

**BETTER HERITAGE INFORMATION
SUMMARY OF STATE HERITAGE PLACE
Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide**



Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide SHP 11580, c. 2020.

Source: Courtesy of Google Street View.

ENTRY IN THE REGISTER

Description or notes with respect to a place entered in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with either the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978* or the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

The South Australian Heritage Council may correct errors or inaccuracies in the Entry in the Register in accordance with s21 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

NAME: Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

PLACE NO.: 11580

ADDRESS: 53 – 57 Exchange Place
Adelaide SA 5000
CT 5682/154 F148223 A1
Hundred of Adelaide

CONFIRMED IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

8 November 1984

COMMENTARY ON THE LISTING

Additional information provided as a part of the content of the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with s14(6) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* 'hold information in association with the Register'.

KNOWN AS: Former Adelaide Stock Exchange [Exchange Place Road Reserve cantilevered portico-style hood attached to Former Adelaide Stock Exchange]

ADDRESS Karna Country

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide was purpose-built in 1901 to accommodate the activities of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide. The Stock Exchange of Adelaide was established in 1887 with the purpose of being the single dominant association of brokers and exchange of shares in the colony. The bespoke building was the centre of share trading and business activity in South Australia for over 90 years, demonstrating not only the success of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide, but the evolution of share trading in South Australia throughout the twentieth century.

Designed by architects Henry Fuller and Hedley Dunn, the Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide is also an outstanding example of the Federation Queen Anne architectural style in South Australia. The building demonstrates key attributes of the style, including red brick walling, an asymmetrical form with diagonally projecting corner bay, low tower with 'candle snuffer' roof, and elaborate ornamentation to the interior.

INDICATIVE CRITERIA (under section 16 of the Heritage Places Act 1993)***(a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history***

Built in 1901 for and by the Stock Exchange of Adelaide (the Exchange), the Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide demonstrates the growth of banking and finance in South Australia and in particular share trading, during the twentieth century. Purpose-built for the growing activities of the Exchange, it was the centre of share trading in South Australia for over 90 years. As such, the Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide demonstrates the success of the Exchange and the evolution of share trading in South Australia from Federation through to the introduction of Australia's national system, the Australian Stock Exchange, in the late 1980s.

(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics

Designed by architects Henry Fuller and Hedley Dunn the Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide (the Exchange) is an outstanding example of the Federation Queen Anne style of architecture and demonstrates many of its key attributes, notably:

- Picturesque, asymmetrical form with a corner bay projecting diagonally,
- Red brick walling with half-timbered effects to gables and parapets,
- Low tower with 'candle snuffer' or conical roof of lead tiles,
- Roughcast or pebbledash walling,
- Tall chimneys, casement or sash windows, multipaneled top lights, and round accent windows,
- Ornamentation to interior including coffered timber ceilings, decorative reliefs to the cedar staircase and plaster archways featuring flora and fauna motifs.

(g) it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance

The Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide has a special association with the organisation the Stock Exchange of Adelaide (the Exchange). The Exchange was established in 1887 with the purpose of being the single dominant association of brokers and exchange for trading of shares in the colony. While it did have early competitors, by the late 1890s it was the centre of share trading and financial affairs in South Australia.

The Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide (building) was opened by the Premier Hon. J. G. Jenkins on 6 September 1901 and was erected to meet the growing needs of the Exchange as it expanded. the three-storey building was purposefully designed to accommodate the activities of the Exchange and featured a telegraph office, reading room, exchange hall, call room, and clubroom, as well as a bespoke leaded, stained-glass window manufactured by Morris and Company. The Exchange operated from the building until 1987 when it amalgamated with the other dependent state-based stock exchanges to form the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX). Despite some alterations to the building following two fires and advancements in trading technologies and systems, the building still clearly demonstrates the influence and activities of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide (organisation).

SITE PLAN

Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

PLACE NO.: 11580

53 – 57 Exchange Place, Adelaide SA 5000



Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide, 53-57 Exchange Place, Adelaide SA 5000
(CT 5682/154 F148223 A1, Exchange Place Road Reserve cantilevered portico-style hood
attached to Former Adelaide Stock Exchange, Hundred of Adelaide*

N ↑

LEGEND

Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)

Existing State Heritage Place(s)

Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place *Red outline is indicative of elements of significance, noting imperfect alignment of aerial imagery with parcel cadastre for the building. Includes Exchange Place Road Reserve cantilevered portico-style hood attached to Former Adelaide Stock Exchange.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide is a two-storey red brick building with basement designed in the Federation Queen Anne style. It has asymmetrical massing and a protruding conical 'candlesnuffer' tower to the south-west corner.

