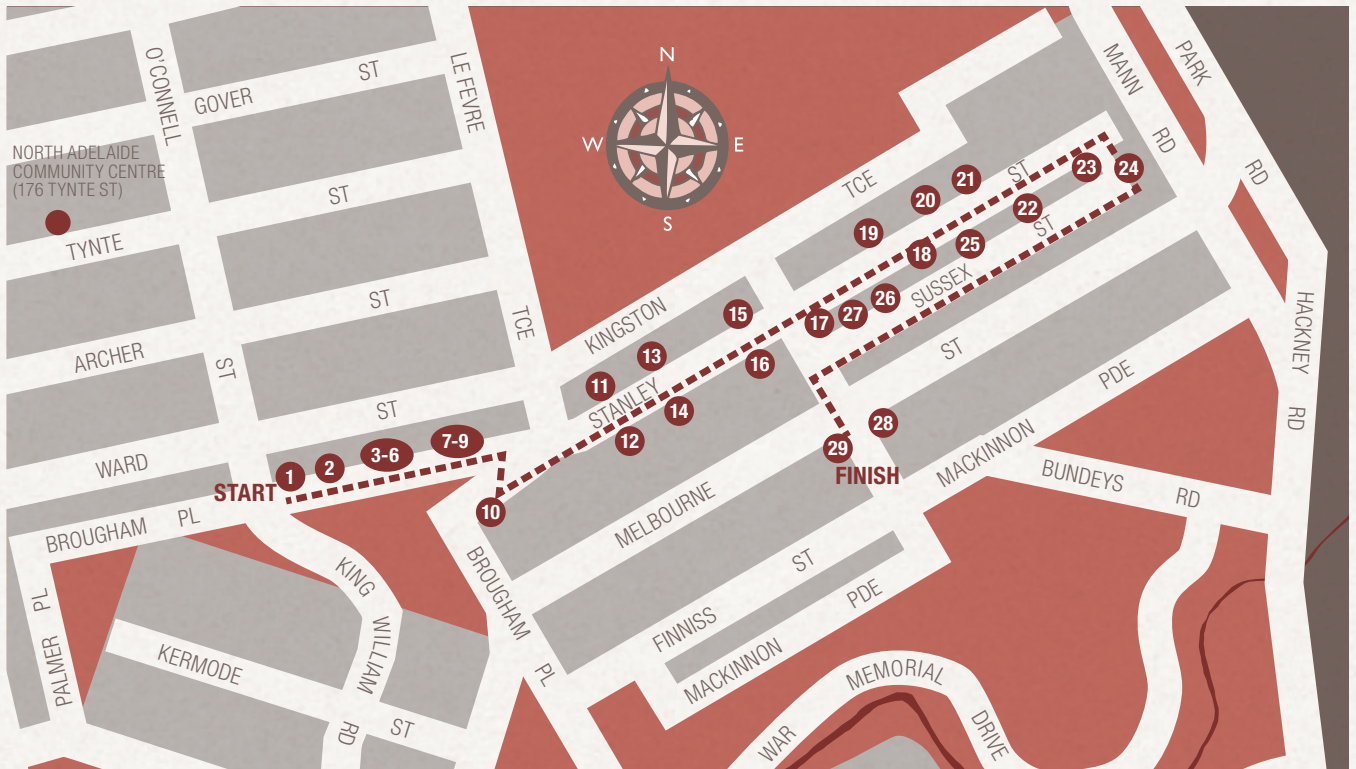# STANLEY
STREET STROLL

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. HOUSE, 58 BROUGHAM PLACE

This Victorian villa was built in 1877-1878 for property speculator, politician and brewer William Henry Beaglehole. He came to South Australia in 1849, and went to the Victorian goldfields before settling at Moonta where he built houses and kept a pub. After buying the Lion Brewery, he built this villa but also owned other breweries at Oakbank and Broken Hill. It was designed by James Cummings.

2. BROUGHAM HOUSE, 49 BROUGHAM PLACE

Built in 1879 for Dr Andrew McIntyre, a pioneer colonial doctor, the architect for this design is likely Ernest H Bayer. In 1882 this single storey bluestone house and associated stables along Ward Street were advertised as a rental property to 'Medical Men'. This was an early indication that the medical fraternity were partial to the Brougham Place area.

3. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, LINCOLN COLLEGE, 43-47 BROUGHAM PLACE

This large mansion with distinctive elaborate timber verandahs/ balconies was built in 1901 to a design by English & Soward, architects, for George Milne, important in the wine and spirit trade and a Member of Parliament.

In 1951 the villa was bought by donation of the Epworth Book Company for use by Lincoln College.

4. WHITEHEAD BUILDING, LINCOLN COLLEGE, 38-41 BROUGHAM PLACE

This grand villa of sandstone with a fish scale tiled tower is typical of the grand residence of the Edwardian period. It was built for AG Rymill in 1907. His son Arthur Campbell Rymill, who also lived here, was Lord Mayor of Adelaide in 1950-1954.

