



Pathways to the Past

South  
Australia

Self-guided Walks Through Unley's History

"It is an ancient adage  
that the best way to  
know a city is to walk  
its streets.

Mayor, Michael Keenan, October 2001

THE CITY of  
*Unley*



# History defines who we are...

## Mayor's Message

It is an ancient adage that the best way to know a city is to walk its streets. Too often we drive or are driven past important milestones and defining sites within our City. It can also be said to be a truism that with each pass we slowly become immune to the significance of the site. This booklet, in celebrating our Centenary of Federation, re-focuses our attention on the history and the characters that have shaped the present. It reminds us that Unley is a city that grew from the slow coalescing of six villages. These villages are still there and their buildings are still centres for their local community. The characters highlighted by the buildings and their passing ownership also remind us that real and living people establishing their place in the world make Unley's history. This evolutionary, almost relentless, process of change is part of Unley's ability to be a good place to live. In a sense, this booklet of historic walks is a re-statement of the ability of quiet and hard working local people to make Unley. As you take these walks you participate in their choices – choices that still shape lives, regardless of attempts by planners, legislators, lobby groups and others to frame and control events.

Mayor, **Michael Keenan**,

October 2001

## Federation Youth Envoy's Message

**Our history defines who we are.** It is the inevitable path, walked only once, that leads us to the present. Unley is a city rich in history, character and atmosphere. We owe a great debt of gratitude to the early residents who initially established the area as a centre of retail, communication and community.

As you follow these Pathways to the Past take time to reflect on these historic features. By comparing the old with the new and recognising the progress that has occurred from the past and led us to the present, we can draw instruction to help us guide the City of Unley to a rewarding and prosperous future.

As a young person involved with the City of Unley, I feel a strong need to preserve the history and atmosphere of the area. The walks contained in this brochure are a step towards achieving these goals. They shine a light on the pathways that led us to the present: it is important to look at our past in a new way, in order to prepare for a better future.

Federation Youth Envoy, **Richard Meyer**,

October 2001

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**The City of Unley has been transformed from bushland to farmland, from village to urban centre. Listen closely for the chattering of parrots, the clopping of horses' hooves on Unley Road, and the cries of the rabbit man selling his wares; they are here in the buildings, the parks, and the streets of our City.**

Unley was once covered in eucalypt woodland and red gums hugged the creeks. "The Golden Wattle also grew upon it in all its pride of colour [...]. The native lilac was there also, both purple and white and growing in large masses. Other flowering shrubs were to be met with in equal profusion." (*Adelaide Observer*, 1887)

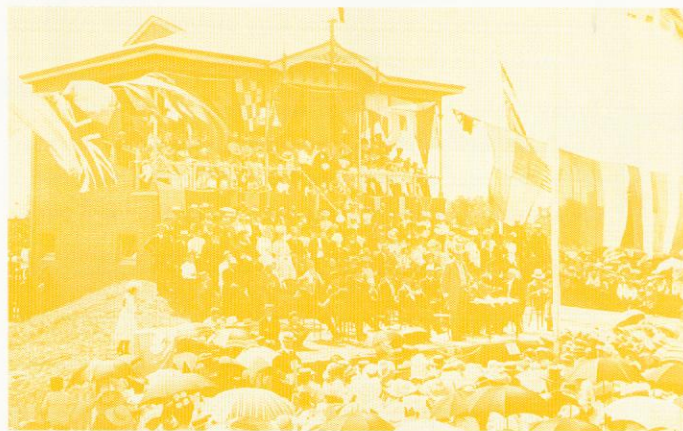
The Kaurna people have lived for thousands of years in the area now known as Unley. They moved with the seasons, relying on a deep knowledge of their environment to find shelter, food and water.

With the arrival of the colonists in 1836 all lands were declared open for public sale. The Kaurna people who had greeted the newcomers with respect and hospitality were pushed to the margins of their own lands. Despite this, their knowledge of their country and connection with it continues to be passed from generation to generation.

