

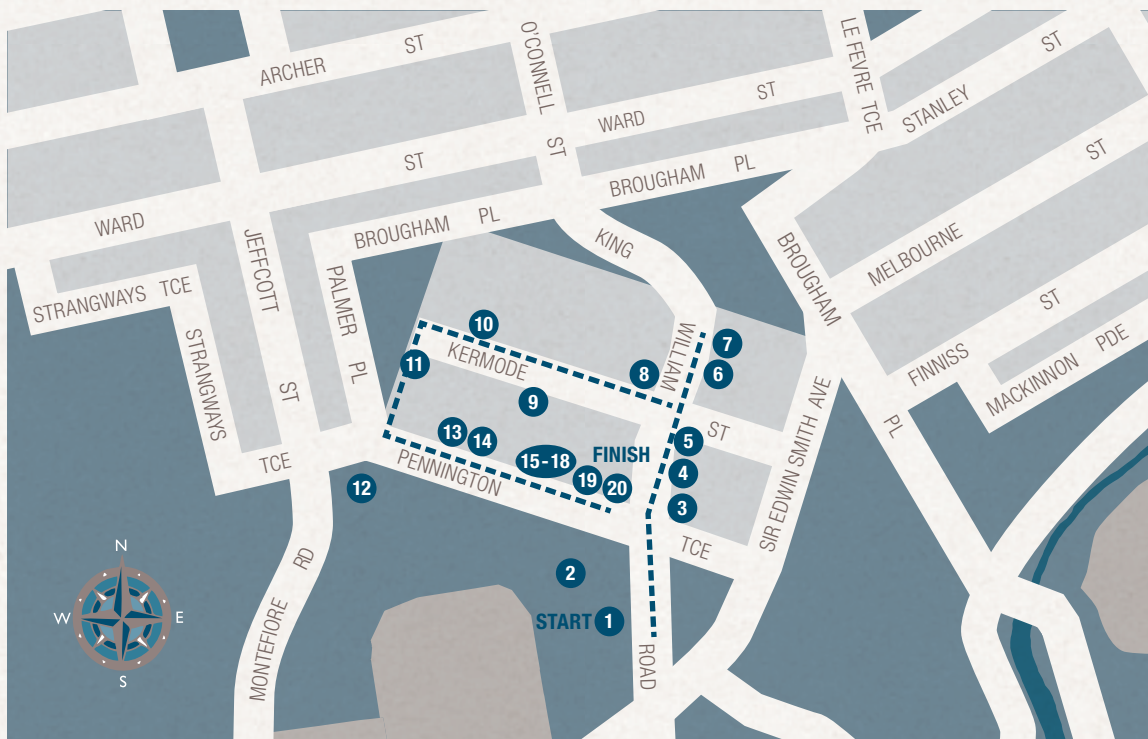


HERCULES — TO HEAVEN —

HISTORICAL WALKING TRAIL

CITYOFADELAIDE.COM.AU/HERITAGE

THIS WALK IS APPROXIMATELY 2 KM IN TOTAL. PLEASE ALLOW 1.5-2 HOURS TO COMPLETE



KEY Walking Trail - - - Sites ● Park Lands ■

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

1. HERCULES STATUE, PENNINGTON GARDENS

Unveiled 4 October 1892 by Mayor Bullock, this bronze statue together with copies of “Venus” and “The Athlete” are the first public sculptures erected in the City. They were gifts from mining magnate William Horn who intended bringing ‘refinement to both the streets and citizens of Adelaide’. “Hercules” was moved to this park in the 1960s. He was originally located in Victoria Square until 1930 and then moved to North Terrace until the Bonython Fountain was built in front of the museum.

2. FOUNTAIN, PENNINGTON GARDENS

This fountain is one of two fountains originally placed outside the old Exhibition Building on North Terrace. It is a 19th century Victorian

cast iron ornamental fountain manufactured by Handyside & Co Ltd of Derby, London and believed to be one of the first fountains erected in Adelaide. Presented to the Adelaide City Council in 1908, the larger of the fountains was formerly in Creswell Gardens and then moved to Pennington Gardens west when Adelaide Oval was redeveloped. The smaller was placed in Osmond Gardens in the South Park Lands in 1909. It was moved to the then newly constructed Rundle Mall in 1976.

3. CATHEDRAL LODGE, 2-12 KING WILLIAM ROAD

The central part of this building appears to date from the mid 1840s when it was home for a ‘Wakefieldian’ colonist granted free passage to SA by the colonising commissioners in London.

