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1 Adelaide Club

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- Members are rich.
- Designer Edward Hamilton

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- Designed by Edward Angus Hamilton
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Adelaide Club: 165 North Terrace: When the imposing Adelaide Club was first erected in 1863-64 directly opposite Government House on North Terrace. The establishment of the Adelaide Club was sponsored by a group of businessmen and farmers who had profited during the colony's early years of rapid growth propelling themselves into the role of South Australian gentry. Many of the Adelaide Club's founders and members were also the colony's leaders of commerce, industry and politics and it was often joked that more of the decisions affecting the development of South Australia were made in the Adelaide Club than diagonally opposite in Parliament House. Of course, many of their members were one and the same **Designed by Edward Angus Hamilton and built of Dry Creek stone with brick dressings and exquisite apricot marble on the front steps, the Adelaide Club shows classic balance with the windows slightly decreasing in size with each storey. Its cantilevered balcony**

originally extended right across the building's facade. One outstanding example of the influence of members of the Adelaide Club was the idea to establish a Festival of Arts for Adelaide. This had its genesis in the dining room of the Adelaide Club in the 1950s and since the first biennial Adelaide Festival was staged in 1960, it has had a profound impact on the cultural life and economic development of South Australia

2 QUEEN ADELAIDE CLUB

- 182-184 North Terrace
- Originally built in 1895
- In 1909, the club began with 300 rich women
- Residential aspects

2 QUEEN ADELAIDE CLUB > 182-184 North Terrace

- Create 45 years after the Adelaide Club for gentlemen.
- Named after our city's namesake, Queen Adelaide, its one of Australia's oldest women's clubs.
- Originally built in 1895 as doctors rooms, in 1909, the club began with 300 rich verified members.
- The residential aspect of the club was particularly important, since women visiting Adelaide could not stay alone in hotels in those days and the only alternative accommodation was boarding houses.
- Provides a convenient and charming welcome for members, guests, and reciprocal members alike.

QUEEN ADELAIDE CLUB > 182-184 North Terrace Some forty-five years after the formation of the Adelaide Club for gentlemen, its female equivalent, the Queen Adelaide Club, was established in the next block along North Terrace. Originally built as doctors rooms, the corner building of the three adjoining buildings now occupied by the Queen Adelaide Club on the corner of Stephens Place was built in 1895 for Dr Thomas Cawley. He founded the South Australian branch of the Australian Medical Association. Additions were made in 1897 and 1900 and a verandah on this building was removed by 1908 to allow more light into the downstairs rooms, leaving the cantilevered balcony intact. At a

meeting held in a private sitting room in 1909, the wives of many of Adelaide's leading businessmen discussed the formation of a ladies club similar to clubs becoming popular in London. Addressing the meeting was Mrs George Box, a widow from Melbourne who had moved to Adelaide with her young daughter and was seeking a career. Her Adelaide solicitor suggested that she consider starting a ladies club and the assembled group agreed to a club that was 'residential, social and non-political'. Each member of the provisional committee submitted a list of names of women whom they considered suitable for membership and the club began with 300 members. Mrs Box, described as not only competent but 'elegant, became the first manager and secretary of the Queen Adelaide Club and was referred to as the Proprietor. The residential aspect of the club was particularly important, since women visiting Adelaide could not stay alone in hotels in those days and the only alternative accommodation was boarding houses. Two club by-laws passed in the early years are of interest. Our private women's club provides an elegant, sophisticated and stylish city escape, where members can socialise, dine, enjoy entertainment and activities; and generally relax in comfortable and traditional surrounds. Named after our city's namesake, Queen Adelaide, we are one of Australia's oldest women's clubs. Our premier city location on North Terrace, in a beautiful heritage building, provides a convenient and charming welcome for members, guests, and reciprocal members alike.

3 SA MUSEUM EAST WING

- Built in 1915 – 3rd stage
- Built 30 years after Mortlock Library
- 1st stage built in 1895.
- French Renaissance style

3. SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM EAST WING > North Terrace

- Built in stages - This 1915 section of the SAM was the 3rd stage of a plan for one large complex, of the SAM & State Library.
 - Similar of this wing with the Mortlock Library building to the west, although the latter was built thirty years earlier.
 - SAM North wing - red brick section built in 1895 was temporary!
 - Both the Mortlock Library and the Museum East Wing are **French Renaissance style**, with finely detailed stonework.
 - Australian Aboriginal and Pacific collections, Ancient Egypt.
 - A fossil tree trunk near the main entrance is thought to be from a species of eucalyptus dating back two million years.
 - A 3000 yr old Egyptian column, from a temple built by Rameses II on the upper Nile, is the oldest non- aboriginal artifact in Australia.
- Meteorite.**

- Many of Adelaide's grandest buildings were built in stages, years apart and the South Australian Museum is no exception.
- This 1915 section of the South Australian Museum Was the third stage of a plan for one large complex, housing the Museum and the State Library next door.

- The red brick section known as the Museum's North Wing linking the Library and Museum was built in 1895 and intended as a temporary structure, to be replaced with a much more imposing stone edifice but this never eventuated.
- Both the Mortlock Library and the Museum East Wing are French Renaissance style, with finely detailed stonework, a mansard roof, dormer windows and an octagonal tower. The Museum wing took seven years to build because of the difficulty of finding sufficient stone and it has only one tower, contrasting with its neighbour's two. The South Australian Museum's natural history collection is most famous for its Australian Aboriginal and Pacific collections and the treasures in its Ancient Egyptian room.
- Other rare items can be seen outside the building. A fossil tree trunk near the main entrance is thought to be from a species of eucalyptus dating back more than two million years.
- A three thousand-year-old Egyptian column, from a temple built by Rameses II on the upper Nile, is the oldest non-aboriginal artifact in Australia.
- It is now housed just inside the glass entrance in front of the North wing, where it is protected from the elements

4 TOWNHOUSE > 261 Nth Tce

- 1883, Nth Tce lined with fashionable 2 storey homes
- a William McMinn design

4 NORTH TERRACE TOWNHOUSE > 261 North Terrace

- In the 1880, North Terrace was lined with fashionable two-storey homes like this, mainly occupied by the medical fraternity and lawyers.
- An exceptional example of a William McMinn design, it is built of finely dressed, square-cut sandstone and distinguished by ground floor Ionic columns and an imported slate mansard roof, including a widow's walk and an elaborate attic window.
- The house was built between 1881 and 1883

NORTH TERRACE TOWNHOUSE > 261 North Terrace This elegant townhouse near the eastern end of North Terrace is one of the few examples of a private residence surviving from the 1880s, when North Terrace was lined with fashionable two-storey homes, mainly occupied by the medical fraternity and lawyers. Many of these mansions were built as homes, some as professional rooms and some a combination of both. This occupies the site of two former dwellings. building **Another exceptional example of a William McMinn design, it is built of finely dressed, square-cut sandstone and distinguished by ground floor Ionic columns and an imported slate mansard roof, including a widow's walk and an elaborate attic window. The house was built between 1881 and 1883 for Arthur Waterhouse, a financier and developer who never actually lived there.** It was initially leased for three years to Sir William Milne, President of the Legislative Council, who lived with his family at 'Sunnyside', a mansion in the foothills at Beaumont. He probably used the house while in town on business. The townhouse went on to be leased by a series of professional men including Walter Bagot, a partner in the architectural firm Woods Bagot. For much of the twentieth century, the building was used as medical or professional rooms. However the house has now been reconverted to

an elegant private residence. During the renovations an ungainly besser block front-addition was removed, restoring the façade to the original and beautiful design. The current proud owners are Raymond and Rosemary Michell

5 HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

- Built 1838
- Designer: Edward Woods
- Street naming committee meeting 23 May 1837.

5 HOLY TRINITY CHURCH > North Terrace

- The oldest standing church in the city, Holy Trinity was built within 18 months of Proclamation Day in 1836 and saw the christenings, marriages and burials of many early Sth Ausies.
- The street naming committee met in the back rooms of the church on 23 May 1837 work out names of Adelaide Street.
- The first service, the christening of 6 babies, was in July 1838.
- Built by **Edward Woods and was** built of the same stone as Old Parliament House further along North Terrace.
- The foundation stone was laid by Governor Hindmarsh.
- The church clock, made by the clockmaker to King William IV, became Adelaide's first town clock.
- Was consecrated as the Cathedral Church of Holy Trinity in July 1848 by Bishop Augustus Short until St Peter's Cathedral was eventually built in 1869.

- The oldest standing church in the city, Holy Trinity was built within 18 months of Proclamation Day in 1836 and saw the christenings, marriages and burials of many early South Australians.
- The first service, the christening of six babies, took place in July 1838, while workmen were still hammering on the last of the roof tiles.
- The north-western section of the city was home to all the new arrivals after disembarking from their long sea voyages. Many pitched tents or stayed at Immigration Square, near the corner of West and North Terraces, while they built their own makeshift homes along North Terrace or Hindley Street.

- Hotels, churches and shops were the next priorities. The Anglicans, affronted by the prefabricated church that had been sent out, commissioned **Henry Moseley to build this Victorian Gothic church**. However Moseley did such a bad job that it had to be rebuilt later in its present form **by Edward Woods Trinity Church**, as it was originally known, was built of the same stone as Old Parliament House further along North Terrace.
- The foundation stone was laid by Governor Hindmarsh.
- The church quickly became too small for the rapidly expanding congregation and within five months, a transept and vestry were added. Five years later the church was pronounced unsafe due to shoddy workmanship and was closed, partly rebuilt and enlarged again. The original tall steeple which had been sent out from England was replaced with an odd-looking belfry that did not seem to match.
- The church clock, made by the clockmaker to King William IV, became Adelaide's first town clock.
- With the arrival of Bishop Short, the colony's first Anglican Bishop, Trinity Church became the procathedral and in July 1848, was consecrated as the Cathedral Church of Holy Trinity. Ten years later, when Christ Church was built in North Adelaide, it became the procathedral until St Peter's Cathedral was eventually built in 1869.
- Holy Trinity Church underwent major reconstruction in 1888 and '89, when the walls were raised four to five feet (1.5 metres); the chancel was entirely rebuilt and the tower raised, to the design of Edward Woods. As with Old Parliament House, it was impossible to match the original stone and these additions are still obvious to this day. The prayer book and Bible used on the voyage out on the HMS Buffalo by Charles Beaumont Howard, the first colonial Chaplain, are preserved in the church.

6 OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE

- Designed by William Bennett Hays
- built in 1855,
- outstanding example of early Adelaide architecture.
- 1939 – not demolished

6 OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE > North Terrace

- Meetings originally held at Government House till 1840's when the first Legislative Council chamber was built on this.
- Designed by William Bennett Hays & built around the original Legislative Council chamber in 1855, Old Parliament House is an outstanding example of early Adelaide architecture.
- The textured white limestone was quarried from the rear of the site near the present Festival Centre.
- The building was extended in 1875 to accommodate a growing parliamentary contingent & in 1889 the House of Assembly moved into the new Parliament House next door.
- In 1939, Old Parliament House was listed for demolition. Only the outbreak of the Second World War provided enough of a distraction to save the building.

- This distinctive old stone building opening onto North Terrace on the western side of Parliament House is one of Adelaide's jewels. before the first Legislative Council chamber was built on this site in the early 1840s, meetings of the Legislative Council were held in the sitting room at Government House.
- Designed by William Bennett Hays and built around the original Legislative Council chamber in 1855, Old Parliament House is an outstanding example of early Adelaide architecture The
- The building was extended in 1875 to accommodate a growing parliamentary contingent and these additions are obvious by the different colour of the stone. Still more space was needed and in 1889 the House of Assembly moved into the new Parliament House next door. When the Legislative Council followed suit in 1939, Old Parliament House was listed for demolition.
- A wall of the original 1840s chamber was discovered when the present Old Parliament House was renovated in the 1970s. The old wall can be seen inside Old Parliament House today, preserved for posterity. In 1980 it opened as Australia's first museum of constitutional history with electronic wizardry, very avant-garde for its time, guiding visitors through chambers re-enacting the state's political history. Other topical exhibitions and function facilities add to its attraction for both locals and visitors to Adelaide.

