



HOLY SUNDAY

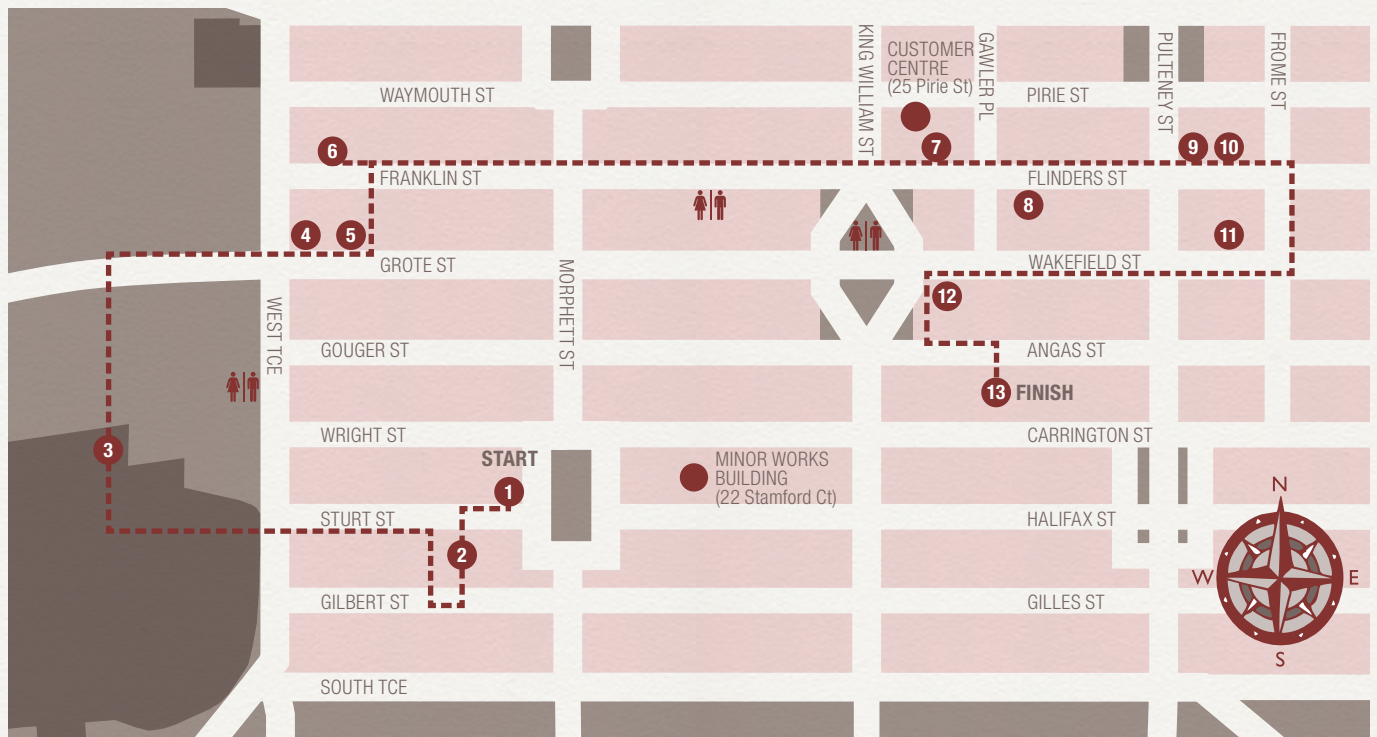
HISTORICAL BICYCLE TRAIL



Discover the full suite of historical trails.

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THIS RIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 6.2 KM IN TOTAL. PLEASE ALLOW 1.5 - 2 HOURS TO COMPLETE.



KEY Cycling Trail ---- Sites ● Toilets Park Lands

PLEASE RIDE SAFELY, WEAR A HELMET AND OBEY THE ROAD RULES

1. ST LUKES, WHITMORE SQUARE

As the south-west corner of the city developed in the 1850s-1860s, the Anglicans built St Luke's Church here in 1856, during Reverend James Pollitt's term, to meet the needs of the growing residential population. The church, designed by Edmund Wright, was mainly built of stone, but also used iron and timber salvaged from the materials of a prefabricated church (meant for the site) that had fared badly on the long sea voyage from England.

St Luke's was sympathetically rebuilt in the 1920s and 1990s due to significant fires.

Head west along the bike lane on Sturt Street and turn left onto Little Gilbert Street.

2. MOSQUE, LITTLE GILBERT STREET

The Adelaide Mosque is a striking visual icon in the City's south-west and is the oldest permanent mosque in Australia.

Built between 1888-1889, this building is one of the few relics of Afghan immigration to South Australia and embodies, in built form, a culture which is otherwise not significantly represented. The distinctive minarets were added in 1903.

Turn right onto Gilbert Street, then right again onto Little Sturt Street before proceeding west along the bike lane on Sturt Street to the West Terrace Cemetery.

3. SMYTH CHAPEL, WEST TERRACE CEMETERY

Built as a memorial to the Very Reverend John Smyth, the design by EJ Woods was chosen as a result of a competition conducted by the Smyth Memorial Fund Committee in the later part of 1870. Constructed of bluestone with freestone dressings by Peters and Jones, it is octagonal in plan with a surmounted bell turret. Each of the buttresses were once adorned with a carved gargoyle.

The Chapel is part of the West Terrace Cemetery, a place where approximately 150,000 burials have occurred since the Cemetery's inclusion in Light's plan of 1837.

Exit the Cemetery towards Sir Donald Bradman Drive. Cross over with care and use the Park Lands trail to head east towards the corner of West Terrace and Grote Street.

4. ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, WEST TERRACE

Formerly known as Bishop's Palace, this is one of the earliest Roman Catholic buildings to survive in South Australia and the only remaining residential building along West Terrace.

Town Acre 320 was purchased by Right Reverend Francis Murphy (first Bishop of Adelaide), Reverend Michael Ryan and Richard Counsel and was soon occupied by a church, schoolroom, dwelling and stables. Designed by George Strickland Kingston, Archbishop's House features a regency-style bow to its south facade and a rare early rolled sheet roof.

Continue east along Grote Street.

5. ST PATRICK'S, GROTE STREET

A small church was opened at the rear of the Archbishop's residence in 1845 and was the main centre of Catholic worship in South Australia up until St Francis Xavier opened in 1858 to serve those living in east Adelaide.

As the congregation numbers increased, St Patrick's was rebuilt in 1914, with its twin spires, to the design of architects Woods and Bagot. The first church on site was demolished in 1959.

Turn left onto Gray Street. Turn left onto Franklin Street.

6. CHURCH OF ARCHANGELS MICHAEL AND GABRIEL, FRANKLIN STREET

One of the most important modern buildings in the city, and a prominent symbol of non-British migration, is this 1966 Byzantine designed Greek Orthodox Church, named the Church of Archangels Michael and Gabriel. This building replaced the original 1930s church on this site, and was one of the last purpose built places of worship to be constructed in the City of Adelaide. The architects were S Psaltis, H Tsakalidis, M Beltsos and J Lentakis.

The bell tower was constructed later.

Continue east along the bike lane on Franklin Street. Cross over Victoria Square to Flinders Street.

7. STOW MEMORIAL CHURCH, FLINDERS STREET

Built in 1865-1867 as a memorial to Reverend TQ Stow, the Congregational church replaced one constructed in 1839-1840 in Freeman Street (now Gawler Place).

Architect Robert George Thomas won the design competition for the building of this gothic style church. The porch detailing is exceptionally fine but sadly the tower was only half built.

The carvings were undertaken by Irish mason Mr Peters.

Stow Memorial Church was renamed Pilgrim Church in the 1970s.

Continue east along Flinders Street. The next Church is on the opposite side of the street.

8. FLINDERS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, FLINDERS STREET

Flinders Street Baptist Church symbolises the consolidation of a previously divided community in Adelaide under the leadership of the young and dynamic Reverend Silas Mead. Mead was instrumental in the erection of the church which opened in 1863, the hall which opened in 1870 and the manse which opened in 1877. Together these buildings form one of the finest groups of ecclesiastical buildings dating from the 19th Century.

Robert George Thomas also prepared the plans for this Gothic style building. Of note is the fine detail of the façade, including the arches, rose window and the exquisitely carved stone capitals on the porch.

Continue east along Flinders Street.

9. ST PAUL'S CHURCH, PULTENEY STREET

The St Paul's complex of Church, former school and rectory dates from the early 1860s. It was deconsecrated in 1983, refurbished, and today demonstrates how a purpose built structure can be converted for other uses.

As an Anglican 'late starter' in the city, its worshippers represented a 'Who's Who' of Adelaide. One of the most prominent members was Henry Ayers. His daughter, Lucy, donated two Tiffany & Co (Jewellers of New York) windows that were installed in the church in 1909. These are now on view in the Art Gallery of South Australia.

Continue east along Flinders Street.

10. BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN CHURCH, FLINDERS STREET

The Lutheran Church in Australia was founded in South Australia, with its first service held in 1838 at the old Port (Port Misery). It soon suffered from splits and schisms over doctrine, the status of congregations and liturgical requirements.

This Church is associated with the Evangelical Lutherans who followed Pastor Fritzsche's views and has been long connected with prominent members of the German-speaking community. Constructed in 1871-1872 to the early Gothic style design of James Cumming, it features dark rubble stone, with rusticated quoins and dressings, and a bell tower.

Continue east along Flinders Street. Turn right onto the Frome Street bikeway.

11. ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WAKEFIELD STREET

St Stephen's congregation was founded in 1862, but its roots go back as far as 1846 when a group of immigrants arrived in Adelaide from Hannover. They settled in Klemzig (the site of the first Lutheran village in South Australia) and built a church on Pirie Street.

As the membership grew, Pirie Street became inadequate and so this larger church was built. It was dedicated on 11 February 1900. The adjoining hall was added in 1905.

Continue west along Wakefield Street.

12. ST FRANCIS XAVIER CATHEDRAL, WAKEFIELD STREET

In 1846, eminent English architect Charles Francis Hansom created plans for the new cathedral. However they were deemed too grand so in 1850 Bishop Murphy held a design competition. Local architect, Richard Lambeth was awarded first prize. The foundations were laid in 1851 but further work did not proceed until 1856 when Hansom was asked to re-create his original design on Lambeth's foundations. In 1986 Joe Emanuel gifted the stone to finally complete the Cathedral's belltower. Eight bells were donated, seven from Sydney's St Mary's Cathedral and one specially cast in London.

140 years after the Cathedral's foundation stone was laid, it was completed.

Turn left onto Victoria Square. Keep left in the slip lane and then turn left onto Angas Street. Continue east and turn right in to Moore Street.

13. ST MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH, MOORE STREET

At the time of the rebuilding of St John's Anglican Church in Halifax Street, Reverend Frederic Slaney Poole decided to put any superfluous materials and fittings to good use by erecting a mission church here in 1887. The architect was R Garlick Holwell who also designed the new St John's Church. Originally known as St John's Mission Church, the name changed in 1905 and in 1919 St Mary Magdalene's was given full parish status.



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