

**STATELY HOMES: THE MIRROR AND METAPHOR OF
COLONIAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

**Volume 3
House Profiles**



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APPENDIX No 6

BUILDING SURVEY – HOUSE PROFILES

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N=8

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APPENDIX No. 6A

BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES

NORTHERN COUNTRY REGION LGAs

N=8

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APPENDIX No. 6A-1

**BAROSSA VALLEY LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES
N=5**

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BAROSSA LGA

N=5

BA 1 COLLINGROVE



BA 1.1 *Collingrove*, c1875
Source: SLSA B7317.



BA 1.2 *Collingrove*, N130
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006



BA 1.3 *Collingrove*, c1920, front view of house
Source: SLSA, B 27281,



BA 1.4 *Collingrove*, front view of house, N245
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2006



BA 1.5 *Collingrove*, Stables and coach house
Source: SLSA, B 32424.



BA 1.6 *Collingrove*, stables and coach house; c1976.
servants' quarters at the rear. N270
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.10094

HISTORY: 1843. John Howard Angas, son of George Fife Angas, arrived in South Australia and acquired land in the Barossa Valley, initially in partnership with Alexander Borthwick Murray (*Murray Park*, Campbelltown LGA). He spent the next 13 years building a chapel, stables and employee houses and tending his extensive herds and flocks. He built his house at *Lindsay Park*.

1850. George Fife Angas arrived in South Australia and settled at *Lindsay Park*.

1856. He commenced building *Collingrove* homestead. The house was designed by Henry Evans. The Angas family also purchased *Kingsford* (Light LGA), and *Hill River Estate* (1871). John Angas was a member of both the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. Continuous occupation by the Angas family.

1976 *Collingrove* was donated to the National Trust of South Australia.

CURRENT USE: National Trust property. House museum, hosted accommodation and function centre.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Collingrove* is an important heritage property, not only because of its association with the Angas family, but because of the various stages of development. The internal decoration and furnishings reflect the period in which each section of the house was built and reflects the changing cultural and family requirements; to walk through *Collingrove* is to walk through time. For example, the drawing room is furnished to reflect social importance of these rooms in the 19th century while the kitchen has been retained as a working museum.

The outbuildings have been maintained and are now used for tourist accommodation. *Collingrove* is located near the historic township of Angaston and is adjacent to *Lindsay Park* which was built by John Howard Angas for his father, George Fife Angas.

BAROSSA LGA

N=5

BA 2 CORRYTON PARK



BA 2.1 *Corryton Park*, c1875
Source: SLSA, PRG 1471/6/7.



BA 2.2 *Corryton Park*, c1976
Source: National Trust, 1976:114



BA 2.3 *Corryton Par*, Wyverns on the gate posts; now removed. N330.
Photo: R M Stone, July, 2007



BA 2.4 *Corryton Park* from Wirra Wirra Road. N 270.
Photo: R M Stone, July, 2007



BA 2.5 *Corryton Park*, c1976
Wyverns on the gate posts.
Source: National Trust, 1976:114

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.10169.

HISTORY: 1845. David Randall arrived in South Australia with his wife, two children, a groom, gardener, two maids and 40 workers whom he recruited in England. He bought 1000 hectares (2500 acres) from Mr Flaxman, an agent of George Fife Angas (*Collingrove*). He and his brother William became land speculators before settling in the Barossa Valley

1851 David Randall built *Glen Para* homestead.

1869 Purchased by William Rounsevell (Navy, Military Club building, Adelaide) who renamed the property *Corryton Park*. The property became a famous sheep stud. Two sons, John and William, managed the property; both were Members of Parliament. William B Rounsevell remained in Parliament for 30 years and was a member of the South Australian Jockey Club and President of the National Coursing Club
Corryton Park was the venue for many balls and local social life.

1898 Purchased by John Gebhardt, eldest son of Gustav Gebhardt (*Mackerode*).

1919 Sold to Horace George Lillicrapp and after nine months sold it to Lachlan McBean

CURRENT USE: Now owned by Grant Burge Winery. Current use unknown.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Corryton Park* is located in the centre of extensive vine yards and is not accessible to the public. The original gates and driveway are no longer in use. the entrance is now via a non-descript path through the vineyards. While the house and out buildings are still in good repair and have not been significantly altered, *Corryton Park* is no longer the centre of social life in the Barossa Valley.

BAROSSA LGA

N=5

BA 3 COULTHARD HOUSE



**BA 3.1 *Coulthard House*, N130
66-70 Murray Street, Nuriootpa.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006**



**BA 3.2 *Coulthard House*, smoke house at the
rear of main house. N240.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.10088.

HISTORY: 1841. The site was acquired by William Coulthard, the founder of the town of Nuriootpa.

1843. William Coulthard built a two room slab cottage, which was replaced by a bigger house the following year.

1855. Commenced building the current house in an architectural style which suited the hot summers with verandahs and balconies on three sides.

1959. Acquired as a community centre.

CURRENT USE: House museum and community centre.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Coulthard House* is an example of the homes built by prominent businessmen in country townships. William Coulthard, who owned the Red Lion Inn in Nuriootpa, was also an explorer; he died while exploring Lake Torrens in 1858. The various stages of construction are evident and the external kitchen, smoke house and barn are evidence of the day to day activities associated with large country homes.

BAROSSA LGA

N=5

BA 4 LINDSAY PARK HOMESTEAD



BA 4.1 *Lindsay Park Homestead*, c1875.
Source: SLSA, B 7317.



BA 4.2 *Lindsay Park Homestead*, gardens, c1930.
Source: SLSA, B 27277.



BA 4.3 *Lindsay Park Homestead*, front entrance; garden stairs from driveway.
Source: *SALife*, March, 2006:20-31



BA 4.4 *Lindsay Park Homestead*
Source: *SALife*, March, 2006:20-31



BA 4.6 *Lindsay Park Homestead*
Source: *SALife*, March, 2006:20-31



BA 4.6 *Lindsay Park Homestead, gardens*
Source: *SALife*, March, 2006:20-31

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.12212

HISTORY: 1838. George Fife Angas sent Charles Flaxman to manage his affairs in South Australia. George Angas brought to the colony, German settlers who sought to escape the persecution of Lutherans in Prussia.

1843. George Angas sent his son, John Howard Angas, to manage his affairs; he was accompanied by his sister Sarah Lindsay and Henry Evans.

John built a house at *Lindsay Park* which was designed by Henry Evans.

1850. George Fife Angas arrived in South Australia; John Howard Angas vacated *Lindsay Park* and built *Collingrove*.

1879. On the death of George Angas, the property was divided amongst his four children; the house was eventually occupied by Charles Howard Angas, son of John Howard Angas.

1928. Inherited by Sir Keith Angas

1965. The house and 2000 acres of land sold to form the Lindsay Park racehorse stables and stud.

CURRENT USE: Lindsay Park racing stables and stud farm.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Lindsay Park* is important, firstly because of its association with George Fife Angas, who has been given the title of 'the father and founder of the colony' (Cockburn, 1929:8), and his family, but also because of its present role as a world renowned horse stable and stud which was founded by Colin Hayes. *Lindsay Park* is also noted for its extensive formal gardens which were laid out by Sir Keith and Lady Angas.

Located near the historic town of Angaston (named after the Angas family) and being adjacent to *Collingrove*, *Lindsay Park* is an important part of the cultural landscape created by early pastoral families.

BAROSSA LGA

N=5

BA 5 Riverside Complex

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.12268.

HISTORY: 1848. Joseph Barritt acquired the *Riverside* lands.

1858. *Riverside* house was built and the adjoining outbuildings soon after. These included stables (1861), a coach house and single men's quarters. The architect was Daniel Garlick. Joseph was a member of the House of Assembly (1863-63) and a member of the District Council. Joseph had a city residence in Kingston Terrace, North Adelaide.

c1852. He purchased *Princess Royal* in partnership with Mr William Duffield (*Para Para*, Gawler LGA).

1888. Edwin Barritt inherited *Riverside* and added a small wing and extended the verandah around the whole house.

CURRENT USE: Private residence (owned by Roland Chatterton) and continues to operate as a pastoral property.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Riverside* has been meticulously restored ensuring that the integrity of the original building has not been compromised. The original outbuildings are still in situ and continue to be used. *Riverside* is still a pastoral property and is an important part of the early history of the pastoral industry in the northern sector of South Australia.

APPENDIX No. 6A-2

**CLARE AND GILBERT VALLEYS LGA
BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES**

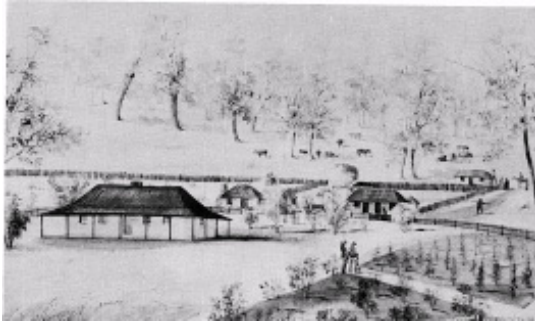
N=7

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CLARE AND GILBERT VALLEYS LGA

N=8

CGV 1 BUNGAREE HOMESTEAD



CGV 1.1 *Bungaree*, c1846. The original, , homestead; now demolished. Painting by S.T.Gill.
Source: Noye, 1981:17.



CGV 1.2 *Bungaree*, c1880. Two storey stone homestead, prior to additions.
Source: SLSA, B 13400



CDV1.3 *Bungaree*. c1930. Note: verandahs not added at this stage. Date correct?
Source: SLSA, B 43209



CGV 1.5 *Bungaree*, St Michael Church, c1880.
Source: SLSA, B 12547



CGV 1.6 *Bungaree*, St Michael's Church, N340.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 1.7 Bungaree, front elevation. N15.
Later kitchen and service quarters (rear left).
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 1. 8 Bungaree, rear view. N250.
Later kitchen and service quarters on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March 2007



CGV 1.9 Bungaree; left, general store; right stables and coach house.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 1.10 Bungaree, meat store adjacent to the stables and coach house.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March 2007



CGV1.11 Bungaree, former 'stallion box' now tourist accommodation.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV1.12 Bungaree, shearing shed and wool store.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March 2007.



CGV1.13 *Bungaree*, shearers' quarters, men's quarters, and 'swaggie's' hut'. N270.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV1.14 *Bungaree*, former stables. N240.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13048

HISTORY. 1841. The Hawker brothers, George, Charles and James, were squatters on the property. The original dwelling was constructed at this time.

1850. George Hawker built a simple two storey stone dwelling. Subterranean rooms were built at the same time as the initial stone cottage in order to escape from the summer heat (Source: Audio tape presented by S Hawker).

1870s. Further extensions were made to complete the two storey structure. The house was constructed from sand stone quarried from the property (Denton, 1969:195). The roof was originally of stringy bark shingles (Denton, 1985:198).

1900. Pillars and cast iron balustrades added to the verandah.

1908. A dining room was added which joined the kitchen to the main house. George Charles Hawker became a member of the Legislative Council. His son Edward William Hawker was educated at St Peters College and Trinity College, Cambridge. He also was elected to Legislative Council (Loyau 1885:20).

Bungaree is an Aboriginal name meaning 'place of deep water'.

CURRENT USE: *Bungaree* still is working sheep stud with many of the old buildings currently used as tourist accommodation and conference facilities

The current owner is Sally Hawker, a descendant of George Hawker, the builder of the original cottage and stone building.

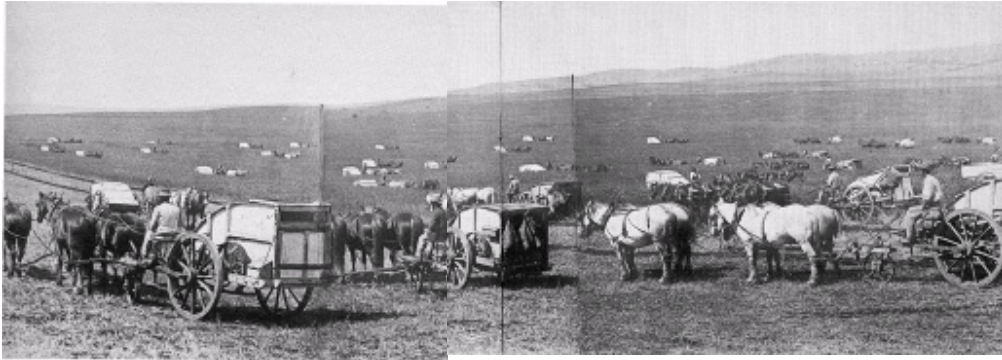
IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Bungaree* homestead has been a working sheep stud since its foundation in the 1840s. All of the buildings are well maintained and it is still possible to imagine the operation of this property in the 19th century. The alternate economic use of the buildings has ensured their survival and even those which have no longer contribute to current activities have been maintained as part of the overall ambience of the property. The meat house is an example.

Bungaree homestead continues to make an impact on the cultural landscape of the mid north as an example of a large and successful 19th century pastoral property.

CLARE AND GILBERT VALLEYS LGA

N=8

CGV 2 HILL RIVER STATION



CGVB1.1 *Hill River Station*, c1875.
Harvesting.
Source; Noye, 1975:42-43



CGV 1.2 *Hill River Station*, original homestead.

Source: Heritage SA file. January, 1979



CGV 1.3 *Hill River Station*, original homestead on the left; 1920 additions on the right. N240.

Photo: R. M. Stone March, 2007



CGV 1. 4 *Hill River Station*, front and side additions to the early homestead. N310.
Source: Heritage SA file. January, 1979



CGV 1.5 *Hill River Station*, original homestead. 1920

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 1.6 *Hill River Station*, side elevation.
Left, later rear extensions. N30
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 1.7 *Hill River Station*, governess's original colonnaded cottage. N 290
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 1.8 *Hill River Station*, stables and coach house. N240.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 1.9 *Hill River Station*, stables and coach house. N 340.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



**CGV 1.10 *Hill River Station*, farm buildings.
N80.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



**CGV 1.11 *Hill River Station*, shearers' quarters.
N270.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.10079

HISTORY. 1841. The land was occupied by William Robinson who built the original sand stone homestead in 1849 although Noye (1975:42) puts the date at 1844.

1855. The property was purchased by Charles Brown Fisher, son of Sir James Hurtle Fisher the first Resident Commissioner in South Australia; major extensions were carried out in this period. The change to the roof line of the rear extensions is clear.

1876. John Howard Angas (*Collingrove, Lindsay Park*) purchased *Hill River Station*; he was responsible for planting the extensive gardens around the house and the avenues of oak trees.

1917. Dudley Angas inherited the property and enlarged the manager's house, added an extension to the main house and added a swimming pool to the front garden. The current house has twenty rooms. The external features of the homestead are not distinctive, grand or decorative when compared with the other properties studies in the Clare, Gilbert Valley LGA. The small colonnade governess' residence, constructed in the 1930s, the extensive gardens and avenues of trees are distinguishing features.

1979. An untitled photograph of the governess' residence is included in the Australian Heritage Photographic Library but the building is not included in the State Heritage Register.

CURRENT USE: Current owners are Alistair and Janet Angas. Alistair is the great great grandson of George Fyfe Angas. *Hill River Station* continues to be a working farm and cattle stud.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Hill River Station* was one of the most important properties in the mid north and covered over 100 square miles. During C. B. Fisher's ownership there were 60000 acres with 50000 sheep, 200 cattle 4250 acres of wheat, 1800 acres in fallow (with one wheat field being 3 miles long (Beames & Whitehill, 1981:39; Noye, 1975:41). Agriculture was scaled down under J. H. Angas and after his death in 1904, all but 4000 acres was sold (Branson & Phillips, 1975: 56).

The original station made a significant impact on the 19th cultural landscape as well as the local economy as it employed 70 workers, rising to 200 at shearing time (Noye, 1975:41).

The two most prominent owners, C. B. Fisher and J. H. Angas never lived at *Hill River Station* so it did not become the centre of social activity; it was then, as it is now, an important pastoral property. Today the property is still an important sheep and cattle stud and many of the original buildings are still used. The stable and coach house, which is included on the State Heritage Register, are now used for storage and as a maintenance workshop respectively.

CLARE AND GILBERT VALLEYS LGA

N=5

CGV 3 HUGHES PARK COMPLEX

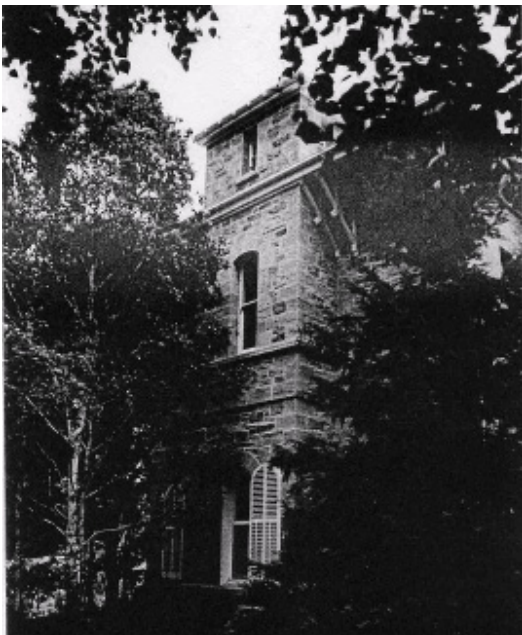


CGV 3.1 *Hughes Park*, later front additions. The verandah has been removed.
Source: Heritage SA file January, 1979



CGV3.2. *Hughes Park*, front view. N300.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 3.3 *Hughes Park*, front view of the tower.
Source: Heritage SA file January, 1979



CGV 3.4 *Hughes Park*, front view. N300.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 3.5 Hughes Park, side view: the original homestead is on the right.

Source: Heritage SA file January, 1979



CGV 3.6. Hughes Park, side view of the homestead and additions; the servants' quarters and kitchen are at the rear.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 3.7 Hughes Park, servants' quarters.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 3.8 Hughes Park, apple house and remnants of the enclosed gardens.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING.

State Heritage Register. File No. 13024

HISTORY.

1846. The property was first settled by John Horrocks who died accidentally the same year.

1846. The property was first settled by John Horrocks who died

1862. The land was eventually purchased by W. W. Hughes. Beames & Whitehall (1981:51) state that W. W. Hughes took up residence and between 1867 and 1870 and built a single storey cottage. However the Heritage SA file contains a document prepared by the Australian Heritage Commission in which the statement of significance refers to an 1857 early stone cottage. However, Hughes bought a number of adjacent properties at this time including a section owned by David Davies. Davies purchased the property in 1857 and built a six roomed stone cottage called *Dalore* and this was purchased by W. W. Hughes. It is possible that Hughes built the servants quarters and offices adjacent to the *Dalore* cottage.

1887. Hughes returned to England and died; *Hughes Park* was inherited by his nephew John James Duncan (also *Strathspey*, M111).

1891. Duncan employed G. K. Soward to design the two story additions to the front of the house. At this time John Duncan also built the outbuildings and stables.

Three phases of construction are still clearly identified. The first phase was the six roomed stone cottage. The verandah still exists on three sides but was removed when the two story section was

added. The central passage was also extended for access to the new section. The stairs to the cellar are on the verandah adjacent to the original front door.

The second phase was the servants' quarters which are not connected to the original cottage. The cottage verandah acts as an open passage way between the two sets of buildings. Status was reinforced with the physical separation between servants and family.

The third stage was the two storey front section built of squared random coursed local limestone with stone quoins. The interior configuration of the two storey section has a large vestibule divided by three arches each with a single door, opening to a library, billiard room and drawing room.

1973. Restoration was commenced by Walter Duncan and it was at this time that the balcony on the front of the house was removed. The position of the balcony is still visible today on the front face of the building.

W. W. Hughes laid out the gardens of *Hughes Park* and adopted the style use by his Scottish Highland forefathers. The gardens included a park like setting of 72 acres of mown grass and a walled garden of some four acres which was surrounded by a clipped olive hedge. The walled garden is the only one of its kind known to exist in South Australia (Beames & Whitehall, 1981:53).

CURRENT USE. John James Duncan purchased the property in 1972. The house is now a private residence and *Hughes Park* continues to operate as a pastoral property.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Hughes Park* was one of the significant pastoral properties in the mid north of South Australia. The imposing main homestead was set in park like surroundings, with walled gardens, terraces and wrought iron gates. Entrance to the property was past the manager's cottage and then along a tree lined driveway. *Hughes Park* has always been an important pastoral property and in 1934 and again in 1946 hosted the Duke of Gloucester during his visit to Australia.

John Duncan was an important South Australian citizen, parliamentarian and benefactor who endowed the Hughes chairs of Classics and Philosophy at the Adelaide University His son, John Grant Duncan-Hughes was also a Member of the House of Representatives for both Boothby and Wakefield and was a Senator for ten years.

John Duncan-Hughes had a keen interest in cricket and laid his own cricket pitch and fielded his own team in the local competition (Beames & Whitehall, 1981:53).

CLARE AND GILBERT VALLEYS LGA

N=7

CGV 4 INCHIQVIN HOMESTEAD



CGV 4.1. View of *Inchiquin* homestead from the road. N90.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007.



CGV4. 2 Rear entrance to *Inchiquin* through the wall N60.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 4.3 *Inchiquin*,

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007.



CGV 4.4 *Inchiquin*, wing on the right of the main house

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 4.5 *Inchiquin*, roof line behind the heritage wall. N120.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March 2007.



CGV 4.6. *Inchiquin*, stables and coach house. N270.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV4.7. *Inchiquin*, coach house and stables

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING.

State Heritage Register. File No.14552.

HISTORY.

1841, Edward Burton Gleeson purchased 200 acres on the Hutt River and built a one roomed cottage.

1842. Gleeson founded and laid out the town of Clare which he named after his home county in Ireland.

c1843, Gleeson had established the station homestead. He called the property *Inchiquin* after Lord Inchiquin, head of the historic House of O'Brien in Ireland.

1884. The property was purchased by James Hill who added a ballroom.

Inchiquin is the earliest of Clare's larger homes to have survived and is ranked as the most valuable of all historic homes in Clare. It was called the Government House of the district (Heritage SA file). Very little is recorded about the architectural features of the buildings. From the roadway the size of the homestead can be gauged. The house is bounded on the south side by the heritage listed wall and the stables are in moderate condition only.

Also visible were ruins of a stone building to the north of the homestead and a collapsed galvanized steel structure. The former would appear to be contemporary with the Gleeson station complex.

CURRENT USE.

Purchased by Mr Aughey in 1988 and is a private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. The property was the centre of Clare's activities. Gleeson was the first mayor of Clare, leader of committees and social movements and was known as the "King of Clare". He entertained various South Australian governors, politicians and businessmen at *Inchiquin* (Historical Consultants, 1991:272).

Inchiquin continued to be the centre of social life after the ballroom was added by James Hill in 1884.

The integrity of the property has been maintained with important outbuildings still in use. *Inchiquin* is visual evidence of a stately home built to reflect the wealth and social status of its owner. *Inchiquin* is an important part of the cultural landscape of Clare.

CLARE AND GILBERT VALLEYS LGA

N=7

CGV 5 KADLUNGA



CGV 5.1 *Kadlunga* homestead, c1901.
Source: SLSA B43370



CGV5.2 *Kadlunga* homestead.
Source: Heritage SA file February 1979



CGV 5.3. Entrance to *Kadlunga*. The manager's house is on the right. N260.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 5.4. Main entrance to *Kadlunga*. N260.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING.

State Heritage Register. File No. 10200.

HISTORY:

1840. James Stein arrived with his sheep and squatted on the property.

1846. John Jackson Oakden, nephew of the Colonial Treasurer, Osmond Gilles, purchased the property.

1858. The property was sold to the Burra mine and called the *Patent Copper Co. Farm*, as a staging post and a source of fodder for its bullock teams; the advent of the railway resulted in the sale of *Kadlunga* to John Chewings.

c1870. John Chewings built a two storey bluestone house which he named *Kadlunga*; an aboriginal word meaning 'sweet water'.

1876 to 1916. *Kadlunga* was owned by Sir Samuel Way (*Montefiore*, ACC[2]19), Chief Justice of South Australia, and became a Shropshire sheep stud. Samuel Way also encouraged the planting of trees and shrubs.

1919-20. The next owner, Alex J Melrose, son of Sir John Melrose, virtually rebuilt the *Kadlunga* homestead. The limestone additions and new verandahs incorporated the original stone house; he also enhanced the gardens.

The current owner is Hamish Alexander Elder Gosse; his grandfather was James Hay Gosse, who married Joanna Lang Barr Smith

CURRENT USE.

Pastoral property.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE:

Kadlunga was another of the important pastoral properties of the mid north of South Australia which brought wealth to the region. It was associated with two important historic events. John Chewings developed Chewings Fescue lawn seed and under Sir Samuel Way's ownership, a Shropshire sheep stud was established.

Today the property continues as a pastoral property but the homestead is not visible from the road. Only the entrance gateway indicates the presence of the heritage listed homestead.

CLARE AND GILBERT VALLEYS LGA

N=7

CGV 6 MARTINDALE HALL



**CGV 6.1 *Martindale Hall* (rear view). Rural setting, the gardens are in the foreground.
Source: Warburton, 1979:73**



**CGV 6.2 *Martindale Hall*, c1887.
Mrs Bowman and her daughter.
Source: Warburton, 1979:74.**



**CGV 6.3 *Martindale Hall*, c1932. The residence of
J. T. Mortlock.
Source: *SA Homes and Gardens*, 1932:27**



CGV 6.4 Martindale Hall, front elevation. N270

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 6.5 Martindale Hall, front and side view. N240

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 6.6 Martindale Hall, c1890. The main hall and staircase.

Source: SLSA, B 17732/7.



CGV 6.7 Martindale Hall, c1936. First level colonnaded arcaded.

Source: SLSA, B 46420



CGV 6.8 Martindale Hall, c1936. The smoking room.,

Source: SLSA, B 46419.



CGV 6.9 Martindale Hall, c1936. front entrance,

Source: SLSA, B 46413.



**CGV 6.10 *Martindale Hall*, c1936.
The main entrance gates.
Source: SLSA, c 46422.**



**CGV 6.11 *Martindale Hall*, c1890.
The coach house and stables.
Source: SLSA, B 177736/5**



**CGV 6.12 *Martindale Hall*, coach house. N290.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007**



**CGV 6.13 *Martindale Hall*, coach house and
stables. N220.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007**



**CGV 6.14 *Martindale Hall*, coach house and
stables. N 330.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007**



**CGV 6.15 *Martindale Hall*, wool shed and
shearing shed. N330.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007**



CGV 6.16 15 *Martindale Hall*, wool shed and, shearing shed. N130.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 6.17 *Martindale Hall*, shearers' quarters. N30.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 6.18 *Martindale Hall*, former laundry. N30.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 6.19 *Martindale Hall*, former stables. Mintaro.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING.

State Heritage Register. File No. 10067.

HISTORY.

1879. The younger Edmund Bowman, son of Edmund Bowman Snr built *Martindale Hall*. Edward Bowman employed Ebenezer Gregg of London to design the house; E. J. Woods, the South Australian Government Architect-in-Chief, was the supervising architect. It is stated that that the skilled artisans, with the exception of two who carved the staircase, were brought out from England, although it is argued that some carpenters came from the Victorian goldfields in 1878 (Warburton, 1979:77).

Martindale Hall is built in the Italianate style and has been compared to a design featured in a style guide, *The Gentleman's House* (Kerr, 1865:360).

The stone used in construction is from two main sources. The quoins and sills are of Manoora sandstone from Craiglee which is six miles from *Martindale Hall* while the mass of the rough hewn ashlar stone used on the walls and the coach house is strong quartzite sandstone from the 'quarry paddock' on the property (Warburton, 1979:72).

The large cellar eight rooms is accessed by a single internal staircase adjacent to the kitchen. The servants' entrance is through a small door at the rear of the building which now has a timber enclosure. The only entrance to the laundry is via an external rear door which is also sheltered by the timber enclosure. The servants' quarters comprising a housekeeper's bedroom and sitting room, butler's bedroom (?), a maid's bed room and another bedroom, were on the first level at the rear of the house and accessed via a narrow rear staircase (Warburton, 1979:102). The domestic activities of

the house were separated from the family activities by a communication corridor at the rear of the main staircase.

The coach house was also built in the classical style of ashlar construction, while stables at the rear were of random uncoursed stone construction with stone quoins.

The interior of the house followed the layout of a stately home with an internal entrance porch which opened onto a vestibule. Access to the drawing room, smoking room, billiard room and dining room was from the main hall which restricted access to the domestic and private chambers of the household.

1892. A downturn in the pastoral industry and drought forced Edmund Bowman to sell *Martindale Hall* to W. T. Mortlock. No additions have been made to *Martindale Hall* since its completion in 1880.

1965. The property, which included 4000 acres, was bequeathed to the University of Adelaide. The heritage listed *Martindale Hall Conservation Park* comprises 40 acres with the remainder of the land continuing to operate as a pastoral property. A modern commercial kitchen has been installed to cater for the tourist trade.

Martindale Hall was probably named after small chapel of Martindale in England, although Thomas Bowman, the grandfather of the younger Edmund Bowman had a cousin, Sarah Martindale (Warburton, 1979:15).

CURRENT USE. Owned by the State of South Australia (Heritage SA) and leased to operate as a function centre and tourist accommodation.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Martindale Hall* was the centre of the large estates owned by the Bowman brothers, Charles and Edmund, on the Wakefield River.

Martindale Hall became the centre of social life in the mid north area and the two squires of *Martindale* and *Werocata* led a flamboyant lifestyle and was reported that Edmund's arrival in Mintaro was heralded by the blowing of a horn; a similar entrance also preceded his arrival at the Clare races (Warburton, 1979:92). Edmund was a member of the Adelaide Club, he was the first person to import beagle hounds, and bred quality horses. He and his brother Hubert, were keen polo players. The horses were housed in stables in the nearby township of Mintaro.

Cricket was another social occasion and teams from Adelaide played against local teams on the *Martindale* cricket pitch.

Hunting was another major activity and with the cooperation of other property holders in the district, especially *Bungaree*, there was a course of over 12 miles. *Martindale Hall* was so designed that the women associated the hunt could watch proceeding from a viewing platform on the roof.

Martindale Hall had an impact on both the economy of the region and the cultural landscape. Today the house has been restored and much of the furniture is from the Mortlock period. *Martindale Hall* still stands aloof in an otherwise sparsely populated region and while there is no longer any pastoral activity in the Conservation Park, the Bowman house still reflects the wealth and privilege of 19th century pastoralists.

The image has been reinforced in more recent years when it was the location for the film *Picnic at Hanging Rock*.

CLARE AND GILBERT VALLEYS LGA

N=7

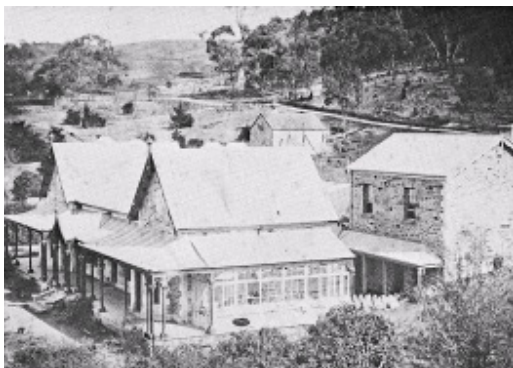
CGV 7 WOLTA WOLTA



CGV7.1 *Wolta Wolta*, c1860. The original stone cottage.
Source: Noye, 1981:39



CGV 7.2 *Wolta Wolta* , c1866. The original cottage with extensions on the left.
Source: Noye, 1981:49



CGV 7.3 Final stage of *Wolta Wolta*. c1887.
Source: Noye, 1981:49



CGV 7. 4. *Wolta Wolta*, house and out buildings. N220
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 7.5. *Wolta Wolta*, the early road from the shearing shed to the house. N210.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 7. 6 *Wolta Wolta*, rear view of house: the two storey kitchen is on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007



CGV 7.7 *Wolta Wolta*, front elevation.

Source: Ray White Real Estate, sales brochure



CGV 7.8 *Wolta Wolta*, the early cottage is at the rear. N340

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007.



CGV 7.9 *Wolta Wolta*, construction, earlier phase is on the left.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007.



CGV 7.10. *Wolta Wolta*, shearing shed. N180.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007.



CGV 7.11 *Wolta Wolta*, shearing shed. N 350.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007.



CGV 7.12 *Wolta Wolta*, former blacksmith's shop. N180.

Photo: R. M. Stone, March, 2007.

HERITAGE LISTING.

Local heritage register

HISTORY,

1839. John Hope arrived in South Australia from his native

Ireland.

1846. He purchased 95 square miles in Clare where he built the original small stone cottage which he called *Wolta Wolta*. *Wolta Wolta* is an aboriginal name for 'good water'.

The approximate dates of the various stages of construction of the homestead can be gained from early photographs.

1866. An additional section was added to the east side of the cottage and a separate two storey kitchen building had been built at the rear. At this stage the buildings had shingle roofs.

1874. The main homestead had been expanded to what is substantially its current configuration. The front section of the early cottage was demolished. The symmetrical additions included bay windows with hand cut squared sand stone surrounds; the walls were squared coursed bluestone. The kitchen was linked to the main house by a verandah and all roofs are galvanised steel. The stand alone cottage at the rear of the main building is an early structure and is possibly the building seen at the rear of the original cottage.

The only other additions to the 1874 photograph is a small meat storage area adjacent to the kitchen, which has slate floors and shelving, gauze meat safe and iron meat hooks, and a unsympathetic fibrous cement or asbestos addition to the first floor kitchen area.

The original building is of blue stone and squared sand stone quoins and window sills. Pick marks are clearly visible on the stonework.

CURRENT USE.

Wolta Wolta has recently been sold and the new owners plan to keep *Wolta Wolta* as a private residence. The original stables and buildings associated with *Wolta Wolta* are now on an adjoining private property which has a modern residence. The property has some grazing land but is not a major pastoral property.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE.

Wolta Wolta was a significant pastoral property on the edge of the Clare township and like *Hughes Park*, it was not deemed necessary to build a church on the property for the employees, because of the proximity to the town. However the size of the house of nearly 700 square metres, not including the cottage, was among the more substantial pastoral properties in the region. John Hope did not have the same political or social status as other early pastoralists such as Gleeson, Bowman or Angas, which may account for the property not being listed on the State Heritage Register.

Today only 32 acres of the original property remain and other out-buildings, which were part of *Wolta Wolta*, have been sold. The main homestead complex is still relatively isolated from the main town of Clare and has limited access; it situated at the end of an unsealed no-through road.

Wolta Wolta still reflects the wealth and status of early pastoralists.

APPENDIX No. 6A-3

GAWLER LGA

BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES

N=7

		Page No.
GA 1	Craiglee	35
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GA 5	Para Para	43
GA 6	Tortola House	45
GA 7	Trevu House	47

GAWLER LGA

N=6

GA 1 CRAIGLEE



GA 1.1 *Craiglee*.
Source: Whitelock, 1989:200



GA 1.2 *Craiglee*, street view. N 90.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



GA 1.3 *Craiglee*, view from the driveway; the stables are visible at the rear of the house. N130.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage register.

HISTORY: 1858. Dr William Home Popham moved to Gawler and built *Craiglee*. He was a captain in the volunteer rifles and a member of the local Council. He died in 1871.

1872. His son, Dr F.W.KH. Popham, who had served as a surgeon in the German army during the Franco-Russian war, returned to Gawler to take over his father's practice. He held many positions on agricultural and health bodies and was a colonel-brigadier in the SA armed forces.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Craiglee* occupies an elevated location overlooking the City of Gawler and was part of an exclusive residential enclave. There is little evidence of any substantial changes to the building which has elaborate lace balustrades and cast iron posts; all of which were made locally in the James Martin foundry.

Craiglee is an important building which reflects the wealth and social status of prominent professionals in Gawler.

GAWLER LGA

N=6

GA 2 FOTHERINGHAM HOUSE



GA 2.1 Dr. *Fotheringham House*, c1872.
The original front entrance and driveway.
Source: SLSA, B 10658.



GA 2.2 *Fotheringham House*. The original front entrance is no longer in use. N80.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



GA 2.2 *Fotheringham House*. The current main entrance; the kitchen is on the right. N290.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



GA 2.4. *Fotheringham House*. The groom's room (?) and tack room on the right. N 120.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



GA 2.5 Fotheringham House. The original front of house with semi subterranean rooms. The Bay window section is on the left. N 70
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage register/not listed?

HISTORY: c1856. The property was acquired by Thomas Fotheringham.

1900. The two storey bay window extension was added to the north elevation which overlooks neighbouring *Martindale*. There is no internal access to this extension which Thomas Fotheringham had built to spite his neighbour, Felix Martin, as a result of a disputed carriageway alignment.

Purchased by William Barnett, editor of the *Bunyip*; he named the property, *Pine Lodge*.

CURRENT USE: Private residence

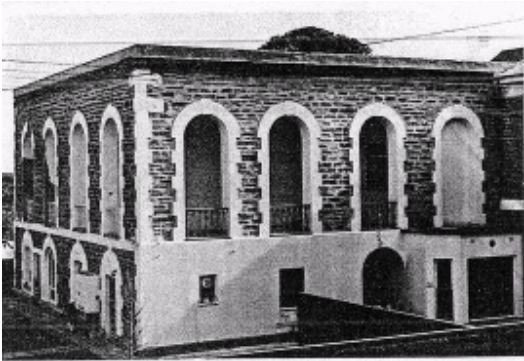
IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: This house no longer commands attention as a stately home in what was an exclusive residential enclave for businessmen and professionals in the important 19th century town of Gawler. The house is in only moderate condition and there is no evidence of the extensive gardens which existed in the time of Dr Fotheringham.

This is an example of a large house which is no longer required as a private dwelling. It is still an important example of a 19th century stately home but it is not listed on the State Heritage Register and therefore not protected under heritage legislation.

GAWLER LGA

N=6

GA 3 MARTINDALE



GA 3.1 *Martindale*, side entrance.
Date unknown.
Source: Jensen, 1980:177



GA 3.2 *Martindale*, side street entrance. The front section of building is on the right. N250.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



GA 3.3 *Martindale*, main entrance. N320.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



GA 3.4 *Martindale*, main entrance. N110.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10376.

HISTORY: 1872. The rear section of *Martindale* was built for Emile Thorp, a chemist; the house was designed by G. S. Kingston. The original section featured colonnades and arched windows.

1879. Occupied by John Felix Martin, nephew of James Martin (*Trevu*), who was a partner in the large foundry and manufacturing business of James Martin and Company.

John Martin added the simpler front section of the house, although it included ornate cast iron balustrade, posts, brackets and friezes.

1966-7. *Martindale* was converted into a nursing home.

CURRENT USE: Elderly citizen's nursing home

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Martindale* was located within the exclusive residential enclave of stately homes which were occupied by prominent businessmen and professionals in Gawler; it was adjacent to Dr Fotheringham's house. *Martindale* is particularly important because of its association with James Martin, the founder of, what was at that time, one of the largest engineering businesses in the Australia.

Although the house is now surrounded by elderly citizen's accommodation units, the house occupies a prominent elevated position and is a reminder of the large ornate stately homes built by prominent local citizens.

GAWLER LGA

N=6

GA 4 OAKLANDS



GA 4.1 *Oaklands*, c1872, residence of James Pile.
Source: SLSA, B 10642



GA 4.2 *Oaklands*, c1872, also residence of John McKinley. Jeanne (Pile) McKinley is on the left.
Source: SLSA, B 5954



GA 4.3 Entrance to *Oaklands*. The property was subdivided for housing. The house is not visible through trees. N110.
Photo: R. M .Stone, August, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage register.

HISTORY: 1866. *Oaklands* was built for James Pile, a pastoralist. He was a member of the Gawler Corporation, an elder of the Presbyterian Church and his daughter married the notable explorer, James McKinlay. James Pile owned property on the darling River in New South Wales and at one time his flock of sheep exceeded 200000.

1899. Drought and rabbits resulted in James Pile's financial ruin. After his death, the properties were managed by James' sons, William, John and Charles. They became breeders of racing thoroughbreds and William Pile was a member of the first committee of the South Australian Jockey Club.

James McKinlay, explored the Northern Territory, and on his return lived a *Craiglee*; a monument has been erected in Gawler in his honour.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Craiglee* is no longer visible from the road and the entrance gives no indication that it leads to a stately home once occupied by two important early citizens of Gawler. There is no signage which indicated that "James McKinley lived here".

While the house no longer makes a visual impact on the cultural landscape, it is difficult to understand how *Craiglee* has not been listed on the State Heritage Register.

GAWLER LGA

N=76

GA 5 PARA PARA



GA5.1 *Para Para*, c1962. The front entrance
Sources: SLSA, B 68684



GA5.2 *Para Para*, c1900. The front entrance.
Source: SLSA, B 21946



GA5.3 *Para Para*, front entrance. N 280.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



GA5.3 *Para Para*, front entrance. N 240.
The original gardens are no longer evident.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



GA 5.5 *Para Para*, walled courtyard at the rear. N220.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



GA 5.6 *Para Para*, stables and coach house. N280.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



GA 5.7 Gate house to *Para Para* with a section of the original fence and gate post. N320.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



GA 5.8 *Para Para* gate house, now subdivided; currently a private residence.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10057.

HISTORY: 1851. Walter Duffield purchased the original estate of 3000 acres.

1885. Vineyards were planted and a cellar built in 1858.

1862. The house at *Para Para* was built; the architect was Daniel Garlick (Walter Duffield also owned *Riverside Complex*, Barossa LGA). Walter Duffield was a major flour miller who made his fortune during the Victorian gold rush when the price of flour increased. During the 1850s he also leased *Princess Royal*.

1857. He was elected to the first parliament and in 1873 elected to the Legislative Council.

1872. *Para Para* was renovated and expanded.

1880 The lodge or gate house was built and extensive improvements made to the house.

1922. Following the death of Walter Duffield, *Para Para* was transferred to his two sons, Kenneth Lancelot Duffield, pastoralist, and Walter Geoffrey Duffield, scientist and founder of the Stromlo Observatory in Canberra.

1923 *Para Para* subdivided and the house sold to Henry Woodcock, land agent.

1923-1940 *Para Para* was leased and fell into disrepair.

CURRENT USE: Private residence. The former gate house is also a private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Para Para* is an imposing building on a large parcel of land, however, the extensive orchards, vineyards and gardens which were a feature in the 19th century, no longer exist; the grounds are now relatively barren.

Para Para was the centre of social life in the region and hosted royalty.

The outbuildings still exist and make it possible to reconstruct the activities of *Para Para*.

GAWLER LGA

N=6

GA 6 TORTOLA HOUSE



**GA 6.1 *Tortola House*, c1885, with a roof top lookout. The chimney of the earlier cottage is visible on the right.
Source: SLSA, B13247**



GA6.2 *Tortola House*, the lookout has now been removed. N80.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



**GA6.3 *Tortola House*, early cottage on left at the rear.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007**



**GA6.4 Early cottage, *Tortola House* is on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007.**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10375

HISTORY: c1871. *Tortola* was built for William Wincey, a timber merchant; he was the Mayor of Gawler in 1873-4. The adjoining cottage already existed when Wincey purchased the property.

1897. Occupied by Alfred May who added the columns and lace to the front elevation. The lace was cast at the May Brothers foundry in Gawler. There was originally a walkway on the roof similar to *Trevu*.

1912. *Tortola* was sold to Gawler Methodist Church for use as a manse.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The ornate brickwork of *Tortola* draws attention to itself. It is another important example of a stately home built by prominent businessmen of Gawler. *Tortola* is also important because of the earlier attached cottage but surprisingly it is not specifically mentioned in the heritage listing.

Tortola is visible evidence of the progression from basic cottage to stately home and is an important part of the cultural landscape.

GAWLER LGA

N=6

GA 7 TREVU HOUSE



GA7 1 *Trevu House*, original fence and gates. N140.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



GA7.2 *Trevu House*, main entrance, verandah above the windows of subterranean rooms. N90.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10375

HISTORY: 1847. James Martin arrived in the colony and in 1848 established a small business making bullock drays and farm machinery. The business, James Martin and Company became the largest engineering works in the state and commonwealth.

1865. James Martin was elected to the House of Assembly and later the Legislative Council.

1866. *Trevu* was built for James Martin; it was designed by Mr Pett. The house had fifteen rooms including a suite of seven subterranean rooms, which included a billiard room.

1899. On his death the house was inherited by his son, John Martin, a farmer; the business was inherited by his nephew, also John Martin (*Martindale*).

F. A Taylor, the owner of the Gawler butter factory, was the next owner.

It was later divided into flats before being converted into an elderly citizen's complex.

CURRENT USE: Elderly citizens' nursing home.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Trevu* is an example of the large stately homes built by prominent businessmen of Gawler, although as a legislator, James Martin's influence extended beyond the town. The house has expensive architectural features, including the portico with a pediment and roman arch. The subterranean rooms had celestial windows which opened underneath the verandah. The staircase leading to the subterranean rooms is ornate, as is the elaborately carved filigree staircase leading to what must have been a viewing platform on the roof; this no longer exists. The out buildings are used as storage and the original gates and fences are still in situ.

APPENDIX No. 6A-4

GOYDER LGA

BUILDING SURVEYS-HOUSE PROFILES

N=3

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GO 2	Mackerode	51
GO 3	Princess Royal	54

GOYDER LGA

N=3

GO 1 CAPPEEDEE HOMESTEAD



GO1.1 *Cappeedee Homestead*, near Hallett.
N70
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



GO1.2 *Cappeedee Homestead*. N40
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



GO1.3 *Cappeedee Homestead*. N40
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 14872.

HISTORY: 1850. A lease on the property was issued to William McVittie.

1850s. The lease was taken over by Joseph Gilbert and the land became an extension of his Mt Bryan property.

1874. The lease was resumed by the government and a land grant was the issued to Lawrence Reynolds, a farmer of Freeling.

1879. Purchased by John Murray who renamed the property *Cappeedee*. John, and his brother, Alexander Borthwick Murray (*Murray Park*. Campbelltown LGA) developed a breed of sheep called Murray Merinos.

1870s. Murray erected the house and 10 years later, the woolsheds.

1886. Following the death of John Murray, his son, W. A. Murray, inherited *Cappeedee*.

1996 The property is still owned by the Murray family.

CURRENT USE: Private residence and pastoral property

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Cappeedee* , which is 15kms from the nearest town of Hallett, continues to operate as a pastoral property. The woolshed and the majority of the outbuildings are in current use. Pastoral properties, such as *Cappeedee*, were the centre of small communities and provided accommodation for the boundary riders and shearers. The main house is still in good repair, but its relatively isolated location and the change in its role as a centre of social and community life, has reduced its impact t on the cultural landscape.

GOYDER LGA

N=3

GO 2 MACKERODE HOMESTEAD



GO1.1 *Mackerode*, home of Albert Gebhardt Barrier Highway, near Mt Bryan; date unknown.
Source: Auhl, 1979:54



GO1.2 *Mackerode*, stone walling added to the verandah, and an additional entrance on the right; date unknown.
Source: Audl, 1979:29



GO1.3 *Mackerode*, centre: the current front entrance. N210.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



GO 1.4 *Mackerode*, north east corner. The original entrance is on the left. N270.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



GO1.5 *Mackerode*, east elevation; the original front entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



GO 1.6 *Mackerode*, stables. N230.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



GO1.7 *Mackerode* , wool shed.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



GO1.8 *Mackerode*, the rear of the stables.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



GO 1.9 *Mackerode*, manager's cottage.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



GO1.10 *Mackerode*, memorial stone to the Gebhardt family.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 14872.

HISTORY: 1872. The homestead was built for Gustav Gebhardt who was a pioneer breeder of Lincoln and Merino sheep.

The house has been altered, notably the addition of a new entrance on the north elevation. The door on the east elevation became the exit to the garden. *Mackerode* has four subterranean rooms and did have a billiard room; this has been demolished.

Albert Gebhardt, son of Gustav, owned *Aston* which is located in the exclusive residential enclave of Edwin Terrace, Walkerville.

c2005. Ownership of the property remained in the Gebhardt family until *Mackerode* was purchased by the Rowe family, who also own *Princess Royal*, together with a number of properties previously owned by Gustav Gebhardt.

CURRENT USE: Private residence and pastoral property.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Mackerode* remains an important part of a large sheep, cattle and cropping property. The main house has been altered over time, but the integrity of the building has not been compromised. Many of the out buildings are in continuous use as is the original the boundary wall.

Mackerode still has extensive, well maintained gardens. As with other stately homes owned by pastoralists, it is no longer the centre of social and community life. Many early photographs, which are still in the house, are reminders of important social events, such as meeting of the Adelaide Hunt Club which took place on these pastoral properties. One photograph include Gustav Gebhardt and other pastoralists such as the Bowmans (*Martindale Hall*) and Murray (*Cappeedee*); it was also a reminder of the social network between the owners of these properties.

The current owner, Mt Rowe, a former Master of the Hunt, said that the numbers who participate in the hunt today are greatly reduced.

As with other stately homes on pastoral properties, their relative isolation, and the change in the cultural and community lifestyle, has reduced their impact on the cultural landscape.

GOYDER LGA

N=3

GO 3 PRINCESS ROYAL



GO3.1 View of *Princess Royal*.

Source: *SALife*, November, 2005:44



GO 3.2 *Princess Royal*, December, 1978. Burra Road, Burra.
Source: Heritage SA files.



GO 3.3 *Princess Royal*, 1978. Gates to the house.
Source: Heritage SA files.



GO 3.4 *Princess Royal*, 1978. Gates and stables.
Source: Heritage SA files.



GO3.5 *Princess Royal*, entrance gates, stables and coach house.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



GO3.6 *Princess Royal*, current entrance is next to the car. N190.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



GO3.7 *Princess Royal*. N280. The original front entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



GO3.8 *Princess Royal*, N20. A view of house from the gardens; possible line of the original driveway.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



GO3.9 *Princess Royal*, front door, vestibule and stair hall.
Source: *SALife*, November, 2005:49



GO3.10 *Princess Royal*, front door and vestibule.
Source: *SALife*, November, 2005:49

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File Nos. 10002, 10003

HISTORY: 1845. The property was taken up as a copper mining lease, but in 1851 the (*Princess Royal*) mine failed.

1850s. The lease was relinquished and the Hon Walter Duffield obtained a pastoral lease (also *Para Para*, Gawler LGA).

1863. The property was bought by Alexander McCulloch, who had architects Wright & Woods, design and build *Princess Royal* the following year.

1866. McCulloch became a member of the House of Assembly but retired after one year in favour of his son-in-law Sir James Penn Boucaut.

Princess Royal was noted for its hospitality and sections were used for picnics and by the sportsman of Burra. It was also the favoured location for the governor when travelling north.

1900. *Princess Royal* was purchased by Andrew Tennant, and occupied by his son John Tennant. Andrew Tennant was a member of both the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. He had three daughters, one married W. T. Mortlock of *Martindale Hall*; another married R. M. Hawker of *Bungaree*.

1973. The property still owned by the Tennant family.

1999 The property was listed for sale following the death of Gwendolyn Tennant (*The Advertiser*, 8 September, 1999). Now owned by Mr Rowe (see *Mackerode*).

CURRENT USE: Private residence and pastoral property.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The entrance to *Princess Royal* homestead is seven kilometres across grazing land from the Burra Road. The house and outbuildings are not visible from the road. The property has not been significantly altered and is an important example of the wealth and social lifestyle of prominent pastoralists. The property was a focus of private and community social events. The house is a private residence and probably no longer the centre of community activities but remains an important part of the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No. 6A-5

LIGHT LGA

BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES

N=5

		Page No.
LI 1	Anlaby	59
LI 2	Eringa (Lanark House)	62
LI 3	Holland House	65
LI 4	Kingsford	69
LI 5	Yatara Homestead	72

LIGHT LGA

N=5

LI 1. ANLABY HOMESTEAD



LI1.1 *Anlaby Homestead*, c1860.
Source: SLSA, B21351



LI 1.2 *Anlaby Homestead*, c1876.
Source: SLSA, B14907



LI 1.3 *Anlaby Homestead*, c1901. Rear elevation.
Source: SLSA B58330/63



LI1.4 *Anlaby Homestead*, c1901.
Source: SLSA, B58330/63



LI 1.5 *Anlaby*, c1977. Folly in the rose garden.,
Source: SLSA, B 36458



LI1.6 *Anlaby*, rear view of the house. N30.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006



**LI1.7 *Anlaby*, view of the house from the gardens. N175.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006**



**LI 1.8 *Anlaby*, front of the house; servants' quarters and kitchen are on the right. N280.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006**



**LI1.9 *Anlaby*, manager's dwelling and office. N290.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006**



**LI1.10 *Anlaby*, adjacent family homes. N10.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No 18416

HISTORY: 1841. Frederick Dutton acquired 250 square miles of leasehold land; The first stage of the house was built at this time.

1850. The leasehold was converted to freehold. Frederick Dutton purchased 70000 acres plus an 80acre homestead site. The property was developed as a Merino sheep and Clydesdale horse stud. The original house was extended in this period with servants' quarters added to the western side and the three main buildings connected by verandahs.

1890. Inherited by Henry Dutton, nephew of Frederick Dutton. Henry developed the garden and homestead buildings to their current form.

1927. A library, designed by Kenneth Milne, was built in the front courtyard between the two side wings.

The grounds included a deer park, golf course and oval; *Anlaby* fielded its own cricket and football teams.

Frederick was a Director of the Bank of Australasia and a member of the Legislative Council and invested in a number of copper mines.

Between 1905 and 1922, the size of the *Anlaby* holding was reduced when acquired by the government for closer settlement.

The property remained in the Dutton family until 1978.

CURRENT USE: Private residence and pastoral property. The outbuildings are used for tourist accommodation; the woolshed is a reception centre.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The estate has undergone little physical and structural change since the 1890s. Many of the outbuildings, hot houses and gardens are currently being restored. The stables, manager's office and dwelling and estate workers' cottages are in use as tourist accommodation and function facilities.

The interior has been little changed, with bathrooms, library and reception rooms reminders of 19th century facilities and lifestyle.

Anlaby is an important example of the range of faculties established to create self sufficient properties associated with the early development of rural areas in the north of the state. 'These estates are a microcosm of transplanted British society of both physical and social structure' (Heritage Survey, 2004:91).

LIGHT LGA

N=5

LI 2 ERINGA (LANARK HOUSE)



LI 2.1 *Eringa*, c1900. View of the house and extensive gardens.
Source: SLSA, B 44047



LI 2.2 *Eringa*, c1900. The original pathway to the front entrance,
Source: SLSA, B14920



LI 2.3 *Eringa*. The current path to the front entrance. N325.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006



LI 2.4 *Eringa*, c1921. The garden stairs.
Source: SLSA, B 626



LI 2.5 *Eringa*. The garden stairs. N290.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006



LI 2.6 *Eringa*, c1900. The rose gardens.
Source: SLSA, B 69054/112



LI 2.7 *Eringa*, the front entrance to the house.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006



LI2.8 *Eringa*, verandahs at the rear of the building have been enclosed for classrooms. N140.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006



L12.9 *Eringa*, front fence and gates. N340.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No 12524.

HISTORY: 1876. A. H. Greenslade came to Kapunda as an assistant in a commercial enterprise. He was successful and built *Lanark House*. The architect was John Leech.

c1900. Purchased by Sir Sidney Kidman, pastoralist.

1904. The original house was damaged by fire, which resulted in it being renovated and expanded with two main rooms added to the east elevation and stairs leading to the garden.

Sir Sidney, a son of a farmer, started as a 'rouseabout' and later a stockman on cattle properties. He then bought a bullock dray and went into business for himself

1879. He opened a butcher shop and was a supplier to the copper mines in New South Wales. He was successful and in 1886 bought his first of many cattle stations.

1921. Sir Sidney gifted the house to the state Department of Education.

CURRENT USE: Kapunda High School.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The basic architectural structure has undergone little change since being converted into a high school. The verandahs have been enclosed and the kitchen area converted into a staff room and storage facility. The entrance to the *Eringa* is through doors with stained glass inserts (now with the school logo), into a vestibule with timber panelled walls and a stained glass lantern ceiling.

The extensive formal gardens have now been replaced with paved and grasses areas; necessary changes given the current use as a high school.

The main gates and fence still exist and remain an impressive entrance into the property. Although *Eringa* has been a school for over 90 years, the building and grounds are an important reminders of the wealth of pastoralists and miners in the Kapunda area

LIGHT LGA

N=5

LI 3. HOLLAND HOUSE



LI 3.1 *Turretfield*, c1868. Now *Holland House*

Source: SLSA, B 4158



LI 3.2 *Turretfield*, c1900. Now *Holland House*.
The stairs to the tower enclosed with glass windows.
Source: SLSA, PRG 290/1/8/237



LI 3.3 *Holland House*. N 230

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



LI 3.4 *Holland House*, front entrance, stairs to the tower; the glass windows have now been removed. N290.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



LI 3.5 *Holland House*, exit and steps to the garden. N310.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



LI 3.6 *Holland House*, rear external entry to the cellars. N70.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



LI 3.7 *Holland House*, front door, glass fanlight and side lights.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



LI 3.8 *Holland House*, corridor facing the front door.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



LI3.9 *Holland House*. Exit to the garden patio from the reception room via French doors with classical marble columns.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



LI 3.10 Entrance to the service yard and stables.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007.



LI 3.11 View from balcony adjacent to the tower. N280.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No 10060

HISTORY: 1854. *Holland House* was built for Richard Holland; pastoralist. The house was designed by James McGeorge of Tudor/Gothic style with decorative stone work.

Outbuildings include stables and servants' quarters which form one side of an enclosed court yard. There is an external entry to the cellars via a covered stairs.

A crypt was built under the external stairs which leads to the tower.