Many settlers came from Britain but there were also a large number of Germans and some Chinese living in Unley. They brought with them the farming methods, animals and plants of their own countries. The forest was cleared for crops such as wheat, barley, vegetables and hay. Sheep and cattle grazed the fields and dairies were common. Orchards and vineyards were planted and fruit, olive oil and jam were produced. The villages of Unley, Parkside, Goodwood and Fullarton gradually emerged and when their combined population reached 2,000 in 1871, they submitted a petition to separate from Mitcham District Council, which they had been part of for the previous 18 years.

The late 1800's saw the construction of public buildings while open spaces were set aside as parks, ovals and reserves to serve a population that by 1891 had increased to over 11,000. The Town Hall and the Unley Institute were built in 1880. Unley Oval was formally opened in 1892 and has been the venue for films, concerts, cricket, tennis and football matches.

Shortly after the turn of the century, citizens were "cordially invited to attend the DEMONSTRATION to CELEBRATE the PROCIAMATION OF UNLEY AS A CITY". Children received commemorative medals to mark the event officially enacted on November 8, 1906.



*Celebrating Unley becoming a City, 1906  
(Unley Museum Collection).*

Each village in the City was a hub of commercial and social activity with its post office, bakery, stores, pub, institute, blacksmiths and various tradesmen's workshops. Schools and churches flourished. "...years ago there were only three or four places of worship; now there are at least twenty", wrote Reverend Blacket in 1913.

Development and subdivision continued as the population grew to almost 35,000 citizens in 1923.



## Bushland to Urban Centre

Distance: 2.5 kms • Duration: 1 hour

Elderly people today recall the sounds of clanking billycans as the milkman filled them, the cry of "Rabbit-O" from the man selling rabbits door to door, the policeman travelling about town on a bicycle, and the crowds queuing for the pictures on a Saturday night.

Worldwide depression slowed Unley's expansion in the 1930's. Men went bush looking for odd jobs, and women took in laundry to keep food on the table.

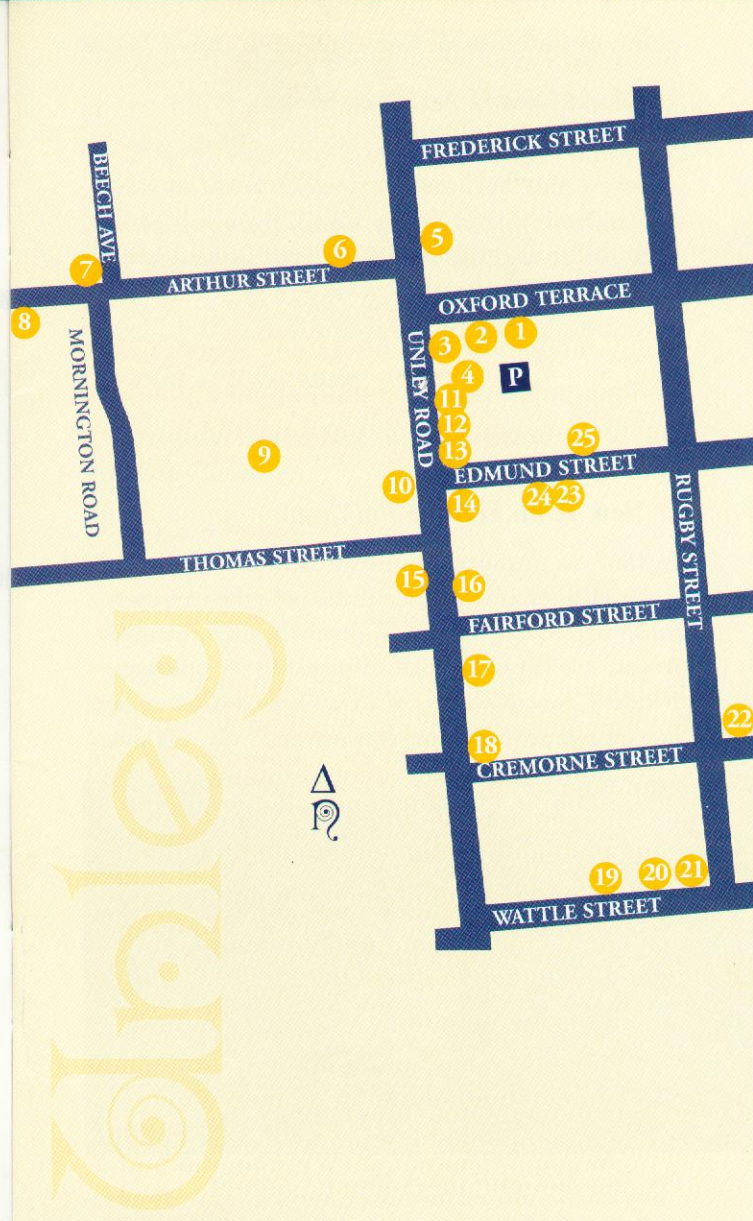
World War II created upheaval in local communities. Men went to serve their country and women moved into traditionally male jobs such as postal services.

