



# FOLKS ON THE HILL

HISTORICAL WALKING TRAIL



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of historical trails.

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THIS WALK IS APPROXIMATELY 1.8KM IN TOTAL. PLEASE ALLOW 1.5 HOURS TO COMPLETE.



**KEY** Walking Trail --- Sites ● Seats 𠂇 Park Lands ■

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR THE BLUE HERITAGE PLAQUES ALONG THE WAY

### 1. WELLINGTON SQUARE / KUDNARTU

In 1836 Colonel William Light laid out the City of Adelaide. The “Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout” is on the National Heritage List, including its ring of Park Lands, wide gridded streets, the River Torrens and the six squares. This Square was named after both Field Marshal Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington, who recommended Light’s appointment, and the first Aboriginal woman in South Australia to marry a European, Kudnartu. The layout of the Square has altered little since it was established. **Using the traffic lights, cross over to the east side of the square.**

### 2. WELLINGTON HOTEL, 34–38 WELLINGTON SQUARE

The first hotel on this site was licensed in 1851 to Edwin Cox and was known as the Duke of

Wellington Hotel. In 1876 the hotel was sold to the brewing company of Haussen & Co. and remained in their ownership for over a hundred years. The hotel was rebuilt in 1885 to the design of architects Bayer & Withall. The cantilevered balcony is unusual with its timber detailing rather than the cast iron embellishments of most hotels built during the boom period. **Walk southwards around the Square, cross with care at Archer Street, and continue towards Jeffcott Street.**

### 3. SHOP, 2–8 WELLINGTON SQUARE

This bluestone shop, with former residence above, was built in 1883-1884 for storekeeper Edward Kelsey. It was built during a period when upper North Adelaide was experiencing a speculative boom and such corner shops made a profitable living servicing the locals.

### 4. HOUSE, 132 JEFFCOTT STREET

While notable for its extensive use of cast iron, this 1882 house also enjoys an important association with Cornelius Proud. The Adelaide Stock Exchange was established through his support, and he was also active in promoting voting rights for women. In 1894, he presented a petition to the House of Assembly signed by over 11,000 people supporting women’s suffrage and encouraged his three daughters to be ‘liberal thinkers’.

### 5. HOUSE, 122 JEFFCOTT STREET

This house was built by Thomas Trethan, a builder, for his own use in 1884. Dr John Sprod, a Medical Officer to Adelaide’s Board of Health, lived here 1891-1903. Sprod had to identify which houses were unfit for human habitation.

It came as a shock to him when the tables were turned and some of his own rental properties were condemned.

#### **6. HEBART HALL, LUTHERAN SEMINARY, 102–120 JEFFCOTT STREET**

This massive building was erected in 1882 as Whinham College to a design by Thomas Frost. John Whinham, who established the college, retired shortly after in favour of his son Robert who was responsible for the construction of the building. Robert was accidentally killed in 1884 after falling from a horse and his aging father was forced to resume control which was not successful. The building briefly served as the Angas College Military Hospital, then Immanuel College, before becoming the seminary for the Lutheran Church in Australia.

#### **7. HOUSE, 235 WARD STREET**

This large two storey residence was designed by Guy St John Makin for his own occupation. Built in 1916, it features design elements from the Arts & Craft Movement.

Makin was well-known for the design of several large residences for the fashionable wealthy in North Adelaide. **Turn left into Ward Street.**

#### **8. GABLE HOUSE, 176-180 WARD STREET**

This was the home of renowned botanical artist, Rosa Fiveash, from her early childhood until her death in 1938. Built in 1856 of local limestone, the house is unusual not only for its quality brickwork and joinery but also for the way in which the gables face the street rather than at the side of the house.

**Cross to the southern side of Ward Street with care. Turn right into Australia Lane then right into Brougham Place.**

#### **9. BELMONT HOUSE, 71–74 BROUGHAM PLACE**

Edmund Wright won a design competition for the construction of this building, run by the North Adelaide Masonic and Public Hall Association. It was opened two days after Christmas in 1858 but was only briefly used as a masonic lodge before becoming a private residence. In the nineteenth century, it was the home of colonial surgeon John Woodforde and then AJ Tolley who founded the wine and spirit firm of AE & F Tolley. **Walk west towards Palmer Place.**

#### **10. KINGSMEAD, 75–80 BROUGHAM PLACE**

Dating from 1865, Kingsmead was designed in the Italianate style by architect Edmund Wright. It was built for Charles Jacobs, a coffee and tea merchant. The next owner, EM Bagot, a pastoralist, purchased the property in 1869 and owned it until his mysterious death in 1886.

