

MARVELLOUS



MANSIONS COTTAGES & CASTLES

HISTORICAL WALKING TRAILS

CITYOFADELAIDE.COM.AU/HERITAGE

THIS WALK IS APPROXIMATELY 2.2KM IN TOTAL. PLEASE ALLOW 2 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 pedestrian crossing, walk around the Square to Barnard Street.**

2. SUNNINGDALE APARTMENTS, 2 – 20 BARNARD STREET

Designed by architects E.H. McMichael and Harris, construction began in 1935 with builder CH Were. McMichael was known in the 1920s-1930s for his innovative work in

terms of design, construction systems and materials. This two-storey building with six apartments per floor is a graceful example of street architecture and illustrates a popular form of housing development during the inter-war period.

3. CITY LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY SUBDIVISION, 24, 34-36, 40, 50-52, 62, 66-68 AND 78 BARNARD STREET, 76-78 HILL STREET, 11-11A, 27-29, 37-41, 51-53 AND 65-67 MOLESWORTH STREET

In 1884 a total of 22 two-storey dwellings across seven town acres were built in this unique upmarket subdivision. Four houses were designed as detached and eighteen as semi-detached. Thomas Frost, the architect, designed several city buildings. We note the unsympathetic additions to 36 Barnard Street. **Continue west along Barnard Street.**

4. CONNERY HOUSE AND CALVARY CHAPEL, 69 – 75 BARNARD STREET

The convent of the Little Company of Mary was constructed during 1929-1930 and forms an important part of the Calvary Hospital complex along with the chapel. The convent and the chapel were designed by the architectural firm of Woods Bagot Laybourne Smith. The convent has characteristic form and detailing of the Mediterranean idiom and is finished in natural unpainted render. The Chapel recalls a basilica of the Byzantine period, its severe and simple exterior relieved by Romanesque detailing. The interior is lavishly detailed with Corinthian and Doric columns, a coffered ceiling and a gallery enhanced by statues.



5. 'GLENDALOUGH', 98 BARNARD STREET

TC Craven bought half an acre on the western part of Town Acre 809 and built two houses. This property was built in 1913 by contractor GW Walsh for £1500 and the other house on Hill Street in 1917. This Edwardian period residence displays a full range of typical design elements including a roof clad in Marseilles tiles, rock faced freestone walls with face red brick panels and window/door dressings, window hoods and tall brick chimneys capped with terra cotta chimney pots. **Proceed along Barnard Street and cross Hill Street with care.**

6. HOUSE, 117 – 119 BARNARD STREET

Designed by architect Guy Makin in circa 1939, this Inter War Georgian revival style residence was built for Darian Smith, a highly acclaimed South Australian photographer of the period. The design, constructed by contractor F Fricker, incorporated a curved corner in one of the rooms for portrait photography and a dark room. **Cross the street and head back east towards Hill Street.**

7. HOUSE, 102 BARNARD STREET

This large house was built in 1867 for the prosperous Grenfell Street grocer, Frederick William Thomas to the design of architect Daniel Garlick. In 1908, two nurses converted the property for use as a lying-in house catering for six women at a time. In 1915 the house became a private midwifery hospital until the mid 1920s. It was later converted into nine separate flats. Many unsympathetic additions and alterations have been reversed. **Proceed north along Hill Street, then turn left into Molesworth Street.**

8. ST DOMINIC'S PRIORY, 127 – 129 MOLESWORTH STREET

St Dominic's was established because Sir Richard Chaffey Baker's mother and sister invited postulants of this order in England to establish a hospital in South Australia. Unfortunately this did not eventuate for it was found after the arrival of the Dominican Sisters in 1883 that a ruling of this religious order meant they could only nurse women. Not to be deterred they turned to education and opened a school. The Church of the Perpetual Adoration was built in 1893 as a faithful copy of their order's chapel in Stone, Staffordshire, England which was designed by AWN Pugin, renowned for his designs in Gothic Revival style.

9. HOUSE, 146 MOLESWORTH STREET

This property was once named 'Zephyrside' by William James Magarey after his yacht, the Zephyr. He is best remembered for the Magarey Medal – the award which he established to be presented annually for the 'Best and Fairest Footballer' in the SA

National Football League. The house was inherited from his uncle, James Peek who built the smaller house on site in 1871. The two-storey addition was added about 1878.