External features include:

- walls constructed of red brick laid in English cross bond, with dressings and bands to windows and doors,
- prefabricated iron frame tower in red brick, finished in pebbledash stucco, lead tiles and thin flag pole,
- hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel (not original fabric),
- brick parapet to roof with ornaments at regular intervals and a triangular gable with arrowslit accent atop central bay of the north and south elevations,
- rectangular gable to western elevation featuring a circular accent, brick piers and a row of brick banding,
- four faux chimneys in red brick, including an ornate chimney abutting the tower,
- basement with light well and wrought iron fencing at ground level.
- cast iron vents,
- portico-style entrance to western elevation, featuring two rectangular pilasters, a round arch with simple entablature and decorative scroll brackets, and balustrade above, marble steps to door.
- timber panelled double doors to western entry with brass fittings and multi-panelled transom window above,
- timber panelled door to western end of northern elevation (c.1901),
- vertically proportioned double-hung, timber-framed windows throughout with single non-lead glass panes and smaller, multi-pane leaded highlight windows above,
- timber, five-panelled, double doors with brass fittings, fanlight with frosted glass and side lights (in-filled with timber panelling) flanked by masonry piers and projecting canopy to south elevation,
- late twentieth century aluminium-framed, glazed sliding door to southern elevation,
- frosted glass sign above southern entry,
- cast iron access stairs to remaining external doors,
- stained-glass feature window to first floor of south elevation designed by J.H. Dearle of Morris & Co. London comprised of six lights.

Interior features include:

- timber (c.1938) and steel (c.1980s) roof trusses,
- timber-panelled ceiling of stained kauri pine to western ground-floor entry space, central hall and stair and main rooms, and first floor central hallway,
- walls finished with plaster to ground, first and basement floors with timber-panelled dado, and timber picture rails, cornices, skirtings and architraves (c.1901),
- black and white hexagonal encaustic tiles to western entrance (c.1930s) on ground floor, with ornamental plaster door surround and frieze above arch with gold detailing,
- red and yellow hexagonal tiles under the stairs (c.1901),
- polished cedar swing doors with glazed panes and glazed side panels with cast brass hardware to ground floor western entryway and central area,
- cedar staircase with decorative relief to newel posts and pierced slats,
- fireplace on ground and first floor with timber mantel,
- ornate coffered timber-panelled ceiling to main rooms on ground floor, entry lobby and central staircase.

Elements of Significance:

Elements of heritage significance include:

- External brick walling (envelope),
- Interiors to the western end of the building,
- Timber ceilings (including joists to western end), wainscoting, panelling, posts and picture rails,
- Central timber staircase,
- Tiled floors,
- Ornate internal and external hardware to doors,
- Fireplaces on ground and first floors,
- Leaded and non-leaded windows,
- Cast brass fixtures,
- Objects including curved timber and leather upholstered seat in former reading room (ground floor), right-angle timber and leather upholstered seat in the former committee room (first floor), and remaining trading floor blackboards with chalk share prices.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include:

- Internal fit outs of eastern side of building such as timber floors, and acoustic panelling,
- Black metal powder-coated down lights,
- RiAus Science Exchange signage,

- Ducted air-conditioning system, smoke detectors, and other lighting suspended from ceiling (no original lighting remains),
- Suspended T-bar panelled ceilings,
- 1980s lift.

HISTORY OF THE PLACE¹

Tarntanya

The City of Adelaide is situated on the traditional lands of the Kaurna People. Before the arrival of European colonists, Kaurna people skilfully managed the land for hundreds of generations and maintained a deep knowledge of the environment. Teaching young people was a central part of Kaurna life and understanding the environment was important for more than just food, shelter, tools and medicine.¹

Colonisation disrupted the Kaurna way of life. By 1850, Kaurna experienced a dramatic decline in population due to violence and the introduction of disease, the survivors experiencing dispossession and disruption to their way of life.² It was not until after the Second World War that the Kaurna population began to grow again. The repeal of restrictive legislative provisions in the early 1960s enabled Kaurna people to move more freely back to country where they were able to seek employment and education in Adelaide and to live near their families.³

Early Share Trading in South Australia⁴

In the first years of the colony, shares in joint-stock companies were traded on the London stock exchange. From the 1840s, local companies, established in response to mining discoveries, particularly in Kapunda and Burra formed and commenced trading shares locally. Early share trading was unregulated and scattered, with most transactions taking place in premises located near the corner of King William Street and Hindley Street.⁵

Adelaide's first mercantile exchange was established on North Terrace in the mid-1840s, several more were established by 1850.⁶ Green's Exchange, established in 1853 at premises on King William Street quickly became the commercial centre of share trading, a position it held for over two decades.

Trading was dominated by a small number of brokers, whose questionable practices led to attempts to regulate their activities. The Adelaide Brokers Association was formed in 1860 with this aim, but licensing was not implemented, and brokers continued to act as either commission agents or as traders. In the 1880s, the

¹ Abridged history (Paul Kloeden, *Former Stock Exchange Conservation Management Plan*, Grieve Gillet, prepared for DTEI – Design and Heritage Management, February 2010) with supplementary research as indicated by endnotes and references.

prominence of mining companies in the share market was diluted as banks, railway companies, shipping companies and many others joined the share market, resulting in increased trade activity.

