APPENDIX 1 - INDEX OF PLAQUES AND DATES

This is a record of all those plaques that have been installed by joint cooperation of the Burnside Historical Society and the City of Burnside. The concept was proposed for the 125th anniversary of the council area of the City of Burnside in 1986 but only actually got off the ground in 1989. Installations have been continued nearly annually since then.

The Green Gate Inn plaque was not installed by the Burnside Historical Society but is recorded here as it particularly commemorates the establishment of the Burnside Council in 1856.

See Appendix 1 for the actual wording of the plaques.

Date of installation	*Plaque subject*	*Location of nature strip where the plaque is installed*
December 1956	Green Gate Inn	450 Greenhill Road, Linden Park. Near corner of Laurel Ave.
October 1989	Prescott's Farm	14 Prescott Terrace, Toorak Gardens. Near corner of Watson Ave.
May 1991	Tusmore House	60 Tusmore Avenue, Hazelwood Park.
May 1991	Woodley Winery storage cellar and mine adit	18 Blyth Street, Glen Osmond.
June 1991	Wheal Watkins mine shaft	Opposite 6 Wheal Watkins Street, Glen Osmond on the north side of the turning circle.
1992	Hauteville	Plaque was lost (souvenired?) when ETSA moved out of the building on this site. Replaced April 2006.
June 1993	Linden	10 Dryden Avenue, Linden Park. Linden was actually on the other side of the road but the owners of the Georgian style house in the correct location refused permission for the plaque to be on their nature strip.
March 1995	Erindale House	4 Moorcroft Court, Leabrook.
December 1995	Belle Vue	13 Bellevue Road, Beaumont.
September 1996	Mrs Hübbe's Knightsbridge School	28 Statenborough Street, Leabrook.
November 1997	Hazelwood Park: Memorial Avenue of Gum Trees and War Memorial Pavilion	At the south east end of the avenue of gums in Hazelwood Park, near the swimming pool
1998		
February 1999	The First Burnside Council Chamber	Next to St David's Church, Glynburn Road, Burnside.
May 1999	Wandeen	69A Lockwood Road, Burnside.
2000		
August 2001	Burnside Village	33 High Street (Old Burnside Hotel), Burnside. Near corner of Lockwood Road.
October 2002	Gleeville under the hills	1 Dashwood Road, Beaumont. Near the old stable barn.
2003		
February 2004	Bushy Park	Bushy Park Drive, Auldana. On the west side of Bushy Park Reserve near the big Morton Bay fig tree.
2005		
April 2006	Stonyfell	47 Stonyfell Road, Stonyfell.
April 2006	Hauteville (See also 1992)	North side of Greenhill Road, opposite Air Apartments, Eastwood.
2007		
2008		
2009	Linden Lodge of '*Linden Estate*'	South side of Greenhill Road, near the Morton Bay figs opposite Hazelwood Park.
2010		
2011		
May 2012	Bell Yett	On the nature strip between 20 and 29 Cooper Angus Grove, Wattle Park.

PLAQUE WORDINGS

Green Gate Inn
Installed   December 1956 to commemorate 100 years of the Burnside Council
Location   450 Greenhill Road, Linden Park. Near corner of Laurel Ave.

Green Gate Inn
On the 13th August 1856 the District Council of Burnside held its first meeting in the Green Gate Inn
which stood about 50 yards south of this stone.
This plaque was unveiled on 22nd December 1956 by Mr Jeffery Penfold Hyland,
great grandson of the first Chairman of the Council Dr Christopher Rawson Penfold.

Prescott's Farm
Installed   October 1989
Location   14 Prescott Terrace, Toorak Gardens. Near corner of Watson Ave.

City of Burnside
"Prescott's Farm"
The substantial cottage of "Prescott's Farm" stood just east of this point
together with a large wooden barn and a cow byre.
In 1840 William Prescott leased the land between Fullarton Road and Portrush Road from the South Australian Company and established a wheat and dairy farm amid eucalypt savannah and acacia scrub.
The Prescott family lived here for nearly 100 years until their daughter Eliza died in 1923.
In 1938 the remainder of the area was subdivided and the original farm building demolished.
Erected Oct 1989

Tusmore
Installed   May 1991
Location   60 Tusmore Avenue, Hazelwood Park.