It became part of Lincoln College in the 1970s.

5. ABRAHAM HOUSE, LINCOLN COLLEGE, 35-37 BROUGHAM PLACE

Built in 1897 as a semi-detached house for accountant Walter Edwin Dalton, who did so well in the Coolgardie Gold Mining venture that he had this property built for the well-to-do rental market.

It became part of Lincoln College in 1952.

It was originally graced by a verandah/balcony.

6. FEDERATION HOUSE, LINCOLN COLLEGE, 28-33 BROUGHAM PLACE

Although built in 1864, parts of this two storey Italianate residence may date from the 1850s when architect J Cummings lived here. In 1872 it was sold to Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, one time premier, who owned it till his death in 1911. Born in North Adelaide in 1842, he was called to the bar in London in 1864 and went on to be member of Federal Convention which framed the Australian Constitution.

The property was purchased by Lincoln College in 1962.

7. ST MARGARET'S, 24 BROUGHAM PLACE

This large mansion was built in 1889 for financier and developer Arthur Waterhouse who inherited a small fortune from his father Thomas. As a prominent businessman, Arthur owned several pubs, such as the Criterion in King William Street (now demolished) and the Griffins Head in Hindmarsh Square. Architect, GK Soward, designed it in the Gothic style using Tapley Hill bluestone contrasted with high quality brick and terracotta details.

8. TAYLOR HOUSE, 9 BROUGHAM PLACE

This eye-catching mansion was built in 1908 to a design by E Davies and C Rutt for WD Taylor, owner of the Lion Timber Mills. As a marvellous example of federation architecture, the house contains nationalistic leadlight windows of Australian flora and fauna and has high quality detailing. The house remained in the Taylor family until 1960.

9. HOUSE, 7 BROUGHAM PLACE

Built 1907 for Sir Charles Henry Goode and his wife Helen Augusta of the merchant firm of Goode Durrant & Co., this large house contributes to the essential character of similar properties lining the high side of Brougham Place.

Cross over Brougham Gardens to the other section of Brougham Place.

10. FORMER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 196-210 BROUGHAM PLACE

One of the most prominent townscape features of Adelaide, the church was once described as a 'resort for enquiring minds'. The Classical style church, which was designed by E Wright and E Hamilton in 1860 as a result of a design competition, is one of the most substantial buildings erected in South Australia as a place of worship for a non-conformist denomination. Opened in 1861, it was another ten years before the tower was added.

11. NURNEY HOUSE, 232-246 STANLEY STREET

Claimed as one of the most historic houses in Adelaide, the earliest part was built in 1846 for Captain Charles Bagot who discovered the Kapunda Copper Mine in 1842. Architect Walter Hervey Bagot created an Italian atrium in the 1920s which is individually recognised for its exceptional quality. The continued association of the family with this residence is remarkable.

12. SUNNYSIDE, 229 STANLEY STREET

This Neo-Georgian style mansion, designed in 1936 by F Kenneth Milne for his own occupation, won an award of merit of the SA Institute of Architects in 1944 for best domestic architecture of the period. Milne was an influential architect and became well known for his use of the Georgian style.

13. ST ANDREWS, 222-230 STANLEY STREET

Dominating Stanley Street as one of the most impressively located mansions in Adelaide, it was designed by James MacGeorge as his own home in 1862. The western wing was added in 1881 when David Murray, successful merchant, lived here. CRJ Glover, first Lord Mayor of Adelaide and his son Sir John, who also became Lord Mayor (1960-1963), lived here as well.

14. HOUSE, 217-221 STANLEY STREET

Designed by Rowland Rees in 1878 for editor John H Finlayson of the South Australian newspaper the Register. The house, originally known as Strelda, then later Admaston, presents itself to Stanley Street as being only one storey. At the rear, a magnificent segmented bay and balcony affords fabulous views across the Torrens Valley, to the City and the Adelaide Hills.

15. HOUSE, 178 STANLEY STREET

The architects of this splendid Victorian Italianate style residence were Cumming & Davies. It was built during the speculative building boom of the early 1880s for George E Fulton, notable for Fulton's Foundry where iron fencing, verandah decorations and the like were cast. Employing 350 men, his Kilkenny factory covered five acres in 1901.

16. ST MARY'S CHURCH, 173-175 STANLEY STREET

This simple chapel and school building were constructed in three stages, the nave, built in 1877, was the first and largest component. The vestibule was added in 1899 and the sanctuary in 1905. The church is named after St Mary Help of Christians, the patron of the Catholic Church in Australia. It later became known as Our Lady Help of Christians and ceased to operate as a school in 1973.

Please cross with care at the roundabout to the other portion of Stanley Street.