Coat of arms is displayed in one of the reception rooms

1908. Purchased by the government as an experimental stud farm.

CURRENT USE: Agricultural research centre.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: An example of the individualism and eccentricity displayed in the architecture of some stately homes. The tower with cast iron stairs and crypt were examples of Holland's eccentricity and his perceived status in the community.

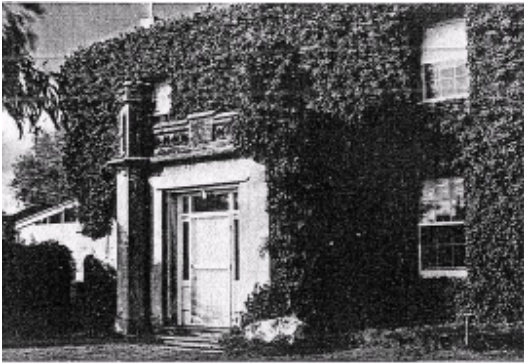
Reception rooms were linked by bi-folding doors with a central exit onto a patio with steps leading down to the garden. Although the house had only 12 rooms, it was designed for entertainment.

Although the rear interior rooms of *Holland House* have been converted to offices, the building is near original condition. There is little evidence of any formal gardens as the gardens steps would suggest. Located on a minor road and surrounded by workshops, *Holland House* does not dominate the landscape, however it remains an important heritage building which reflects the individualism of the new gentry as they endeavoured to promote their own image and status in the community.

LIGHT LGA

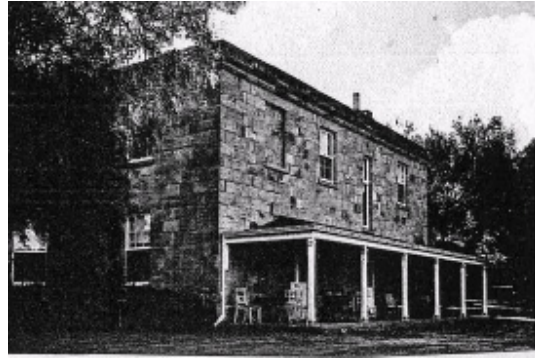
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LI 4 KINGSFORD



LI4.1 *Kingsford*, the main entrance.

Source: Jensen, 1980:119



LI4.2 *Kingsford*, “one of the best examples of domestic architecture in South Australia”.
Source: Jensen, 1980:118



LI 4.3 *Kingsford*, the main entrance is on the left.
Source: Elders Real Estate brochure



LI 4.4 *Kingsford*.

Source: Elders Real Estate brochure



LI 4.5 *Kingsford*, main entrance,
Source: Elders Real Estate brochure.

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage register.

HISTORY: 1840. Stephen King was part of a syndicate which was granted a special survey of 4000 acres; the other members included Henry Dundas Murray (original owner of Turretfield property) and John Reid.

1846. Stephen King built the first flour mill in Gawler (Victoria Mill) which was later purchased by Walter Duffield (*Para Para*).

1851. Stephen King built the first house on the property.
The main road from Gawler passed nearby which was called 'Kings Crossing' hence the name of the house.

1856. Stephen King built the current stately home.

1862. Stephen King Jun. was part of John McDouall Stuart's expedition that made the first north-south crossing of the continent.

c1860. Drought forced the sale to John Howard Angas (*Collingrove* and *Lindsay Park*, Barossa LGA) who developed the property into a Hereford stud farm. The portico was probably built at this time as the original entrance was considered unsuitable.

1909. Purchased by Fred and Albert Scarfe.

1924. Purchased by Sir Keith Angas (*Collingrove*).

1944. Purchased by Dan Cudmore, who restored *Kingsford*.

1949. Purchased by Murray Fotheringham.

2000. Purchased by a television station as a setting for the television series 'McLeod's Daughters'.

CURRENT USE: Corporate property. Use unknown.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Located at the end of a minor road which passes by *Turretfield*, the house is not visible from the road.

Kingsford is an important heritage property as it is associated with some of the early pastoralists and the flour millers in Gawler. While the property has limited visual impact on the current cultural landscape, it was an important part of the growth of the pastoral industry in the region.

LIGHT LGA

N=5

LI.5 YATARA HOMESTEAD



LI 5.1 *Yatara Homestead*, the early cottage is on the left. N340.

Photo: R M Stone, July, 2007



LI 5.2 *Yatara Homestead*, rear view. N250.

Photo: R M Stone, July, 2007



LI 5.3 *Yatara Homestead*, the early cottage is on the left. N 305.

Photo: R M Stone, July, 2007



LI5.4 *Yatara*, squared stone quoins and random rubble construction of the early cottage. N100.

Photo: R M Stone, July, 2007



LI 5.5 *Yatara*, early cottage; original slate roof, N30.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



LI 5.6 *Yatara*, rear of the early cottage. N160.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



LI 5.7 *Yatara*, worker's cottage. N160.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



LI 5.8 *Yatara*, early barn. N60.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No 11019.

HISTORY: 1846. The property was purchased by the William Shannon (Snr) and David Shannon (MHA); his son, also David Shannon, was a member of parliament.

1846. Building was commenced by David Shannon.

1863. The single storey cottage was built.

1888. Two story section of the house built.

CURRENT USE: Private residence, mixed farming.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Associated with one of the early prominent pastoral families, *Yatara* is important historical evidence of the growth and development of a pastoral homestead during the early years of the colony. The outbuildings are testimony of the activity on the property. It is also important example of the decline in the role of some stately homes, especially in the more remote areas. The house no longer serves as a focus of a large pastoral estate; it is under utilised and is in only moderate condition.

APPENDIX No. 6A-6

**NORTHERN AREAS LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES**

N=1

	Page No.
NA 1 North Bundaleer	75

NORTHERN AREAS LGA

N=1

NA 1 NORTH BUNDALEER



NA 1.1 *North Bundaleer*, front entrance porch.
N 100.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



NA 1.2 *North Bundaleer*. N120.
Front elevation.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



NA 1.3 *North Bundaleer*, turret, south.
elevation . N.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



NA 1.4 *North Bundaleer*, rear elevation, the
servants' quarters are on the right. N260.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



**NA 1.5 *North Bundaleer*, stained glass front door, fanlight and side-lights.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007**



**NA 1.6 *North Bundaleer*, view of the entrance to main hall/ballroom.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007**



**NA 1.7 *North Bundaleer*, main reception room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007**



**NA 1.8 *North Bundaleer*, dining room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007**



NA 1.9 *North Bundaleer*, fireplace in the main reception room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



NA 1.10 *North Bundaleer*, fireplace in the dining room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007.

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No 12363

HISTORY:

1841. *Bundaleer* was originally settled by John Bristow Hughes who built the first cottage, probably in 1847. His brother was Herbert Bristow Hughes (*Athelney*, NSSP LGA).

Bundaleer is an indigenous word meaning 'among the hills' or 'stony place'.

1854. Hughes sold *Bundaleer* to Charles Brown Fisher (*Hill River Station*, CGV. LGA), son of James Hurtle Fisher, the first resident commissioner. Fisher was known as the 'The Lord of Bundaleer' (Robinson, 1971:64).

John Bristow Hughes then retired to *St Clair* (adjacent to *The Brocas*), which has since been demolished. He became a philanthropist and built St Margaret's Church on the Port Road.

1856. Hughes was elected to the Legislative Council and in 1857 to the first House of Assembly.

1876. C B Fisher sold *Bundaleer* to John Maslin who was in partnership with Robert Barr Smith. John Maslin divided the property between his two sons; George Edward Maslin became the owner of *North Bundaleer*.

1898. G Maslin built the *North Bundaleer* which was the last large homestead built in the north of the state. The house was designed by D Williams and Chas. Good. The house was set amongst extensive and beautifully laid out gardens of superb roses and surrounded by a high stone wall at the end of a tree studded drive.

1911. Purchased by the state government as part of closer settlement. The property was reduced to 6000 hectares, which was insufficient to sustain such a large homestead.

1983. The house was not occupied and was in a state of decay.

2001. Purchased by William Booth who has restored the property as a tourist venue.

CURRENT USE:

Tourist venue: hosted accommodation and reception centre.

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IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *North Bundaleer* was the last big homestead that represented a phase of settlement history that had virtually past when it was built. It did not last long as a homestead after the property was divided for closer settlement.

Today the house has been restored and is an excellent example of the elaborate decoration of a late Victorian home.

There are only remnants of the front gardens behind the walls, which still exist at the end of the long driveway, although the number of trees have been reduced.

An important property, not only because of its association with many important pioneering pastoralists, but because of its demise due to the government policy of closer settlement. *North Bundaleer* represents the end of an era.

APPENDIX No. 6A-7

**PETERBOROUGH LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES**

N=1

		Page No.
PE 1	Bishops' Palace	80

PETERBOROUGH LGA

N=1

PE 1 BISHOP'S PALACE



PE 1.1 Catholic Bishop Procession, c1920. Cathedral Church. Bishop Norton
Source: SLISA, PRG 280/1/24/232.



PE 1.2 Bishop's Palace, Peterborough, date unknown but prior to 1920. The original verandahs and balconies in situ.
Source: A. B. Frankel, private collection,



PE 1.3 Bishop's Palace, N 90. Street view showing the original gates and fence.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



**PE 1.4 Bishop's Palace, front elevation. N90.
The balcony on right has been restored.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



**PE 1.5 Bishop's Palace, north west corner.
The verandah and balcony were enclosed during
the convent period.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



**PE 1.6 Bishop's Palace, N180. Arched stained glass window
in the vestibule. The original front door is now enclosed.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



**PE 1.7 Bishop's Palace, front door off the
front verandah; the public entrance
changed from north elevation during the
convent period.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



PE 1.7 Bishop's Palace, south west corner. The balcony has been restored; the verandah posts are not original.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



PE 1.8 Bishop's Palace, coach house and stables.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



PE 1.9 Bishop's Palace, main staircase; stained glass double doors to lead to the vestibule. Arched stained window in the vestibule.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



PE 1.10 Bishop's Palace, rear stairs leading down to private subterranean parlour. Stairs lead up to housekeeper's room. Stained glass window on the landing.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No 14252

HISTORY: 1912/13. Originally built as a residence for Bishop Johannes Norton, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the northern diocese.

Following the death of Bishop Norton, the palace was converted into a convent and a boarding school, firstly for boys (the word 'boys' has been removed from the original foundation stone) and later for girls. Modifications were made to the exterior of the building with the enclosure of the verandahs and balconies. The original entrance, off the north verandah, is now enclosed; the entrance was then shifted to the western elevation.

1973. Now called *St Cecelia's*, the former bishop's palace ceased to be a convent or boarding school.

c1980s Purchased by Annette Barrette Frankel; artist/historian.

CURRENT USE: Heritage Mansion Hotel. The original stables and coach house are now used as hotel accommodation.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The former bishop's palace remains an imposing building. The original front fence and gates still exist as do remnants of the front garden.

The house is located adjacent to the cathedral, also an imposing building, which gives it context. It is a reminder of the status given to leaders of the church and their stately houses.

The palace continues to have an important impact on the cultural landscape of this once flourishing historic railway town.

APPENDIX No. 6A-8

WAKEFIELD LGA

BNUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES

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Page No.

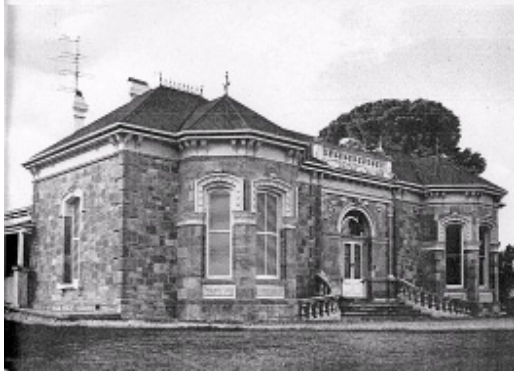
WA 1 Werocata

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WAKEFIELD LGA

N=1

WA 1 WEROCATA HOMESTEAD



WA 1.1 *Werocata Homestead.*
Source: Jensen, 1980:725



WA 1.2 *Werocata Homestead, now limited use.*
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



WA 1.3 *Werocata Homestead, west elevation.*
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



WA 1.4 *Werocata Homestead, original stables and shearing sheds.*
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No 14625.

HISTORY: 1845. The Bowman brothers, John (*Poltalloch*), Edmund (*Barton Vale*), Thomas (*Campbell Park*) and William leased the area. The Bowmans built the substantial stone homestead, woolshed and probably the castellated water tank.

1850. *Weerockety*, an indigenous name for the two waterholes in the area, was purchased by John Bowman.

1860s. Purchased by Samuel Sleep, but following the droughts of 1864-5, the property was resumed by John Bowman. The name was changed to *Werocata* in 1866.

1879. William managed *Martindale* until the property was inherited by Edmund's son Edmund Donat Bowman who later built *Martindale Hall*.

1886. *Werocata* was sold to Stephen Rali, who ran a successful Shropshire sheep, jersey cattle and thoroughbred horse stud. Stephen Rali built a weir and concrete parapets to control flood waters.

1906. *Werocata* was purchased by the government for closer settlement. Purchased by J. H. Black who sold the house and 4000 acres to G. S. Robinson (MHA) of the Terminus Hotel in Balaklava.

1936 Purchased by A.S Wilson and Sons; the property is a cattle stud.

CURRENT USE: Cattle stud; house does not appear to be the main residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Werocata* is an important pastoral property because of its association with the Bowman family, Samuel Sleep and Stephen Rali. It is also an important example where division of the *Werocata* for closer settlement resulted in the house, built in another era for the pastoral 'aristocracy', becoming surplus to requirements.

The house is a forlorn building on a cattle property with only remnants of the once formal gardens.

APPENDIX No. 6B

BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES

SOUTHERN COUNTRY LGAs

N=8

	Page No.
6B-1 (AL) Alexandrina	88
6B-2 (CO) Coorong	91
6B-3 (NL) Naracoorte/Lucindale	99
6B-4 (ON) Onkaparinga	106
6B-5 (RO) Robe	110
6B-6 (TA) Tatiara	113
6B-7 (VH) Victor Harbor	118
6B-8 (WR) Wattle Range	127

APPENDIX No. 6B-1

ALEXANDRINA LGA

BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES

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Page No.

AL 1 The Lodge

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ALEXANDRINA LGA

N=1

AL 1 THE LODGE



AL1.1 *The Lodge*, former home of Edward Stirling. N340.
Paris Creek Road, Strathalbyn.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



AL1.2 *The Lodge*, servants' quarters on the left. N 320.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



AL1.3 Laundry to left of the servants'. quarters. N 240
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



AL1.4 Eastern elevation, front entrance on the left. N260.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



AL1.5 *The Lodge*, front and north elevation
Source: Jensen, 1980:701



AL1.6 *The Lodge*, north elevation, N170
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.14083

HISTORY: 1841. The property was purchased by Edward Stirling.

C1870. When the original house burnt down the family moved in the lodge, hence the name of the current expanded building.

Edward Stirling was appointed to the Legislative Council by Governor MacDonnell.

Sir Lancelot Stirling, son of Edward, was born at *The Lodge* in 1849 and was still living there in 1931. The house was occupied by the Stirling family until 1950.

1950. Purchased by Claude Haigh (*Morden AH8*) and converted into three units; one occupied by the Haigh family, the others by a caretaker and an overseer.

1987 The property was sold and is now part of a retirement village complex

CURRENT USE: Now incorporated into a retirement village redevelopment

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE; The building has undergone a number of internal changes; wings have been added to the original house.

The original servants' quarters and laundry still exist and are in good repair; they are currently used for storage but will be incorporated into the retirement village.

The extensive ornate gardens (*South Australian Homes and Gardens*, 1st October, 1931) no longer exist nor do the once elegant interior decoration and furnishings.

The current use of *The Lodge* and later unsympathetic additions reduces the significance of the building and its impact on the current cultural landscape; it no longer reflects the wealth and social status of a prominent 19th century pastoral family.

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APPENDIX No.6B-2

COORONG LGA

BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES

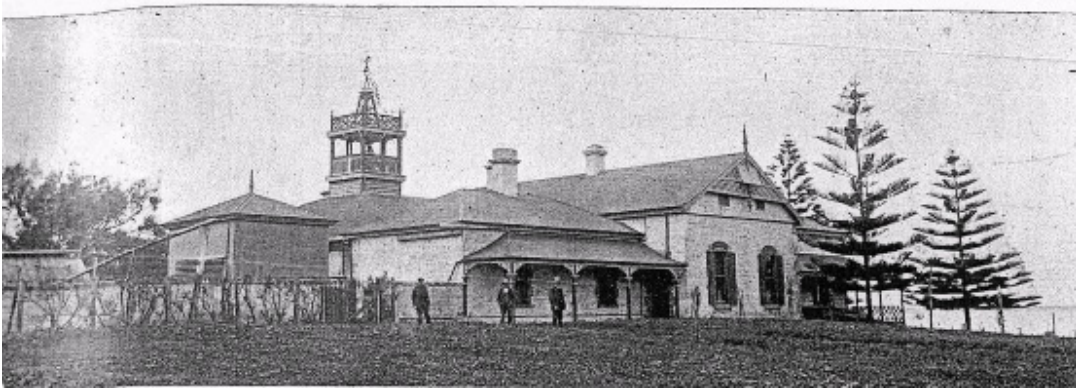
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		Page No.
CO 1	Campbell Park Homestead	92
CO 2	Poltalloch Homestead	96

COORONG LGA

N=2

CO 1 CAMPBELL PARK HOMESTEAD



CO1.1 *Campbell Park Homestead*, side view. The ballroom, built for the visit of princes Albert and George, is on the right and is flanked by verandahs
Source: *Our Pastoral Industry*, 1910:59



CO1.2 *Campbell Park Homestead*, later additions on the left. N120
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



CO1.3 *Campbell Park Homestead*, c1876.
Rear view.

Source: SLSA, B 10771



CO1.4 *Campbell Park Homestead*, c1876.
Eastern elevation; the front entrance is on the left.

Source: SLSA, B 10772



CO1.5, *Campbell Park Homestead*, c1876.
The front of the house from the end of the jetty; now demolished.
Source: SLSA: B 11402.



CO1.6 *Campbell Park Homestead*, front elevation. N40.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



CO1.7 *Campbell Park Homestead*, front elevation. N300.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



CO1.8 Campbell Park Homestead,
front entrance, bay window of the reception
room; ashlar construction.
Source: *SALife*, September, 2008:42



CO1.9 Campbell Park Homestead, marble fire
place in the main reception room.

Source: *SALife*, September, 2008:42



CO1.10 Campbell Park Homestead,
entrance passage showing front door,
with glass fanlight and side lights.
Source: *SALife*, September, 2008:44



CO1.11 Campbell House. N60. Near Meningie.
The original property purchased was
by T Bowman.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



CO1.12 Campbell House. N290.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.11190

HISTORY: 1843. The property was owned by the South Australian Company.

1871. After a succession of owners, including, Duncan McFarlane (founder of Mt Barker), David Gollan and John Malcolm (also *Poltalloch*), the property was acquired by Tom Bowman; it was part of the *Campbell House Estate* at this time.

The current house was built prior to 1881.

C1946. A section of the property on the Narrung Peninsula was purchased by the government for soldier settlement farming.

In the late 20th century it was converted into a tourist resort.

2008. Now being restored to a private residence with an eventual goal of reversing the unsympathetic internal alterations.

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The exterior integrity of *Campbell Park Homestead* has not been significantly compromised. Many of the outbuildings are now ruins, but the image of a large working pastoral property can be reconstructed. The jetty was used by visitors to *Campbell Park House*; there is evidence of other facilities used for loading wool.

Campbell Park makes an important contribution to the understanding of the operations of large 19th pastoral properties.

COORONG LGA

N=2

CO 2 POLTALLOCH STATION



**CO2.1 *Poltalloch Station*, the main house.
Poltalloch Road, Narrung.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007**



**CO2.2 *Poltalloch Station*, the verandah abuts
the castellated feature.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007**



**CO2.3 *Poltalloch Station*, north elevation,
verandah abuts a castellated feature.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007**



**CO2.4 *Poltalloch Station*, outbuildings of main the
house adjacent to the rear of the east elevation.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007**



**CO2.5 *Poltalloch Station*, stables and
coach house.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007**



**CO2.6 *Poltalloch Station*, overseer's house.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007**



CO2.7 *Poltalloch Station*, ‘The Hut’, store and workshop.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



CO2.8 *Poltalloch Station*, boundary rider’s house.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007



CO2. *Poltalloch Station*, front entrance.
Hand-carved stonework, ashlar construction.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File Nos. 14173; 10277.

HISTORY: 1843. The property was owned by John Malcolm who built the original homestead (*Old Pottalloch*) which still exists.

1975. Purchased by the Bowman brothers as part of the *Campbell House Estate*. The partnership was dissolved with John Bowman taking *Pottalloch* and Tom Bowman *Campbell Park*.

1879. The house was commenced with further extensions made in 1909 and 1911. The woolshed was built in 1875 which had 22 shearing bays.

Pottalloch is still owned by members of the Bowman family.

CURRENT USE: Pastoral property plus hosted accommodation; trading as 'Lakeside Country Cottages'.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Pottalloch* continues as a working pastoral property. All the outbuildings have been restored; some are used as tourist cottage accommodation, others are museum displays of the past life on the property.

Pottalloch makes an important contribution to the understanding of the workings of a large 19th century pastoral property

APPENDIX No. 6B-3

**NARCOORTE/LUCINDALE L.GA
BUILDING SUREVY-HOUSE PROFILES**

N=3

		Page No.
NL 1	Cairnbank	100
NL 2	Moy Hall	101
NL 3	Struan House	103

NARACOOORTE/LUCINDALE LGA

N=3

NL 1 CAIRNBANK HOMESTEAD



NL1.1 Cairnbank, front elevation
Avenue Range-Keilera Road
Avenue Range
Source: Heritage SA, March, 1996

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File Nos. 13731

HISTORY: 1868. *Cairnbank* was built for John Hensley and designed by William Thomas Gore.

1915. The property was purchased by A. D. Copping; descendants still own the property.

Mid 1920s a two storey front verandah was added.
The walls are built of local stone with the other material imported from England.

1949. A small storeroom was added on south elevation.

1967. A larger store room was added on the south west corner.

CURRENT USE: Pastoral property,

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The house is in an isolated location but continues to provide evidence of the operation of a large 19th century pastoral property.

NARACOORTE/LUCINDALE LGA

N=3

NL 2 MOYHALL



NL2.1 *Moyhall*, c2007.

Source: Elders Real Estate, sale brochure.

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage

HISTORY: 1847. The property was leased by Alexander Stewart.

C1858. The property was sold to William MacIntosh who named the property after the Scottish seat of the MacIntoshes.

1860. Bought by William Robertson, nephew of John Robertson (*Struan House*, NL3). *Moyhall* was opened in 1867 with a kangaroo hunt.

1897. Bought by his sister, Ann Robertson.

1928. Subdivided and the homestead portion sold to F. C. Copping and Son, pastoralists.

2007. Sold

CURRENT USE: Pastoral property,

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Moyhall* is a major pastoral property which is no longer a main venue for the social and sporting life of the district, especially the Adelaide Hunt Club.

The house continues to be a reminder of a 19th century pastorals property.

NARACOOORTE/LUCINDALE LGA

N=3

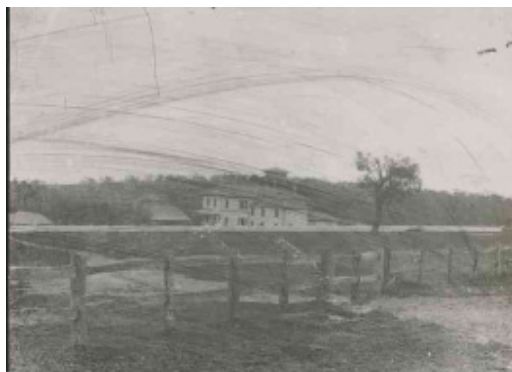
NL 3 STRUAN HOUSE



NL3.1 *Struan House*, c1879.
Riddoch Highway, Struan.
Source: SLSA, B 10016



NL3.2 *Struan House*, c1890.
Extensive gardens at this time. Left: domestic area.
Source: SLSA, B 19671



NL3.3 *Struan House*, c1900. The earlier cottage is on the left adjacent to the main house.
Source: SLSA B 19676.



NL3.4 *Struan House*, c1979.
The earlier cottage is on the right.

Source: Heritage SA Files



NL3.5 *Struan House*, c1979.
North west corner; the garden exit is via French doors.

Source: Heritage SA Files



NA3.6 *Struan House*. N140.
Portico entrance, porch and tower.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



NA3.7 *Struan House*. N280.
Portico entrance and bay window.
Photo: R M Stone, November, 2007



NA3.8 *Struan House*. N140.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



NA3.9 *Struan House*. N310.

**Eastern elevation; former servants' quarters.
Photo: R M Stone, November, 2007**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10249

HISTORY: c1840. William and John Robertson acquired what was to become the largest property in the south eastern region of the colony.

John Robertson became the sole owner of the property; two earlier houses were built on the *Struan Estate*, one of which still exists and is adjacent to the main house.

1875. He commenced to build *Struan House*; there were 150 guests to the official opening in 1876.

1880 Upon the death of John the house was inherited by his son Alex.

1938 After the death of Alex the property was sold: the South Australian Government purchased 2200 acres for a farm school.

Additional land was purchased by the government and *Struan House* became the centre of an agricultural research facility

CURRENT USE: Department of Agriculture, research station,

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE; *Struan House*, which serves as the administrative offices of the research station, was renovated in 2007-8. The gardens, which existed in 1879, are no longer evident, although there are some large exotic trees which were possibly planted at this time.

The stately home is now surrounded by buildings and car parks associated with the research station. *Struan House* is not associated with any other stately homes and there is little evidence to associate the building with the social life of the wealthy 19th century pastoralists. However, the building is a reminder of the grand houses that were built in the 1870-1880 growth period of the colony.

APPENDIX No. 6B-4

ONKAPARINGA LGA

BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES

N=1

		Page No.
ON 1	Reynella House	107

ONKAPARINGA LGA

N=1

ON 1 REYNELLA HOUSE



ON1.1 *Reynella House*. c1896.

Source: SLSA, B 58445.



ON1.2 *Reynella House*. c1906.

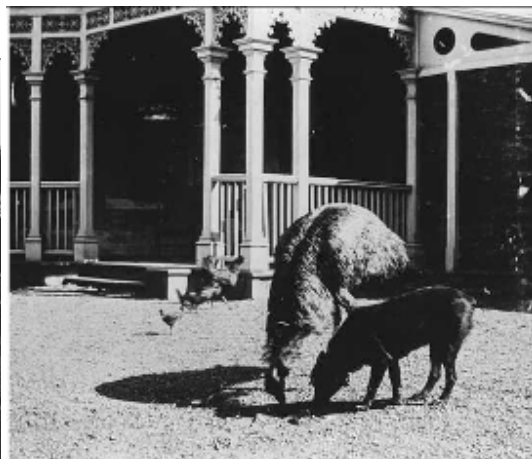
Carew Reynell in front of the original cottage.
Source: SLSA, B58438.



ON1.3 *Reynella House*, c1896.

Southern elevation, cellar stairs are off the verandah.

Source: SLSA, B 58442.



ON1.4 *Reynella House*, c1896.

Balustrade now removed. Emu and family dog.

Source: SLSA, B 58462.



**ON1.5 *Reynella House*. c1896.
Family on the verandah**

Source: SLSA B 58462.



**ON1.6 *Reynella House*, c1906.
Family in the garden. Gardens played an
important role in the social life of the new
gentry.**

Source: SLSA, B 58417.



**ON1.1 *Reynella House*. N170.
Reynella Road, Reynella.
Later section of the house is on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008**



**ON1.2 *Reynella House*. N200.
The original section of the house.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



ON1.3 Reynella House
 Steps leading to the cellar located under the later section of the house.
 Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12720.

HISTORY: 1839. The property was purchased by John Reynell.

1840. The first section of the house was built.

1870. The second stage of the house was built which included bay windows and more decorative architectural features.

1900. Walter Reynell was appointed director of Elder Smith and Co; the vineyards were then management by his son Carew.

The property continued to be controlled by the Reynell family until 1970s when it was sold.

CURRENT USE: Reynella winery and office accommodation.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE *Reynell House* is surrounded by historic buildings associated with the winery. This is an example of a house that was built, not as a show place, but as the centre of a thriving grape growing property and winery. *Reynella House* had all the features characteristic of stately homes that were either built or extended in the 1870-1880 period. Remnants of the original gardens still exist which were a feature of the social life of the family. Association with the heritage listed winery buildings is important for the reconstruction of the image of a 19th working property. Most of the buildings are still used for various functions of the modern winery operations.

APPENDIX No. 6B-5

ROBE LGA

BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES

N=1

	Page No.
RO 1 Karatta House	116

ROBE LGA

N=1

RO 1 KARATTA HOUSE



RO1.1 *Karatta House*, c1869, front elevation.
Only one bay window on right hand side.
Source: SLSA, B 9871.



RO1.2 *Karatta House*, c1869, north elevation.
The main entrance is at ground level.
Source: SLSA, B 9870.



RO1.3 *Karatta House*, c1869, front view with the out line of the planned bay window on the left.
Source: SLSA, B 9869.



RO1.4 *Karatta House*, c 1910, rear view; the path leads to the rear of the house.

Source: SLSA, B 25549.



RO1.5 *Karatta House*, c1923, the entrance road is no longer clearly defined.

Source: SLSA, B 2227.



RO1.5 *Karatta House*, c1977, front view.
Enclosed balcony, the second bay window on the left has been constructed.

Source: SLSA, B 33528.



RO1.6 Karatta House, N60.
Front elevation; the original driveway no longer exists.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007,



RO1.7 Karatta House, N340.
Front elevation, street view.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007. N340



RO1.8 Karatta House, N 140. Rear view; now the main entrance?
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007,

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10464

HISTORY: C1857. The first stage of the house was built for Naracoorte grazier, Henry Jones. Robe was a booming town and port; Jones, who became wealthy supplying beef to the Victorian goldfield, entertained ravishingly with *Karatta House* being the centre of social life.

1869-1971. Bought by the governor, Sir James Fergusson; the servants' quarters were probably built during this period.

It became the summer residence of a succession of pastoralists, Robert Stockdale (called the property *Karatta*), George Riddoch (*Koorine*) and H.H. Dutton (*Anlaby*).

1920s. Converted to a guest house. The surrounding property was then subdivided.

2007. Private residence

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Karatta House* remains a prominent residence in the coastal town of Robe. It is now adjacent to the marina and is a reminder of the early prominence of the port. The exterior of the building has not been significantly altered but all of the outbuildings have been demolished.

APPENDIX No. 6B-6

TATIARA LGA

BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES

N=1

Page No.

TA 1 Padthaway

114

TATIARA LGA

N=1

TA 1 PADTHAWAY ESTATE



**TA1.1 , *Padthaway Estate*, driveway to the main house. N150.
Riddoch Highway, Padthaway.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007**



**TA1.2 *Padthaway Homestead*, c1926.
Source: SLSA, B 3713**



**TA1.3 *Padthaway Estate*. N50.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007**



TA1.4 *Padthaway Estate*, south elevation.
Centre: the bay window of the drawing room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



TA1.5 *Padthaway Estate*, servants' quarters
are at the rear of the main house.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



TA1.5.6 *Padthaway Estate*.
View of the front door from the stair hall.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



TA1.7 *Padthaway Estate*.
View from the front door to the stair hall past the arch
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



TA1.8 *Padthaway Estate.*
Main staircase.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



TA1.9 *Padthaway Estate*
View from the first landing; the doorway at the bottom
of the stairs leads to drawing room.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



TA1.10 *Padthaway Estate.*
Drawing room with a bay window.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13881

HISTORY: 1847. The property was acquired by Robert Lawson, who later extended the holding to 45 square miles.

1849. Lawson and his wife Eliza Bell moved into a cottage, which still exists.

1876. *Padthaway* designed by James Cumming and Edward Davies, but Lawson died before it was built.

1882. The house was built by Eliza. The Lawson family lived on the property until 1979.

1940. Subdivided.

1979. Bought by Padthaway Estate Ltd, wine makers; the woolshed was converted into a winery.

CURRENT USE: Hosted accommodation and winery sales outlet.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Padthaway Estate* makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of life on a 19th century pastoral property. The existence of the majority of the original farm buildings enables the reconstruction of daily operations of a large pastoral property. The original gardens and fencing still exists and the interior of the stately homes still reflects the opulence of wealthy colonists of this period

APPENDIX No. 6B-7

VICTOR HARBOR
BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES
N=2

		Page No.
VH 1	Adare	119
VH 2	Mount Breckan	123

VICTOR HARBOR LGA

N=2

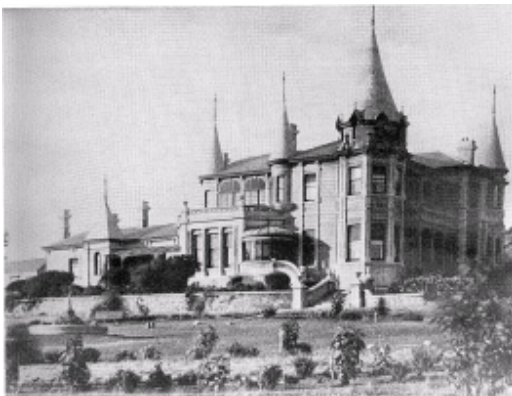
VH 1 ADARE



VH1.1 *Adare*, c1893.
Source: SLSA, B47437.



VH1.2 *Adare*, c 1905. Garden party.
Source: SLSA, B 64337.



VH1.3 *Adare*, date unknown.
The original cottage is on the left.
Source: Bartlett, 1982:43



VH1.4 *Adare* view from the current drive. N340.
7-27 Adare Road Victor Harbor.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



VH1.5 *Adare*. N.
Garden exit from the ball room.
Photo: R M Stone, October, 2007



VH1.5 *Adare*, N290
Main entrance with stained glass fanlight and side lights.
Photo: R M Stone, October, 2007



VH1.6 *Adare*. Front entrance, stained glass fanlight and side lights.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2009



VH1.7 *Adare*, main stair hall.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2009



VH1.8 *Adare*, main staircase.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2009



VH1.9 *Adare*. Main stair case from the first landing looking down to the stair hall.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2009



VH1.9 *Adare*, reception room; the alcove is under the south west turret.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2009



VH1.10 *Adare*, exit from the ballroom to the garden.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2009



VH1.11 *Adare* stain glass windows and ornate ceiling in the ballroom.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2009



VH1.12 *Adare*, ornate fireplace in the ballroom.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 16342.

HISTORY: 1860. The rear section of the building was erected for John Hindmarsh, surveyor, who was the son of Governor Hindmarsh; then known as *Mootiparinga*. The original cottage and cellars abuts the north elevation of the later building. It is currently used for office accommodation.

1892. Purchased by David Henry Cudmore who commissioned Frederick Danckner to build the grand additions; these were completed in 1893. Cudmore named the property *Adare*.

1954. Acquired by the Methodist Church and converted into a campsite and conference centre.

CURRENT USE: Uniting Church camp site and conference centre.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Adare* continues to be a dominant building in the tourist coastal town of Victor Harbor. Externally the stately home is a visual reminder of the wealth of the new gentry in the 19th century.

Adare was a focus of the social life of the community. Although the building is now surrounded by suburban houses with only a remnant of the original gardens still existing, the imposing design of *Adare* ensures that it continues to have a significant impact on the cultural landscape and is evidence of the life style of the gentry in the late 19th century.

VICTOR HARBOR LGA

N=2

VH 2 Mt BRECKAN



VH2.1 *Mt Breckan*, c1881; hill top location.

Source: SLSA, B 821.

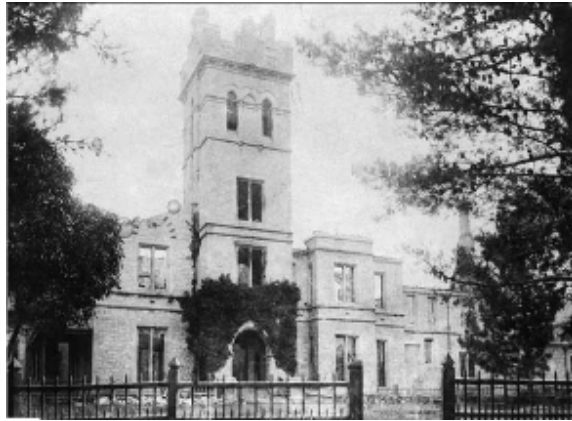


VH2.2 Guests at *Mt Breckan* prior to the fire, c1908.

Source: SLSA, PRG 280/1/11/618.



VH2.3 *Mt Breckan* after the fire in 1909, c1910.
Source: SLSA, B 45461.



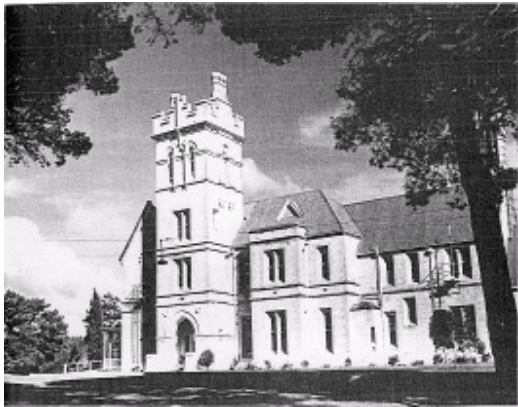
VH2.4 *Mt Breckan* after the fire in 1909, c1911.
Source: SLSA B 53361.



VH2.5 *Mt Breckan*, c1912.
Source: SLSA, PRG 280/1/11/196.



VH2.6 *Mt Breckan* recreation club, c1920. Restoration after the fire in 1909.
Source: SLSA, B 15735.



VH2.7 *Mt Breckan*.
Source: Jensen, 1980:701



VH2.8 *Mt Breckan*.
Source: Bartlett, 1982:43



VH2.9 *Mt Breckan*. N200.
21-25 Renown Avenue, Victor Harbor.
Photo: R. M. Stone; October, 2007



VH2.20 *Mt Breckan*. N210.
Main entrance portico under the tower.
Photo: R. M. Stone; October, 2007



VH2.10 *Mt Breckan* gate house. N290.
Hindmarsh Street, Victor Harbor.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009



VH2.11 *Mt Breckan* gate house. N280.
No longer any association with the stately home.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13176

HISTORY: 1880s. *Mt Breckan* was built by Sir Alexander Hay for his wife Agnes as a summer residence. The house was designed by William McMinn.

1909. *Mt Breckan* was destroyed by a bushfire.

1911. Rebuilt and used as a residential club.

1941. Purchased by the Commonwealth Government and used as a Royal Australian Air Force training centre.

1946. *Mt Breckan* was converted for use as a rehabilitation hospital.

1962. Adelaide Bible Institute, theological college.

1978. Sport and recreation centre.

2008. Private residence.

2009. For sale as future apartments; the land is to be subdivided.

The gate house is now a private residence and is located on the main road to the centre of Victor Harbor. Other than the name, "*The Lodge*", there is little to associate the building with *Mt Breckan*.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Mt Breckan* is still a dominant building on the landscape at Victor Harbor and is an architectural reminder of the affluence and social standing of wealthy businessmen and politicians such as Sir Alexander Hay.

The institutional use of *Mt Breckan* over several decades has resulted in the loss of the original gardens but the grounds are still extensive and hence it is possible to reconstruct the impact that *Mt Breckan* had on the social and cultural lifestyle of the period.

APPENDIX No.6A-8

WATTLE RANGE LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES
N=3

		Page No.
WR 1	Kalangadoo House	128
WR 2	Koorine	129
WR 3	Yallum Park	132

WATTLE RANGE LGA

N=3

WR 1 KALANGADOO HOUSE



WR1.1 *Kalangadoo House*, date unknown.
Kalangadoo-Nangwarry Road, via Kalangadoo
The early cottage is at the rear.
Source: Penola Tourist Information Centre

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13908.

HISTORY: 1840. The property was acquired by the five Hunter brothers; a holding of 200,000 hectares.

1850-1860. The early cottage was built.

c1874. Purchased by Thomas Morris, nephew of Governor Hindmarsh, who built the current house.

Late 1890s. The property was sold to Robert Rymill.

1905. Purchased by the government and subdivided for closer settlement blocks.

1996 Restored as tourist resort offering hosted accommodation.

CURRENT USE: Private residence, currently vacant?

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Kalangadoo House* is in a remote area and no longer has an impact on the cultural landscape.

WATTLE RANGE LGA

N=3

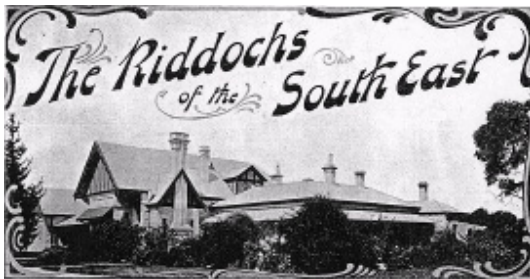
WR 2 KOORINE



WR2.1 *Koorine*, driveway and gardens, c1905.
Source: Clifford, 19?:91



WR2.2 *Koorine*, front entrance tower. N 340.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR2.3 *Koorine*, entrance tower obscured
Source: Cockburn, 1925:319



WR2.4 *Koorine*. N220.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR2.5 *Koorine*.
Source: Cockburn, 1925:320



WR2.4 *Koorine*, castellated tower entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR2.5 *Koorine*, entrance to the driveway.
Source: Cockburn, 1925:322



WR2.6 *Koorine*, a section of the driveway.
Source: Cockburn, 1925:323



WR2.6 *Koorine*, view of the house from the driveway.
Source: Cockburn, 1925:323

HERITAGE LISTING: Not listed.

HISTORY: First purchased by the Robert and Edward Leake.

1881 Sold to John and George Riddoch (*Karatta House*). John owned *Yallum Park*.

1898. The partnership dissolved and George acquired *Koorine*. He was a member of both the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. The first section of the house built at this time.

1904. He named the house *Koorine*, an aboriginal word meaning ‘my daughter’. *Koorine* was the focus of community life.

1918. Sold to the government and subdivided for soldier settlement.

1921. George Lancelot Dean acquired *Koorine* and 2150 acres.

1983. Many of the outbuildings were destroyed by a bushfire.

2008. The property is still owned by the Dean family.

CURRENT USE: Pastoral property and private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Koorine* continues to function as a pastoral property. The extensive gardens that flanked the driveway no longer exist although there are still remnant stands of exotic trees.

The loss of the gardens reduces the impact of the stately home on the cultural landscape. The house is not visible from the road and is no longer the focus of community life in the region.

WATTLE RANGE LGA

N=3

WR 3 YALLUM PARK



WR3.1 Yallum Park, c1879.
Source: SLSA, B 21765.



WR3.2 Yallum Park, c1880.
Source: SLSA, B 21766/177.



WR3.3 Yallum Park, c1979.
The original cottage is on the left.
Source: Heritage SA files



WR3.4 Yallum Park. N60.
Large conifers in the background.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR3.5 Yallum Park, north elevation. N200.
Ground level; the bay window of the dining room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR3.6 Yallum Park.
Front entrance viewed from the stair hall.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR3.7 Yallum Park.
View from the front entrance; the stair hall is past arch on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR3.8 Yallum Park.
Main staircase.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR3.9 Yallum Park.
View from the stair hall of the exit to the former cottage

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR3.10 *Yallum Park*.
View of the front door from the exit to the
old cottage.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR3.11 *Yallum Park*
Door to the dining room with hand painted
panels.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR3.12 *Yallum Park*.
The dining room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



WR3.13 *Yallum Park*.
Bay window in the dining room with gold leaf
pelmets.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10259.

HISTORY: c1845. Thomas Austin, a squatter, built the original cottage which abuts the rear of the current stately home; named *Yallum* after an Aboriginal name for 'grassy'.

1879-80. *Yallum Park* house was built for John Riddoch; he was known as the "Squire of Penola" (unpublished manuscript, Clifford, nd: 111).

Visitors included Adam Lindsay Gordon, the Duke of Clarence and the late King George V.

1914. Sold to W.A. Clifford.

2007. Still occupied by descendents of the Clifford family.

CURRENT USE: Pastoral property and private residence

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Yallum Park* is one of the best examples of 19th century architecture which has remained unaltered for over 100 years. The approach to the house is through a parklike setting containing large stands of exotic trees which would have been part of the original gardens.

The configuration of the original gardens has remained unchanged; *Yallum Park* provides a window into the past and makes a significant contribution to the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No. 6C

BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES BY LGAs

METROPOLITAN REGION

N=16

	Page No.
6C-1 Adelaide Hills	138
6C-2 Burnside	179
6C-3 Campbelltown	230
6C-4 Charles Sturt	236
6C-5 Holdfast Bay	242
6C-6 Marion	279
6C-7 Mitcham	282
6C-8 Mount Barker	322
6C-9 Norwood, St Peters, Payneham (NSPP)	330
6C-10 Playford	361
6C-11 Port Adelaide/Enfield	365
6C-12 Prospect	371
6C-13 Salisbury	378
6C-14 Unley	382
6C-15 Walkerville	405
6C-16 West Torrens	434

APPENDIX No. 6C-1

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES

N=12

		Page No.
AH 1	Beechwood (former St Wilfred's garden)	139
AH 2	Carminow Estate	143
AH 3	Dalintober	145
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ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

AH 1 BEECHWOOD



AH 1.1 *Beechwood*, c1890.
Source: SLSA, B 46514.



AH 1.2 *Beechwood*, c1900. Extensions on the left
Source: SLSA, B 46517.



AH 1.3 *Beechwood*, front entrance. N60.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009



AH 1.4 *Beechwood*, north west corner. N110.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009



AH 1.5 3 *Beechwood*, rear of the house. N140.
The conservatory is on the left. The two level extensions were added by T. Barr Smith
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009



AH 1.6 *Beechwood*, north elevation; garden exit. N120.
The two level extensions and bay window.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009



**AH 1.7 *Beechwood*, north elevation:
garden exit.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009**



**AH 1.8 *Beechwood* , south elevation. N90.
Servants' entrance?
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009**



**AH 1.9 Conservatory at *Birksgate*, Mitcham.
Relocated by Tom Barr Smith to *Beechwood*.
Source: SLSA, B 10636, c1872**



**AH 1.10 *Beechwood*, conservatory, now a
pavilion.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009**



**AH 1.11 *Beechwood*, former conservatory and
garden sheds. N180.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009**



**AH 1.12 *Beechwood*, a view of the gardens
from the conservatory. N280.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009**



AH 1.13 *Beechwood*, garden statue.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009



AH 1.14 *Beechwood*, a garden view.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009



AH 1.14 *Beechwood*, garden urn. N340.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009



AH 1.15 *Beechwood*, a pathway to the garden urn. N240.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2009



AH 1.16 *Beechwood*, a garden view.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009



AH 1.17 *Beechwood*, a view of the driveway from the front gate.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009



AH 1.18 *Beechwood*, driveway entrance to the property; the house is concealed.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009



AH 1.19 *Beechwood*, a view of the house at the end of the driveway.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.10962.

HISTORY: 1893. *Beechwood*, formerly *St Wilfred's*, was established by Frank Snow, a metal broker.

1904. The final extensions to the house were made when two rooms were added to create what is now the front of the current house.

Snow commissioned Hans Heysen, a famous South Australian artist, to design the garden which has been open to the public on an annual basis since 1890s to aid the Red Cross. Originally six gardeners were employed.

1950. The property was sold to R.A. McKirdy who modified the gardens which was fenced to allow grazing to reduce maintenance. McKirdy changed the name to *Beechwood*.

1960. Purchased by Tom Barr Smith who demolished the original cottage replacing it with a two level addition. The cast iron conservatory was relocated from *Birksgate* when it was demolished in 1971 (Beames and Whitehill, 1981: 7-10).

1979. The house was acquired by Marbury School (*Wairoa*). The gardens were purchased by the state government for the Botanic Gardens.

2008. Owned by David Rice

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Beechwood* was an important 19th century stately home, known more for the gardens than the house, and was one of a number of formal gardens developed in the Stirling/Mt lofty area.

There is only a limited view of the house from the road ways; it is obscured by the large trees which are part of the original garden development by Frank Snow. The house is not visible from the front gate or driveway and only comes in to view at the last curve.

The gardens have both formal and informal elements. The original potting shed is still in use.

The gardens have been restored to the original grandeur and hence continue to make a significant impact on the cultural landscape of this enclave of stately homes and their gardens.

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

AH 2 CARMINOW



AH2.1 *Carminow*, c 1910. The stables are on the left.

Source: SLISA, B11586.



AH2.2 *Carminow*, c1915. View from the gardens.

Source: SLISA, PRG 280-/1/16/64.



AH2.3 *Carminow*, c1950. Front view of the tower.

Source: SLISA, B61020/164, c1950



AH2.4 *Carminow*, rear view of tower. N160. 128 Summit Road, Crafers.

Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



AH2.5 Distant view of *Carminow* tower. Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



AH2.5 Gates and gate house to *Carminow*. Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Register of the National Estate.

HISTORY: 1885 *Carminow* was built for Sir Thomas Elder and designed by Black and Hughes.

1950s. Destroyed by a bushfire.

CURRENT USE: Private residence, restored after the 1950s bushfires.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Carminow* has been restored as have the gardens. The gate house, which is now a residence, has also been restored. The public view of the house is restricted to the rear of the house but still presents an imposing image as does the long distance view from Cox Creek Road (AH2.5). The secluded location, extensive grounds and imposing house is located within the exclusive residential enclave on Summit Road. Along with *Mt Lofty House* and *Eurilla*, *Carminow* continues to have a significant impact on the cultural landscape and reflects the wealth and cohesiveness of wealthy 19th century business men.

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

AH 3 DALINTOBER



AH 3.1 *Dalintober*, street view. N190
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



AH3.2 *Dalintober*, view from the driveway.
Source: Raine & Horne sales brochure, May 2009



AH3.3 *Dalintober*, front (east) elevation.
Source: Raine & Horne sales brochure, May 2009

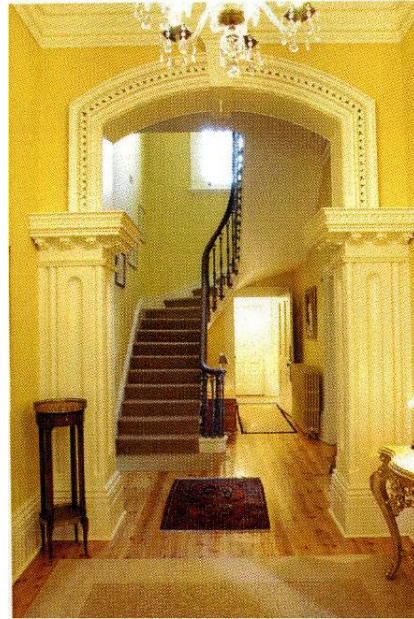


AH3.4 *Dalintober*, south east corner.
Source: Raine & Horne sales brochure, May 2009



AH3.5 *Dalintober*: front door, vestibule and main stairs.

Source: Raine & Horne sales brochure, May 2009



AH3.6 *Dalintober*, vestibule and stairs; view from front door.

Source: Raine & Horne sales brochure, May 2009



AH3.6 *Dalintober*, dining room.

Source: Raine & Horne sales brochure, May 2009



AH3.7 *Dalintober*, drawing room with a bay window.

Source: Raine & Horne sales brochure, May 2009



AH3.8 *Dalintober*, view of the front garden.

Source: Raine & Horne sales brochure, May, 2009.



AH3.9 *Dalintober*, section of the formal garden.

Source: Raine & Horne sales brochure,



AH 3.10 *Dalintober*. c1922. Adelaide Hunt Club meeting.

Source: SLSA, PRG 280/1/35/145



AH3.11 Adelaide Hunt Club meeting at Oakbank, c1920.

Source: SLSA, PRG280/1/26/148.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12887.

HISTORY: c1866. The original home on this site was built for Andrew and Christine Johnston.

In the late 19th century *Dalintober* was built for the Johnston family by the Beasley family who were English stonemasons.

Andrew Johnston and his brother James founded Oakbank in 1840, which was named after their home of Oak Bank near Glasgow in Scotland. The cast iron lacework on the verandah and balconies was imported from the Saracen foundry in Scotland.

The Johnston family also built an Adelaide residence (ACC15).

The Johnstons were important brewers and the brewery still exists today

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Dalintober* is an important country stately home which has been retained to reflect the wealth and status of its original owner; a wealthy brewer.

A section of the property facing Pike Street has been subdivided and developed. A series of modest housing units have been built on this section of the property which obscures the stately home and reduces its impact on the cultural landscape. However *Dalintober* remains an important reminder of the wealth and status of important 19th century colonists

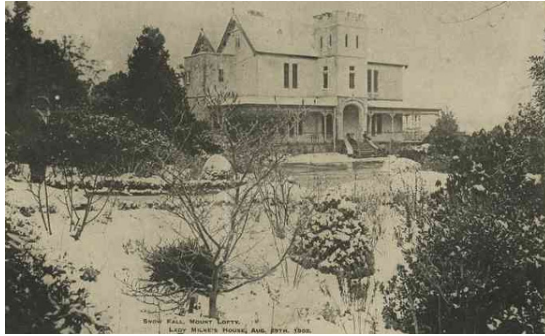
ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

AH 4 EURILLA



AH 4.1 *Eurilla*, c1890. The front entrance.
Source: SLSA, B 47676.



AH 4.2 *Eurilla*, c1905. Snow covered grounds.
Source: SLSA, B 33591.



AH 4.3 *Eurilla*, gate house. N140.
Summit Road, Mount Lofty
Photo: R M Stone, July, 2008



AH 4.4 *Eurilla*, driveway; the gate house is on the right. N75.
Photo: R M Stone, July, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12887.

HISTORY: 1884. *Eurilla* was built for Sir William Milne as a summer residence; he also owned *Sunnyside* (BU19) a large stone mansion of 18 rooms in the Burnside LGA.

William Milne arrived in South Australia in 1839 and, after a period in Tasmania, he returned to South Australia and commenced a wine and spirits business in Adelaide.

1857. He was elected as an inaugural member of the House of Assembly and in the following year elected to the Legislative Council; he became President in 1873. He was knighted in 1876. He died in 1896.

1917. *Eurilla* was purchased by John Lavington Bonython and remained in the Bonython family for the next 70 years.

1983. The property was burnt in a bushfire resulting in the removal of the top storey.

2008. *Eurilla* is now owned by Chris and Jacquie Ganzis who have restored the building to its former 1884 state.

CURRENT USE: Private residence

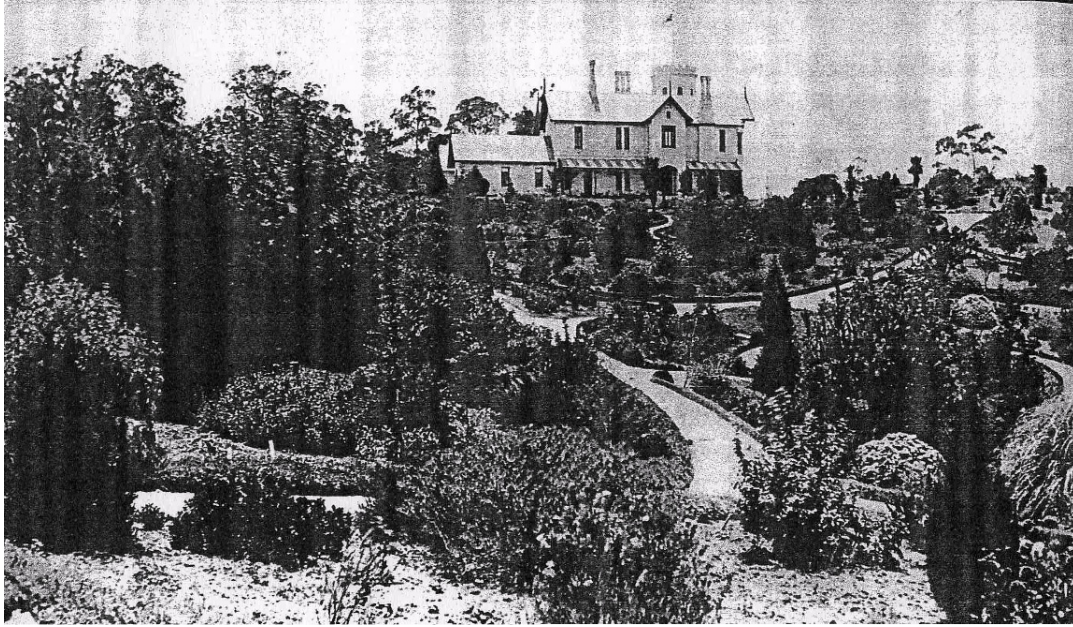
IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Eurilla* is not visible from the road but the gate house and driveway indicate that there is an important property obscured by the garden trees. *Eurilla* was an important property in the 19th century with wedding breakfasts being held for John Bonython's daughters who married members of other prominent families, for example, Barbara married Arthur Ernest Ayers (*Ayers House*, ACC1) and Florence to Sir John Lancelot Stirling (*The Lodge*, AL1).

Eurilla is an important stately home located in an exclusive residential enclave and it continues to have a significant impact on the cultural landscape. It is a reminder of the lifestyle of wealthy 19th century businessmen.

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

AH 5 FOREST LODGE



AH 5.1 *Forest Lodge*, c1896. The newly established garden; the single level servants' quarters are on the left.
Source: Martin, 1996: 122



AH5.2 *Forest Lodge*. N340.
19 Pine Street, Stirling.
The front entrance is on the left.

Photo: R.M. Stone, December, 2008



AH 5.3 *Forest Lodge*. N290.
The garden exit is under the castellated octagonal tower.