City of Burnside
Tusmore House
Tusmore House was built just east of this site in 1864 by Anne Rogers widow of William Rogers the original leaseholder and farmer of Tusmore and Linden park.
It was bluestone slate roofed building of ten rooms and was surrounded by seven hectares planted with a variety of trees and shrubs many of which are still standing.
The driveway was through the avenue of gums still leading north from Greenhill Road and the masonry gateposts now stand in Stirling Street on the south side of Tusmore Park.
The bend still in Tusmore Avenue was designed so as to skirt the tennis court.
Erected May 1991
by
City of Burnside and Burnside Historical Society

Woodley Winery
Installed   May 1991
Location   18 Blyth Street, Glen Osmond

City of Burnside
Woodley Winery
Storage cellar and mine adit
In 1862 Osmond Gilles the first Colonial Treasurer had his farm manager J.W. Bull construct a stone cellar on this site for the maturing of wine made from the grapes grown on his property.
The cellar was built partly underground at the entrance to a disused adit (tunnel) of the Glen Osmond Mine.
In 1900 Horace Pridmore the winery's new owner rebuilt the wine cellar using bluestone walling now visible here.
The cellar and adjacent adit were used for storage by Woodley Winery until December 1986.
On the other side of the street a two-roomed stone cottage was built before 1850 as one of several cottages built for some of the miners employed by Gilles. This cottage formed the nucleus of the present house at No 4 Blyth Street.
Erected May 1991
by
City of Burnside and Burnside Historical Society

Wheal Watkins Mine Shaft
Installed   June 1991
Location   Opposite 6 Wheal Watkins Street, Glen Osmond on the north side of the turning circle.

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City of Burnside
Wheal Watkins Mine Shaft
The hillsides of Glen Osmond were the site of the first metalliferous mining area in Australia.
Near the centre of this turning circle the roadway covers a concrete cap which was constructed to cover the mine shaft of the Wheal Watkins Lead Mine.
The shaft was 420m feet (128 metres) deep and served six mining levels.
About 1000 tonnes of lead ore were mined from 1843 to 1851.
A horse whim situated adjacent to the shaft was used to raise the ore.
Access to some of the Wheal Watkins workings is still available from two adits located in the Council Reserve in the valley to the north-east.
The City of Burnside and the Burnside Historical Society erected this plaque in June 1991 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the discovery of silver and lead in the area.

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Linden
Installed   June 1993
Location   10 Dryden Avenue, Linden Park
Linden was actually on the other side of the road but the owners of the Georgian style house in the correct location refused permission for the plaque to be on their nature strip.

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City of Burnside
Linden
Linden was built just south of this point by Alexander Hay who emigrated from Dunfermline, Scotland in 1839.
He acquired the southern half of Section 297 in 1855, and the remaining half in 1861, thus extending the property to Greenhill Road.
The final property consisted of a substantial two storey house set in park like surroundings with the main entrance on Greenhill Road, where two Morton Bay fig trees still stand.
After Hay's death in 1897 Linden was acquired by Peter Wood and the house remained in the family until 1965.
It was used as am army hospital during the Second World War.
Linden was demolished in 1967 when the remaining eight acres were subdivided.
Erected June 1993

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Erindale
Installed   March 1995
Location   4 Moorcroft Court, Leabrook

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Erindale House
Erindale House, formerly just south of this site, also gave its name to the suburb.
A small stone house called The Waldrons was built near here by the De Mole family in the late 1850s. It was enlarged in 1871 to 12 rooms with spacious verandas and balconies, and in 1889 James Cowan named the house Erindale, using the poetic name for his native Ireland.
Subdivision and sales in 1912 reduced the property to six and a half acres owned by Mr M.L. Arnold until 1929. The last owner was Mr A.L. White, and the house was demolished in 1969 when the remaining area was subdivided. Further south, evidence of the old garden and the fish ponds is still evident along the creek in the Council reserve, including the remains of the old bridge over which the driveway passed between Burnside Road (now Glynburn Road) and the house.
Erected by the Burnside Historical Society and Burnside Council March 1995.