Head to the corner of Mills Terrace and Molesworth Street.

10. HOUSE, 59 MILLS TERRACE

This two-storey house was built circa 1893 for surveyor, TH Bowen. His daughter, Stella, who grew up here, went to London in April 1914 and became a noted painter. When commissioned in 1943 as an Official Artist for the War Memorial Board, she was uniformed and given the rank of captain. Of her home in North Adelaide she wrote that the nicest thing about it was the view, apart from that she was quite critical calling it "rather gloomy". She never returned to SA and died in 1947. **Proceed north along Mills Terrace.**

11. SIDEGARTH, 84 MILLS TERRACE

This charming bluestone villa designed by Daniel Garlick and built by Charles Farr is notable for its associations with several prominent people. Thomas Magarey who had the house built in 1873 after an unsuccessful attempt at settling in New Zealand. Renowned architect Walter Hervey Bagot was born here in 1880. Neville Blyth, one of the 'shop keeping nobodies' who made a fortune from the Burra Burra Mine also lived here. **Proceed east along Mills Terrace which becomes Buxton Street.**

12. ST LAURENCE'S CHURCH & PRIORY, 122 – 140 BUXTON STREET

Intended to be built more like a cathedral, the church was built in stages from 1867. Its blessing 43 years later heralded its completion. Early architects, Wright, Woods & Hamilton were responsible for the design. A feature of the church is the hammer-beam roof and diagonal matchboard ceiling. Of Glen Osmond stone with Tea Tree Gully dressings, the complex is a landmark in the area. The priory was built alongside in an ecclesiastical style to complement the church. **Proceed along Buxton Street and cross Hill Street with care.**

13. BUXTON HOUSE, 67 – 75 BUXTON STREET

Narrowly escaping the bulldozer in the 1980s, this distinctive red brick house is in marked contrast to the 19th century character of the area dominated by bluestone, stucco and cast iron. Not only is it notable for its superb design and red brick detailing but it also has enjoyed several notable associations. It was designed by FW Dancker in 1909 for lawyer, FJ Fisher who later sold it to another lawyer Sir Josiah Henry Symon. He lived here for 12 years from 1922 until his death. His magnificent library was donated to the State Library.

From the 1960s Musica Viva was associated with the house for many years when Edith Dubsy, a founding member of the SA branch, lived here. It was made available to some of the world's finest musicians who rehearsed here before their performances in Adelaide.

14. SHOP, 'THE CORNER STORE', 161 JEFFCOTT ST

Following the subdivision of Town Acre 900 in 1873, a house was built for Edward Tims in 1874. Alterations and additions to the building in the 1880s allowed then owner, Miss Mary Maria Malone, to open a shop to service the local community in 1885-1886 while records show a house still on the site also occupied by Malone. She ran the shop until her passing in 1912. **Proceed up the western side of Jeffcott Street and cross to the other side at the corner with Childers Street.**

15. HOUSE, 168 JEFFCOTT STREET

Described as one of Adelaide's 'quaintest' houses, the castellations are its main feature. While George S Kingston had been attributed with the design it is more likely to have been derived from one of the many architectural 'pattern' books of the day. The cottage was built circa 1856 for Samuel Saint, a plasterer. It is believed that when he came to build his home it was to be 'as nearly like the old one as possible', the old one just happened to be near Windsor Castle.

16. DWELLINGS AND FORMER SHOP, 204 – 208 JEFFCOTT STREET

The siting of these houses hard on the pavement indicates the early nature of this rendered Regency style terrace. Part of an early subdivision, the group was built in two stages between 1859-1866 for lime burner James Harrington. There are few comparable groups in the City from this era. **Proceed up the eastern side of Jeffcott Street to Barton Terrace West which fronts the northern Park Lands.**

17. FORMER GREENHILL GALLERIES, 234 – 240 JEFFCOTT STREET

For many travellers coming from the north, this limestone building would have been the first city building encountered. The Driffield family lived here for 40 years from 1860, although the earliest section dates from 1856. After arrival in 1849, Frederick Driffield and his brother built a flour mill at Woodside before travelling to the Victorian diggings. Upon his return, Frederick moved to this house and was most likely responsible for the additions of different periods which can be clearly seen from the street.

