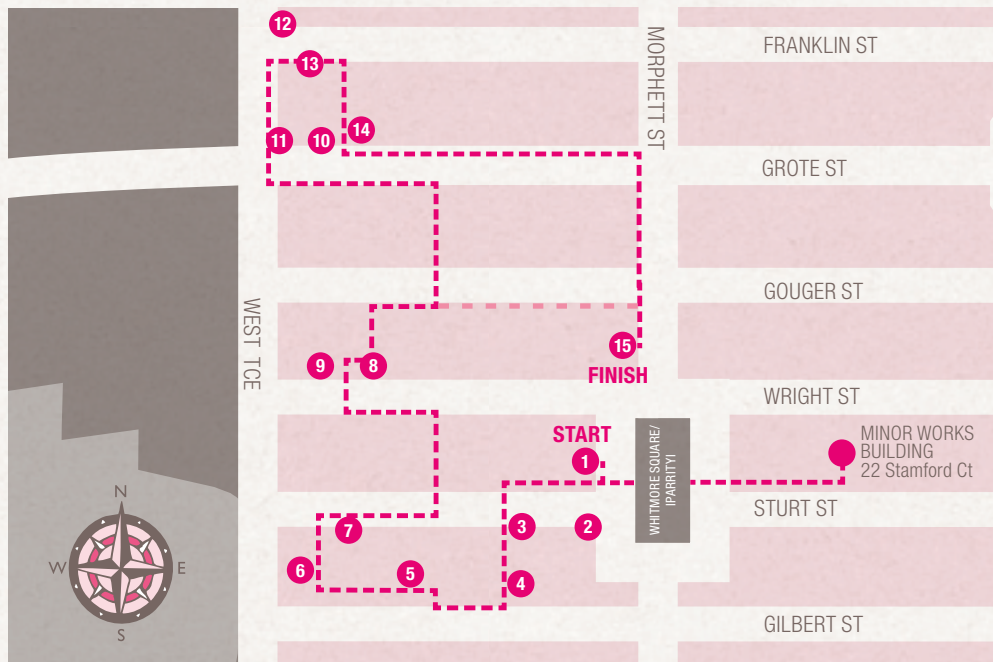


MULTICULTURAL SOUTH WEST

HISTORICAL WALKING TRAIL

CITYOFADELAIDE.COM.AU/HERITAGE

THIS WALK IS APPROXIMATELY 2.8KM IN TOTAL. PLEASE ALLOW 2-2.5 HOURS TO COMPLETE
THE SHORT VERSION IS 1.9KM IN TOTAL. PLEASE ALLOW 1.5-2 HOURS TO COMPLETE



KEY Walking Trail - - - Sites ● Park Lands

From the Minor Works Building, head south to Sturt Street and continue west along the footpath to Whitmore Square.

1. ST LUKE'S CHURCH, 21-29 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, under 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 fared badly on the long sea voyage from England.

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

Continue south along Whitmore Square crossing over Sturt Street.

2. CORNER SHOP & HOUSE, 141-147 STURT STREET

Frederick May arrived in South Australia in the early 1870s. May was the licensee of the Prince Albert Hotel in Wright Street from 1876-1885. During this time, he bought this piece of land and in 1889 built a shop facing Sturt Street and a house facing Whitmore Square.

The building survives as a reminder of the period before motor transport was popular when residents were dependent upon local shops and trades to meet their needs.

3. FORMER SHOP & HOUSE, 181 STURT STREET

The low-relief mortar and pestle on the finial arch of the facade speaks of the building's original purpose as a chemist shop. From the 1920s the building was the home and shop of Afghani herbalist and healer, Hajj Mohammed Alam Khan, who purchased the shop from singer

Sydney Cooper. Over the years, the building has had an interesting series of occupants and uses including Nanyetas Gypsy Taverne.

Continue west along Sturt Street, then turn left onto Little Gilbert Street.

4. 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.

Continue south along Little Gilbert Street, then turn right onto Gilbert Street. Turn right onto Little Sturt Street, then left onto Maxwell Street.



5. HOUSE, 10 MAXWELL STREET

This house has the unique distinction of being the narrowest dwelling in the city measuring approximately 2.4m in width. Built for Patrick Tracey in 1880, this house illustrates the tightly contained character of the south-west corner of the city and is a perfect example of an early workers' dwelling. Tracey occupied a house next door (now demolished) and rented this house.

Head west to O'Brien Street.

6. SHERIDAN & SIMPSON COTTAGES, 29-31 O'BRIEN STREET

These attached houses were built in 1925 for the Adelaide Benevolent Strangers' Friend Society as a result of the generosity of the late Miss Kate Sheridan and Mrs A.M. Simpson.