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Belle Vue
Installed   December 1995
Location   13 Bellevue Road, Beaumont

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Belle Vue
In 1841 James Grylls, a Cornish miner, leased 40 acres of Section 266 from Charles Burton Newenham who was colonial sheriff and first owner of the land. Grylls built a stone cottage and in 1848 he purchased the land and improvements.
In 1856 Grylls added another 40 acres, including a stone quarry which he worked. It was further eastwards along Dashwood Road in Section 267. The property was first subdivided in 1924 and has been periodically subdivided since. It remained in the family until 1957, passing first to Grylls' daughter Ellen Goldsack, and then to her son James Goldsack.
In 1958 Belle Vue was demolished and 400 trees were removed to make way for 13 more houses.
Erected by the Burnside Historical Society and the City of Burnside
December 1995

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Mrs Hübbe's Knightsbridge School
Installed   September 1996
Location

Mrs Hübbe's Knightsbridge School
Mrs Edith Hübbe (1859-1942), educationalist, conducted an exclusive school on this site from 1886 to 1921.
The school premises, converted from a church, offered personal academic education for young girls
until they finished school, and for boys in preparatory classes.
In 1877 Edith Hübbe was the first woman in South Australia to matriculate
and she later became an ardent activist in the pursuit of higher education for women.
Her husband, Captain Sam Hübbe, was a casualty in the Boer War (1899-1902).
Erected by the Burnside Historical Society
and the City of Burnside
September 1995

Memorial Avenue of Gum Trees
Installed   September 1997
Location   At the south east end of the avenue of gums in Hazelwood Park, near the swimming pool

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City of Burnside
Memorial Avenue of Gum Trees
This avenue of Sugar Gums (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx) was planted in about 1921
as a memorial to the servicemen of the Burnside and Beaumont Wards who sacrificed their lives in the
Great War 1914-1918. The avenue originally extended from Davenport Terrace to the War Memorial Pavilion in the centre of
Hazelwood Park.

Hazelwood Park
War Memorial Pavilion
The pavilion depicted was built by public subscription in 1921 as a memorial to the fallen soldiers
from the Burnside and Beaumont Wards who served in the Great War 1914-1918
(At this point on the plaque is a picture of the pavilion)

The pavilion was located to the south where the swimming pool is now situated.

Erected by the Burnside Historical Society
and the City of Burnside
November 1997

The First Burnside Council Chamber
Installed   February 1999
Location   Next to St David's Church, Glynburn Road, Burnside

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City of Burnside
The First Burnside Council Chamber
The District Council of Burnside was established in 1856
and meetings were held at various places in the district until this chamber was built.
Meetings were held here from 27 December 1869 until March 1928
when the new Council Chamber in Tusmore was first used.
This building then became the residence of the Council pound keeper,
with the stables at the rear and the pound located where the second St David's now stands.
In 1959 St David's Church acquired the property.
The council chamber is now used as a meeting room and the rooms at the rear as the parish office.
February 1999

Wandeen
Installed   May 1999
Location   69A Lockwood Road, Burnside

Wandeen
City of Burnside
To the west of this marker stood Wandeen, the home of Frederick George Waterhouse (1815-1898).
The first curator of the South Australia Museum, he was the naturalist on the expedition led
by John McDouall Stuart across Australia from Adelaide to the Indian Ocean in 1861-1862.
Behind the boundary wall he planted a row of pepper trees, one on the third birthday of each of his 6 children.
Erected by the Burnside Historical Society
May 1999

Burnside Village - Early buildings near here formed the original commercial centre of Burnside

Installed   2001
Location   33 High Street (Old Burnside Hotel), Burnside. Near corner of Lockwood Road.

City of Burnside
Early buildings near here formed the original commercial centre of Burnside
The Burnside Inn was established in 1868 on the site now 27-29 High Street (a bit further down the hill on the north side). It was strategically located between Greenhill Road and a public watering place where Lockwood Road crosses Second Creek., and became an important venue for election meetings and community gatherings.
Henry Warland the licensee 1866-1882 also ran a passenger and mail coach between Burnside and Adelaide.
A smithy across the road from the inn was also owned by Warland.
Burnside Hotel, now 33 High Street (where the plaque is), was built by Edmeades & Co brewers
to replace the Burnside Inn. It traded from 1884-1909 when it became a private residence.
The hotel's original stables were replaced by the present garage facing Lockwood Road in 1986/7.
(The property had been sold for $130,000 in 1980.)
Burnside General Store now 36 High Street (on the north east corner of the cross roads), stands on land bought by Joseph Lockwood in 1852. In 1859-60 he built a house, shop and cellar, adding a bakery in 1872.
Lockwood's Store also served as a Post office until 1903 and, for a while, as an agency for the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Since 1989 the building has been mostly residential.
A shop and dwelling on the site, now 25 High Street (a bit further down the hill on the north side), was built for Adolf Gerber in 1882. About 1900 the shop was converted to refreshment rooms. In 1912 then property became wholly residential. The upper storey was demolished in 1954 because of earthquake but part of the original building remains.
Erected by the City of Burnside and the Burnside Historical Society, August 2001