View from the croquet lawn.

Photo: R.M. Stone, December, 2008



AH 5.4 Forest Lodge. N240.
View from the boundary with Wairoa.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH 5.5 Forest Lodge, a rear view of the house.
Service wings and kitchen are on the left, the servants' wing (originally one level) is on the right.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.6 Forest Lodge.
Servants' entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December 2008



AH5.7 Forest Lodge. N.
The original bath house
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.8 *Forest Lodge*. N20.
The main entrance with marble steps.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.9 *Forest Lodge*
The entrance hall, stained glass fanlight (with the Bagot coat of arms) and sidelights.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.10 *Forest Lodge*, main staircase,
the garden exit is left of the stairs.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.11 *Forest Lodge*, entrance hall from the staircase.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.12 *Forest Lodge*, the stairs continue to the top of the tower.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.13 *Forest Lodge*, the first level.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



**AH5.14 *Forest Lodge*.
Drawing room with a bay window and marble fireplace.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008**



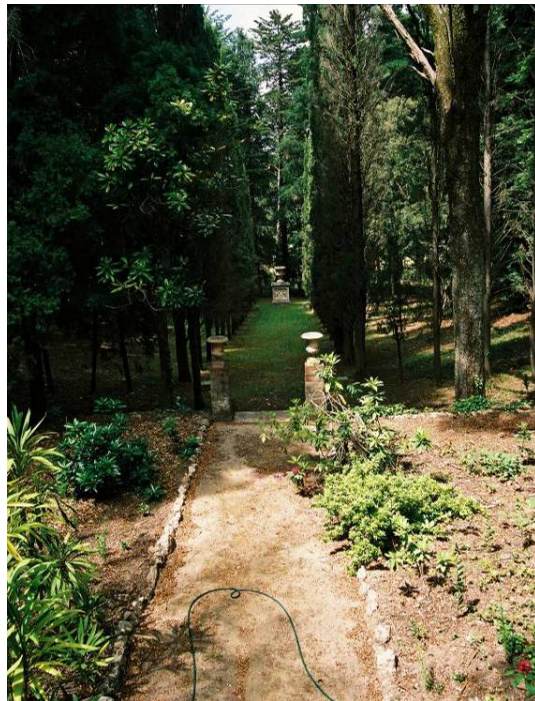
AH5.15 *Forest Lodge*, internal door with stained glass panels which leads to the rear stair hall and servants' wing.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.16 *Forest Lodge*, rear staircase leading to the servants' quarters. The second level servants' wing was a later addition.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.17 *Forest Lodge* gardens. N160. View of the Medici Urn from Japanese style bridge.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.18 *Forest Lodge* gardens. N160. Walter Bagot built the Italian 'Medici Garden'.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.19 *Forest Lodge* gardens. N200.
The house is no longer visible from this location.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH5.20 *Forest Lodge*, garden. N310.
Entrance to the rose garden.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



AH 5.21 *Forest Lodge*, manager's cottage.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage listing. A submission is currently being prepared for both the house and gardens to be added to the State Heritage Register.

HISTORY: 1890-1891. Encouraged by Sir Edward Stirling, John Bagot built *Forest Lodge*, a Gothic mansion designed by Ernest Bayer.

John Bagot travelled overseas to obtain plants for the gardens at *Forest Lodge*. He also supplied plants for to Edward Stirling (*St Vigeans*) and Tom Barr Smith (*Wairoa*) (Martin, 1996:121); both gardens are listed on the State Heritage Register.

John's son, Walter Hervey Bagot, inherited *Forest Lodge*.

c2000. The property remained in the Bagot family until purchased by the current owners, Christine and Martin Bowman.

CURRENT USE: Private residence. The former manager's house is also a private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: One of the few 19th century stately homes that has not undergone any radical changes. The driveway to the house meanders on its original line through the gardens. There are in excess of 20 acres of former gardens, the layout of which is shown in AH5.1, although the house is no longer visible through the mature trees.

The interior of the house been maintained to its original colour scheme and design. The main reception rooms, a drawing room and a smoking room/ library open off the main entrance hall. The main hall leads to a communication corridor to the servants' quarters, the main stair case to the family quarters and an exit to the gardens. The dining room is off the communication corridor. There are two other wings: the servant's quarters and the kitchens. There is a butler's pantry and a servants' sitting room.

Forest Lodge, while not visible from the road, is an example where the impact on the cultural landscape has not been compromised.

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

AH 6 GLENALTA



AH 6.1 *Glenalta*, date unknown.
Source: Heritage SA files



AH6.2 *Glenalta*, front entrance off the verandah.
55 Old Carey Gully Road, Stirling.
Source: *SALife*, June, 2007:30



AH6.3 *Glenalta*, hallway and front entrance.
Source: *SALife*, June, 2007:32



AH6.4 *Glenalta*, the formal garden.

AH6.5

Glenalta, the garden in front of the house.

Source: *SALife*, June, 2007:39

Source: *SALife*, June, 2007:41

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 13961. Garden only.

HISTORY:

1880. The property was first established by John William Downer (later Sir John) as a summer residence. His city property, *Downer House*, (ACC2.10) is now part of St Marks College; providing student accommodation for the University of Adelaide. Sir John was elected to the House of Assembly in 1878, Attorney-General in 1881, and premier from 1885-1887 and again in 1891. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1905-1915.

1920. J. F. Downer, Sir John's son by his first marriage, inherited the property; he added a second storey to the house, and developed the garden.

Late 1940s. The property was sold to their son-in-law, Henry Rymill (*Rymill House*).

1977. Sold to J. Ingham who developed the property as a horse stud.

1987. Purchased by R. & J. Stewart who returned the gardens to their original state.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Glenalta* is not visible from the road; the house is obscured by the large trees which form part of the garden.

***Glenalta* was one of a number of stately homes built by wealthy South Australians as summer residences. Apart from the brief period when the property was a racehorse stud, *Glenalta* has remained a private residence and continues to make an impact on the cultural landscape.**

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

AH 8 MARBLE HILL



AH8.1 *Marble Hill*, c1880. Front, south west corner.
Marble Hill Road, Ashton.
Source: SLSA, PRG 280/1/4/281.



AH8.2 *Marble Hill*, c1880. Front, south east corner.
Source: SLSA, B 62414/1/72.



AH8.3 *Marble Hill*, c1907. Front elevation, south west corner.
Source: SLSA, B 11017.



AH8.4 *Marble Hill*, c1910, Front entrance.
Source: SLSA, B62272.



AH8.5 *Marble Hill*, c1932. The first floor arcade and staircase landing.
Source: SLISA, B 7812/9,



AH8.6 *Marble Hill*, the first floor landing was destroyed during a bushfire.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



AH8.7 *Marble Hill*, planned extension not proceeded with; only 26 of the planned 40 rooms were completed.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



AH8.8 *Marble Hill*, entrance and tower.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



AH8.8 *Marble Hill*, the cellar; ashlar construction.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



AH8.9 *Marble Hill* coach house and stables, now a café.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10884.

HISTORY: 1879. *Marble Hill* was built for the then Governor of South Australia, Sir William Jervois. The Gothic building was designed by Woods and McMinn.

1955. The house was destroyed by a major bushfire.

1967. Because of the prohibitive cost of restoring *Marble Hill*, the property was assigned to the National Trust of South Australia.

The building has remained a ruin although a small section of the house and the stables and coach house have been restored as a tourist attraction.

CURRENT USE: National Trust of South Australia managed tourist site.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Although *Marble Hill* is in a remote location, it is a popular tourist destination. Proposals have been made to restore the building but none have come to fruition.

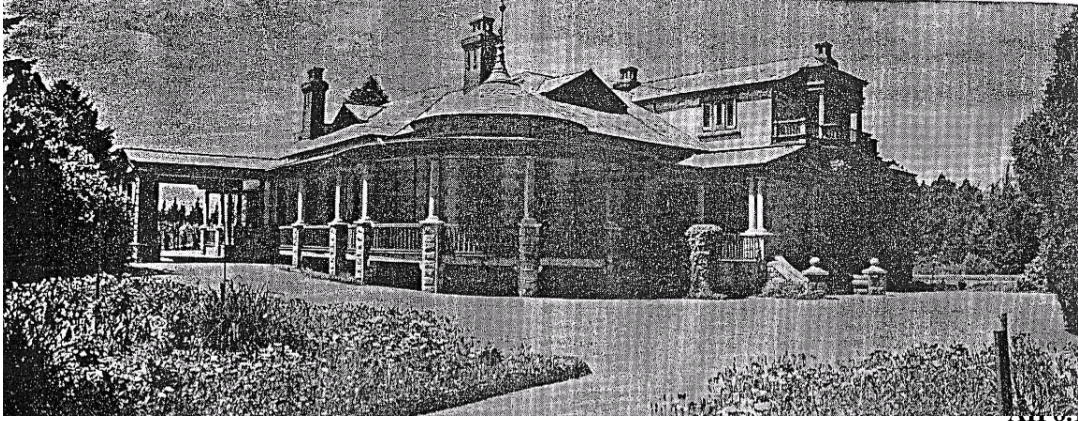
Marble Hill was built as a summer residence for the state Governors and was in a style and grandeur equal to the private stately homes built in the period. The same architects designed *Mt Breckan* (VH2), another Gothic mansion at Victor Harbor.

Although *Marble Hill* remains a ruin, it is a valuable reminder of the status and wealth of the 1869-1890 period in South Australia.

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

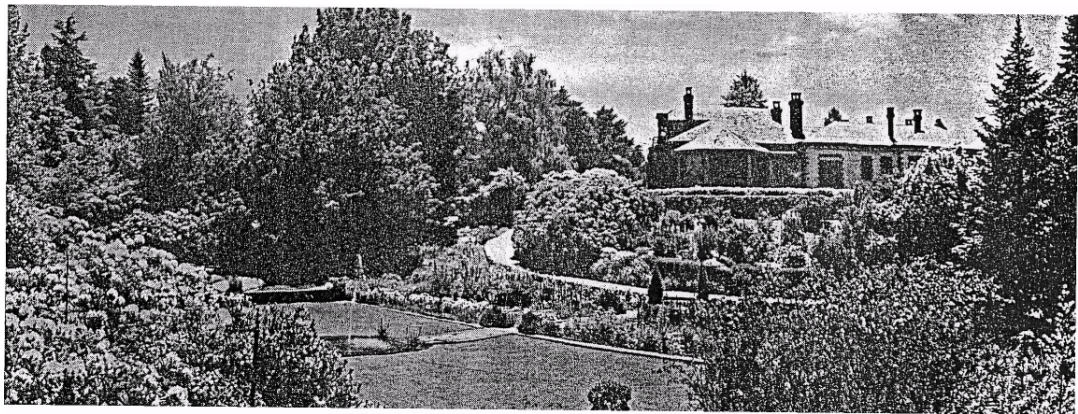
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AH 8 MORDEN



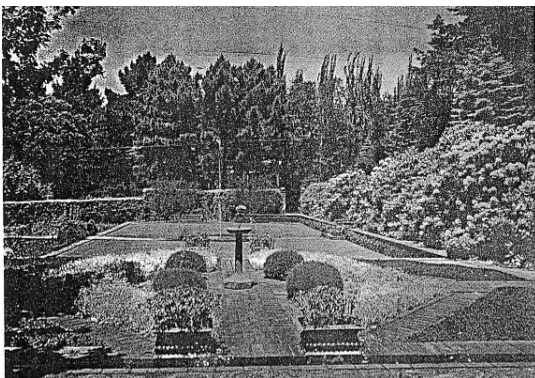
AH8.1 Morden, garden steps.

Source: *South Australian Homes & Gardens*, 2 February, 1948:35



AH 8.2 Morden,; gardens.

Source: *South Australian Homes & Gardens*, 2 February, 1948:36



AH 8.3 Morden, formal gardens

Source: *South Australian Homes & Gardens*, 2 February, 1948:36



AH 8.4 *Morden*, garden view from the road. N30.
1 Longwood Road, Stirling.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



AH 8.5 *Morden*, driveway view of house.
The view is obscured by the vegetation. N130.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13964.

HISTORY: 1902. *Morden* was built for William Kither, a prosperous butcher.

1855. William Kither arrived in South Australia and succeeded his father as a master butcher; he was noted for embracing new technology. He built the 'Kithers Buildings' in Rundle Street, Adelaide which was brilliantly lit up throughout and contained a large refrigerated cellar (*The Chronicle*, 19 July, 1879).

1881. William Kither was elected to the Adelaide City Council, becoming an Alderman two years later.

1936. Owned by John Richard Baker, a prominent businessman, who made minor alterations.

1949. Purchased by Claude Alfred Haigh a confectionery and thoroughbred breeder. Haigh also owned *The Lodge* (AL1).

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Morden* is another stately home in the Stirling area which was noted for its gardens. The gardens have been maintained and continue to be a feature of this heritage listed property.

Morden was built in the beginning of the 20th century and continues to make a significant contribution to the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

AH 9 MOUNT LOFTY HOUSE



**AH 9.1 Waterman family in front of *Mt Lofty House*. c1910.
Source: SLSA, B 57184**



**AH 9.2 *Mt Lofty House*, front portico entrance.
N140.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007**



**AH 9.3 *Mt lofty House*. N20.
Rear view with the stables on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008**



**AH 9.4 *Mt Lofty House*, rear exit to the garden. N230.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13964.

HISTORY: 1852-1858. *Mt Lofty House* was built for Arthur Hardy, politician, lawyer and pastoralist. He was President of the Legislative Council Court of Disputed Returns and later a member of the House of Assembly. Arthur Hardy, was the youngest son of Thomas Hardy (*Birksgate*).

1910. *Mt Lofty House* was owned by Arthur Waterhouse. He also owned *Hawker House* and *St Margarets*, both in North Adelaide.

1983. *Mt Lofty House* was destroyed by a major bushfire.

1986 *Mt Lofty House* was restored and converted into a boutique hotel.

1988. A new wing was added to the hotel.

CURRENT USE: Grand Mercure Hotel and conference centre.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Mt Lofty House* is one of a number of 19th century stately homes on Summit Road built as summer residences for wealthy businessmen. It has been rebuilt since destroyed by a bushfire; later additions were built to increase the hotel accommodation.

There are remnants of the original gardens; the majority of the original gardens are now part of the adjacent Botanic Gardens.

Many architectural features of the original stately home still exist and despite the conversion, additions and car parks, *Mt Lofty House* is still an important part of the cultural; landscape of the region.

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

AH 10 ROSTREVOR HOUSE



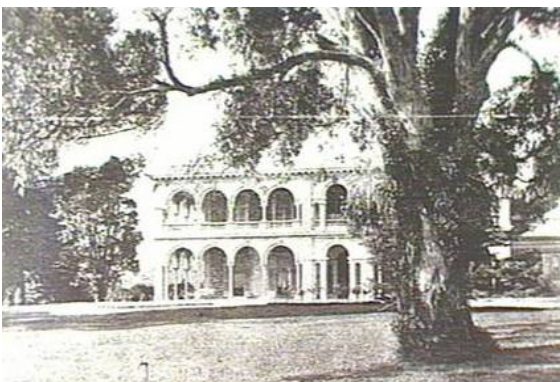
**AH 10.1 *Woodforde House*. c1873.
Home of Ross Reid.
Source: SLSA, B 29332, c1873**



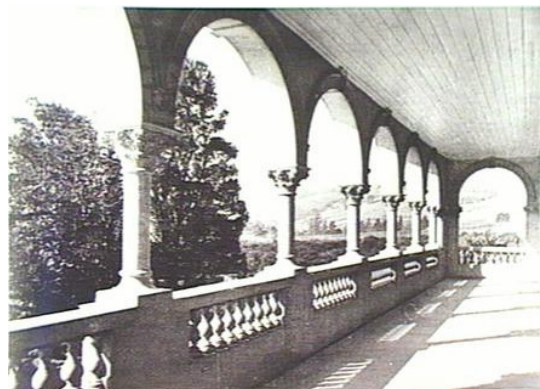
**AH10.2 *Woodforde House*. c1873.
Source: SLSA, B 10765,**



**AH 10.3 *Rostrevor*, c1890. *Woodforde House*
modified and renamed by James Smith Reid.
Source: SLSA, B 48069.**



**AH10.4 *Rostrevor House*. c1913.
Source: SLSA, B 29333.**



**AH10.5 *Rostrevor House*. c1913. View from
the balcony.
Source: SLSA. B 29338.**



AH 10.6 *Rostrevor House*. N160.

Photo: R M Stone, November, 2007



AH 10.7 *Rostrevor House*; the earlier house is on the left and was used as the servant's quarters.

Photo: R M Stone, November, 2007



AH 10.8 *Rostrevor House*, front entrance. N60.

Photo: R M Stone, November, 2007



AH 10.9 *Rostrevor House*, entrance hall with stained glass fanlight and side lights.

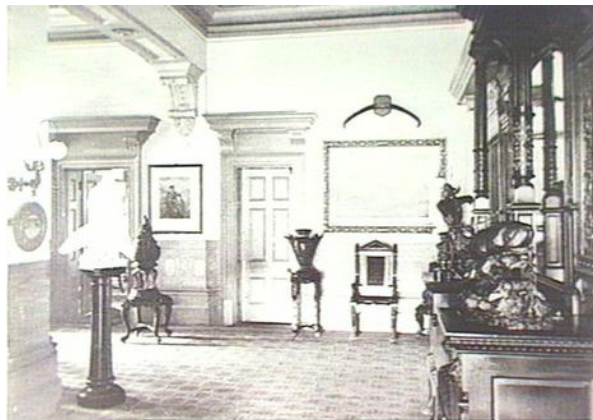
Photo: R M Stone, November, 2007



AH 10.10 *Rostrevor House*, main staircase.
Photo: R M Stone, November, 2007



AH 10.11 *Rostrevor House*, rear stairs.
Photo: R M Stone, November, 2007



AH 10.12 *Rostrevor House*. c1913. The main hall as viewed from the vestibule; the main stairs are to the left.
Source: SLSA, B29339.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13746.

HISTORY: 1858. Joseph Skelton built the original *Woodford House*.

1873. Ross Reid purchased *Woodford House* which he renamed *Rostrevor* after his birthplace in Ireland.

1877. *Rostrevor Hall*, designed by Wright and Woods which abuts the original single story *Woodford House*.

Ross Reid was a successful pastoralist and *Rostrevor* was popular for meetings of the Adelaide Hunt Club on the 600 acre property. It was also the home of the stallion 'Pride of the Hills'.

1880s. Drought, mortgages and a fall in the price of wool led to Ross Reid's bankruptcy.

1887. Purchased by James Ross Reid who commissioned English and Soward to undertake major extensions and renovations; which included the colonnade of classical Italianate arches on the north and western elevations. James Reid was a successful miner, owned newspapers and built the Silverton Tramway which linked Silverton and Broken Hill.

1913. *Rostrevor* and 37 acres were sold to Robert Sewell, an Adelaide florist. The remainder of the property was sold for subdivision.

1922. *Rostrevor* was purchased by the Christian Brothers who in 1923 converted the property into a catholic secondary school.

CURRENT USE: Catholic Secondary College

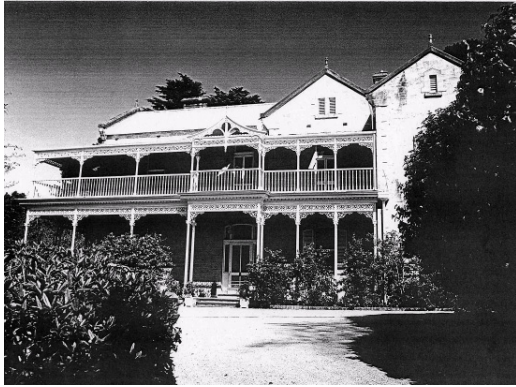
IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Rostrevor* is an imposing building, and although it is attached to modern school buildings, it still reflects the wealth and status of 19th century pastoralists and miners.

Rostrevor is an example where a stately home, even when given an alternative use, can continue to have a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

AH 11 St VIGNEAN'S ESTATE AND GARDENS



**AH 11.1 *St Vigneau's Estate*, main house.
Source: Heritage SA files, October, 1982**



**AH 11.2 *St Vigneau's Estate* gardens, c1891-1899.
Source: Heritage SA files, E S Booth collection**



**AH 11.3 *St Vigneau's Estate*, the main house now
partially obscured.
Laurels Road, Stirling.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007**



AH 11.4 *St Vigneau's Estate*, the entrance hall

Source: Heritage SA files, October, 1982



AH 11.5 *St Vigean's Estate*, main house, original gates and fence. N230.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



AH 11.6 *St Vigeans Estate*, gardener's cottage. N120.

Laurels Road Stirling. Private residence

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



AH 11.7 Gardener's cottage, N 20, view through the gardens from Laurel Road.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009



AH 11.7 Gardener's cottage. N70. View through the gardens from Madeline Road.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 11570 & 14679.

HISTORY:

1882. Dr, later Sir, Edward Charles Stirling, the noted physiologist, who was born at *The Lodge* (AL1), built *St Vigeans*, which he named after a family association in Scotland. He was elected to the House of Assemble in 1884.

The gardens became internationally known for its rhododendrons, camellias and azaleas.

1919. Following the death of Sir Edward Stirling, sections of the estate were sold for housing.

1936. *St Vigeans* was bought by A Romilly Harry, a lawyer, who later sold the house and part of the grounds to G. B. Haigh.

1950s. Romilly Harry subdivided part of the land for housing .

In the early 1960s, Romilly Harry repurchased *St Vigeans*.

CURRENT USE:

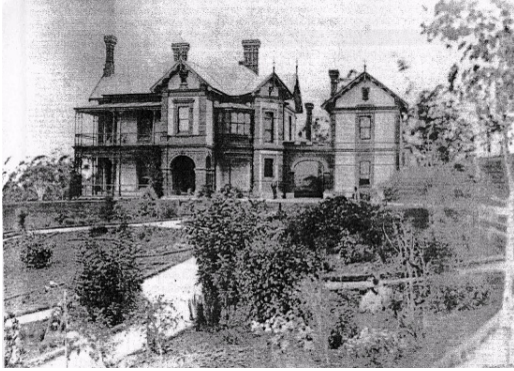
The main house and former stables and coach houses are now private residences

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Although the property has been subdivided, the remnant gardens have been restored and enable the original layout to be reconstructed. *St Vigeans* was an important garden property in the residential enclave of prominent 19th century colonists; it continues to be an important part of the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE HILLS LGA

N=11

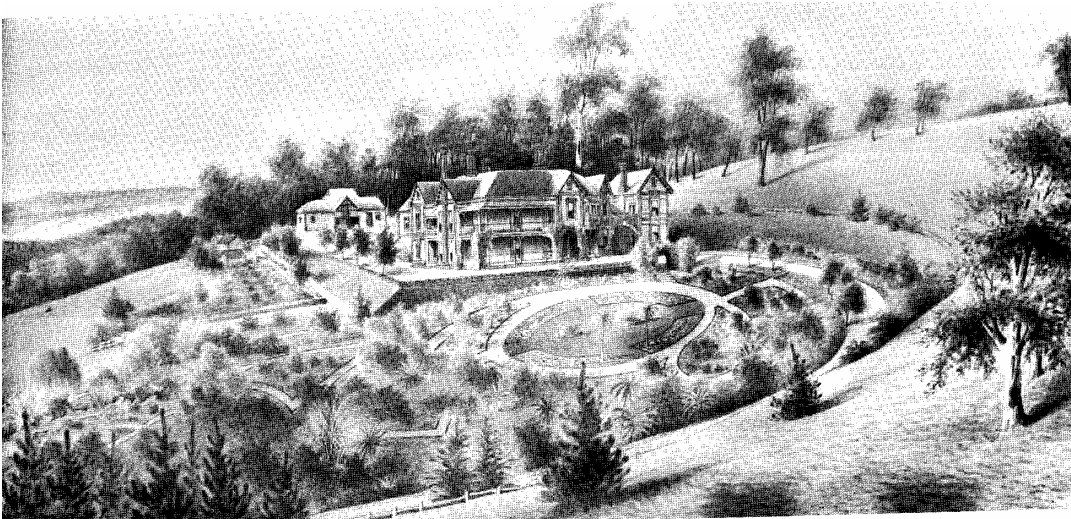
AH 12 WAIROA



AH 12.1 *Wairoa*, c1897-1905.
Source: Greenway, 200:1



AH 12.2 *Wairoa*, c1988.
Source: Heritage SA files

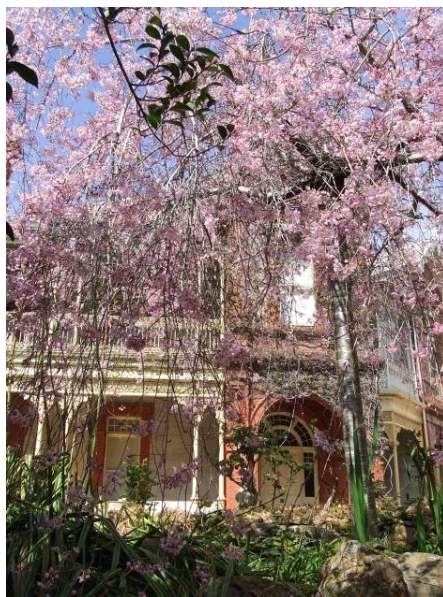


AH12.3 *Wairoa*, c1897.
From a watercolour by W Tibbits.
Source: Martin, 1996:123



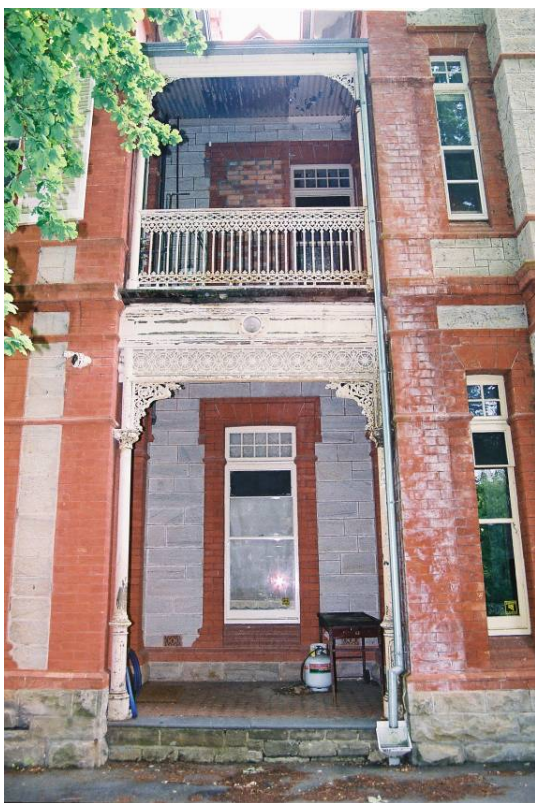
AH 12.3 *Wairoa*, first full view of the house from the driveway. N60.

Photo: R M Stone, October, 2007



AH 12.4 *Wairoa*, the front of the house viewed from the garden.

Photo: Kathryn Pentacost, 2006



AH 12.5 *Wairoa*, side verandah and balcony. N230.

Photo: R M Stone, October, 2007



AH 12.6 *Wairoa*, portico and front entrance N140.

Photo: R M Stone, October, 2007



AH 12.7 *Wairoa*, front door and entrance hall.

Photo: Kathryn Pentacost, 2006



AH 12.8 *Wairoa*, front balcony with lace balustrade.

Photo: Kathryn Pentacost, 2006



AH 12.9 *Wairoa*, main stairs, William Morris wallpaper; Chinese carving.

Photo: R M Stone, October, 2007



AH 12.10 *Wairoa*, servants' rear stairs.

Photo: R M Stone, October, 2007



AH 12.11 *Wairoa*, gate house.

Photo: Kathryn Pentecost, 2006



AH 12.12 *Wairoa*, laundry adjacent to the main house.

Photo: Kathryn Pentecost, 2006.



AH 12.13 *Wairoa*, cast iron steps in the heritage garden.

Photo: Kathryn Pentecost, 2006



AH 12.14 *Wairoa*, ferns in the heritage listed gardens.

Photo: Kathryn Pentecost, 2006



AH 12.14 *Wairoa*, grotto in the heritage listed gardens.

Photo: R M Stone, October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13962

HISTORY: 1893. *Wairoa* was built on 30 acres of land for William Horn. William Horn (*Grenfell Price Lodge*, North Adelaide) was a wealthy company director, miner and pastoralist. He was a member of the House of Assembly.

1893. *Wairoa* was purchased by Tom Barr Smith who also owned *Beechwood*, and *Birksgate*. *Wairoa* became a focus of Adelaide Society.

1942. After T. Barr Smith's death, the house passed to his daughter, Joanna Gosse.

1972. The property was sold and converted for Marbury School.

2009. The house has reverted to private ownership and is being restored as both a residence and convention centre

CURRENT USE: Private residence & convention centre

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Wairoa* is not only known for its stately home, but also for its heritage listed garden.

The majority of the original outbuildings, including the gate house, still exist, and have been converted into private residences. The house is obscured from the road but as one approaches the house along the winding driveway through the gardens, the house gradually comes into view. The gardens are being restored and are opened to the public on special occasions.

Wairoa, and the adjacent *Beechwood*, are evidence of the stately homes built as summer residences for wealthy colonists in the 19th century. *Wairoa* is an important part of the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No. 6C-2

BURNSIDE LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES
N=22

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BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU1. ABERGELDIE (GLENCOOLA)



BU1. *Abergeldie* (Medical Centre) formerly *Glencoola*. N 140.
548 Portrush Road Glen Osmond.
Photo: R M Stone, November, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage Register.

CURRENT USE: Holistic medical centre.

HISTORY: Max (1849) and Moritz (1848) Weidenbach were German immigrants who arrived in South Australia who made sufficient money in the goldfields to purchase ten acres of land and build houses. Max built *Glencoola*. Max was a successful winemaker, horticulturalist and investor.

1870s. The house was enlarged but it was during the occupancy of Max's son, Edwin Weidenbach, who retired to *Glencoola* in 1915, that the house was extended to its present size.

Two subsequent owners were Sir Philip McBride (c1933) and John Ayers.

1969. The property was purchased by Presbyterian Girls College Inc (now Seymour College. *Wootton Lea*, BU22) and converted it into Abergeldie Private Hospital

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Despite the fact that *Abergeldie* is now surrounded by paved car parks and hospital buildings, it is still an imposing building. However there is little residual evidence that this was once a stately homes surrounded by extensive gardens. The loss of the gardens detracts from the overall impact *Abergeldie* has on the current landscape.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU2 (St) ALBYN HOUSE



BU2.1 *Albyn House (Kilcoursi Hall)*.
2 Leonora Ave, Kensington Gardens.
Source: Jensen, 1980:178



BU2.2 *Albyn House*. N210.

Photo: R M Stone, September, 2006



BU 2.3 *Albyn House*. N10. Renovations not yet completed.
Photo: R M Stone, June, 2009.



BU 2.4 *Albyn House*, street view. .surrounded by suburban houses, flats and home units.
Photo: R M Stone, June, 2009



BU2.3 *Coach House (Albyn House)*. N320.
36 Rosalind Street, Kensington Gardens,
Photo: R M Stone, November, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13758.
The coach house is not listed.

CURRENT USE: 1. (St) *Albyn* is currently being renovated (2010).
2. Former coach house is a private dwelling.

HISTORY: 1883. The property was purchased by William Taylor who, while still in England, ordered the materials for the house. The lace, bricks and timber were bought from Glasgow, Scotland.

1885. *Albyn House* was built on 15 acres and included a tennis court and croquet field.

Early 1890s. *Albyn House* was sold to Hirsh Krantz, a Russian Jew; who went to Broken Hill on his arrival in Australia and had extensive property and interests in Leonora gold mine. He was a member of the Adelaide Stock Exchange. His brother, Ralph, married the daughter of Sir Lewis Cohan, the Lord Mayor of Adelaide.

1927. Hirsh Krantz began the subdivision of the *Albyn House* estate.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Albyn House* was the centre of culture in Adelaide and was associated with fine musicians (Warburton, 1981:243).

Today the house is on a small block of land which is a negative feature and is surrounded by modest suburban residences. Although *Albyn House* is undergoing extensive renovations to restore the property to its original state, its impact on the current cultural landscape is diminished because of the cramped position and the surrounding housing; there is no evidence of the extensive 19th century gardens.

The coach house appears as another family residence in a suburban street. No early photographs of the coach house have been discovered and hence it is not possible to say whether the rusticated freestone columns are original or added during the time of the subdivision of the estate in the 1920s. A 'lean to' addition has been added to the rear of the premises.

Nothing else remains which would associate the coach house with the stately home

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU3 ANGOVE HOUSE (AROWIE) HOUSE



BU3.1 *Angove House (Arowie)*, c1872.
14-18 Holden Street, Kensington Gardens.
Source: SLSA, B10680



BU3.2 *Angove House (Arowie)*.

Source: Butterfield, 1979:142



BU3.3 *Angove House*. N20.
Girton Campus, Pembroke School.
Photo: R M Stone, October 2006



BU3.4 *Angove House*. N90.
Garden steps.
Photo: November, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING.

State Heritage Register, File No. 1150.

CURRENT USE.

Staff accommodation, Girton Campus, Pembroke College

HISTORY.

1880s. *Arowie*, described as an imposing 20 roomed mansion, was built by James A Holden (Warburton, 1981:246). Originally there were 15 acres of gardens, shade houses, a tennis court and an artificial lake.

J. A. Holden, a strong Baptist, was a merchant, coach builder, saddler and iron monger. James Holden met George Fyfe Angas, a fellow religious dissenter, in Liverpool who persuaded him to immigrate to South Australia. James Holden was a founding member of the Chamber of Manufactures although ill health prevented him from occupying higher political and social positions (Loyau, 1885).

His son, Henry James Holden became the Mayor of Kensington and Norwood.

Dame Nancy Butterfield is James Holden's grand daughter.

1886. Financial problems resulted in the sale of *Arowie*.

1926. Purchased by Girton House Grammar School.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. Heritage SA notes on *Arowie* state that the 'it is a house of little significance. A fair example of a common style of the type of building well represented in South Australia'. However, *Arowie* is associated with notable South Australians and pioneers of early manufacturing industries.

Today nothing remains of the formal gardens or the artificial lake, nor are there any standing 19th century out-buildings. As with *Gwent* (BU14) the 19th century impact on the cultural landscape has been lost. *Arowie* is now used for teacher accommodation.

The main entrance to *Arowie* is via an insignificant doorway on the south elevation. The focus of the property is the steps from the verandah on the western elevation to the gardens. This was a feature of a number of 19th century stately homes.

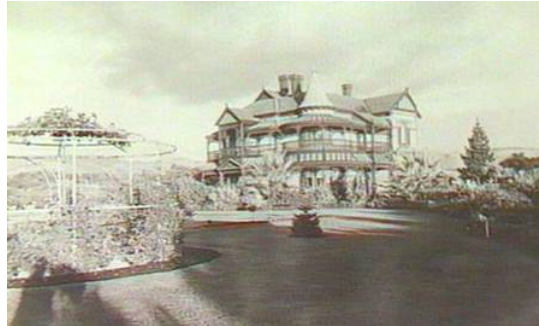
BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU4 ATTUNGA



BU4.1 *Attunga*, c1919.
120 Kensington Road Toorak Gardens
Source: SLSA, B49763.



B2 *Attunga*, c1919.
Source: SLSA, B49764.



BU4.3 *Attunga*, c1944. Official opening as part
of the Burnside Hospital.
Source: SLSA, B 49774.



BU44 Burnside Memorial Hospital. N120. The
gable over the front entrance has been removed.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006



BU4.5 Burnside Memorial Hospital. N 80.
Entrance, west elevation.
Photo: R.M. Stone, September, 2006



BU4.6 Burnside Memorial Hospital. N40.
The main entrance in the west elevation.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007.



BU4.7 Burnside Memorial Hospital.
Vestibule and stair hall.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12764.

CURRENT USE: Burnside Memorial Hospital.

HISTORY: 1900-1901. *Attunga* was built by Benjamin Burford as his private residence. Burford was a successive businessman and soap manufacturer (W. Burford and Sons).

1907. The property was sold to Otto Van Rieban.

1944. Otto Van Rieban donated the property to the Burnside Hospital

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: A section of the former extensive gardens still exists. Being surrounded by hospital buildings, there is little to suggest, to the casual observer, that this was once a stately home. Placed in the context of a hospital, *Attunga* has now assumed an image of administrative building, purpose built for that function.

The removal of the gable over the front entrance has not detracted from the 19th century architecture.

BURNSIDE LGA

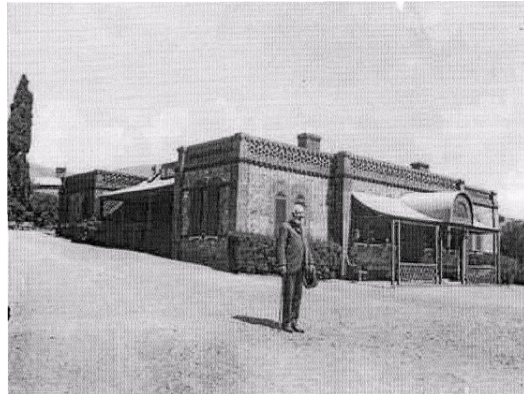
N=22

BU5 BEAUMONT HOUSE



BU5.1 *Beaumont House*
Painting James Shaw 1863. National Trust.

Source: Warburton, 1981:172



BU5.2. *Beaumont House*, c1880.
Sir Samuel Davenport; front entrance off the verandah . Arched windows on left are now the front entrance.
Source: SLSA, B 13333,



BU5.3. *Beaumont House*. N 160.
631 Glynburn Road, Glynburn.
Later arcade verandah on the right, the front door is on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006



BU5.4 *Beaumont House*. N240.
The original cottage is middle left.
The front door is to the right of the verandah.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006



BU5.5 *Beaumont House*. N280.
The entrance to the original cottage.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009



BU5.6 *Beaumont House*. N180.
The rear of the house; the stables are on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009



BU5.7 *Beaumont House*. N90.
Later additions are on the left, the original cottage is at the rear.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009



BU5.8 *Beaumont House*; remnant of the original olive grove.
Glynburn Road, Glynburn.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009



BU5.9 The Lodge at *Beaumont House*, c1946. The first residence of Sir Samuel Davenport.
Source: SLSA, B 21676

HERITAGE LISTING.

State Heritage Register, File No. 10752.

CURRENT USE.

National Trust of SA.

Museum, convention centre and administrative offices of the

HISTORY.

C1848. The original five roomed cottage was built for Bishop Short, the first Anglican Archbishop of Adelaide.

C1850. Bishop Short surrounded the original cottage with additional rooms.

1857. The home was purchased by Sir Samuel Davenport who made few changes to the building; possibly to the south east corner the house.

1907. Emily Alice Vincent purchased *Beaumont House*; she added three new rooms and arcade veranda to the eastern elevation. The doorway opening onto the arcaded verandah was the private exit to the gardens from the new reception rooms. The main entrance to the house in this period was through archway on north face (previously an arched window).

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE Although the original house was extended on at least two occasions, it was a modest size house, yet had the defining characteristic of a stately home.

Beaumont House was an important focus for the development of horticulture in South Australia and its owner, Sir Samuel Davenport, was an important public figure.

Sir Samuel Davenport had experimental gardens on First Creek which was also the site of the beginnings of the olive industry in South Australia. There were some 14000 trees of 27 varieties, only a small portion of the orchard still exists.

The house has not been altered since the last additions in 1907 and the restoration retains its architectural integrity. There is little evidence of the extensive orchards as the land as been subdivided for domestic houses. Some out buildings still exist and the remaining land does give an indication of the size of the gardens.

As a museum, the *Beaumont House* still gives and insight into the lifestyle of important families in the 19th century. This is also assisted by the fact that the house is still sited on a large piece of land where remnants of the original gardens are being restored.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

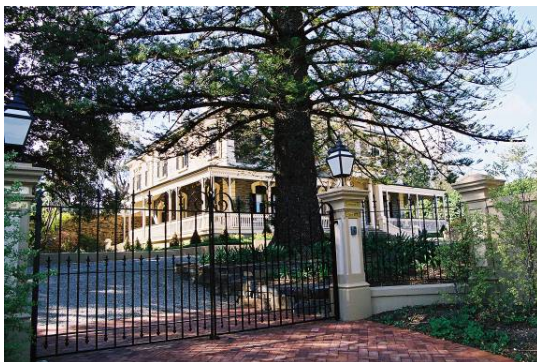
BU 6 BENACRE



BU6.1 *Benacre*, c 1877, home of Henry Scott.
Benacre Close, Glen Osmond.
Source: SLSA, B 10639.



BU6.2 *Benacre*, c1877, home of Henry Scott.
Source: SLSA, B8384.



BU6.3 *Benacre*, street view. N120.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006



BU6.4 *Benacre* coach house, c1899.
Source: SLSA, B 47477.



BU6.5. *Benacre*, coach house 'The Mews'. .
Ashley Avenue, Glen Osmond.
Photo: R.M. Stone, September, 2006



BU6.6 *Benacre*, coach, house and gardens.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006



BU6.7 *Benacre*, part of original gardens. N290.
Ashley Avenue, Glen Osmond.
The coach house is at the rear.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September 2006



BU6.8 *Benacre*, section of the original fence.
cnr. Glen Osmond Rd. and Benacre Close.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September 2006

HERITAGE LISTING. State Heritage Register. File No. 10919.
 The former coach house, gardens and the fence are all listed on the Burnside Local Heritage Register. All of these features are still have a contextual relationship and therefore should have the same heritage listing.

CURRENT USE The stately home is now a private residence as is the former coach; now called *The Mews*.
 A section of the original *Benacre* gardens is now a public reserve while the surviving section of the original *Benacre* fence is now the front fence of a more recent dwelling on Glen Osmond Road.

HISTORY. 1844. Sixteen acres were purchased by William Bickford (a chemist who formed A.M. Bickford and Sons) and built a single story dwelling and founded the *Benacre* gardens. William Bickford was a member of the Adelaide City Council, Mayor of Brighton (1885-1891) and President of the Chamber of Commerce.

1859. *Benacre* was purchased by Robert Graves (merchant). Graves arranged for extensions before he visited England in the early 1870s.

c1876. Graves sold *Benacre* to Henry Scott while he was still in England. Scott, who was the Lord Mayor of Adelaide, added the second level and replanned the gardens. Thomas Graves constructed the coach house (c1869). The house was named *Benacre* by Mrs Scott after the family baronetcy in Suffolk, UK (Warburton, 1981:121).

c1900. Purchased by John Lewis who added a deer park.

1924. The house and seven acres were purchased by his son, Major Lance Lewis. The deer park was subdivided for housing. A section of the gardens, known as Benacre Gardens, was given to the local council in 1970.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Benacre* was used more for ornament and family living than productivity and was one of the most admired properties in Burnside (Warburton, 1981:120). The house has retained its early grandeur although there are modern, but sympathetic, additions at the rear. Much of the 16 acres has been sold but the gates and walls to the coach house and the coach house still remain.

Viewed from the rear, *Benacre*, the gardens, coach house and the park combined give an insight into the lifestyle and culture of the new gentry in 19th century South Australia.

While the original grounds of *Benacre* have been subdivided it is still possible to draw an association between the surviving architectural features. The association between the former gardens, now a park reserve, the entrance of the coach and stables is positive; similar the association between the coach house and *Benacre*. The gates and stone walls between the two buildings are still in situ. The fence on Glen Osmond Road is evidence of the extent of the estate and gardens to the west.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 7 CARLESHURST



BU7.1 *Carleshurst*. N150.
40 Park Road, Kensington Park.
Front entrance to the right of the bay window.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006



BU7.2 *Carleshurst*. N50.
Pembroke Street, Kensington Park.
The garden exit has an ornately carved porch.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006



BU7.3 *Carleshurst*. N120.
40 Park Road, Kensington Park.
Photo: R. M. Stone. November 2007.

HERITAGE LISTING.

Burnside Local Heritage Register.

CURRENT USE.

Private residence.

HISTORY.

1883-4. Built for Charles A Reinecke, an accountant and land-broker. He was in partnership with Walter Reynell (*Reynella House*, ON1)

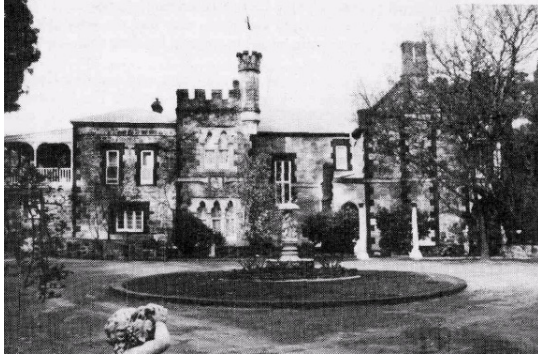
IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Carleshurst* has been renovated (2006) to its original state. The sandstone mansion is ornate with a Marseille tiled roof over the bay window on the western elevation. There are two impressive doorways. The wide northern main entrance has stained glass side-lights and fan light. The western door is smaller but is via an ornate portico which has cast iron pillars and verandah posts. This more ornate door was probably the exit to the gardens and is in consistent with other stately mansions where the gardens were the focus.

Carleshurst is in the vicinity of *Angove House* (Girton Campus of Pembroke School), and *Gwent* (Kings Campus of Pembroke School) forming another exclusive residential enclave of prominent early citizens of South Australia. However, subsequent subdivision of the original estates, destruction of the original outbuildings associated with *Carleshurst* reduces the overall impact on the cultural landscape.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 8 CLIFTON MANOR



BU8.1 *Clifton Manor*. c1936
16 Waratah Way, Stonyfell
Source: Gunton, 1988:21

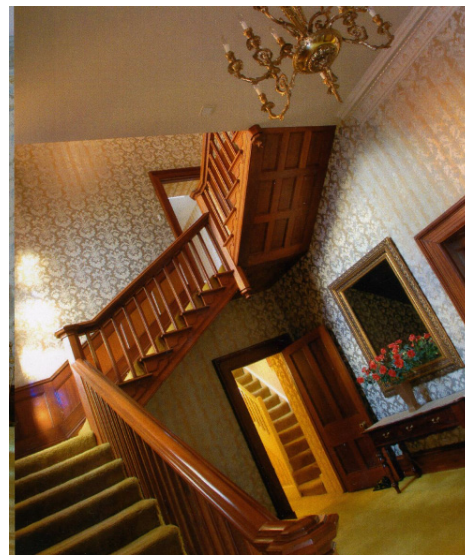


BU8.2 *Clifton Manor*

Source: *SALife*, April, 2006



BU8.3 *Clifton Manor*. N195.
View of the house and driveway from the front gates.
Photo: R M Stone. October, 2006



BU8.4 *Clifton Manor*, main stairs. The servants' stairs are visible through the doorway on the right.
Source: Toop and Toop sales brochure



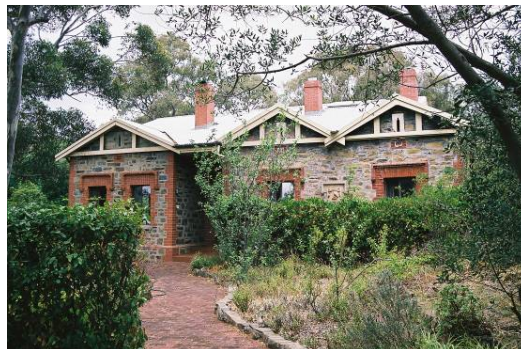
BU8.5 *Clifton Manor*, drawing room.
Source: Toop and Toop sales brochure



BU8.6 *Clifton Manor*, dining room.
Source: Toop and Toop sales brochure



BU8.7 *Clifton Manor*, the original gates. N100.
Hallett Road, Burnside.
Photo: R M Stone, November, 2006



BU8.8. *Clifton Lodge*. N105.
66 Hallett Road, Burnside.
Photo: R M Stone, November, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING.

Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE.

Both *Clifton Manor* and the former lodge house are private residences.

The former gateway is now the entrance to a path, adjacent to *Clifton Lodge*, which leads to the Michael Perry Botanic Gardens which were formerly part of the *Clifton Manor* estate.

HISTORY.

1852. George Sisney, a flour miller, bought 80 acres of alluvial soil on the banks of Second Creek. He built what he envisaged an English hunting lodge.

1860. Sisney was in financial difficulty and returned to England.

1871-72. *Clifton Manor* was not sold until Nathaniel Knox, a lawyer, who had leased the property, subsequently purchased it (Warburton, 1981:36). Knox added the battlements and developed the gardens with many exotic plants.

1926. Harlow Knox inherited the property and proceeded to subdivide the land. *Clifton Lodge* was sold with ten acres and *Clifton Manor* retained 40 acres which were subdivided in 1976. *Clifton Manor* is now set in 2 acres

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. There is little which now associates the gates and *Clifton Lodge* with *Clifton Manor*.

The gates and associated pathway leads to a Michael Perry Botanic Park and, although the botanic park is in the vicinity of *Clifton Manor* the interpretive sign does not mention the former stately home or that the gates were once part of the *Clifton Manor*. However the current main gates to *Clifton Manor* opens to a tree lined driveway with only a glimpse of the castellated tower.

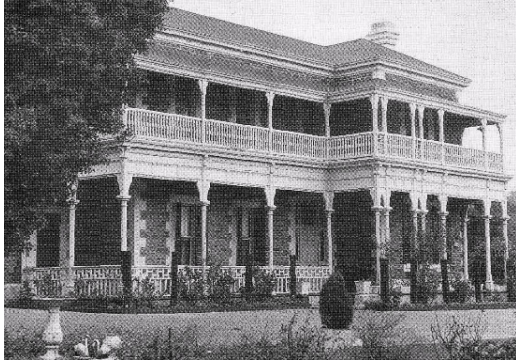
Clifton Lodge has been extended at least three times and while the additions to the front elevation have been done in a sympathetic nature, the north face is constructed of concrete blocks while the south is constructed from cement sheeting with aluminium windows.

The former *Clifton Manor* lodge house individually has no impact on the current cultural landscape and does not enhance the importance of *Clifton Manor*.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 9 CHIVERTON



**BU91 *Chiverton*, date unknown,
Stonyfell Road, Stonyfell,
Source: Phillips, 1994:147**



BU9.2 *Chiverton*. c1981,

Source: Warburton, 1981:49



BU9.3 *Chiverton*, front elevation. N90.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July 2007



BU9.4 *Chiverton*. N120.

The main entrance is at the end of the covered walkway.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July 2007



BU9.5 Chiverton, front entrance. N120.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July 2007



BU9.6 Chiverton, external fire place. N320.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July 2007



BU9.7 Chiverton, early cottages. N240.
Now used as class rooms.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July 2007



BU9.8. Chiverton, stables and coach house. N130.
Now used as a craft centre.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July 2007

HERITAGE REGISTER.

Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE.

Chiverton is now the administrative offices of St Peters Collegiate Girls School. The early cottages and stables have been converted to classrooms.

HISTORY.

1880. *Chiverton* was built by John Nankivell, a merchant, but was soon leased to Harry Bickford of A.M. Bickford and Sons (see also *Benacre*).

1896. The property was purchased by Jessie Fergusson and remained the property of the Fergusson family for the next 40 years.

1950s. The building was purchased by the Anglican Community of Sisters who converted it into a school; St Peters Collegiate Girls School.

The Fergusson family also bequeathed land for two conservation parks in the area.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. A purpose built school building or a former stately home? The unsympathetic covered walkway and the additional classrooms are negatives when considering the impact of *Chiverton* on the cultural landscape. However, with the well restored and maintained outbuildings and gardens, it is possible to reconstruct the impact of this 19th century home on the cultural landscape.

There are many large exotic trees which would have been part of the original formal gardens.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 10 CRAIGBUIE



BU10.1 *Craigbuie*, c1936.
47 Statenborough Street, Leabrook.
Source: Gunton, 1988:37



BU10.2 *Craigbuie*. N350.

Photo: R M Stone, October, 2006



BU10.3 *Craigbuie*. N225.
The portico entrance is on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



BU10.4 *Craigbuie*. N340.
Stables are at the rear.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006.

HERITAGE LISTING.

Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE.

Private residence.

HISTORY.

1883. *Craigbuie* was constructed by J Heinrich Schmidt, a glass manufacturer and merchant, the forerunner of Clarksons Ltd. He originally named the house *Edelweiss*.

1895. The house was purchased by solicitor, Archibald McDiamott.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Craigbuie* is a distinctive design incorporating several architectural styles. The construction from worked bluestone and the elaborate architectural detail indicate the wealth and position befitting that of a prominent early colonial business man and politician. This stately home was part of an enclave of stately homes adjacent to Second Creek and would have made an impact on the 19th century cultural landscape.

Sections of the estate have now been subdivided but the original stone stables, coach house and associated chimney still exist and hence *Craigbuie* still makes an impact on the current cultural landscape. The existence of associated outbuildings provides a lasting image of 19th century culture.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 11 FERNILEE LODGE



BU11.1 *Fernilee Lodge*, date unknown.
Greenhill Road Burnside
Source: Warburton, 1981:25



BU11.2 *Fernilee Lodge* site. N30.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



BU11.3 Gartrell Memorial Church, c1923.
Named after James Gartrell who was a parishioner.
Source: SLISA, B1199



BU11.4 Foundation stone ceremony, c1918.
Conducted by James Gartrell
Source: SLISA, PRG 280/1/15/205

HERITAGE LISTING: Not listed.

CURRENT USE: Demolished; proposed site for suburban development.

HISTORY: C1880s. *Fernilee Lodge* was built by Dennison Clarke, a prominent Adelaide builder in the second half of the 19th century. It had originally eight rooms with large underground rooms and a tank.

1886-7. James Gartrell purchased *Fernilee Lodge* and increased the size to twenty rooms.

1907. James Gartrell added the towers and other embellishments. The grounds were approximately four acres and Warburton (1981:26) reports that the Gartrells entertained 200 guests in the gardens.

1926. The property was purchased by Stanley Cooper (brewer).

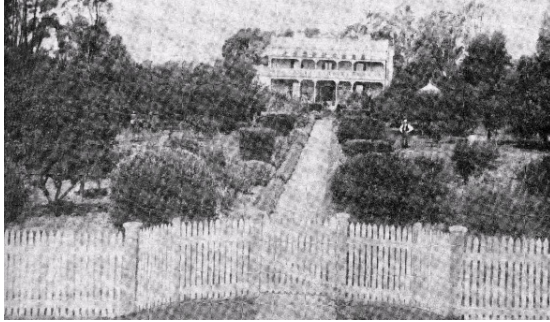
1958 *Fernilee Lodge* became a reception centre.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE *Fernilee Lodge* was prominent stately home and a focus of the cultural life of Adelaide. Stately homes are expensive to maintain and an application by a developer to demolish the house was approved by the Burnside Council. Despite protests and demands for retrospective heritage listing, the property was demolished, including the underground rooms. There is no evidence that *Fernilee Lodge* ever existed and the impact on the cultural landscape which spanned some 120 years has now been eliminated. The site is currently waiting planning approval.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 12 HIGHFIELD



BU12.1 *Highfield*. c1875.
3 Drew Grove St Georges
Source: Warburton, 1981:135.



BU12.2 *Highfield*, c1956.
Verandahs have been removed
Source: Gunton, 1983:65.



BU12.3 *Highfield*. N 120.
Street view.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2006



BU12.4. *Highfield*, crypt site. N110.
496 Portrush Road, Fullarton.
Photo: R M Stone, November, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING.

Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE.

Private residence.

HISTORY.

1850. Edward Drew purchased 134 acres which included part of section 294 of the *Wootton Lea* estate. He built a 20 room stately home which included subterranean rooms, these were used as living quarters during the hot summers. Edward Drew, his sister Sophia and brother-in-law Joseph Dauncey, who managed the property, all died in the 1860s and were buried on the property (Warburton, 1981:134) The recent discovered of the crypt (ref. BU12.4), had only two bodies interred; this has fuelled the debate as to history of the crypt (*Eastern Courier Messenger*, 17 and 24 August, 2005; 14 September 2005).

1892. The house eventually passed to Austin Hewitt, grandson of Edward Drew, who modernised the interior.

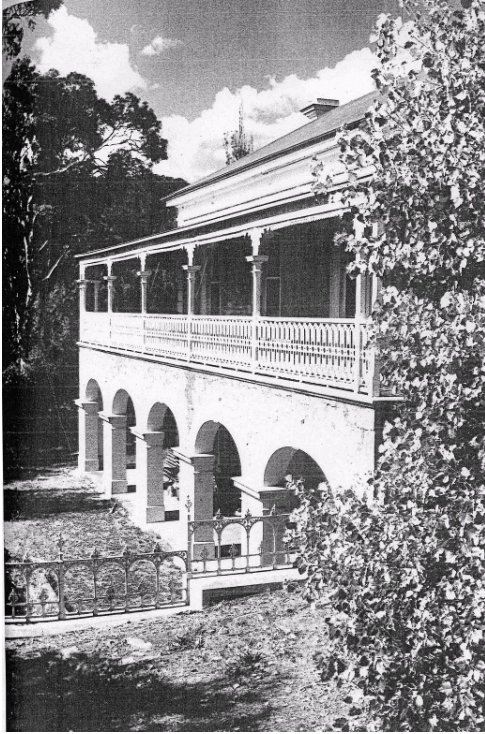
1950s. The balcony was removed by Dr Hakendorf.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Highfield* was an example of a stately 19th century Georgian mansion situated on a large estate. The outbuildings no longer exist and subdivision of the property and major renovations over the subsequent seventy years have reduced its 19th century impact on the cultural landscape.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 12 IVYMEADE



BU12.1 *Ivymeade*. Creek view.
19 Nilpenna Street, Burnside
Source: Jensen, 1980:691



BU12.2 *Ivymeade*. N110.
Front entrance and tower.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



BU12.3 *Ivymeade*. N40.
Main approach showing
subterranean arcade.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006.