7 Parliament House

- Built in two distinct sections, 1st completed in 1889, 2nd completed 1939.
- Designer: Edmund Wright
- Architects Lloyd Taylor, & Edward Woods.
- Marble from Kapunda, & granite from Victor Harbor.
- Women voting & MPs -1894.

7 Adelaide's Parliament House,

- Arguments raged for and against building it in Victoria Square near the government offices, or on Nth Tce & KW Str.
- Built in two distinct sections, the 1st section was completed in 1889, the faces are those of leading parliamentarians and Governors of that era. The interiors of each end of the building are stark reflections of the vastly different styles of the Victorian and the art deco eras.
- In 1936. Sir Langdon Bonython, gave €100 000 towards the completion of Parliament House to celebrate the State's centenary. Three years later, members of the Legislative Council moved into their new chamber, in stark contrast to

the ornate high-Victorian House of Assembly chamber with its elaborate coffered ceilings and elegant chandeliers.

- Parliament House is built of marble from Kapunda, near the Barossa Valley and sits on a base of granite from West Island, off Victor Harbor.
- 1894 - granted women the right to vote in 1894 and was the first place in the world to allowing women to be MPS.

- **Adelaide's Parliament House**, though considered one of the most awkwardly sited of all Australian State parliament buildings, is one of the grandest buildings in Adelaide.
- Although arguments raged for and against building it in Victoria Square near the government offices, it occupies a prominent corner of North Terrace and King William Street.
- Built in two distinct sections, the only external signs that the western end of the building was constructed fifty years earlier than the central and eastern sections are the lamps on the staircase and six faces carved in the keystones of the upstairs windows.
- This first section was completed in 1889, the faces are those of leading parliamentarians and Governors of that era. The interiors of each end of the building are stark reflections of the vastly different styles of the Victorian and the art deco eras.

8 HARTLEY BUILDING > Uni Adl

- Built around 1925 in the Spanish Mission style
- Designed by George Gavin Lawson, a Scot who had worked in South Africa
- Named after John Hartley, prominent in education.
- Built for teacher training.

8 HARTLEY BUILDING > University of Adelaide, Kintore Avenue

- Built around 1925 in the Spanish Mission style - includes a terracotta tiled roof, semi-circular windows, wide eaves, shady verandas with sturdy double columns & simple, restrained cast-iron railings. The design reflects attempts at the time to move away from imported English and central European forms & develop more suitable warm-climate styles of architecture to express an Australian vernacular.
- Designed by George Gavin Lawson, a Scot who had worked in South Africa. Moving to South Australia in the early 1920s. He took deliberate departures from 'institutional styles' to make his buildings more friendly for their users
- The Hartley Building is named after John Anderson Hartley, a prominent figure in education circles in the late 19th century.
- First building in Adl to be purpose-built for teacher training.

HARTLEY BUILDING > University of Adelaide, Kintore Avenue

Built around 1925 in the Spanish Mission style, the Hartley Building is a distinctive landmark on Kintore Avenue and an unusual design for an Adelaide institution. It was designed by George Gavin Lawson, a Scot who had worked in South Africa and when the competition for the design of the Australian Federal Capital (later Canberra) was advertised internationally in 1911, he applied albeit unsuccessfully. However his interest in Australia had been aroused and he moved to Queensland the following year and to South Australia in the early 1920s. His work with the Government Architect in Chief involved several institutions and he took deliberate departures from 'institutional styles' to make his buildings more friendly for their users.

The Hartley Building is named after John Anderson Hartley, a prominent figure in education circles in the late nineteenth century. He came to South Australia to become the second headmaster of Prince Alfred College and went on to become Inspector-General of Schools and head of the State Education System. He was tragically killed in 1896 when he collided with a horse while riding his newly acquired bicycle.

This building was the first in Adelaide to be purpose-built for teacher training. It is now used as the Elder School of Music under the auspices of the University of Adelaide.

Spanish Mission style features of the Hartley Building include a terracotta tiled roof, semi-circular windows in the towers, wide eaves, shady verandahs with sturdy double columns and simple, restrained cast-iron railings.

The design reflects attempts at the time to move away from imported English and central European forms and develop more suitable warm-climate styles of architecture to express an Australian vernacular.

9 DESTITUTE ASYLUM BUILDINGS

- Cared for the poor and infirmed from 1850s.
- Helped young immigrant women, deserted wives and children. Irish girls. Gold rush
- In 1863 the compound became an asylum for all destitute people.

9 DESTITUTE ASYLUM BUILDINGS > off Kintore Avenue

Behind the State Library of South Australia

- Cared for the poor and infirmed. Began in the 1850s, and continued over the next thirty years.
- The complex originally comprised a large number of buildings grouped around a series of quadrangles. Four buildings still remain. Included was a female immigration depot where young immigrant women, deserted wives and children could stay until placed; the forerunner of later migrant hostels.
- In 1863 the compound became an asylum for all destitute people, with schoolrooms, dormitories, stores, hospital facilities and laundries

- The two-storey bluestone Lying-in Hospital built in 1877 for pregnant and diseased women' was the most important building in the complex. Many of its early inmates were young Irish girls, escaping the potato famine in Ireland in 1846-50. They were shipped out to the colonies by the thousands to work as domestic servants. However they were unskilled and unable to find work and many resorted to prostitution.
- One of the small remaining buildings across the quadrangle was the Labour Ward. The Lying-in Hospital was used until 1918 and is now part of the Migration Museum which exists ORIA appropriately, to focus attention on the diverse groups of people from all over the world who, for equally diverse reasons, have made South Australia their home.

DESTITUTE ASYLUM BUILDINGS > off Kintore Avenue Behind the State Library of South Australia

Although Adelaide's origins were convict-free, the colony did not escape poverty misery, and as was a large government institution erected to the buildings of the Destitute Asylum attest. This care for the poor and infirm and was based on the Dickensian model of workhouses in England .

10 DESTITUTE ASYLUM CHAPEL

- Stone chapel, built in 1867 as a schoolroom for the kids of the soldiers stationed in the nearby barracks.
- The schoolroom was also associated with a girls ' reformatory near this site.

10 DESTITUTE ASYLUM CHAPEL > off Kintore Avenue

- stone chapel, built in 1867 as a schoolroom for the children of the soldiers stationed in the nearby barracks.
- The schoolroom was also associated with a girls ' reformatory
- At times the unruly girls could be heard yelling abuse as far away as Rundle Street & they showed scant regard for others
- A cell block was added to the schoolroom in 1872 and the girls were threatened with incarceration if they misbehaved.
- It is unlikely that the girls were actually locked up but the heavy stone wall at the end of the chapel facing Kintore Avenue, was originally iced with broken glass to prevent escape and still conceals three tiny cells.

- Later in the 1870s the schoolroom became the chapel for the Destitute Asylum. The building has been converted to a café for some years

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- The schoolroom was also associated with a girls ' reformatory near this site.
- At times the unruly girls could be heard yelling abuse as far away as Rundle Street and they showed scant regard for government property.
- In a move which seems shocking today, a cell block was added to the schoolroom in 1872 and the girls were threatened with incarceration if they misbehaved.
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11 ARMOURY > Behind SAM

- Built of limestone with. ^1855
- Mounted Police Barracks
- Architect, William B Hays
- It was from here that the South Australian troops left for the Boer War in South Africa.
- 1857 to 1870, Headquarters for the Austn Imperial Forces

11 ARMOURY > North Terrace, Behind SAM

- Built of limestone with brick dressings, the southern section of the Mounted Police Barracks complex
- Architect, William Bennett Hays, designed Old Parliament House on North Terrace of the same materials in the same year.
- Although built for the Police Force, the Armoury and inspectors' residences became associated with military history and it was from here that the South Australian troops left for the Boer War in South Africa.
- Originally a single-storey building, extensions to the Armoury occurred in 1858, including a second floor and an exterior double-flight of stone steps to an upper floor. From 1857 to 1870, this was the headquarters for the Australian Imperial

Forces while they were stationed in South Australia. Each Sunday morning they provided a colourful spectacle, marching down North Terrace to attend the service at Holy Trinity Church.

ARMOURY > North Terrace Behind South Australian Museum Built of limestone with brick dressings, the southern section of the Mounted Police Barracks complex behind the South Australian Museum became known as the Armoury. The architect, William Bennett Hays, designed Old Parliament House on North Terrace of the same materials in the same year. The east and west wings of the Armoury were built in the style of bachelors residences and were occupied by inspectors.

12. Austral Hotel: 205 Rundle

- Built 1880. Italianate influence
- Sometimes call the “Nostril”
- Architect: William McMinn

12 AUSTRAL HOTEL > 205 Rundle Street

- The architect was William McMinn and construction proceeded from east to west, with the three- storey eastern end of the building opened in 1880.
- The westernmost end has traditionally been occupied by Malcolm Reid and Co., merchants of Adelaide whose business expanded to include branches in Broken Hill, Johannesburg and London.
- The whole complex boasts an Italianate influence and is built of squared sandstone with stucco string-courses and window surrounds.
- Adelaide has retained many of its interesting corner hotels from the 1880s period but this one is particularly significant for its chamfered corner--bevelled off equally on both sides--and tiered balcony of cast-iron lace, a later addition.
- The Austral Hotel has added its own vibrancy to the revival of the east end of Rundle Street as a centre for eating and entertainment since the 1980s. The hotel used to advertise with

the slogan 'See you down the Nostril' and many people still call it the 'Nostril' today.

13 ADELAIDE ARCADE > Mall

- Built 1885 - premier retail
- Gay's Arcade – museum
- Cost £30 000, 5m to build
- Designer: James Cumming
- Electric & gas lighting
- In 1980 – fire
- Australian Coat of Arms
- resident ghost!

13 ADELAIDE ARCADE > Rundle Mall

- Built in 1885 transformation of Rundle Street into Adelaide's premier retail precinct. These were boom yrs w optimism.
- Adelaide Arcade with its adjoining Gay's Arcade, examples of Victorian shopping arcades
- featured Carrara marble flooring with black and white tile designs, three fountains, tearooms in the basement and Turkish baths in one corner.
- The building of brick, cast iron and plate glass, cost £30 000 and took only five months to complete, a record.
- Designed by James Cumming, it was one of the first buildings in Adelaide to use electric lighting, although gas lamps were also fitted to each shop.
- In 1980 a fire completely gutted Gay's Arcade and severely damaged Adelaide Arcade to the tune of A\$2 million
- The Adelaide Arcade was built twenty-four years before an Australian Coat of Arms was officially proclaimed in 1908.
- The coat of arms of the arcade Coat of Arms does feature a kangaroo and an emu; however they are on opposite sides to the Adelaide Arcade's speculative version.

- Harbours a resident ghost since early 1900s!

