel Hailes to lay out a village and 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 Warland's sons.



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 takes approximately 1.5 hours to complete.

I 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 was proclaimed a district, the council had met at the Green Gate Inn amongst other places.

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 next used as a residence for the Council Pound Keeper, with stockyards at the rear. In 1981 the building was restored as part of our city's 125 year celebrations and used as offices and community meeting rooms for the church.

This building is currently 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 in 1887 Gothic style from local stone and brick. This building is now used as the Church Hall.

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

This building is currently on the State Heritage Register.

2 Post Office (1903) - Corner 502 Glynburn Road and High Street

This solid red-brick building incorporating the Flemish bond technique was erected in 1903 as 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 on to the verandah.

3 Feathers Hotel (1966) and Houses (c1880s) - John Street

This street was formed as a result of the 1877 subdivisions. Several of the houses, for example numbers 11, 12 and 13, were built on the small allotments soon after.

The Feathers Hotel was built in 1966, it replaced an old wine shanty on the corner of Glynburn Road and John Street. The house at Number 14 had to be 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 school acquired part of William Street in 1976, the southern section was renamed Gartrell Street after the 1881-1925 owner of Fernilee Lodge - James Gartrell. 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 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' 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 45cm thick and four metres high. Another feature of the home is its extensive cellars.

Around 1900 the general store was converted to refreshment rooms to serve the passing market gardeners transporting produce from the hills to the city.

In 1912 the property was purchased by R.W. Chapman (later Sir Robert), Professor of Engineering at Adelaide University, 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.

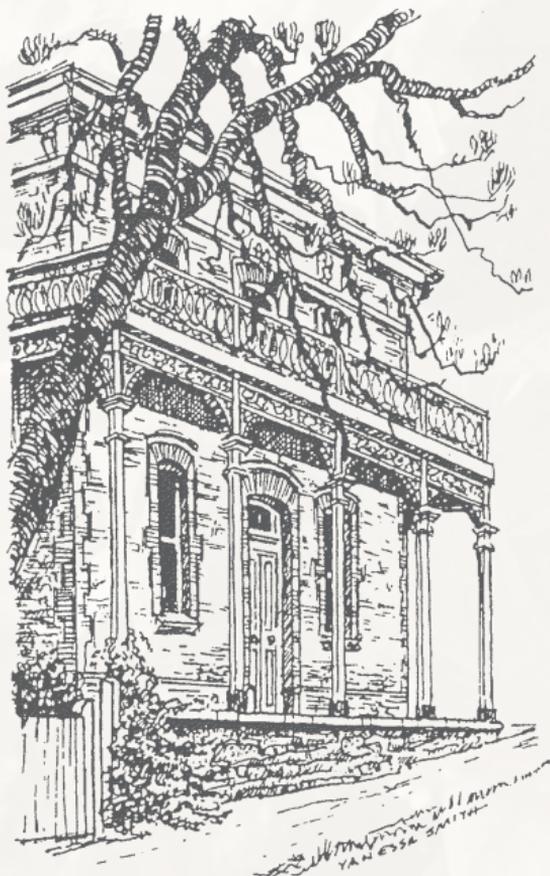
9 House (1883) - 33 High Street (formerly Burnside Hotel)

The original Burnside Inn stood on land now know 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 from Burnside to 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 1920's.

The present two-storey stone and red-brick building on the corner of Lockwood Road was constructed in 1883 as the Burnside Hotel for brewers Edmeades and Co., who 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 currently on the State Heritage Register.



10 Lockwood Store (from 1850s) - Corner of 35 High Street and Lockwood Street

For more than 50 years the Lockwood store was the centre of village life in Burnside. Joseph Lockwood purchased the site for £25 in 1852. From 1859-60 he built a mud house of two rooms along with a shop and cellar. He extended the store and in 1870 added a bakery. From 1863 Lockwood operated the Post Office at the store (the first in Burnside) and was an agent for the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

In 1875 the Lockwoods sold their property. Subsequent owners were 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 House (1878) - 45 High Street (former church site)

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 this century. Around 1880 John Littlefield ran a garden on the other side of High Street.