BU12.4 *Ivymeade*. N60.
Subterranean arcade. The gardens extend to
Second Creek.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



BU12.6 Ivymeade, garden view, rear of house. Arcade and rear balcony.
Source: *Eastern Courier*, April 2010.



BU12.5. Ivymeade, coach house. N30.
27 Nilpenna Street, Burnside.
Photo: R. M. Stone. October, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING. Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE. Private residence.

HISTORY. 1857. Edward Laughton purchased four acres and a four roomed stone cottage.

1870s. Laughton extended *Ivymeade* into a fourteen room stately home, complete with tower; the coach house was built at this time. Laughton also added a further ten acres to the property. Edward Laughton pioneered many stock routes and at one time was in partnership with G L Debney (*Undelcarra*) and Sir Edwin Smith (*The Acacias*)

Subsequent owners of *Ivymeade* included two of South Australia's prominent mining magnates, Captains R Hancock (1898) and W B Wright (1960).

1960. The estate was subdivided leaving *Ivymeade* and the immediate gardens on the banks of Second Creek.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Ivymeade* was associated with prominent early South Australian colonists and the subterranean rooms included a ballroom which opened to an Italianate colonnaded walkway. As with many early stately homes, the focus was on the extensive gardens and social events would pass from the ballroom into the gardens. The landscaped gardens on the banks of Second Creek are still a focus of what is a substantial gracious stately home but there is little to suggest the early colonial lifestyle in what is now a modern suburban setting.

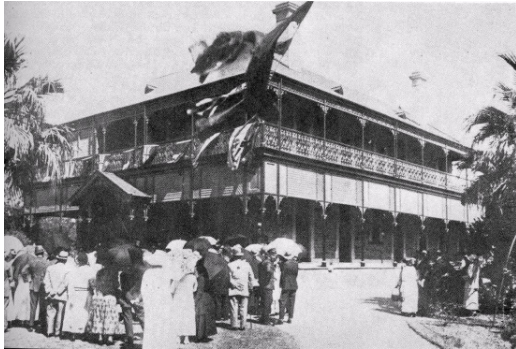
The size and location of the coach house does give an indication to the extent of the original homestead and associated buildings. It is currently a private dwelling on large grounds but there is nothing to suggest that it was associated with *Ivymeade*; the intervening properties remove any contextual association with the original estate.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 14 KINGS CAMPUS (GWENT)

PEMBROKE SCHOOL



BU14.1 Gwent, c1924.
342 The Parade, Kensington Park.
Source: Warburton, 1981:247



BU14.2 Gwent, c1956.

Source: Coleman, 1956:138



BU14.3 Kings Campus, Pembroke School. N 120.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



BU14.4 Kings Campus, Pembroke School. Front entrance.

Photo: R. M. Stone October, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING.

Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE.

Administration building, Kings Campus, Pembroke School.

HISTORY.

1882. A single story residence was built for Dr John Gunson.

1884. The property was purchased by Brigadier General George Henry Dean who added the second story and other external decorations. These extensions may have included the single story section at the south face of the building which has a different external decoration, including stained glass windows which are not a feature of the rest of the house, and an elaborate timber ceiling. The existence of an external door would suggest that this was possibly a billiard room.

1923. The property was purchased by Kings College, originally a Baptist school for boys, and was opened by Lord Leverholme in 1924.

It is now the administration building for the Pembroke School which is the union of Kings and Girton Colleges.

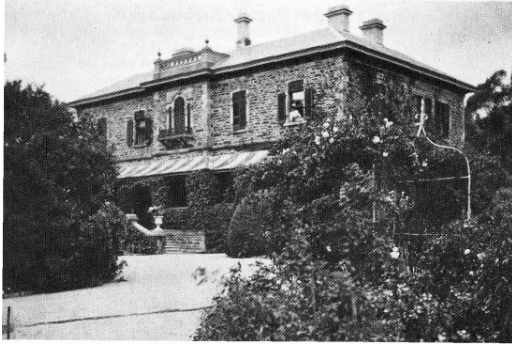
IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE.

Gwent is a large stately home built and occupied by prominent South Australians and would have made an impact on the 19th cultural landscape. However the impact today is reduced as nothing remains of any outbuildings associated with the stately home. This, when combined with the fact that *Gwent* is surrounded by modern school buildings, it is difficult to appreciate the history and impact of the stately home. The history of the stately home is not promoted, especially the 'billiard room'

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

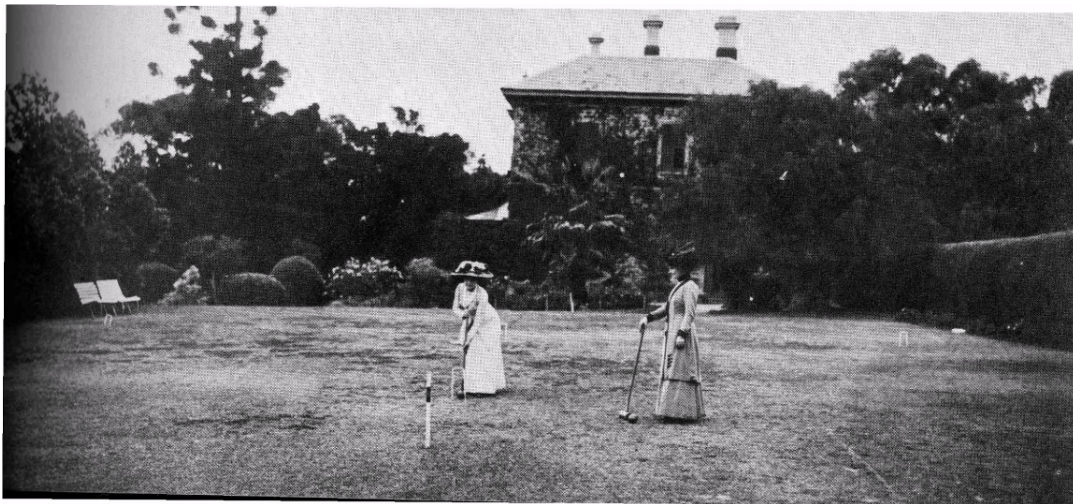
BU 15 LINDEN



BU15.1 *Linden*, c1936.
Source: Gunton, 1988:74



BU15.2 *Linden*; date unknown
Source: Warburton, 1981:175



BU15.3 *Linden*, croquet on lawns; date unknown.
Source: Warburton, 1981: 81



BU15.4 *Linden*, gate house, N200.
518 Greenhill Road, Hazelwood Park.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING.

Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE.

Private residence.

HISTORY.

1855. Alexander Hay purchased 65 acres of the *Linden* section and six years later the other half of the section. It was here that Alexander built his house, gardener's cottage and the lodge and gates on Greenhill Road.

He migrated to South Australia in 1839 and commenced life working on the wharfs. He was an astute business manager and invested his money in property and pastoral pursuits. He married Agnes, daughter of Margaret Kelly, a widow from Glasgow. In 1856 was elected to parliament, was part of a syndicate which owned the *Register* and *Observer* newspapers and was also a member of other important societies including the Presbyterian, Congregational and Anglican churches (Warburton, 1981:116)

Alexander Hay returned to Scotland for some five years and on his return he joined the Adelaide Club, and was instrumental in building Stow Church in Adelaide (now demolished) and enlarged *Linden*.

His second marriage was to Agnes Gosse, daughter of Dr and Mrs William Gosse who were leading figures in Adelaide society (Warburton, 1981:178). He then built *Mount Breckan*, a palatial Gothic house in Victor Harbour for Agnes as a summer residence (VH2). He died at Mount Breckan in 1897.

1900. *Linden* was purchased by Peter Wood and on his death in 1927 the land was subdivided leaving *Linden* together with eight acres.

1967. The house fell into disrepair and was eventually demolished and the land subdivided.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE *Linden* was an imposing Italianate two story mansion built of dressed local stone which had spacious, well finished rooms (*Register* 28 January 1867). In December 1885 the *Register* reported that *Linden* had extensive pleasure-grounds stretching away below and through the trees broad plains extending down to the coast.

Mrs Agnes Hay (nee Gosse) made *Linden* the centre of social life in the colony especially for the Caledonian Society of which Alexander Hay was the Chief from 1880. The *Register* (1885) reported on the Highland games of that year held at *Linden* which required 300 waiters.

Linden had a significant impact on the cultural landscape of the early colony which has now all but disappeared. Today the lodge is the only reminder of the existence of *Linden*, the home of one of the colonies wealthiest and most influential early colonists, however, there is nothing to associate it with the past history of the State.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 16 MOORCROFT



BU16.1 *Erindale* (later *Moorcroft*), c1880.
Home of Ernest Maudslay de Mole
Source: SLSA, B12738.

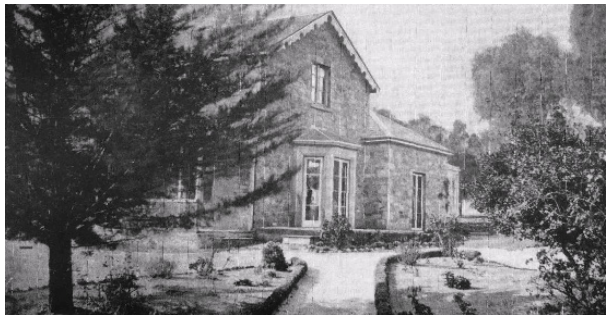


BU16.2 *Erindale* (*Moorcroft*), c1880.

Source: SLSA, B12739.



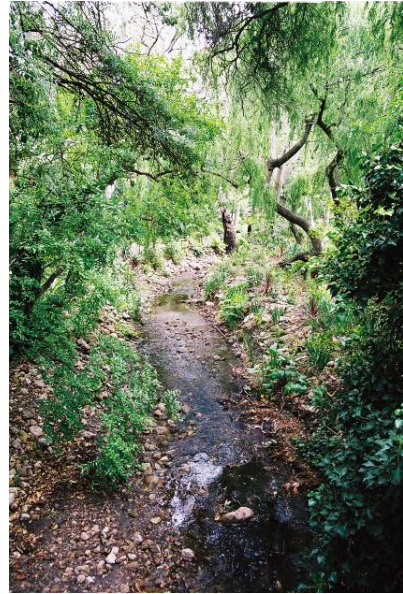
BU16.3 *Erindale*, c1880, view from the rear.
Source: SLSA, B 12740,



BU16.4 *Erindale*.
Source: Jensen, 1980:365



BU16.4 *Moorcroft*.
Home of James Cowan.
Source: SLSA, B 21963, c1889



BU16.5. *Moorcroft*, gardens. N300.
Chilsholm Ave. Burnside
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006.



BU16.6. Possible grave site. *Moorcroft* gardens.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006



BU16.7 Section of *Moorcroft* boundary wall. N300.
11-13 Young Street Burnside.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006



BU16.8 Section of *Moorcroft* boundary wall. N40.
cnr Glynburn Road and Rosalind Street, Erindale.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



BU16.9 Section of *Moorcroft* boundary wall. N60.
Rosalind Street. Erindale.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: Sections of fence and gardens are on the Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE: *Moorcroft* has been demolished with only sections of the boundary walls and river garden remaining.

HISTORY: c1850. Approx. 12 acres were purchased by the De Moles family, on which they built a stone cottage, a stone house for the coachman, plus accommodation for two servants (Warburton, 1981:15); the house was named *The Waldrons*.

1871. Additions were made to *The Waldrons* by Ernest de Moles.

1873. The property was purchased by Frederick Sison.

1875. John Sanders bought *The Waldrons* and extended the original home including the construction of the walls around the property, a bridge over the creek and two artificial lakes.

1889. Purchased by James Cowan, a flour miller and sheep farmer, He renamed the house *Erindale* after his native county in UK.

1912. *Erindale* was subdivided and the house was used as a nursing home for a period.

1969. *Erindale* was sold, demolished and the land subdivided.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The stone walls are the only evidence that the stately home of *Moorcroft* ever existed and it is difficult to come to the conclusion that the three sections of wall are in any way related. There are no interpretive signs but all sections are listed on the Burnside Local Heritage Register.

Moorcroft bridge and gardens along First Creek are also remnants of the original estate. However the gardens of the suburban houses along each bank of the creek have now encroached to the water's edge such that it is difficult to positively identify those sections which were part of *Moorcroft*. What appears to be a grave site is located adjacent to the bank of the creek. There are no signs to indicate the historic nature of the site and hence any impact on the cultural landscape has been lost.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 17 OSBORNE HOUSE



BU17.1 *Osborne House*. N310.
39 Rochester St. Leabrook
SE Corner, the front porch is centre right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006



BU17.2 *Osborne House*. N340.
39 Rochester St. Leabrook.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1883. The house was built by Joseph Rowe Osborne on the banks of Second Creek. Osborne was a prominent figure in local politics and sport. He was a Councillor and Chairman of the Burnside Council and one of the founders and captain of the Norwood Football Club. In business he was an accountant and a partner in Thomas Hardy & Sons, wine makers and merchants.

1921. On his death, the property was purchased by W. Millar Reid, a merchant, who subdivided the grounds. Five and a half acres of the grounds on the south section of the property were purchased by the local council and is now a council reserve.

Following the transfer of some of the grounds to form a public park, the original fence was reconstructed in its present position nearer the house. The property is in excellent condition and still retains a large proportion of the original estate. Some of the original outbuildings still exist and have been converted for modern use.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Osborne House* is a large bluestone stately home which was just one of a number of such houses built in the area on the banks of Second Creek (BU10. *Craigbuie*). These were stately homes of prominent leaders in the new colony and both individually and collectively reflected their wealth and desire to congregate in an exclusive residential enclave. Today the house still retains much of the original estate, and when linked to the public reserve, it is possible to have an appreciation of the affluence and extent of the 19th century property.

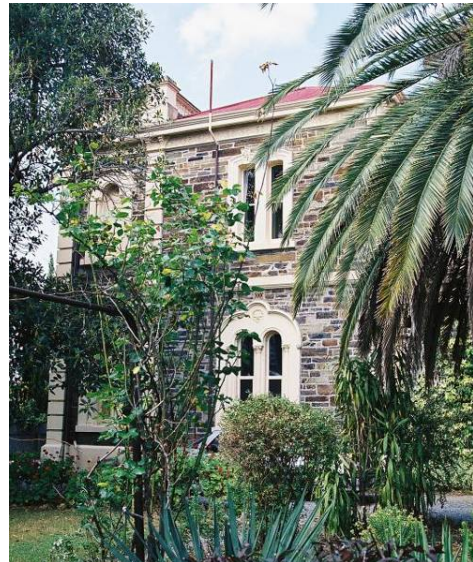
BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 18 SEATON



BU18.1 Seaton. N50.
16 Toowong Ave. Kensington Park.
The out buildings are on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006



BU18.2 Seaton. N30
West elevation, the tower is on the left,
the garden exit is in the centre.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006



BU18.3 Seaton.N200.
North Elevation; the main entrance and tower.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE: Residential flats.

HISTORY: 1875. Built by Gilbert Wood, *Seaton*, initially had 17 rooms.

1883. The house was expanded to 21 rooms. Gilbert Wood founded Wood and Sons Co, tea merchants. His son, Peter Wood, purchased *Linden* (BU15).

c 1914. *Seaton* became a missionary training school conducted by Rev. Morton.

1920s. Originally called *Toowong*, the original land holding was subdivided.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Seaton* is current subdivided into flats and is surrounded by suburban houses. The approach is via Toowong Street which may have been the original driveway. There is an insignificant entrance in the west elevation which opens to a set of unadorned stairs and was possibly the servants' entrance. Flanking this entrance are fixtures which would suggest that there are cellars.

The second entrance is on the northern elevation which is adjacent to the tower on the north west corner of the house

Seaton, while structurally sound, requires significance maintenance if it was to be restored to its original status. The grounds give no indication of the 19th century gardens although many mature exotic trees still exist.

With the exception of a small structure and chimney abutting the south side of the house, there are no outbuildings which are vital to reflect the early culture associated with early stately homes.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 19 SUNNYSIDE



BU19.1 *Sunnyside*, c1872.

Source: SLSA, B 10640.



BU19.2 *Sunnyside*, c1920.

The staircase has been demolished.

Source: SLSA, B 53186.



BU19.3 *Sunnyside*, gardens, c1920.

Source: SLSA, B 53183.



BU19.4 *Sunnyside*, c 1920.

The top level of the house has been removed.

Source: SLSA: B 15678.



BU19.5 *Sunnyside*. N170.

4 Lascelles Avenue, Beaumont.

Limited visibility from the street.

Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006



BU19.6 *Sunnyside*. N150.

Street view of the fence and front gates.

Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009



BU19.7 *Sunnyside Lodge*. N30.
The original gate house.
10 Sunnyside Road, Beaumont.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006



BU19.8 *Sunnyside*. N40.
The former gardener's cottage.
38 Sunnyside Road, Beaumont.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009



BU19.7 *Sunnyside*, c1920, entrance gates and gate house.
10 Sunnyside Road, Beaumont.
Source: SLISA, B15679.



BU19.8 *Sunnyside*, entrance gates and gate house. N30
***Sunnyside Lodge* painted on gate posts.**
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: *Sunnyside, Sunnyside Lodge*, the gates and fence are listed on Burnside Local Heritage Register.

CURRENT USE: (1) *Sunnyside*, is a private residence.
(2) *Sunnyside Lodge* was originally the coachman's lodge and is now a private residence. The driveway from the original gates to *Sunnyside* no longer exists.
(3) The original gardener's lodge was destroyed by fire in the 1930s. Remnants of the original building have been incorporated into the current private residence.

HISTORY: 1837. The original eighty acre section was purchased by C B Newenham, the sheriff of the colony of South Australia.

1850. When purchased by William Milne there was a six roomed stone cottage on the property.

1876. *The Register* (15 January), reported major extensions and renovations to the property including gatehouses and servants' quarters which were accessed via a rear staircase. William Milne (also *Eurilla*) was the son of a Glasgow merchant who became an important merchant of wines and spirits and became a prominent member of the South Australian new gentry. He was elected to parliament in 1856, and became President of the Legislative Council (1873-81). His daughter Barbara married Arthur Ernest, son of Sir Henry Ayers.

1895. The property was purchased by G. S. Fowler (*Wootton Lea*).

1920s. A. S. Tillett, monumental mason, removed the top story along with the grand staircase; the property was subdivided at this time.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Sunnyside* was an important centre of 19th century cultural life. *The South Australian Register*, July 1883, reports on the Adelaide Hunt Club meeting which started at *Sunnyside* and traversed the properties of Alexander Hay (*Linden*), Mr Davenport (*Beaumont House*) and Mrs Fergusson's farm (*Chiverton*). The *Register* reports that the progress of the hunt was watched by Lady Robinson and a number of the *élite* from the balcony of *Sunnyside*. The gardens were a focus which were accessed through the drawing room to the verandah (*Chronicle*, 20 October, 1906).

Sunnyside was a significant part of the 19th century cultural landscape; however its impact was reduced when the estate was subdivided in the 1920s.

There is little physical evidence to associate either *Sunnyside Lodge* or the gardener's cottage with the main residence.

Today the property still has extensive grounds and is surrounded by high stone walls, and this, together with extensive vegetation, makes it difficult to see the house from the road. The house is situated in what is an exclusive residential enclave and, although now a single storey residence, *Sunnyside* makes a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 20 TOWER HOUSE



BU20.1 *Tower House*, c1910.
14 The Common, Burnside.
Source: SLSA. B 69729



BU20.2 *Tower House*, c 1956.
Source: Coleman, 1956:139



BU20.3 *Tower House*. N130.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006



BU20.4 *Tower House*. N120.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006



BU20.5 *Tower House*, out buildings are on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: C1850. *Tower House* was built for William Vansittart, a clergyman, who went into partnership to run a pastoral property in the south east of the state with Sir Samuel Davenport (*Beaumont House*). William later became a bloodstock breeder with the progeny in demand by the hunting fraternity (Gunton, 1991:122).

1854. William was killed in an accident; *Tower House* was inherited by his brother Captain Vansittart.

1862. *Tower House* became a school conducted by Rev. Murdie.

1880s. The tower being constructed.

Other owners included the explorer Colonel Egerton Warburton and William Gosse Hay (1875-1945), a South Australian novelist and descendants of William and Mary Hay, he occupied *Tower House* from 1907-1924.

William Gosse Hay added to the house, including a special room in the grounds as his study, and in the 20th century, the boundary walls.

1980. The house has been added to over the years and became a popular reception centre.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Tower House* is typical of many 19th century stately homes having had various uses throughout its history. It is a one of a number of stately homes in the exclusive residential enclave of Burnside facing Beaumont Common. *Tower House* was a popular venue for the Adelaide Hunt Club.

Tower House is once more a private residence, having been restored by Michael Brock, a prominent Adelaide real estate agent. The house still commands a prominent location and has remnants of the original gardens, including a tennis court.

Tower House continues to project the image of wealthy 19th century pastoralists.

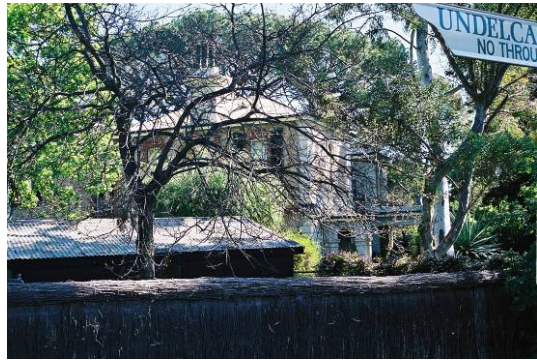
BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 21 UNDELCARRA



BU21.1 *Undelcarra*, c1936.
13 Undelcarra Drive, Burnside.
Source. Gunton, 1988:127



BU21.2 *Undelcarra*. N230.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



BU21.3 *Undelcarra*. N200.

Photo: R.M. Stone, October, 2006



BU21.4 *Undelcarra*, gates and lodge.
56 Lockwood Road, Burnside.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING.

State Register No. 14016.
Lodge: Burnside local heritage register.

CURRENT USE.

Private residence.

HISTORY.

c1846. Robert and George Debney started life in the colony as farmers. The Debneys became famous as cabinet makers with premises in Rundle Street, Adelaide, although prosperity also came through investment in the Burra mines.

1852. George built the first cottage of four rooms on land which lay along both sides of Second Creek.

1864. George Debney built a ten roomed stone cottage and two cottages on his thirty two acres. After the death of his second wife Ellie in childbirth, he married the widowed sister of Edward Laughton (*Ivymeade*).

1876-77. The property was purchased by Simpson Newland, a pastoralist who doubled the size of the house by building a second story and a lodge at 56 Lockwood Road, Burnside. He named the property *Undelcarra* after one of his pastoral outstations; it is an aboriginal word meaning 'under the hill with running water'.

Simpson Newland assumed all the characteristics of the new gentry in the colony. He was a leading member of South Australian society, a Member of the House of Assembly and Treasurer in the Downer Ministry (1885-86) and a member of the Adelaide Hunt Club. The Adelaide Hunt Club often started and finished the run at *Undelcarra* after traversing other important properties (Warburton, 1981:11).

1911. *Undelcarra* and 26 acres were sold to Henry Torrens Ward, a solicitor.

1919. Purchased by Allen Simpson, tin smith, the son of Alfred Simpson, the founder of the manufacturing firm, A. Simpson and Son.

1950. Inherited by Allen's six children, all of whom were prominent citizens of South Australia.

1969. The property was subdivided into 47 allotments with *Undelcarra* remaining on two acres.

The gate lodge to *Undelcarra* was presumably built at the time the main house was extended by Newland Simpson. It was sold when the estate was subdivided in 1969 and subsequently occupied by one of Newland Simpson's descendants (Warburton, 1981:13).

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. *Undelcarra* was an important 19th century property complex being the home of prominent citizens and the centre of cultural activities, especially the Adelaide Hunt Club. The house must have been prominent on the sky line as the hunt could be viewed from the house.

Today the house is surrounded by high walls which have imposing cast iron gates, acquired from *Erindale House* which demolished in the year *Undelcarra* was subdivided. The gates were made by G E Fulton & Co. Adelaide.

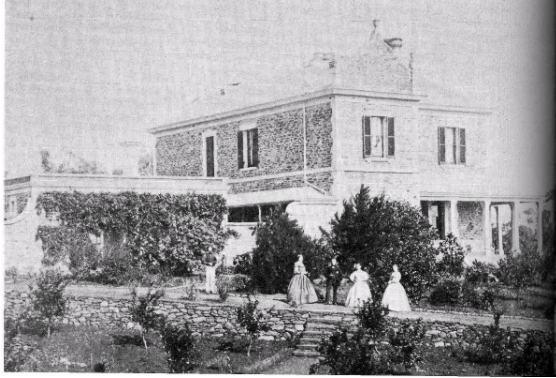
The house is shielded by mature trees and vegetation hence there is only a restricted view from the road. The size of the property still gives *Undelcarra* a presence and does make an impact on today's cultural landscape but provides little understanding of its past cultural and historical importance. All that remains of the other buildings on the current property is a small dovecote and a stone cottage (c1840s).

The *Undelcarra Lodge* was situated at the beginning of the long driveway to the *Undelcarra* mansion. The original walls and gate posts still exist but there is nothing remaining that would associate the lodge with the estate.

BURNSIDE LGA

N=22

BU 22 WOOTTON LEA



BU22.1 *Wootton Lea*, c1865.
546 Portrush Road Glen Osmond.
Source: Warburton, 1981:128



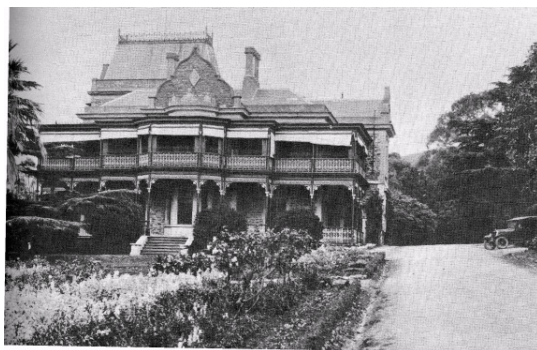
BU22.2 *Wootton Lea*, c1880.
Source: SLSA, B 61349.



BU22.3 *Wootton Lea*, c1874.
Source: Warburton, 1981:129



BU22.4 *Wootton Lea*, c1880. Balconies added.
Source: SLSA, B61337.



BU22.5 *Wootton Lea* c1930s (1884 additions)
Source: Warburton, 1981:129



BU22.6 Entrance to Seymour College off Portrush Road. The gate house is on the left. N20.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July 2009



BU22.7 Wootton Lea, gate house. N50.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July 2009



BU22.8 Modern driveway along original route to Wootton Lea. N80.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



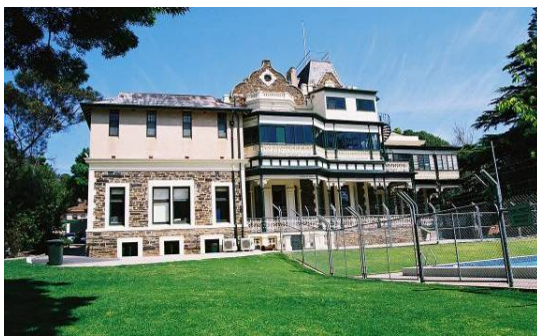
**BU22.9 Seymour College. N40.
West elevation; garden exit.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



**BU22.10 Seymour College. N 340.
South elevation; main entrance**

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



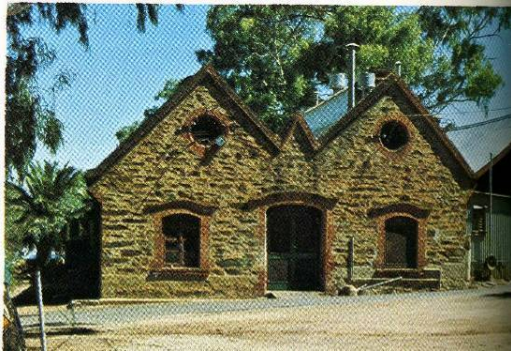
**BU22.11 Seymour College. N180.
North elevation; subterranean rooms.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



BU22. 12 Wootton Lea, the coach house.

Source: Warburton, 1981:285



BU22. 13 *Wootton Lea*, coach house.
Source: Warburton, 1981:285



B22.14. *Wootton Lea*; stables. N320.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October 2006.



B22.15. *Wootton Lea*, coach house. N200
The pump house is visible at the rear.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006.

HERITAGE LISTING.

State Heritage Register: File No. 14000

CURRENT USE.

Seymour College, non-government school for girls. Administration complex.

HISTORY.

1860-1861. A 17 room stone house was built for Francis Hardy Faulding, a pharmacist and founder of F. H. Faulding and Co., manufacturing chemists. The house was designed by James McGeorge, brother of Eliza Faulding. Francis Faulding later went into partnership with Luther Scammell (*Mornington*, UN6).

1981. *Wootton Lea* was purchased by George Swan Fowler, a wholesale and retail grocer and parliamentarian. His daughter, Laura, was the first woman to graduate in medicine from the University of Adelaide and later married Charles Hope (*Wolfa Wolfa*).

1873-1874. George Fowler made significant changes to *Wootton Lea* adding bay windows to the western elevation.

1883. Further additions were made including balconies and towers to house , the lodge, stables, cottages, pump house and driveway.

1913. Purchased by Arthur Crossing, butcher, who had extensive interests in the pastoral industry.

1921 *Wootton Lea* was purchased by the Presbyterian Girls' College (now Seymour College).

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. With the exception of the enclosed first floor verandahs, the characteristics of 19th century *Wootton Lea* have been retained. Many new buildings have been constructed on the site, but they have not seriously detracted from the main building. Out-buildings, workers' cottages, gate house, original gates and the tree-lined driveway have all been retained and have signage telling of their original use.

The main entrance to the house is via a more modest porch on the southern side of the building but the focus was on the steps on the western face leading to the gardens. This is the aspect of the house which features in most historic photographs. Another set of steps on the North Western corner also lead to the garden. Both of these sets of steps are accessed from the reception rooms which have been maintained in their 19th century splendour and are still used as reception rooms.

The presence of so many of the existing structures, large sections of the gardens and the original driveway (now bituminised) associated with *Wootton Lea* reflect the 19th century culture and the impact of a stately home on the cultural landscape. Seymour College has maintained the grandeur and culture of the new gentry and their stately home.

Wootton Lea, which continues to have a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No. 6C-3

**CAMPBELLTOWN LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES**

N=2

		Page No.
CA 1	Murray Park	231
CA 2	Tranmere House	234

CAMPBELLTOWN LGA

N=2

CA 1 MURRAY PARK



CA1.1 Murray Park, c1910, south east corner.
Source: SLSA, B 62852.



CA1.2 Murray Park, c1973, east elevation.
Source: SLSA, B 28270.



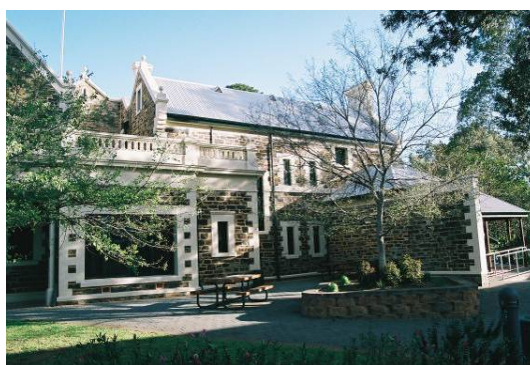
CA1.3 Murray Park, c1973, south east corner.
Source: SLSA, B 28269.



CA1.4 Murray Park, south elevation. N355.
Front door off the verandah.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



CA1.5 Murray Park, entry to the ballroom, N205.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



CA1.6 Murray Park, rear elevation. N195.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



CA1.7 Murray Park, rear entry and cellars. N140.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



CA1.8 Murray Park, main staircase.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



CA1.9 Murray Park, view of the front door from the main stairs. landing.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:**Local heritage****HISTORY:**

1839. Alexander Borthwick Murray left Scotland where he worked on a sheep breeding property. He initially worked for a distant relative Sir James Malcolm (who resided in Scotland) managing a property in the Barossa Valley. The Malcolm family also owned *Poltalloch*.

1842. Alexander Murray bought Sir James Malcolm's property, now *Murray Park*. Malcolm had farming and pastoral leases in the Barossa Valley and Mt Crawford; was a member of the local council, becoming Chairman and was a member of both the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council.

1880s *Murray Park* was extensively altered by Alexander while his son George John Robert Murray (later Sir George) was studying at Cambridge. Alexander died in 1903.

1910. George occupied *Murray Park*, he rebuilt and extended *Murray Park*. George (later Sir George) became Chief Justice and Lieutenant Governor of South Australia. He died in 1942. George was a philanthropist and gave money to the University and the Teachers' College.

c1942. *Murray Park* was a bequest to the Teachers' College.

CURRENT USE:**Murray Park Campus, University of South Australia**

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: There appears to have been few significant changes to the structure of *Murray Park* since becoming an educational facility. However, the grounds have been changed to accommodate its current use as a University campus; all the original out-buildings have been demolished.

Sections of the original 134 acres are still open space but do not appear to be associated with the homestead as they are separated by a major roadway.

The house is a reminder of the wealth of 19th century pastoralists but with the demolition and change in use, the single building does not have the same impact on the cultural landscape. It has the appearance of a prominent institutional building and a viewer may not immediately identify *Murray Park* as the stately home of a prominent early colonist.

CAMPBELLTOWN LGA

N=2

CA 2 TRANMERE HOUSE



CA2.1 *Tranmere House*, c1928.
Source: SLSA, B 10374.



CA2.2 *Tranmere House*, date unknown.
Source: Jensen, 1989:789



CA2.3 *Tranmere House*, front elevation. N310.
View from the Tranmere Bowling Club; land
was given to the club by Jackman and Treloar.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



CA2.4 *Tranmere House*, east elevation. N220.
View from the Tranmere Bowling Club which
has common boundaries on two sides.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



CA2.5 *Tranmere House*, western elevation. N130.
Street view.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



CA2.6 *Tranmere House*. N30.
3 Kings Grove, Tranmere.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



CA 2.7 *Tranmere House*, original gates and fence, Magill Road Tranmere. N280.
Tranmere Bowling Club occupies land in front of *Tranmere House*.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 11784

HISTORY: 1841. The land was granted to David Wylie who called it *Tranmere* after Tranmere in England. Wylie built a small pipe house and later a stone house.

1893. The property was bought by George Hunt who commenced to build the current stately house. The house was originally called Hunt's Castle or Hunt's Folly.

1912. *Tranmere* was bought by Alexander Jackman and Charles Treloar, land agents, who commenced to subdivide the property. The real estate firm of Jackman & Treloar still exists (2009).

1912. *Tranmere House* was converted into ten flats.

1936. Sold by Jackman and Treloar

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Although *Tranmere House* still requires some maintenance and has limited grounds, being bounded on two sides by the Tranmere Bowling Club and by a roadway, it still dominates the immediate horizon. It is one of the more extravagant 19th century stately homes and continues to make an impact on the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No. 6C-4

**CHARLES STURT LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES
N=2**

INDEX		Page No.
CS 1	Estcourt House	237
CS 2	The Brocas	240

CHARLES STURT LGA

N=2

CS 1 ESTCOURT HOUSE



**CS1.1 *Estcourt House*, c1910, west elevation, view from sea side.
175-177 Military Road, Tennyson.
Source: SLSA, B 15978.**



**CS 1.2 *Estcourt House*, c1900, SW corner.
Source: SLSA, B 41005.**



**CS1.3 *Estcourt House*. N340.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007**



**CS1.4 *Estcourt House*, SW corner. N20.
The tennis court and pool are later additions.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007**



**Cs1.5 *Estcourt House*, additions, N160.
The pool room is in the foreground.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 11971

HISTORY: 1860. Frederick Estcourt Bucknall arrived in South Australia.

1869. He built the South Australian Club House Hotel; a meeting in the hotel resulted in the formation of the South Australian Yacht Club (now Royal South Australian Yacht Squadrons).

1881. Bucknall formed a company to cut a canal through the sand dunes. To assist the project he entered parliament 1881-1884; at the seamer time was Mayor of Hindmarsh.
Frederick Estcourt Bucknall built *Estcourt House* in anticipation of the success his venture.

1886. The project failed and *Estcourt House* claimed by mortgage holders.

1894. The property was purchased by the James Brown Memorials Trust and converted into a home for the aged blind and crippled children.

1895. Purchased by the Adelaide Children's' Hospital.

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Estcourt House* has been restored and extended to include modern outbuildings, a swimming pool and a tennis court. The house still commands a prominent position and with its long concealed driveway, is an example of a stately home built by a prominent 19th century colonist. The restoration of *Estcourt House* back to a private residence after over 100 years as an institution has restored its position as a stately home.
Estcourt House once more makes a visible impact on the cultural landscape.

CHARLES STURT LGA

N=2

CS 2 THE BROCAS



**CS2.1 *The Brocas*, c1872. Union Jack on the flag pole.
111 Woodville Road Woodville
Source: SLSA, B 10655**



CS2.2 *The Brocas*, c1876.

Source: SLSA, B 11696



CS2.3 *The Brocas*, c1872.

Source: SLSA, B 10656



CS2.4 *The Brocas*, meeting of the Adelaide Hunt Club, c1870.

Source: Daly, 1986:15



**CS2.5 *The Brocas*. N275.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006**



**CS2.6 *The Brocas*. N330.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006**

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 10646

HISTORY:

1853. The local assessment record describes a stone house on the property, although there is debate as to the actual date of construction of the first section of *The Brocas* (City of Woodville Heritage Survey). The property was owned by John Newman, a local businessman.

1870. Newham engaged English and Rees architects to design the extensions to *The Brocas* which included a tower, ballroom and servants' wing. Newham was a prominent member of the Adelaide Hunt Club.

1874. *The Brocas* was sold to Henry Fletcher, a prominent Port Adelaide businessman, who operated a private slipway.

1972. The Brocas was transferred to the Corporation of the City of Woodville.

CURRENT USE:

Museum

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *The Brocas* has not been significantly altered since the tower was added in 1870. The house now occupies a modest block of land on a busy arterial road. While the house is significant, it no longer makes a major impact on the cultural landscape. Internally the house had retained its integrity and does offer an insight into the life style of prominent 19th century businessmen.

APPENDIX No. 6C-5

HOLDFAST BAY LGA
BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES
N=15

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HB 2 Dunluce	245
HB 3 Essenside	248
HB 4 Glenara	249
HB 5 Kapara	251
HB 6 Kingston House	254
HB 7 Minda (Frank Howard House)	256
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HB 13 George Soward (Dwelling)	271
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HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 1 ALBERT HALL



HB1.1 *Albert Hall* (formerly *Oriental Hotel*).

Source: Heritage SA files



HB1.1 *Albert Hall*. N110.

Esplanade view, Glenelg.

Photo: R.M. Stone, June, 2007



HB1.2 *Albert Hall* . N145.

Subterranean rooms; esplanade view.

Photo: R.M. Stone, June, 2007



HB1.3 *Albert Hall*.

Ornate plaster; north east corner.

Photo: R.M. Stone, June, 2007



HB1.4 Albert Hall. N230.
Rear view, Oldam Street, Glenelg
Photo: R.M. Stone, June, 2007



HB1.5 Albert Hall (left), Stormont (right). N150.
Photo: R.M. Stone, June, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12558.

CURRENT USE: Private residences, three apartments.

HISTORY: 1878. Built for William Kyffin Thomas, a newspaper proprietor (*The South Australian Gazette* and the *Colonial Register*). He was an Adelaide City Councillor and one of the founders of the Flinders Street Baptist Church. He died soon after the completion of the house in 1878.

C1880. Purchased by William Pile, pastoralist and son of James Pile (*Oaklands*, GA4), who re-decorated the house, completed the garden and added a conservatory.

1881. A billiard room was added. William was one of the first members of the South Australian Jockey Club.

The property was occupied by members of the Pile family until the 1920s.

1930s. converted to the *Oriental Flats*.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Albert Hall* is one of a dwindling number of stately homes that graced the Esplanades at Glenelg. The main building has been restored and modern additions built at the rear when converted to luxury apartments.

It is a reminder of the quality summer residences built by the wealthy colonists in the 19th century.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 2 DUNLUCE



HB2.1 *Dunluce*, street view. N70.
12 Yester Ave., Brighton.
Photo: R.M. Stone, August, 2007



HB2.2 *Dunluce*, street view. N279.
Photo: R.M. Stone, August, 2007



HG2.3 *Dunluce*. N300.
Photo: R.M. Stone, August, 2007



HB2.4 *Dunluce*, tower. N200.
Main reception room, ground level.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



HB2.5 *Dunluce*, front entrance. N275.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



HB2.6 *Dunluce*, interior, front entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



HB2.7 *Dunluce*, main staircase.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1912. *Dunluce* was built for the reverend Alexander Macully, a man of private means, who was the priest of Saint Jude's Anglican Church at Brighton. The house was based on a wing of *Dunluce Castle* in Ireland. The house originally occupied 12 acres of land but this has since been subdivided for suburban housing. *Dunluce* has remained a private dwelling.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Dunluce* was built on an elevated site and still dominates the immediate horizon. The house is surrounded by suburban houses and now occupies a modest block of land; part of the original garden is visible in a neighbouring house. Although *Dunluce* was built in the latter period of the sample, it is still an example of the stately homes built in the early decades of the colony.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 3 ESSENSIDE



HB3.1 *Essenside*, c1872.
Home of E. M. Bagot,
expanded in 1873 by Andrew Tennant.

Source: SLISA, B10748



HB3.2 Mansion Tower, N40
Apartments erected on site of former
Essenside.
cnr Moseley and College Streets, Glenelg.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Not applicable

CURRENT USE: Demolished, 1972.

HISTORY: 1868. Edward Bagot, son of Captain Charles Bagot, built an eight roomed house on the site. Edward worked for Charles Bagot at the Kapunda copper mines but later became a pastoralist.
Edward was a member of the South Australian Jockey Club

1876. Bagot was in financial difficulty and the house was sold to Andrew Tenant.

1877. Andrew Tenant enlarged the house which included the addition of a ballroom.
Andrew Tenant was a successful pastoralist owning many properties including *Princess Royal* (ref GO3). He was a member of both the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council.

1972. Essenside was demolished and replaced by a multi story apartment building.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The demolition of *Essenside* was an example where the economic value of the land was considered to be more important than the heritage value of the historic building. As surviving historic and heritage buildings become isolated and surrounded by modern buildings, the cultural value of these buildings diminishes. The enclave of 19th century homes owned by wealthy colonist is being gradually demolished.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 4 GLENARA



HB4.1 Glenara, c1875.

Access to the tower was via a rooftop walkway

Source: *The South Australian Genealogist*, 2002:18



HB4.2 Glenara, c1885, west elevation.

Source: SLSA, B 69405



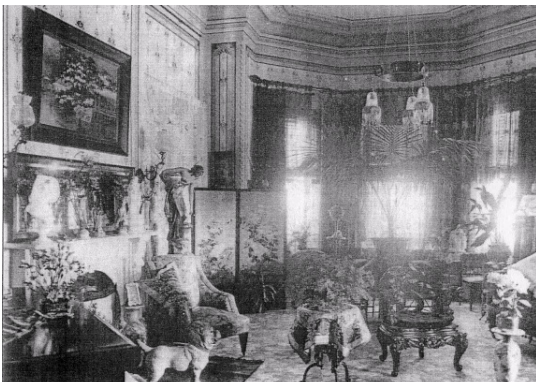
HB4.3 Glenara, c1924, north west corner.

Source: SLSA, B 48405.



HB4.4 Glenara, c1924, west elevation.

Source: SLSA, B 49407



HB4.5 Glenara, c1914, drawing room.

Source: *The South Australian Genealogist*, 2002:19.



HB4.6 *Glenara*, north west corner. N110.
32 Esplanade, Glenelg
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008



HB4.7 *Glenara*, west elevation.
Source: *SALife*, March 2005



HB4.8 *Glenara*. N210.
View from Roberts Street, Glenelg
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008



HB4.9 *Glenara*. N210.
Service buildings on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.10603.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1873. *Glenara* was built for William Hill, the manager of John Dunn and Company, millers; he was married to John Dunn's daughter Mary.

C1876. *Glenara* was extended; the architects were English & Rees. The tower and verandah were later additions. The tower was used by William Hill to signal his vessels sailing up the gulf (Glenelg Heritage Survey 1973).

He briefly served as a Councillor and was a preacher.

1989. *Glenara* was owned by descendants of William Hill.

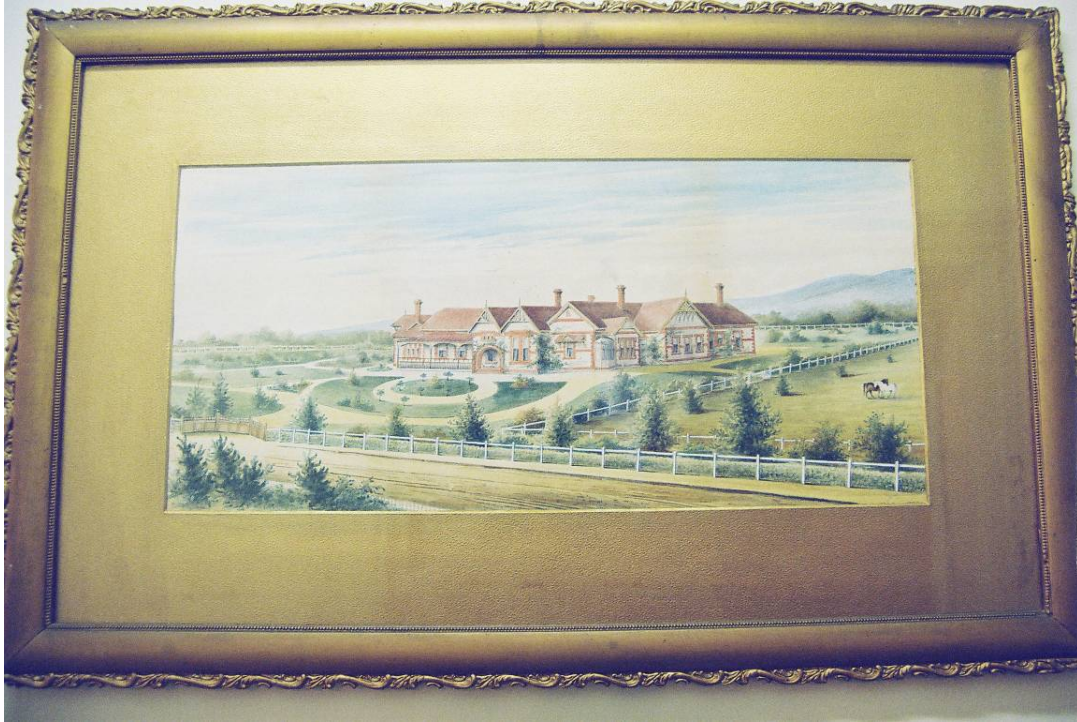
IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Glenara* is an example of a stately home that has had continuous use as a private residence. The house, and the surviving out buildings, which included a coachman's cottage, have been restored.

Glenara is a visual reminder of a 19th century stately home and continues to make a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 5 KAPARA



HB5.1 *Kapara*, painting c1898, artist unknown.
Source: Painting hanging in foyer of *Kapara*



HB5.2 *Kapara*, c1910.
80 Moseley Street, Glenelg.
Source: SLISA, B 38035.



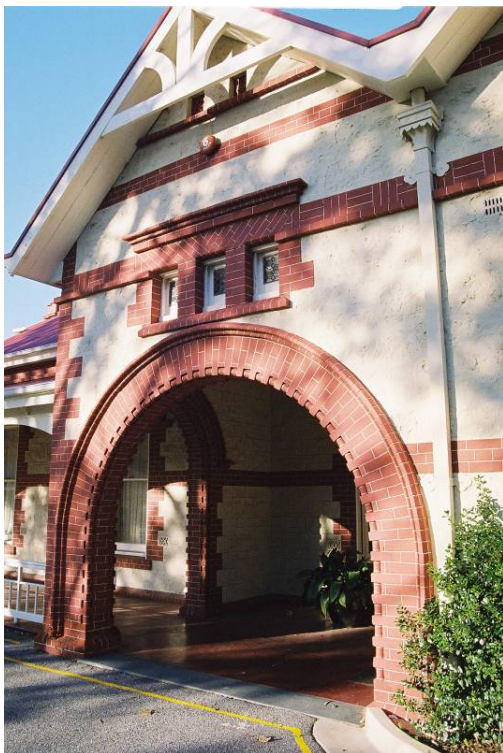
HB5.3 *Kapara*.
Home of George Jury.
Source: Jensen, 1989:309



HB5.4 *Kapara*. N130.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB5.5 *Kapara*, street view. N50.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB5.6 *Kapara*, front entrance; arched portico. N40.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB5.7 *Kapara*, entrance hallway.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage register.

CURRENT USE: Aged care facility.

HISTORY: 1897. *Kapara* was built for G. A. Jury, a partner in G. & R. Wills. The original property was extensive and included stables, gardens, aviaries and an outdoor gymnasium; there were 3-4 gardeners. (Glenelg Heritage Survey, 1983:140). Jury married Elizabeth Reischbieth and their son Charles became Professor of English at Adelaide University.

1921. *Kapara* was purchased by The Repatriation Department and converted to a repatriation hostel; it was named *Anzac Hostel*.

1940. The property was acquired by the Red Cross and additions were made to the rear of the building.

1978. *Kapara* was purchased by Aged Cottage Homes and developed as an aged care complex.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: As with many 19th century stately homes, *Kapara* was built at a time when it was feasible to maintain a large house and to employ a number of servants and gardeners. There was a cultural and economic change after WWI and many of these stately homes were adapted for other uses, especially for hospitals and schools. Fortunately there have not been significant changes to the front of the building and *Kapara* continues to provide an insight into the lifestyle of wealthy colonists in the 19th century. The interior of the building has undergone significant changes and, other than the front section, it is difficult to interpret the earlier configuration and use.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 6 KINGSTON HOUSE



HB6.2 *Kingston House*, c1920.
Source: SLISA, B 26683.



HB6.1 *Kingston House*. N200.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB6.3 *Kingston House*. right: the original inn,
The verandahs are later additions. N170.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009.



HB 6.4 *Kingston House*; rear of the original
inn. N70.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009.



HB 6.5 *Kingston House*, rear entrance and
kitchen. N340.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009.



HB 6.6 *Kingston House*; the drawing room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10617.
Register of the National Estate.

CURRENT USE: Department of Environment and Heritage; reception centre and tourist venue.

HISTORY: 1839. George Strickland Kingston, architect and politician was granted 80 acres; he called the property *Marino*.

C1840s. Robert Bristow was given permission to built and operate the *Marino Inn* on the site but after six months sold it to Mr Burslem who remodelled the building. The building was constructed from imported weather board with verandahs on three sides.

1845. G. S. Strickland appointed to the South Australian Mining Association; he made his fortune during the mining boom.

1851 he was a member of the Legislative Council and later became Speaker of the first House of Assembly in 1857. His son Charles Cameron Kingston became Premier of South Australia.

1851. George Kingston reoccupied the *Marino* as a summer residence which he extended and added a second storey. The original weather board was covered with lathe and plaster, the verandah enclosed with random rubble limestone. Another verandah was then built on three sides.

1920. The property was sold and over a period the land subdivided.

1924. The house and 20 acres purchased by the government as a national reserve. The house was converted into a tourist hotel.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Kingston House* has been restored and later buildings removed; the building is now similar to what it was in the 1920s. There are none of the original outbuildings with *Kingston House* now the centre of a grassed open area.

The main internal features are a main reception room off the entrance hall which has a large bay window; this was added by G Kingston. All the main rooms have fire-places; four are marble and one of carved stone.

The restored house is a reminder of the affluence of those early colonists who invested in the copper mining, and who could afford to own a large summer residence in a prominent location.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 7 MINDA HOME

(FRANK HOWARD HOUSE)



HB7.1 *Frank Howard House*, c1872.
Home of John Hodgkiss, then *Lawn House*
Source: SLISA, B 8055



HB7.2 Gate House with stables at the rear.
Source: Brighton Herniate Survey, 1988



HB7.3 *Frank Howard House*. N270.
Verandahs and observation platform removed.
King George Ave. North Brighton.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB7.4 *Frank Howard House*, former stables.
N310.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB7.5 Gate house, *Frank Howard House*, N210.
Brighton Road, Brighton.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008



HB7.6 Stables adjacent to the gate house.
N230.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

Local heritage

CURRENT USE:

***Frank Howard House*; Minda Home, residential care.
Gate house and stables; private residence**

HISTORY:

1860. John Hodgkiss, a draper, built the house from local stone; it was originally called *Lawn House*.

John Hodgkiss became a member of the Legislative Council and Mayor of Brighton.

He planted eucalyptus trees along driveway to the gate house, many of which still exist.

1909. *Lawn House* was purchased by Minda Home Incorporated.

The verandahs and roof top viewing platform were removed.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The original parcel of land owned by John Hodgkiss has been subdivided. The original driveway is now Ilfracombe Avenue and is still lined with the trees planed by John Hodgkiss, but there is little to associate the gate house and stables with *Lawn House*. The land on one side of the road has been subdivided for dwelling while the other side is Brighton High School.

There is little to associate the original *Lawn House* as the stately home of one of the state's prominent citizens. *Lawn House* is now the administrative offices of Minda Home and the adjacent stables and coach house have been converted into a storage facility.

Lawn House is the just one of a number of institutional buildings and no longer has an impact on the cultural landscape.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 8 MINDA HOME

(BRIGHTON HOUSE)



HB8.1 *Brighton House*, c1900.
Home of W. P. Featherstone.
Source: SLSA, B 63458/2.



HB8.2 *Brighton House*, N220.
Front section added by William Featherstone.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB8.3 *Brighton House*, c1852. Loggia was the original front entrance; it was later used as a ballroom.
Source: SLSA, B 17444



HB8.4 Brighton House, c1952. Later front entrance.

Source: SLSA, B 17445.



HB8.5 Brighton House. N270.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007.

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage register.

CURRENT USE: Minda Home, residential care.

HISTORY: 1842. The western section of the house was built for William Featherstone. William was involved in the establishment of the Brighton Council.

1854. Michael Featherstone inherited the property following the death of his father.

1860. Michael Featherstone added the front two rooms to the house.

1935. Miss I. M. Hackett donated *Brighton House* and 35 acres of land to Minda Home. The building was renovated to become a girls' dormitory; at that time it was known as *Sunbeam House*.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: There have been few alterations to the exterior of the building and the two phases of construction are clearly evident. The house is an example of houses built by prominent citizens in the first decades of the colony. *Sunbeam House* is surrounded by lawn and gardens and still reflects the image of a stately home rather than an institutional building.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 9 PARINGA HALL



HB9.1 *Paringa Hall*. N310.
195 Brighton Road, Somerton Park.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



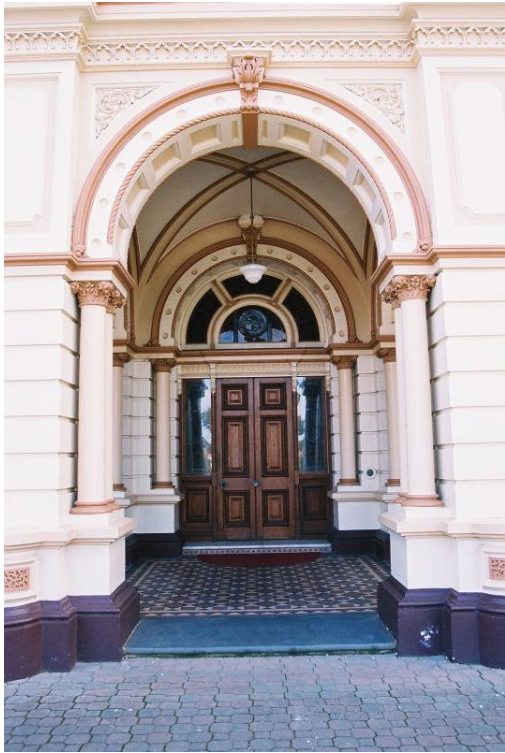
HB9.2 *Paringa Hall*, garden steps. N240.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



HB9.3 *Paringa Hall*. N260.
Servants' quarters and service areas.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



HB9.4 *Paringa Hall*. N120.
North west verandah and balcony.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



HB9.5 *Paringa Hall*, main portico entrance. N.

Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



HB9.6 *Paringa Hall*, entrance hall and front door.

Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



**HB9.7 *Paringa Hall*, entrance hall,
stained glass panel.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007**



**HB9.8 *Paringa Hall*, main staircase off the
entrance hall.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007**



HB9.9 Stained glass windows on the landing.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



H9.10 Corridor, first level.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



HB9.11 Paringa Hall, ornate ceiling in drawing room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



HB9.12 Paringa Hall, fire place in the drawing room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



HB9.13 *Paringa Hall*, gate house. N210.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13837.

CURRENT USE: Non-government Catholic (Sacred Heart) College.

HISTORY: 1881-1882. *Paringa Hall* was built for James F. Cudmore as a city residence. James Cudmore acquired a number of pastoral properties but over extended himself financially.

1888. Cudmore was forced by the insolvency courts to liquidate some of his properties. He remained at *Paringa Hall* until his death in 1912.

1914. *Paringa Hall* was purchased by the Marist Brothers for use a school.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Paringa Hall* is currently the administration centre of Sacred Heart College, while the large servants' quarters at the rear have been converted into classrooms; the two buildings are now connected.

The integrity of the exterior of the building has been maintained and gives an insight into the wealth of 19th century pastoralists. There are two external sets of stairs leading from the verandahs to the gardens, which are still a feature of the property. The imposing entrance and doorway with stained glass sidelights and fanlights, was designed to impress visitors and continues to do so.