- The completion of the elegant Adelaide Arcade in 1885 heralded the transformation of Rundle Street into Adelaide's premier retail precinct.
- These were boom years, the colony was flourishing and the scale, materials and styles of buildings erected during the 1880s reflected this optimism.
- Adelaide Arcade with its adjoining Gay's Arcade named after Patrick Gay, one of the original shareholders) opening onto Twin Street, were fine examples of Victorian shopping arcades
- Originally designed with fifty shops, each with its own internal staircase leading to a workroom above, Adelaide Arcade featured Carrara marble flooring with black and white tile designs, three fountains, tearooms in the basement and Turkish baths in one corner.
- The building of brick, cast iron and plate glass, cost £30 000 and took only five months to complete, which was a record in the colony at that time.
- Designed by James Cumming, it was one of the first buildings in Adelaide to use electric lighting, although gas lamps were also fitted to each shop. In 1968 the building was extensively altered to increase the size and number of shops. A walkway was added at first floor level and most of the internal staircases disappeared.
- In 1980 a fire completely gutted Gay's Arcade and severely damaged Adelaide Arcade to the tune of A\$2 million
- An octagonal tower and dome featuring an early version of the Australian Coat of Arms adds to the skyline at each end of the building which runs the length of the block between Rundle Mall and Grenfell Street.
- The Adelaide Arcade was built twenty-four years before an Australian Coat of Arms was officially proclaimed in 1908. Competitions had been conducted throughout the land and the Adelaide Arcade's promoters took a punt by adopting the design they thought would win. The final design for the Australian Coat of Arms does feature a kangaroo and an emu; however they are on opposite sides to the Adelaide Arcade's speculative version.
- Since the early 1900s when a caretaker died in the building (his head caught in the electricity generator), sporadic reports of inexplicable phenomena have led to the belief that Adelaide Arcade also harbours a resident ghost!

14 ART GALLERY OF SA

- SA's art collection was originally housed, along with other collections in the 1860 Institute building.
- Classical Revival style was opened in April, 1899.
- It had a small Palladian style portico with an arched entrance.

- It has received many enhancements & extensions

14 ART GALLERY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA > North Terrace

- SA's art collection was originally housed, along with the State Library and Museum collections, in the 1860 Institute building on the corner of North Terrace and Kintore Avenue.
- As these collections outgrew this space, specific buildings were erected for each, further along North Terrace.
- The art collection was the last to have its own home and the Art Gallery building in Classical Revival style was opened in April, 1899. It had a small Palladian style portico with an arched entrance, a stone and iron fence and a gate opening onto North Terrace.
- Alexander Melrose, gave £10K in 1934. The addition of the Melrose Wing & the present much larger vestibule with classically detailed facade was completed in 1936. More alterations were made in 1962 & 1996, have doubled the size.
- The Art Gallery of SA today houses wonderful collections of Australian, European and Asian art with generous private donations providing almost ninety per cent of the collection

15 Woodmans Inn – 233 Grenfell Street

- A rare example of the Queen Anne style popular at the time of Australian Federation in 1901.
- First built in 1839. In 1906, the present hotel was built for the South Australian Brewing Company.

15 Woodmans Inn – 233 Grenfell Street

- A rare example of the Queen Anne style popular at the time of Australian Federation in 1901.
- The first hotel on this site, called the Woodman's Inn, was operating in 1839, it was the first stop for woodmen carting timber from the Adelaide Hills to Town Acre 31 where the Botanic Hotel now is, where there was a large timber yard.
- In 1906, the present hotel was built for the SA Brewing Company. The wholesale fruit and produce markets were opening across the street, and the company wanted to tap the

market trade. For 80 years it served the traders from the Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange.

- Two ornamental Dutch gables back the ornamental roof/gable ensembles. The latter finish above the balustrade as with smaller ornamented gables and barge boards. Fretwork ornamentation on the balcony and veranda area is abundant. This, like the Dutch gables, is regarded as an important feature of the Queen Anne style.

Woodmans Inn – 233 Grenfell Street

- The former Woodman's Inn is easy to find due to its distinctive timber decoration. It is a now rare example of the Queen Anne style popular at the time of Australian Federation in 1901.
- The first hotel on this site, called the Woodman's Inn, was operating in 1839, with John Ragless Jnr as its licensee. It was the first stop for tiersmen or woodmen and teamsters carting timber from the Tiers (as the Adelaide Hills were known then). Nearby, on Town Acre 31 where the Botanic Hotel now stands, there was a very large timber yard. Much of the timber from the Tiers was probably sold there.

The timber trade soon died out, but the Woodman continued until developments nearby prompted several makeovers. In 1900, when Adelaide's first power station was built further down Grenfell Street (now the site of the Tandanya National Aboriginal Cultural Institute), the hotel's name became the Electric Light.

16 Ayers House > 288 Nth Tce

- Designer George Kingston.
- Built: 1845. Leased to Henry Ayers, - fortune from copper mining at Burra.
- Henry Ayers was elected Premier of SA five times and knighted in 1872.
- Ayers Rock (now renamed Uluru) has his name.
- Haunted by Henry & Anne

16 Ayers House > 288 North Terrace

- Ayers House, designed by George Strickland Kingston, grew from a humble cottage into one of Adelaide's most elegant houses.
- The original cottage was built in 1845 for Robert Thornber, who sold the property a year later to Hindley Street chemist William Paxton and one of the founders of the SA Mining Company, who returning to England in 1855.
- The house was leased to Henry Ayers, then Managing Director of the SA Mining Company, who made a fortune from copper mining

at Burra in the state's north; in 1845 he had bought some of the original five pound shares which were worth £225 by 1851.

- He enlarged the house to include a library, upstairs bedrooms, a ballroom and a formal dining room. The matching bow windows with curved glass and louvered shutters were characteristic of Kingston's designs and Ayers House is one of the few remaining examples in Adelaide.
- Henry Ayers was elected Premier of South Australia five times and knighted in 1872. Sir Henry's died in 1897.
- Ayers Rock (now renamed Uluru) was named after him.
- From 1914, Ayers House became an entertainment centre known as Austral Gardens, & in 1920s, was a nurses' home for the Royal Adelaide Hospital across the road. The nurses claimed the house was haunted by Henry and wife, Anne.
- Renovations occurred in 1972, with more changes in recent years.

17 Adelaide Railway Station

- The first government-owned steam railway in the British Empire operated here in 1856, between the original Adelaide station on this site and Port Adelaide.
- A new building was completed in 1926.
- The design employs classical architectural features.

17 ADELAIDE RAILWAY STATION > North Terrace

- The first government-owned steam railway in the British Empire operated here in 1856, between the original Adelaide station on this site and Port Adelaide.
- A hotel was built opposite the stations at each end of the line; the Terminus, now renamed the Strathmore Hotel, still stands on North Terrace opposite the station. As the population increased and rail services improved, the small single-storied Adelaide station with its

arched portico was extended at either end and had a second storey added in the 1870s, to cope with increased traffic.

- Railways boomed in the last part of the nineteenth century but the introduction of trams and motor cars took a hefty toll. As part of an attempt to revitalise the rail system, Commissioner Webb commissioned the present Railway Station, with its grand Marble Hall and concourse. Controversy raged about the vast expense versus the much-needed employment the building would provide in the difficult postwar years.
- The new building was completed in 1926 but the cost of a building of this scale was the final straw for the treasury and South Australia slid into the depression two years ahead, between 1921-23. Ironically, sixty years later the Adelaide Casino opened in the northern end of the building, incorporating the refurbished Marble Hall (popular as a film set-including the ballroom scene in Gallipoli-and a party venue) as its entrance and has been providing a very healthy income for the state coffers ever since.
- The Adelaide Railway Station is still the city terminus for suburban trains. Constructed of reinforced concrete, it was technically advanced for its time. The design employs classical architectural features, such as egg-and-dart mouldings, impressive onic columns and balustrades, which add to the building's sense of history and grandeur.

ADELAIDE RAILWAY STATION > North Terrace WA Webb, Commissioner of Railways from 1922-30, would no doubt turn in his grave if he could see the fortunes being won and lost at roulette wheels and blackjack tables in his railway station. However, few buildings illustrate the precarious fortunes of the transport system more vividly than the Adelaide Railway Station. The first government-owned steam railway in the British Empire operated here in 1856, between the original Adelaide station on this site and Port Adelaide.

18 EDMUND WRIGHT HOUSE

> 59 King William Street

- Edmund Wright House, named after its designer Edmund William Wright
- Inside: 'After transacting business in a tent, the first building of the Bank of South Australia was opened on North Terrace in 1837'.
- By 1866, after the mining boom, competition among the banks was fierce and the Bank of South Australia Board purchased the land on which this building now stands, for £10 000. It was twelve years before the building was completed.

18 EDMUND WRIGHT HOUSE > 59 King William Street

- Edmund Wright House, named after its designer Edmund William Wright, is one of Adelaide's most precious assets, cherished for its splendid presence and architectural merit.
- It is also historically important for its association with the development of financial institutions in Adelaide. Inscribed in gold letters above an inside door in the entrance hall are the words 'After transacting business in a tent, the first building of the Bank of South Australia was opened on North Terrace in 1837'.
- By 1866, after the mining boom, competition among the banks was fierce and the Bank of South Australia Board purchased the land on which this building now stands, for £10 000. It was twelve years before the building was completed.
- A combination of bad management, increased competition and a decision to enter the Melbourne market, all led to the Bank of South Australia's decline. In 1892, the Union Bank took over the business and the Bank of South Australia was formally dissolved on the last day of 1899. This Union Bank building later became the ANZ bank before being threatened with demolition to make way for a twenty-storey office block in 1971. After a protracted public battle during which protestors gathered 58 500 signatures and presented them to Premier Don Dunstan, the government purchased the building and put it to use as government offices.
- Edmund Wright House became the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and a splendid setting for civil wedding ceremonies. It later housed the History Trust offices and is currently used as the Migrant Resource Centre of South Australia Edmund Wright House is one of the most exquisite buildings in the city.
- Designed in Wright's favourite French Renaissance style. Every stone was hand-worked; the exterior stone carving is the work of Scottish sculptor, William J Maxwell who came to South Australia especially to carve the capitals, keystone heads and friezes.

19 ST FRANCIS XAVIER CATD

- Built from 1851 to 1990
- The first section, parish church completed in 1858.
- Competition design winner Richard Lambeth downed tools to go to Vic goldfields
- English 1880's influence designed of central section, with Gothic arches and facing Victoria Square.
- Bishop Augustus Short & B Francis Murphy. Vic Square.

Mary MacKillop Plaza

- Two bronze sculptures
- Australia's first canonised saint, St Mary of the Cross MacKillop, was born on 15 January 1842 in Fitzroy.

19 ST FRANCIS XAVIER CATHEDRAL - Wakefield Street

- Built in many stages, according to the fortunes of the colony. Work began on foundations in 1851 yet its spire was only completed in the 1990's due to a private donation.
- 1st section, the small parish church at the southern end, was completed in 1858 to the design of an English architect, Charles Hansom. A competition for the best design had a winning architect, Richard Lambeth but he downed tools to join the rush to the Victorian goldfields and it seems he never returned.
- Central section was built in the 1880s. Architect Edward Woods, with Gothic arches & buttresses facing Victoria Square.
- Front porch was added as the entrance from Wakefield Street.
- Northern section - nave and tower - completed 1922 and 1926
- Bishop Augustus Short & Bishop Francis Murphy. Vic Square.

Mary MacKillop Plaza – two bronze sculptures by Judith Rolevink at St Francis Xavier Cathedral, Adelaide.

- The first sculpture dates from 2009 - Mary MacKillop Plaza. Mary holding hands with two children as they walk together. The trio steps forward joyfully.
- The second sculpture was made in 2020 to mark the 10th anniversary of her canonisation. It is a focus for prayer and intercession addressed to Australia's first saint.
- Australia's first canonised saint, St Mary of the Cross MacKillop, was born on 15 January 1842 in Fitzroy, VIC. A child of Scottish parents, Mary collaborated in later years with South Australian priest, Fr Julian Tenison Woods (1832-1889), in founding the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart (or the Josephites).

20 GOVERNMENT HOUSE

- 1st Governor's residence, 3 room hut near the Railway Station for G Hindmarsh.
- G Gawler, commissioned this building along with the Adelaide Gaol, bankrupted the colony by 1841 & he was swiftly recalled to England.
- Building begun in 1839, when colonists were in tents.
- Architect George S Kingston
- The central section of Government House, designed by Edward Hamilton, was added in 1855.