Kingsmead, like many mansions in the early twentieth century became too large to manage. It became a private hotel for

a period before being turned into private apartments in the late 1920s.

#### **11. DUNCRAIG, 55–59 PALMER PLACE**

Jacobean in style and looking older than its construction date of 1900, this limestone and brick residence was designed by prominent architects English & Soward. It was built for successful pastoralist WH Duncan.

From 1928, Sir WGT Goodman lived in this house. Goodman was responsible for the electrification of the tramways system, that became the Municipal Tramways Trust (MTT) in 1907.

#### **12. HOUSE, 51–54 PALMER PLACE**

Characterised by quality materials and workmanship, there are elements of art nouveau in the timberwork of this mansion dating from 1901.

The first owner, William Honeywell of drapers Charles Birks, sold the house shortly after his wife Emily took her own life here in 1908. The next owner was FW Bullock, a successful estate agent and former Mayor of Adelaide.

#### **13. BISHOP'S COURT, CHRIST CHURCH & RECTORY, 31–50 PALMER PLACE**

Nestled in this corner is one of the most revered groups of heritage buildings in South Australia. Christ Church was the pro-cathedral for Adelaide before St Peter's was built. Constructed of limestone, the church was designed by William Weir. The first part was consecrated in December 1849. Bishop's Court was built from local limestone in 1854 to a design by Henry Stuckey and the rectory also dates from this period.

#### **14. WALKLEY HOUSE, 26 PALMER PLACE**

This 1956 house in the 'International Style' is an important example of Robin Boyd's architectural work and his only design built in South Australia.

While on a lecture visit to Adelaide in the early 1950s Boyd stayed with architect Gavin Walkley in his 1840s stone house on this site (once occupied by well-known Adelaide architects Henry Stuckey and Edmund Wright). This visit resulted in Walkley demolishing the stone house and Boyd designing this replacement.

#### **15. ROCHE HOUSE, 21–25 PALMER PLACE**

Built in 1905 for AE Ayers, this federation style mansion was designed by architects English & Soward. In the 1920s, Sir Collier Cudmore, solicitor, and Olympic rowing gold medalist (Great Britain, 1908) lived here. The house was purchased by Aquinas College in 1953 and named after generous benefactor JDK Roche.

#### **16. MONTEFIORE HOUSE, 1–10 MONTEFIORE HILL**

This was once the two-storeyed home of Sir Samuel Way, Chief Justice of South Australia between 1876 and his death in 1916.

The house has undergone three major stages of development. Built in the Regency style in the 1850s, it was transformed in the late 1870s in the Italianate style. Finally, the loss of its second storey after Way's death, demonstrates the unpopularity of large houses in the city, particularly after WWI. The house was purchased by Aquinas College in 1948. **Cross the road at the lights to Carclew. Detour past Light's Vision for a wonderful view over the City of Adelaide.**

#### **17. CARCLEW, 1–10 STRANGWAYS TERRACE**

This Federation style mansion, with eclectic High Victorian detailing, was designed in 1901 by architect John Quinton Bruce for HR Dixon, a tobacco manufacturer.

It was originally named Stalheim, but when Sir John Langdon Bonython (one time owner of The Advertiser) and his family lived here between 1908-1965, they re-named it Carclew after a Cornish house of the same name owned by the family. **Walk along Jeffcott Street northwards.**

#### **18. FORMER CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL, 81–83 JEFFCOTT STREET**

Built in 1868 to the design of architects Wright & Woods, this limestone hall was associated with the first church school in North Adelaide, known as Christ Church School (established 1849).

#### **19. LARGE DETACHED HOUSES, 85–99 JEFFCOTT STREET**

This group was built in 1882-1883 for Michael Odium, a builder and developer. Odium and his brother James constructed several residences in upper North Adelaide during the building speculation boom period of the 1880s-1890s.

While they were initially leased to individual tenants, large residences became too big for early twentieth century families. The houses were then used as a boarding house from the 1920s – known as the Milford House Private Hotel. In 1965 they became the Milford Private Hospital, accommodating 65-85 guests.

#### **20. WOODLANDS APARTMENTS, 125 JEFFCOTT STREET**

Designed by Melbourne architect IG Anderson, this inter-war Moderne style apartment building was completed in 1940 under the supervision of local architect, Harold T Griggs. Anderson used innovative materials such as reinforced concrete, glass bricks and curved glass. It was built at a time when multiple residence buildings were relatively new to Adelaide and only starting to become popular in Sydney and Melbourne.