The gate house, which has been well maintained, and original walls are evidence of the extent of the property. However some modern buildings are in stark contrast to *Paringa Hall*, the gate house and the chapel; despite this, *Paringa Hall* still makes a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 10 PARTRIDGE HOUSE



HB10.1 *Partridge House*.
Partridge Street, Glenelg.
Source: Jeanes, 1989:302



HB10.2 *Partridge House*. N90.
West elevation; main entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB10.3 *Partridge House*. N190.
North elevation; exit to the gardens.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage register.

CURRENT USE: Community park and reception centre.

HISTORY: 1899. *Partridge House* was built for Elinor Varley.

1912. Purchased by Hugh McLaughlin, pastoralist.

1971. After refusing a development application which would have resulted in the demolition of *Partridge House*, the property was purchased by the Glenelg Council with assistance from the state government on the condition that it be used as community park

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Partridge House* was one of a number of stately homes which formed an exclusive residential enclave; *Woodlands* (ref HB15) is nearby. The house is still surrounded by extensive gardens although, at the rear, the area has been grassed as a community facility.

Partridge House is an example of the changing architectural style towards the end of the 19th century with a greater use of brick.

‘HOLDFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 11 RUSSELL COURT



**HB11.1 *The Olives*, now *Russell Court*, c1872, home of E H Wright.
5 Olive Street, Glenelg.
Source: SLSA, B 10747**



**HB11.2 *Russell Court*, N180.
Steers view, original garden no longer exists. The balustrade on the verandah has
been removed.
Photo: R. M Stone, August, 2007**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12033

CURRENT USE: Private residence

HISTORY: 1867. *The Olives* was designed by Edmund Wright for his brother Edward Amand Wright; the architectural style is similar to *Princess Royal* (ref GO3), another Edmund Wright design.

1906. Purchased by Alfred Roberts, a member and chairman of the Stock Exchange; he also served two terms as Mayor of Glenelg. He was manager of the Australian Davis Cup Team (tennis) and a prominent member of a number of other sporting bodies.

1920. Converted into flats and reception centre.

2003. Restored as a private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *The Olives* or *Russell Court* as it was known when it was a popular venue for weddings and receptions, has been restored as a family dwelling and hence projects a different image to that when it was a reception centre. The original grounds have been subdivided and the formal gardens no longer exist. However, although *The Olives* is surrounded by suburban dwellings, it continues to make a visible statement about the wealth and lifestyle of prominent 19th century citizens.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 12 SEAFIELD TOWERS



HB12.1 *Seafield Towers*, looking north.
The Esplanade, Glenelg.
Source: Street, 1983:65



HB12.2 *Seafield Towers*.

Photo: R. M. Stone. August, 2007



HB12.3 *Seafield Towers*. N60.
Entrance, south elevation; now enclosed.
Photo: R. M. Stone. August, 2007



HB12.4 *Seafield Towers*, N90.
Entrance, north elevation.
Photo: R. M. Stone. August, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12029.

CURRENT USE: Holiday apartments.

HISTORY: 1876. Two self contained summer residences (No.6 and No.7 The Esplanade) were built for Sir Henry Ayers (*Ayres House* ACC1) and Sir Thomas Elder (*Birksgate*, MI2); the architect was Thomas English. Henry Ayers was secretary of the South Australian Mining Association, a member of the Legislative Council and Premier of South Australia on seven occasions.

1897, on the death of Henry, the house passed to his son Harry Ayers (*Bray House*, ACC3, and *Dimora*, ACC7). Thomas Elder, a pastoralist was also a member of the Legislative Council.

1891. The property was sold to Charles Phillipson.

1911. The house was purchased by Dr Kelly who was involved with Thomas Elder in a wine making venture; his wife named the property *Seafield Towers* and Fred Tennant, brother of Andrew Tennant (*Princess Royal*, GO3). He also adopted the name *Seafield Towers*.

1983, The properties were later acquired and converted to holiday apartments.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Unsympathetic enclosure of the verandahs has had a negative impact on the house. Adjacent summer residences have been demolished and replaced by multi story apartment buildings. There are still some external architectural features which are reminders of the wealth of important 19th century citizens who built substantial summer residences at Glenelg.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 13 G. K. SOWARD RESIDENCE



HB13.1 Home of architect, G. K. Soward. N50.
62 Moseley Street, Glenelg.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13584.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1887. George Soward designed this house as his own residence. The house is not one of the more prominent stately homes but does have all the internal features expected in a stately home including servants quarters. Soward was one of the prominent colonial architects; he designed *Strathspey* (MI11). He was Mayor of Glenelg on three occasions and a Member of the House of Representatives. He married Emma, daughter of William Loose Beare

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The house has not had any significant alterations and has remained a family home. The house is surrounded by homes built in the latter half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century; it contributes to the street scape but there is no indication that it was owned by such a prominent South Australian.

HOLDEFAST BAY LGA

N=15

HB 14 STORMONT



HB14.1 *Stormont*, currently undergoing restoration. N110.

Esplanade, Glenelg

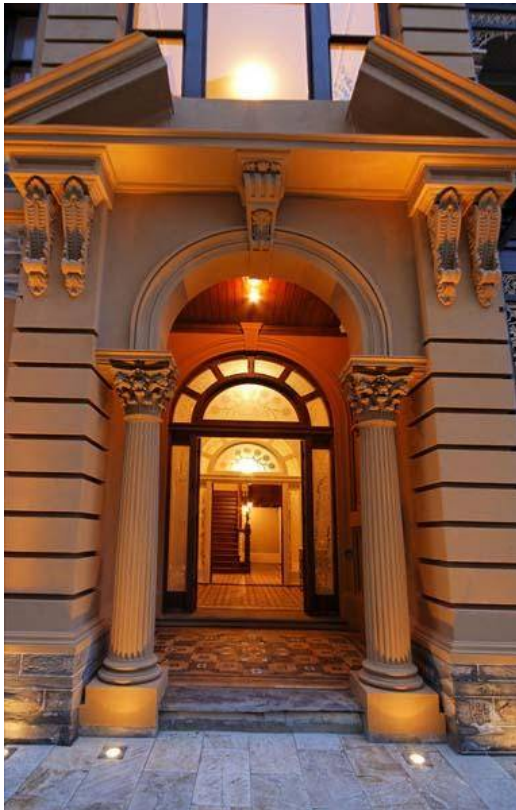
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB14.2 *Stormont*, front entrance. N110.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB14.3 *Stormont*, rear view; left *Albert Hall*. N200.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB 14.4 *Stormont*, front entrance.
Source: Bernard Booth, sales brochure, 2009



HB 14.5 *Stormont*, entrance hall.
Source: Bernard Booth, sales brochure, 2009



HB14.6 *Stormont*, main staircase.

Source: Bernard Booth, sales brochure, 2009



HB14.7 *Stormont*, main staircase, front door and first floor landing.

Source: Bernard Booth, sales brochure, 2009



HB14.8 *Stormont*, first floor landing.

Source: Bernard Booth, sales brochure, 2009



HB14.9 *Stormont*, balcony with lace balustrade and frieze.

Source: Bernard Booth, sales brochure, 2009



HB1410 *Stormont*, Floor plans.
Source: Bernard Booth, sales brochure, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12559.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1886. The house was built for Simon Barnard, a grazier.

1888. The property was transferred to William Pile, son of James Pile (*Oaklands* GA4); William also owned *Albert Hall* (HB1), then known as *The Oriental Hotel*. William leased *Stormont* until 1911.

1911. *Stormont* was purchased by Gleeson Terry, a grazier.
Stormont remained a private residence as has recently been fully restored.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Stormont* is another stately home built by a wealthy pastoralist in the boom period of the 1870-80s as summer residence. *Stormont*, together with the adjacent *Albert Hall* still make a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

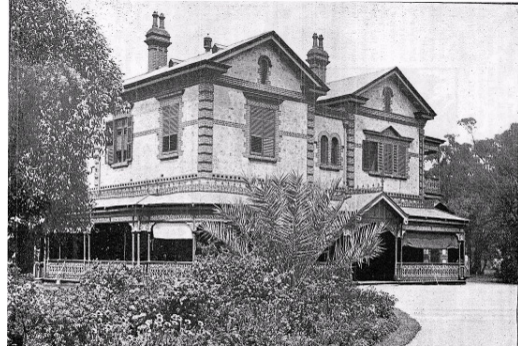
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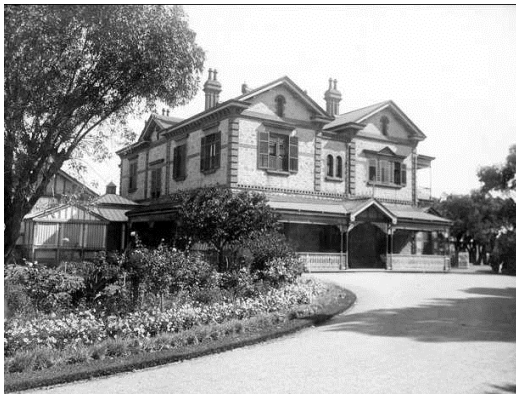
HB 15 WOODLANDS



HB15.1 *Woodlands*, prior to 1880.
39 Partridge Street, Glenelg
Source: Woodlands Old Scholars Museum



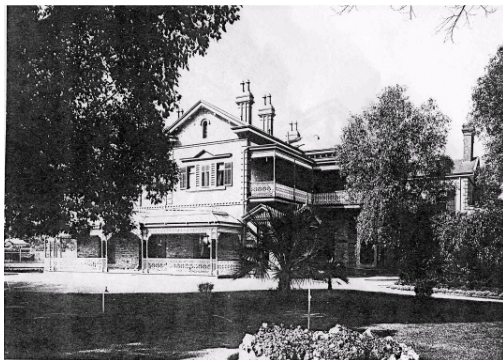
HB15.2 *Woodlands*, second story added c1880
North east corner
Source: *Our Pastoral Industry* 1910:202



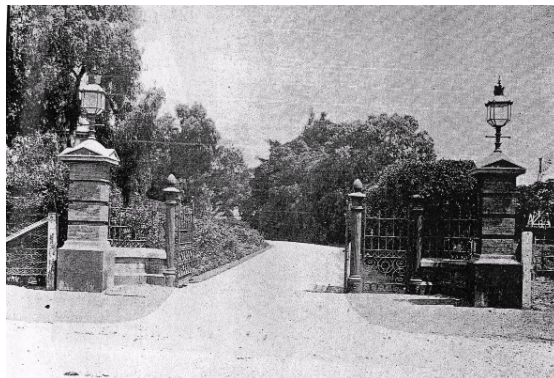
HB15.3 *Woodlands*, c1922.
Source: SLSA, B 828.



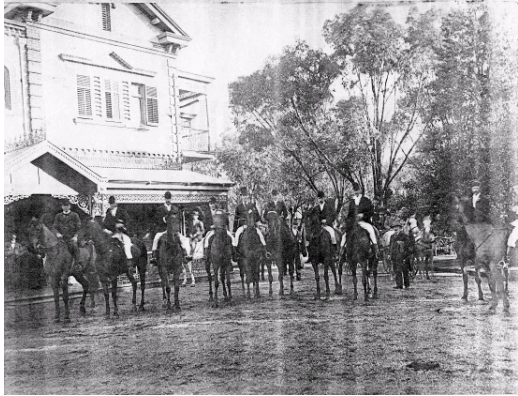
HB15.4 *Woodlands*, c1923, front elevation.
Source: SLSA, PRG 280/1/35/23.



HB15.5 *Woodlands*. date unknown.
North west corner.
Source: Woodlands Old Scholars Museum



HB15.6 *Woodlands*, the original gates.
Source, *Our Pastoral Industry*, 1910:201



**HB 15.7 *Woodlands*, meeting of the Adelaide Hunt Club. Two storey house, post 1880.
Source: Woodlands Old Scholars Museum**



HB15.8 *Woodlands*. N180.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



**HB15.9 *Woodlands*, west elevation. N140.
Side entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



**HB15.10 *Woodlands*, west elevation. N140.
West elevation, later additions on the right
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



HB15.11 *Woodlands*, east elevation, recent additions. N350.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



HB15.12 *Woodlands*, view from the front entrance; stairs are off to the left.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Removed from heritage list; it was considered that there had been too many alterations to the building.

CURRENT USE: St Peters Church of England, primary school (formerly Woodlands Church of England Girls Grammar School)

HISTORY: 1853. The original section of *Woodlands* was constructed for Reverend James Farrell, Colonial Chaplain and Dean of Adelaide.

1869. Following the death of Dean Farrell, the property was transferred to The Church of England Collegiate School of St Peter. The trustees then leased the property.

Other occupants included H. B. T. Strangways, Mayor of Glenelg, 1862-6, and Premier of South Australia and John Soultar, Manager of the Bank of Adelaide, who was also Mayor of Glenelg in 1873-4.

1880. *Woodlands* was purchased by Richard Smith who added the second storey and later the ballroom (now demolished); he also was Mayor of Glenelg in 1892-5. Richard married Emma Law and subsequent generations adopted the name Law-Smith.

1923. The Smith family donated *Woodlands* to the Church of England and converted to a school for girls which was to be the equivalent of St Peters College.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Woodlands* has undergone some significant changes which had resulted in the building being removed from the Heritage Register. The balcony was added after it became a school, the balustrade of the verandah removed and the ballroom

demolished to make way for another classroom block. There are significant additions to the rear of the building; some have been built using sympathetic materials.

While there are still some internal features that are characteristic of a stately home, externally it is part of a complex of school buildings and makes little impact on the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No.6C-6

MARION LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES
N=1

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MARION LGA

N=1

MA 1 LIZARD LODGE



MA1.1 *Lizard Lodge*, c1928, later *Glenthorne Farm*.

**Majors Road, O'Halloran Hill.
Source: SLSA, B4928.**



MA1.2 *Lizard Lodge*, c1930, later *Glenthorne Farm*.

Source: SLSA, B14458.



MA1.3 *Lizard Lodge*, c1930.
Source: SLSA: B14457



MA1.4 *Lizard Lodge*, c1930.
Source: SLSA, B14459

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Resister, File No.16899.
Coach House, smokehouse, tank and cellar.
Lizard Lodge has been demolished.

HISTORY: 1839. Land was granted to Major Thomas S. O'Halloran.
The original house was probably two transportable Manning Houses which he imported from England. The property was called *Lizard Lodge*.
1839. He appointed Commissioner of police and in 1840, Major Commandant of the South Australian Militia.
1843. He appointed by Governor Robe to the Legislative Council.

1853. Thomas O'Halloran acquired additional properties.

1870. On death of Thomas O'Halloran (Snr), *Lizard Lodge* was inherited by his son Thomas.

1877. The property was acquired by Thomas Saunders Porter who renamed the property *Glenthorne Estate*
Late in the 19th century the original *Lizard Lodge* destroyed and replaced by larger house.

1903. Purchased by George Brookman (*Leahurst, Craighurst, Ivanhoe*).

1912. Acquired by the Commonwealth Government Army Remount Department.

1947. The title was transferred to the Commonwealth for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).
Early buildings of the O'Halloran and military periods eras were demolished during this period.

2001. The property was transferred to the University of Adelaide for agricultural research site.

CURRENT USE: University of Adelaide, agricultural research and agistment

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Only a few out-building remain to indicate that there was an earlier house on the site. The property is now dominated by research buildings and large corrugated steel implement sheds.
The original coach road can be identified by a line of eucalyptus trees but other than the interesting early outbuildings *Glenthorne Farm* makes little impact on the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No.6C-7

MITCHAM LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES
N=15

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MITCHAM LGA

N=15

BU 1 BIRRALEE



**MI1.1 *Birralee*, c1899, main entrance.
40-51 Sheoak Road, Belair.
Source: SLSA: B 36724.**



**MI1.2 *Birralee*, c1899, carriageway.
Source: SLSA, B36723**



**MI1.3 *Birralee*, c1899, path from the gardens.
Source: SLSA: B 36718.**



**MI1.4 *Birralee*, c1899, view from Sheoak
Road.
Source: SLSA, B 36719.**



**MI1.5 *Birralee*, c1899, rear view from
the gardens.
Source: SLSA: B36717.**



**MI1.6 *Birralee*, c1899, rear view from the
gardens.
Source: SLSA, B 62451.**



MI1.7 Birralee. N30.
View from the main entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



MI1.8 Birralee. N.
Street view; south elevation.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage, BEL.021. Mitcham Conservation Zone.

HISTORY: 1897. *Birralee* was built for Dr Thomas Kinley Hamilton; he was Commissioner of the nearby Belair National Park (1904-1912).

1914. The house and 50 acres of gardens and orchards was offered for sale.

1922. Purchased by William Burford.

1939-1944. Temporary premises of Scotch College whilst their premises (*Torrens Park Estate*, MI12) were used by the armed forces.

1944. Compulsorily acquired by the government as a tuberculosis repatriation hospital.

1960s. Converted to nursing home.

1978. Purchased by the South Australian Government for use by the Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Board. It was called St Anthony's Hospital;

1988 Sold to Johannes Ehmann.

1992 Ownership transferred to Ehmann and Valmai Spicer.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The conversion of *Birralee* into a hospital and a school, was typical of the future use of many stately homes in the 20th century. *Birralee* has now been restored as a private residence and is situated within a City of Mitcham Conservation Zone. The house still has extensive grounds and the original driveway has been retained.

Birralee was located in one of the residential enclaves of prominent 19th century professional and businessman. Now part of Conservation Zone, it continues to have an impact on the cultural landscape

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 2 BIRKSGATE



MI2.1 *Birksgate* , c1872.
Home of Sir Thomas Elder
Source: SLSA, B 10632.



MI2.2 *Birksgate*, c1873.
Source: SLSA, B 10636.



MI2.2. *Birksgate* Conservatory, c1873.
Now at located at *Beechwood*.
Source: SLSA B 10636



MI2.4 *Birksgate* observation tower, c1926.
Now demolished.
Source: SLSA B 3794.



**MI2.5 Birksgate, c1969, northern elevation;
garden steps.**
Source: SLSA, B19517.



**MI2.6 Birksgate, c1969, two years prior to
demolition.**
Source: SLSA, B19520.



MI2.7 Birksgate, gate house, c1900.
Cross Road, Glen Osmond.
Source: SLSA, B44356.



MI2.8 Birksgate, c1969, entrance gates.
Cross Road, Glen Osmond.
Source: SLSA, B19501.



MI2.9 Birksgate, gate house, c1959.
Source: SLSA, B 14245.



MI2.10 Birksgate, entrance gates. N170.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



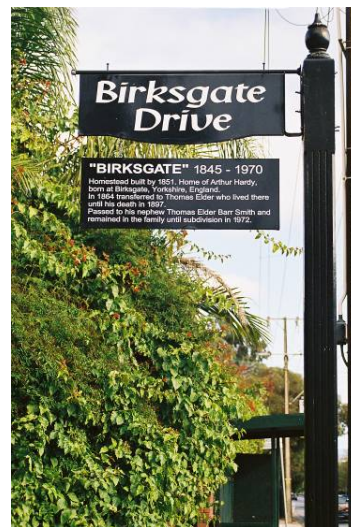
**MU2.11 *Birksgate*, gate house. N40.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008**



**MU2.12 *Birksgate*, gate house. N30.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008**



**MI2.13. *Birksgate*, coach house and stables. N290.
Cnr Bridget and Barr Smith Drives.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2006**



**B4. Cnr Birksgate Drive and
Cross Road. N270.
Photo: R M. Stone, July, 2006**

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage BEL.021

CURRENT USE. The house was demolished in 1970. The land is now the suburb of Birksgate.
Coach house and stables: private residence
Gate house: private residence

HISTORY. 1845. Thomas Hardy bought the land from Captain Frome and built *Birksgate* in 1851; it was named after his birthplace, Birksgate in Yorkshire.

1864. Sir Thomas Elder, a pastoralists, bought *Birksgate*.

1871. He made major extensions to the house and built the conservatory based on designs from the Paris Exhibition; this was later moved by Tom Barr Smith to his house at *Beechwood*, (AH1). Thomas Elder (also *Carminow* (AH2)) built a tower on the property to signal shipping sailing up the gulf. Thomas Elder was the founder of the pastoral company, Elder, Smith and Company and a member of the Legislative Council. As a philanthropist, Thomas Elder donated funds to the University of Adelaide, the Anglican cathedral and Prince Alfred College.

1897. The property was bequeathed to his nephew, T E Barr Smith (his father Robert Barr Smith married Joanna, Thomas Elder's sister). *Birksgate* was owned by the Barr Smith family until it was demolished in 1970.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. Arthur Hardy terraced the grounds around Birksgate and planted most of the property with vines. Following the demolition of *Birksgate*, the grounds were subdivided for a new housing development. All traces of the terracing and vineyards have gone.

The former stables and coach house are now a private residence, but there is little to associate them with the stately home of *Birksgate*.

The gate house is now a private residence and a careful study of the structure does indicate its original use but there is nothing to associate it with the *Birksgate* mansion. However the distance from the gate house site to the approximate location of *Birksgate* is an indication of the extent of the original property.

The only reminder of the existence of *Birksgate* is a small sign leading into the suburb of Birksgate. Little remains of what was the largest walled property at the time in South Australia and the focus of early social and cultural life.

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 3 COREEGA



MI3.1 *Coreega*, 1989.
Source: Heritage SA Files.



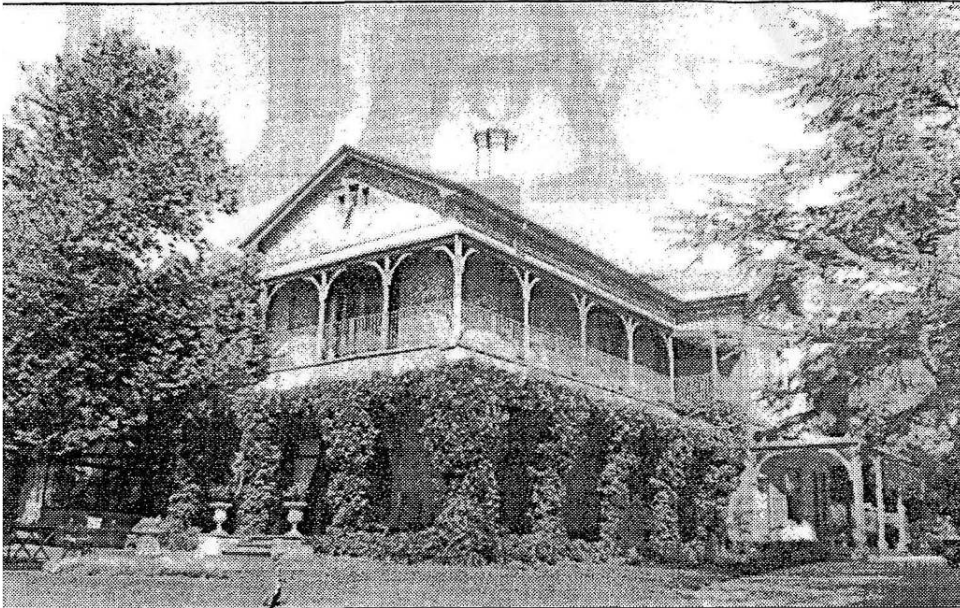
MI3.2 *Coreega*, street view. N90.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2006



MI3.3 *Coreega*, 1989, main stair case.
Source: Heritage SA Files,



MI3.4 *Coreega*, 1989, main stair case.
Source: Heritage SA Files,



MI13.5 Coreega.

Source: *The Advertiser*, 30 March. 1992

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 11515.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1883. *Coreega* was built for Frank Makin, a stockbroker.

1888. Purchased by George Riddoch (also *Koorine*, VH2 and *Karatta House*, RO1).

1897. Frank Rymill lived at *Coreega* while additions were being made to his nearby property, *Springfield* (MI10).

1906. *Coreega* was sold to Joseph Florey; his son, Howard Florey, with Ernst Chian, developed penicillin for which they were awarded the Noble Prize.

1919. A year after the death of Joseph Florey *Coreega* was sold to Antoine Wells and Rosa Stump. Subsequent owners were Rosalind, Rosa Stump's daughter, wife of Clifford Cornell.

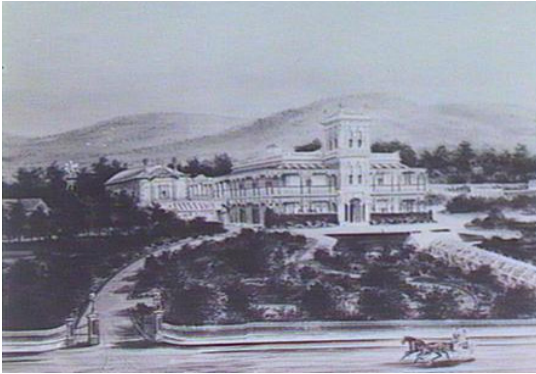
1951. *Coreega* passed to Clifford Cornell and his second wife Mollie; substantial subdivision took place at this time.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Coreega* was part of the exclusive residential enclave of *Springfield*; a suburb named after *Springfield House*. There is limited street view of *Coreega* but the house is surrounded by houses which forms the current exclusive residential enclave of *Springfield*.

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

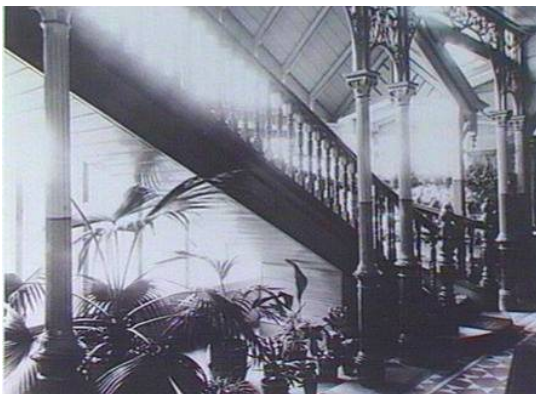
MI 4 EYNESBURY



MI4.1 *Eynesbury*. c1880, artist unknown.
Source: SLSA, B 43548.



MU14.2 *Eynesbury*, c1883.
Source: Pike and Moore, 1983:91



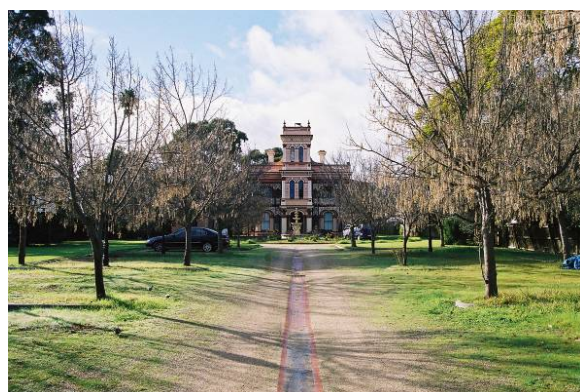
MI14.3 *Eynesbury*, c1880.
Source: SLSA, B 43549.



MI14.4 *Eynesbury*, c1880.
Source: SLSA, B 43550



MI4.5 *Eynesbury*, c1982.
69 Belair Road, Kingswood.
Source: Heritage SA files



MI14.6 *Eynesbury*. N90.
Photo: R M Stone, July, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 11526.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1880. William Martin Letchford, a fallow Chandler, sold the parcel land to George Wilcox, who built *Eynesbury* in 1880-1. Wilcox, was a merchant and draper in Gawler. He later moved to Adelaide and was a major exporter of hides, skins, tallow and wool.

1917. Following the death of George Wilcox, *Eynesbury* was owned by his son Sidney.

1920. The property was subdivided and *Eynesbury* was converted into flats.

1984-89. Hare Krishna Temple.

1990s. Purchased and converted into a private non-denominational senior secondary college.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Despite the multiple uses, *Eynesbury* makes a major impact on the cultural landscape. The exterior of the building has not undergone any significant changes, but the front garden, which has been converted into a car park, does have a negative impact.

There are other stately and historic homes in the region which is a reminder of the popularity of the region by prominent citizens in the 19th century.

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 5 FARR HOUSE



**MI5.1 *Farr House*. N130.
26 Carrick Hill Drive, Springfield.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006**



MI5.2 *Farr House*. N90.

Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2006



**MI15.3 *Farr House*, stables. N60.
Now a private residence.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009**

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage, SPR:003, SPR:006.

CURRENT USE: (1) *Farr House* is now a private residence.
(2) Stables, subdivided off from *Farr House*, are now a private residence.

HISTORY: 1880s or 1890s. The house was probably built during the time when the land was owned by General Francis Downes. In the late 1870s Downes was appointed military commander in South Australia. He had significant military roles in other colonies and returned to South Australia in 1888 as military commander. After Federation he was appointed commander of the six states military forces.

C1890s. The property, then known as *The Curragh*, was purchased by Thomas O'Halloran Giles (also *Glenthorne Farm*).

1908. Purchased by the Church of England and converted into a Home for Orphan Girls. It is not known what the stables were used for during the period *Farr House* was an orphanage

1911. Renamed *Farr House*.

1970. First subdivisions of the property.

1982. Further subdivisions after the home closed; *Farr House* reverted to being a private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: There have been some later sympathetic additions to *Farr House* since reverting to a private residence. The house is still situated on a large block of land and is part of an exclusive residential enclave. *Farr House* is a visible reminder of the stately homes built during the 'boom period' of the 1880s.

The stables have been maintained but it is difficult to associate them with *Farr House*; however it does indicate the size of the original property.

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 6 GLENBURNIE



MU6.1 *Glenburnie*, c1900.
1 Chalk Place, Torrens Park.
Source: SLSA, B 35299.



MU6.2 *Glenburnie*, c1920.
Source: SLSA, B 35299.



MU6.3 View from *Glenburnie*, c1900.
Home of Dorrie Doolette.
Source: SLSAB 39829.



MU6.4 View of *Glenburnie*, stables on right. N240.
24 Anderson Ave. Torrens Park.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



MU6.5 *Glenburnie*, current entrance is on the right.
Built for Alexander MacGeorge, 1872.
Source: Jensen, 1981:742.



MU6.6 *Glenburnie*, street view. N90.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



MI6.7 *Glenburnie*, front porch. N90.

Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



MI6.8 *Glenburnie*, former stables and coach house. N240.

Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage, TOR: 010; TOR: 002

CURRENT USE: (1) House: private residence
(2) Coach and stables: private residence

HISTORY: 1872. Alexander MacGeorge purchased 25.5 acres from G. R. Debney (also *Undelcarra*). Alexander MacGeorge was a tailor and son of Robert MacGeorge (*Urrbrae*, MI13). Alexander became Chairman of the Mitcham Council.

1874. A large house was completed and originally called *Ballengeich*.

1884. The probable date when the kitchens, stables and workshops were built.

1889. Purchased by George Philip Doolette, an investor in Western Australian gold mines.

1899. Purchased by John Maslin, a pastoralist (*Princess Royal*, GO3).

1908. John Maslin who bequeathed the property to his daughter Jane Scott.

1914. Sold to Robert Ford.

1920. The property was subdivided; the house and 3.5 acres of land were purchased by Alfred Catt, a land agent; the house was then known as *Glenburnie*. The stables are on a separate title.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Although *Glenburnie* is no longer situated on 3.5 acres of land (further subdivision have taken place), it remains an example of the wealth and status of prominent businessmen in the 1880s. The current formal gardens are a remnant of the former extensive gardens and act as a buffer to the subsequent housing development. The stables and coach house are on a separate title and have been converted into a private residence. The association of the stables with the main house are apparent from an elevated position. Situated at the end of a cul-de-sac *Glenburnie* continues to have a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

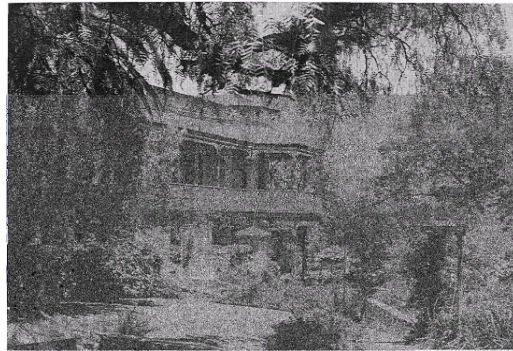
MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 7 MITCHAM LAWN



MI7.1 *Mitcham Lawn*, front elevation and former carriage way.
Source: Jensen, 1981:124



MI7.2 *Mitcham Lawn*, c1976.

Source: Mitcham Heritage Survey.



MI7.3 *Mitcham Lawn*, c1988
Source: Drawing by Pamela M. Oborn.



MI17.4 *Mitcham Lawn*, street view.
4 Barretts Road, Torrens Park
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



MI7.5 *Mitcham Lawn*, the original house is in the foreground.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2008



MI17.6 *Mitcham Lawn*, former boarding house on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2008



MI17.7 *Mitcham Lawn*, school house joined to the main house on the right in the 1870s.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage, TOR:004.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1839. The land on which *Mitcham Lawn* now stands was part of an original 80 acres allocation to William Finlayson.

1853. The land was sold to Dr Woodforde who subdivided it and sold 6 acres to John Thomas Manton.

1854. Manton built the first section of *Mitcham Lawn* which included a boarding school run by Mrs Manton (ref MI7.4).

1874. John Love purchased the property and built the two storey section of the house. He increased the size of the property to 64 acres and named the house, *Mitcham Lawn*.

1940. The property was sold and gradually subdivided over the next 40 years.

1950. Purchased by the Lutheran Church as a hostel for 'new Australians'.

2007. Private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: There is only a limited view of the main house from the road but the former school house, service areas and the original house have been restored and form part of a private residence. The original fence and extensive grounds, together with the tantalising glimpse of the main house project an image of the wealth and lifestyle of successful early colonists

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 8 OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE



MI8.1 Old Government House, c1887.
Belair National Park
Source: SLISA, B 63015/41



MI8.2 Old Government House. N10.
Turret over the drawing room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



MI8.3 Old Government House, drawing room with a bay window.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10662.

CURRENT USE: State Government of South Australia, Museum.

HISTORY: 1860. The house was built as a summer residence for the Governors of South Australia.

1880. Replaced by *Marble Hill* (AH7) as the governors' summer residence.

1880-1960. The residence of the curator of the nearby government tree nursery.

1961. Converted into a museum within the Belair National Park

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The former governors' residence is only a small building but has a number of elements found in larger stately homes; namely the bay window and stairs leading to the gardens.

The interior decoration, furnishings and interpretive centre provide a valuable insight into the culture and lifestyle of the 19th century.

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 9 RUST HALL



MI9.1 *Rust Hall*, c1870, built in 1847 for Sir Arthur Blyth.
Source: SLSA, B 70599,.



MI9.2 *Rust Hall*. N220.
Street view, 12 Pages Road, Mitcham.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009



MI9.3 *Rust Hall*. N15.
Street view, Hoggs Road, Mitcham
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



**MI9.4 *Rust Hall*, original stone wall N270
12 Pages Street. Mitcham
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10653.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1846. Arthur Blythe purchased land near the Brownhill Creek and in 1847-8 built *The Hall* which he named after the Blythe Family home in England.

1856. Architect G. S. Kingston called tenders for alterations to *The Hall*. The area close to the Brownhill Creek was popular and became the site of the Village of Mitcham. One of the first villages created outside the City of Adelaide, Blyth became its second chairman. 1855 Blyth was elected to parliament and was re-elected and held various seats until 1875. He was Premier on three occasions.

1869. *The Hall* was purchased by James Page, a shipowner and agent; he painted the house white and called it *The White House*. James Page was the first chairman of the District Council of Alberton.

1913. After Pages death the house had several owners and was neglected.

1922. Purchased by Roupell who changed the name to *Rust Hall* after the family residence in England.

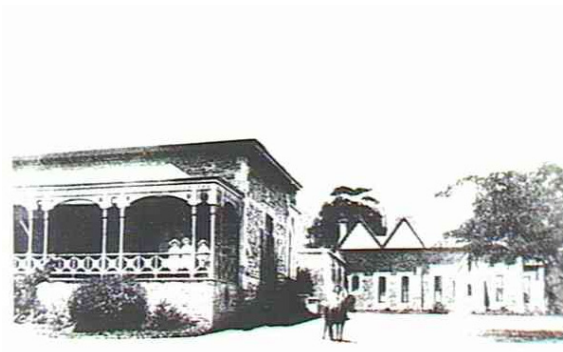
1943. Purchased by Ian Haywood

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The Village of Mitcham became an attractive place for the new gentry to build their stately homes and became one of the exclusive residential enclaves. The residential enclave still exists but with closer settlement, *Rust Hall* no longer is dominant building in the area. *Rust Hall* is one of a number of stately homes in the region which are reminders of the wealth and status of the new gentry in 19th century colonial South Australia.

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 10 SPRINGFIELD HOUSE



MI10.1 *Springfield House*, c1889. Prior to the construction of the ballroom on the west elevation.
Source: SLSA, B 43556.



MI10.1 *Springfield House*, c1940.

Source: SLSA, B 43557



MI10.2 *Springfield House*. N 180.
2 Elmsglade Road, Springfield.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



MI10.3 *Springfield House*, front entrance. N140.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007



MI10.4 *Springfield House*, street view. N140.
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 14776.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: c1840s. A six roomed house was built on 40 acres of land by Charles Burton Newenham; he was appointed Sheriff and Auditor General in 1839. He named the property *Springfield*.

C1870. Purchased by Charles Burton Hardy, a solicitor, who added the west wing and developed the gardens. The extensions were designed by English and Soward.

1896. A mortgagee foreclosure resulted in the property passing to John Charles Taylor.

1897. *Springfield* was purchased by Frank and Annie Rymill (also *Rymill House*, ACC13). A second story was added to the house; again designed by English and Soward.

1908. Leased Robert Symons

1927. The majority of the land was sold to Springfield Real Estate; the land was subdivided and is now the suburb of Springfield and is part of the City of Mitcham.

1929. The house and gardens were bought by Francis Villneuve, a solicitor. *Springfield* was altered internally.

1933. Purchased by Eugene Matison, a medical practitioner.

1962. Purchased by Louise Miriam Ligetwood, a descendent of Eugene Matison.

1972. The land was subdivided and the title to the house transferred to Judge Neli Ligetwood and Miriam Ligetwood

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Springfield* is one of Adelaide's outstanding stately homes which still has a commanding presence in the exclusive residential enclave. The house still has extensive formal gardens and is now surrounded by large houses, most of which were built after 1927.

Springfield continued as a focus of social life; during the ownership of the Judge Ligetwood many concerts by famous chamber orchestras were played in the ballroom.

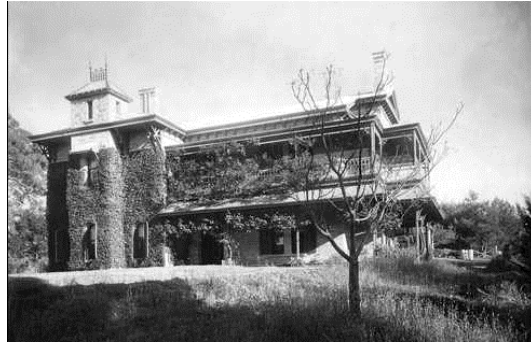
MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 11 STRATHSPEY



MI11.1 *Strathspey*, c1910, front elevation.
Source: SLSA, B 45628/27.



MI11.2 *Strathspey*, c1910.
Source: SLSA, B 45628/3.



MI11.3 *Strathspey*, c1910, north west corner.
Source: SLSA, B 45628/28.



MI11.4 *Strathspey*, aerial view, c1950.
Source: SLSA, B35991.



MI11.5 *Strathspey*, north elevation. N190.
Garden exit.
540 Fullarton Road, Springfield.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



MI11.6 *Strathspey*, arcaded front entrance.
N60.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



MI11.7 *Strathspey*, front elevation. N30.

Photo: R. .M. Stone, October, 2007



MI11.8 *Strathspey*, stables and coach house. N130.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



MI11.9 *Strathspey*, entrance hall; the main stairs are on the right.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



MI11.10 *Strathspey*, rear stairs, with a bathroom off the landing.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



**MI11.11 *Strathspey*, coach house and stables, N130.
1 Delamere Street, Springfield.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2008**

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage, SPR007.

CURRENT USE: Mercedes, non-government Catholic school.

HISTORY: 1890s. The 18 acre site was once part of the *Springfield Estate* and bought by Sir John Duncan (also *Hughes Park*, CGV3). John Duncan, pastoralist and Member of Parliament, inherited his wealth from his uncle, Walter Hughes (*Torrens Park Estate*).

1891 John Duncan built *Strathspey*, a 26 roomed house, designed by G. K. Soward.

1927. Following the death of Lady Duncan, *Strathspey* was donated to the University of Adelaide for a residential college. The property was renamed *St Andrews*.

1937. The site was too far from the University so *Strathspey* was sold to Frank and Marjorie Connell.

1953. *Strathspey* was sold to the Sisters of Mercy and converted to a school; the property was renamed *Mercedes College*.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Strathspey* is one of a number of stately homes in the City of Mitcham which were part of the early exclusive residential enclave. The house had not been significantly altered and still has a commanding presence even though there are a number of modern school buildings on the site. Remains of the original gardens still exist which give an insight into the former grandeur of the property.

The stables have been converted into classrooms and the original gate house is now on a separate title and is a private residence.

Strathspey is an example of the stately homes built by wealthy pastoralists in the 19th century and continues to have an impact on the cultural landscape of what is still an exclusive residential enclave.

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 12 TORRENS PARK ESTATE



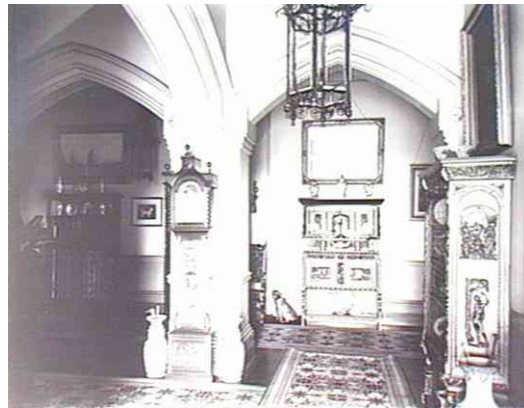
MI12.1 *Torrens Park Estate*, c1874.
North west corner, main entrance.
Source: SLSA, B10643.



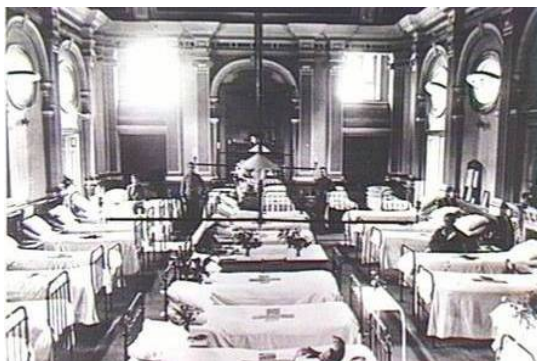
MI12.2 *Torrens Park Estate*, c1874.
North east corner.
Source: SLSA, B10644.



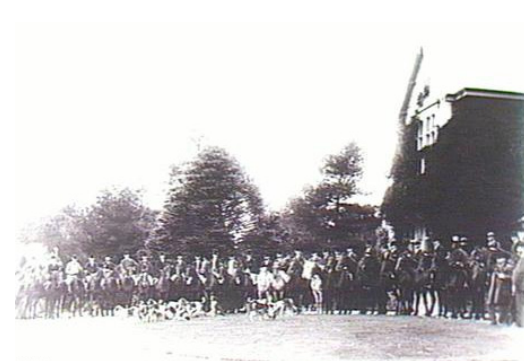
MI12.3 *Torrens Park Estate*, dining room, c1870.
Source: SLSA, B 63079.



MI12.4 *Torrens Park Estate*, c1900, entrance hall.
Source: SLSA, B 17619.



MI12.5 *Torrens Park Estate*, c1914.
Ballroom used as military hospital
Source: SLSA, B 36049.



MI12.6 *Torrens Park Estate*, c1898.
Meeting of the Adelaide Hunt Club
Source: SLSA, B36429.



**MI112.7 *Torrens Park Estate*, c1872.
Boating lake: *Torrens Park* house, centre rear
Source, SLSA, B4155.**



**MI112.8 *Torrens Park Estate*, 1872.
Boating lake.
Source, SLSA, B13401.**



**MI12.9 *Torrens Park Estate*, basin of the former,
boating lake. N60.
Fife Ave, Torrens Park
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2006**



**MI12.10 *Torrens Park Estate*, basin of former
boating lake. N250.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2006**



**MI12.12 *Torrens Park Estate*, east lodge. N280.
Muggs Hill Road, Torrens Park.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007**



**MI12.12 *Torrens Park Estate*, west lodge. N170.
2 Ayre Avenue Torrens Park
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007**



MI11.13 *Torrens Park Estate*. restored and relocated main gates. N50.
Carruth Road, Torrens Park
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



MI11.14 *Torrens Park Estate*, now the main administration centre for Scotch College.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June 2006



MI11.15 *Torrens Park Estate*.
Main entrance incorporated into the tower.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.



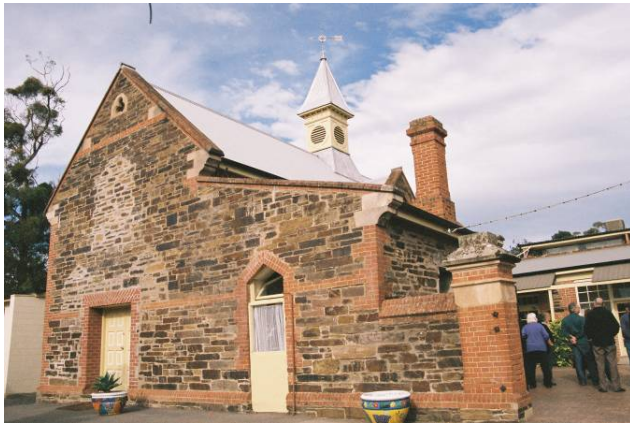
MI11.16 *Torrens Park Estate*.
North elevation.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.



**MI11.17 *Torrens Park Estate*, garden exit and reception room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2005.**



**MI11.18 *Torrens Park Estate*, servants' quarters at the rear of the main house.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2005.**



**MI11.19 *Torrens Park Estate*, former coach house and stables; converted into classrooms.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.**



**MI1120 *Torrens Park Estate*, former coach house and stables.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.**



MI11.21 *Torrens Park Estate*, main staircase.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.



MI11.22 *Torrens Park Estate*, main staircase, viewed from the first level landing.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.



MI11.23 *Torrens Park Estate*, rear servants' staircase.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.



MI11.24 *Torrens Park Estate*, rear servants' staircase viewed from the first level landing.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.



MI11.25 *Torrens Park Estate*, theatre.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.



MI11.26 *Torrens Park Estate*, detail of the elaborate plaster decoration in the theatre.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.



MI11.27 *Torrens Park Estate*, carved sand stone fireplace in the theatre.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.



MI11.28 *Torrens Park Estate*, elaborate plaster work in the theatre.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2009.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File Nos. 10657, 10699.

HISTORY: 1854. The initial stages of *Torrens Park* were built on a site owned by Robert Richard Torrens, the founder of the Torrens Title system for registering land ownership. He was also a member of the Legislative Council and the first House of Assembly.

1865. The house and 165 acres of land was purchased by Walter Watson Hughes (also *Hughes Estate*, CGV3). Walter Hughes was a major benefactor of the University of Adelaide: the Hughes Building is named in his honour.

1874. Purchased by Robert Barr Smith (also *Auchendarroch*, MB1) who made significant additions and alterations to the house including the ballroom. *Torrens Park* was the centre of Adelaide's social life and for meetings of the Adelaide Hunt Club. This was the first house owned by the Barr Smiths; previously they leased stately homes from owners who had returned to visit Britain.

1914. Used as a military hospital during WW1.

1919. Sold to Scotch College.

CURRENT USE: Scotch College, non-government school
East gate house. is privately owned and is currently offers bed and breakfast accommodation.
West Gate House is a private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Torrens House* is still a dominant building in the region and although there are a number of school buildings on the site they do not detract from its image as a stately home. The two gate house are an indication of the original size of the property although there is little to associate the western gate house with *Torrens Park* unlike the eastern gate house which is located on the rear entrance to Scotch College.

Internally, there are two subterranean rooms; one was the butler's bedroom, the other a subterranean sitting room. There are two sets of stairs from this area, one for the butler to the rear of the house, the other for the family which leads to the front entrance corridor.

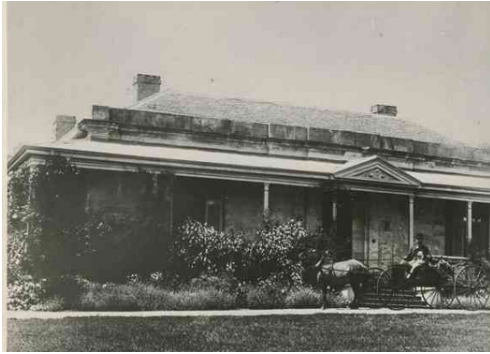
Other outbuildings include stables and coach house which are currently used as classrooms. The former boating lake is an indicator of the extravagant lifestyle although visible remains are on private properties and there are no indicators of any association with *Torrens Park Estate*.

Torrens Park Estate is a visible reminder of the wealth and status of early colonists and continues to make a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 13 URRBRAE HOUSE



MI13.1 *Urrbrae House*, c1890.
Original homestead built by
Robert MacGeorge .
Source: SLSA, B14454,



MI13.2 *Urrbrae House*
Home of Peter Waite, constructed in c1889.
Off Fullarton Road, Urrbrae
Source: Gunton, 1983:129

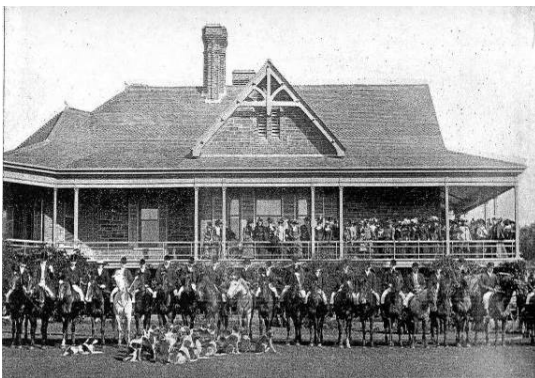


MI13.3 *Urrbrae House*. N125.

Photo: R M Stone, October, 2006



**MI13.4 *Urrbrae House*, exit from the dining
room to the garden. N20.**
Photo: R M Stone, October, 2006



**MI13.5. *Urrbrae House*, meeting of the Adelaide
Hunt Club.**
Source:



**MI13.6 *Urrbrae House*, former stables and
coach house. N100**
Photo: R M Stone, October, 2006



MI13.7 Urrbrae House, gate house. N10.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2006



MI13.8 Urrbrae House. N140.

Driveway through the arborium.

Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File Nos. 14340; 10644; 10656.

HISTORY: c1840s. The land, which was originally allocated to John Brown, was purchased by Robert MacGeorge who built a single story residence which he named after his birthplace, *Urr* in Scotland; *Brae* means hillside. Leased to Edward Stirling (*The Lodge*, AL1).

1875. The property sold to Peter Waite who demolished the original house. The original servant's quarters were not demolished at this time.

1890. The current house was designed by C. H. Marryat and E. J. Woods and completed in 1892.

1914. *Urrbrae* was bequeathed to the University of Adelaide on the condition that sections would be used for agricultural research and education.

1922. The University of Adelaide occupied the property.

CURRENT USE: Waite Agricultural; Research Institute. *Urrbrae House* is used as a function centre and museum.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL THE LANDSCAPE: The integrity of *Urrbrae House* as a stately home has been maintained. The entrance to *Urrbrae House* passes the original gate house and along a winding driveway through an extensive arborium. The main house, which is separated from the agricultural research buildings, has sections of the original gardens, including arborium on three sides. The stables, coach house and other outbuildings have been restored as examples of the lifestyles of prominent 19th century colonist.

Urrbrae was a focus of 19th century social life, especially the Adelaide Hunt Club, and continues to reflect its original impact on the cultural landscape.

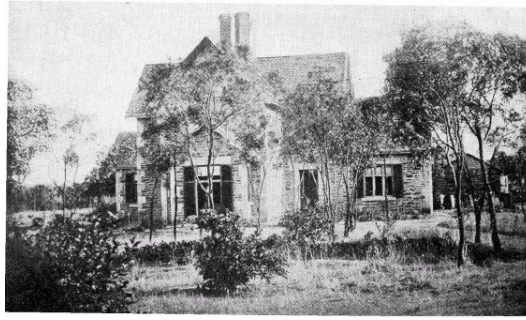
MITCHAM LGA

N=15

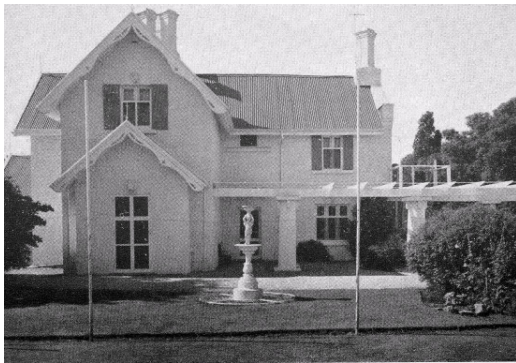
MI 14 WATTLEBURY HOUSE



MI14.1 *Wattlebury*, c1914.
42 Wattlebury Road, Lower Mitcham.
Source: SLSD, B 16762



MI14.2 *Wattlebury*, c1865.
Scrub garden; the house had a shingle roof.
Source: RAIA, 1964:17



MI14.3 *Wattlebury*
Shingles roof replaced with galvanised steel.
Source: RAIA, 1964:17



MI14.4 *Wattlebury*. N320.

Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007



MI14.5 *Wattlebury*, street view. N320.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10661.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1865. *Wattlebury House* was built for Henry W. Parker who was the first judge in South Australia. He became Assistant Poor Law Commissioner and later practiced as a lawyer. He played a prominent part in the formation of the District Council of Mitcham.

1920. Minor changes to the windows in the front elevation plus the addition of a pergola.

1966. The land was subdivided; the coach house and stables were demolished and replaced by a block of flats.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Wattlebury House* is an example of the stately homes built by prominent South Australians in the Mitcham Village during the 19th century. The demolition of the outbuildings and the subdivision of the property have had a negative impact but the retention of the large area of garden in the front of the house is an indication of the prominence of *Wattlebury House* in the 19th century.

MITCHAM LGA

N=15

MI 15 WILLOWBROOK



**MI15.1 *Willowbrook*, street view. N20.
Angas Road, Hawthorn
Photo: R M Stone, September, 2007**



**MI15.2 *Willowbrook*, rear view. N190.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007**



**MI15.3 *Willowbrook*, stables. N210.
Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2007**



MI15. 4 Historic home.N290.
Adjacent to the rear of *Willowbrook*.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009



MI15.5 Coach house and stables. N80.
To the left of the historic home (ref MI15.4).
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009



MI15.5 Memorial Gardens, N260
Willowbrook on the left, historic home on the right
through the trees.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10661.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1890. *Willowbrook* was built for the Pustkucken family and was named after his wife, Pauline Weidenbach (*Willowbrook* in German). Mr Pustkucken was a wholesale and retail grocer who also had an import/export agency.

1894. Following a trip to Germany, Mr Pustkucken moved to a grazing property at Bool Lagoon south of Adelaide.

C1890s. The property was purchased by F. C. Howard who was associated with the mining industry and was Chairman of Directors of Broken Hill South mining company.

Descendents of the Howard family lived in *Willowbrook* for over 50 years.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Willowbrook* was sited on a large parcel of land, much of which has been subdivided and is now the site of the Mitcham Library and Memorial Park. At the rear of the property there are a number of other historic buildings which are reminders of the early settlement adjacent to the Brown Hill Creek which flowed through the original property. *Willowbrook* is a substantial home that has many of the characteristics associated with state homes in 19th century South Australia; for example it has a ballroom, billiard room and several subterranean rooms.

Willowbrook is still on a large block of land and with the associated buildings, is visual evidence of the wealth of those colonialists associated with mining industry.

APPENDIX No.6C-8

MOUNT BARKER LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES
N=2

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MB 1 Auchendarroch	323
MB 2 Eden Park	326

MOUNT BARKER LGA

N=2

MB 1 AUCHENDARROCH



MB1.1 *Auchendarroch*, c1930, north elevation.

Source: SLSA, B26167.



MB1.2 *Auchendarroch*, c1937, Methodist Hospital and convalescent home.

Source: SLSA, B23654.



MB1.3 *Auchendarroch*, c1927, front elevation.

Methodist Hospital and convalescent home; the statue is no longer in situ.

Source: SLSA, B 4031.



MB1.4 *Auchendarroch*, front elevation. N290.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



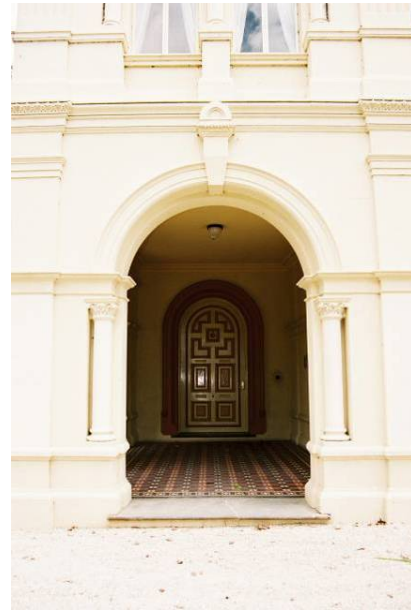
MB1.5 *Auchendarroch*. N.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



MB1.6 *Auchendarroch*, entrance loggia.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



MB1.7 *Auchendarroch*, front door and loggia. N230.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



MB1.8 *Auchendarroch*.
View from the front gates

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



MB1.9 *Auchendarroch*; theatre complex on the right.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2006



MB1.10 Joanna Barr Smith at *Auchendarroch* c1908.