20 GOVERNMENT HOUSE > North Terrace

- Adelaide's first Governor's residence, built for Governor Hindmarsh, was a humble three-roomed wattle and daub cottage near the site of the present Railway Station.

- Government Hut, was built by marines from the HMS Buffalo
- Governor Gawler, had commissioned the building of a much grander vice-regal residence. This, along with the Adelaide Gaol, bankrupted the colony by 1841 and Governor Gawler was swiftly recalled to England
- The first section of the present Government House, the two-storey Regency style wing facing east, was begun as early as 1839, when most colonists were still living in tents or cottages thatched with reeds from the River Torrens.
- The architect was George Strickland Kingston and the cost on completion Was £5000, more than a years revenue for the fledgling colony.
- After Governor Gawler was recalled, a colourful array of Governors followed, among them Lord Tennyson son of the famous poet, Sir Mark Oliphant, world-renowned physicist and Dame Roma Mitchell Australia's first female Supreme Court judge.
- The central section of Government House, designed by Edward Hamilton, was added in 1855. during Sir Richard and Lady McDonnell's stay, when the fortunes of the colony were more stable. Constructed of local stone in the Italianate style, it was stuccoed to blend with the Regency section and comprises entrance portico, state dining room, Adelaide room, the Governor's study a ballroom and the south hall.
- The west wing, including a billiard room and private secretary's office, completed the building in 1878, during Governor Jervois' term of office.

After Governor Gawler was recalled, a colourful array of Governors followed in his wake, among them Lord Tennyson son of the famous poet, Sir Mark Oliphant, world-renowned physicist and Dame Roma Mitchell Australia's first female Supreme Court judge. The central section of Government House, designed by Edward Hamilton, was added in 1855.

21 MAGISTRATES COURT

- The earliest court hearings were conducted on the HMS Buffalo, by Justice Jeffcott
- Present building began in 1847 & finally completed in 1850, making it the oldest standing building on Vic Sq.
- Built of sandstone with a Doric portico, it was designed by Richard and used as the Supreme Court until 1873, the Local & Insolvency courts till 1891 & since then, as Magistrates Ct.
- Tunnels close by.

21 MAGISTRATES COURT > Victoria Square

- The earliest court hearings were conducted on the HMS Buffalo, the ship which carried the first Governor and Supreme Court judge, Justice Jeffcott, to South Australia in December 1836.
- While SA lays claim to a non-convict settlement, that is not to say that crime & criminals did not exist. In fact, the first official criminal to appear before Justice Jeffcott was James Hoare who coincidentally also fathered the first European child born in SA. He was fined 5 pounds for stealing a flitch of bacon and Colonel Light, who had known him, paid his fine.
- The first purpose-built court house was a timber structure in Whitmore Square. It was very unpopular with judges who complained of the dust on their clothes. This building burnt down within a few years and judicial cases were heard, temporarily, in the pits of the Old Queens Theatre off Currie Street.
- The present building was begun in 1847 and finally completed in 1850, making it the oldest standing building on Victoria Square.
- Built of sandstone with a Doric portico, it was designed by Richard Lambeth (who succeeded Edward Charles **Frome**, who was the colonial engineer of Australia) and used as the Supreme Court until 1873, the Local and Insolvency courts until 1891 and since then, as the Magistrates Court.
- A touch of irony marked the opening of this courthouse. The builder under-quoted and refused to hand over the keys until the extra money was paid. The government refused to pay more than the quoted sum, so the Solicitor-General and his men had to break into the new Courthouse to gain access when it was completed.
- Up in recent years, the stone around the footings have had to be replaced due to salt-damp but it has been difficult to match the new footings with the original.
- Modern extensions have also been added to the rear of the building.
- Tunnels close by.

22 MITCHELL BUILDING > Uni

- First structure built for the Uni of Adl on its own grnds.
- Finest example of modern Gothic architecture still standing in Adelaide.
- Adl Uni inaugurated in 1876 & women made up 33 of the first 60 students.
- Sir Walter Watson Hughes, whose imposing statue sits in front of the Mitchell Building, provided the first major donation to the University in 1872.
- The substantial donations of Sir Walter and Sir Thomas Elder also enabled the

University to attract top academics from overseas

22 MITCHELL BUILDING > University of Adelaide, North Terrace

- This fine example of modern Gothic architecture was the first structure built for the University of Adelaide on its own grounds.
- The university was inaugurated at a meeting in 1876 and women made up 33 of the first 60 students.
- Sir Walter Watson Hughes, whose imposing statue sits in front of the Mitchell Building, provided the first major donation to the University in 1872. He had made his fortune when copper was discovered on his sheep station at Walla Waroo, later named Wallaroo, on York Peninsula.
- The substantial donations of Sir Walter & Sir Thomas Elder also enabled the Uni to attract top academics from overseas, among them philosopher William Mitchell, after whom this building is named, who served on the University Council for 52 years.
- Mitchell Building - probably the finest example of modern Gothic architecture still standing in Adelaide. On close inspection, the detailing is extraordinary: two different shades of slate in alternating rows adorn the roof beneath an ornamental iron casting and 35ft (10.6 m) turret designed for ventilation, as well as aesthetics. Columns of red Scottish stone embellish the upper-storey windows & form pillars at the entrances of the open stone-porch. Exquisite carvings garnish the cornices and bands of darker tinted stone are added to accentuate the arches of the windows
- Today - Mitchell Building houses among other things the Museum of Classical Archaeology, a collection of almost 800 artefacts including Egyptian & Mesopotamian pottery & over 1100 coins
- A full statue of Hughes was donated to the university by his nephews John Duncan and Walter Hughes Duncan in November 1906 with the sculpture commission going to F. J. Williamson.

23 Elder Hall Uni of Adelaide.

- Opened 1900.
- Sandstone structure
- in neo Gothic style.
- Sir Thomas Elder bequeathed 65,000 pounds to the university. Elder Hall cost 20,000 pounds.
- Origins of the Uni Adl - Union College 1871 of Churches.
- Bishop Short gave the inaugural address of the university in 1876
- George Five Angas had also donated generously to the new university.
- 1st degrees conferred 1877.

23 Elder Hall University of Adelaide.

- Opened 1900. Sandstone structure in neo Gothic style.
- Sir Thomas Elder bequeathed 65,000 pounds to the university. Elder Hall cost 20,000 pounds.
- The origins of the University of Adelaide go back to the Union College founded in 1871 as a theological college for Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational churches.
- When seeking funds for the College the tutors (all church ministers) met with Sir Walter Watson Hughes who had made his fortune as an investor in copper mines and pastoralism. He told them he had £20K to £30K available for education. This was too much money for the Union College to handle so they considered a secular university.
- Bishop Short of the Anglican Church, gave the inaugural address of the university in 1876 appealed for more donations to start the university buildings although Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder had both donated £20,000 to the university by that time. He also a grant of four to five acres of land from the government on Nth Tce.
- George Five Angus had also donated generously to the new university. The first degrees were conferred in 1877. Tenders were accepted the construction of the university buildings in 1879 and the first buildings opened in 1880 with the last buildings finished in 1882. The buildings had cost over £34,000.
- Often regarded as the founder of the university because of he donated the first grant in 1872 Sir Walter Watson Hughes's statue sits outside the Mitchell Building. An early bust of Sir Walter Watson Hughes was also sent from London to the University in 1885 so that students would know what Hughes looked like.
- A full statue of Hughes was donated to the university by his nephews John Duncan and Walter Hughes Duncan in November 1906 with the sculpture commission going to F. J. Williamson.

24 NORTH LODGE > Botanic ...

- Adelaide's Botanic Gardens established in 1855, on forty acres of land.
- Gardens officially opened to the public in August 1857.
- Layout influenced by Kew Gardens in England
- gardens originally also home to a variety of caged birds and animals, 500+ 1883
- North Lodge built in 1867 as the head gardener's cottage.
- its style is that of a typical gatehouse found on an English country estate.
- Gothic-inspired, colonial design, bluestone villa

24 NORTH LODGE > Botanic Gardens, North Terrace

- After several failed attempts, Adelaide's Botanic Gardens were established on North Terrace in 1855, on forty acres of land previously used for grazing police horses.
- The first Director George Francis, was appointed that same year & the gardens were officially opened to the public in August 1857.
- The layout was strongly influenced by Kew Gardens in England and has not been substantially altered, although considerably more land has since been added. In addition to the botanic collections, the gardens were originally also home to a variety of caged birds and animals, numbering well over 500 before they were transferred to the zoo when it opened in 1883.
- The North Lodge was built in 1867 as the head gardener's cottage. An attractive asymmetrical building, its style is that of a typical gatehouse found on an English country estate. While some of its features such as the chimneys, fascia boards and the narrow bay window in the gable-wall are Gothic-inspired, it is a colonial design later emulated in the Adelaide bluestone villa.
- It would typically have had two bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen with an outside water closet in the backyard, possibly a shed and a covered veranda.
- The North Lodge is located near the rear gate of the Botanic Gardens, off Botanic Park, and now houses a souvenir shop.

25 ADL FRUIT & PRODUCE EXC

- Corner East Tce & Grenfell
- 1st markets 1840: Rundle St & Gawler Place
- 1860 – 1st East End Market when Richard Vaughan started selling produce. No shelter, Other sellers joined. Banned in 1869 by CC
- 1869 - City Corporation (CC) established its own City Market where current market now is but had no covered selling areas.

- In 1871 Richard Vaughan purchased the land b/w Nth Tce & Rundle St & roofed it.
- In 1903 William Charlick, owned a large fruit, potato and grocery business, decided to build his own market in competition with the East End Market.
- In 1988, the wholesale markets moved out to Adl's north & a residential development took their place, rising from behind this extravagant facade

25 ADELAIDE FRUIT AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE > Corner East Terrace & Grenfell Street

- The earliest markets selling garden produce were located at the corner of Rundle Street and Gawler Place in 1840
- The first East End Market was established along East Terrace between North Terrace and Rundle Street. Following the example of a grocer named Richard Vaughan, who had sold produce from a trestle in the yard of the Stag Hotel in the early 1860s, other growers and hawkers had congregated there to sell their produce but there was no shelter and they blocked the streets.
- The Fruit and Produce Exchange building is remarkable for its red brick frontages with rococo cement dressings, classical egg-and-dart moulding, Biblical quotes. 'The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof', and full-blown urns of fruit and vegetables decorating the parapets. The detailing of the embellishments is very fine, especially considering much of it was done in situ. Cowell's row of seven two-storey buildings, one room deep, with ground floor shops and offices or accommodation above, have been retained along with their elaborate timber and cast-iron window mullions on the ground floor.