Enlarged circa 1876 to a villa appearance, it was bought soon after by the Anglican Church for use as a vicarage.

4. ANGLICAN CHURCH OFFICE, 14-20 KING WILLIAM ROAD

Dedicated as St Barnabas Theological College on 26 November 1881 by Bishop Short, it was established to provide an Australian educated clergy. After the college relocated in the 1950s, the building continued as offices for the Anglican Church. It is in the Gothic style with Tudor influences by architect Daniel Garlick, who is better known for his Classical compositions.



5. CATHEDRAL HOTEL, 41-49 KERMODE STREET

This hotel, typical of the Adelaide pub, has been known as the Cathedral Hotel since 1930. When first licensed in 1850 by William Field, a local butcher, it was known as the Scotch Thistle. The present building was rebuilt to a design by architects Bayer & Withall in 1880, although the balconies did not appear until the 1920s. In 1927 the North Adelaide Boxing Saloon was run by a detective called Christie in the hotel.

Cross over Kermode Street at the traffic lights and continue northwards up King William Road.



6. ALLAN CAMPBELL BUILDING, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 58 KING WILLIAM ROAD

Opened on the 16 October 1897 by Lady Victoria Buxton, the building was state-of-the-art in 19th century hospital architecture providing isolation wards and a bacteriological laboratory - reputedly the first in the southern hemisphere to diagnose typhoid, diphtheria and tuberculosis. It was designed by Alfred Wells, and built by master builder Walter Torode. The idea of a voluntary children's hospital for the poor was promoted by medical practitioner Dr Allan Campbell who worked unsparingly on improvements to South Australia's health laws.



7. ANGAS BUILDING, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 70 KING WILLIAM ROAD

This is the oldest remaining structure associated with the Adelaide Children's Hospital which opened in 1879 (after the subsequent demolition of the original Way Building). This simple utilitarian designed two-storey building was the second building on the hospital site opening in 1894. It was designed by Alfred Wells and funded by John Howard Angas, vice-president of the board.

Return to the traffic lights at the corner of Kermode Street and King William Road and cross over King William Road.

8. GREENWAYS APARTMENTS, 41-51 KING WILLIAM ROAD

Apartment blocks were not popular with Adelaideans before the 1980s and as such, there are few dating before this time. Designed by Harold Krantz circa 1938-1939, Greenways, with its graceful bowed projections reflects something of the horizontal emphasis so typical of 'modern' architecture of this period.

Walk in a westerly direction along the southern side of Kermode Street.



9. QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, 117-119 KERMODE STREET

Although rebuilt in 1881, much remains of the earlier Queen's Head. First licensed in 1838, this pub was described as the principal attraction in North Adelaide, as Kermode Street was the "High Street" at that time. Pubs were used as major venues for all sorts of entertainment as well as protest meetings. In 1840 a public meeting was held here to oppose the establishment of a public slaughterhouse in the street.

The next stop is on the north side of the street.



10. FORMER KERMODE STREET CHAPEL, 150 KERMODE STREET

Before this purpose-built chapel was erected in 1883 for the Church of Christ in North Adelaide, its congregation worshipped at the Queen's Head Hotel between 1848-1851. Designed and built by Joseph Verco, the chapel's gently elevated position, set off by the fence with cast iron railings, gives the building an enhanced streetscape prominence. Because the Verco family were actively involved in this chapel for many years, it was known as Verco's Chapel. In more recent times the chapel has been successfully adapted for other uses.

Return to the southern side of Kermode Street with care.

11. FORMER CREVEEN SCHOOL HOUSE, 155 KERMODE STREET

When built in 1879 for Reverend Osric Copeland at a cost of £1800, the residence was described as 'one of the more conspicuous buildings put up during the year'. Its architect, Thomas Frost, also designed Whinham College in Jeffcott Street. Although it was one of the most influential schools of its type in South Australia when established as the Creveen Girls' School by Miss Rita Cussen in 1910, it was forced to close in 1935 during the depression.

Turn left down Palmer Place in a southerly direction.