Source: SLSA, B 95768.



MB1.11 Robert Barr Smith at *Auchendarroch* c1908.

Source: SLSA, B59766.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13737.

CURRENT USE: Theatre, hotel and convention centre complex.

HISTORY: 1854. Lachlan McFarlane built a two storey hotel, the *Oakfield Hotel*, on the site.

1878. Robert Barr Smith purchased the property and engaged John Grainger, architect, to convert and extend the former hotel into a summer residence. They called the property *Auchendarroch*, a Celtic word 'holy place of the oaks'.

There were originally 80 acres and was the centre of activities including hunting.

1922. *Auchendarroch* was purchased by the Methodist Church and used for a Memorial Hospital and convalescent home.

1976. Purchased by a group of families for private accommodation.

Vacant for a number of years until purchased by the Wallis Cinemas group.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL THE LANDSCAPE: *Auchendarroch* has been restored and once more reflects the opulent lifestyle of the wealthy 19th century pastoralists. However, the contextual setting no longer exist; the stables and outbuildings have been demolished and the gardens are now grassed areas and car parks for the hotel and theatre complex.

Sections of the ground floor of *Auchendarroch* have open access to the hotel complex which now abuts the original building. Where the old and new buildings join it is difficult to interrupt. Only the interior of *Auchendarroch* suggests its original use as a private stately home.. *Auchendarroch* is an example where a change of use and removal of important contextual features renders it difficult to interpret the history of the building.

MOUNT BRAKER LGA

N=2

MB 2 EDEN PARK



MB2.1 *Eden Park*, c1880.
Mr Ramsay; the stables are in the rear.
Source: Mt Barker Library Collection



MB2.2 *Eden Park*, (*Ramsay House*). N 340.
Paech Road, Wistow.
Photo: R.M. Stone, December 2008



MB2.3 *Eden Park*. N265.
Former Salvation Army boys home.
Photo: R.M. Stone, December 2008



MB2.4 *Eden Park*. N280.
Later additions; dining room, stables on the right.
Photo: R.M. Stone, December 2008



MB2.5 *Eden Park*. N180.
Rear of the house, dining room on left, abuts the kitchen wing.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



MB 2.6 *Eden Park*. N70.
Side elevation, servants' wing on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



MB2.5 *Eden Park*. N300.
Stables and coach house.

Photo: R.M. Stone, December 2008



MB2.6 *Eden Park*. N240.
Stables and coach house; external stairs
have been removed.

Photo: R.M. Stone, December 2008



MB2.7 *Eden Park*. N300.
Later Salvation Army dormitories on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



MB2.8 *Eden Park*. N300.
Front entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



MB2.9 *Eden Park*.
View of the front door and entrance hall
from the stair hall.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



MB2.10 *Eden Park*
View of stairs from the entrance hall;
the arches are a later addition.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 14786.

CURRENT USE: Business premises, Biopark. Organic farm.

HISTORY: 1870s. Several parcels of land were bought by James Gardner Ramsay.

1853. Ramsay was employed by the engineering firm Horwood and Sons.

1856. He started his own farm implement manufacturing business in Mt Barker

1881. He built a large two story Italianate home which was called *Eden Park*

1883. James Ramsay married his second wife, Bertha Horwood.

1870. He was elected to the House of Assembly and from 1872 held positions of Chief Secretary and Leader of the Legislative Assembly. He was killed in an accident 1890.

1990. The house remained vacant after the death of James Ramsay; it was subsequently leased by the Salvation Army as a home for 'errant' boys.

1905. Purchased by the Salvation Army. The Commandant's home and dining room were built in the first few years of the Army's occupation. Later, a series of dormitories were built.

1983. Premises for Adelaide Alcoholic and Rehabilitation Program.

1998. Bought by a group of shareholders for a communal residential enclave.

2008. Organic farm

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The main house is no longer used and while structurally sound, the interior has undergone unsympathetic alterations. The balustrades on the balcony have been removed and additional rooms have been built within the roof void. The stables and coach house building are also in sound condition and have undergone very little internal structural change; two detention rooms abut the building. The dining room needs some structural work.

There are a number of late 20th century dormitory blocks close to the stately home which significantly detract from the image of *Eden Park* as a former stately home. The dormitories are no longer in use and only those structures which contribute to the activities of the organic farm are used.

Eden Park is an interesting example of a stately home built in a relatively isolated area for a manufacturer whose factory was in Mt Barker, some six kilometres away. The house is not visible from the road and hence *Eden Park*, once the home of a prominent business man and parliamentarian, no longer makes a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No.6C-9

NORWOOD, ST PETERS, PAYNEHAM (NSPP) LGA

BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES

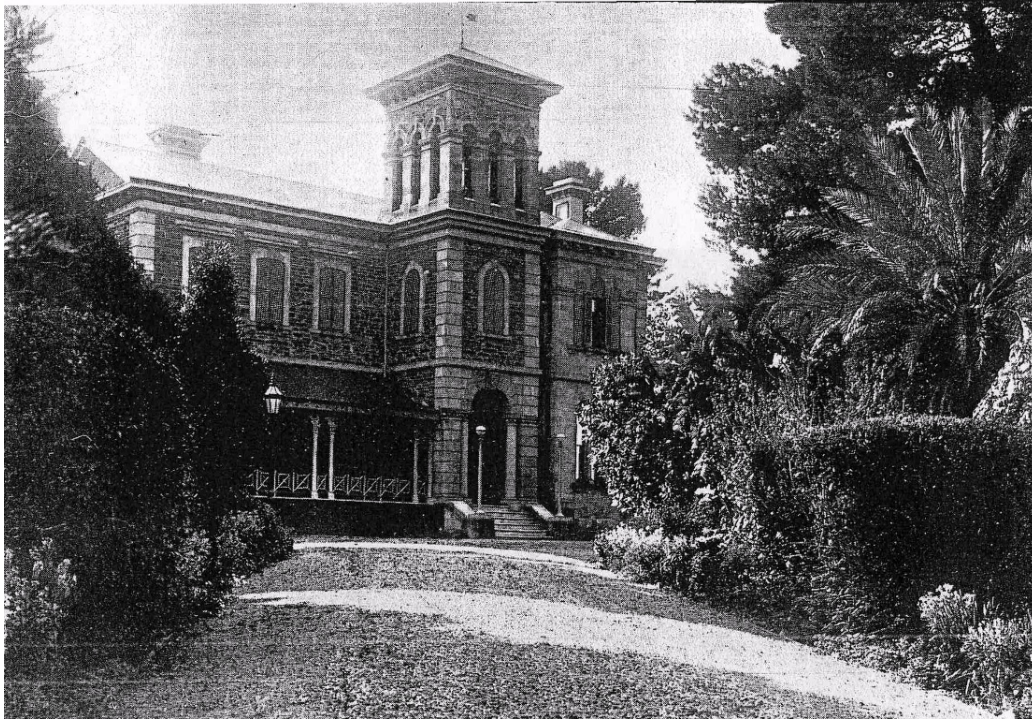
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NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

N=11

NSPP 1 ATHELNEY



NSPP1.1 *Athelney*.

Source: *Our Pastorals Industry*, 1910:84



**NSPP1.2 *Athelney*, south west corner. N30.
8 Athelney Avenue, St Peters.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007**



**NSPP1.3 *Athelney*, front elevation. N100.
Windows of the subterranean rooms on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007**



NSPP1.4 *Athelney*, front entrance. N50.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



NSPP1.5 *Athelney*, external entrance to the subterranean rooms.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



NSPP1.6 *Athelney*, south elevation; windows to the subterranean rooms. N350.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



NSPP1.7 *Athelney*, coach house. N300.

**209 Rugby Street, St Peters.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007**

HERITAGE LISTING:

Local Heritage, Item No. H/19.

HISTORY:

1858. Peter Dowding Pranker, a land speculator who had invested in South Australian copper mines, built *Athelney*; an Anglo-Celtic word for 'Isle of Nobles'. The house was designed by Edmund Wright, Mrs Pranker's uncle.

1843. Herbert Bristow Hughes arrived in South Australia and, with his brother John Bristow Hughes, owned *Bundaleer* (ref NA1) and *Booyooloo*, an adjacent cattle property.

1872. Pranker returned to England and Herbert Bristow Hughes purchased *Athelney* where he lived until he died in 1892.

Athelney was a focus of much entertainment and was visited by the Duke of Edinburgh.

1909. On the death of his wife, Laura Hughes, the house was sold to Edgar Bristow Hughes.

1917. The surrounding land was subdivided as it 'was too valuable to retain for any other purpose but to build houses' (Warburton, 1983:14).

1952. *Athelney* became too large for Mrs Edgar Hughes who sold the property to St Peters College. A plaque on *Athelney* states that the building was opened as a boarding house in 1965 by Mrs E. B. Hughes, a resident for 35 years.

CURRENT USE:

1. House: St Peters College; a former boarding house.
2. Coach house use by St Peters College for storage and a clothing store.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Athelney* is now part of St Peters College and at the beginning of 2009 was vacant. The building is in excellent condition but only remnants of the extensive gardens still exist.

There is no direct access to *Athelney* from the street and hence the impressive driveway no longer exists. The house continues to be a reminder of the wealth of early pastoralists but the location, access and surrounding buildings has reduced the impact that *Athelney* once had on the cultural landscape.

NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

N=11

NSPP 2 DARROCH HOUSE



**NSPP2.1 *Darroch House*. N340.
6 Briar Road, Felixstow.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



**NSPP2.2 *Darroch House*,
the main staircase.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



NSPP2.3 *Darroch House*, side entrance. N300.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



NSPP2.4 *Darroch House*, front entrance. N240.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage, Item No. FE01

HISTORY: 1886. Prior to the purchase of the land Annie Marshall, there were several owners, including Rev. Thomas Stow.

1886. *Darroch House* was built by Annie Marshall; her husband James was a well known draper who had a major store in Adelaide.

1911. Following the death of Annie, the property was transferred to James.

1919. The property was transferred to Mary Marshall, another member of the Marshall family.

1938. *Darroch House* was sold to Sister Gwen Healey who converted it into a private hospital.

1953. Acquired by the Commonwealth Government for a repatriation hospital; it was renamed *St Margaret's*.

1987. Sold to the South Australian Health Commission; much of the property was then subdivided for public housing.

2009. *Darroch House* is now a funeral parlour

CURRENT USE: Bowen Family Funeral Parlour.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Some aspects of the exterior of *Darroch House* have been altered with the stone work and brickwork now painted; the tiled verandah has been replaced with concrete.

The house is no longer visible from the road and entrance is via a large asphalt car park. The area is surrounded by government offices and suburban housing. While the house is a legacy to the accumulated wealth of some early merchants, it no longer has an impact on the cultural landscape of the area. .

NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

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NSPP 3 EDEN PARK



**NSPP3.1 *Eden Park*, c 1927, with Dutch gables.
Source: SLSA, SRG 168/1/58/44**



**NSPP3.2 *Eden Park*, c1925, gardens.
Source: SLSA, PRG 1316/12/1/35**



**NSPP3.3 *Eden Park*. N80.
The Crescent, Kensington Park.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



**NSPP3.4 *Eden Park*, original gates and fence.
N120. Kensington Road, Kensington Park
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



NSSP3.5 *Eden Park*, front entrance; Chinese arch. N249.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



NSSP3.6 *Eden Park*, stables (music centre). N180.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



NSPP3.7 *Eden Park*, main staircase.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



NSPP3.8 *Eden Park*, stained glass lantern ceiling above the main staircase.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register:

a. House. File No. 12742

b. Stables. File No. 14146

c. Iron Fence and Gates, File No. 14143

HISTORY:

1840. The property of 26 acres was originally owned by George Bunskill whose legacy is the massive Norfolk Island and Canary Island palms in the grounds of *Eden Park*. He built two house on the property which been subsequently demolished.

1899. Thomas Roger Scarfe, director of the departmental store Harris, Scarfe & Co., built the large *Eden Park*.

1947. Acquired by the South Australian Government and converted into a nurses training centre and conference facility.

1993. Transferred to the Education Department and used as classrooms for final year students of Marryatville High School.

The stables and coach house, now located on the main high school campus, are also class rooms. The former main gates are on Kensington Road and are no longer associated with *Eden Park*

CURRENT USE:

Marryatville Senior High School

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Although the original property has been subdivided, the grounds are still extensive. However, as a consequence of the subdivision there is no direct relationship between the outbuildings, gates and the main stately home. *Eden Park* has been well maintained and continues to reflect the wealth of the prominent 19th century merchants. Although *Eden Park* is surrounded by more modest residential development, it continues to have an impact on the cultural landscape.

NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

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NSPP 4 KARRAWOOD HOUSE



NSPP4.1 *Karrawood*. N120.

**Portrush Road. Marryatville.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009**



NSPP 4.2 *Karrawood*, west elevation, garden exit. N70.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009



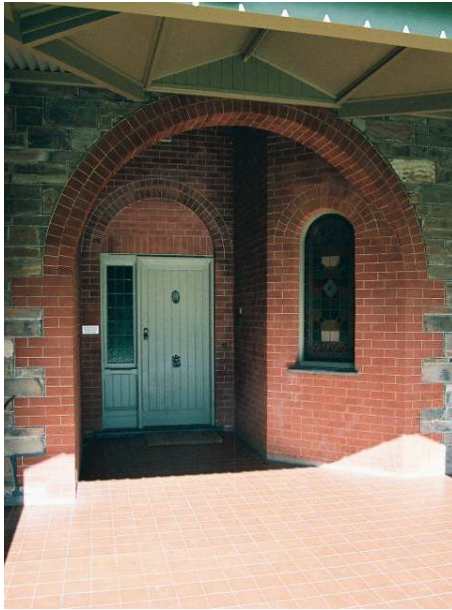
NSPP4.3 *Karrawood*, front entrance porch. N180.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009



NSPP4.4 Original kitchens are an earlier building. N250.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009



NSPP4.5 Karrawood, front entrance; drawing room stained glass window.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009



NSPP4.6 Karrawood, vestibule, view to the central hall from the front door. Entrance to drawing room is on the right.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009



NSPP4.7 Karrawood, view of the front entrance and vestibule from the main hall.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009



NSPP4.8 Karrawood, main hall.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009



NSPP4.9 *Karrawood*, lantern ceiling in the main hall.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 14152

HISTORY: 1897. *Karrawood* was built in the late 19th century by Matthew Goode, an important merchant. He had premises in North Adelaide and Grenfell Street, Adelaide. Matthew Goode was a member of the Adelaide City Council and was noted for his philanthropic work, especially as a founder of the Bush Mission to the Aborigines.

1931. The property was purchased by Malcolm Reid, a prominent retailer and merchant.

CURRENT USE: Loreto College, student accommodation

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Karrawood* is one of several large homes owned by Loreto College, including *The Acacias* (NSSP10) which collectively make an important contribution to the cultural landscape of the area. The houses have retained their extensive grounds with *Karrawood* being part of an exclusive residential enclave. The exterior of the building has not undergone any significant changes although the laundry, which existed in at the time of the 1984 heritage survey, has now been demolished.

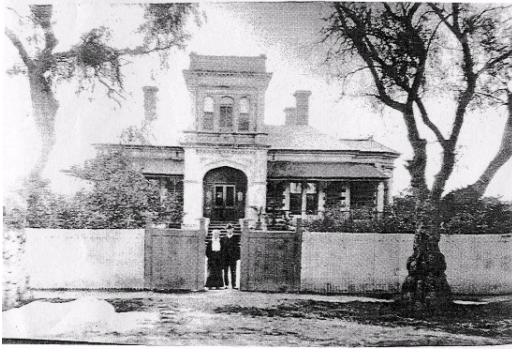
Karrawood is constructed of random coursed, squared blue stone, with brick quoins; brick has also been used extensively for the entrance porch which features a large stained glass window. The north east section of the house appears to be an earlier architectural style; this section is above the cellar. The rear section of the interior of the house has been significantly altered plus additional student recreation rooms have been added to the eastern side. The entrance hall, main hall and reception rooms are largely unchanged and are an example of a late 19th design; no longer the flamboyant decoration of the Victorian period.

With the retention of the original front walls and gates, extensive grounds, *Karrawood* is an important example of a stately home built towards the end of the 19th century.

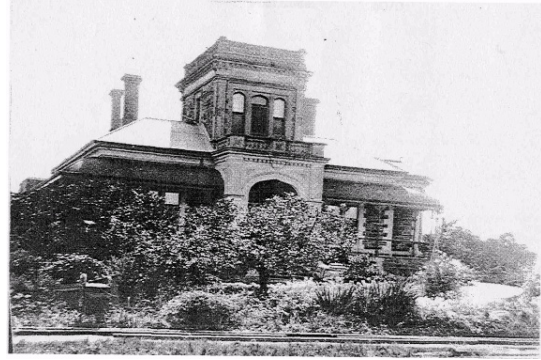
NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

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NSPP 5 KORRA WEERA



**NSPP5.1 *Korra Weera*, date unknown.
Source: Payneham Library Local
History Collection**



**NSPP5.2 *Korra Weera*, c1917.
Source: Payneham Library Local History
Collection**



**NSPP5.3 *Korra Weera*, street view. N10.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



**NSPP5.4 *Korra Weera*, street view. N350.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



**NSPP5.5, *Korra Weera*, tower. N350.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 17031.

HISTORY: 1884. *Korra Weera* was designed by Bayer and Withall and built for John F. Pascoe an Adelaide fruiterer. He was a an authority on the growing, packaging and storage of fruit suitable for the Adelaide region; he was also a member of the Payneham Council.

1912. Purchased by Thomas John Fireman, a hotelier of Moonta in the copper mining region.

c1913. Sold to Bayfield Moulden.

1918. *Korra Weera* was purchased by Sarah Bowman, wife of Hubert Bowman and sister- in- law of Edmund Bowman (*Martindale Hall*). During her ownership the orchards was subdivided and sold.

1954. After the death of Sarah Bowman, the property was subdivided.

2009. *Korra Weera* is a private residence which stands on a larger than average suburban block of land (Source: Payneham Heritage Survey 1998).

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Korra Weera* is still an imposing Italianate style building with an imposing tower. However the subdivision of the grounds had reduced the impact that the house would have had on the cultural landscape. The gardens are no longer reflect the life style of prominent wealthy colonists and the overgrown vegetation reduces the street view of the house. which further reduces *Korra Weera's* current impact on the cultural landscape

NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

N=11

NSPP 6 FORSYTH HOUSE



NSPP6.1 Forsyth House.
160 OG Road, Felixstow
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



NSPP6.2 Forsyth House, north elevation. N220.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



NSPP6.4 Forsyth House, entrance portico, verandah with lace frieze.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



NSPP6.5 Forsyth House, front door viewed from the hallway.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



NSPP6.5, *Forsyth House*, drawing room, the bay window is under the tower.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12684

HISTORY: 1850. The area was the centre of a thriving profitable nursery and fruit growing business. Ebenezer Pitt was an early settler in the Payneham area.

1913. Arthur Ebenezer Pitt, son of Ebenezer Pitt, built the house which was originally called *Kahurangi*. The property originally had extensive orchards.

1943. The house remained in the Pitt family until the entire property was sold to the Central Mission Old Folks Home Incorporated; the name was then changed to *Forsyth House*.

2008. The property has been developed as an aged care facility.

CURRENT USE: Aldersgate Nursing Home

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: This large house has many of the architectural features characteristic of a stately home of the period; turret, bay windows, imposing tower with a castellated balcony and extensive use of stained glass windows. However later alterations, externally and internally, the loss of the grounds and gardens and the construction of accommodation units which surround the former stately home, have significantly reduced the impact that *Kahurangi* would have had on the cultural landscape.

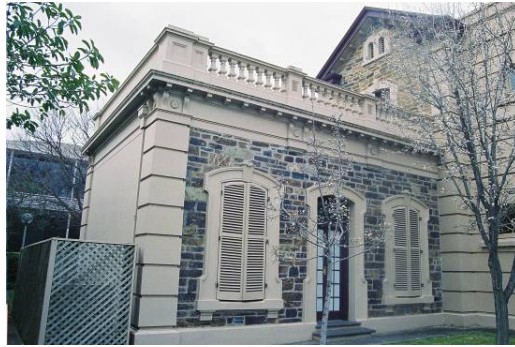
NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

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NSPP 7 MEITKE HOUSE



**NSPP7.1 *Meitke House*. N60.
28 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



**NSPP7.2 *Meitke House*, south elevation, N260.
Ballroom.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



**NSPP7.3 *Meitke House*, south west corner. N260.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



**NSPP7.4 *Meitke House*, later additions on the
right N340.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



NSPP7.5 *Meitke House*, front entrance. N40.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



NSPP7.6 *Meitke House*, main stairs from entrance vestibule.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007



NSPP7.6 *Meitke House*, front entrance from the stairs.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10554

HISTORY: 1874. This significant house was built for Charles Hornibrook, licensee of the York Hotel in Adelaide, who was married to Eliza, a daughter of George Soward, the notable architect. Later in 1891, Charles Hornibrook built *St Corantyn* (ACC14), also designed by George Soward.

C1890s? The home of Mr Harold Fisher. An article in *The Advertiser* (10 November, 1979) claims that the house was built for Mr Fisher in 1880.

For a number of years it was the home of Sir Edward Holden, grandson of James Holden (*Angove House*, BU3), the pioneer of the Holden car. The ballroom was added by Sir Edward.

C1940. The building was used as the headquarters of Army Intelligence.

1950s. Under the auspices of Miss Adelaide Meitke, the organiser of the Schools Patriotic Fund, the building was purchased and converted into a girls' student hostel and managed by the Young Christian Women's Association (YWCA); hence the current name of the building today – *Meitke House*.

1978 The building was sold and converted to offices.

CURRENT USE: Office accommodation

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Meitke House* is one of a number of stately homes on Dequetteville Terrace which was once an exclusive residential area. Many of the former stately

homes now have another use but have been restored, are well maintained and still make a significant contribution to the cultural landscape.

The extensive grounds of *Meitke House* have been retained and continue to project an image of the life style of the new gentry in the late 19th century.

NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

N=11

NSPP 8 PARKVIEW



NSPP8.1 *Parkview*, street view. N100.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage, Item No. H/3

HISTORY: 1873. *Parkview* was build for John Dunn, a successful flour miller and parliamentarian, who built a large mill at Port Adelaide. In 1875 he was elected to the House of Assembly and in 1880 to the Legislative Council.

1900. Dunn's widow sold the property to Henry Partridge
The next owner was Ellen Tracy Lea

1916. The property was sold to St Peters College; currently it is the Housemaster's residence.

CURRENT USE: St Peters College. House master's residence

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Parkview* continues to be a prominent residence in what was a desirable enclave for wealth colonists in the second half of the 19th century. The house still has extensive grounds in the front of the house but the grounds at the rear have been divided off and now forms part of the school complex. Out-buildings at the rear (servants' quarters and kitchens?) still exist and are in good repair.

There is little to associate the house with its prominent first owner, but with the retention of the original front fence and gates, the house still is a reminder of the affluence of the new gentry. Even though *Parkview* is now part of a school complex, it continues to make a contribution to the cultural landscape of the area.

NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

N=11

NSPP 9 St HELENS



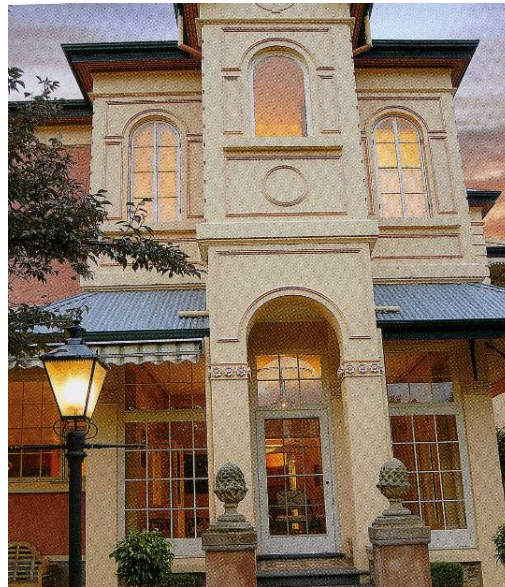
**NSPP9.1 *St Helens*, street view. N. 3 Pembroke Street, College Park.
Photo: R.M. Stone, August, 2007**



**NSPP9.2, *St Helens*, later additions on the left. N80.
Photo: R.M. Stone, August, 2007**



**NSPP9.3 *St Helens*, conservatory on the left.
Source: *SALife*, June, 2006**



**NSPP9.4 *St Helens*. North elevation, entrance to the conservatory.
Source: Toop and Toop sales brochure**



NSPP9.5 *St Helens*, front entrance from the hallway.

Source: Toop and Toop sales brochure



NSPP9.6 *St Helens*, drawing room bay window.

Source: Toop and Toop sales brochure

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage, Item No. C/15.

HISTORY: 1883/84. *St Helens* was constructed for Richard Lathlean

Subsequent owners included:

Clifford Cox. Company manager and
Gordon E. Sunter, sharebroker.

1928 Alterations included the rendering of the bluestone walls, and the balcony /verandah.

C1980s. *St Helens* was extensively rebuilt and modernised.

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: College Park was another residential enclave favoured by the new gentry in 1870-1889 period. The asymmetrical design of the original front section *St Helens* is reminiscent of architectural design of a number of stately homes built in this period. The later sympathetic additions to the north elevation and also at the rear of the house enhance the image of the house, although the later additions may also be the reason why the house is not listed on the State Heritage Register.

St Helens is located in an exclusive residential enclave and faces the grounds of St Peters College and such continues to have an impact on the cultural landscape

NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

N=11

NSPP 10 THE ACACIAS



NSPP10.1 *The Acacias*, c1880, view from the gardens
Source: SLSA, B 3931



NSPP10.2 *The Acacias*, c1880, main carriageway.
Source: SLSA, B 3932



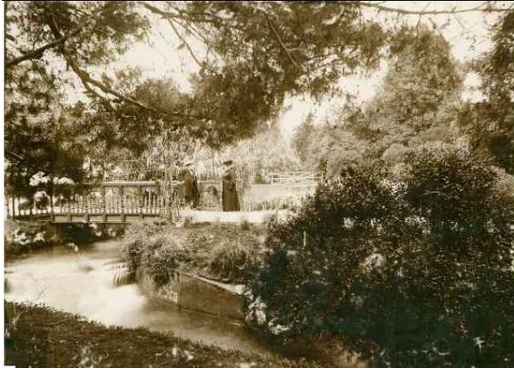
NSPP10.3 *The Acacias*, c1900; fountain in the front garden

Source: SLSA, B 48059.



NSPP10.4 *The Acacias*, c1885. Main gates, the house is the background. The gates are still in situ.

Source: SLSA, B3933.



**NSPP10.5 *The Acacias*, c1895, garden; bridge over Second Creek.
Source: SLSA. B 3928.**



**NSPP10.6 *The Acacias*, c1895, tennis court.
Source: SLSA. B 3929.**



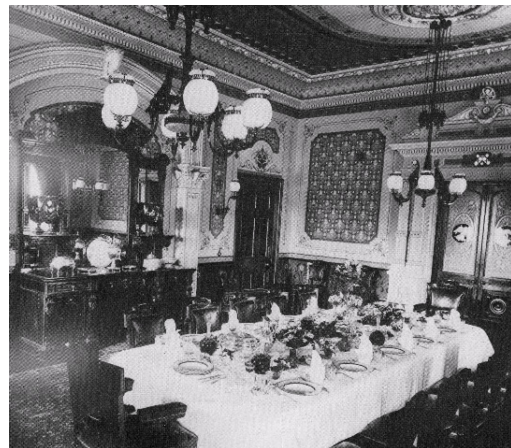
**NSPP10.7 *The Acacias*, c 1895, entrance from the dining room on the left to the ballroom. Stairs to subterranean billiard room on the right.
Source: SLSA, B 3936.**



**NSPP10.8 *The Acacias*, c 1905.
The original ballroom is now a chapel.
Source: SLSA, B 3926.**



**NSPP10.9 *The Acacias*, c1905, subterranean billiard room which is below the chapel.
Source: SLSA, B 3934,**



**NSPP10.10 *The Acacias*, dining room, it is now the students' dining room.
Source: Pilcher, 1977:135**



NSPP10.11 *The Acacias*, c1899, garden party.

Source: SLSA, B 30400.



**NSPP10.12 *The Acacias*. N150.
View of the house from the gardens.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009.**



NSPP10. 13 *The Acacias*. N120.

Photo; R. M. Stone, May, 2006



NSPP10.14 *The Acacias*, the stables have been converted into classrooms.

Photo; R. M. Stone, May, 2006



NSPP10.15 *The Acacias*, a section of the original gardens; the pathway leads to the grotto which is now in poor condition.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 14151.

HISTORY: 1870. *The Acacias* was built for Dr J. M. Gunson, who developed the original gardens. A notable surgeon who retired from his medical practice after he built the house but sold the property when he left the colony for some two years. He was a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church; Pope Leo X111 conferred on him the Order of St Gregory the Great.

1878. *The Acacias* was purchased Sir Edwin Smith, a successful brewer and prominent businessman. Sir Edwin was the Mayor of Adelaide and a member of both the House of Assemble and the Legislative Council. He made significant alterations to the house adding a billiard room, ball room and a two level extension at the rear. Sir Edwin also extended the garden, including a conservatory and tennis court.

1921. Purchased by Loreto Convert. The main building is now administrative offices, a student dining room; the ballroom has been converted to a chapel.

CURRENT USE: Loreto College.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *The Acacias* was an important stately home in the exclusive residential enclave of Marryatville. Loreto owns a number of large houses which are predominantly used a student residential accommodation (*Karrawood House* NSSP4) and hence has maintained part of the original street scape. Even though *The Acacias* is now part of an extensive education complex, the integrity of the original buildings has been retained. The retention of part of the original walls, the street view of the house from the main gates along the driveway, the location of the stables and coach house on a major thoroughfare all contribute to the preservation of the cultural impact of *The Acacias* on the cultural landscape. Large sections of the original gardens have also been retained which is a further reminder of the lavish lifestyle of prominent early colonists.

NORWOOD, St PETERS, PAYNEHAM LGA

N=11

NSPP 1 VAILIMA



**NSPP11.1 *Vailima*, front entrance. N60.
63 Hackney road, Hackney.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



**NSPP11.2 *Vailima*, bay window on the right. N350.
The exterior has been rendered.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007**



NSPP11.3 *Vailima*, Coach house and stables.
Vailima Court, Hackney.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage, Item No. H/5.

HISTORY: 1850. The original residence was built for Sir John Colton, merchant and parliamentarian. He was apprenticed in the saddlery trade, eventually owning a factory and large retail outlet. He was elected to the Adelaide City Council and in 1862 was elected to the House of Assembly. In 1875 he was treasurer in the Boucart government and eventually Premier in 1876 and again in 1886.

Colton was a Wesleyan and sponsored the building of the Pirie Street Methodist Church; he also played a leading part in the foundation of Prince Alfred College.

1892. Purchased by the John Dunn's widow (*Parkview* NSPP8)

1910. The property was sold to Charles Nitscke, founder of the Hackney distillery who named the house *Vailima* after Robert Louis Stephenson's refuge in Samoa. Nitscke enlarged the house. *Vailima* remained in Nitscke family until 1983.

1984. *Vailima* was sold and redeveloped as a retirement village. The house has been extended with communal dining rooms and recreation facilities added at the rear of the original house.

1983. The stables and coach house were converted into dwellings.

CURRENT USE: Elderly citizen's complex.
Coach house and stables now converted to residential units.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The land to the east of Hackney Road was set aside for gardening and a number of cottages were built; these were sold to St Peters College in 1873. With the increase in land values in the area, many of the nurseries were sold for development, including the land around many of the stately homes, for example, *Parkview* which was sold to St Peters College.

The remaining stately homes on Hackney Road do give an insight to the exclusive residential enclave but with recent development, the impact on the cultural landscape has diminished.

Vailima has been developed into a retirement village; the grounds have been developed with the construction of self contained retirement units. There is little remaining of the original gardens which have been replaced by an asphalt driveway and parking spaces.

The front fence and gates are reminders of the status of *Vailima*; one of South Australia's stately homes.

APPENDIX No.6C-10

**PLAYFORD LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES
N=1**

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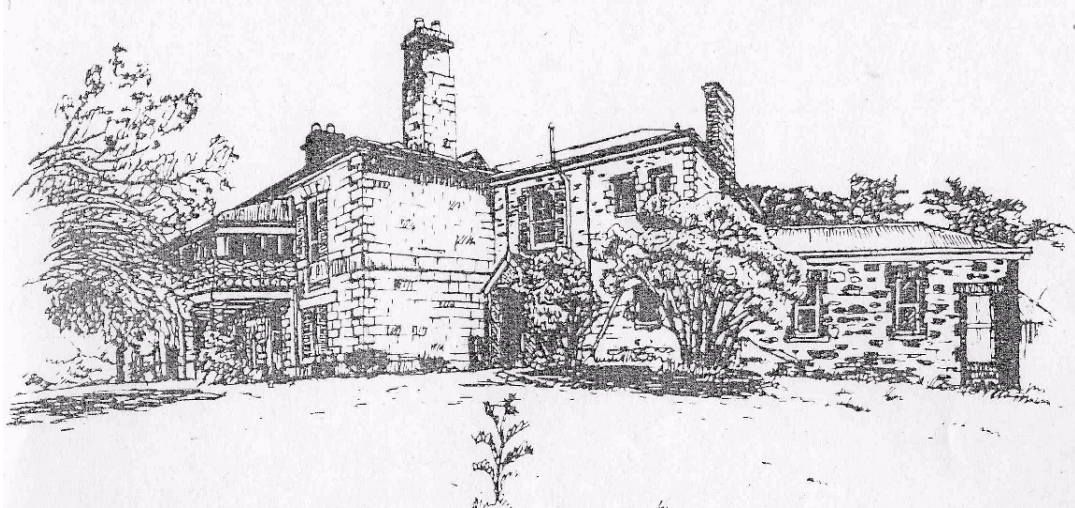
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PLAYFORD LGA

N=1

PL 1 YATTALUNGA



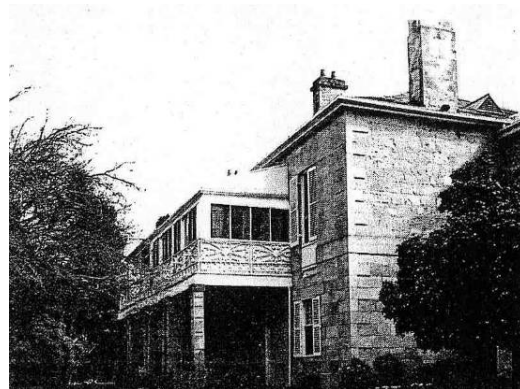
PL1.1 *Yattalunga House.*

Source: Sketch, Elders Real Estate sales brochure



PL1.2 *Yattalunga*, south façade.

Source: Jensen, 1980:135



PL1.3 *Yattalunga*, east façade.

Source: Jensen, 1980:135



PL1.4 Yattalunga. N110.
101 Gawler-One Tree Hill Road,
Yattalunga
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



PL15 Yattalunga. N160.
View through the orchard.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



PL1.6 Yattalunga, coach house and stables. N150.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12819.

HISTORY: c1850. Philip Butler established the pastoral property of *Yattalunga* and commenced building the house at this time; completion date was c1854. It was said to be the largest mansion outside of Adelaide (Cockburn, 1925:147).

Philip Butler was the partner of Walter Duffield (*Para Para*) the flour miller.

John's brother Philip and his son Richard also lived and worked at *Yattalunga*. Richard Butler was Premier of South Australia in 1905. Richard's second son, also named Richard Layton Butler, who was said to be born at *Yattalunga*, also became premier in 1927 and again in 1933.

1873. The corn store and cellar were constructed.

1878. The property was bought by Joseph Barritt. Joseph was a district counsellor, a member of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. With Walter Duffield he owned *Princess Royal*.

1881. Inherited by his sons Frank and Herbert *Yattalunga* remained in the Barritt family until 1941

2008. Owned by R. A. Danvers, architect who converted the stables into a residence.

CURRENT USE: *Yattalunga* house and the barn and stables are on individual titles and are both private residences.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Yattalunga* is continues to be an important pastoral property although sections of the property are now planted with olive trees. The house continues as a private residence, while the stables and coach house has been converted into a private residence.

Yattalunga is n important example of a stately home built in the early decades of the colony.

APPENDIX No.6C-11

**PORT ADELIDE/ENFIELD LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES**

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PORT ADELAIDE/ENFIELD LGA

N=2

PA/E 1 BARTON VALE



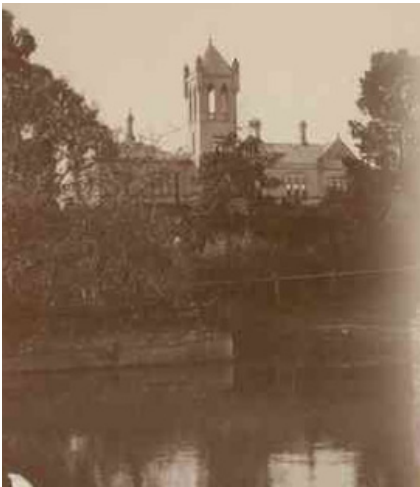
PA/E1.1 *Barton Vale*, c1900, home of Edmund Barton Jnr.

Source: SLSA, B 59587



PA/E1.2 Entrance and driveway to *Barton Vale*, c1900.

Source: SLSA, B 59856.



PA/E1.3 *Barton Vale*, c1920, lake.

Source: SLSA, B21456



PA/E1.4 *Barton Vale*, the tower was removed after 1945.

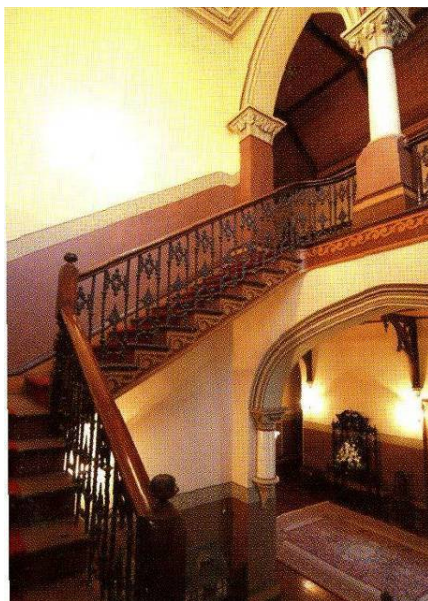
Source: Heritage SA files



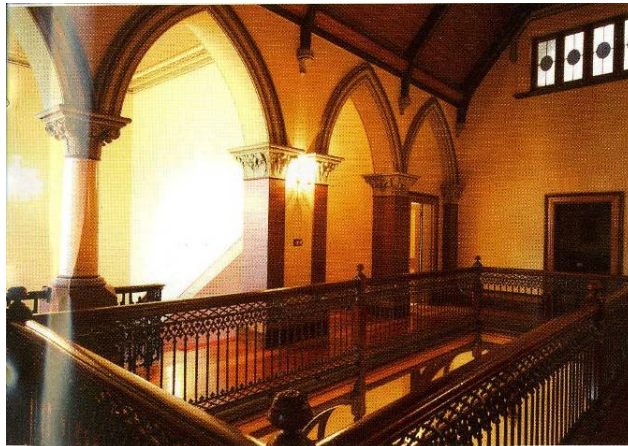
PA/E1.5 Barton Vale. N320.
20 Walker Court, Enfield.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



PA/E1.6 Barton Vale. N50.
Tower rebuilt.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



PA/E1.7 Barton Vale, main staircase.
Source: SALife, September, 2006.



PA/E1.8 Barton Vale, first level landing.
Source: SALife, September, 2006.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12364.

HISTORY: 1840. Eighty acres were granted to Edmund Bowman (Snr) who built *Barton Vale* in 1850; this was the first of the Bowman family's grand mansions. Edmund married in 1854 and *Baron Vale* became the home for his seven children; Edmund (jnr) built *Martindale Hall*.

1881. *Baton Vale* was altered by Edmund (jnr) to a design by George Klewitz Soward

1922. Sold to the Salvation Army and converted to a home for wayward girls and renamed *Vaughan House*. The tower was removed in 1944.

1947. Transferred to the Minister of Education.

1973. Transferred to the Department of Community Welfare.

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Barton Vale* is a large house surrounded by suburban housing. Years of being a welfare institution have removed any trace of the original spacious gardens and lake.

Barton Vale is an example of a stately home built by a prominent 19th century pastoralist family during the boom time of the pastoral industry. The house has all the features of a stately home but today it does not reflect the cultural lifestyle of the wealthy 19th century colonists.

PORT ADELAIDE/ENFIELD LGA

N=2

PA/E 2 GLANVILLE HALL



PA/E2.1 *Glanville Hall*, c1868, wedding
Source: SLSA, B 2319.



PA/E2.2 *Glanville Hall*, c1910, east elevation.
Source: SLSA, B 16770.



PA/E2.3 *Glanville Hall*. N270.
Park Avenue, Semaphore Park.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



PA/E2.4 *Glanville Hall*, tower. N310.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



PA/E2.5 *Glanville Hall*. N240.
Front entrance now via the verandah; north elevation.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



PA/E2.6 *Glanville Hall*, stables and coach house. N240.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10929.

HISTORY: 1856. *Glanville Hall*, named after his mother Mary Glanville, was built for Captain Hart a retired sea captain and flour miller. He also invested in the copper mines at Burra and Princess Royal and was a director of two iron and copper smelting companies. Captain Hart was a member of the Legislative Council, elected to the House of Assembly and premier in 1865.

1865. A billiard room and the tower were built; the tower served as a look out for approaching ships and was a navigational aid on charts.

1912. *Glanville Hall* was sold and the property subdivided.

1946. Bought by the Church of England and used as a hostel for Aboriginal children.

1958. Acquired by the Port Adelaide Council.

2007. Senior Citizens Club.

CURRENT USE: Community centre.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Glanville Hall* was a place where Governors were entertained, a meeting place for the Peninsula Hunt Club and retained a large establishment of servants (Heritage Survey, 1989).

Sixty years of alternative use has all but eliminated this image as an important stately home that was the focus of social and political life in the Port Adelaide region.

There is no trace of the original gardens and the grounds are now a grassed area for local community activities. The internal reconfiguration no longer projects an image that *Glanville Hall* was once the home of a prominent 19th century colonist.

APPENDIX No.6C-12

**PROSPECT LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES
N=4**

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PROSPECT LGA

N=4

PR 1 COMONELLA



**PR1.1 *Comonella*, original building. N55.
32 Prospect Road, Prospect.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008**



**PR1.2 *Comonella*, extensions on the left of the
original building. N170.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008**



**PR1.3 *Comonella*, original building; extensions on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008**



PR1.4 *Comonella*, stained glass windows in the entrance hall.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008 .



PR1.5 *Comonella*, opening to the rear extensions (PR1.3). Stained glass window removed and now on display at the head of the stairs.

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008.

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage.

HISTORY: 1838. The area of land was granted to John Bradford. The land was then subdivided between 1838 and 1853 which a further division in 1880. Records do not detail when the house was built but could have been built during the 1880s as part of the boom period in Prospect's development (Prospect Heritage Survey, 1989:220). Records indicated that the house was owned by the Richman and Angas Johnson families.

1950s. Purchased by the Catholic Church and converted into Blackfriars School.

CURRENT USE: Non-government Blackfriars Catholic School

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The original building has been extended and at the rear, surrounded by classroom blocks. There are still extensive grounds in the front of the original building but it is difficult to determine whether any of the original gardens have been retained. There are still internal architectural features which reflect the wealth and status of the 19th century owners, but externally it is more difficult to imagine the origins of the building as a stately home.

The alternative use of *Comonella* as a school has significantly reduced its impact on the cultural landscape.

PROSPECT LGA

N=4

PR 2 DWELLING



PR2.1 Dwelling, N260
32 Prospect Road, Prospect
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage

HISTORY: 1838. The area of land was granted to John Bradford; it was then subdivided between 1838 and 1853 which a further division in 1880. Records do not detail when the house was built but was in existence in 1892. The house was owned by S.E. Beach a stock broker and mining entrepreneur who married Sir Samuel Way's (*Montefiore*) sister Elizabeth. He was commercial trainee with John Colton (*Vailima*), but after a trip to England, where he made many contacts with commercial houses. He returned to South Australia, became a stock broker, and promoted the Broken Hill mines to his contacts in England. His involvement in the mining industry extended to Western Australia and Queensland. He was a member of the Stock Exchange.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: This outstanding stately home still occupies a large area of land and would appear not to have been significantly altered. The house is located on a busy thoroughfare and surrounded by more modest dwelling, although directly opposite *Comonella*. Although the location and surroundings have reduced the impact that the house has on the cultural landscape, it continues to be an example of the large, elaborately decorated houses favoured by wealthy 19th century businessman.

PROSPECT LGA

N=4

PR 3 FITZROY HOUSE



PR3.1 *Fitzroy House*. N30.
20 Fitzroy Terrace, Fitzroy

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



PR3.2 *Fitzroy House*, side elevation. N290.
Main entrance; a ballroom is on the first level
on the right.

Braund Road, Fitzroy

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



PR3.3 *Fitzroy House*. N320.
Front entrance on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



PR3.4 *Fitzroy House*, front entrance. N230.
Elaborate stained glass side and fan lights.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



PR3.4 *Fitzroy House*, rear view. N160.
The upper level was originally the ball room.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



PR3.5 *Fitzroy House*, stables and coach house. N340.
Braund Road, Fitzroy (opposite the stables of *Mitchell House*)

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 12709.

HISTORY: 1839. The land was granted to John Thorngate of Gosport in England. Land in the Prospect region was a target of speculators with sections being transferred many times before developments.

1868. It became the property Emanuel Churcher; he owned the land on which *Mitchell House* was built.

1880s. *Fitzroy House* was probably built for Sir Josiah Symons as his city residence. He was the owner the property in 1890 and lived until 1910. Symons was a prominent lawyer who was articled to the firm of Sir Samuel Way.

He was a member of the House of Assembly; he was appointed Attorney General.

A strong advocate of Federation, he was elected to the Senate in the first Commonwealth elections.

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Fitzroy House* is a prominent stately home in the exclusive residential enclave centred on Fitzroy Terrace, Prospect. The house continues to make a significant contribution to the cultural landscape.

PROSPECT LGA

N=4

PR 4 MITCHELL HOUSE



PR4.1 Mitchell House. N30.
18 Fitzroy Terrace, Fitzroy
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



PR4.2 Mitchell House, stables and coach house.
1a Braund Road, Fitzroy.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File Nos. 14172, 14541.

HISTORY: 1839. The original section of land had various owners, including John Thorngate, Emmanuel Churcher, and John Bagot (*Forest Lodge*, and *Nurney House*).

1910. The section remained as vacant land in the hands of the Bagot family until 1910 when it was purchased by Sir William Mitchell.

He built the house, stables and coach house and a cottage adjacent to the coach house.

Sir Mark was Professor of Philosophy/Psychology and later Chancellor of the University of Adelaide.

Sir William married Erlistoun Barr Smith.

His son, Sir Mark Mitchell, also lived in the house. He was Professor of Biochemistry at Adelaide University and later the first Chancellor of South Australia's Flinders University.

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: This important stately home has not been significantly altered and is one of a number of important houses in this exclusive residential enclave. The stables and cottage are now private residences and there is little to associate these buildings with the main house.

The *Mitchell House* continues to make a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No.6C-13

SALISBURY LGA

BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES

N=1

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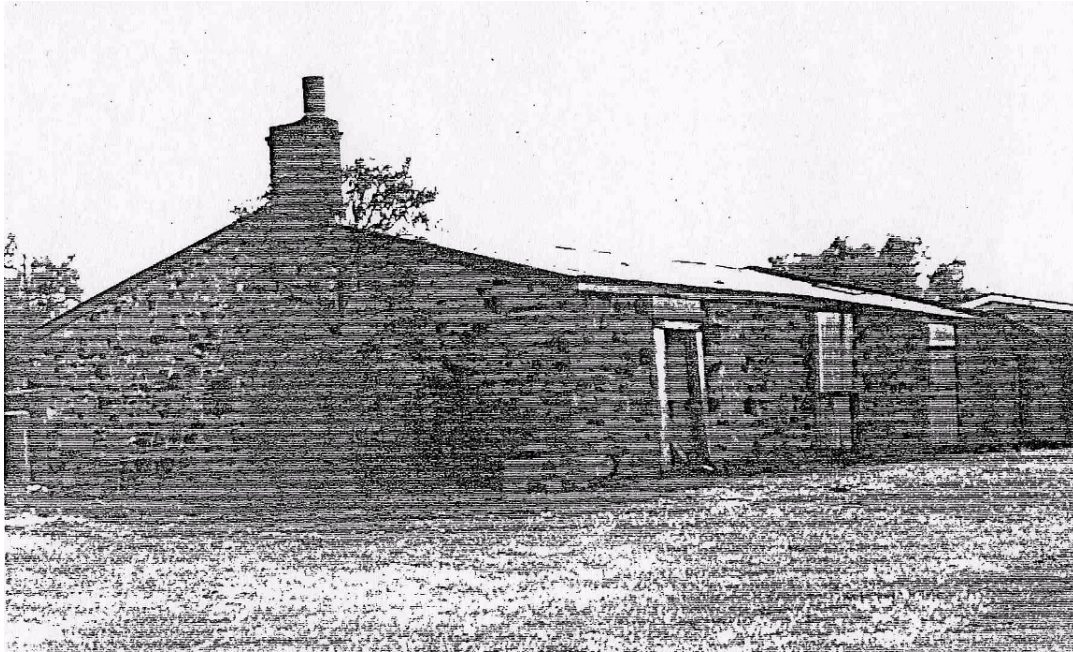
SALISBURY LGA

N=1

SA 1 LEVELS HOMESTEAD



SA1.1 Levels Homestead. N320.
Lot 951, The Mews, Mawson Lakes.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



SA1.2 *Levels Homestead*, stables, c1996.
Source: Heritage SA Survey.



SA1.3 *Levels Homestead*, stables. N230.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



SA1.4 *Levels Homestead*, stables. N320.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10953.

HISTORY: 1846. The property was originally owned by Charles Harvey Bagot, pastoralist and partner in the Kapunda Copper Mines.

1848. The land was sold to John and Thomas Waterhouse.

1864. Charles B Fisher, son of Sir James Hurtle Fisher (Mayor of Adelaide) bought the property; he was a noted pastoralist and race horse breeder. He also owned *North Bundaleer* and *Hill River Station*. The property was managed by Edward William Pitt who, in 1853, was an assistant to the Colonial Architect.

1876. *The Levels Estate* was bought by E.W. Pitt; who is credited with making the merino stud at *The Levels* famous.

1908. The property was bought by James Hurtle Morphet.

1909. *The Levels* was adjacent to the abattoirs and when sold, sections were bought by Sir Sidney Kidman (*Eringa*) and William Kither (*Morden*). The house was bought by Elder Smith and Company and the land was used for stock fattening. The house was occupied by the head stockman; many of the outbuildings were demolished in this period.

1995. The property was transferred to the Multi Function Polis, which was to be a new concept in urban development

CURRENT USE:

1. House: located in parklands, not in use
2. Coach house and stables: commercial premises

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Currently the house appears to be vacant in an open park setting some distance from the centre of the modern suburb 'The Levels'. The house is no longer the centre of activity. only the remnants of one outbuilding adjacent to the house still exist. The stables and coach house are now visually and physically separated from the house by a major water easement. It is therefore difficult to recreate the image of one of the more important early pastoral properties which was associated with some of the more prominent pastoralists. Removal of the contextual setting of *The Levels* significantly reduces the impact of the former stately home on the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No.6C-14

UNLEY LGA

BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES

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UNLEY LGA

N=10

UN 1 ACKLAND PARK



UN1.1 *Ackland House*, 'widow's walk' adjacent to the tower; since demolished.
Date unknown.
Source: Copy of photograph in *Ackland House*.



UN1.2 *Ackland House*, garden exit. N120.
631 South Road, Black Forest.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2008



UN1.3 *Ackland House*, front entrance. N80.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2008



UN1.4 *Ackland House*. N20.
Later additions; the original dining room is on the right
which has been rendered.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2008



UN1.5 *Ackland House*, hand painted
fanlight and sidelights.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2008



UN1.6 *Ackland House*, entrance hall.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2008



UN1.6 *Ackland House*, dining room with a feature
bay window; entrance to the drawing room is on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 1073.

CURRENT USE: Retirement Village.

HISTORY: 1899-1900. *Ackland House* was built for William Ackland, a chaff merchant, who prospered during the healthy economic climate during the 1870s and 1880s. The property remained in Ackland family until the 1980s. The original stone walls facing South Road are intact but the extensive gardens have been sold for urban expansion.

1982. A development approval was given by the Unley Council to develop the *Ackland House* site as a retirement complex; the house has been converted into an administrative centre and is now surrounded by accommodation units.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Ackland House* was an important stately home in the southern suburbs of Adelaide; the front wall of which is still a landmark and does create an image of the extent of the original property. The loss of the gardens and the encroachment of retirement units have significantly reduced the impact that *Ackland House* once had on the cultural landscape.

UNLEY LGA

N=10

UN 2 CARRAMAR CLINIC



UN2.1 Carramar Clinic, street view. N170.
179 Greenhill Road, Parkside.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



UN2.2 Carramar Clinic, turret over the front entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



UN2.3 Carramar Clinic, rear view. N30.
Later additions and fire escape stairs.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2008



UN2.4 Carramar Clinic. N130.
Outbuildings now used as community storage
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10671

CURRENT USE: Medical clinic

HISTORY: 1872. There was a six roomed cottage on two acres land owned by Robert Gardener.

1896. The property was subdivided.

1909. The house was purchased by James Gosse, a prominent solicitor, and was recorded as having ten rooms; the house was called *St. Margaret's* at that time. James Gosse married Joanna Lang Barr Smith.

The small building in the garden was a purpose built nursery, later a school room and then a billiard room.

1952. On the death of Sir James Gosse the property was transferred to the Crown.

1967. *St Margaret's* became a psychiatric clinic; the fire escape and other unsympathetic alternations occurred during this period.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The rear of *Carramar* has been significantly altered to provide extra accommodation for use as a medical clinic. To satisfy occupational health and safety requirements a metal fire escape has been added to the rear of the building. The rear section of the land is used for car parking and the outbuildings are used as storage and a sales outlet for a community aid project.

The front elevation of the house has not undergone radical change, but the garden does not project the image expected of a stately home. Now situated on Greenhill Road, which has predominantly medium density low level office accommodation, it is difficult to reconstruct an image of *Carramar* as being 19th century stately home.

UNLEY LGA

N=10

UN 3 COONAWARRA



UN3.1 David Lindsay and family on camels used on expeditions, c1900.
Source: SLSA, B 62434



UN3.2 David Lindsay, c1890.

Source: SLSA, B495.



UN3.3 *Coonawarra*, south east corner. N290.
32 Wood Street, Millswood.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



N3.4 *Coonawarra*, front portico entrance. N250.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



UN3.3 Coonawarra, side entrance.
Malcolm Street, Millswood.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



UN3.4 Coonawarra, entrance hall.
Source: SALife, October 2006



UN3.5 Coonawarra, main stair case.
Source: SALife, October 2006



UN3.6 Coonawarra, drawing room and bay window.
Source: SALife, October 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10751

CURRENT USE: Private residence

HISTORY: Date? The date of construction is uncertain, but from the architectural style, it can be assumed that it was built in the 1880s.

Coonawarra was the home of David Lindsay, explorer, surveyor and mining agent. His extensive explorations were recognised by professional bodies and was made a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society in 1891 (Morrison, 1890:754). However, less is known about the private life of David Lindsay but, having lost his savings with the collapse of the Commercial Bank, in 1889 he returned to the profession as a surveyor and mining agent but had only moderate financial success (Heritage SA files).

1897. Given his explorations through out the north and west of Australia little is recorded about the dates of his occupancy of *Coonawarra*, but in 1897 his wife has returned to Adelaide where she was socially prominent.

1909. David Lindsay had moved to Sydney.

1911. Purchased by W. M. Shannon of *Bagot's Well*, a member of the prosperous Shannon pastoralist family (*Yatara*, Light LGA.

)

1918. S Mackay became the owner and remained in the Mackay family until 1972.

It is currently a private residence adjacent to the exclusive residential enclave of Unley Park

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Coonawarra* is one of a number of grand houses built in the Unley Park; *Heywood* (UN5) and *Thornber House* (UN8) are in the same region. Although modern garages have been built, they are of sympathetic materials and design. It is a house of grand proportions, and continues to make an impact on the cultural landscape of the exclusive residential enclave of Unley Park.

UNLEY LGA

N=10

UN 4 FULLARTON PARK CENTRE



UN4.1 *Fullarton Park Community Centre*.c1984.
Source: SLSA, B 44204, c1984



UN4.2 *Fullarton Park Community Cente*, c1984.
Source: SLSA, B 44214



**UN4.4 Fullarton Park Centre, front
N260.
411 Fullarton Road, Fullarton.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007**

UN4.3 Fullarton Park Centre, formerly Gnanweau.

entrance. N250.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



UN4.5 Fullarton Park Centre, ornate entrance ceiling.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



UN4.6 Fullarton Park Centre, drawing room fireplace.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10688.

CURRENT USE: Community centre.

HISTORY: C1840. *Fullarton Park* was built in several stages. The original owner was F. H. Faulding, the druggist (F.H. Faulding and Son) who built a two roomed cottage.