26 PALM HOUSE > Botanic Gardens

- 1877. Lady Musgrave, wife of the SA Gov, - a 'fairy palace' when she opened it.
- The Palm House - Victorian appearance, Adelaide's 1st modern building constructed of iron and glass.
- Based on Kew Gardens in UK
- From West Germany, 1/3 of the 3808 panes of glass had broken upon arrival
- Restored in 1992

- Today the Palm House is the only example of its kind in the world

26 PALM HOUSE > Botanic Gardens, off North Terrace

- Lady Musgrave, wife of the SA Governor, described the Palm House as a 'fairy palace' when she officially opened this exquisite addition to the Botanic Gardens in 1877.
- Dr Richard Schomburgk, the second Director of the Botanic Gardens, is credited with many of the features which still attract of visitors regularly to the gardens, including the Palm House.
- The Palm House has a typically Victorian appearance, yet it is Adelaide's first 'modern building constructed of iron and glass. The hanging glass technique is still used in buildings today.
- It was designed by Gustav Runge and shipped in packages from Bremen in West Germany, costing £1087 and weighing 48 000 pounds (21 770 kg). However, by the time the shipment arrived, one third of the 3808 panes of glass had broken and had to be replaced. Occupying a prime position in the Botanic Gardens, the Palm House was erected on a masonry plinth.
- Mud from a nearby pond was used to build up a terrace, six feet (1.8 metres) high and thirty feet (9.1 metres) broad on all sides. Dr Schomburgk was responsible for the interior layout and design, which revolves around a central octagonal rotunda supported by Italianate brackets and columns, linked to the north and south entrances by avenues paved with red, black and yellow tiles.
- The glass is mostly transparent or frosted, with deep rich-blue panes on the borders.
- By 1986 the Palm House needed restoration due to corrosion of the iron glazing bars. Restoration work began in 1992 which involved numbering, restoring and reassembling each pillar and pane. On completion it was decided to install a plant display that needed dry and warm conditions to avoid future corrosion. The Gondwanaland exhibit was chosen as Australia and Madagascar were once joined (150 million years ago and many of Australia's native plants have their origins from that time and are linked to the flora of Madagascar.
- Today the Palm House is the only example of its kind in the world

27 NEWMARKET HOTEL >

corner North and West Terraces

- The Newmarket Hotel occupies Town Acre No. 1, the first piece of land to be officially surveyed by Colonel William Light.
- This elegant three-storey hotel was built in 1883 for licensee Francis Badman. It replaced a humble single-storey building known as the Newmarket Inn, established in 1847 and so named

because Adelaide's first cattle markets were located across the road near the River Torrens.

- The Newmarket is one of three hotels in Adelaide which claim to have invented the 'butcher glass, for a medium-sized beer.

27 NEWMARKET HOTEL > corner North and West Terraces

- The Newmarket Hotel occupies Town Acre No. 1, the first piece of land to be officially surveyed by Colonel William Light. A cairn on the lawn opposite the hotel marks the site from which the survey of the city began, on 11 January, 1837
- This elegant three-storey hotel was built in 1883 for licensee Francis Badman. It replaced a humble single-storey building known as the Newmarket Inn, established in 1847 and so named because Adelaide's first cattle markets were located across the road near the River Torrens.
- built of square-cut sandstone - a Victorian hotel, with its decorated balconies and faces carved into the keystones in the windows.
- A feature of the main entrance hall off North Terrace is a free-standing spiral staircase carved from cedar.
- The Newmarket is one of three hotels in Adelaide which claim to have invented the 'butcher glass, for a medium-sized beer. Folklore has it that the butchers who worked at the markets were too thirsty to be satisfied with a small glass, known as a pony but too busy to stay long enough to drink a larger schooner or a pint; hence the medium-size butcher glass (now agreed to be 170 ml), distinctively South Australian.

28 ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

> West Terrace Cemetery,

- Part of Colonel Light's original plan and the earliest burials took place there in, 1837. The remains of many famous pioneers are to be found in West Terrace Cemetery.
- The octagonal Roman Catholic Chapel was built in 1870 to the design of Edward John Woods and has the distinction of being the only Gothic revival building in Adelaide with gargoyles.

- Built of bluestone with freestone dressings, each of the buttresses is surmounted by a carved gargoyle taking the form of medieval grotesques with bat-like wings forming spouts for the flow of water from the gutters. Sadly, most of them have been severely defaced by vandals, as have many of the headstones in the cemetery.

28 ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL > West Terrace Cemetery,

- The land for a cemetery in the parklands adjacent to West Terrace was designated in Colonel Light's original plan and the earliest burials took place there in, 1837. The remains of many famous pioneers are to be found in West Terrace Cemetery.
- Among them are world-renowned musician and composer Percy Grainger; George Strickland Kingston, the first Colonial Architect; his son, Charles Cameron Kingston, Premier of South Australia and known as the father of Federation and Carl Linger, who composed the music for the Song of Australia, our first official national.
- The octagonal Roman Catholic Chapel was built in 1870 to the design of Edward John Woods and has the distinction of being the only Gothic revival building in Adelaide with gargoyles. Built of bluestone with freestone dressings, each of the buttresses is surmounted by a carved gargoyle taking the form of medieval grotesques with bat-like wings forming spouts for the flow of water from the gutters.
- The chapel was built as a memorial to the Very Reverend John Smyth, the Catholic Vicar-General of South Australia, who died in 1870; his remains lie beneath the chapel foundations. It also contains other remains including those of Bishop Sheil, who opened the chapel in October 1871 but who unfortunately died within six months of this event. The Roman Catholic Chapel was included by the Australian Heritage Commission on the Register of the National Estate in 1978

29 ADELAIDE TOWN HALL

- 1863. Completed 1866
- Largest town hall in sthn hemisphere.
- Designed by Edmund Wright (mayor) & Sir Dorinic Daly classical Italian architecture.
- The tower was named after Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria; their faces adorn the arches leading to the main entrance.
- The balcony and tower provide an arched

entranceway which extends over the footpath a feature that is unique to Adelaide.

- The faces in the other arches are thought to be those of fifteenth century artists.
- Tower on the General Post Office is named Queen Vict.
- The City of Adelaide's coat of arms on the Albert tower has lion representing England and kangaroo representing Australia, above "O Latin inscription: "United for the Common Good"
- The Town Hall clock was donated by Sir Lavington Bonython and put in motion by him at three o'clock on 20 February 1935.
- Queen Adelaide -room, portrait (QE2), statue (NZ)
- Balconies – sporting, NYE, Celebrities
- Beatles 300K screaming fans.

29 ADELAIDE TOWN HALL > King William Street

- At the time of its completion in 1866, the Adelaide Town Hall was described as the of the equator.
- The foundation stone for the first (central) section was laid by the Governor largest municipal building south 1863
- Designed by two of Adelaide's most respected architects, Edmund Wright and Sir Dorinic Daly, in was officially opened three years later. Edward Woods, the building Edmund Wright, himself Mayor of Adelaide in 1859, had travelled in Europe and was obviously classical Italian architecture and incorporated this into the design of Adelaide's Town Hall.
- The tower was named after Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria; their faces adorn the arches leading to the main entrance. The balcony and tower provide an arched entranceway which extends over the footpath a feature that is unique to Adelaide.

- The faces in the other arches are thought to be those of fifteenth century artists unique admired by the architects.
- Across King William Street, the tower on the General Post Office is named Queen Victoria: although they entrance to Victoria Square from the north.
- The City of Adelaide's coat of arms on the Albert tower has lion representing England and kangaroo representing Australia, above "O Latin inscription translating as United for the Common Good"
- The central section of the Town Hall and the tower are built of freestone. The sections added later on either side, although built of different materials and designed by other architects, are complementary.
- The section to the right nearer Victoria Square, was the Prince Alfred Hotel until the 1950s, when it was incorporated into the Town Hall as Prince Alfred Chambers. The addition to the left was built in 1874 and known as Eagle Chambers.
- The Town Hall clock was donated by Sir Lavington Bonython (a member of the City Council for forty-three years including two terms as Mayor and three terms as Lord Mayor] and put in motion by him at three o'clock on 20 February 1935.
- Queen Adelaide is well represented in the Town Hall with a room on the ground floor bearing her name since Queen Elizabeth II presented a portrait of Queen Adelaide in 1953.
- In 1980 a bronze statue by New Zealand born sculptor Lindsay Daen was added in the entrance hall
- Many Adelaide residents recall standing in King Willam Street below the balconies of the Adelaide Town Hall to celebrate New Year's Eve, homecomings of sporting heroes and visiting celebrities honoured with civic receptions.
- Beatles 300 000 screaming fans.

30. ST PETER'S CATHEDRAL

- Augustus Short arrived in South Australia on 28 December 1847 and two days later was enthroned in Holy Trinity Church, North Terrace, as the first Bishop of Adelaide.
- He soon noted that on the government plan an acre of land (about half a hectare) had been marked off for a cathedral in the centre of Victoria Square, This grant was confirmed by Governor Robe, but before any positive action was taken controversy erupted. It was contended that this area was a public reserve, and although Bishop Short took the dispute to the Supreme Court he lost the case.
- The bishop accepted the defeat graciously but some years passed before the synod chose an alternative site. Meanwhile, funds were sought to defray the considerable cost of a building worthy of a growing City. The appeal was remarkably successful, two of the subscribers being Queen Adelaide and William Gladstone

- In 1862 more than an acre of land was purchased at the corner of King William Road and Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide, for £1052 10s. In 1867 the outstanding English architect, William Butterfield, was commissioned to design St Peter's Cathedral.
- His plans in the Gothic style were admirable but when a difference of opinion arose - over whether bricks or South Australian stone should be used - he withdrew. His drafts were purchased for £200. Local architect Edward John Woods skilfully adapted the design to increase the length and breadth of the building and the sanctuary choir, transepts and the first bay of the nave were consecrated by the bishop on January 1878.
- The completion of the elegant cathedral proceeded in stages. The regime of Bishop Kennion saw the erection of the outside walls of the nave and the commencement of the twin towers. On 14 July 1901 the nave was consecrated in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George V and Queen Mary).
- The towers and spires were dedicated in 1902 and the crosses of white marble a year later. The length of the cathedral is sixty-two metres, the width of the nave is eighteen metres and the total height of the tower and spires is fifty-one metres. St Peter's is not a large cathedral but it has dignity and elegance.

31. THE BEEHIVE

- The remarkable vision of Colonel Light, South Australia's first Surveyor-General, enabled him to foresee a city of the future. Few planners of that era would have had the foresight to make the main thoroughfare, King William Street, forty metres wide. Nevertheless, Light was not infallible. He envisaged the main shopping area as the streets surrounding Victoria Square; in fact it transpired that Rundle Street became the venue for retail trading. Most of the embryo department stores chose to offer their wares in this comparatively narrow street.
- The main exception was Charles Moore and today his emporium has been converted to house law courts.
- In 1976 the Adelaide City Council made the inspired decision to convert Rundle Street into a mall.
- Gone are the motorcars and their exhaust fumes. Instead pedestrians can stroll among trees, shrubs, sculptures, antique gas-lamps and fountains. They can browse in department stores, boutiques, jewellers, bookshops, fruit and flower stands, or explore the arcades that offer a fascinating variety of specialty shops.
- On the corner of King William Street and the Rundle Mall is a quaint old building. It was preceded by a two-storey structure, plain and utilitarian but adorned by a facsimile beehive.
- Then, in the late nineteenth century, the present three-storey building was erected in a rococo style with whimsical windows and pinnacles, but the beehive motif was retained.
- 'Meet me at the Beehive' was a phrase used over many years by young and old when arranging a rendezvous.
- A bewildering variety of traders occupied the Beehive block until 1915 when A. E. Haigh purchased a chocolate-making business and leased one of the shops. He manufactured his chocolates above the shops for four years, then opened a factory at Parkside.
- In 1922 he transferred his shop to the Beehive corner. The founder died in 1933 and his son Claude purchased half the freehold site in 1950 and later acquired the remainder. The Haigh family continues to make fine chocolates to this day. John Haigh took over from his father, and his sons have joined the firm to extend the dynasty to the fourth generation. Shops have been established in many Adelaide suburbs and interstate but the principal outlet remains the Beehive.

32. TREASURY BUILDING

- Colonel William Light allocated Town Acre 236 on the corner of King William and Flinders Streets for government offices.
- In April 1839 Governor Gawler laid the foundation stone of a plain block of rooms designated as the Treasury Building. When completed, accommodation was provided for the Governor, the South Australian Secretary and Treasurer, the Registrar-General and the Land Office.
- The early years of colonization were hard ones for the first immigrants. Then the discovery of gold in Victoria in the 1850s caused the exodus from Adelaide of hundreds of able-bodied men in pursuit of instant wealth. Many did strike it rich but were faced with the problem of transporting their

hard-won gold to their families in South Australia rather than dissipating it in Victoria. Police Commissioner Alexander Tolmer provided the solution. He undertook to bring the bullion back safely from Mt Alexander, Ballarat and Bendigo. Tolmer himself led the first posse of armed police troopers to escort wagon-loads of gold across barren sandy country and swollen creeks, and through heavy bush which was largely unmapped. Despite the threat of bushrangers and Aboriginal attacks, every escort was successful.