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 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). From 1921 to approximately 1960s the house was owned by Walter Ives and his family. During 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 - 50-56 High Street (sample of native vegetation)

In front of these houses is a small stand of native trees, (*Eucalyptus microcarpa* - Grey Box), these trees were originally the most prolific of the trees indigenous to the hill slopes of Burnside.

16 Houses (1880s) - 62 and 64 High Street

Both houses were built around 1880 by prominent Burnside builders the Booth Brothers. Victor Booth lived in Number 64 and 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' House (1852) - 66 Hallett Road

The east end of High Street leads directly across Hallett Road into the 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. The house now stands in Waratah Way. The hedge of 'Clifton' can be seen at 66 Hallett Road.

19 House (c1870s) - 27 Nilpinna Street (formerly 'Ivymeade' stables)

The large stone stables originally attached to 'Ivymeade' (see Item 20) were sold in 1960 to John Dallwitz who converted the building into a grand residence. A beam and pulley system are still visible at the top of the front wall.

20 'Ivymeade' House (1850/1870s) - 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, which forms the back of the present house. In 1857 the property was purchased by Edward Laughton (stock and station agent) who acquired 10 acres to the west. During the 1870s Laughton enlarged the house to 14 rooms. Seven rooms and a small tower were added level with 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 Hubbe Court Community Art and Craft Centre (1880s/1976)

This pine and concrete building was designed by Don Thompson and constructed in 1976 with the aid of a State Unemployment Relief Scheme Grant. The building incorporates three walls of a large irrigation tank constructed in the 1880s for watering the 'Undelcarra' orchards and orangery further west. Later it was used as a swimming pool by the Simpson family. Pronounced 'Hibbee', 'Hubbe' was the maiden name of Mrs Allen Simpson of 'Undelcarra' whose mother ran a well-known school in Leabrook (see plaque in Statenborough Street).



22 Anderson Cottage (c1840s) - off Hubbe Court

This three room cottage built of washed creek stones and sand mortar is within the 'Undelcarra' grounds close to its southern boundary. It is believed to have been used by the Anderson family who farmed between 1839 and 1848 and called their farm Burnside. They cleared much of the timber and planted fruit and vegetable gardens along Second Creek.

Cut through to Undelcarra Rd across the footbridge near the Hubbe Court Community Art and Craft Centre.

23 'Undelcarra' House – 13 Undelcarra Road, (backs Hubbe Court) - a footbridge across Undelcarra Road

Robert and Margaret Debney arrived in South Australia in 1838. In 1852 the family bought 30 acres which included this site in Burnside. 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 on the River Darling, who moved to Burnside aged 39. 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). He doubled the size of the house from 10 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, his family 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 currently 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. The present bridge replaces an earlier one of timber and stone destroyed in the floods of 1983.

25 'Moorcroft' Reserve - 27 Chisholm Avenue (part of the grounds of Grand House, beside 27 Chisholm Avenue and by 29 Chisholm Avenue) Moorcroft House

This reserve can be entered from a gravel path beside 27 Chisholm Avenue and by Dower House (1870), at number 29, or from Warren Street.

Along the creek the walk way is rough 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 know 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'. Unfortunately the house was demolished in 1969 and the land subdivided, but remnants of the bridge and garden can be seen in the small public reserve along the creek.

26 House (c1870) - 29 Chisolm Avenue, Burnside

This house was first mentioned in the Burnside Rate Books in 1878-79 when it 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 is constructed of random stone with brick dressings and it has been underpinned (a treatment for salt damp) with the stone walls being replaced by modern brick.

27 Cottage (c1870) - 82 Lockwood Road

This stone cottage originally of three rooms was built in about 1870. It is believed to be where Willie Wyatt, son of Dr William Wyatt of 'Kurralta', died in 1872.

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

This four-roomed stone cottage was occupied for many years by John Symons, gardener.

29 'Wandeen' (c1849) - site 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 timber imported from Oregon, U.S.A. Waterhouse was the first curator of the S.A. Museum and accompanied John McDouall Stuart on his successful crossing of the continent.