Post-war immigration saw people, particularly of Greek and Italian origin, settle in the City bringing new customs and cuisine to the existing community.

**Today we hear the hum of the traffic down Unley Road, the hiss of the espresso machine in the vibrant cafes, the roar of the footy fans at Unley Oval, and the shouts of laughter from the kids in the local park.**



*Thelma Fenton 1942 (Unley Museum Collection).*



**UNLEY'S PAST AND FUTURE HISTORY IS OURS TO PRESERVE AND SHAPE.**

Please respect the privacy of property owners



Distance: 2.5 kms • Duration: 1 hour

*Start your walk from the Council Car Park, Oxford Terrace*

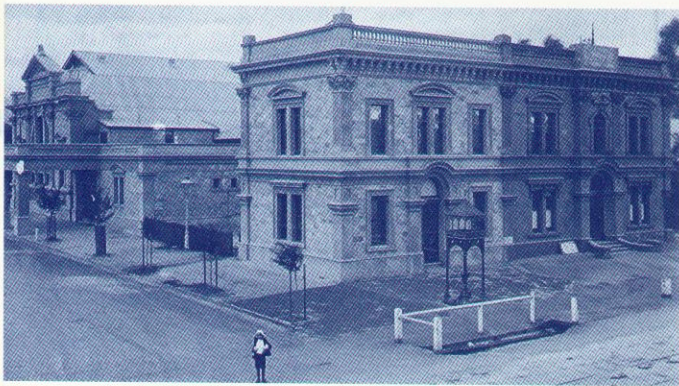
## 1 World War II Air Raid Shelter

Look to the right of the Civic Centre stairs. See the structure with the diagonal stripes? It was an air raid shelter, built in 1942 during WWII. It housed the Red Cross civilian relief volunteers, Emergency Communications Officials and Warden's Executive.

**"The air raid wardens were very strict about black outs despite Australia's distance from the war." Ron Praithe 2001.**

## 2 New Town Hall *Oxford Terrace*

In 1892, an earthquake seriously damaged the original Town Hall. After two unsuccessful polls the ratepayers finally agreed that a new hall should be built. On 14th August 1907, 1,400 people thronged to the opening. Besides Council business, the Hall hosted pantomimes, literary competitions, concerts, mayoral balls, and films.



*New Town Hall c1907 (Unley Museum Collection).*

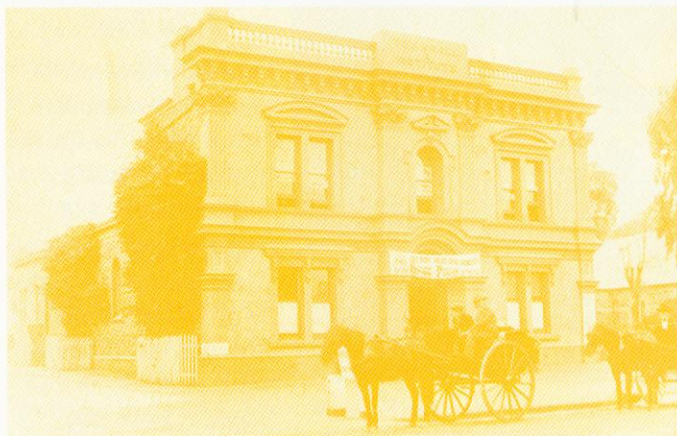
The new building also featured a popular roof garden where patrons promenaded during concert intervals. It has since been covered.