- A total of 412 088 ounces (about thirteen tonnes) were delivered to the Treasury in one year without the loss of a single grain. The present-day value of this precious metal would be more than a billion dollars (in 1988). These swashbuckling expeditions were recreated for the state's sesquicentenary celebrations in 1986 when the Mounted Police in nineteenth-century uniform brought a facsimile consignment of gold from Castlemaine to the still-existent quadrangle at the rear of the Treasury
- The building was added to in stages until it assumed its present proportions about the turn of the century. A succession of premiers from John Colton to Frank Walsh hatched their plots in this unpretentious edifice. Here Sir Thomas Playford guided the destiny of South Australia for twenty-six years. In winter his office was heated by the Leigh Creek brown coal which he had done so much to have mined so that the state could provide electrical power from its own resources.

33. Adelaide Festival Centre

- Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother became Patron of the Festival. The first Adelaide Festival of Arts was opened on 12 March 1960 and closed on the 26th. The programme covered all the arts except ballet, and there were seventy-four performances for adults and thirty-one for children. Adelaidians and visitors alike had no doubts about the triumph of the first festival, and the Board of Governors recommended that it should be celebrated biennially
- It was difficult to find enough venues to accommodate drama, opera, musical comedy, puppets and orchestral music. South Australia was ready for an entertainment centre, and the government was receptive to such a project provided the public would contribute. Citizens responded to the tune of \$100 000.
- Hassell and Partners were engaged to design a theatre for the performing arts and they planned a superb Festival Centre, which was erected for \$20 000 000 on the banks of the Torrens, facing Government House

In addition to the main auditorium, the complex includes the Playhouse, the Space and the Amphitheatre. The theatre seats 2000 people and the orchestra pit can take up to ninety musicians. In a few hours it can be transformed from a full-stage lyric theatre to an orchestral hall. The pit can be lifted not only to stage level but also to the level of the stalls, and provides additional rows of seats when necessary.

Unlike many theatres, the Festival Theatre caters admirably for the performers with fine dressing-rooms and a Green Room. Two licensed bars, a restaurant and a bistro are available to patrons. On the plaza above the magnificent entrance hall are sculptures, totems and stainless-steel pyramids. The Festival Centre was opened by the Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam, in June 1973 and the lights have seldom been out since.

34 UNIVERSITY BRIDGE

- ADL Uni was the only university until 1966. The sports grounds were across the river. In 1937 Misses Lily and Eva Waite gave £2000 to build a bridge opposite the rear university gates to facilitate access to the playing-fields. It also proved convenient to members of the public. The pleasant footbridge signalled a programme to beautify the banks of the Torrens.
- One of the reasons why Colonel Light chose the site for Adelaide was the existence of a small stream. Insignificant as the River Torrens was, it did provide the colonists with enough water to survive. Water-carters made their daily pilgrimage to the stream and delivered a ration to the tents and huts, much the way milkmen were to do later. The quality of the water was satisfactory while the population was small but an increase in immigrants caused a rapid rise in pollution. In 1881 a weir was built to convert the little river into a lake.

- Beyond the weir the flow in summer diminished to a trickle while in rainy seasons the water flooded a vast area in the western suburbs so much so that the trams to Henley Beach were forced to traverse a viaduct for a kilo- metre above the flooded reed-beds
- The salubrity of the lower reaches was not improved by the release of effluent from the tanneries, the meatworks and a winery which had been set up on the banks.
- In 1975 the Adelaide City Council commenced a rehabilitation programme to clear the banks of the Torrens, to plant suitable native trees and shrubs, and to establish footpaths. The objective is eventually to offer pedestrians and cyclists a fascinating journey to the source of the River Torrens high in the hills.

35 GENERAL POST OFFICE

- In 1837 SA's first in post was established on the banks of the river torrens.
- The government decided to follow Light's vision and by 1851 completed a building on the chosen site to house not only the post office but also the police station and court house. This served its purpose until 1867, when a contract was let to erect the present building at cost of £21 000.
- The architect was the ubiquitous Edmund Wright. The foundation stone was laid by Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, on 1 November 1867, two days after he had arrived at Glenelg on the HMS Galatea, of which he was captain
- An important part of the plan was the provision of the imposing Victoria Clock Tower. At 45.4 metres, it was 6.1 metres higher than the Town Hall higher than the Town Hall tower, so the new General Post Office became not only the largest building in the colony at the time but also the tallest
- The clock was on order from London but was not ready when the new post office was opened for business. For some reason, the spaces for the non- existent timepiece were covered with black canvas on which white hands and figures were painted. Time moved slowly for the inhabitants of Adelaide during the four years before the installation of the clock.
- Postmaster-General Sir Charles Todd chose the chimes, which were identical with those of Great St Marys, Cambridge, and the Houses of Parliament at Westminster, London
- It was bruited abroad that the clock would be started at 11.45 a.m. on 13 December 1875. A large crowd gathered to hear the first chimes and the hands climbed towards noon. The chimes were perfect but the clock struck once and no more. The bemused onlookers slowly dispersed. Something had gone wrong with the mechanism operating the hammer.

36 ADELAIDE OVAL

- The first priority of the early colonists was to try to survive through hard work, and then to prosper
- Nevertheless, it was a characteristic of Englishmen to produce bats balls and stumps whenever time permitted, and in the 1840s teams were formed to vie with one another.
- The credit for founding the Adelaide Oval has been ascribed to H. Y Sparkes. He distributed circulars to players and supporters and wrote a long letter which was published in the Register. This appealed for 'a village green, grassed, levelled and surrounded by a belt of trees, shrubs etc. to render it serviceable and ornamental and a place of pleasant resort'. Contributions were sought to meet the cost, and cash trickled in until £150 was in hand
- Meetings were held, and in 1872 the South Australian Cricket Association was formed. A bill was introduced into parliament to authorize the City Corporation to grant a lease for a maximum of twelve acres (five hectares) of the north parklands to the SACA.
- Despite some opposition from conservationists, the lease was granted and in 1872 the first steps were taken to prepare a cricket ground which Was to become one of the most beautiful in the world. From Dr W. Grace onwards almost every great cricketer has praised this arena.
- South Australia was fortunate that Sir Donald Bradman moved to the state. The move (from New South Wales) placed Adelaide's cricket-lovers in a privileged position to see the master batsman in action.

37 BOTANIC HOTEL

- Built in 1877
- Close to the fruit-and-vegetable markets
- The Botanic was granted a liquor licence in 1883 and was renovated at a cost of £1200 Tiered balconies were a feature of many early South Australian hotels and these were added to the Botanic in 1897.
- The hotel's popularity increased with the growth of the suburbs of Hackney, Kent Town, Payneham and St Peters.
- The whole complex is to be retained in its original form as an example of early colonial architecture

38 THE ROTUNDA

- Most of the men and women who arrived in South Australia's minuscule first fleet pitched tents or built huts on the banks of the River Torrens
- Even Governor Hindmarsh and his entourage, such as it was, erected a dwelling of sorts adjacent to the present site of the railway station.
- Thanks to the benign climate and shady trees, life was pleasant enough in this environment.
- Government House had been built across King William Road and the Torrens banks became popular for promenading and picnicking The impounding of the water as it flowed down from the hills made a breathtaking difference to the reserve. A weir was built by the Morphett Street bridge damming the waters to form an ornamental lake.
- On 21 July 1881 the official opening took place. A procession of forty boats and three steam-launches made their way from the weir to the old Frome Bridge
- The Register reported: 'As the procession moved up the lake the sweeping and luxurious curves of the sloping banks, beautifully wooded and willow- fringed, were revealed. It was estimated that 40,000 persons viewed the spectacle.'
- Sir Thomas Elder, always ready to contribute to the city he loved, presented a bandstand which was to become the centre of this facility for the public. In recognition of the gift the area was named Elder Park
- The Rotunda is 7.3 metres in diameter. At each angle rises a cast-iron ornamental column which carries handsome spandrels and a canopied roof with overhanging eaves, the whole surmounted by a domed cupola and bold finial, The interior of the bandstand is enclosed with a scroll-patterned cast- iron railing a metre high. The apex of the finial is nine metres above ground level.
- Concerts were held regularly, drawing large crowds Since then, thousands of fairs, charity bazaars, entertainments for children and firework displays have been held in Elder Park.

41 Robert Burns – outside library - by WJ Maxwell 1894

Robert Burns was a renowned Scottish Poet, who lived from 1759 to 1796. He wrote most of his poetry in Lowland Scots, which was his native tongue. It is somewhat surprising to learn that he is one of Russia's favourite poets. In fact, the former USSR was the first country to issue a stamp commemorating him. This statue bears the honour of being the first statue carved in Adelaide.

42. King Edward VII by Sir B Mackennel 1920

- King Edward VII was born in 1841, and reigned from 1901 to 1910. He was 59 years old when he became King, having been heir for longer than anyone else in British history prior.
- His main interests lay in foreign affairs and military and naval matters. He was responsible for the "Triple Entente" an alliance between Great Britain, France and Russia, which was formed during the first decade of last century, and which some believe, led to the outbreak of the first World War.

43. National Soldiers Memorial - Great War - 1914 to 1918 by Woods, Bagot, Jory & Laybourne smith; and Rayner Hoff 1931

- The State Government decided to build this memorial in 1919, but it was not completed and unveiled until Anzac Day, in 1931. The design of the memorial was the subject of many arguments, and it was eventually decided to seek expressions from the community through the running of a competition. The winning design that you see before you was dubbed the "spirit of sacrifice".
- The main figure, being the angel with the sword, represents the "spirit of duty", while the three bronze figures of a student, farmer and a girl, represent the community.
- The woman at the back of the memorial represents compassion and the aftermath of war, while the fountain reflects the constant flow of memories for those that sacrificed their lives.
- Why not take the time to venture in and have a look inside the memorial?

44. Matthew Flinders by F Brook Hitch 1934

- Matthew Flinders was a Surveyor and Hydrographer who, in company with George Bass, made explorations of the eastern coast of New South Wales from 1797 to 1798, and circumnavigated Tasmania in 1798 and 1799,
- In 1801, he commanded the "Investigator" on a survey and scientific investigation of the Australian Coast. Flinders was a navigator of outstanding ability and his work helped dispel the myth that Australia was divided into two large islands. He was also responsible for naming Spencer's Gulf.
- Encounter Bay

45. Lord Florey by Dowie 1969

- Howard Florey was born in Adelaide on 24 September 1898. He was, perhaps, Australia's greatest scientist and was described many as a selfless leader. His finest deed was leading a team of scientists in the development of the "miracle medicine" 1945 when he was jointly awarded Nobel prize for penicillin.

46. Venus di Canova by WA Horn 1892

- This statue captures Venus in being startled as she steps from her bath, and is a copy of the original work done by Florentine Sculptor, Antonio Canova, who was responsible for popularising this style.
- Somewhat controversial at the time of its unveiling in 1892, this piece was the first of Adelaide's street statues.

47. The Honourable Dame Roma Mitchell modelled by Janette Moore, Sculpted by John Woffinden and Sally Francis

- Dame Roma Mitchell's (1913-2000) outstanding career with the Judiciary led her to become the first woman appointed to the bench of the SA Supreme Court in 1965.
- In 1972 she became the first female chancellor of a major university, after being appointed at the University of Adelaide. She then went on to become the first female State Governor in Australia.
- South Australian She - was one of the most important women in public life and held a place in the hearts of many for her personality, humanity and words of wisdom.
- This sculpture unveiled on July 1 1999.

