THE HIGH STREET

HISTORICAL WALKING TRAIL

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THIS WALK IS APPROXIMATELY 1.6KM IN TOTAL. PLEASE ALLOW 1 HOUR TO COMPLETE.

Map labels: JEFFCOTT STREET · GOVER STREET · STREET · LEFEVRE TERRACE · START / FINISH North Adelaide Community Centre · TYNTE STREET · O'CONNELL STREET · ARCHER STREET · Wellington Square Kudnartu · Playground
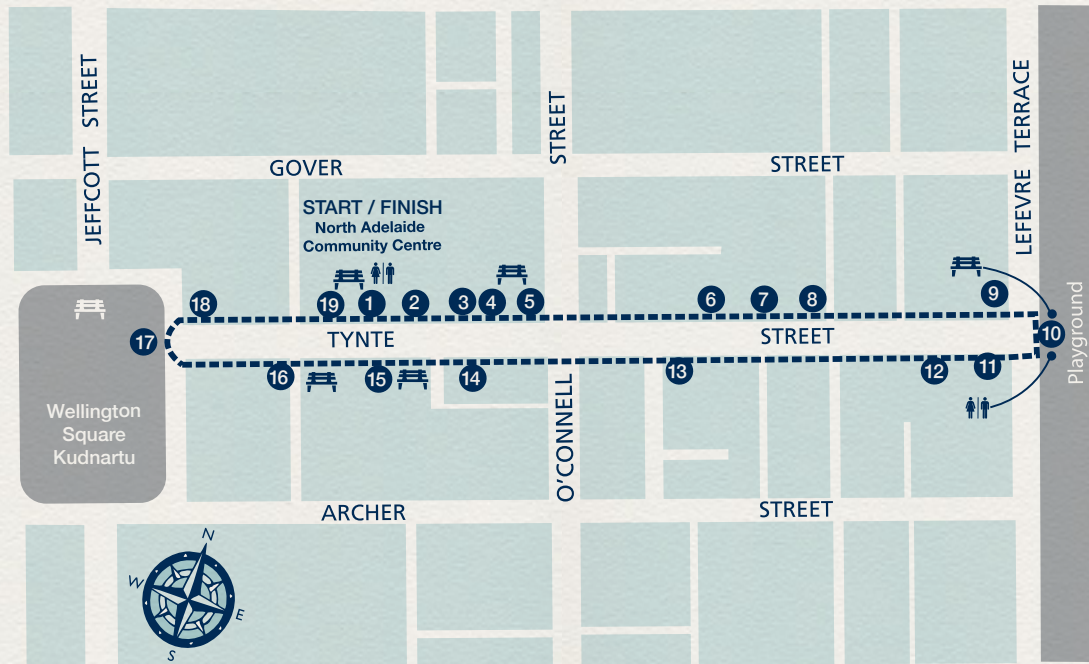
KEY Walking Trail - - - Sites ● Toilets Seats Park Lands ■

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

1. NORTH ADELAIDE INSTITUTE & POST OFFICE, 164–174 TYNTE STREET

This complex is perhaps the ultimate example of a multiple purpose development: the one building being financed by both public and private funds as a cultural centre, post office, meeting place, private residence and handsome public monument. Designed by EJ Woods and constructed in 1884 by RC Rees, the use of brick with cement dressings at this time was unusual and highly fashionable in a period when bluestone and rendered detail were mostly used. **Proceed east along the northern side of Tynte Street.**

2. BAPTIST CHURCH, 144–156 TYNTE STREET

The congregation began services in a church on Lefevre Terrace in 1850. As the congregation expanded, this 'Venetian' style church (which seats 600 people) was built in 1870 to the design of James Cumming. It is believed the architectural style and layout originated from the London tabernacle of famous Baptist preacher CH Spurgeon. The interior is worth viewing for its quality and integrity. The seating on its sloping floor is arranged in a circular form to give each worshipper a good view of the preacher. The ventilation system is also notable as it was designed to be a decorative feature of the ceiling.

3. FORMER MANSE, 142 TYNTE STREET

The Baptist Church, hall and schoolrooms were opened in 1870, but it was not until 1882 that the Baptist Church began to erect this building, its third manse in North Adelaide (others having been in Kermode Street and Lefevre Terrace), during Reverend AW Webb's ministry. It has since been converted for use as a restaurant.

4. FORMER COTTAGES, 134–140 TYNTE STREET

Built for James F Schmidt circa 1848 for the rental market, these early cottages are some of the oldest structures in Tynte Street. At the time of their construction, Schmidt was the publican of the Queen's Head Hotel in Kermode Street. Now used as shops, they have retained their village character.

5. OXFORD HOTEL & FORMER NATIONAL BANK, 101–109 O'CONNELL STREET

This is another example of how two purpose-built buildings with two entirely different uses can be combined to create a striking townscape feature. In this case two separate architects together produced 'undoubtedly the most handsome pile in the street', the hotel by Rowland Rees and the bank by Daniel Garlick both constructed in 1884. **Cross at the lights and continue east along Tynte Street.**

6. FORMER FIRE STATION, 82–84 (ka 78–80) TYNTE STREET

This building successfully demonstrates how old buildings can be adapted and re-used. Designed in 1866 by Daniel Garlick as a shop and residence for John Lammey, it became a fire station in 1904. The ground floor was greatly altered to suit this new use. It was later transformed for use as holiday accommodation. A vintage fire engine and fireman's pole are retained as part of its presentation.