On hot nights the pictures were shown outside the Town Hall. Ken Foreman, who lived with his parents in the caretaker's cottage next to the hall, remembers, "... lying in bed with a pennyworth of lollies, and looking at the silent picture show through our front window." Ken Foreman 1999.

*Turn left at Unley Road*

## 3 Original Town Hall and Institute

*181 Unley Road*



*Town Hall and Institute c1905 (Unley Museum Collection).*

This two-storey building was built in 1880 and contained the first Town Hall, Council Chambers and Institute.

The Town Hall was used for public gatherings such as land sales, sittings of the Magistrates Court and concerts. The Institute, an important educational and recreational venue, had a library and reading room. In 1882, the book collection comprised 220 volumes, compared to today's 81,373 volume collection.



## 4 Cast Iron Drinking Fountain

This Fountain was erected in 1907 as a memorial to John Miller, Unley's Town Clerk from 1879 to 1903. He implemented many improvements to the area particularly in roads, drainage and lighting.

*Cross Unley Road at the lights at the corner of Oxford Terrace and walk north up Unley Road to the corner of Arthur Street*

## 5 Chemist Shop 167 Unley Road

Stand at the corner of Arthur Street and look across Unley Road to the roofline. The building with the mortar and pestle was a chemist shop. Using mortars and pestles to grind ingredients, chemists manufactured most medicines in their shops. A.E. Hustler established this chemist shop in 1899. Customers could register their dogs

here and also any births or deaths in the family.

## 6 Bakehouse 190 Unley Road

Walk a few paces down Arthur Street and you can see the domed bakehouse, built in 1865 by George Styles. The original oven is still inside the building.

"He was not only village storekeeper and baker, but also postmaster. There were no letter carriers, nor Government buildings of a postal character in those days, nor convenient postal pillars. It was to George Styles' store that the villagers had to go, through scorching heat, or mud and water, from all parts of the compass to post or receive a letter." Rev. Blacket 1913.

## 7 Masonic Hall 24 Arthur Street

Erected in 1926, the Masonic Hall stands on the former Chinese market garden site. New members of Freemasonry participated in initiation ceremonies as their introduction to the 'craft'. Like many other similar organisations membership has declined over the years. The Ikaros Brotherhood, a social society whose members originated from the Island of Icarus, now occupies the building.

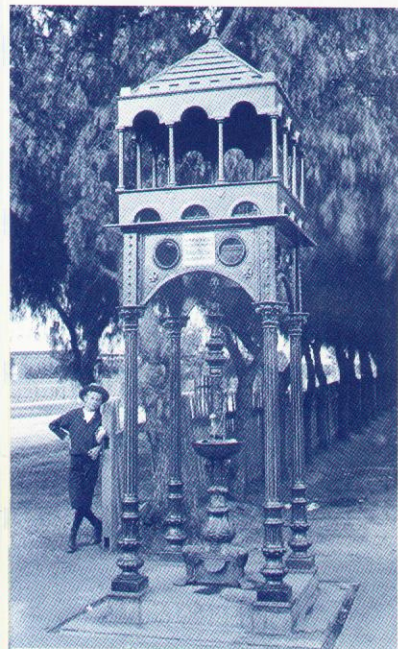
## 8 Methodist Church 29 Arthur Street

According to tradition, devout Methodists listened to sermons given from a bullock dray until this church was built in 1851. A Sunday School Hall was built next door four years later. The congregation outgrew the premises and moved to a new church on King William Road in 1881. The two buildings are amongst Unley's oldest, and are currently owned by the RSL.

*Retrace your steps and turn right down Mornington Road*

## 9 Mornington House Mornington Road

As you walk down Mornington Road you can see the back of the stately Mornington House behind the shopping centre car park. It can also be viewed just before you enter the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens via Thomas Street. Notice the wrought iron railings on the top of the building; it's a "widow's walk".