1864. A. Bleechmore, an innkeeper, purchased the property and in 1865 built a six roomed cottage on the ten acre site.

1870. Purchased by George Church who, in 1871, was a member of the first Unley Council.

1883. Five more rooms were added to the house. The extensions were designed by G. W. Soward and included bay windows and an elegant entrance hall.

1884. The property was sold to William Ford, owner of the York Hotel in Adelaide.

1888. *Fullarton Park* was owned by Williamnina Stirling.

1889. John Morris, an engineer owned the property but sold it to sisters Matilda Hardman and Catherine Howard. Upon the death of Catherine Howard five acres were subdivided and the house sold to Ethel Hughes, grand daughter of Judge Harold White Hughes a descendent of the pastoralist W. W. Hughes.

1974. Purchased the Unley Council and in 1976 opened as the *Fullarton Park Community Centre*

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: There have been significant changes to the earlier cottage and large extensions have been added at the rear of the house. The front door, entrance hall and original reception rooms still reflect the grandeur of the stately home. The additions have not compromised the view of the house from the street hence *Fullarton Park* is a reminder of the wealth and status of early colonists

UNLEY LGA

N=10

UN 5 HEYWOOD



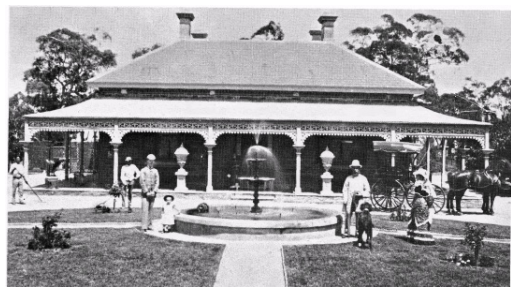
UN5.1 *Heywood*, c1907.
Source: SLSA, PRG 1424/5/15.



UN5.2 *Heywood*, c1907.
Source: SLSA, PRG 1424/5/15.



UN5.3 *Heywood*, c1870, home of William Hawkes
6 Addiscombe Place, Unley Park.
Source: SLSA, PRG 1424/5/69



UN5.4 *Heywood*, c1880.
lacework added to the verandahs.
Source: Pikusa, 1986:72



UN5.5 *Heywood*, c1907, view of the garden
fountain from the verandah.
Source: SLSA, PRG 1424/5/48



UN5.6 *Heywood*, c1907, view of the extensive
gardens.
Source: SLSA, PRG 1424/5/57



UN5.7 *Heywood*, view from front gates. N180.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008



UN5.8 *Heywood*, street view. N160.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10966.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1858. William Hawkes built the original cottage of six rooms with a separate two storied kitchen and servants' quarters at the rear. There was a large basement room complete with fireplace used as a refuge during the hot summer months.

1879. Simon Harvey, founder of Globe Timber Mills, purchased the house and renamed it *Dorset House*.

1883. The house was altered and extended and included verandahs which had decorative cast iron posts and brackets.

1896. William Haslet, MLC, purchased the property and changed its name to *Heywood* after his birthplace in Lancashire, England.

1921. Eight acres of the grounds were purchased by the Unley Council and named *Heywood Park*.

1929. Further alternations were made to the house, including further changes to the verandahs.

1963. The grounds were again subdivided.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Heywood* is located in the exclusive residential enclave of Unley Park.

The house still projects an image of an important stately home, enhanced by the spacious well maintained gardens; it is opposite Heywood Park.

Being surrounded by large modern homes, *Heywood* still makes a significant impact on the cultural landscape of the region.

UNLEY LGA

N=10

UN 6 MORNINGTON



UN6.1 *Mornington*, c1872, front elevation.

Source: SLSA, B 10651.



UN6.3 *Mornington*, c1910, view of the gardens from the front verandah.

Source: SLSA, B 61617



UN6.4 *Mornington*, c1910, Mrs Scammell in the gardens.

Source: SLSA, B 61618



UN6.4 *Mornington*, c1910. View of the gardens.

Source: SLSA, B 61619.



**UN6.3 *Mornington*. N.
10 Thomas Street, Unley.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008**



**UN6.4 *Mornington*, rear of house. N280.
Later additions on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008**

HERITAGE LISTING: Not listed.

CURRENT USE: Emergency accommodation.

HISTORY: 1872. Purchased by Luther Scammell.
Mornington was said to be the first grand mansion in Unley.
Luther Scammell was a manufacturing chemist and proprietor of F.H. Faulding and Son.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The original exterior stone work of *Mornington* has been rendered which significantly altered the appearance of this once stately home. The extensive gardens no longer exist.

The driveway to the house is from Thomas Street and passes a two story building of residential housing flats; the first view of the house is from the rear . There is no vehicle access to the front of the house.

There is limited view of the house from the street and also from the adjacent memorial gardens. The alternations and current use of the house together with the adjacent medium density residential complex, negates any impact that *Mornington* may have had on the cultural landscape.

UNLEY LGA

N=10

UN 7 RIDGE PARK



**UN7.1 *Ridge Park*. N160.
32 Cross Road, Myrtle Bank.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No 14273.

CURRENT USE: Nursing Home.

HISTORY: 1843. The original house was built for Robert Miller, a keen horticulturalist who imported many fruit trees which he planted on his large estate. He opened a haberdashery business in Hindley Street Adelaide. He returned to Scotland in 1849 and the business was managed by J. Miller Anderson . The departmental store bearing his name continued as a prominent business into the 20th century.

Subsequent owners included:

Captain William Elder. He first visited Adelaide in 1840 when he brought Irish and Scottish migrants. He was also a prominent gardener and increased the size of the orchards and vineyards. His stay in South Australia was not long, returning to Scotland in the early 1850s.

Robert Barr Smith, and John Taylor, both of whom were partners in the Elder, Stirling & Co, later to become Elder Smith and Company.

John Darling who was instrumental in forming Ridge Park recreational ground.

1888. Robert Brown Fraser a prominent business man.

1950. The house was converted into the Ridge Park Nursing Home

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Ridge Park* is one of the oldest homes still remaining in Glen Osmond. It was owned by a succession of prominent colonists and was noted for its extensive gardens.

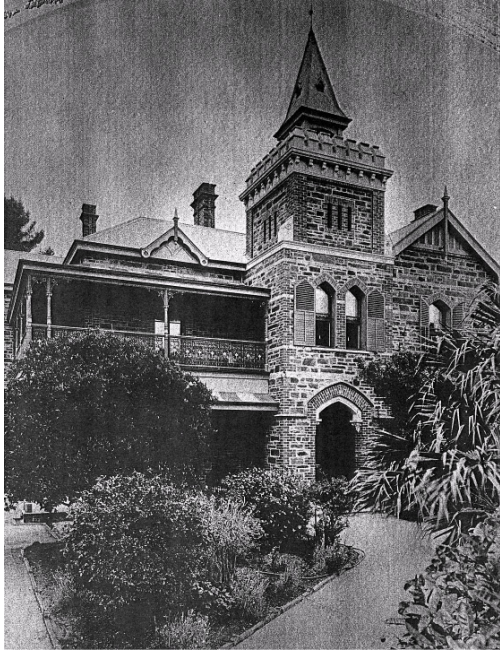
Today, *Ridge Park* is a nursing home with the original house being surrounded by accommodation units. The impressive front elevation of the house does not face the road and the rear of the property does not present an impressive view. The once extensive property has been subdivided and the extensive gardens no longer exist. The front entrance and hall way of *Ridge Park* has been altered to suit its present use and does not reflect the image of a stately home.

Ridge Park no longer makes a significant impact on the cultural landscape of the region.

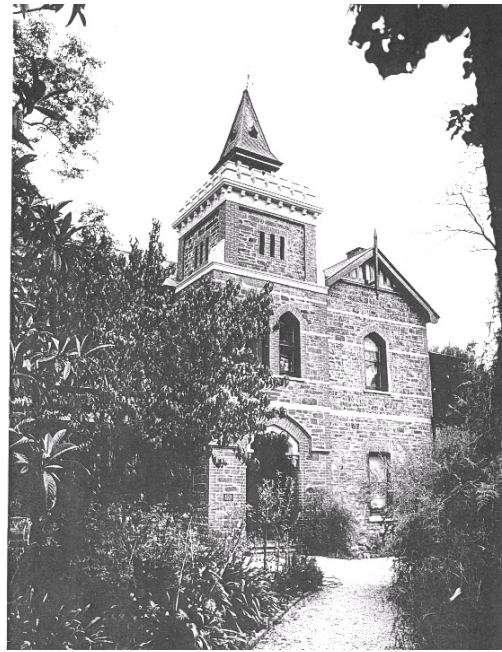
UNLEY LGA

N=10

UN 8 THORNBUR HOUSE



**UN8.1 *Thornber House*, c1910.
37 Thornber Street, Unley Park.
Source: Heritage SA. Photo, J Dallwitz**



**UN8.2 *Thornber House*, date unknown.
Window shutters now removed.
Source: Heritage SA files**



**UN8.3 *Thornber House*, street view. N170.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008**



**UN8.4 *Thornber House*, entrance. N200.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008**



UN8.5 *Thornber House* from driveway. N220.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No 10733.

CURRENT USE: Residential apartments.

HISTORY: 1839. The section of land was granted to Thomas Whistler which he subdivided and in 1855. A subsection was purchased by Catherine Maria Thornber, a widow and teacher.

1856/7. The first house was built and is now incorporated into the current building. The building was extended over the next decade.

Mrs Thornber operated a school for young ladies from her home.

1893. The property was transferred to her daughters; the school was continued by Catherine and Ellen. Previously Catherine was a tutor to families in the district including Hon. Edward Stirling (*The Lodge*).

1896. *Thornber House* was adapted to accommodate boarders.

1915. The property was sold to Julia Whittle who converted the building in flats and was known as *Mayfair Flats*.

Thornber House continues to be used as flats.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Thornber House* was never the centre of society nor the home of the new gentry but it was the home of people who played an important role in the education of young women in the colony. The home is of grand proportions and is located in the exclusive residential enclave of Unley Park.

While there is only a limited street view of *Thornber House* it is still an important building that continues to make an important contribution to the cultural landscape.

UNLEY LGA

N=10

UN 9 WOODFIELD



UN9.1 *Woodfield*, c1900, Joseph Fisher in the foreground.
Source: SLSA, B 6110.



UN9.2 *Woodfield*, c1895, Joseph Fisher and his wife.
Source: SLSA, B 6108.



UN9.3 *Woodfield*, c1970, street view: the porch was added in the 1920s.
Fisher Street, Fullarton
Source: SLSA, B 21212.



UN9.4 *Woodfield*. N320.
Fisher Street, view of the original fence and gates.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009



UN9.3 *Woodfield*, front entrance. N320.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



UN9.4 *Woodfield*, south elevation. N20.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No 10689.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1853. James Crabb Verco, a merchant, company director, member of both the Adelaide City Council and the House of Assembly, had the first substantial house built on the Fullarton site.

James Verco had a large family and was father of Sir Joseph Verco who became a prominent Adelaide doctor.

The house was constructed Philip Santo, a carpenter who was to become a member of both the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council.

1857. *Woodfield* was purchased by Joseph Fisher. He commenced his working life at an early age in a mercantile office and later for the *Register* newspaper.

1868. Joseph Fisher was elected to the House of Assembly.

Fisher extended *Woodfield* and entertained lavishly in the spacious grounds; guests included the Duke of Edinburgh.

1923. Major Colin Duncan added the archway over the entrance steps.

1927. Dr C. Wilson became the owner for the next 28 years (Gunton, 1991:139-140).

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Woodfield* is one of a number of substantial buildings in the region and is adjacent to *Fullarton Park*. It has been maintained as a private home with little change to the street view, although the grounds are no longer as extensive.

Woodfield is associated with a number of prominent members of the new gentry and is an important reminder of the wealth and lifestyle in the 19th century. As a stately home, *Woodfield* still makes an important contribution to the cultural landscape.

UNLEY LGA

N=10

UN 10 YURILLA HALL



UN10.1 *Yurilla Hall*.
Source: Jensen, 1980:776



UN10.1 *Yurilla Hall*. N220.
20 Victoria Drive, Unley Park
Photo: R. M. Stone, June 2008



UN10.2 *Yurilla Hall*, north elevation. N160.
View from Glenn Avenue Unley Park.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No 10743.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

HISTORY: 1899. *Yurilla* was constructed for Peter Crank.

1911. The property was purchased by Emma Norris.

1936. Purchased by G. W. & R. I. Badman.

1954. Purchased by Murray Hill (Aust) Ltd. Murray Hill was a real estate agent and became a member of the Legislative Council.

1978. Became the property of Yurilla Hall Pty Ltd.

The 1985 heritage survey of the City of Unley notes that *Yurilla* is of little historical significance except for the success of the owner Peter Crank.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Yurilla Hall* is located in the exclusive residential enclave of Unley Park. The house still occupies a large landscaped block of land and makes a significant contribution to the cultural landscape of the region.

APPENDIX No.6C-15

**WALKERVILLE LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES**

N=16

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WALKERVILLE LGA

N=16

WA1 ASTON



WA1.1 *Aston*, street view. N90.
20 Edwin Terrace (cnr James Street), Gilberton.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



WA1.2 *Aston*, view from the front gates. N95.
Portico entrance is on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



WA1.3 *Aston*, portico front entrance. N340.
View from James Street. Gilberton.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



WA1.4 *Aston*, stables and coach house.
Cnr, James and Frederick Streets, Gilberton.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage.

HISTORY: 1890s. *Aston* was built for Charles de Rose who accrued his wealth through investments in Western Australian goldfields. He was the brother-in-law of George Brookman.

1890. de Rose named the house *Aston*.

1909. Purchased as a city residence by Albert Gebhardt, pastoralist of *Mackerode*. He was the son of Gustav Gebhardt.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Aston* is an important stately home located in the exclusive residential enclave of Edwin Terrace. The early owners were associated with the pastoral and mining industries and were prominent citizens in the colony.

There does not appear to have been any significant architectural changes to *Aston* and hence *Aston* continues to make a significant contribution to and impact on the cultural landscape.

Although the stables and coach house are in the immediate vicinity, there is nothing to indicate their association with *Aston*.

WALKERVILLE LGA

N=16

WA2 COSFORD



WA2.1 *Cosford*, street view. N320.
1 Edwin Terrace, Gilberton.
Photo: R.M. Stone, April, 2008



WA2.2 *Cosford*, original front fence. N250.
Photo: R.M. Stone, April, 2008



WA2.3 *Cosford*, street view. N250.
Photo: R.M. Stone, April, 2008



WA2.3 *Cosford*, gardens. N320.
Photo: R.M. Stone, April, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage.

HISTORY: 1878. *Cosford* was built for James Windmill Porter, a businessman.

James Porter designed the extensive gardens, the majority of which are still in existence today.

A single storey and a two level extension have been added to the house.

Cosford continued to be owned by the Porter family until 1987.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Cosford* was the first stately home to be built on Edwin Terrace, which was to become an exclusive residential enclave. The original front fence, gates and gardens still exist.

Cosford continues to make a significant contribution to the cultural landscape.

WALKERVILLE LGA

N=16

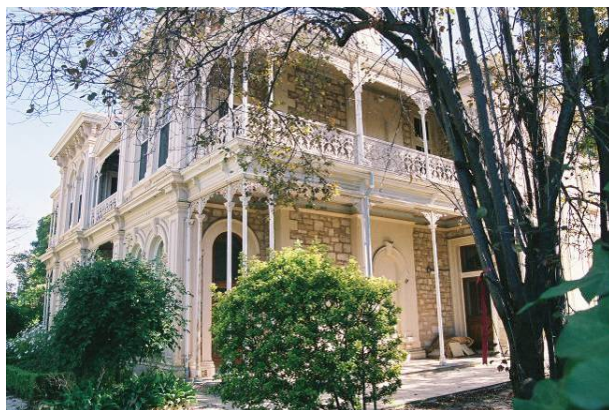
WA3 CRAIGMELLAN



**WA3.1 *Craigmellan*, south west corner. N330.
3 Edwin Terrace, Gilberton.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008**



**WA3.2 *Craigmellan*, front entrance.
Decorative lace on all balconies. N270.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008**



**WA3.4 *Craigmellan*, side entrance, east elevation. N290.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008**

HERITAGE LISTING: **Local Heritage.**

HISTORY: **1884. *Craigmellan* was built for George Bookman, who also owned *Ivanhoe*. He was the brother-in-law of Charles de Rose (*Aston*). George Brookman became the owner of D. & J. Fowler, the largest retail business in South Australia. He then became a stock broker with interests in mining, especially at Broken Hill and gold mining in Western Australia. He was a member of the Walkerville Council, for a period its chairman. He was a noted philanthropist and donated £15000 for the construction of the Brookman Building for the School of Mines and Industries.**

1890. Purchased by Charles Drew, merchant and a mining investor. With his brother Samuel they managed a general store at Burra. The brothers followed the copper mining boom opening a branch store at Moonta. Charles was the first Mayor of Burra and a shareholder in the Broken Hill mines and also in Western Australian mines. He did not take part in local government in Walkerville but was noted philanthropist.

1931. Purchased by Sir William Herbert Phillips, a director of G. & R. Wills.

CURRENT USE: **Private residence**

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: ***Craigmellan* is another outstanding stately home located in the exclusive residential enclave of Edwin Terrace. The exclusive residential enclave on Edwin Terrace made a significant contribution to the cultural landscape and reflects the wealth and status of 19th century businessmen.**

WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA4 DWELLING (BRIGHT)



**WA4.1 Former dwelling of T. R. Bright.
N140.
16 Edwin Terrace, Gilberton.
Photo: R. M. Stone, April, 2008**



**WA4.2 West elevation view of rear of the house.
N110.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, April, 2008



**WA4.3 Former Bright dwelling; elaborate
plaster of the entrance portico.
Photo: April, 2008**

HERITAGE LISTING: **Local Heritage.**

HISTORY: **1888.** The property was owned by George Brookman (*Craigmellan* and, *Ivanhoe*). George Brookman became the owner of D. & J. Fowler, the largest retail business in South Australia. He then became a stock broker with investments in mining, especially at Broken Hill and gold mining in Western Australia. He was a member of the Walkerville Council, for a period the chairman. He was a noted philanthropist and donated £15 000 for the construction of the Brookman Building for the School of Mines and Industries.

1900. The residence was built by T. R. Bright, a prominent Adelaide lawyer.

CURRENT USE: **Private residence**

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Associated with prominent businessmen and lawyers, this house is another stately home in the exclusive residential enclave on Edwin Terrace, and makes a significant contribution to the cultural landscape. This dwelling satisfies all the necessary requirements to be included on the State Heritage Register.

WALKERVILLE LGA

N=16

WA5 ENNIS (GLENROY)



**WA5.1 *Ennis*, street view. N300.
28 Robe Terrace, Medindie.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009**



**WA5.2 *Ennis*, street view. N 340.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009**



**WA5.2 *Ennis*, bay window and balcony. N300.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009**



**WA5.3 *Ennis*, street view. N350.
Photo: R. M. Stone, April, 2008**



WA5.4 Ennis, coach house. N250.
Arthur Street, Medindie.
Photo: R. M. Stone, April, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: **Local Heritage.**

HISTORY: **1900. *Glenroy* was listed as being owned by A. S. Fotheringham.**

1931. Owned by William and Hilda Grote who willed it to the Catholic Endowment Society which gained title to the property in 1941-1943. The Pope stayed at *Glenroy* during his visit in 1986.

CURRENT USE: **Private residence.**

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: **Robe Terrace was another exclusive residential enclave. The property no longer has an impressive garden which does reduce the impact that *Glenroy* had on the cultural landscape.**

WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA6 FAIRLEA



WA6.1 *Fairlee*, street view. N260.
11 The Avenue, Medindie
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



WA6.2 *Fairlee*, street view. N260.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage.

HISTORY: 1888. *Fairlea* was built for James Drew on land which was probably subdivided from *The Briars* in 1879.

1920. Occupied by Robert Homburg, a local identity and member of the local Council. He was responsible for the planting the palm trees on Robe Terrace.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Fairlea* has many of the architectural characteristics found in 19th stately homes. It was one of homes built by prominent businessmen and is adjacent to *Willyama*. *Fairlea* is an important stately home but is not in a prominent location which reduces its impact on the cultural landscape.

WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA7 HOLMWOOD



WA7.1 *Holmwood*, rear fence. N150.
20 Devonshire Street, Walkerville.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



WA7.2 *Holmwood*, stables and outbuildings. N180.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



WA7.3 *Holmwood*, 'rear' view of house; this was probably the original entrance. N90.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: **Local Heritage.**

HISTORY: **1885. *Holmwood* was built for William Horn (also *The Herons*, and *Wairoa*), a pastoralist who was one of the original proprietors of the Moonta copper mines. He was also one of the early pioneers of Broken Hill and Silverton mines. William Horn is remembered for his famous ride on behalf of W. W. Hughes (*Torrens Park Estate*) to register Moonta mining claim.**

1887. William Horn was elected to the House of Assembly; he was also a member of the Adelaide Club.

He was a prominent philanthropist, donating marble statues to Adelaide.

1898. William Horn returned to England

CURRENT USE: **Private residence.**

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Holmwood* is an important stately home owned by one of the leading mining magnates. There is a restricted view of the house from the street but what is visible is a tantalising glimpse of *Holmwood*. Walkerville was a popular residential location for prominent colonists; *Holmwood* still makes a valuable contribution to the cultural landscape

WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA8 IVANHOE



WA8.1 *Ivanhoe*, street view through the front gates. N310.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



WA8.2 *Ivanhoe*, front gate view. N310.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



WA8.3 *Ivanhoe*, street view. N330.
9 Edwin Terrace, Walkerville.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: **Local Heritage.**

HISTORY: 1890. *Ivanhoe* was built for George Brookman after he vacated *Craigmellon*. George Brookman became the owner of D. & J. Fowler, the largest retail business in South Australia.. He then became a stock broker with interests in mining, especially at Broken Hill and gold mining in Western Australia. He was a member of the Walkerville Council, for a period the chairman. He was a noted philanthropist and donated £15000 for the construction of the Brookman Building for the School of Mines and Industries.

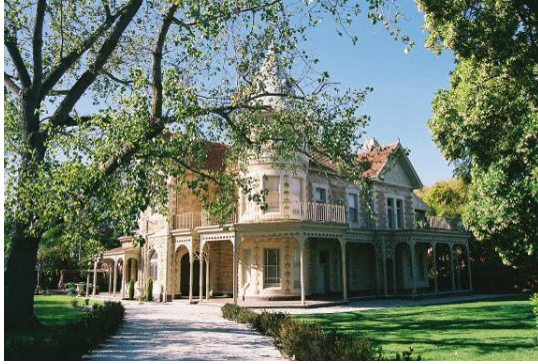
CURRENT USE: **Private residence.**

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Ivanhoe* is another stately home located in the exclusive residential enclave on Edwin Terrace. Associated with George Brookman, a prominent businessmen and philanthropist, *Ivanhoe* is architecturally an important stately home which continues to make a significant contribution to the cultural landscape.

WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA9 JOLLEYS HOUSE



WA9.1 *Jolley's House*. N50.
16 Robe Terrace, Medindie
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



WA9.2 *Jolley's House*, street view. N350.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage.

HISTORY: 1905. The house was built for W. George Scarfe which he called *Stonehenge*.

1931. Owned by Ernest and Evelyn Jolley

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Jolley's House* is located in the exclusive residential enclave on Robe Terrace and it is an example of the outstanding architectural stately homes built by wealthy businessmen. In association with the prominent homes in the region, *Jolley's House* still makes a contribution to the cultural landscape.

WALKERVILLE LGA

N=16

WA10 MONKLANDS



WA10.1 *Monklands*. N100.
52 Church Street, Walkerville.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008.



WA10.2 *Monklands*. N125.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage

HISTORY: 1883. *Monklands* was built for C. H. Conner, Manager of the Adelaide Milling Company. He had substantial agricultural and manufacturing holdings throughout the colony.

1895. Purchased by Mrs L. D. Chapman.

1919. The property was bought by E. E. Cleland, a prominent barrister, who was responsible for establishing the gardens.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: In close proximity to *Holmwood*, *Monklands* is a substantial stately home in the exclusive residential enclave of Walkerville. While there is restricted view of the house from the street, there is evidence that *Monklands* was an important 19th century residence and continues to be an important part of the current cultural landscape of the region.

WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA11 ROSMOYNE



WA11.1 *Rosmoyne*, street view. N20.
25 Robe Terrace, Medindie
Photo: R. M. Stone, April, 2008



WA11.2 *Rosmoyne* stables. N150.
Rear entry, Arthur Street, Medindie
Photo: R. M. Stone, April, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage.

HISTORY: 1890. *Rosmoyne* was built for G. W. Trott.

1935. Purchased by John Robert Holden, who became the local director of General Motors Holden.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Rosmoyne* is located within the exclusive residential enclave of Robe Terrace. The stately home still makes a valuable contribution to the cultural landscape.

WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA12 THE BRIARS



WA12.1 *The Briars*, c1880, south west corner.
15 Briar Avenue, Medindie.
Source: SLSA, B 41858



WA12.2 *The Briars*, c1890.

Source: SLSA, B 41857



WA12.3 Opening of the McBride Maternity Hospital, c1914.
Source: SLSA, B245



WA12.4 *The Briars*, c1880. The central hallway.

Source: SLSA, B 41859



WA12.5 *The Briars*. Left/rear; hospital wards were built abutting the original building. N30.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2008.



WA12.6 *The Briars*, details of the tower. N20.
Photo: R. M. Stone. May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage.

HISTORY: 1839. The original property was purchased by Samuel Stephens who was colonial manager of the South Australian Company; he built a small cottage on the property. An explorer, he was killed returning from an expedition.

1856. *The Briars* was built as the city residence for George C. Hawker, pastoralist (*Bungaree*). George Hawker was a member of the Legislative Council who chose to live at Medindie when parliament was sitting. He entertained lavishly at *The Briars*.

1865. The property was leased to Robert Barr Smith when George Hawker visited England. Robert Barr Smith continued this practice of leasing homes until he bought *Torrens Park Estate* in 1874. *The Briars* was also leased by John Acraman, a pastoralist, while his home, *The Grove* was being built after it was destroyed by fire.

1899. After the death of George Hawker, the property was purchased by J Cowell, a well known businessman. He lived there until 1913 when the property was subdivided.

1913. Purchased by the Salvation Army and renamed the McBride Maternity Hospital after a major donor, Robert Mc Bride

CURRENT USE: Private residence (?)

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Although additional hospital wards have been built at the rear of *The Briars*, they have not significantly detracted from the street view. Alterations to the interior of the house during its period as a hospital are unknown but externally *The Briars* still makes a significant impact on the cultural landscape and is a reminder of the extravagant buildings and lifestyle of wealthy 19th century pastoralists.

WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA13 THE MYRTLES



**WA13,1 *The Myrtles*, south west corner.
17 Hawkers Road, Medindie.
Source: Toop and Toop sales brochure, April, 2006**



**WA13.2 *The Myrtles*. N100.
Photo: R.M. Stone, May, 2008**



**WA13.3 *The Myrtles*. N1340.
Photo: R.M. Stone, May, 2008**



WA13.4 *The Myrtles*, east elevation.
Source: Toop and Toop sales brochure, April, 2006



WA13.5 *The Myrtles*, entrance hallway.
Source: Toop and Toop sales brochure, April, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: Local Heritage.

HISTORY: The land was originally owned by George Hawker (*The Briars*).

1875. Purchased by G. W Goyder, Surveyor-General and explorer.

1880. The land was sold on several more occasions; eventually purchased by Hugo Muecke, a merchant, shipping agent, company director and member of the Legislative Council; he built *The Myrtles*.

1930s. *The Myrtles* was owned by Sir Norman and Lady Myer; Sir Norman was Chairman of the chain of Myer retail emporiums.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The land surrounding *The Myrtles* has been subdivided and is now surrounding by large residential buildings. The house has been significantly altered and much of the original form is now lost to modern decoration and additions. While an imposing dwelling its historical image has been lost and hence no longer has a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA14 VALE HOUSE



WA14.1 *Vale House*, front entrance. N.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 14175.

HISTORY: 1841. The house was erected for W. R. S. Cooke who was associated with Charles Flaxman, Charles Fife Angas' agent.

1840s. The property was purchased by Edward Frome, colonial engineer; Frome Road in Adelaide was named in his honour.

1850. Purchased by William Clark, brewer.

1856. *Vale House* was purchased by Philip Levi; ownership of the house remained with the Levi family until it was passed to a trust to be managed as a public park. Phillip Levi was a prominent colonist who combined pastoral activities with his mercantile pursuits. He developed his pastoral operations and owned several large properties including *Booleroo* in the mid north of the state. He was one of the founders and trustees of the Adelaide Club. He remained a bachelor and never took part in public life. He died in 1898 at *Vale House*.

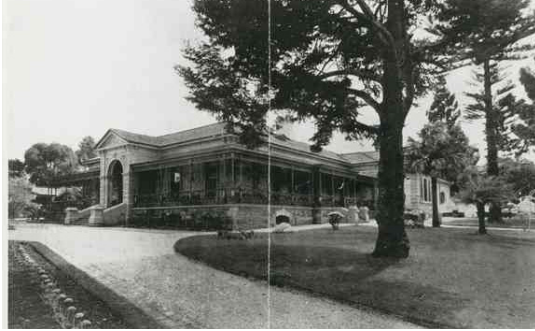
CURRENT USE: The house has now been converted into six fully self contained 'Heritage Suites'. The house is the focus of a large tourist park.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Vale House* was owned by one of South Australia's early, wealthy pastoralists, and is an important part the state's colonial history. Phillip Levi was a familiar figure in Adelaide, 'a raconteur and a man full of reminiscences' (Cockburn, 1925:28). Many functions were held in the ballroom, garden parties were famous and red-coated huntsmen assembled at *Vale house*. However the house is surrounded by holiday cabins, caravan and camping sites and as such, no longer has any impact on the cultural landscape.

WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA15 WILLYAMA



**WA15.1 *Willyama*, c1890, south east corner.
12 The Avenue, Medindie.
Source: SLSA, B15977**



**WA15.2 *Willyama*, c1890, Mr and Mrs Rasp
are in the carriage.
Source: SLSA, B28301**



**WA15.3 *Willyama*, c1890, Mrs Rasp.
Source: SLSA, B 28303**



**WA15.4 *Willyama*, c1890; garden view from
the verandah.
Source: SLSA, B 28299**



WA15.5 *Willyama*, c1890; hallway to the ballroom.

Source: SLSA, B 28308



WA15.6 *Willyama*, c1890; the ballroom.

Source: SLSA, B 28297



WA15.7 *Willyama*. N40.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008



WA15.8 *Willyama*, out buildings are on the left.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

Local heritage.

HISTORY:

1881-1882. *Willyama* was built for Dr Oscar Gorger, a medical practitioner of North terrace, Adelaide.

1888. The house and one acre of land was sold to Charles Rasp who named the property *Willyama*, an indigenous word meaning Broken Hill. He added the ballroom which was connected to the house by a long timber and glass entrance hall; he also built the stables. He and his wife Agnes designed the gardens.

1883. Charles Rasp discovered the Broken Hill mine which was to become one of the largest silver and lead mines in the world.

1936. The property was bought by Hew O'Halloran Giles who removed the deep verandahs and replaced the cast iron with a Georgian concrete balustrade; he also made changes to the gardens.

CURRENT USE:

Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Willyama* has been described in the Walkerville Heritage Survey (1988:183) as 'a magnificent house architecturally and a reminder of the influence that mining had on the foundation of South Australia'. The gardens contained many courtyards which could be viewed from the entrance hall to the ballroom and also from the ballroom to be (Beames and Whitehill, 1981:93-94). None of these courtyards are visible from the street which is now an unimpressive view and certainly does not display the grandeur when owned by Charles Rasp. Although adjacent to *Fairlea* the property no longer reflects its glorious past and only has a limited impact on the cultural landscape.

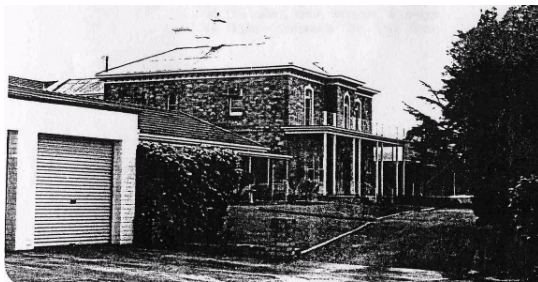
WALKERVILLLE LGA

N=16

WA16 WOODLAWN



WA16.1 *Acraman House*, c1872.
Source: SLSA, B10770

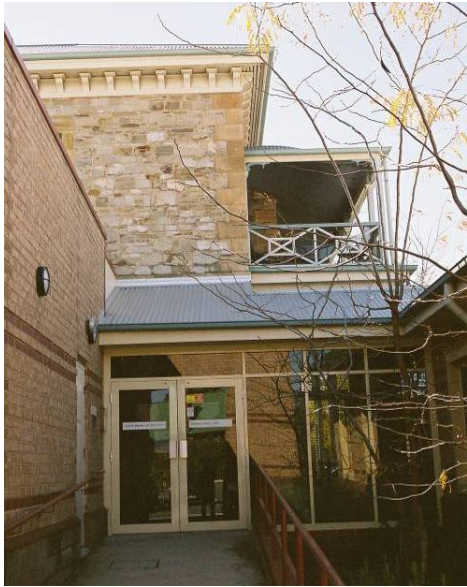


WA16.2 *Woodlawn*, south elevation.

18 North East Road, Walkerville.
Source: Heritage Survey, 1988



WA16.3 *Woodlawn*, the original building is visible at the rear and is now surrounded by modern extensions. N60.
Photo: R. M. Stone, April, 2008



WA16.4 *Woodlawn*, original front of the building is now surrounded by new structures.

Photo: R. M. Stone, April, 2008



WA16.5 *Woodlawn*, the original front door is no longer in use. N300.

Photo: R. M. Stone, April, 2008.



WA16.6 *Woodlawn*, bay window. N280.

Photo: R. M. Stone, April, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: Local heritage.

HISTORY: 1863. The original house, *The Grove*, was built for Sir Charles Goode, merchant and parliamentarian. .

1880. A new house was built for John Acraman, a pastoralist, when the original house was destroyed by fire. He leased *The Briars* while the new house was being built. He was associated with other influential colonists and married Sydney Sarah Knox.

1885. The house was sold to E. W. van Senden who renamed it *Ravenscroft*. Edward van Senden was a prominent wool buyer for Elder Smith and Co before entering business on his own account in 1883. He was on the Council of the School of Mines and Industries, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Stock Exchange and the Adelaide Club.

1916-1925. The property was owned by Marion Allnut who renamed the house *Woodlawn*.

1943. The property was purchased by the biscuit maker, W. O. Menz.

1958. Purchased by the Manchester Independent Order of Oddfellows and opened in 1959 as residential care accommodation.

CURRENT USE: Calvary College Grove Rehabilitation Hospital.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Only small sections of the 1880s house are now visible. Some sections of the roof are visible from the street, which suggests their association with a former stately home. The original entrance to the house, which features carved sandstone, is only visible after passing through the modern buildings.
Woodlawn no longer has any impact on the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No.6C-16

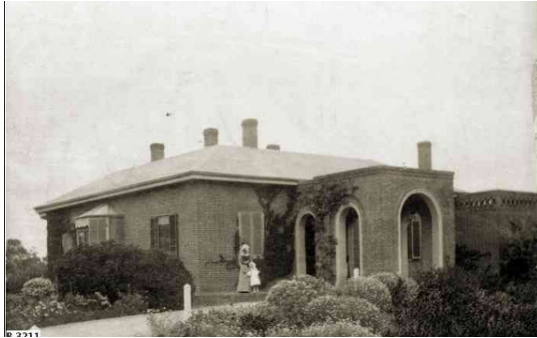
**WEST TORRENS LGA
BUILDING SURVEY-HOUSE PROFILES
N=1**

		Page No.
WT 1	Cummins	435

WEST TORRENS LGA

N=1

WT 1 CUMMINS HOUSE



WT1.1 *Cummins House*, c1900, front view.

Source: SLSA, B3211.



WT1.2 *Cummins House*, c1900, rear view of the semi circular drawing room and later bay window.

Source: SLSA, B.3210.



WT1.3 *Cummins House*, c1900. Interior of the semi circular drawing room.

Source: SLSA, B 17533/5.



WT1.4 *Cummins House*, c1900. The fireplace in the drawing room.

Source: SLSA, B 17533.



**WT1.5 *Cummins House*. N235.
1854 additions on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2006**



**WT1.6 *Cummins House*, rear view. N.
1906 additions on the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2006**



**WT 1.7 *Cummins House*, the rear servants'
entrance is now enclosed; the cellar is on
the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009**



**WT 1.8 *Cummins House*, the laundry is in
the right section of the building and a dairy in
the left.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009**



GO 1.9 *Cummins House*, the ironing room.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009.

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.10552.

HISTORY: 1838. John Morphett selected 134 acres as the site for his house.

1842. A dwelling of five rooms was built from bricks made on the property; it was the first all brick building in the colony. He named the house *Cummins* after his mother's farm in Devonshire.

1854. George Kingston designed the first extensions which consisted of a semi-circular section which was added to the drawing room, a portico front porch and servants' quarters.

1906. Further extensions were made to the house.

John Morphett was a friend of Colonel Light and James Hurtle Fisher, the first Resident Commissioner. John married Fisher's daughter, Elizabeth in 1838.

John Morphett was a company director, land agent and speculator who invested in pastoral properties. He was appointed to the first Legislative Council and continued his parliamentary career until 1873. In 1851 he was the first Chairman of the elected Legislative Council. He was knighted in 1871

1892. Following the death of John Morphett, *Cummins* was inherited by his fourth son, also John, who was educated at St Peters College and Oxford. He added the extra wing to *Cummins* in 1906.

George Cummins, the next owner of *Cummins* was also a member of the House of Assembly.

1976. *Cummins* was saved from demolition when purchased by the South Australian government. For the next five years *Cummins* was leased by Immanuel (Lutheran) College. Now managed by the West Torrens LGA

CURRENT USE: Reception centre, tourist venue and museum.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: In 1919, 25 acres of the original *Cummins* property was sold to form the Camden Reserve. In 1953, George Cummins sold a further 53 acres for the establishment Immanuel (Lutheran) College and in 1963, 31 acres was sold for housing development; the original stables were probably demolished at this time. Despite the significant reduction of the property *Cummins* is an important reminder of the life style of the new gentry in the 19th century and continues to contribute to the cultural landscape.

APPENDIX No. 6D

BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES BY LGA

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

	Page No.
ACC 1 Ayers House	440
ACC 2 Archbishop's House (Roman Catholic)	443
ACC 3 Bray House	445
ACC 4 Carhayes	448
ACC 5 Cartref	449
ACC 6 Craigwell	450
ACC 7 Dimora	452
ACC 8 Duntocher	454
ACC 9 261 North Terrace	456
ACC 10 Navy, Military, Airforce Club	459
ACC 11 Ochitree House	461
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ACC 14 St Corantyn	466
ACC 15 TPI Building	468
ACC 16 Springhill Lodge	469
ACC 17 Waverley	471

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

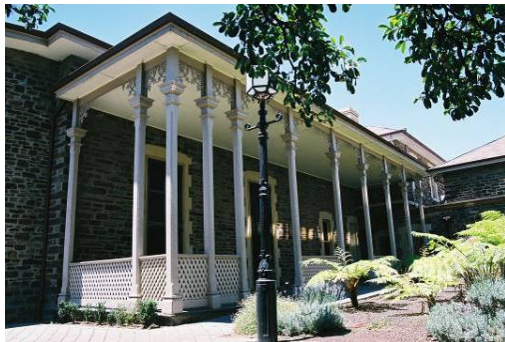
ACC 1 AYERS HOUSE



**ACC 1.1 *Ayers House*. 298 North Terrace, north east corner.
Source: Gunton, 1983:9.**



**ACC 1.2 *Ayers House*, the second storey roof is visible from the street view. N170.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007**



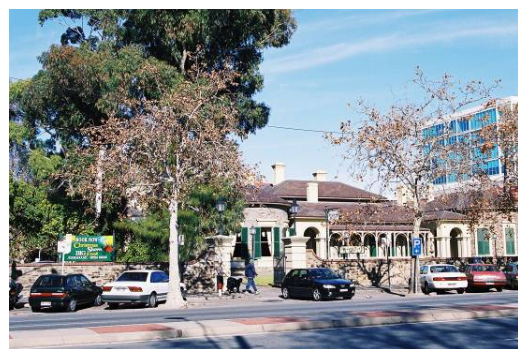
**ACC 1.3 *Ayers House*, west verandah. N110.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007**



**ACC 1.4 *Ayers House*, north east corner. N120.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007**



**ACC1.5 *Ayers House*, street view with adjacent modern buildings.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2006**



**ACC1.6 *Ayers House*, function centre.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2006**



ACC 1.7 *Ayers House*: the dining room.

Source: National Trust brochure



ACC 1.8 *Ayers House*: the family parlour.

Source: National Trust brochure



ACC 1.9 *Ayers House*, the dining room, an with ornate bay window.

Source: National Trust brochure



ACC 1.10 *Ayers House*, the main staircase.

Source: National Trust brochure



ACC1.10 Ayers House, entrance hall.

Source: *SALife*, June, 2005:41



ACC 1.9 Ayers House, subterranean office/sitting room.

Source: National Trust brochure

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.10849.

HISTORY: 1846. William Paxton built the first dwelling on the site .

1855. Henry Ayers, a prominent earlier colonist, premier of South Australia on seven occasions and President of the Legislative Council for 13 years, purchased the property.

Ayers made extensive additions to the house including the basement, library, first level bedrooms and bay windows.

1914. *Ayers House* was purchased by Austral Gardens Ltd and was converted into an entertainment complex. However the war intervened and house remained unoccupied until after the end of WWI.

1918-1922. It was the headquarters of the Returned Soldiers League.

1926-1970. It was converting into a nurses home for the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

1970s. Converted into a National Trust of South Australia museum and a restaurant complex.

CURRENT USE: Reception centre, restaurant and house museum (National Trust).

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Modifications to the house and grounds to accommodate its primary function as a reception centre has not significantly reduced the impact of *Ayers House* on the cultural landscape. However, the encroachment of modern commercial buildings has tended to isolate the property as a single museum artefact and not part of a residential enclave on North Terrace. The internal restoration of *Ayers House* does provide an insight into the lifestyle of 19th century Adelaide society.

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 2 ARCHBISHOPS PALACE



ACC 2.1. Archbishop's House, c1870.

Source: SLSA, B 1938



**ACC 2.2 Archbishop's House, c1935.
Extensions to the south west included a bay window.**

Source, SLSA, B 6717



ACC 2.3 Archbishop's House. N70.

Photo: R. M Stone, July, 2008



**ACC 2.4 Portico entrance to Archbishop's
House, with stained glass fanlight and
sidelights. N80.**

Photo: R. M Stone, July, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No.10849.

HISTORY:

1844. The land was purchased from Thomas Whistler by the Right Reverend Francis Murphy.

1845. The first section of the George Kingston designed house was built; he also designed the first additions in 1859.

1880. The house was extended to include the new porch, window surrounds, a new north wing and the bay window on the south elevation

CURRENT USE:

Archbishop's residence and accommodation for other clergy

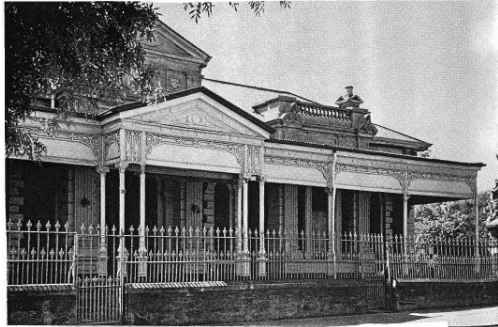
IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The external architectural features of the Archbishop's Palace are consistent with the features found on other stately homes built during this period. The addition of a bay window, the portico entrance, and stained glass door surrounds were all symbolic of the status of the owners.

The Roman Catholic Church was focussed on the south west corner of Adelaide; hence Archbishop's Palace was isolated from other stately homes and as such has a lesser impact on the cultural landscape. The stately home is surrounded by other ecclesiastical offices, a church and a school and hence does not reflect an image of an important 19th residence.

**ADEALIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 3 BRAY HOUSE



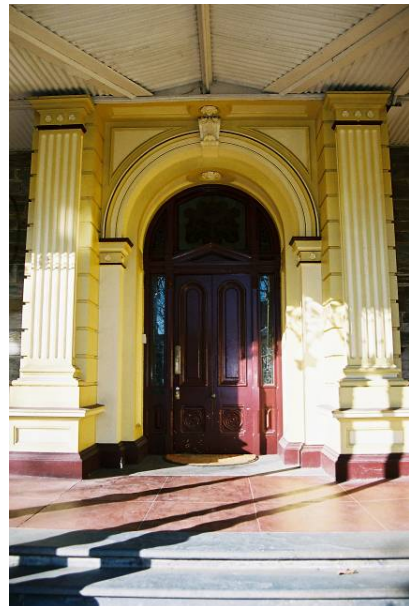
ACC3.1 *Bray House*, c1872. Home of Henry

ACC3.2 *Bray House*, c1969.

Ayers; the original cottage is on the right and far right, the stables and coach house.

Source: SLISA, B 8856.

Source: Morgan and Gilbert, (1969:54).



ACC3.3 *Bray House*, street view. N50.
56 Hutt Street, Adelaide
Ornate plaster moulding, cast iron verandah posts with
lace brackets
Photo: R. M. Stone, December 2007



ACC3.5 early cottage, *Bray House* is to the left.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008

ACC3.4 *Bray House*, front
entrance; ornate plaster
mouldings.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July 2008



ACC3.6 the corridor from the interior
of *Bray House* to the original cottage.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008



ACC3.7 Bray House, interior view of the front door with stained glass fanlight and sidelights.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008



ACC3.8 Bray House, drawing room; filigree and plaster door mouldings
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008



ACC 3.9 Bray House, stables and coach house. N10.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008



ACC 3.10 Bray House is on the left, the coach house and stables on the right. N10.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No.13421.

HISTORY:

1847. The original section of the house was designed by Sir George Kingston for Neville Blyth, an iron monger and brother of Sir Arthur Blyth (*Rust Hall*, MI19).

1865, Purchased by Sir Henry Ayers; from 1871 to 1880 it was occupied by his son H. L. Ayres (*Dimora* ACC7).

1881. Purchased by Sir John Bray who was premier of South Australia from 1881-1884 and remained in the Bray family until 1970 when it was purchased by the Adelaide City Council and converted to medical rooms.

CURRENT USE:

Equity Finance, office accommodation

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Bray House* has only a modest garden, the former coach house is now separate private accommodation and the original property sub-divided. *Bray House* is now surrounded by medium density home units and although there are other historic buildings in the vicinity it no longer has the same impact on the cultures landscape as depicted in ACC3.1 although the building architecturally does reflect the affluence of the 1880s.

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 4 CARHAYES



ACC4.1 *Carhayes*, street view. N200.
329 Wakefield Street, Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



ACC4.2 *Carhayes*, east elevation. N220.
Later two storey addition is at the rear.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No.13420.

HISTORY:

1879. The original house was built for Thomas Barnard. He accrued his fortune in the mining industry and was a member of the Adelaide City Council.

1889. *Carhayes* was purchased by John Langdon Bonython, a prominent businessman, editor and proprietor of *The Advertiser* newspaper. He was one of the first members of the Federal Parliament, and principal benefactor of the School of Mines and Industries.

1909. The property was acquired by his son John Lavington Bonython (also *St Corantyn*, ACC14) who was a member of the Adelaide City Council for 50 years. John Lavington Bonython married a daughter of Sir John Cox Bray (*Bray House* ACC3).

The Bonythons were also associated with, *St Corryton* (ACC14), *Carclew* (ACC(NA) 6) and *Eurilla* (AH4).

CURRENT USE:

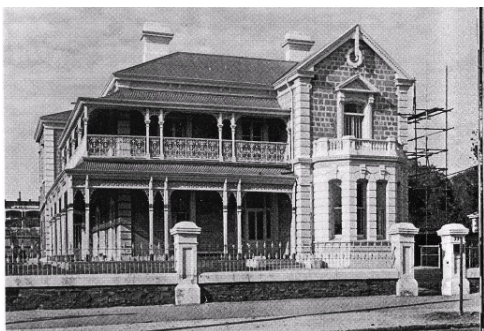
Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Carhayes* is located in the residential enclave in the south east corner of Adelaide. Many of these stately homes have been well maintained and renovated but this is not the case with *Carhayes*. The adjacent land has been subdivided for future development and separates *Carhayes* from *Cartref* (ACC5). The land at the rear of *Carhayes* has been redeveloped and the full extent of the buildings is not apparent from the street view. The stately home is still part of the exclusive residential enclave but in its current state of repair, does not make a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 5 CARTREF



ACC5.1 *Cartref*.
339 Wakefield Street, Adelaide.
Source: Morgan & Gilbert, 1969:63



ACC5.2 *Cartref*, street view. N230.

Photo: R. M. Stone. August, 2008



ACC5.3 *Cartref*: north east corner. N140.
Photo: R. M. Stone. August, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

Local heritage register.

HISTORY:
prominent jeweller.

1882. *Cartref* was built for Joachim Matthias Wendt, a

CURRENT USE:

Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Cartref* is located in the exclusive residential enclave in the south east corner of Adelaide. The grounds have been maintained, and although the rear portion of the property has been subdivided, the stately home still makes an important contribution to the cultural landscape and is a reflection of the wealth and status of 19th century businessmen in South Australia.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
Square Mile

N=17

ACC 5 CRAIGWELL



ACC5.1 *Craigwell*, street view. N320
163 East Terrace, Adelaide
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



ACC5.2 *Craigwell*. N270.
Detail of plaster decoration.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



ACC5.3 *Craigwell*. N 270.
Front entrance, lace work and coat of arms.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 13424.

HISTORY:

1886. Built for Sir Alexander Hay (also *Linden*, [BU15], and *Mt Breckan* [VH2]); possibly designed by J. W. English.

Continuous use as a private residence.

CURRENT USE:

Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Externally *Craigwell* has not changed significantly in over 100 years. It continues to make a significant contribution to the cultural landscape of the exclusive residential enclave in the south east of Adelaide

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 7 DIMORA



**ACC7.1 *Dimora*, c1973.
120 East Terrace, Adelaide.
Source: Robertson, 1973:100**



ACC7.2 *Dimora*, south west corner. N310.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



ACC 7.3 *Dimora*, c1922, wedding party.

Source: SASA , PRG 280/1/28/245



**ACC 7.4 *Dimora*, front entrance.
N250.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



ACC 7.4 *Dimora*. N190.

Photo: R. M. Stone. October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register. File No. 10760.

HISTORY:

1881. *Dimora* was built by Sir Henry Ayers for his son, Harry Lockett Ayers (*Bray House* ACC3); the house was designed by William McMin. Harry Ayers was a foundation member of the Adelaide Club and married Ada, daughter of Sir John Morphett (*Cummins* WT1).

CURRENT USE:

Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Restored to its former glory, *Dimora*, together with other stately homes in the south eastern corner of Adelaide, continues to make a significant contribution to the cultural landscape

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 8 DUNTOCHER



**ACC 8.1 *Duntocher*, c1900.
157 East Terrace, Adelaide.
Source: SLSA B 35628**



ACC 8.2 *Duntocher*, street view. N250.

Photo: R M Stone, October, 2007



**ACC8.3 *Duntocher*. N230.
Front elevation; colonnaded arcade.**

Source: Ray White Real Estate brochure, 2008



**ACC8.4 *Duntocher*. N250.
Bay window of the dining room and
garden exit.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2008



ACC8.5 *Duntocher*, dining room, stained glass windows in the bay window.
Source: Ray White Real Estate brochure 2008



ACC8.6 *Duntocher*, drawing room leading into the dining room.
Source: Ray White Real Estate brochure 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 13425.

HISTORY:

1869. The land was owned by Henry Ayres.

1885. *Duntocher* was built as a Wesleyan Manse.

1896. Sold as a private residence.

CURRENT USE:

Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The exterior of *Duntocher* has remained virtually unchanged for over 100 years. Close proximity to *Cartref* and *Carhayes* ensures a significant impact on the cultural landscape of the exclusive residential enclave in the south east corner of Adelaide.

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 9 DWELLING, 261 NORTH TERRACE



**ACC9.1 Dwelling.
261 North Terrace, Adelaide.
Source: Robertson, 1973:122**



ACC9.1 Mansard roof with cast iron cresting.

Source: Robertson, 1973:76



**ACC 9.3. Main entrance on the west side. N140.
Front verandah and balcony have been removed.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007**

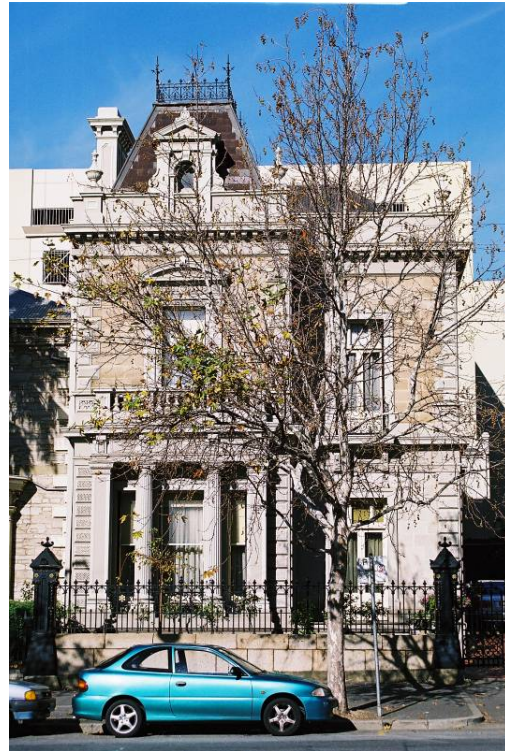


ACC 9.4. Street view. N110.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



ACC9.5 261 North Terrace, street view.
Source: *SALife*, May, 2006:29



ACC9.6 261 North Terrace. N180.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2006



ACC9.6 261 North Terrace, front entrance.
Source: *SALife*, May, 2006:30

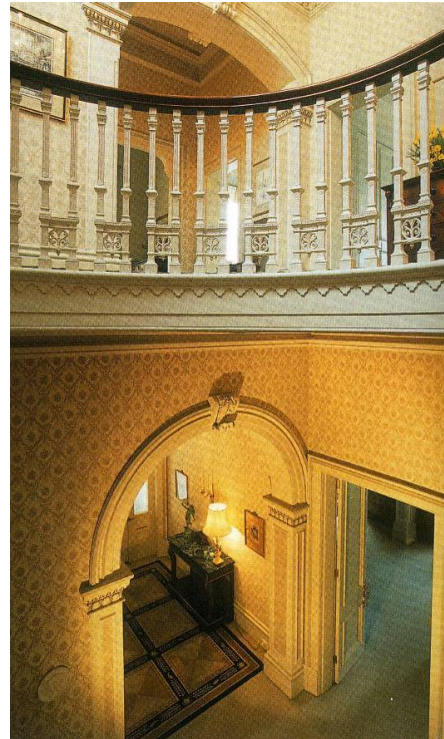


ACC9.9261 North Terrace, dining room.
Source: *SALife*, May, 2006:35



ACC9.7 261 North Terrace, main stair case

Source: *SALife*, May, 2006:31



ACC9.8 261 North Terrace, first floor landing.

Source: *SALife*, May, 2006:34

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 13376.

HISTORY:

1881-1883. Built for Arthur Greaves Waterhouse to a design by William McMinn.

1881-1883. Built for Arthur Greaves Waterhouse to a design by William McMinn.

Subsequent owners included, Walter Hervey Bagot, also *Forest Lodge* (AH5)

1948-50. Walter Bagot was president of the Adelaide Club.

Converted into medical consulting rooms, now a private residence

CURRENT USE:

Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: This house, together with *Ayers House*, are the only remaining stately homes on North Terrace. The front verandah has been removed and additions made to the rear of the house which does not detract from the street view.

The house has a small street frontage but it has all the grand external architectural and internal features of a 19th century stately home.

Although there are pair of 1871 terrace houses on the east side of the house, by itself the house does not make a significant impact on the cultural landscape but it is a superb example of what is described as high Italianate design (SA Heritage files).

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 10 NAVY, MILITARY AND AIRFORCE CLUB



**ACC10.1 Navy, Military and Airforce Club, c1872.
101-119 Hutt Street, Adelaide.
Source: SLSA, B10761**



**ACC10.2 Navy, Military Club, street view. N310
Verandahs and balconies now removed.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007**



**ACC10.3 Street view from a similar position as
the 1872 photograph. N210.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007**

HERITAGE LISTING:

Local heritage register.

HISTORY:

1874. The stately home was built for John Rounsevell (also *Orchitree House* [ACC11] and *Corryton Park* [BA2]). John Rounsevell was a member of both the House of Representatives and the Adelaide City Council.

1919. The house was acquired by Dr Nott; his surgery was attached to the house.

1940s. During WWII the property was used by officers of the US armed forces.

1950. Acquired by the Navy, Military and Air Force Club

CURRENT USE:

Private club, restaurant and accommodation.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The removal of the verandah and balconies, the addition of the unsympathetic front entrance and extensions abutting the north elevation have removed all the features which made this building an outstanding example of a 19th century stately home.

The Navy, Military and Air Force Club building projects an image of a commercial building and had few external features of a 19th century stately home.

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 11 OCHILTREE HOUSE



**ACC 11.1 *Ochiltree House*, c1926.
Corner South and East Terraces.
Source: SLSA, B3761**



**ACC 11.2 *Ochiltree House*, N300
Verandahs and balconies extended
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007**



**ACC 11.3 *Ochiltree House*, front elevation.
N240.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



**ACC 11.4 *Ochiltree House*, the conservatory on
the right (north elevation) is a later addition.
N200.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 13461.