In September 1882, the need for better organisation of broking activity led 20 brokers to establish the Adelaide Sharebrokers Association, with the aim of achieving self-regulation. The Association was dissolved in 1883. That same year, a new association of stockbrokers and dealers, named the Adelaide Stock Exchange, was formed, but folded in 1887, shortly after the formation of the Stock Exchange of South Australia.⁷

Later that year, plans were unveiled by John Robb the proprietor of the Royal Exchange, established in 1848, to build a new stock exchange, and brokers were invited to a meeting to discuss yet another new organisation. Convened by members of the former Adelaide Stock Exchange, the meeting resolved to form the Stock Exchange of Adelaide.⁸

The Stock Exchange of Adelaide (the Exchange)

On 3 October 1887, the Stock Exchange of Adelaide (hereafter the Exchange) held its first meeting, located at Green's Exchange building. Membership was limited to 65 members, with an initial one-time fee set at £25, rising to £1,000 by the end of the decade due to the mining boom. While the Exchange was dominant during the 1880s, it still had to compete with other exchanges. In c.1888, the Exchange moved to the premises of the Royal Exchange, ⁹ then the centre of broking activity. After several moves in quick succession, the Exchange began considering new premises.

At this time, share trading at the Exchange was mainly conducted by either members or brokers and followed the call system. Members with seats on the Exchange met at set times each day in the call room. There, each company with shares listed on the Exchange were called to order. Brokers with shares to sell were declared and shared and offered to other brokers by auction.

The 1890s were a busy time for share trading, leading to the temporary revival of the old Stock Exchange of South Australia, a rise in competition from interstate brokers and an increase in the number of seats on the Exchange to 75. The latter resulted in further consideration of a new premises. In 1899, the Exchange agreed to purchase David Murray's property in McHenry Street, a wool store at the rear of the King William Exchange, for £3,750.¹⁰ They also purchased a small adjoining parcel of land for £150.

By now, the Exchange had 'almost complete' dominance of the share trading business. The Exchange's assets comprised £11,520, with an annual income of £1,465.

A New Building for the Stock Exchange of Adelaide

The Exchange hired architect Edward Davies as a building advisor.¹¹ Davies arranged a competition for the design of a three-storey building with basement. Open to South Australian architects, a premium of £75 was offered for the best design.¹² The committee intimated that no elaborate ornamentation would be necessary for the elevations.¹³ The designs were assessed by Davies.

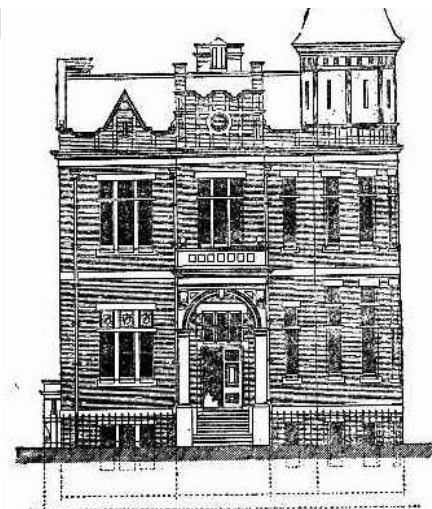
13 designs were submitted, with first place awarded to Messrs. Henry Ernest (H.R.) Fuller and Hedley Allen (H.A.) Dunn. Their design, a 'stately edifice of brick design in the Queen Anne style of architecture,'¹⁴ featured a conspicuous tower about 70 feet high to its southwestern corner.¹⁵ Tenders were called for the building's construction in August 1900, and Walter C. Torode's tender of £8,380 was accepted.¹⁶

The building, comprising a basement, ground floor and first floor, was officially opened by Premier Hon. J. G. Jenkins on 6 September 1901.¹⁷ The basement was occupied by the Stock Exchange Club and included a lounge, billiard room, card room and bar. The ground floor was mostly occupied by the exchange hall, which was used for business purposes and meetings, as well as a telegraph office and reading room. Like the other rooms, they were described as 'perfectly lighted and ventilated' thanks to Boyle ventilators and Tobin tubes.¹⁸ The upper floor was used for the call room, and the secretary's and committee rooms. The call room had tiered semi-circular seating.

In November 1901, the Hon. George Brookman, M.L.C., gifted the Exchange a large leaded stained-glass window, known as *Federation*. Designed by Morris and Company in the UK, the window commemorates Australia's Federation in 1901 and is the earliest of Adelaide's collection of the company's windows. *Federation* was installed above the southern entry in 1902.

Fuller and Dunn's design for the façade of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide building.

