VILLAGE
IN THE CITY
HISTORICAL WALKING TRAIL

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THIS WALK IS APPROXIMATELY 2.6KM IN TOTAL. PLEASE ALLOW 2 HOURS TO COMPLETE.

Map streets: WAKEFIELD ST, ANGAS ST, CARRINGTON ST, HALIFAX ST, GILLES ST, SOUTH TCE, HUTT ST, EAST TCE

HUTT STREET LIBRARY
235 HUTT STREET

START
FINISH
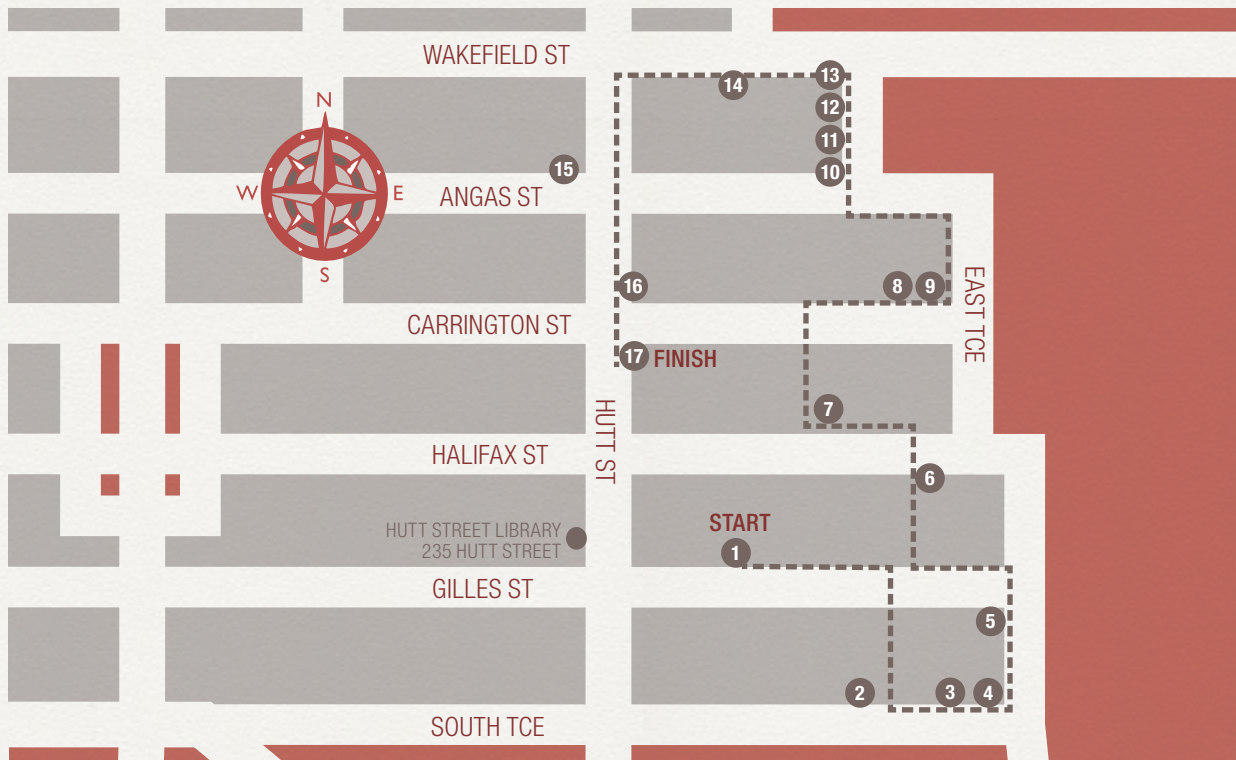
KEY — Walking Trail ---- Sites ● Park Lands ▮

1. HOUSE AND FORMER SHOP, 366A–368 GILLES STREET

Mary-Anne Besley ran this former shop for many years and also owned and occupied the adjoining house. She was the mother of a locally renowned police officer, Inspector Brian Besley who joined the mounted police in 1854 and later introduced the idea of using camels on outback patrols. As a result of his knowledge of Aboriginal culture and languages, he was appointed as the Sub-Protector of Aborigines.