48. Sir M Oliphant by J Dowie 1978

Marcus Oliphant (1901-2000) served as Governor of South Australia from 1971-76.

- He also worked as the Director of the Research School of Physical Sciences at the Australian National University (ANU) from 1950-63, and was the first President of SU. He died in 2000.

Australian Academy of Science 1954 professor at ANU from 1964-67. This bust was erected in 1978 in recognition of his service to the public.

- Born and raised in [Adelaide, South Australia](#), Oliphant graduated from the [University of Adelaide](#) in 1922. He was awarded an [1851 Exhibition Scholarship](#) in 1927 on the strength of the research he had done on [mercury](#), and went to England, where he studied under Sir [Ernest Rutherford](#) at the [University of Cambridge's Cavendish Laboratory](#). There, he used a [particle accelerator](#) to fire [heavy hydrogen nuclei \(deuterons\)](#) at various targets. He discovered the respective nuclei of [helium-3](#) (helions) and of [tritium](#) (tritons). He also discovered that when they [reacted with each other](#), the particles that were released had far more energy than they started with. Energy had been liberated from inside the nucleus, and he realised that this was a result of nuclear fusion.
- Oliphant left the Cavendish Laboratory in 1937 to become the [Poynting](#) Professor of Physics at the [University of Birmingham](#). He attempted to build a 60-inch (150 cm) [cyclotron](#) at the university, but its completion was postponed by the outbreak of the Second World War in Europe in 1939. He became involved with the development of [radar](#), heading a group at the University of Birmingham that included [John Randall](#) and [Harry Boot](#). They created a radical new design, the [cavity magnetron](#), that made [microwave radar](#) possible. Oliphant also formed part of the [MAUD Committee](#), which reported in July 1941, that an [atomic bomb](#) was not only feasible, but might be produced as early as 1943. Oliphant was instrumental in spreading the word of this finding in the United States, **thereby starting what became the [Manhattan Project](#)**. Later in the war, he worked on it with his friend [Ernest Lawrence](#) at the [Radiation Laboratory](#) in [Berkeley, California](#), developing [electromagnetic isotope separation](#), which provided the [fissile](#) component of the [Little Boy](#) atomic bomb used in the [atomic bombing of Hiroshima](#) in August 1945.
- After the war, Oliphant returned to Australia as the first director of the [Research School of Physical Sciences and Engineering](#) at the new [Australian National University](#) (ANU), where he initiated the design and construction of the world's largest (500 megajoule) [homopolar generator](#). He retired in 1967, but was appointed [Governor of South Australia](#) on the advice of [Premier Don Dunstan](#). He became the first South Australian-born governor of South Australia. He assisted in the founding of the [Australian Democrats](#) political party, and he was the chairman of the meeting in Melbourne in 1977, at which the party was launched. Late in life he witnessed his wife, Rosa, suffer before her death in 1987, and he became an advocate for voluntary [euthanasia](#). He died in Canberra in 2000.

49. Mary Lee

Mary Lee (1821–1909)

Feminist and trade unionist

Lee was an Irish widow who had seven children. When one of her adult sons in South Australia took ill, she sailed from Ireland to Adelaide to care for him. She remained there and in her sixties began campaigning for women's rights.

Her first victory was a new law to protect young women, which made it illegal for a man to have sex with a girl under 16. The big cause that she hoped would open the way to a better deal for women was votes for women. She was a founder of the Women's Suffrage League and became its secretary, the hardest working

member. In 1894, the South Australian parliament passed an Act giving women the vote. (The Act became law in 1895, after Queen Victoria gave it her Royal Assent.) South Australia was the first Australian colony to extend the vote to women.

Lee knew that working women needed special protection. She formed a women's trades union and visited factories to get bosses to pay their women workers more.

She did not have much money. After the victory of votes for women, a collection was taken up to support her. The premier handed over the money on her 75th birthday. But her last years were spent in poverty.

50. Sir M Napier by J Dowie 1970

The Honourable Sir Mellis Napier was Lieutenant Governor of South Australia, Chief Justice from 1942 to 1967, and chancellor of the University of Adelaide from 1948 to 1961. 'This bust was presented to the City Council by a group of admirers and was erected as a tribute to his great public service, Turn and face the intersection.

South African Boer War Memorial by A Jones 1904

The South African Boer War began on October 11, 1899. A lack of cohesion on the part of the Boers and initiative among the imperial forces saw the conflict, which many British people believed would be over within a few weeks, become a stalemate and protracted into a period of almost 3 years.

Harry Harbord Morant (born **Edwin Henry Murrant**, 9 December 1864 – 27 February 1902), better known as **Breaker Morant**, was an [English horseman](#), [bush balladist](#), [military officer](#), and [war criminal](#) who was convicted and executed for murdering nine [prisoners-of-war](#) (POWs) and three captured civilians in three separate incidents during the [Second Boer War](#).

Morant travelled to [the Australian colonies](#) in 1883 and for more than fifteen years he worked in a variety of occupations in [Queensland](#), [New South Wales](#) and [South Australia](#), during which time he developed a reputation as a horseman and bush balladist. In 1899 he enlisted in the second contingent of the [South Australian Mounted Rifles](#) to be sent by the government of that colony to serve as part of the British Empire forces fighting in South Africa during the Second Boer War. Morant embarked as a [corporal](#) and ended his term of service as a [sergeant](#), having spent much of his time as a [despatch rider](#). He then returned to England for six months while he unsuccessfully sought to clear some debts.

Returning to South Africa, Morant received a commission as a [lieutenant](#) with an irregular regiment – the [Bushveldt Carbineers](#). He was arrested and [court-martialled](#) for committing murder on active service – one of the first such prosecutions in British military history. According to military prosecutors, Morant retaliated for the death in combat of his squadron commander – a close friend – with a series of [revenge killings](#) against both [Boer](#) POWs and many civilian residents of the [Northern Transvaal](#). Morant's defence attorney, Major [James Francis Thomas](#), asserted that his clients should be [acquitted](#), claiming that they were acting in accordance with [superior orders](#) not to take prisoners. Despite this, Thomas was unable to establish that an order to that effect had been issued.

Morant was accused of the [summary execution](#) of [Floris Visser](#), a wounded POW, and the slaying of four [Afrikaners](#) and four Dutch schoolteachers who had surrendered at the Elim Hospital, five of whom were members of the [Soutpansberg Commando](#). Morant was found guilty and [sentenced to death](#). Morant and Lieutenant [Peter Handcock](#) were then court-martialled for the murder of the Reverend [Carl August Daniel Heese](#), a South African-born Minister of the [Berlin Missionary Society](#). Heese had spiritually counselled the Dutch and Afrikaner victims at Elim Hospital and had been shot to death the same afternoon. Morant and Handcock were acquitted of the Heese murder, but their sentences for murdering Visser, the eight victims at Elim Hospital, and three others were implemented by a [firing squad](#) from the [Cameron Highlanders](#) on 27 February 1902.

Morant and Handcock have become [folk heroes](#) in modern Australia, representing a turning point for Australians' self-determination and independence from British rule. Their court-martial and death have been the subject of books, a [stage play](#) and an award-winning [Australian New Wave film](#) by director [Bruce Beresford](#). Upon its release during 1980, Beresford's film both brought Morant's life story to a worldwide audience and "hoisted the images of the accused officers to the level of Australian icons and [martyrs](#)".^[1] Despite the seriousness of the evidence and charges against them, some modern Australians regard Morant and Handcock as [scapegoats](#) or

even as victims of [judicial murder](#). They continue to attempt, with some public support, to obtain a posthumous [pardon](#) or even a new trial.

According to South African historian Charles Leach, "In the opinion of many South Africans, particularly descendants of victims as well as other involved persons in the far Northern Transvaal, justice was only partially achieved by the trial and the resultant sentences. The feeling still prevails that not all the guilty parties were dealt with – the notorious [Captain Taylor](#) being the most obvious one of all."^[2]

51 Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden statue by Ola Cohn 1941

This garden of remembrance was established for the Centenary Year of 1936 by the women of South Australia as a tribute to the pioneer women of the state.

Ola Cohn, a Melbourne Sculptor, was commissioned to design and create the statue for the memorial. She experienced difficult times during the design stage, with her first three designs being rejected. The design that was finally accepted and is what you see before you represents 'the spirit of womanhood capable of giving birth to a nation'

The 'unladylike' hands represent the power and strength of the pioneer woman.

Can you work out the time from the sundial on the side of the statue?

Architects:

- **Henry James Cowell** Born at Clarendon, South Australia in 1855, he began his career as a builder with firms such as Brown & Thompson. while studying architectural drawing at the Adelaide School of Design.
- In 1875 he established his building and timber business in Norwood but after eleven years he retired from the firm and bought a fruit garden at Lockleys years later he began practising as an architect, designing beautiful homes in Victoria Avenue, **Unley Park**, large city warehouses and several institute buildings.
- He is best remembered for having designed and supervised the building of the **Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange building** at the corner of East Terrace and Grenfell Street

James Cumming

- James Cumming arrived from Glasgow in 1846 with his father and brother and founded a thriving architectural practice. His designs included Draper Memorial Church (later renamed the Apostolic Church) in Gilbert Street for the Wesleyan Methodists Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Flinders Street and the Adelaide and Gay's Arcades in Rundle Street.
- Employing Welsh architect Edward Davies, Cumming's firm won a number of important design competitions including Padthaway in the south-east of South Australia, the National Mutual Life Building in Victoria Square and the Julia Farr Centre (formerly known as the Home for Incurables).

Michael Egan Melbourne architect,

- Michael Egan won the design competition for the Torrens Building (government offices) in Victoria Square.
- His design was constructed under the auspices of the Architect in Chief Edward Woods.
- He was also awarded second prize in a competition for the **Mitchell Building at the University of Adelaide** but the final role of architect was given to William McMinn who, much to Egan's chagrin employed many of Egan's designs and ideas

Daniel Garlick

Born in Gloucester, Arrived 1837,

Although he had no formal training he established himself as an architect at Gawler where he constructed some eighty churches and banks in Gawler and nearby townships.

In the 1860s he moved to Adelaide and established a practice in Grenfell Street. Later, his Son Arthur joined the firm and D Garlick & Son went on to employ the young Kapunda-born architect Herbert Jackman, eventually becoming Garlick, Jackman and Garlick.

Daniel Garlick was a city councillor, a founding member of the South Australian Institute of Architects and is best remembered for buildings such as Prince Alfred College in Kent Town. St Barnabas College and the Prince Alfred Hotel, now part of the Adelaide Town Hall. .

Edward Angus Hamilton

Arriving in the colony in 1845 with his wife and children, Hamilton entered government service as a draftsman. He was promoted in 1856 to Colonial Architect after William Bennett Hay's dismissal.

He resigned to establish a private practice in 1860. With his brother George, he designed the copper smelters at the Copper Triangle of Wallaroo- Moonta-Kadina on Yorke Peninsula.

He designed the **Treasury Building** as new government offices in Victoria Square (currently Medina apartments), the **Institute Building** on the corner of Kintore Avenue and North Terrace, the central section of Government House, the Port Adelaide Court House, Customs House and Police Station, St Peter's College Chapel and **The Adelaide Club**.

Charles Hansom

The Roman Catholic son of a Yorkshire Joiner, Charles Hansom Was an English architect specialising in church architecture with his brother Joseph (who invented the Hansom cab as a sideline).

Their work included Plymouth Cathedral and the Jesuit Church in Manchester.

Charles Hansom prepared working drawings for **St Francis Xavier Cathedral** in Adelaide at the request of Adelaide's Bishop Murphy during his Visit to London in 1846.