Source: The Advertiser, 7 September 1901, p.1



The First Thirty Years

The first day of trading in the new Exchange building occurred on 9 September 1901. The number of companies listed on the Exchange gradually increased and encompassed the fields of banking, pastoralism and manufacturing and included interstate entities.

The Stock Exchange Club, proved a popular place for brokers and businessmen to congregate and in its first six months, membership grew from 320 to 434. Open dealings in stocks and shares were prohibited in this space.

In its early years, the Exchange proved financially and commercially strong and by 1903 was free from debt. In 1904, it became an incorporated company, The Stock Exchange of Adelaide Limited, with a capital of seventy-two shares of £200 each. At the same time, its land was brought under the Real Property Act.

During the First World War, restrictions were placed on 'alien' brokers and shareholders. The interwar period brought economic expansion and rampant speculation, followed by the Great Depression, and then another period of growth. In 1937, Adelaide joined with other stock exchanges across Australia to form the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges.

The First Fire (1938)

On 9 June 1938, a fire erupted in the Exchange's vestibule resulting in £10,000 worth of damage¹⁹ mostly to the first-floor call room destroying its timber ceiling. The vestibule, post office and stock exchange club were also damaged. Trading continued, initially in the boardroom of the Chamber of Manufacturers but had returned to the Exchange building by 20 June. Repairs were completed by 28 November. The roof and call room were rebuilt, albeit with updated materials and features, including steel trusses and insulation. A lift was also installed across from the stairwell.

Second World War Onwards

During the Second World War the Exchange continued to hold three calls a day, but the government imposed restrictions on share price increases, which were not lifted until 1947. The lifting of trade restrictions and the expansion of the post-war economy resulted in greater activity, new listings appeared and there was a constant increase in share turnover. In 1948, Saturday trading ended and by 1950 the call room was considered antiquated with seats slowly vacated until the last member retired in 1950.

Calls to sell the Exchange building so that more modern premises could be rented were rejected in 1959. Shortly after, trading system changed when the auction-based call system was replaced by a post system. This enabled continuous trading during exchange sessions and required the use of blackboard lists of stocks, with bids, brokers' identification numbers and progress sales recorded alongside each stock. 'Chalkers' or 'chalkies', usually young men and sometimes women, were employed to record the details. According to brokers, the introduction of the post trading system was considered the most important reform in the Exchange's history.

The vestibule space on the ground floor was converted into a new trading floor with six posts and twenty blackboards on the walls. Around December 1961, uniform listing

requirements came into effect across Australia and aimed to unify corporate regulations across the country. By the 1970s, a raised visitors' gallery had been built from which the public could view the trading floor.

The investigation into the Poseidon nickel mining company stock market bubble²⁰ that occurred in 1969-1970, resulted in the replacement of State-based regulatory laws that had allowed gross misconduct and insider trading, with a uniform national legislative scheme overseen by an industry watchdog. The change came into effect in 1979, when the government established the National Companies and Securities Commission along with standardised regulatory measures.²¹

A restructure came into effect on 1 July 1975, resulting in the replacement of the seat system with an annual subscription to trade. Two companies were established, one to hold the Exchange's property, the other to operate the trading facilities, however this was short lived. The Exchange remained financially secure during the 1980s recession, however, the building was becoming increasingly outdated and a series of renovations took place in 1981 including the installation of a 'National Voice Line' that allowed announcements to be broadcast to the trading floor.



The trading floor and visitors' gallery of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide in 1982.

Source: DEW Files, 1982

The Second Fire (1982)

On 7 September 1982, the Exchange building again caught fire. While the exterior of the building remained largely untouched, the call room and trading floor, along with its new electronic equipment, were destroyed and most records were lost. Trading relocated to nearby Industry House, and many orders were sent interstate until telephone and telex services were established that afternoon. Within a week, architects Stapledon & McMichael had presented conceptual plans and on 3 May 1983, the Stock Exchange building was officially re-opened and included a new trading floor, meeting room, offices and mezzanine with an enlarged visitor gallery.

The Australian Stock Exchange

BHI Summary of State Heritage Place: 11580

Confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register on 8 November 1984

Draft BHI SSHP for Consultation 6 August 2026 to 6 November 2026

By the mid-1980s, the state and territory stock exchanges agreed to consolidate as a national body. On 1 April 1987, the Commonwealth government authorised the Australian Stock Exchange to commence operating as a national institution that integrated the former state and territory exchanges as branches.

The Exchange building in McHenry Street became the Australian Stock Exchange (Adelaide). In October 1987, an electronic system known as the Stock Exchange Automated Trading System (SEATS) was introduced. Consequently, stock trading was gradually digitised until floor trading ceased completely in late 1990.

In 1996, the Australian Stock Exchange (Adelaide) sold the building, relocating its operations to 89 King William Street, Adelaide.