Continue East then turn right into St John Lane. Along the way explore Royal Avenue, an intact historic street.

2. WAVERLY, 360 SOUTH TERRACE (ST ANDREWS HOSPITAL)

Completed in 1865, this was one of the first mansions to be built in the south-east corner. It was designed by architect James MacGeorge in the neo-Gothic pattern-book design style. The mansion was built for William Sanders who arrived in the colony in 1838, initially living in a tent! He became a partner in the Miller Anderson store in Hindley Street. In 1873 the mansion was bought by Thomas Richard Bowman, whose brother Edmund built Martindale Hall at Mintaro, near Clare.

Continue east along South Terrace.

3. HOUSE, 378 SOUTH TERRACE

This house displays the trademark white plastered portico which is also found on the Sir George Kingston designed Ayers House on North Terrace. It is thought that the house was built for Edward Wright Junior in 1857. Note the use of slate on the roof.

Continue east to the corner of South Terrace and East Terrace.

4. OCHILTREE, 276–280 EAST TERRACE

Built in 1882, Ochiltree is one of the most flamboyant of all the mansions in south-east Adelaide. It has a Victorian Italianate look, but its most unusual feature is its mansard roof which reflects a French influence. It was built for well-known pastoralist John Rounsevell, who came to South Australia in 1839 with his family on the ship City of Adelaide. The Rounsevell family developed South Australia's chief mail-contracting and coaching service. John held public office as Member for Light and Gumeracha.

5. ST CORANTYN, 261– 263 EAST TERRACE

This mansion has a strong Gothic influence with its pointed windows edged with pillars and its castellated chimneys. Originally named Eothen, it was built in 1891 for Charles Hornabrook who made his fortune

as the licensee of the York Hotel in Rundle Street and by some shrewd real estate purchases. In 1928 Sir John Lavington Bonython and his family occupied the house which he renamed St Corantyn. Bonython took over the proprietorship of The Advertiser newspaper from his father and in 1910 became the youngest Mayor of Adelaide. He was knighted in 1898 in recognition of his public service.

Continue west along Gilles Street and turn right into St Johns Street.

6. ST JOHN'S CHURCH, HALL AND PRIORY, CORNER ST JOHN'S AND HALIFAX STREETS

The original St John's Church was constructed of brick in 1841 on land gifted by Osmond Gilles, Colonial Treasurer. Increasing attendances enabled the parish to build a new hall in 1879 and a rectory for Reverend E. Stanley Poole in 1883. By 1886 the church was in such a dilapidated condition that it was condemned. The present church was built of sandstone rubble with brick dressings and consecrated by Bishop Kennion in October 1887.

Cross over to the northern side of Halifax Street and walk west.

7. HOUSES, 334–338 HALIFAX STREET

The architect of this row of houses, Thomas H. Smeaton, called for tenders in 1892 having been commissioned by Miss Harriet Kevern. While there are some distinctively Victorian features such as the bay windows decorated by small columns with foliated capitals, there are also details such as the gable which anticipate the Edwardian age. One of the first tenants was Charles Cawthorne who went on to establish a well-known musical firm in Rundle Street. He assisted in the formation of the Adelaide Grand Orchestra and started Australian baritone singer Peter Dawson, one of the first singers to be heard widely on gramophone, on his career.

Turn right into Marion Street and walk north to Carrington Street. Turn right onto Carrington Street and continue east.

8. SPRINGHILL LODGE, 416–420 CARRINGTON STREET

Springhill Lodge was built in 1897 for Dr Alexander Paterson as his residence. It was designed by architect E. J. Woods. Dr Paterson, who came from Edinburgh, took up a position at the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum in 1867, and was gazetted colonial surgeon with responsibility for the Asylum, Adelaide Gaol and the country hospitals. In 1913 Springhill Lodge was bought by the Young Women's Christian Association for hostel accommodation, which was built at the rear. The house is Queen Anne in style, typified by its asymmetrical plan, polychrome brickwork

and ornate joinery.