HISTORY:

Force Club ACC10).

1880s. Built for John Rounsevell (Navy, Military, Air

CURRENT USE:

Apartments.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Ochiltree House* has been restored and is currently configured as private apartments. The exterior has undergone few changes since its construction; however there is now a second entrance in the south elevation which was not there in 1926. The balcony on the south elevation has been extended to include a portico entrance. There is also an exterior entrance on the south elevation to the subterranean rooms. Situated in a prime location in the south east corner of Adelaide, *Ochiltree House* still makes a significant impact of the cultural landscape.

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 12 PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB (BRAGG HOUSE)



**ACC12.1 Public Schools Club (*Bragg House*), date unknown.
207 East Terrace, Adelaide.
Source: Heritage SA file**

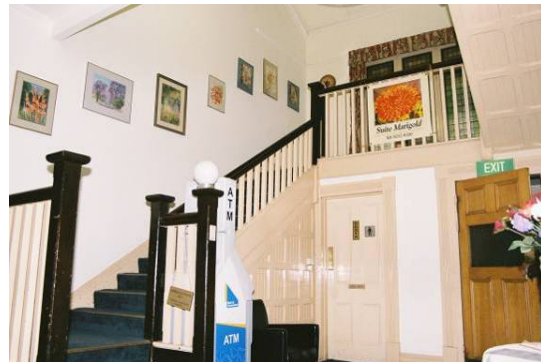


ACC12.2 Public Schools Club.

Photo: R M Stone, October, 2007



**ACC12.2 Public Schools Club;
the ground level library.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008**



**ACC12.3 Public Schools Club: the
main stairs; the front door is on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008**



ACC12.4 Public Schools Club:
the drawing room is now a restaurant.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008



ACC12.4 Public Schools Club,
the main hall has been converted into a bar.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 12832.

HISTORY:

1899. Built for William Henry Bragg to his own design.

1915. William and his son William Lawrence Bragg, were joint winners of the Noble Prize for Physics.

1913. The house was sold to James William Sandford, a merchant.

1959. Following the death of Sandford the previous year, the property was purchased by the Public Schools Club

CURRENT USE:

Private club and restaurant.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The southern section of the house is dominated by a large dining room. The main entrance is in the north elevation and opens into a small vestibule. The interior has been significantly altered to accommodate its current use as a private club. The Public Schools Club no longer projects and image of a stately home and does not make an individual contribution to the cultural landscape. Change of use masks the building's origins as a stately home.

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 13 RYMILL HOUSE



**ACC13.1 *Rymill House*. N250.
Main entrance through colonnade.
100 East Terrace, Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007**



**ACC13.2 *Rymill House*. N65.
Rear view from Hutt Street, Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007**



**ACC13.3 *Rymill House*, N
South elevation, the rear of the house faces
Hutt Street; street view from Flinders Street.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007**



**ACC13.4 *Rymill House*. N100.
Right: the coach house at the rear on Hutt Street.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007**



ACC13.5 Rymill House. N330.
Street view from East Terrace.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



ACC13.6 Rymill House. N190.
North elevation, arcade balcony.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



ACC13.6 Rymill House stables and coach house. N65.
Now converted into offices.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 10792.

HISTORY:

1859. Half of the original town acre was sold to Henry Rymill (*Glenalta* AH5) and his brother Frank (*Springfield* MI10). The Rymills were wealthy land and estate agents.

1861. Henry Rymill became sole owner.

An earlier house (*The Firs*), designed by George Kingston, was built on the site but has since been demolished.

1884. The current house was built; the architect was John Haslam.

The house remained in the Rymill family until 1950.

1950-1982. Converted into a trainings centre for the Post Master Generals Department

CURRENT USE:

Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Rymill House* still occupies the original town acre and has a dominant presence on three major street frontages.

This imposing building is situated behind the original stone walls and, while the house no longer has a landscaped garden, it still makes a significant contribution to the cultural landscape. Its proximity to *Ayers House* and other stately homes in the south eastern corner of Adelaide is a visual evidence of the wealth and social status of prominent businessmen in the 19th century

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'

N=17

ACC 14 St CORANTYN

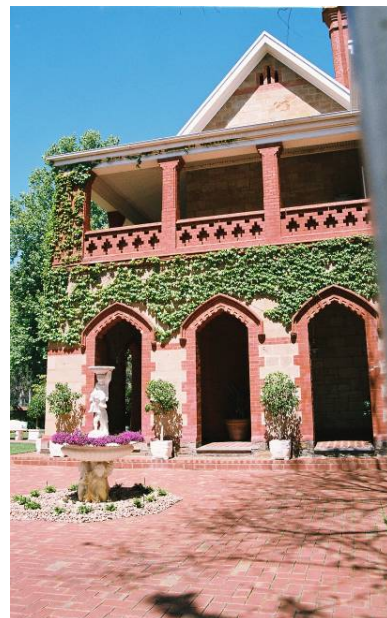


ACC14.1 *Eothen*, later *St Corantyn*: c1904.
263-267 East terrace, Adelaide.
The servants' quarters and stables are on the right.
Source: SLSA, B 58330/104



ACC14.2 *St Corantyn*. N280.
Front elevation, East Terrace street view.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



ACC14.3 *St Corantyn*. N160.
North elevation, view from Gilles Street.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



ACC14.4 *St Corantyn*. N110.
Stables, Gilles Street view.
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007



ACC14.5 *St Corantyn*. N120.
Servants' quarters, Gilles Street view.
Photo: R.M. Stone, October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 13460

HISTORY:

1891-1892. Built for Charles and Eliza Hornabrook. Eliza was the daughter of the architect, George Soward. Charles Hornabrook, a hotelier, named the house *Eothen*.

1912-1928. Owned by Malcolm Reid, a prominent furniture emporium proprietor.

1928-1960 Owned by Sir John Lavington Bonython (also *Carhayes* ACC4), newspaper proprietor and Lord Mayor of Adelaide.

1961. Mental Health Services day hospital

CURRENT USE:

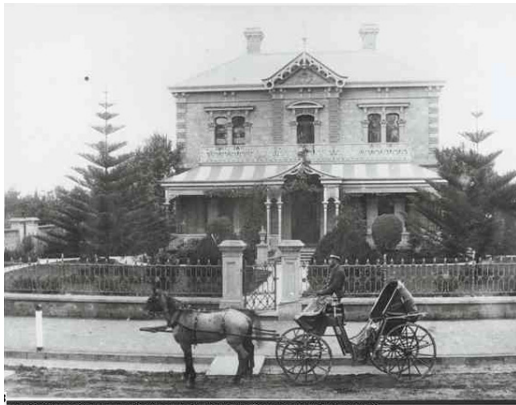
Mental Health Services, day hospital.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE; Located in the exclusive residential enclave of the in the south eastern corner of Adelaide, *St Corantyn* continues to be a visual reminder of the wealth and social status of prominent 19th century citizens. The proximity of the stable, coach house and outbuildings gives *St Corantyn* contextual substance which is a critical component of the cultural landscape of 19th century stately homes.

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 15 T. P. I BUILDING



**ACC15.1 TPI Building, c1890, front elevation.
Cnr South Terrace and Hutt Street, Adelaide.**

Source: SLSA, B 26668,



**ACC15.2 TPI Building, c1890, south western
corner, the side gate entrance and wall no longer
exist.**

Source: SLSA, B26669,



ACC15.3 T.P.I. South Terrace view. N.

Photo: R M Stone, December, 2007



**ACC15.4 TPI Building. N2109.
Non-sympathetic additions, Hutt Street view.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009**

HERITAGE LISTING:

Local heritage listing.

HISTORY:

brewers of Oakbank (*Dalintober* AH3).

1876. Built as a city residence for the Johnson family,

CURRENT USE:

Offices (vacant and for sale 2010).

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Since acquired by the Totally and Permanently Incapacitated Association (TPI), there have been many unsympathetic additions and modifications to this stately home. Only close inspection reveals the ornate plaster work and imposing front entrance to the building, but even then it is difficult to reconstruct the image of a 19th stately home.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
‘Square Mile’

N=17

ACC 16 SPRINGHILL LODGE



ACC16.1 *Springhill Lodge*. N320.
416 Carrington Street, Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



ACC16.2 *Springhill Lodge*. N20.
Front entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



ACC16.3 *Springhill Lodge*. N130.
Later additions at the rear of the main house.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



ACC16.4 *Springhill Lodge*. N20.
Street view showing the third level and additions at the rear.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



ACC16.5 *Springhill Lodge*. N310.

Detail of front balcony, with ornate lace balustrade and frieze.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No., 13440.

HISTORY: 1897. Built for Dr Alexander Patterson, South Australia's Colonial Surgeon.

The building was designed by Woods, Bagot Architects.

1913. Purchased by the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) for use as a hostel.

1971. The building had various uses, including, a nursing home and guest house.

2008. *Springhill* was converted into apartments

CURRENT USE: Residential apartments.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Springhill* is now surrounded by modern residential development and the driveway on the western side to rear modern additions does detract from the original design of the building.

The front and side elevations of *Springhill* have been restored and provide an insight in the grandeur of this 19th century stately home.

**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
'Square Mile'**

N=17

ACC 17 WAVERLEY



ACC17.1 Waverley. N.
360 South Terrace, Adelaide.
The ball room is on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



ACC17.2 Waverley. N330.
The ball boom was a later addition.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



ACC17.3 Waverley, rear view of billiard room
and later brick additions . N110.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



ACC 17.4 Waverley, coach house and
stables which are now used as a chapel. N210.
On the right, servants' quarters which abut the
main building.

Photo: R. M. Stone, December, 2007



ACC 17.5 Waverley, entrance to the chapel.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008



CC17.6 Waverley, entrance to the ballroom, with sandstone door surrounds.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008



ACC17.7 Waverley, ballroom fireplace; marble with sandstone surrounds

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008



ACC17.8 Waverley, ballroom ceiling.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No.13459.

HISTORY:

1865. Designed by James MacGeorge, architect, *Waverley* was built for pastoralist William Sanders, one of the owners of *Canowie Station*, a pastoral lease in the northern country region.

1873. Purchased by Edgar Chapman; brewer.

1878. Thomas Bowman (*Campbell Park Homestead* CO1), pastoralist, purchased *Waverley* and four acres of land.

Thomas Bowman was the brother of Edmund Bowman (*Martindale Hal*, CGV6)

Thomas Bowman added the ballroom and servants' quarters, possibly in 1905.

1946. Legacy Club of Adelaide acquired the building for use as a children's hostel.

1964. Purchased by St Andrew's Presbyterian Hospital Inc.

CURRENT USE:

Offices and board room, St Andrews Hospital.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The original stone wall still exists on three sides of the perimeter boundary but with the exception of a few large exotic trees, the gardens have been replaced by car parks and brick paving. In a hospital setting *Waverley* does not project an image of a 19th century stately home. However, the existence of the original walls and many outbuildings, it is possible to reconstruct the residential complex which was a city residence for a wealthy pastoralist.

APPENDIX No.6D

BUILDING SURVEY -HOUSE PROFILES BY LGAs

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL

NORTH ADELAIDE

N=28

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**ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide**

N=28

ACC(2) 1 ADDINGTON



**ACC(2) 1.1 *Addington*: c1907.
15 Brougham Place, North Adelaide.
Source: SLSA B 2974,**



**ACC(2) 1.2 *Addington*, date unknown.
Source: Morgan and Gilbert, 1969:110**



**ACC(2) 1.3 *Addington*, c1972.
Demolition in progress.
Source: SLSA B 25455.**



**ACC (2) 1.4 *Addington*, c1972.
Demolition in progress.
Source: SLSA B 25454.**



ACC(2) 1.5 Home units on *Addington* site. N340.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007.

HERITAGE LISTING: Not applicable.

HISTORY: 1870. William McMinn designed *Addington* for William Walters.

1902. Purchased by Sir Robert Kyffin Thomas, one of the proprietors, and grandson of the founder of the *Register* newspaper. He became chief of staff of the reporters' gallery in the South Australian Parliament. He was also President of both the Chamber of Commerce and the Royal Geographical Society.

1912. Sir Robert Kyffin Thomas purchased *Hawker House* [ACC(2) 15].

1972. *Addington* was demolished for modern housing unit development.

CURRENT USE: Demolished, replaced by home units.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The architectural style of *Addington* was unusual. It was an example of the individualism of prominent business men of the period who were not constrained by conformity. Its demolition is a loss to the cultural landscape of Brougham Place.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide
N=28
ACC(2) 2 (FORMER) BAKER DWELLING



ACC(2) 2.1 Former Baker dwelling, street view
39 Brougham Place, North Adelaide.
Source: Morgan and Gilbert, 1969:110



ACC(2) 2. Former Baker dwelling, current street view.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 2.3 Former Baker dwelling, portico front entrance.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 2.4 Former Baker dwelling, east elevation.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13534.

HISTORY: 1850. A house was designed and built on this site for James Cumming, architect, for his own occupation.

1863. Purchased by Isaac Solomon Harvey, a merchant, who built the back section of the house, however, records are unclear whether he incorporated Cumming's original house.

1866. Purchased by Edmund MacKenzie Young, the cost of which was nearly four times that paid by Harvey, an indication of the extent of the additions to the original house.

1872. Purchased by Richard Chaffey Baker, solicitor. A member of parliament at 26, he became Attorney General.

1877 He was elected to the Legislative Council and was a member of the Federation Convention which framed the Australian Constitution. He was elected to the new Commonwealth parliament and became President of the Senate.

1912. Sold to Thomas and Jean O'Halloran Giles.

1962. After the death of Jean, the property was sold to Lincoln College

CURRENT USE: Lincoln College, University of Adelaide student accommodation.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The former *Baker House* was one of the early stately homes built in, what was to become, the exclusive residential enclave centred on Brougham Place.

There have been only minimal changes to the front façade but the east elevation had been modified to suit its current use.

There are no remnants of the formal gardens; the total area has been grassed.

Although the former *Baker House* is no longer a private residence with the rear section redeveloped for modern student accommodation, the house still provides valuable insight into the exclusive residential enclaves created in then 19th century by the new gentry.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 3 BELMONT HOUSE



ACC(2) 3.1 *Belmont House*.
71-73 Brougham Place, North Adelaide.
Source: Morgan and Gilbert, 1969:107



ACC(2)3.1 *Belmont House*, c1983.

Source: SLSA, B 41157



ACC(2) 3.2 *Belmont House*, rear elevation.
The early section on the left is random
random rubble limestone construction; the later
additions are blue stone.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2004



ACC(2) 3.2 *Belmont House* , street view;
engaged columns on the front elevation and
random rubble limestone on the east elevation.

Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10803.

HISTORY: 1858. The original building was designed by the architect Edmund Wright as a Masonic Hall. A heritage survey conducted in 1980 states that J. B. Neales was the original owner, but, in his capacity as Government Auctioneer and City Commissioner, was probably the agent for the Masonic Lodge. Neales was also a member of the Legislative Council.

1863. The Masonic Hall was purchased by Dr. John Woodforde, the city coroner, who named the building *Swift House*. Additions to the rear of the former Masonic Hall were probably built in this period.

1873. Purchased by Albion J Tolley, founder of the wine and spirits company A. E. & F. Tolley. The western section of the house was probably built by Tolley.

There were several subsequent owners including Dr Swift (1944-1953).

1955. *Belmont House* was purchased by J. H. Borthwick during the period of his ownership it was a residence, offices and the site of an Aboriginal Community College.

1982. Mr Borthwick sought permission to demolish the building, as well as the adjoining *Kingsmead* and develop the two sites.

1986. *Belmont House* was compulsorily acquired by the State Government of South Australia and was held under the trusteeship of the then State Heritage Branch.

1989. The building was sold on the understanding that it would be restored by 1992.

2010. The building has been partially restored; it is still vacant.

CURRENT USE: Proposed office accommodation. Building works have ceased; the site was still vacant in 2010

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Belmont House* is considered to be a major heritage item in Adelaide with considerable architectural significance due to its association with Edmund Wright. It is one of the large houses in North Adelaide and represents the heyday of upper North Adelaide when the occupants were the economic and social elite of a newly emerging society. *Belmont House* continues to be an important part of the exclusive residential enclave on Brougham Place, and although many of the properties in this area have been converted into commercial offices, they still have a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide
N=28
ACC(2) 4 BISHOP'S COURT



ACC(2) 4.1 *Bishop's Court*: c1874.
Front (east) elevation.
41-50 Palmer Place, North Adelaide.
Source: SLSA, B 975,

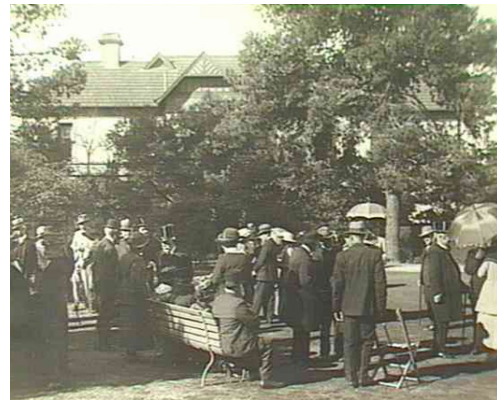


ACC(2) 4.2 *Bishop's Court*: c1889.

Source: SLSA, B 2970



ACC(2) 4.3 *Bishop's Court*: c1928
Additions to the north elevation (right).
Source: SLSA, SGC 168/1/58/54



ACC(2) 4.4 *Bishop's Court*: c1921.
Garden party.
Source: SLSA, B 21453



ACC(2) 4.5 *Bishop's Court*: south east corner.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 4.6 *Bishop's Court*, rear view.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 4.7 *Bishop's Court*, stables.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13512.

HISTORY: 1851. The house was designed by the architect, Henry Stuckey, for Bishop Short, the first Anglican Bishop of Adelaide. Bishop Short's previous house was *Claremont* (BU5). Before its completion, additional rooms were added; these included bedrooms and a dining room

1857. Completion of the house was delayed owing to the exodus of labour to the Victorian gold fields.

1912. A chapel and an entrance porch on the north elevation were added. The additions were designed by G. K. Soward.

CURRENT USE: Residence, Anglican Archbishop of Adelaide.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Bishops' Court*, together with the adjacent Christ Church and Rectory 'forms one of the best known and revered groups of heritage items in Adelaide' (City of Adelaide Heritage Survey, 1984: 136). The building is adjacent to the residential enclaves of Brougham Place and is located in one of the more desirable sections of North Adelaide. Although many of the stately homes in the region now have alternative uses, *Bishops' Court* continues to make a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL

North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 5 BUXTON MANOR



ACC (2) 5.1 *Buxton Manor*, 67-75 Buxton Street, North Adelaide. N50

Photo: R M Stone, June, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13472

HISTORY: 1909. *Buxton Manor* was built for F. J. Fisher, solicitor, of *Pine Hill*, Mt Lofty. The building was said to be reminiscent of the Barr Smith residence in Angas Street which has been demolished. *Buxton Manor* was designed by F. W. Danker.

1922. It became the residence of Sir Josiah Henry Symon, solicitor, a prominent lawyer who was articled to the firm of Sir Samuel Way (*Montefiore*).

Sir Josiah Symons previously owned *Fitzroy House* (PR3) which was built in 1880s, probably as his city residence.

He was a member of the House of Assembly; he was appointed Attorney General.

A strong advocate of Federation, he was elected to the Senate in the first Commonwealth elections.

CURRENT USE: Private residence

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Buxton Manor* does not have the same impact on the cultural landscape as *Fitzroy House*. It is, however, an important indicator of what was considered to be an appropriate residence for prominent citizens at the beginning of the 20th century. Built from brick, as was *Roche House* (1905), it is not a dominant structure and blends in with the other houses in what is an exclusive residential enclave.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 6 CARCLEW



ACC(2) 6.1 *Carclew*: c1966; view from the main gates.
Source: SLSA, B 16352.



ACC (2) 6.2 *Carclew*: c1990, view from the main gates.
Source: SLSA, PRG 1219/31/7



ACC(2) 6.3 *Carclew*, c1966, stables. Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide.
Source: SLSA, B 16350,



ACC (2) 6.4 *Carclew*, stables; view from the grounds; at the rear is a modern apartment block. N320.
Photo: R M Stone, June, 2008



ACC(2) 6.5 *Carclew*, c1966, main entrance.
Source: SLSA, B 34494



ACC(2) 6.6 *Carclew*, main entrance. N320.
Photo: R M Stone, June, 2008



ACC(2) 6.7 *Carclew*: west elevation, the library is on the left; the conservatory on the right and adjacent to the garden exit. N132
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008



ACC(2) 6.8 *Carclew*, turret; the conservatory is on the left. N350

Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



ACC(2) 6.9 *Carclew*: east elevation, verandah entry and garden exit. N200.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June 2008



ACC(2) 6.10 *Carclew*: front entrance hall (vestibule) and main hall.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August 2008



ACC(2) 6.11 *Carclew*, main stairs, stained glass windows on the landing.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008



ACC(2) 6.12 *Carclew*: stained glass windows viewed from the first floor landing.
Photo: R. M. Stone, August, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No.10784.

HISTORY:

1837. The site was purchased for 12shillings by George Curtis who lived in Worthing, Sussex.

1851. There was stone cottage on the site and in 1854 stabling had been added.

1861. The property was bought by James Chambers, stockbroker. In the same year he sponsored the successful cross continent expedition of McDouall Stewart which departed from the site. He was an entrepreneur who provided transport from Holdfast Bay to Adelaide and also for the gold exports to South Australia from Victoria. Chambers built the stable which still exist today.

1896. Purchased by Hugh Robert Dixon, a tobacco merchant, who demolished the existing buildings and erected the current house which he called *Stalheim*. The house was designed by J. Q. Bruce. Robert Dixon was a member of the Adelaide City Council and was elected to the new Commonwealth Parliament. When he was knighted he changed his surname to Denison, to avoid confusion with his uncle, also a knight.

1908. Purchased by Marie Bonython, wife of Sir John Langdon Bonython. He added a library and renamed the building *Carclew*. Sir John was the proprietor of *The Advertiser* newspaper, philanthropist and member of the first Commonwealth Parliament.

1965. Purchased by the Adelaide City Council as a proposed site for an entertainment centre.

1978 Purchased by the South Australian Government and converted into a performing arts centre.

CURRENT USE:

Performing Arts Centre.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE:

Carclew occupies a dominant site on Montefiore Hill which overlooks Adelaide. While there have been some alterations to the interior of the house to accommodate its new role as a performing arts centre, the integrity of the exterior remains. *Carclew* is important because its association with prominent citizens and a visible example of their wealth and lifestyle.

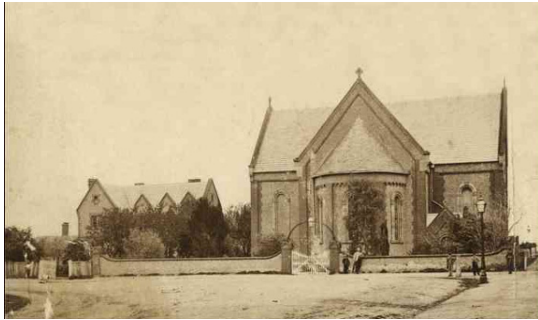
Located in an exclusive residential enclave, *Carclew* continues to have a significant impact on the cultural; landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL

North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 7 CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY



ACC(2)7.1 Christ Church: the rectory is on the left. c1870.

Source: SLSA, B1942



ACC(2)7.2 Christ Church: Bishop's Court is on the right. c1880;

Source: SLSA, B 56564



ACC(2)7.3 Christ Church Rectory, street view.

Source: Morgan and Gilbert, 1969:103



ACC(2) 7.4 Christ Church Rectory.N210.

Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No.10865.

HISTORY:

1850. The Rectory was built, possibly designed by Henry Stuckey, who also design *Bishop's Court*. Bishop Short was said to be instrumental in bringing the plans from England.

CURRENT USE:

Residence, Christ Church Rectory.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: 'This building, together with the neighbouring ecclesiastical structures, Bishop's Court and Christ Church, forms one of the best known and most revered groups of Adelaide's heritage items'(City of Adelaide Heritage Survey, 1984). Located within an exclusive residential enclave, the rectory of Christ Church continues to have an impact on the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 8 COLLEGE OF SUREGEONS



**ACC(2) 8.1 College of Surgeon offices, former dwelling. N340.
51-54 Palmer Place, North Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007**



ACC(2) 8.2 The original entrance was off the verandah. N310.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



**ACC(2) 8.3 Current main entrance. N310.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13511.

HISTORY: 1901. The house was built for William Honeywell, a successful draper.

1965. Converted to offices for the Royal College of Surgeons at which time alterations were made to the interior to suit its new purpose. The entrance foyer has a small cloakroom, with stained glass panels.

The current entrance on the side of the building appears to be a later addition.

CURRENT USE: College of Surgeons: office accommodation.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Although the former dwelling is now office accommodation, the exterior of the building has not been compromised. The building is located in the Brougham Place/Palmer Place exclusive residential enclave and continues to make a valuable contribution to the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 9 CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL



ACC(2) 9.1 Front façade, former dwelling. 64 Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide
Source: Morgan & Gilbert, 1969:96



ACC(2) 9.2 Former Correspondence School. N300.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008



ACC(2) 9.3 Original building is on the left, N350

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008



ACC(2) 9.4. Dr Arthur Cudmore made sympathetic alterations to the eastern side of the building (right). N60.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008



ACC(2) 9.5 Rear stairs adjacent to the rear entrance.

Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2008



ACC(2) 9.6 Main stairs.

Photo: R. M. Stone, September, 2008



ACC(2) 9.7 Former residence, now the Women's Health Unit; rear entrance. N270.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13544.

HISTORY: 1883. The house was designed by G.K. Soward and built for Frederick Foote Turner, solicitor and special magistrate.

1890. For a brief period, Frederick Turner was appointed Attorney General.

Date/? Property passed to Lucy Bagot, wife of John Bagot.

1920. Purchased by Dr Arthur Murray Cudmore: sympathetic extensions were made to the eastern side of the house. The additions were designed by Walter Hervey Bagot (*Forest Lodge and Nurney House*).

1955. Purchased by the South Australian Institute of Teachers. The front wall and an extension to the rear of the 1920s extensions were made at this time.

C1960. Acquired by the South Australian Education Department to accommodate the Correspondence School.

A modern office block has been built at the rear of the building. .

CURRENT USE: Offices, Women's' Health Unit

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: This building is located on Pennington Terrace which is adjacent to Palmer Place and near Brougham Place. This was an exclusive residential; enclave and although the an unsympathetic office block has been built at the rear of the building, and a section of the site has been converted to a car park, neither seriously detracts from the important place it has in the cultural landscape.

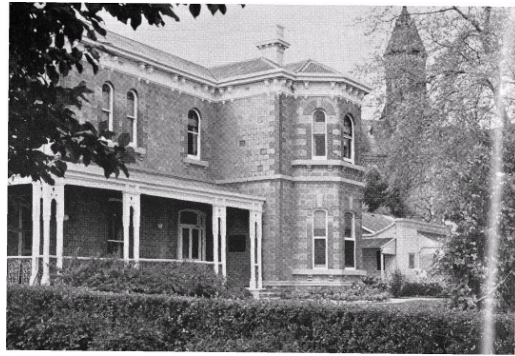
ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 10 DOWNER HOUSE



ACC(2) 10.1 *Downer House*: c1925.
45-48 Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide.
Source: SLISA, B 2564, c1925



ACC(2) 10.2 *Downer House*.

Source: Morgan and Gilbert, 1969:98



ACC(2) 10.3 *Downer House*. N320.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May 2006



ACC(2) 10.4 *Downer House* stables, now used as a chapel and art room. N270.

Photo: R. M. Stone, May 2006



ACC(2) 10.4 *Downer House*: rear additions; a billiard room is on the ground level with a ballroom above. N50.

Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13374.

HISTORY: 1876/77. The site was owned by Moss and Benjamin Solomon.

1877. The property was transferred to Simeon Benjamin, auctioneer: the house, probably designed by Rowland Rees, was built for him.

1880. The property was purchased by John William Downer, lawyer and barrister. He was a member of the House of Assembly from 1878 to 1901; became Attorney General, Treasurer, Chief Secretary and Premier. He was a member of the Federation Convention and was a Senator in the first Commonwealth Parliament.

1882/83. The billiard room and ballroom were added to the rear of the house; Rees and Patterson were the architects.

1924. Purchased by St Marks College. W. H. Bagot was commissioned to reconfigure the interior to provide student and tutor accommodation.

CURRENT USE: St Marks College: Adelaide University student accommodation.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Three adjacent stately homes are owned by St Marks College and are part of the exclusive residential enclave on Pennington Terrace. The more recent buildings associated with the college are not visible from the street and therefore do not detract from the important contribution *Downer House* makes to the cultural landscape of the area.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 11 DUNCRAIG



ACC(2) 11.1 *Duncraig*: street view. N310.
58 Palmer Place, North Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 11.2 *Duncraig*: main entrance. N320
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 11.3 *Duncraig*: stables, 183-189 Ward Street, N125
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13510.

HISTORY: 1901. *Duncraig* was built for W.H. Duncan , pastoralist, as his city residence.

Other residents included W. G. T Goodman, general manager of the Municipal Tramways.

1954-1992. Purchased by John J Roche, former Lord Mayor of Adelaide, who still resides at the rear of the house.

CURRENT USE: Private residence of Dr Richard and Debbie Hamilton.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Many successful pastoralists, especially if they were parliamentarians, had a town house: *Duncraig* is an example. City residences were the equal, or at times superior, to their pastoral properties to reflect their status in society. Ward Street, which is parallel to one section of Palmer Place, is the site of many stately homes. The out-buildings associated with *Duncraig* are in good repair.

Duncraig is located in an exclusive residential enclave and still makes a visual impact on the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 12 FORMER DWELLING



ACC(2)12.1 Former dwelling.
58 Brougham Place, North Adelaide.
Source: Morgan and Gilbert, 1969:108



ACC(2) 12.2 Former dwelling, overshadowed by a modern apartment block. N
Photo: R. M. Stone, October, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: Not listed

HISTORY: 1878. The house was built for W. H. Beaglehole, brewer and owner of the Lion brewery in nearby Melbourne Street. North Adelaide.

1930. Purchased by Sir Ivan Jose.

CURRENT USE: Offices.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Once part of the exclusive residential enclave of Brougham Place, it is now isolated from other stately homes by the adjacent multi storey block of apartments. While the house is still in good repair and is an example of the housing built for prominent businessmen, its relative isolation reduces its impact on the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=20

ACC(2) 13 DWELLING



**ACC(2) 13.1 Former dwelling of Charles Goode. N340.
5-7 Brougham Place, North Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 13537.

HISTORY: 1907. The dwelling was built for Sir Charles Henry Goode, proprietor of Goode Durrant and Co. which was one of Adelaide's leading soft-goods companies; W. H. Durrant was the other partner.

1865. Charles Goode was elected to the House of Assembly. Noted philanthropist who contributed to many bodies such as the YMCA (which he help found) and the Adelaide Children's Hospital. He was also a trustee of *Estcourt House*, a refuge for blind and crippled children.

1923. The property was transferred to John and Eliza Hughes Gordon.

A subsequent owner was Henry Edwin Pellew

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: The house is at the beginning of Brougham Place, an important exclusive residential enclave. The exterior of the house does not appear to have undergone any significant changes, although the Adelaide Heritage Survey (1984:71) states that the house was to be renovated for single occupancy; this had been completed before 2007. The house, together with the adjoining *Taylor House*, are important visible reminders of the elegant stately homes built for prominent businessmen in the 19th century and together make an important contribution to the cultural landscape

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 14 GRENFELL PRICE LODGE



**ACC(2) 141 *Grenfell Price Lodge*, view
from the tennis court.
49-53 Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide.
Source: Morgan and Gilbert, 1969:99**



**ACC(2) 14.2 *Grenfell Price Lodge*, the tennis
court is on the left. N325.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, May 2006



ACC (2) 14.3 *Grenfell Price Lodge*
Front bay window with ornate plaster moulding.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May, 2006

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.10766.

HISTORY: 1850s. The first stage of the house was built; this is now the rear section of the current house.

Walter Reynell (*Reynella House*, Onkaparinga LGA), sold the property to W. A. Horn.

1876-1877. The front section comprising a dining room and living room were constructed for the new owner, William Austin Horn (also *Wairoa*, Adelaide Hills LGA), wealthy pastoralist and miner noted for his ride to Adelaide to register the claim for the Moonta mine for Walter Watson Hughes (*Torrens Park Estate*, Mitcham LGA). The additions were designed by Rowland Rees.

1887. William Horn was elected to the House of Assembly.

1885. The house was owned by Solomon Saunders.

1921. Purchased as a town house for Irene Hawker, wife of Arden Hawker, a member of the Hawker family of Clare (*Bungaree*. CGV1).

1934. Purchased by A. S. Randall.

1953. The property passed to St Marks College following a benefaction from Lady Price, wife of Sir Archibald Grenfell Price.

CURRENT USE: Master's residence, St Marks College (student accommodation).

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Grenfell Price Lodge* is an important building owing to its association with early colonists who played an important role in the development of the colony. The house is an example of the architectural features considered important to the new gentry when upgrading their early cottages. Although now part of St Marks residential college (it is adjacent to *Downer House* and *Hawker House*), *Grenfell Price Lodge* is an important dwelling in the exclusive residential enclave of Pennington Terrace and continues to make a significant contribution the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 15 HAWKER HOUSE



ACC(2) 15.1 *Hawker House*, street view. N345.
The main entrance is under the tower.
Photo: R. M. Stone, May 2006



ACC(2) 15.2 *Hawker House*, east elevation' N290.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008



ACC (2) 15.3 *Hawker House*, tower entrance. N325.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No. 13545.

HISTORY:

1883. Designed by G. K. Soward, *Hawker House* was built for Arthur Waterhouse, entrepreneur and financier: he also owned *St Margarets* (ACC[2]25) and *Mt Lofty House* (Adelaide Hills AH9).

1888. Purchased by Alfred Simms, one of the founders of the South Australian Brewing Company.

1912. Sold to Evan Kyffin Thomas, owner of *The Register* newspaper. His previous dwelling was *Addington* (ACC[2]1).

1955. Purchased by the South Australian Education Department for the Correspondence School.

C1970. Purchased by St Marks College; the Correspondence School moved to a property on Pennington Terrace (ACC[2]9).

CURRENT USE:
accommodation

St Marks College: Adelaide University student

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Hawker House* is noteworthy because of its association with a several prominent colonists and its proximity to *Grenfell Price House* and *Downer House*. These buildings are all located on Pennington Terrace, an exclusive residential enclave favoured by the new gentry in the 19th century. Although the building has some unsympathetic alterations on the east elevation they do not detract from the overall integrity of the property. The original front fence and gates are still in good repair but the front garden is now a student car park.

Although many of the former stately homes in this section of North Adelaide now have alternative uses, collectively they still make a significant impact on the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 15 KINGSMEAD



ACC(2)15.1 *Kingsmead*: c1872.
74-78 Brougham Place, North Adelaide.
Source: SLSA, B 10697



ACC(2)15.2 *Kingsmead*: c1872.
Source: SLSA, B 21723



ACC(2)15.3 *Kingsmead*, east elevation, 1920s two storey additions were added to the rear of the building.
View from Australia Lane. N170.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November 2007



ACC(2)15.4 *Kingsmead*, front portico entrance. N310.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November 2007



ACC(2)15.5 *Kingsmead*. N.
Photo: R. M. Stone, January, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No. 10802.

HISTORY: 1865/66. *Kingsmead* was built for Charles Jacobs, a successful tea and coffee merchant; he also had brewing and distilling interests. The house was designed by Wright and Woods.

1869. The property was purchased by Edward Meade Bagot, pastoralist, as his city residence. He was the son of Captain C. H. Bagot (*Nurney House*), founder of the copper industry at Kapunda.

1920. Two single storey wings were added to the east and west sides of the original house plus a two storey addition at the rear.

C1980. Purchased by Mr Borthwick (see also *Belmont House*).

CURRENT USE: Private residential apartments.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Mr Borthwick owned both *Kingsmead* and the adjacent *Belmont House*. In the mid 1980s he applied to have both building demolished, but this was eventually denied. *Kingsmead* has now been restored and is currently apartments. The house is an example of the houses built by wealthy pastoralists who required a grand city residence as it befitted their wealth and social standing in the community. Part of the exclusive residential enclave of Brougham Place, *Kingsmead* continues to make an important contribution to the cultural landscape of the region.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 17 LEA HURST



**ACC(2) 17.1 *The Avenues*, c1909. The building on the right is *Lea Hurst*.
Sir Edwin Smith Terrace, North Adelaide.
Source: SLSA, B 5380**



**ACC(2) 17.2 *Lea Hurst*, c1920.
Opening day of the Memorial Hospital**

SLSA PRG 280/ 1/29/325



ACC(2) 17.3 *Lea Hurst*, street view. N310.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 17.3 *Lea Hurst* is on the right. Centre is the later building joining *Lea Hurst* and *The Avenues*.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009



ACC(2) Right, *Lea Hurst*; left, *The Avenues*
 Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13546.

HISTORY: 1874. *Lea Hurst* and its neighbour, *The Avenues*, have the same external design; the architect was Daniel Garlick. *Lea Hurst* was built for Thomas Johnson.

1919. *Lea Hurst* was purchased from James Hill as the next stage of The Memorial Hospital.

1920-21. The link between *Lea Hurst* and *The Avenues* was completed. The verandahs and doors leading to them are possible later additions; the original windows were removed

CURRENT USE: Memorial Hospital.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE; While the exterior of the former Johnson dwelling is identifiable, alterations, especially the linking building with *The Avenues* and the proximity of new hospital wards, have all but eliminated the original context of *Lea Hurst* which was located in a exclusive residential enclave overlooking the parklands. The interior of the building was significantly altered when the residence was converted to a hospital.

While *Lea Hurst* and neighbouring *The Avenues* are important reminders of the life style of prominent early colonist, they have a reduced impact on the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 18 MILNE DWELLING



ACC(2) 18.1 Former Milne dwelling. N330.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November 2007



ACC(2) 18.2 Milne dwelling. N260.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13610.

HISTORY: 1901. Built for George Milne, son of Sir William Milne, wine merchant (*Sunnyside*; Burnside LGA; *Eurilla*, Adelaide Hills LGA). George was the sole director of the wine and spirit company from 1888.

CURRENT USE: Lincoln College, Adelaide University student accommodation.

IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: This former dwelling is one of several stately homes acquired by Lincoln College for use as student accommodation. Unsympathetic additions at the rear of the property and the minimalist gardens (mainly grass) designed to accommodate the current use, reduce the visual impact of the former Milne dwelling. However, the original context remains and hence a viewer would be able to reconstruct the image of a row of stately homes being part of an exclusive residential enclave on Brougham Place. The former Milne dwelling is therefore important part of the cultural landscape.

ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
North Adelaide

N=28

ACC(2) 19 MONTEFIORE



ACC(2) 19.1 *Montefiore*: c1895. The second level was still in situ at this time.
1 Palmer place, North Adelaide.
Source: SLSA B25129



ACC(2) 19.2 *Montefiore*: c1895.The drive way.

Source: SLSA, B 25131



ACC(2)19.3 *Montefiore*, c1895.
Source: SLSA, B25121

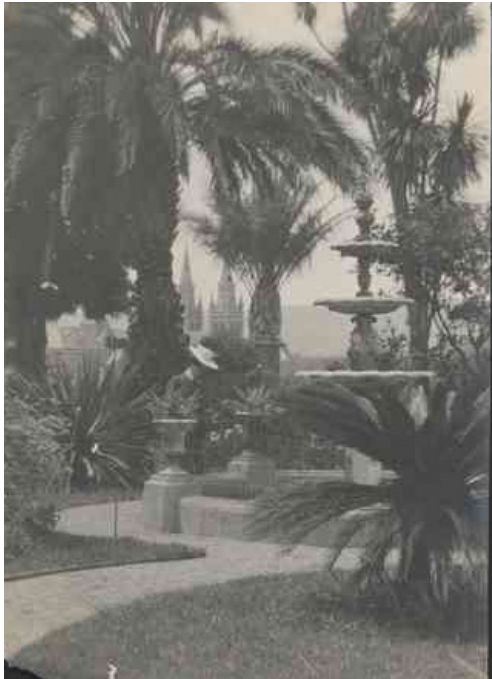


ACC(2) 19.4 *Montefiore*: c1895, front steps.

Source: SLSA, B 25122



ACC(2) 19.5 *Montefiore*, second level removed;
the front verandah has been extended
Source: Robertson, 1973:92



ACC(2)19.6 *Montefiore*, c1895, gardens overlooking St Peters Cathedral
Source: SLSA, B 25125



ACC(2)19.7 *Montefiore*, c1895, gardens.

Source: SLSA, B 16280/11



ACC(2) 19.8 *Montefiore*. N290.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 19.9 *Montefiore*, portico front entrance. N210.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 19.10 *Montefiore*, south elevation. N340.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.11582.

HISTORY: C1853. George Green, civil engineer, surveyor and architect built *Montefiore*, probably to his own design.

1850s. The property was sold to Luke Michael Cullen, solicitor, who in turn sold it to Sir Samuel Way, the Chief Justice from 1878 until his death in 1916. He was Chancellor of the University of Adelaide and a statue to his memory is on North Terrace.

1870s. Sir Samuel Way engaged the architect W. McMinn to reface and extend the building. McMinn also designed the governor's residence, *Marble Hill* and *Mt Breckan* for Sir Alexander Hay. Following the death of Sir Samuel Way, the second level was removed.

1948. *Montefiore* was purchased by Aquinas College for use as student accommodation.

CURRENT USE: Aquinas College, Adelaide University student accommodation.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Although the former dwelling is surrounded by modern student accommodation blocks, *Montefiore* is still a distinctive building despite the loss of the second level early in the 20th century. The large formal gardens have been replaced by extensive grassed areas which have completely erased any evidence of their existence. Although *Montefiore* was part of the exclusive residential enclave of Palmer Place, its visual separation from other stately homes as a result of the construction of modern accommodation blocks, reduces its impact on the cultural landscape. *Montefiore* now has a more institutional feel about it given its current context, which reinforces the argument that original context is important in maintaining impact on the cultural landscape.

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ACC(2) 20 NURNEY HOUSE



ACC(2) 20.1 *Nurney House*: c1929. The east elevation was modified in 1930. 126-133 Kingston Street, North Adelaide. Source: SLSA, B4972



ACC(2) 20.2 *Nurney House*: c1931. Stanley Street view showing post 1930s modifications.

Source: SLSA, B5926



ACC(2) 20.3 *Nurney House*, c1930, stables. Kingston Street view. Source: SLSA, B 5697



ACC (2) 20.4 *Nurney House*, stables, c1930. Kingston Street view. Source: SLSA, B 5694



ACC(2) 20.5 *Nurney House*, Kingston Street entrance; c1930 extensions. N110. Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007.



ACC(2) 20.6 *Nurney House*, original stables and Kingston Street entrance. N210. Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:
The listing includes the gardens.

State Heritage Register, File No.11577.

HISTORY: 1847. *Nurney House*, one of the earliest houses in North Adelaide, was built as the town residence of Captain Charles Hervey Bagot, pastoralist, parliamentarian and founder of the Kapunda copper mine. *Nurney House* was named after Captain Bagot's birthplace, Nurney in County Kildare, Ireland. His first pastoral property was *Koonunga* which he operated in partnership with the H. Dutton (*Anlaby* LI1). He was a nominee to the Legislative Council in 1844-51 and elected to the Legislative Council in 1851-53, then again 1857-59.

1930. The original house was remodelled by Captain Bagot's great grandson, Walter Hervey Bagot (also *Forest Lodge*, Adelaide Hills AH5). The extensions included a loggia or vaulted arcades, southern courtyard and extensive gardens.

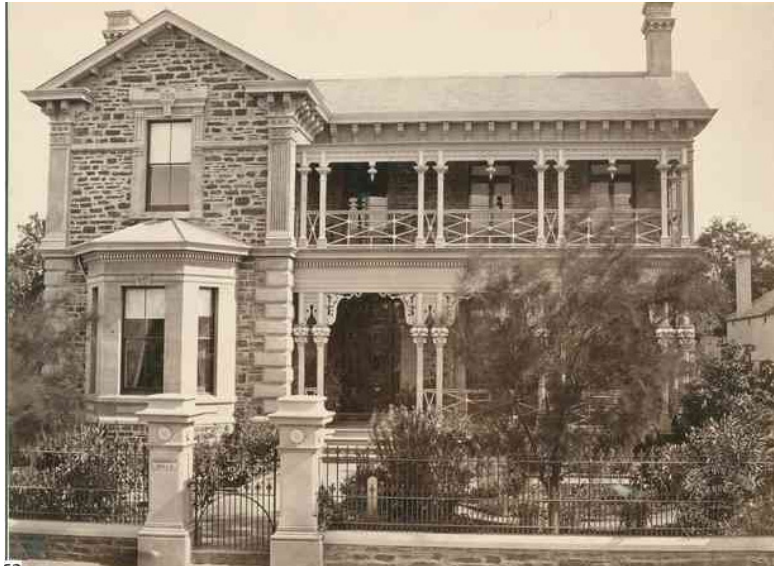
CURRENT USE:
Private Residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Nurney House* is one of the few stately homes in South Australia where the gardens have been listed on the State Heritage Register. Associated with one of the important early colonial families, *Nurney House* continues to project the image of wealthy pastoralists and mining magnates. The restricted view of the property emphasises the exclusiveness of stately homes that were part of residential enclaves.

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ACC(2) 21 PARRAMATTA VILLA



ACC(2) 21.1 *Parramatta Villa*, c1872.
Source: SLSA, B 10762



ACC(2) 21.2 *Parramatta Villa*.
57-60 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide.

Source: Morgan and Gilbert, 1969:122



ACC(2) 21.3 *Parramatta Villa*,
details of the verandah, carved
capitals and brackets
Source: Morgan and Gilbert,
1969:122.



ACC(2) 21.4 *Parramatta Villa*, street view of the carved capitals on the front verandah. N10.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 21.5 *Parramatta Villa*, N340
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008



ACC(2) 6 *Parramatta Villa*, verandah posts and brackets.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2009.



ACC(2) 21.7 *Parramatta Villa*: stables. N220.
299 Ward Street, North Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, June, 2008

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13493.

HISTORY: 1871. Parramatta Villa was built for George Catchlove, JP, innkeeper and brewer. The house was designed by Thomas English and William Rees.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *Parramatta Villa*, and the adjacent house, also built by George Catchlove, are testimony to his success as a brewer and innkeeper. The carved wooden brackets and capitals in the form of grapes, are unique and reflect his business interests. Strangways Terrace faces the parklands and over looks the city; yet another desirable residential enclave for successful businessmen in the early decades of the colony. *Parramatta Villa* and neighbouring houses have remained virtually unaltered and are therefore an important insight into the 19th century cultural landscape.

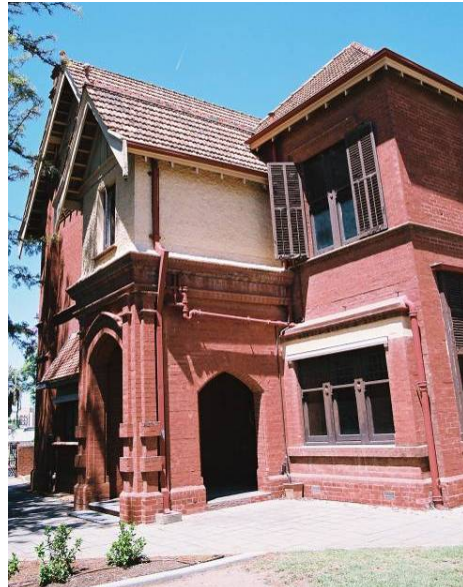
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ACC(2) 22 ROCHE HOUSE



ACC(2) 22.1 *Roche House*, street view. N180.
25 Palmer Place, North Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 22.2 *Roche House*, side portico entrance. N100.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.11582.

HISTORY: 1905. *Roche House* was built for A. A. Ayers.

1920s. It was the home of Sir Collier Cudmore, solicitor. He was president of the Legislative Council in 1934-36 and won an Olympic gold medal for rowing in 1908. He was a prominent businessman, a director of a number of companies, and President of the Adelaide Club.

1953. Purchased by Aquinas College and adapted for student accommodation.

CURRENT USE: Aquinas College, Adelaide University student accommodation.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: Being part of a university college, *Roche House* also suffers the same lessening of identity as noted for *Montefiore*. Although part of the exclusive residential enclave of Palmer Place and in close proximity to Christ Church rectory and *Bishop's Court*, its visual separation from other stately homes as a result of the construction of modern accommodation blocks, reduces its impact on the cultural landscape. Like *Montefiore*, *Roche House* also has a more institutional feel about it given its current context, which again reinforces the argument that original context is important in maintaining impact on the cultural landscape.

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ACC(2) 23 RYMILL HOUSE



ACC(2) 23.1 *Rymill House*, street view. N290.
39 Brougham Place, North Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 23.2 *Rymill House*, street view. N290.
Photo: R. M Stone, November, 200



ACC(2) 23.3 *Rymill House*, front entrance. N340.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13611.

HISTORY: 1907. The house was built for A. G. Rymill; his son, Sir Arthur Rymill also lived here. Arthur Rymill was a member of the Adelaide City Council for 23 years and Lord Mayor from 1950 until 1954.

CURRENT USE: Lincoln College: Adelaide University student accommodation.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: As with the other stately homes converted to student accommodation by Lincoln College, the additional student blocks built at the rear of the property and the grounds now being mainly a grassed area, detracts from its status as a stately home. However, its close proximity to other former stately homes allow the viewer to reconstruct the image of a residential conclave of houses belonging to important businessmen in the late 19th century. Maintenance of context is important if the cultural landscape is to be retained.

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ACC(2) 24 St ANDREWS



**ACC(2) 24.1 *St Andrews*, street view.
121 Kingston Terrace, North Adelaide.
Source: Morgan and Gilbert, 1969:116**



ACC(2) 24.2 *St Andrews*, street view. N 340.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



**ACC(2) 24.3 *St Andrews*, street entrance.
N340.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 24.4 *St Andrews*, street view. N230.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13548.

HISTORY: 1861-1862. *St Andrews* was designed and built by James MacGeorge for his own occupation.

1880. Purchased by David Murray, merchant, draper and manufacturer trading as D. & W. Murray. David Murray was a member of parliament, Chief Secretary, a founder of the YMCA in Adelaide, and donated funds for a library at the SA School of Mines.

1881. A new wing was added to the house.
Occupied by both C. R. J Glover, who was the first Lord Mayor of Adelaide in 1919, and his son, Sir John Glover who was also Lord mayor from 1960-63.

CURRENT USE: Private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: *St Andrews*, and neighbouring *Nurney House*, dominates the exclusive residential enclave on Stanley Street. The house has many extravagant architectural features such as pilasters and loggia which were designed to project the wealth and social status of the owners. *St Andrews* is an important part of the cultural landscape.

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ACC(2) 25 St MARGARETS

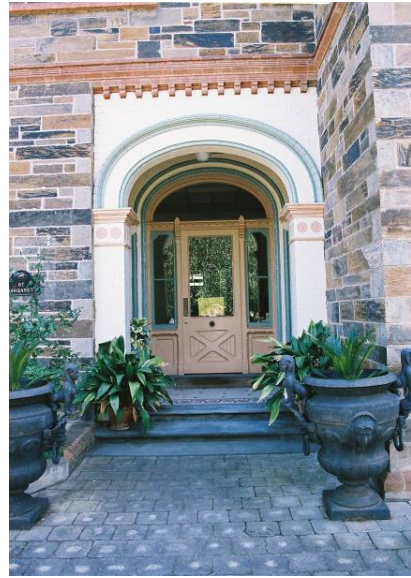


**ACC(2) 25.1 *St Margarets* on the right, cnr Brougham Place and Margaret Place.
To the left, Lincoln College buildings, *Baker* dwelling, the duplex is not included in the sample,
then *Rymill House*
Source: Burden, 1986:16**



ACC(2) 25.2 *St Margarets*, street view. N10.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 25.3 *St Margarets*, front entrance. N330.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 25.4 *St Margarets*, street view. N320.

Photo: R. .tone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 25.5 *St Margarets*, side view from St Margarets Lane; the old kitchen is on the left. The window indicates the location of the rear stairs. N10.

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



**ACC(2) 25.6 *St Margarets*, coach house and stables.
Cnr Ward Street and St Margarets Lane. N120.**

HERITAGE LISTING: State Heritage Register, File No.13535.

HISTORY: 1890. Built for Arthur Waterhouse, financier and developer; his previous dwelling was *Hawker House* (ACC[2]15); he also owned and *Mt Lofty House* (AH9) (Adelaide Hills LGA), possibly as his summer residence. His father, Thomas Greaves Waterhouse was a member of the board of the Burra Burra mine. Both *St Margarets* and *Hawker House* were probably designed by G. W. Soward; he also designed *St Corantyn* (ACC14) which has many similarities with *St Margarets*.

1899. Additions to the rear of the house.

Purchased by the University of Adelaide: anti cancer foundation.

1993. Purchased by Drs Peter and Drinda Gauvin who converted the building into a private residence and medical consulting rooms.

The coach house and stable have been subdivided and converted into a private residence.

CURRENT USE: Professional rooms and private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: This large building dominates the residential enclave of Brougham Place and is adjacent to the row of stately homes which now form Lincoln College. *St Margarets* is associated with prominent businessmen and is an example of the individual architectural style of their houses designed to reflect their wealth and social status. *St Margarets* is an important part of the cultural landscape.

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ACC(2) 26 STRElda



ACC(2) 26.1 *Strela*, rear view.
219 Stanley Street, North Adelaide.
Source: Robertson, 1973:87



ACC(2), 26.2 *Strela*, street view.

Source: Morgan and Gilbert, 1969:117



ACC(2) 26.3 *Strellda*, street view. N90.
Ornate moulded plaster decoration.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 26.4 *Strellda*, front entrance.
N165. Ashlar limestone construction.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No.10629.

HISTORY:

1878. *Strellda* was built for John Harvey Finlayson, a journalist who became editor of one of the colony's leading newspapers, the *South Australian Register*.

The house was designed by Rowland Rees.

CURRENT USE:

Private residence.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE:

Strellda, with its decorative plaster around the bay window, engaged columns with Corinthian capitals, and the lace work on both the rear balcony and front fence of the house are examples of the level decoration which the new gentry lavished on their stately homes. The front street view suggests a modest size house and gives no indication of the extent of the rear gardens or its extensive verandah and balcony which has views across Adelaide.

Strellda is an important example of a quality home demanded by prominent businessmen and is an important part of the cultural landscape.

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ACC(2) 27 TAYLOR HOUSE



ACC(2) 27.1 *Taylor House*, street view. N320.
9 Brougham Terrace, North Adelaide.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



ACC(2) 27.2 *Taylor House*, west elevation. N20.
Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No.15536.

HISTORY:

1902. This house was built for John Craven a prominent merchant and business man who owned Craven's Store located on the corner of Rundle and Pulteney Streets in Adelaide (since demolished).
In 1887 he marries the sister of Frank Johnson, a former Mayor of Adelaide.

1907. Owned by Jessie and Jean Taylor; hence the name of the house.

1960. Purchased by the Adelaide Children's Hospital.

CURRENT USE:

Private residence. It has the appearance that the building has been converted into flats, but this could not be substantiated.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE:

Brougham Place was a desirable residential enclave for prominent South Australians. *Taylor House* and its eastern neighbour, the former dwelling of Charles Goode, are examples of stately homes. The external integrity of the house has not been compromised, although the extent of internal alterations during the period it was owned by the hospital are not known. Although there are unsympathetic developments to the west, on the site of now demolished *Addington*, *Taylor House* is an important reminder of the wealth and social status of business men who moved to North Adelaide and is important to the cultural landscape.

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ACC(2) 28 THE AVENUES



**ACC(2) 28.1 *The Avenues*: c1909,
corner Roberts Place* and Pennington,
Terrace (*now Sir Edwin Smith Drive).
Source: SLSA, B 5380**



**ACC (2) 28.2 *The Avenues*, Pennington Terrace.
North Adelaide. N 310.**

Photo: R. M. Stone, November, 2007



**ACC(2) *The Avenues* is on the left.
Lea Hurst is on the right.
Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009**



ACC(2) *The Avenues* is on the left.

Photo: R. M. Stone, July, 2009

HERITAGE LISTING:

State Heritage Register, File No.13546.

HISTORY:

The Avenues and its neighbour, *Lea Hurst*, have the same external design; the architect was Daniel Garlick. *The Avenues* was built for William Sharland, who was a general assistant with G. & R. Wills, merchants; later he was a partner in his own business. He was a friend of Archer Thomas Johnson, the owner of *Lea Hurst*. The buildings were later associated with James Hill and George Brookman, stock broker and financier.

1909. *The Avenues* was purchased and converted to a hospital (*Ru Rua*).

1918. Ru Rua Hospital was purchased by the Australian Methodist Conference and became the first phase of The Memorial Hospital.

1920/1. The link between *The Avenues* and *Lea Hurst* was opened.

1924. A new wing was opened on the site of the old stables

CURRENT USE:

Memorial Hospital.

IMPACT ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPE:

While the exterior of the former Sharland dwelling is identifiable, alterations, especially the linking building with *Lea Hurst* and the proximity of new hospital wards, have all but eliminated the original context of *The Avenues* which was located in an exclusive residential enclave overlooking the parklands. The interior of the building was significantly altered when the residence was converted to a hospital. While *The Avenues* and neighbouring *Lea Hurst* are important reminders of the life style of prominent early colonist, they have a reduced impact on the cultural landscape.