The Stock Exchange of Adelaide in the Twenty-First Century

In May 2007, the state government purchased the Exchange building for \$3.8 million.²² The building was subsequently refurbished and reconfigured into a combined event and office space. The *Federation* stained-glass window was gifted to the Art Gallery of South Australia, which kept the window in situ.

Resulting from the refurbishment and subsequent work, multiple updates and repairs have been made to the building.²³ Paint removal undertaken during restoration works carried out in 2016 uncovered evidence of period lettering on the façade.²⁴

Major changes included a new entrance and lift to McHenry Street, fire isolation of the main staircase, and the installation of new structural steel framing and suspended concrete floors to the mezzanine. The western end of the building with its original timber floors was restored.

Aboriginal Cultural Considerations

The *Heritage Places Act 1993* makes provision for the identification, recording and conservation of places and objects of non-Aboriginal heritage significance. The protection and preservation of Aboriginal heritage is provided for under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*. Contact the Aboriginal Heritage Unit for listings.

CHRONOLOGY

Year	Event
1840s	South Australia's first exchange is established on North Terrace.
c.1848	The Adelaide Commercial Exchange is established in Hindley Street. The Royal Exchange is established.
1849	Neale's Commercial Exchange is established in King William Street.
1853	Green's Exchange is established in King William Street.
1860	The Adelaide Brokers Association is established.
1871	Sydney Stock Exchange is formed.
1874	1 July: the new Green's Exchange opens on Pirie Street.
1882	Hobart Stock Exchange is formed. The Adelaide Sharebrokers Association is established by Adelaide brokers.
1883	The Adelaide Sharebrokers Association is dissolved. The Adelaide Stock Exchange is formed to replace it.
1884	The Brisbane and Melbourne Stock Exchanges are formed.
1887	The Stock Exchange of South Australia is established. 2 September: The Stock Exchange of Adelaide (subject of this report) is established. It moves into Green's Exchange building on Pirie Street. 3 October: The Stock Exchange of Adelaide holds its first meeting.
1888	The Commercial Stock Exchange is formed. The Stock Exchange of South Australia and the Commercial Stock Exchange merge. The Stock Exchange of Adelaide moves from Green's Exchange to the Royal Exchange.
1891	June: The Stock Exchange of Adelaide moves into temporary premises in McHenry Street. ²⁵ December: The Stock Exchange of Adelaide moves into Essex Chambers on King William Street. ²⁶
1899	10 March: Exchange members agree to purchase the McHenry Street site and erect a building for the Stock Exchange of Adelaide.
1900	January-February: The Stock Exchange of Adelaide announce a design competition for the design of a three-storey building with basement.²⁷ Messrs. Henry Ernest Fuller and Hedley Allen Dunn are awarded first place. August: Tenders are called for the building's construction. Walter Torode's tender was accepted.

- 1901 6 September: the Stock Exchange of Adelaide building opens.**
9 September: trading at the Stock Exchange of Adelaide begins.
- 1902 *Federation*, the leaded stained-glass window by Morris & Company is installed.
 The Stock Exchange Club in the basement is flooded.
- 1903 The Stock Exchange becomes a member of the Chamber of Commerce.
- 1904 The Exchange becomes an incorporated company.
- 1910 A telephone is installed in the building's vestibule.
- 1912 A pneumatic tube connecting the Exchange to the General Post Office is installed.
- 1937 The Australian Associated Stock Exchanges, the forerunner to the ASX, is established. Exchanges in Adelaide, Brisbane, Hobart and Sydney were part of the association, with Melbourne and Perth joining soon after.
- 1938 9 June: A fire breaks out in the Stock Exchange of Adelaide causing damage to the first-floor call room, ground-floor vestibule and the post office.**
20 June: Trading returns to the Stock Exchange building.
28 November: Refurbishment of the fire damaged sections of the building are completed.
- 1948 Saturday share trading ends.
- 1950 The last members of the call room retire.
 The auction-based call system of trading is replaced with the post trading system.
- 1961 22 December: the last call is held in the call room before it is converted to a trading floor.
- 1969 - The Poseidon stock market bubble sees the price of Australian mining shares soar in late 1969 then crash in early 1970.
- 1970 30 June: two stones and a crude cracker-bomb are thrown through a window of the trading floor.
- 1974 The Rae Report is handed down from the Select Committee of Securities and Exchange. The report recommends the establishment of a uniform national legislative scheme overseen by an industry watchdog.
- 1975 The seat system of membership is abolished and replaced with annual subscriptions.
- 1979 The Australian government establishes the National Companies and Securities Commission to regulate companies and securities.