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

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

30 Burnside Christian Church (1864/1939) - 88 Lockwood Road
(next to 90 Lockwood Rd).

Joseph Lockwood donated a portion of his land for the construction of a chapel for the Christian Church members, who had been meeting in his store. The church was built of local stone and was opened in 1864, free of all debt (in accordance with the principles of the church). It was soon too small and two rooms were added at the western end. A new church 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 from 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 part in 1907, by the classroom complex known as the red brick building and was extended in 1923 and in 1932. The head teacher's residence was located nearby.

For many years the school was selected as a Demonstration School and was the first school in South Australia to have an 'open-unit'.

The school tuck shop occupies a shop which was built in William Street to serve the needs of the school children. Another small shop, diagonally opposite, was built by Dowdy after he left the Lockwood Store in 1927.

34 Stone Wall (c1870s) - front boundary 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 can be seen in several properties on the northern side of Young Street.

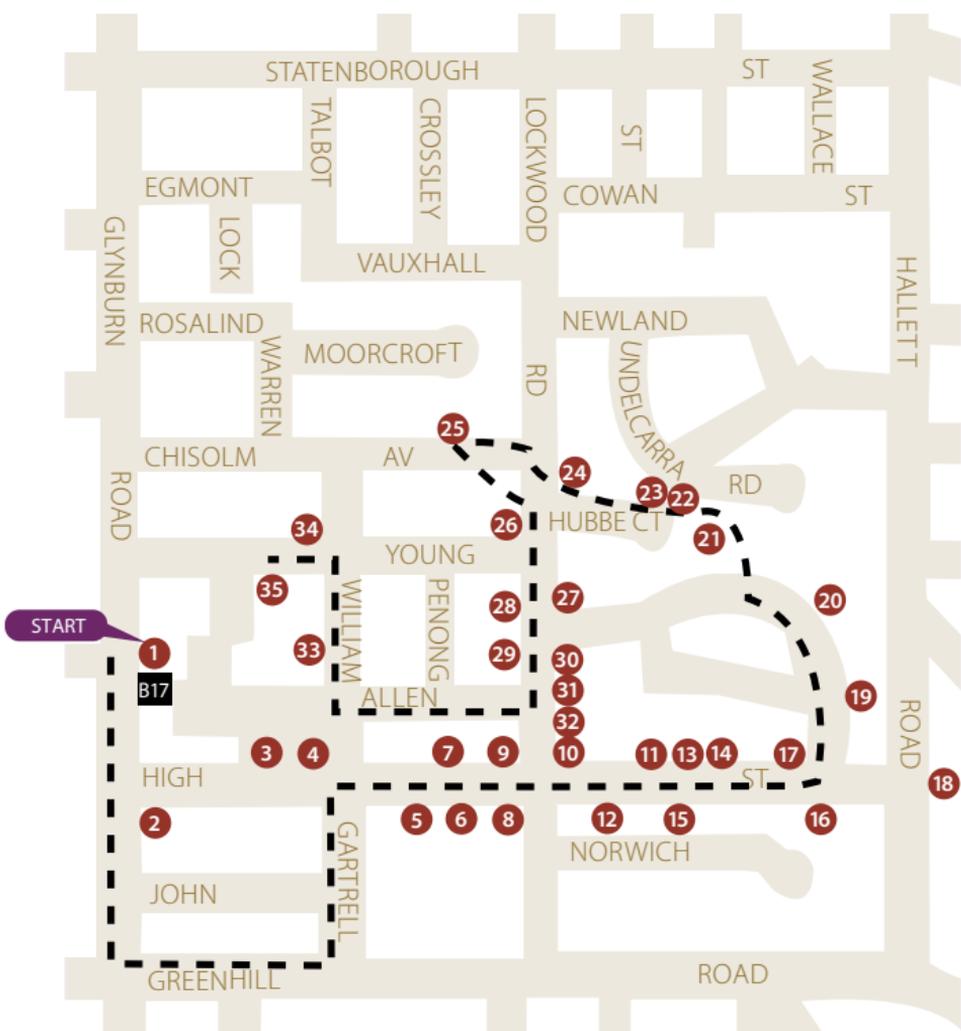
35 Knox Homes (1929) - 8-18 Young Street

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 stated that these homes be provided "for the benefit of indigent women of the better class".

The five roomed houses were built by Emmett and Sons and each is let to one or two women for a moderate rental. The Trust is 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



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