Bishop Murphy brought home Hansom's plans and a model for the cathedral but four years later announced a local competition for the design. After Richard Lambeth's design won, Bishop Murphy had the temerity to request revised plans from Hansom which, amazingly, he received Charles Hansom

George Strickland Kingston

Born in County Cork, architect George 'Paddy' Kingston arrived in 1836 as Deputy Surveyor General to Colonel Willam Light, Soon recognised as ignorant of surveying (our earliest architects were often engineers and surveyors as well) and unpopular for his arrogance and ungentlemanly behaviour, he Was sent back to England only a year later, in 1837. The following year he returned and in 1839 was appointed Civil Engineer and Inspector of Public Works, a position that was abruptly terminated in 1840. Kingston then established himself as a private architect and attracted a number of important commissions, including the East Wing of Government House, the Adelaide Gaol and a number of substantial private homes, including a section of Bray House at 60 Hutt Street. Some of Kingston's domestic architecture with his trademark arched entry porches still stand in Adelaide and around the state as a monument to his skilled adaptation of classic traditions to a new colonial style. Richard Lambeth Arriving in 1846 from Tasmania, Lambeth took various government roles as Clerk of Works in between advertising his services as civil engineer and architect. His first major commission was the design of the new courthouse in Victoria Square, now the front section of the Magistrates Court. He collaborated with William Weir on a design for the Legislative Council Building (now Old Parliament House) but lost to William Bennett Hays. Lambeth and Weir also submitted separate designs in the competition for St Francis Xavier Cathedral, along with the cream of architects in Adelaide at the time and Lambeth won. He began work on the foundations but in November of 1851, work came to an abrupt halt when Lambeth (and many of the other men in the colony) downed tools to rush to the Victorian goldfields. Lambeth never returned

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and for he He major George the advertised had being being worked project Gavin served for competition woule wounded for seven Lawson, internationally the five-year to in a years. the design Architect hitect In rugged articles First The the in in` 1911, Scot, in World new following Chief's Chief's with War arrived War, Edinburgh David Australian year he he in department w he Parr, e South before moved capital he moved oved to was Australia city to to emigrating the South unsuccessfully in later Dental to Queensland Queensland 1921 Australia South Canberra, aged Hospital subritted where After Africa Ataich on which thirty-nine his a where serving plan Frome was first Road in 1922. He later designed the Bice Building for the Royal Adelaide Hospital and in 1924 the Teachers Training College (Hartley Building) on Kintore designed the Burnside Town Hall, the Light Horse Memorim a ore Avenue. He also Memorial at the corner of East and North Terraces and went on to found the well-known firm of Cheeseman, Doley. Neighbour & Raffin. This firm changed its name many times before being Listed as public company in 1961 a George Gavin Lawson 75 William McMinn Born in County Down, Ireland and brought to South Australia in 1850 by his parents. McMinn became one of the earliest architects of note to be trained in South Australia He was articled to arch itect James MacGeorge before joining the service of the Architect in Chief. In 1864, he abandoned architecture to join the first expedition to explore the northern territory as a surveyor, later winning the role of Government Inspector of the Darwin end of the Overland Telegraph which was being built at the time. He returned to Adelaide around 1870, briefly joining the firms of Daniel Garlick and later Edward Woods. McMinn accomplished a lasting legacy in his short life, contributing to the design of the General Post Office, the Supreme Court Building. the Mitchell Building of the University of Adelaide, the Children's Hospital, the Crown and Scepter Hotel, the Austral Hotel and the grand mansions ' Dimora' on East Terrace and Mt Brecken' at Victor Harbor.

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McMullen was an Irish architect and builder who arrived in 1850 and is associated with the design and building of a number of shops and Roman Catholic buildings in Adelaide He built the second stage of St Francis Xavier Cathedral in Victoria Square, St Lawrence's Church and Priory in North Adelaide to the design of Wright, Woods and Hamilton and he modified the Catholic Bishop's residence on West Terrace. He also built the new East Wing of the Adelaide hospital and he both designed and built the Botanic Hotel and Chambers in North Terrace Michael McMullen Kenneth Milne Grandson of well-known Adelaide architect James McGeorge, Milne was born and articled in South Australia. As a child he showed an early aptitude and interest in architecture when he constantly drew houses. He worked in Sydney for three years and returned, brimming with new ideas, to open an office in Adelaide in 1909. However his contemporaries resented his wider experience and work was slow to come in. The Hampshire Hotel in Franklin Street was his first major commission, followed by the famous scoreboard at the Adelaide Oval, familiar to cricket lovers throughout the world He also designed, in association with New York architect Thomas Lamb, the Metro Theatre in Hindley Street, which opened in 1939 with Jeanette McDonald and Nelson Eddy in Sweethearts After Q visit to Britain, he became proficient in the Georgian style and designed the Georgian office building at 230 Pirie Street, the offices for the South Australian Brewing Company in Hindley Street and his own home, Sunnyside' in North Adelaide. Milne has been described as one of the finest domestic architects South Australia has ever known. Pugin & Pugin August Welby Pugin was the London-born son of a French architect with a practice in Bedford Square. A convert to Roman Catholicism, Pugin became interested in Gothic architecture and was a leading exponent of the Gothic Revival style, working on the Houses of Parliament in London. When he died at age forty, the family practice was taken over by his two sons, Peter Paul and Edward Welby Pugin, by then partners in the famous London firm Pugin & Pugin.

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Edward Woods to Born addition Adelaide and to in the educated 1860 in buildings and London joining listed Edward the above firm Woods the of EW firm's practised Wright, designs later architecture included Wright before the and Kent Woods emigrating Town In at West Terrace Cemetery and, with the Hamilton brothers the Methodist Church, St Lawrence's in North Adelaide the Smyth Roman Catholic Chapel to Congregational Church in North Adelaide In 1869 Woods established his OWn practice Brougham Place oversee the first stage of St Peter's Cathedral and later additions to St Francis Xavier in Cathedral. Chief for In South 1873 William Australia McMinn responsible joined for Woods, many who public four years buildings later including became the Architect State Library, Museum and Art Gallery of SA on North Terrace and neW Parliament House. Returning to private practice, in 1905 he invited former pupil, Walter

Bagot to join him and together they formed the firm of Woods Bagot. 97 Edmund Wright Edmund William Wright was one of Australia's finest colonial architects. His family had French relatives and a summer home in an old chateau in France, which is where Edmund became familiar with his beloved French architecture. He trained in London as a civil engineer and architect and was the third of five brothers who arrived in Adelaide in 1850. Within a few short years he had become Mayor. With Edward Woods, he established an architectural practice, Wright and Woods, which designed some of Adelaide's grandest and most beautiful buildings. The few that remain include the Adelaide Town Hall, Parliament House, the General Post Office, Glenelg Town Hall and he became the building which now bears his name, Edmund Wright House. In 1886, first Chairman of what was to become the South Australian Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects

Kingston:

The Monument to Charles Cameron Kingston commemorates the work and achievements of a significant South Australian, particularly Kingston's contribution to the formation of a federate Australia and his influence in drafting the Constitution of Australia. The location of the monument in Victoria Square is particularly apt because of his arrest there when preparing for a duel with a parliamentary critic and where he was later set upon by a prominent businessman.

[Victoria Square duel challenge in 1892 part of notoriety of Charles Kingston as South Australian premier | Adelaide AZ](#)

The monument was unveiled on 26 May 1916 by Governor-General Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson during the course of a Premiers' conference in Adelaide. The monument was erected to commemorate the life and achievements of Charles Cameron Kingston who died in 1908. Kingston, trained as a lawyer and had a remarkable parliamentary career where he gained a reputation as a radical liberal. He served in the South Australian parliament as Attorney-General, then premier for six years. He was an ardent advocate of federation and presided over the federal convention held in Adelaide in 1897. He served in the first federal parliament as Trade Minister.

Stuart:

In addition to commemorating the bold exploits of one of Australia's premier explorers, the monument to John McDouall Stuart is of heritage value for the manner it invokes the era of the exploration of the Australian continent's interior and the many consequences that flowed from this. These included the South Australian annexation of the Northern Territory, the construction of the Overland Telegraph and the pastoral penetration of the interior. The location of Stuart's monument is also significant in its present and original position, being located in Victoria Square.

John McDouall Stuart, who had been a member of Captain Charles Sturt's expedition into Central Australia in 1844–46 achieved the honour of leading the first expedition to cross the continent from south to north and return successfully. This was a remarkable achievement for the period in the face of major obstacles. Stuart's feat had major implications for the immediate history of South Australia and what became its Northern Territory.

Stuart's successful crossing of the continent culminated several exploring expeditions into central Australia.

Sturt:

Adelaide. Victoria Square. The 1916 statue of Australian explorer Captain Charles Sturt. Sculptor was Adrian Jones..

- Charles Napier Sturt 1795 – 1869.
- Sturt was born in Bengal in 1795 as the son of a judge of the British East India Company.
- In 1827 as Captain Sturt he escorted a group of convicts to Sydney.
- His exploration expeditions began in 1828 when the Governor appointed him to lead an exploration party along the Macquarie River. After his first great exploration of the River Murray in 1830-1831 he returned to Sydney in ill health and with sight difficulties.
- Overlanding cattle was not financially successful for Sturt either but he was welcomed in Adelaide and offered a government post as surveyor general in 1838. He sold his NSW properties and arrived in Adelaide with his two sons and wife in early 1839. He was eventually offered a position as assistant land commissioner, not surveyor, and finally he accepted a position as registrar-general. After his explorations in the inland of South Australia 1844 to 1846 he was appointed colonial treasurer and finally colonial secretary a post he held until he retired because of poor eye sight in 1851. Upon retirement Sturt tended his lands at Grange near Adelaide until the family returned to England in 1853. In retirement he applied for the position of governor of Victoria and later Queensland but with no success. He was about to be knighted when he died in 1869 but his wife was granted the title of Lady Sturt.
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Charles Todd

Charles Todd was one of the most notable public servants of Australia in the nineteenth century. Superintendent of Telegraphs, Government Astronomer, Postmaster-General, meteorologist and engineer, he served his adopted state unstintingly for more than fifty years.

He was born on 7th July 1826 in London, England, the son of grocer and tea merchant Griffith Todd and his wife Mary (née Parker). Educated locally, he was then employed by the Astronomer Royal, (Sir) George Airy, at the Greenwich Observatory as an astronomical calculator. In January 1848 he was appointed Assistant Astronomer to Professor Challis at the University Observatory, Cambridge, where he also met a distant cousin, Alice Gillam Bell. In 1854 he was given responsibility for the telegraphic time signals and time balls at Greenwich.

Approached by the Colonial Office in London, Airy hesitantly recommended Todd as Government Astronomer and Superintendent of Telegraphs for the young colony of South Australia. Todd accepted early in 1855, proposed to Alice Bell, was married in April and sailed in July. The newlyweds arrived at Port Adelaide in November 1855. Over the next five decades Todd revolutionized communication (by telegraph, post and telephone), pioneered meteorology, promoted astronomy, undertook important surveying and served numerous public institutions.

The Adelaide Observatory, established on West Terrace in 1860, became a popular venue for local societies and the public. It boasted refracting and transit telescopes, a time service, a seismograph, geodetic surveys and observations of comets, planetary satellites and other astronomical phenomena. Todd was an early advocate of standardized time in Australia. In 1868 he accurately determined the position of meridian 141 and showed that the Victorian-South Australian border was misplaced. He made observations of the transit of Venus in 1874 and 1882.

He is best remembered for the telegraph. Having completed the Adelaide-to-Port Adelaide line, Todd then joined Adelaide and Melbourne (1858), Adelaide and Sydney (1867), and in August 1872 completed the monumental Overland Telegraph Line from Darwin to Adelaide. Accomplished in two years over country traversed only once before, the 2,000-mile-long single wire, supported on 36,000 wooden poles, connected Australia with Britain and thereby cut communication time from months to hours. The line to Eucla was completed in 1877, joining Adelaide and

He died at Semaphore on 29th January 1910 and was buried at North Road Cemetery.