- 1980s Green's Exchange on the corner of Pirie Street and Exchange Place is demolished.
- 1981 The Stock Exchange of Adelaide building undergoes renovations.**
- 1982 7 September: A second fire destroys the eastern portion of the building, including the trading floor.**
- 1983 3 May: Premier John Bannon reopens the Stock Exchange of Adelaide after extensive restoration and rebuilding.**
The Stock Exchange Club has 480 members.
- 1987 1 April: The Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) is formed through incorporation under legislation of the Australian Parliament. The Stock Exchange of Adelaide becomes the Australian Stock Exchange (Adelaide).
October: ASX's Stock Exchange Automated Trading System (SEATS) is introduced the day before the global stock market crash. It replaces the call system of trade.
- 1988 Hundreds of South Australian university students 'invade' the exchange to protest the introduction of the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS).
- 1996 The Australian Stock Exchange (Adelaide) vacate the building. It is sold to Mr Javier Moll for commercial use.**
- 2007 May: the South Australian government purchases the Stock Exchange of Adelaide building. It is leased to Ri Australia, who launch in October.**
Javier and Arantza Moll gift the Morris and Co. *Federation* stained-glass window to the Art Gallery of South Australia.
- 2008 Conservation works to the façade are carried out (DA020/V074/08) by Stapleton and McMichael Architects.**
Work commences on the conversion of the Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide into the RiAus Science Exchange.
- 2009 The Royal Institute Artwork, comprised of two lengths of LED signage totalling approximately 22 metres in length, is installed to the south and east elevation of the building (DA/0582/09).
8 October: the Royal Institute is opened by the President of the Council of the RiGB, HRH Prince Edward, Duke of Kent.
- 2010 An air conditioner compressor is installed in the basement (DA 922/09).
- 2015 Habitable Places undertake a heritage investigation.
- 2016 During works on the front portico, paint removal and analysis uncovers evidence of period lettering on the façade.

- 2017 Restoration works are undertaken to the building's roof including the repointing of brickwork, replacement of damaged pipework, tile cleaning, and replacement of all existing roof sheeting and flashings (DA163382).

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SITE DETAILS

Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

PLACE NO.: 11580

53 – 57 Exchange Place, Adelaide SA 5000

FORMER NAME:	The Science Exchange
DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	Two-storey, red brick building with basement designed in the Federation Queen Anne style.
HISTORIC THEME/S	Theme 4: Building Settlements, Towns and Cities 4.7 Marking significant phases in development of SA's settlements, towns and cities (including key town planning initiatives and architectural styles) Theme 5: Developing South Australia's economies 5.1 Developing South Australia's economy
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:	1901
REGISTER STATUS:	Nomination: 21 May 1982 Provisional Entry: 26 January 1984 Confirmation: 8 November 1984
LOCAL HERITAGE STATUS:	Not Registered
CURRENT USE:	Commercial 2023 - Present
PREVIOUS USE(S):	RiAus – The Science Exchange 2007 - 2023 Stock Exchange of Adelaide 1901 - 1996
ARCHITECT:	Henry Ernest Fuller and Hedley Allen Dunn 1900
BUILDER:	Walter C. Torode 1900-1901
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	City of Adelaide
LOCATION:	Street No.: 53-57 Street Name: Exchange Place Town/Suburb: Adelaide

LAND DESCRIPTION:	Post Code:	5000
	Title	CT 5682/154 F148223 A1
	Reference:	Exchange Place Road Reserve cantilevered portico-style hood attached to Former Adelaide Stock Exchange
	Hundred:	Adelaide

Draft for Consultation

PHOTOS

Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

PLACE NO.: 11580

53 – 57 Exchange Place, Adelaide SA 5000



A crowd outside the Stock Exchange of Adelaide and the Stock Exchange of South Australia on King William Street, prior to construction of the SHP, c.1895.

Source: SLSA, PRG 631/2/496



The site of the new Stock Exchange of Adelaide building on Exchange Place and McHenry Street, Adelaide c.1900.

Source: SLSA, PRG 631/2/247

Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

PLACE NO.: 11580

53 – 57 Exchange Place, Adelaide SA 5000



The Stock Exchange of Adelaide building shortly after opening in 1901.

Source: SLSA, PRG 631/2/2 photographer Ernest Gall.

Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

PLACE NO.: 11580

53 – 57 Exchange Place, Adelaide SA 5000



Interior of the call room of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide c.1901 which was destroyed by the 1938 fire.

Source: SLISA, B 9066



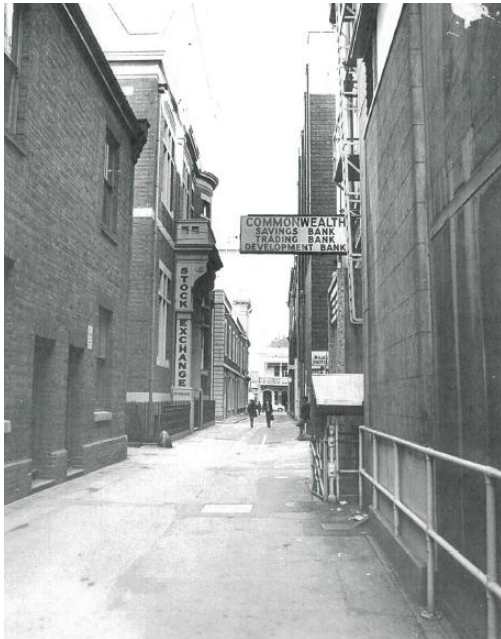
The trading floor in 1982. This room was also destroyed by fire.

