

FOLKS

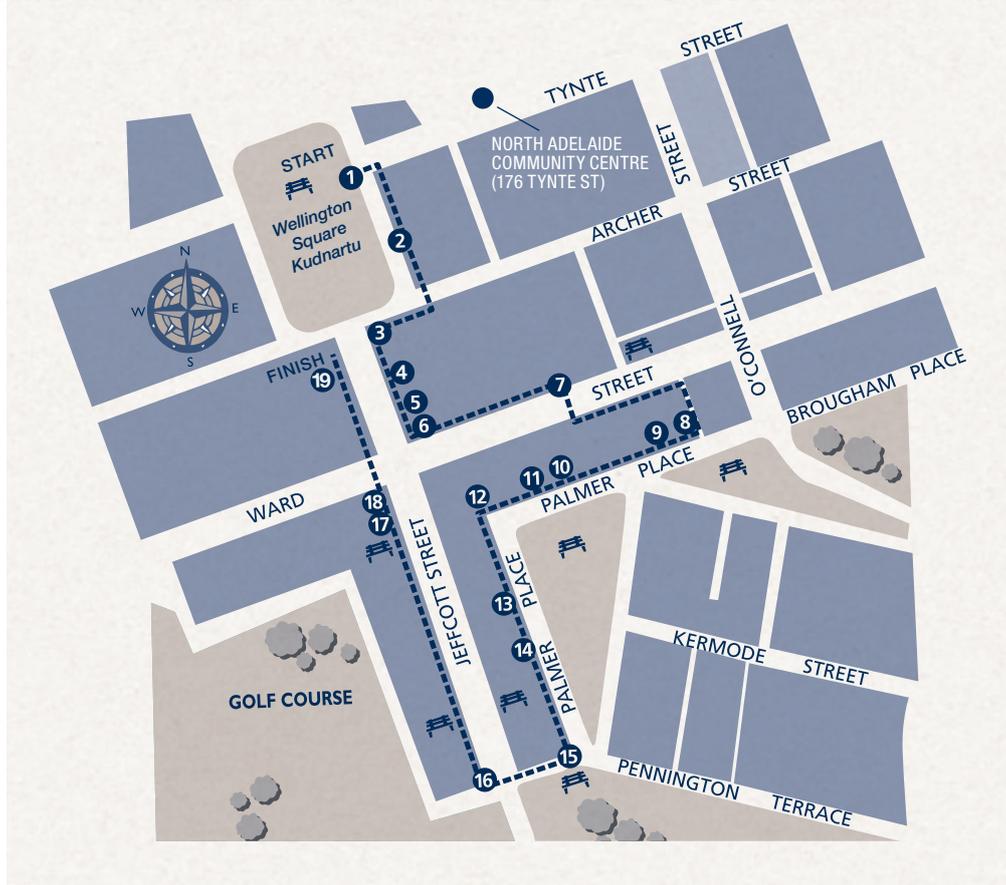


— ON THE HILL —

HISTORICAL WALKING TRAILS

CITYOFADELAIDE.COM.AU/HERITAGE

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



KEY Walking Trail --- Sites ● Seats 𠂆 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 now 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 as the Duke of Wellington. 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 substantial 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 could expect to make a profitable living servicing the locals.

The chamfered corner entrance is typical of commercial buildings of the mid Victorian period.

4. HOUSE, 132 JEFFCOTT STREET

While notable for its extensive use of cast iron, this 1882 house 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. 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 is in contrast to the surrounding buildings. It 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. It was briefly the Angas College Military Hospital and then Immanuel College before becoming the seminary for the Lutheran Church in Australia. **Turn left down Ward Street walking eastwards.**

7. GABLE HOUSE, 176 – 180 WARD STREET

This was the home of renowned botanical artist, Rosa Fiveash. She lived here from early childhood until her death in 1938. Built in 1856 of local limestone with brick quoining, 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 and walk through Australia Place. Turn right into Brougham Place.**

8. BELMONT HOUSE, 71 – 74 BROUGHAM PLACE

Edmund Wright won a design competition for the construction of this building for 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.**



9. KINGSMEAD, 75 – 80 BROUGHAM PLACE

Dating from 1865, Kingsmead was designed in the Italianate style for merchant Charles Jacobs by Edmund Wright. EM Bagot lived here from 1869. He was one of the founders of the Adelaide Tattersall's Club, and is believed to have been murdered in July 1886. Kingsmead, like many mansions in the early twentieth century became too large to manage. It became a private hotel for many years before being turned into private apartments in the late 1920s.

10. DUNCRAIG, 55 – 59 PALMER PLACE

Jacobean in style and looking far older than its date of 1900, this limestone and brick residence was designed by prominent architects English & Soward. It was built for successful pastoralist WH Duncan. From the late 1920s, Sir WGT Goodman lived in this house. Goodman was responsible for the electrification of the tramways system, that became the Municipal Tramways Trust in 1907.

11. HOUSE, 51 – 54 PALMER PLACE

Characterised by quality materials and workmanship, there are elements of the art nouveau in the timberwork of this turn-of-the-last-century mansion. The first owner, W Honeywell of drapers Charles Birks, sold the house shortly after his wife Emily took her own life here in 1908.

12. BISHOP'S COURT, CHRIST CHURCH & RECTORY, 31 – 50 PALMER PLACE

Nestled into 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.

13. WALKLEY HOUSE, 26 PALMER PLACE

This 1956 house in the 'International Style' is an important example of Robin Boyd's designs in architecture. Achieving international fame, Boyd wrote "Australia's Home" and "The Australian Ugliness". A visit to architect Gavin Walkley's nineteenth century house previously on this site resulted in Boyd designing this replacement for Walkley.

14. ROCHE HOUSE, 21 – 25 PALMER PLACE

Built in 1905 it was designed as a federation style mansion by English & Soward for AE Ayers. Olympic gold medallist Sir Collier Cudmore lived here in the 1920s. Quality brick detailing and Tudor style gables are features of the house.

15. AQUINAS COLLEGE, 1 – 10 MONTEFIORE HILL

It is hard to believe that this was once the two-storeyed home of the prominent Sir Samuel Way, Chief Justice of South Australia between the 1870s and 1916. Known as Montefiore, its second storey was removed soon after Way's death. Its survival like that of many other mansions was only possible through conversion to institutional use as part of a residential college. **Cross the road at the traffic lights to Carclew. Detour past Light's Vision for a wonderful view over the City of Adelaide.**

16. CARCLEW, 1 – 10 STRANGWAYS TERRACE

With a superb hilltop situation, this mansion was designed for tobacco manufacturer, Hugh R Dixson, in 1901 by JQ Bruce. It was originally named Stalheim, but when Sir John L Bonython (one time owner of The Advertiser) and his family lived here between 1908-1965, they re-named it Carclew. **Walk along Jeffcott Street northwards.**

17. FORMER CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL, 81 – 83 JEFFCOTT STREET

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

18. LARGE DETACHED HOUSES, 85 – 99 JEFFCOTT STREET

These houses were built in 1882-1883 by Michael Odlum. For many years from 1927, they were joined together and known as the Milford House Private Hotel. In the 1950s it was noted as South Australia's fourth largest private hotel. For nearly thirty years from 1967, the buildings formed a private hospital. After the hospital closed, the houses were sold and individually restored.

19. 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 residential buildings were relatively new to Adelaide and were only starting to become popular in Sydney and Melbourne.