17. HOUSE, 78 JERNINGHAM STREET

Built circa 1845 as a single storey limestone house for George H Barnard it once had a verandah that wrapped around the ground level. The second storey was added in the 1850s. In the 1880s the Weger family lived in this house. Henry Krips, popular conductor of the South Australian (later Adelaide) Symphony Orchestra between 1949-1972, also lived here.

18. SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES, 109-113 STANLEY STREET

German migrant Frederick Spanhake, a policeman, bought three allotments in 1848 for £30 and built a six-room house, bakehouse and stables. In 1855 the property passed to a baker and fellow countryman, Heinrich Kollmorgen and by 1858 the property was described as three cottages.

19. ROW HOUSES, 102-120 STANLEY STREET

Philanthropy saw these bluestone cottages being built on behalf of the Adelaide Benevolent Strangers' Friend Society, which is the oldest charity in South Australia. Women with children who were widows or deserted, were the usual recipients. An appeal was held to build this row in 1906 and it was designed by Alfred Wells. It is one of the larger working-class rows to survive intact.

20. ROW HOUSES, 82-100 STANLEY STREET & 51-60 KINGSTON STREET

These former almshouses were built between 1873-1882 for widows, the aged and the infirm by 'benevolent citizens of Adelaide' who came together for the project. Built in stages to the design of Daniel Garlick, the complex has nine houses along Kingston Terrace (the Lady Ayers Homes) and ten along Stanley Street (the Dean Marryat Homes). Externally the homes remain remarkably original.

21. FORMER SHOP & RESIDENCE, 68 STANLEY STREET

While fourteen dwellings were built on this Town Acre in 1879, it took until 1908 before this house and shop was built for Emanuel Alfred Lawson, a Thebarton grocer. Lawson bought the vacant lot from John Giles. This was Lawson's second shop in the area, his first was located on Jerningham Street.

22. COTTAGE, 53 STANLEY STREET

This rendered cottage was built by James Wright circa 1850. Its location directly on the footpath gives the dwelling dramatic prominence in the streetscape, its early date evident by the low roof and small casement windows. Having an 'M' shaped roof, the cottage extends back

23. KENTISH ARMS HOTEL, 23-27 STANLEY STREET

Established in 1848 by John C Cocker, the pub was owned by his family until 1920. He founded the Kent & Sussex Cricket Club and arranged for the playing of regular matches in the Park Lands along Mann Terrace. He was entrusted with preparation of the first wicket at the Adelaide Oval in 1872. When the hotel was rebuilt in 1881, architects Hamilton & Campbell designed one that looked like no other in the city, with its stunning colonnade to the first floor and its departure from the more typical bluestone and stucco construction.

Turn right into East Pallant Street.

24. FORMER SHOP, 22-30 EAST PALLANT STREET

Many early subdivisions of Town Acres saw village type communities develop.

This attractive 1855 shop was built for the local publican, John C Cocker, who owned the nearby Kentish Arms. Cocker was one of the early promoters of cricket in South Australia.

Former Lord Mayor Sir Lewis Cohen owned the property for a number of years until 1910.

Turn to the right and walk down Sussex Street.

25. SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES, 66-68 SUSSEX STREET

On a raised foundation, these semi-detached rendered cottages were built in the 1850s as four row cottages for Gottfried Rieger and were owned by his family until 1905. Built on two lots of the original Chichester Gardens subdivision, the land was bought for £25.

26. COTTAGE, 120 SUSSEX STREET

The site of this distinctive building was bought in 1851 for £15. It was originally built as two cottages by Andreas Borchard, a German basket maker. The external loft door in the gable is a common feature in early German houses. Under its recent tile roof is an iron roof, and under that are timber shingles.

27. HOUSE, 126-130 SUSSEX STREET

This two-storey house of local limestone is unusually set back from the street and is one of the earliest houses in North Adelaide. The first part was built before 1842 for George H Barnard and the two-storey part seen from the street built between 1849-1851. Governor Grey's secretary, William Littlejohn O'Halloran, also lived here for a period. In the Chichester Gardens subdivision were several communal wells and one of them is on this site.

At the end of the street turn to the left and head towards Melbourne Street.

28. FORMER BAKER'S SHOP, 157-159 MELBOURNE STREET

A striking corner building complementing the hotel opposite, the shop was built for baker, J Schmidt, in 1894 using finely finished sandstone and brick quoining.

29. LION HOTEL, 161-175 MELBOURNE STREET

The Lion brewery and malthouse, designed by Daniel Garlick in 1871, were built before the hotel. Extensive cellars were added a year later. The hotel was built in 1881 to a design by James Cumming. When the brewery ceased to operate in 1914, aerated waters and cordials were still made on site.

While in the area, check out the wonderful cafes, shops and restaurants along Melbourne Street.