Source: DEW Files, n.d.

Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

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Exchange Place looking south in 1969 (left) and the painted portico of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide in 1975 (right).

Source: Science Exchange archives



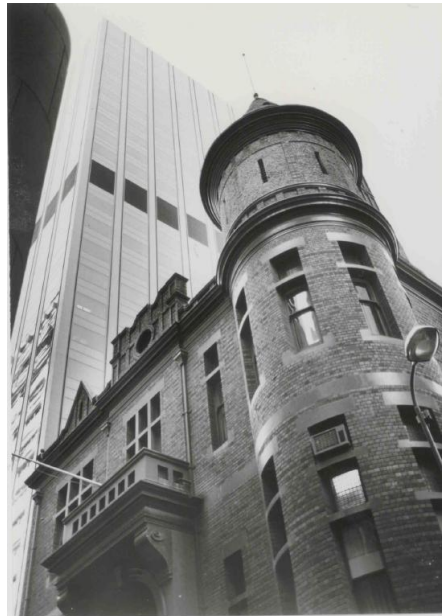
Remnants of the portico lettering being uncovered in 2016.

Source: G-Force Building & Consulting Pty Ltd

Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

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West elevation of the Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide in the 1980s.

Source: DEW Files, n.d.



Aerial view of the Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide in the 1980s.

Source: DEW Files, n.d.

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The Stock Exchange Club entrance on McHenry Street in 1996.

Source: SLISA, B 70869/18589



The Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide in 2025.

Source: DEW Files, August 2025

Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

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The Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide following completion of renovations in 2007.

Source: Minuzzo Project Management, c.2007



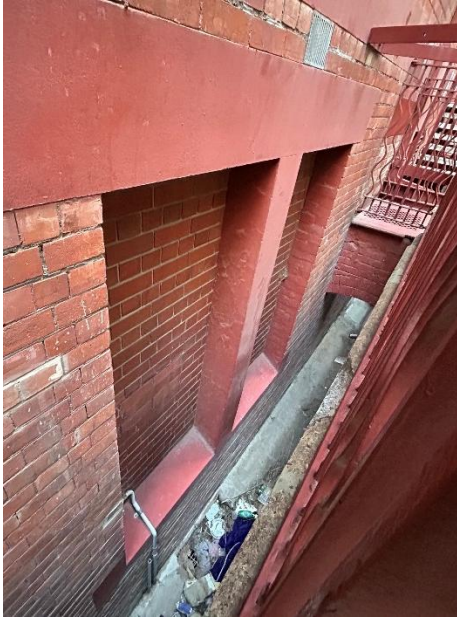
West (left) and east (right) elevations of the building.

Source: DEW Files, August 2025

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Bricked-in windows and entryways to the north elevation.

Source: DEW Files, August 2025



Stairwell entrance installed in the early 1980s (left) and the original public entrance to the telegraph office (right).

Source: DEW Files, August 2025

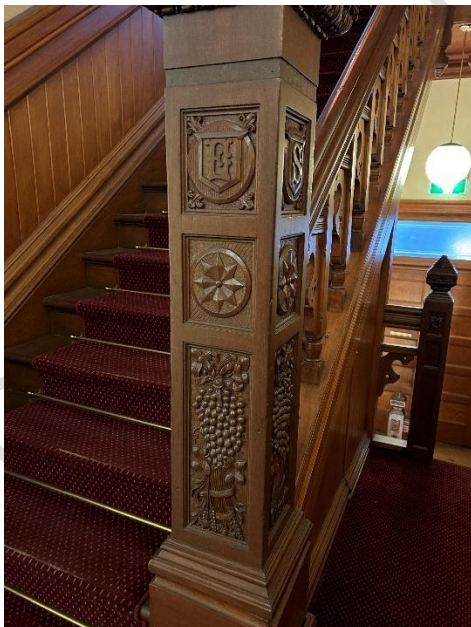
Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

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The main entrance (left) and archway above the central stairwell (right).
Source: DEW Files, August 2025



Details of the reliefs on the central stairwell (left) and decorative door surround (right).
Source: DEW Files, August 2025