The houses represent the charitable work of the organisation in providing housing for the needy. The wealthy saw donating money to worthy causes as essential to gaining status in 19th century society.

Head north along O'Brien Street, then turn right onto Sturt Street.

7. STURT STREET SCHOOL, 221-239 STURT STREET

This Gothic Revival school was designed by architect, E.J. Woods and included separate rooms for girls, boys and infants. It was one of four Model Schools in the city centre and educated the large numbers of children living in the south west corner. Following WWII there was a large influx of immigrants from non-English speaking countries and many of the children attended this school. Consequently, special curriculum and focus programs were created and it became classed as a 'New Arrivals' school. Re-developments in this area of the city in the 1960s led to a decline in the number of enrolments at the school and it eventually closed in 1996. As families with young children started to return to the City, the State Government re-opened the school in 2004.

Head east and turn left onto Chatham Street, then left onto Wright Street.

8. PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL, 254-256 WRIGHT STREET

This hotel was established by Ludwig Dreyer, a German settler, in 1851 and named after Queen Victoria's German-born husband, Prince Albert. Unlike many of Adelaide's pubs, this building does not appear to have been rebuilt during the boom years between 1865-1885. The Dreyer family were associated with the hotel from the granting of the first licence in 1852 until the mid-1970s.

Continue west along Wright Street, then turn right onto Maud Street.

9. 'DUNMOOCHIN', 1 MAUD STREET

This three-room cottage was built for John Griffin in 1857-1858. In 1890 his son Martin, a

saddler and collar maker, and daughter Mary took ownership of the property and it remained in the family until 1914.

Griffin, a labourer, arrived in South Australia from Ireland with his wife Honora in 1852. The city was short of labourers due to the Victorian gold rush, and in a few years Griffin had saved enough money to buy this piece of land on Maud Street from Randolph Isham Stow for £35. These intact small working-class cottages are now rare in the city.

Turn right on to Alfred Street, then left onto Bailey Street, then right onto Gouger Street.

For the short version of this trail continue east along Gouger Street, then turn right onto Morphett Street and pick up at site number 15.

For the full version of this trail turn left onto Blenheim Street, then left onto Grote Street.

10. ST PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 254 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 until St Francis Xavier opened in 1858 to serve those living in east Adelaide. As the congregation increased, another church, St Patrick's, was built in 1914 with its twin spires, to the design of architects Woods and Bagot. The original church on site was demolished in 1959.

Continue west along Grote Street, then turn right onto West Terrace.

11. ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, CORNER OF GROTE STREET & WEST TERRACE

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

Town Acre 320 was purchased by the 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 G.S. Kingston, Archbishop's House features a Regency-style bow to its southern façade and a rare and early rolled sheet roof.

Continue north along West Terrace, then turn right onto Franklin Street.

12. CHURCH OF ARCHANGELS MICHAEL AND GABRIEL, 282-288 FRANKLIN STREET

One of the most important modern buildings in the City, and a prominent symbol of non-British migration, is this 1966 Byzantine design Greek Orthodox Church. Named the Church of Archangels Michael and Gabriel,

this building replaced the original 1930s church, and was one of the last purpose built places of worship to be constructed in the City of Adelaide. The bell tower was constructed later.

Continue east along Franklin Street.

13. ST MARY'S DOMINICAN CONVENT, 253 FRANKLIN STREET

The basis of the present building was opened in 1867. Father Julian Tenison Woods and Sister Mary MacKillop, founders of the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart, established a convent and school for poor children at this site. In 1871 MacKillop was temporarily excommunicated from the Church. During this time, the premises were transferred to the Irish order of the Dominican sisters who enlarged the convent buildings and further developed the school.

Turn right onto Gray Street, then turn left onto Grote Street. Turn left onto Ruthven Avenue.

14. GRAY STREET & RUTHVEN AVENUE

This group is an example of early 20th century city subdivision and development. The original 17 homes (of which 13 remain) were built at a time when the economy was emerging from the 1890s depression. The cottages were built between 1903- 1905 for R.F. Ruthven Smith. The development was designed for citizens of limited means and later became popular with migrants from places such as Italy, Greece and Lebanon.

Head east along Grote Street, then turn right onto Morphett Street.

15. FORMER SHOP & HOUSE, 293 MORPHETT STREET

Originally constructed in 1848 as a three-roomed cottage for George Dawson, the building was extended by the erection of a one-roomed shop in 1857 - making it the oldest surviving blacksmith's shop in Adelaide.

The appearance of the property has changed little since its original construction. The original timber casement window shopfront is incredibly rare.

The shop had a variety of uses over the years, serving the local community, including a bootmaker and a grocery shop.