Gleeville under the hills

Installed   October 2002
Location   1 Dashwood Road, Beaumont. Near the old stable barn

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Gleeville under the hills
In 1838 an Irishman Edward Gleeson arrived from India with his family and Indian servants.
He erected an imported six roomed wooden house *Gleeville* on the property now No 1 Dashwood Road, Beaumont, and established a farm on this Section 296. Gleeson later moved north and established the township of Clare.
In 1846 Samuel Davenport purchased the section
and for a short period Captain George Dashwood R.N., Commissioner of Police, leased part of the property.
John F. and Elizabeth Cleland and family arrived from England in 1852
leasing *Gleeville* for five years and buying twenty two acres of the section in 1863.
Olive trees planted to the north in 1864 still stand in the reserve off John Cleland Drive.
The stone house, parts of which date from 1877,
has remained the residence of subsequent generations of the Cleland family.
Erected by the Burnside Historical Society and the City of Burnside
October 2002
City of Burnside

Bushy Park

Installed   February 2004
Location   Bushy Park Drive, Auldana.
      On the west side of Bushy Park Reserve near the big Morton Bay fig tree.

Bushy Park
Patrick Auld (1811-86) arrived in South Australia with his wife Eliza and children in 1842 and purchased land at Magill. By 1845 he had planted a small vineyard and built a twelve room house, Home Park. This property was leased when the family returned to England in 1847 and later sold and subdivided.
On returning to Australia Auld purchased land to the east of Home Park and built Bushy Park on this site in 1857.
It was an eight room stone house with a commanding view over the plains of Adelaide.
He planted vines establishing what was to become the Auldana vineyards and by 1862 he had set up a winery in a stone building nearby. Stone cellars were built to the east of the house in 1866. Auld made frequent trips to England to market his wine leaving his son William Patrick, to manage the Auldana vineyard and winery.
Patrick Auld moved to New Zealand in 1880 after his wife Ellen had died. The property then fell into financial difficulties and in 1887 was bought by Sir Josiah Symon who built new cellars in the valley to the south in 1897.
Penfold Wines purchased the property in 1943.
The Bushy Park house was demolished after the Auldana vineyards were subdivided in 1980, leaving only the Morton Bay fig and other trees as reminders of the home.
William Auld was educated in England and at the age of 21 accompanied John McDouall Stuart on his successful 1861-62 crossing of the Australian continent. He also accompanied B.T. Finniss in 1864-65 when the South Australia Government attempted to establish a settlement at Escape Cliffs, east of Darwin, in the Northern Territory.
Erected in February 2004
Burnside Historical Society   City of Burnside

Stonyfell 1839

Installed   April 2006
Location   47 Stonyfell Road, Stonyfell

Stonyfell 1839
This plaque marks the site of the original driveway and gate of Stonyfell.
The early history of Stonyfell is not documented but a rates assessment of 1853 indicates Richard Eales Borrow
living in a partly built house. It was unoccupied for a period until rented by John Hallett in 1857.
Henry Clark (1836-1864) from the nearby Hazelwood and Joseph Crompton (1840-1901) established a business partnership
including the growing of grapes on north facing Stonyfell hillside.
After Clark's death, Crompton purchased Clark's share. In 1866 he married Clark's younger sister Susan Mary
and they had eleven children. The house was enlarged several times and after Mary's death in 1932.
It remained in the Crompton family until sometime after the death of her youngest daughter in 1973.
Stonyfell was a domestic estate, generally self sufficient, except for meat, bead and a few groceries.
It was the family home for several generations of the Crompton family over a hundred years.
The roof of Stonyfell can still be seen from Gandy's Gully Road near the present entrance to the property
that is known as Stonyfell House to distinguish it from the suburb to which it gave its name.
Erected April 2006 by the City of Burnside and the Burnside Historical Society
City of Burnside
Burnside Historical Society