Former Stock Exchange of Adelaide

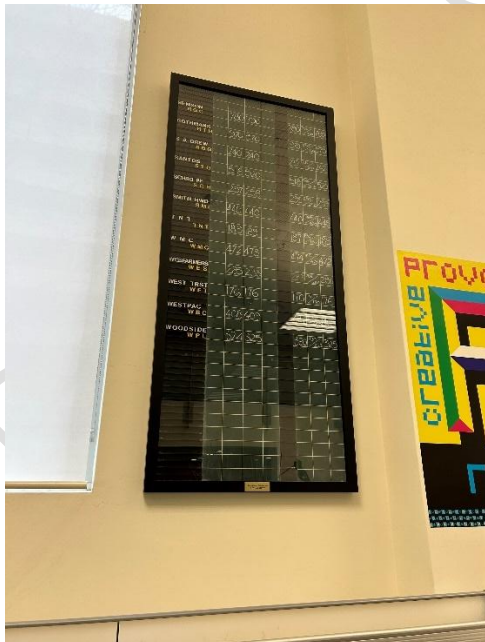
PLACE NO.: 11580

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The Morris and Co. window in situ at the top of the central stairwell.

Source: Minuzzo Project Management and DEW Files



Framed trading floor blackboards from the 1980s.

Source: DEW Files, August 2025

REVISIONS

Date	Changes
xx Month Year	Brief description of changes – Only use for revisions that occur after the document has been finalised. Eg doesn't include changes that result from public consultation period.

¹ Lewis Yerloburka O'Brien and Many Paul, 'Kurna People,' SA History Hub, History Trust of South Australia (accessed 24 February 2025), <https://sahistoryhub.history.sa.gov.au/subjects/kurna-people/>.

² State Library of South Australia, 'Aboriginal people of South Australia: Kurna,' South Australian Aboriginal people and languages (accessed 24 February 2025), https://guides.slsa.sa.gov.au/Aboriginal_peopleSA/Kurna; Knowledge Project, 'Modern History,' (accessed 24 February 2025), <https://knowledgeproject.com.au/modern-history>.

³ 'Kurna People,' SA History Hub.

⁴ Paul Kloeden, *Former Stock Exchange Conservation Management Plan*, Grieve Gillet, prepared for DTEI – Design and Heritage Management, February 2010. And R.M. Gibbs, *Bulls, Bears and Wildcats: A centenary history of the stock exchange of Adelaide* (Norwood: Peacock Publications, 1988).

⁵ Bernard O'Neil, 'Mines and Mining,' *The Wakefield Companion to South Australian History*, ed. Wilfred Prest (Adelaide: Wakefield Press, 2001), p.356.

⁶ *South Australian Register*, 'Advertising,' 26 April 1848, p.1.

⁷ *Evening Journal*, 'A Jubilee Ode,' 7 May 1887, p.6.

⁸ *Evening Journal*, 'Latest News,' 3 September 1887, p.4.

⁹ *The South Australian Advertiser*, 'The Royal Exchange,' 30 June 1888, p.5.

¹⁰ *Evening Journal*, 'Adelaide Stock Exchange,' 24 March 1900, p.7.

¹¹ *South Australian Register*, 'Advertising,' 2 February 1900, p.2.

¹² *Evening Journal*, 'Crums,' 2 February 1900, p.2.

¹³ *The Advertiser*, 'The New Stock Exchange,' 17 March 1900, p.7.

¹⁴ *Evening Journal*, 'Adelaide Stock Exchange,' 24 March 1900, p.7.

¹⁵ *The Register*, 'Adelaide Stock Exchange,' 17 August 1901, p.5.

¹⁶ *Critic*, 'The Stock Exchange of Adelaide,' 21 September 1901, p.11.

¹⁷ *Advertiser*, 'The New Stock Exchange,' 7 September 1901, p.9.

¹⁸ *Adelaide Observer*, 'The Stock Exchange of Adelaide,' 14 September 1901, p.43.

¹⁹ *The Advertiser*, '£10,000 Fire at Stock Exchange,' 10 June 1938, p.29.

²⁰ Australian Senate, '1970-75 Securities and Exchange Select Committee on Securities and Exchange,' *Navigate Senate Committees*, Commonwealth of Australia (accessed 31 July 2025), <http://navigatesenatecommittees.senate.gov.au/events/select-committee-on-securities-and-exchange/14>.

²¹ Australian Senate, '1970-75 Securities and Exchange Select Committee.'

²² The Royal Institution of Australia, 'History,' July 10, 2020 (accessed 20 August 2025), <https://riaus.org.au/about-us/history/>.

²³ Public Works Committee, *Old Stock Exchange*, p.7.

²⁴ G-Force Building & Consulting Pty. Ltd., *Science Exchange Main Entry Report* (DA/020/V001/17), p.2.

²⁵ *The Express and Telegraph*, 'Needles,' 24 June 1891, p.4.

²⁶ *Evening Journal*, 'Latest News,' 1 December 1891, p.2.

²⁷ *Evening Journal*, 'Crums,' 2 February 1900, p.2.