12. LIGHT'S VISION, MONTEFIORE HILL

Colonel William Light was the first Surveyor-General of South Australia and founder of Adelaide. He was born at Kuala Kedah (Malaysia) on 27 April 1786. He served at various times in both the Navy and the Army and was captured by Napoleon's forces in Verdun, France in 1803 when war broke out, but escaped after only one month. He arrived in South Australia in 1836, deciding upon the site for Adelaide on the last day of that year. His survey of Adelaide began on 11 January 1837 at the junction of what is now North and West Terraces, with the work being completed on 10 March. Colonel Light died from tuberculosis on 6 October 1839 and was buried in Light Square, where a marble column now stands over his grave. This bronze statue was designed by Scottish sculptor, William Birnie Rhind and originally unveiled in Victoria Square (1906). It was moved to Montefiore Hill, North Adelaide, in 1938. This area is known as Light's Vision.

Walk down Pennington Terrace and cross to the northern side with care.





**13. FORMER HOUSE,
64 PENNINGTON TERRACE**

This residence designed by architect, GS Soward, was built in 1883 for lawyer, FF Turner. Using elements of the Venetian Gothic style, unusual in residential design, it is superbly crafted of dressed sandstone and adorned by an ornate verandah/balcony. The house passed out of private ownership in 1955.



**14. FORMER GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY,
59 PENNINGTON TERRACE**

Built of Adelaide limestone, the house was built as one storey with a cellar in 1859 for Stephen Joyce, a painter and grocer. The second storey was added in the 1870s along with the verandah and balcony. Between 1915 and 1975 the residence became a hostel for migrant girls and was known as the Girls' Friendly Society.



**15. HAWKER HOUSE,
ST MARK'S COLLEGE,
54-57 PENNINGTON TERRACE**

Built as a grand house for Arthur Waterhouse, a prominent Adelaide businessman, the villa was designed by George K Soward, well known for his designs of Adelaide mansions. Many well-known families lived here such as the Simms family of brewing fame, Malcolm Reid of the furnishing trade and the Thomas family one of whom was a distinguished newspaper editor. The house became part of St Mark's College in 1970 and was named after its benefactor, the Hawker family.



**16. GRENFELL PRICE LODGE,
ST MARK'S COLLEGE, 51-53
PENNINGTON TERRACE**

This finely designed villa by Rowland Rees, was built for William Horn in 1879. Horn donated the statues, "Hercules", "Venus" and "The Athlete", to the people of Adelaide and much of his success evolved from the part he played in the discovery of the Moonta Mine, which for many years was the largest copper mine in Australia. In 1861, he rode 160 miles in 22 hours from Yorke Peninsula to the City to secure mining leases before other interested parties. In 1953 the house was purchased by St Mark's College and was named after its benefactor, Lady Price wife of Sir Archibald Grenfell Price.



**17. DOWNER HOUSE, ST MARK'S
COLLEGE, 46 PENNINGTON TERRACE**

Built circa 1877 possibly to a design by Rowland Rees, the residence was associated with the notable Downer family for close to 50 years. Through its occupation by Sir John Downer, Premier and Member of both Federal Conventions, the house is strongly associated with Federation and themes of nationhood. Since 1924 the house has been the nucleus of St Mark's College.

**18. WALKLEY COTTAGE,
43-44 PENNINGTON TERRACE**

Encased inside a brick facade is part of a Manning House, a prefabricated timber cottage, which like the Friends' Meeting House next door, was made by Henry Manning. It was erected on this site in 1839 by Henry Watson. After his family boiled in the first summer and froze in the first winter, Watson quickly encased the building in brick and sold it. Structures such as these were only meant to be temporary and were commonly lost to fire and termites. Nevertheless, a few Manning Houses remain in the State. This building was purchased in 1928 by St Mark's College.



**19. SOCIETY OF FRIENDS' MEETING
HOUSE (QUAKERS),
41 PENNINGTON TERRACE (AT THE
REAR OF 40 PENNINGTON TERRACE)**

This 1840 building was constructed by the London prefabricator, Henry Manning, and erected on the East India Dock in London as an advertisement for his 'portable colonial cottages' which eased the difficulties of settlement for colonists. This modest structure is of international importance representing the development of prefabrication. Complete with original pews, it contains the only furniture by Manning known to have survived.



**20. ST PETER'S CATHEDRAL,
1-19 KING WILLIAM ROAD**

The cathedral is a major landmark in the city and a 'gatepost' to North Adelaide. Its design was by English architect, William Butterfield although the plans were modified by EJ Woods, better known for his secular buildings. Built in several sections from the laying of the foundation stone in 1869 until the completion of the spires and towers in 1902, the first divine service was held in June 1876. A spectacular series of clerestory windows, featuring South Australian themes as well as Biblical references, were designed by renowned glass artist, Cedar Prest.