Turn left onto East Terrace.

9. PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB (SANDFORD HOUSE), 207–210 EAST TERRACE

This Edwardian residence was built in 1899 for Sir William Bragg as a family home. Sir William and his son Lawrence were joint recipients of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1915. The house was owned by merchant and politician Sir James Wallace Sandford from 1913, before it passed to the Adelaide Public Schools Club in 1960.

Continue down East Terrace.

10. CRAIGWEIL, 161–162 EAST TERRACE

Craigweil was built in 1886 for the Hon. Alexander Hay, a prominent resident of Adelaide. Hay was a member of the Legislative Council for 18 years, President of the Young Men's Christian Association and first chief of the Caledonian Society. Craigweil was designed by Thomas Hyland Smeaton, who had come to South Australia in 1879 to take up an appointment as Clerk of Works for the government. The house has a unique asymmetrical design with an elaborate gable.

11. DUNTOCHER, 156–158 EAST TERRACE

This former Wesleyan Manse was completed in 1885. The architect, John Haslam, also designed Rymill House (91–100 East Terrace). The manse served the church for 12 years, during which time five different parsons lived there. It was sold in 1896 to James Henderson who named the house Duntocher. While its asymmetrical façade is typical of houses of the period, the masonry arcading to the ground floor is relatively unusual, with its timber balustrading to the east and north facing verandahs and the detailing of the gable face.

12. WEERONI, 144–153 EAST TERRACE

This corner house, built for A.H.C. Jensen in 1896, is representative of aspects of late 19th century residential development in Adelaide. The design of this house appears earlier than its construction date, with bay windows and return verandah. The gabled roofing and stucco work are worth noting. The house is constructed of freestone with an elaborate use of cast iron.

Turn left and walk west along Wakefield Street.

13. CARTREF, 339 WAKEFIELD STREET

Cartref was built in 1882 for Joachim Matthias Wendt who founded a prominent firm of jewellers in South Australia. Wendt came from Holstein (then part of Denmark) in 1854. He was involved in other commercial ventures including the Theatre Royal (1868),

Adelaide Arcade (1885) and the Freemason's Hall in Flinders Street. The house is a typical 'boom period' villa with two storey asymmetrical form and bay window.

14. CARHAYES, 327–337 WAKEFIELD STREET

The original part of this house was built in 1878–1879 for Thomas Barnfield. After emigrating with his father to Victoria when a small boy, he launched a successful career in mining in the goldfields of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia. Barnfield also had some success with racehorses, winning the Melbourne Cup in 1882 with Assyrian. In 1889, the house was sold to John Langdon Bonython (see St Corantyn).

Turn left onto Hutt Street and continue South.

15. NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCE CLUB, 101–119 HUTT STREET

This substantial residence was built circa 1874 for John Rounsevell (see Ochiltree). During WWII, it was used by officers of the United States Forces and later purchased by the Naval, Military and Air Force Club for their headquarters. The residence was originally graced with elaborate balconies. Its design was likely influenced by architects Rowland Rees and Thomas English, who were in partnership at the time.

16. VICTORIA TERRACE & CORNER SHOP, 146–160 HUTT STREET

This terrace was built by William Gully in 1866. However, by 1888, the terrace was considered unfit for human habitation and was condemned but luckily survived. The corner shop section typifies 19th century commercial development in Adelaide with its chamfered corner entrance, brick construction and elaborate stucco work. In contrast, the adjoining terrace is constructed of bluestone and is of a more austere style.

17. GENERAL HAVELOCK HOTEL, 162–166 HUTT STREET

The hotel was named after Sir Henry Havelock, a British General, who had led a force to relieve the Residency at Lucknow besieged by 60,000 rebellious Sepoys during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. When this hotel was built in 1873 there were still large areas of vacant land east of Hutt Street. The verandah and balcony are later additions.