

BURNSIDE HISTORICAL SOCIETY – Index of Plaques and Dates

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.

<i>Date of installation</i>	<i>Plaque subject</i>	<i>Location of nature strip where the plaque is installed</i>
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 ' <i>Linden Estate</i> '	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.
June 2017	Tusmore Malt Factory – plaque	83-85 Tusmore Avenue, Tusmore
May 2018	Moorcroft Reserve	Moorcroft Reserve. Access from Warren Avenue, Burnside

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

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Wheal Watkins Mine Shaft

Installed June 1991

Location Opposite 6 Wheal Watkins Street, Glen Osmond on the north side of the turning circle.

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.

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.

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 an army hospital during the Second World War.

Linden was demolished in 1967 when the remaining eight acres were subdivided.

Erected June 1993

Erindale

Installed March 1995

Location 4 Moorcroft Court, Leabrook

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.

Belle Vue

Installed December 1995

Location 13 Bellevue Road, Beaumont

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

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

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

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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

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

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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, bread 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

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

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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 On 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

Tusmore Malt Factory – plaque

Installed June 2017 (although the date says 2016)

Location 83-85 Tusmore Avenue, Tusmore

Tusmore Malt Factory

This plaque commemorates one of Burnside's little-known industries, the Tusmore Malt Factory which operated at 85 Tusmore Avenue, Tusmore from 1921-50 and from 1960-65.

Constructed by John CG Cooper, the factory produced a high grade extract of malt for the pharmaceutical industry. The extract was also used in commercial bakeries and in the production of malt vinegar, home brewed beer and breakfast cereals.

A descendant of the Cooper family, which established the well-known Coopers Brewery, John Cooper travelled widely as a young man and became a self-taught chemist and brewer. Through his dealings with bakers he could see a market for malt extract and commissioned a plant made to his specifications. John had also acquired prospecting skills in his early travels and used these to sink a 15.2 metre deep well on the site to provide high quality cooling water for the plant.

John died in 1951 and in the absence of a successor the factory ceased production for a decade. In 1960 his youngest son, Peter Cooper, repaired and recommissioned the factory, operating it on a part-time basis until 1965. Following its closure, the land fronting Tusmore Avenue was sold and the factory demolished.

City of Burnside

June 2016

Burnside Historical Society

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Moorcroft Reserve Burnside – interpretive panel

In the vicinity there is also a comprehensive interpretive panel with information about the Black and Jay families.

Installed May 2018

Location Moorcroft Reserve. Access from Warren Avenue, Burnside

Moorcroft Reserve

The creeks of the Adelaide Plains supported the Kaurna Indigenous people for thousands of years and in the mid-19th century became a focus for South Australian colonial life. Wealthy English families were attracted to their permanent waters and on Second Creek in what is now Burnside the de Mole family established *Moorcroft*, a fine country estate.

Known later as *Erindale*, it was widely celebrated for its attractive formal gardens. Following subdivision of the land in the late 1960s the City of Burnside's Moorcroft Reserve was established along the creek line of the former grand gardens.

New interpretative signage in the Reserve describes the natural history of Second Creek and tells some of the stories of both Kaurna and European times. It also celebrates the work of Fanny de Mole. Her collection of exquisite botanical illustrations was published in 1861 and was the first book dedicated to South Australia's native plants.

City of Burnside

May 2018

Burnside Historical Society