Hauteville

Installed   April 2006
Location   North side of Greenhill Road opposite Air Apartments, Eastwood

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Hauteville
In the early 1850s a colonial villa was built for Mr John Scott near this site.
It was enlarged in 1868 and a second storey added by Mr John H. Hocart who named it Hauteville, a name associated
with his homeland in the Channel Islands.
Hocart's daughter Ellen Mary married Mr John Robilliard, and three generations of his family lived in Hauteville until 1934.
The house was finally demolished in 1961 to make way for the Electricity Trust's head office.
Later in 2005 the building was converted to residential apartments.
City of Burnside
Burnside Historical Society

Linden Lodge of '*Linden Estate*'

Installed   March 2009
                (but note that the plaque says *June 2008*. It didn't get installed then because of issues to do with the location)
Location   *South side of Greenhill Road near the huge Morton Bay fig tree outside Linden Lodge*

Linden Lodge of 'Linden' Estate
The house at 518 Greenhill Road was originally the gatehouse/lodge to the *Linden* estate.
Alexander Hay, a prominent business man, pastoralist and politician, initially acquired the upper half of Section 297 in 1855.
The remaining half, extending the property down to Greenhill Road, was purchased in 1861.

Linden estate was acquired in 1900 by Peter Wood, Chairman of Directors of Wood Son & Co., a well-known wholesale tea
and grocery firm founded by his father. *Linden* remained in the family until 1965 but was demolished in 1967 and the
remaining eight acres were subdivided.

The Observer of 18 January 1873 records that *'Mr. A. Hay has erected a lodge on his estate at Linden, Beaumont. It is built of
Glen Osmond stone, with Portland cement dressings, and is roofed with English slate. The building is in the Norman Gothic
style. It was built by Mr. W. Guildings of Norwood, at a cost of £318, from the designs of Mr. James Cumming.'*

The three-roomed lodge was purchased in 1926 by Miss Katharine Haydon Cox of Burnside and extensive additions have
since been made to the back of the house to turn it into a private residence.

The two large Moreton Bay Fig trees nearby marked the entrance to the estate and a few trees survive from the avenue of
gums which lined the drive to Linden.

City of Burnside
Erected by Burnside Historical Society and
The City of Burnside June 2008   Burnside Historical Society

Bell Yett
Installed   May 2012
Location   On the nature strip between 20 and 29 Cooper Angus Grove, Wattle Park.

Interpretive panel
In the vicinity there is also a comprehensive interpretive panel with information about the Black and Jay families.
Installed   May 2012
Location   0n the northern side of Bell Yett Reserve
                        (adjacent to the public path on Cooper Angus Grove, Wattle Park)

Bell Yett

This plaque marks the former site of *Bell Yett*, a fine example of a nineteenth century Adelaide foothills house. Built in 1879 for Mrs Ellen Barham Black, it was demolished in 1993 and the immediately adjacent grounds subdivided.

Widowed at 40 in Wigtown Scotland in 1863, Ellen migrated with three of her children in 1877.   In 1879 she purchased land at this locality for the construction of *Bell Yett*, a single storey ten-roomed bluestone house designed by her son Alfred.
Ellen Barham Black headed a talented family. Her first son, John McConnell Black, became South Australia's leading systematic botanist and her second son, Alfred Barham Black, was a successful architect. A daughter, Helen D'Oyley Carte, remained in England and had a notable business career in London theatre and a grand-daughter, Dorrit Black, became one of Australia's leading modernist artists.

Following Ellen's death in 1902 *Bell Yett* was sold in 1909 to the Hawsons of Port Lincoln and to the Jay family in 1912. The Jays re-named it *Barton Croft*, adding land to the east and north and a second storey to the house in 1923. From 1948-93 the estate was held by the Sisters of the Convent of Mercy and used variously as accommodation for young nuns, a retreat and a conference facility.

Much of the former *Bell Yett* estate has been secured for public use and now makes up the *Bell Yett Reserve* owned and managed by the City of Burnside.

  City of Burnside   Burnside Historical Society