7. NORTH ADELAIDE PRIMARY SCHOOL, 62–80 TYNTE STREET

This was one of the first schools built after the Education Act of 1875. Designed by EJ Woods and E Davies, similar school buildings can be found from Burra to Norwood - the first remains in Grote Street. Superbly built, these early schools segregated the sexes in different classrooms. The original tall and narrow lancet (church style) windows were altered in the early twentieth century to provide more light and ventilation.

8. PERRYMAN'S BAKERY AND TERRACE HOUSES, 54–60 TYNTE STREET

This corner shop and terrace housing echoes the former village nature of the street and represents a style of development and combination of land uses which was once common in the city. Baking has occurred on this site since the early 1850s, with Perryman's becoming an institution for many South Australians. **Continue along Tynte Street towards the Park Lands.**

9. SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES, 61–70 LEFEVRE TERRACE

With park land frontages, this group of fashionable and elegant semi-detached homes were developed in the 1880s for prosperous jeweller Henry Steiner. They were likely designed by Joseph English, and together add special character and a high level of detail to Lefevre Terrace. **Cross at the lights to the playground where there are toilet facilities.**

10. THE NORTH ADELAIDE GLOVER PLAYGROUND, LEFEVRE TERRACE

When the city's population reached its residential peak of nearly 43,000 in 1915 thoughts turned to the provision of spaces where children could play safely. While such ideas were mooted before the First World War, no playing grounds were constructed until the initiative of Mayor Glover who spent his own money to equip the playground on South Terrace in 1918 and the one in Lefevre Terrace in 1920. These were subsequently followed by playgrounds on West and East Terraces. Charles Richmond John Glover, the last Mayor and first Lord Mayor of the City of Adelaide served three terms (1917-1919, 1923-1925, 1930-1933) and was Chief Magistrate of the City for seven terms. **Cross at the lights and continue west along the south side of Tynte Street.**

11. SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES, 57–60 LEFEVRE TERRACE

Professor William Henry Bragg, his son William Lawrence (who was born here) and their family lived in the corner house from 1889 for a number of years. The father and son were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1915. This elegant pair of houses were also developed by Henry Steiner and complement the housing which distinguishes Lefevre Terrace (see #9).

12. HOUSE, 17–19 TYNTE STREET

This was the home of David Gall, an early printer and founding member of the Chamber of Manufacturers. Built of Adelaide limestone with quality brick dressings, this home began as a single storey two-roomed cottage in 1851 which was transformed into an elegant two-storey house of Georgian proportions in 1866. Gall was a protectionist, and opposed to free trade between the colonies, and printed a monthly journal *The Comet* advocating his beliefs.

13. HOUSE, 93 TYNTE STREET

This large house was built for Doctor Clement Armour Verco in 1903-1904. Designed by architects Williams & Good and built by JS Brown, the house has recently been restored to remove unsympathetic additions and reveal its original form. Over the years it has been used as a hostel - Mary Seymour House. **Cross at the lights and continue west along Tynte Street.**

14. FORMER FRIENDLY SOCIETY HALL, 141 TYNTE STREET

From its construction in 1880 until 1963, this building was owned by the Albert Lodge No. 6 of the Independent Order of Oddfellows Manchester United Friendly Society. Designed by JG Osborne, the hall is a simple gabled structure of bluestone rubble trimmed with brick, strongly blocked at quoins and around the windows.

15. FORMER DANIEL O'CONNELL HOTEL, 165–169 TYNTE STREET

First licensed in 1850 as the Commercial Inn, it was rebuilt for Margaret Iben in 1881 to the design of Bayer & Withall. Like many women publicans who were widowed, Mrs Iben took over her husband's licence. She was at the hotel from the time her husband first held the licence in 1862 until 1891. Between 1959 and the late 1990s it was known as the North Adelaide Hotel. Despite several major renovations, it has retained many original features including the old cast iron hitching posts.

16. BARKER KINDERGARTEN, 193–195 TYNTE STREET

Purpose-built as a kindergarten to emulate the home environment, hence its domestic style, its construction was possible because Eleanor K Barker and her sister-in-law Mrs Alfred Barker, gave a generous donation for its construction in 1926. They felt this was a practical way in which to perpetuate the memory of their loved ones (in this case a father and husband). It was designed by prominent Adelaide architect EH McMichael. **Cross at the lights and head to the centre of the Square.**

17. 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. **Cross at the lights and continue east along the north side of Tynte Street.**

18. FORMER PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, 62–80 WELLINGTON SQUARE

Built to the design of architect, Daniel Garlick, in 1881-1882, this became the largest Primitive Methodist church in South Australia. The first chapel on the site is located adjacent to the east and was constructed in 1857-1858 to the design of James William Cole. In 1932, the Church closed its doors and the building was used as a dance studio by acclaimed local ballet dancer and teacher Joanna Priest. From 1959 the site hosted the state's first TV station - NWS Channel 9.

19. RECHABITE HALL, 180–182 TYNTE STREET

The South Australian Total Abstinence Society (founded in 1840) commissioned this hall to be built in 1858 to the design of architect JW Cole, also responsible for several non-conformist chapels in South Australia.

TYNTE STREET

At the point of South Australia's colonisation, two Tyntes featured frequently in the British Press, so it's uncertain exactly who the street was named after. Was it Colonel Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, or his son Charles John Kemeys Tynte? Either way, the Tynte family was recognised for their prominence in political, military and freemasonry circles at the time. Neither Tynte ever resided in South Australia.