*John Miller Memorial Fountain c1907 (Unley Museum Collection).*



The House was built in 1859 and was the home of Luther Scammell from 1864 until 1922. Scammell was the founder of Fauldings Pharmaceuticals, a member of the first South Australian Parliament, and the second Mayor of Unley.

*Turn left down Thomas Street and enter the gardens*

## 10 Soldiers' Memorial Gardens *Unley Road*

We can enjoy the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens thanks to the Unley Citizen Ladies' Committee who raised funds for purchasing the land. There was some resistance to the purchase with a poll of ratepayers barely succeeding. Governor Sir Archibald Weigall opened the Gardens in 1921. Some 1,200 Unley residents enlisted in the services during WWI – 348 were killed. The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens commemorates all those lives lost in war.



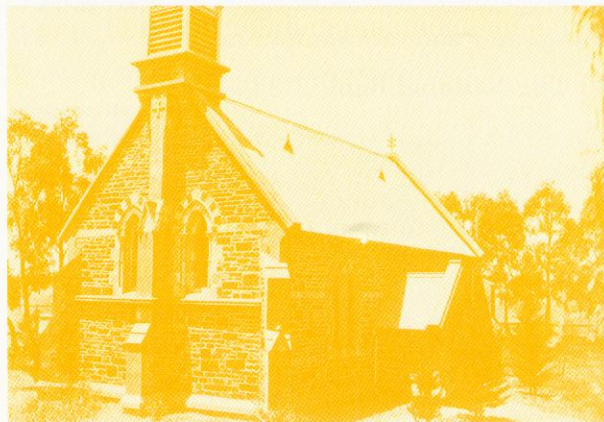
*Opening Soldiers' Memorial Gardens 1921  
(Unley Museum Collection).*

*Cross Unley Road at the lights opposite the Church*

## 11 Original St. Augustine's Anglican Church *183 Unley Road*

The foundation stone for Unley's first Anglican Church was laid in 1869. It was opened in 1870 with apparently no roof and no glass in its windows. It took 21 years for the building to be completed in accordance with the original design.

In 1898, the brilliant lawyer Paris Nesbitt shocked the parishioners by appearing naked in the Church and gulping the communion wine.



*St Augustine's Anglican Church (Unley Museum Collection).*

## 12 New St. Augustine's Anglican Church *183 Unley Road*

To accommodate a growing congregation a new church was built. It was dedicated in 1924 but not consecrated until 1933. The church tower was built as a memorial to men and women who died in service during WWI.

## 13 St. Augustine's Anglican School *183 Unley Road*

The first school building on this site was a converted wooden shed. The current building was constructed in 1888 and for many years housed Sunday schools and day schools.

## 14 St. Andrew's Manthorpe Uniting Church *187 Unley Road*

In 1898, the Congregational Church built this church, having outgrown their premises in Rugby Street. Sadly, Reverend Charles Manthorpe, who had attracted the large following, died at the second morning service



held in the Church. In 1981, the Presbyterian and Methodist Congregational Churches amalgamated and the Church became known as St. Andrew's Manthorpe Uniting Church. The Church is also the home of the Hungarian Reformed Church.

## 15 The National Bank 232 Unley Road

On the other side of Unley Road was the National Bank. Purpose built as a bank in 1926, the building was also home to the manager who lived in rooms on the second floor. Bank Regulations stated male officers should "avoid assuming the responsibilities of married life" until they earned £260 per annum and able to keep their family in a way befitting their association with the bank. Bankers kept a loaded pistol handy to discourage unauthorised withdrawals.

## 16 Two Mile Post 195 Unley Road

This post marks two miles from the Adelaide GPO.

## 17 Unley Institute 201 Unley Road

The building you're looking at sits on what used to be the pound where stray horses and cattle were corralled. Unley Institute moved here from its original site further up Unley Road in 1907. This building was a hub of educational and recreational activities.

**"For a quiet read, a book could be borrowed from the Unley Institute at threepence a time."**

Margaret Worden 1999.

## 18 The Cremorne Hotel 209 Unley Road

*The South Australian Free Press* predicted the original Cremorne Hotel, built in 1854, would become "... a favourite resort for the idle from town, as well as for all who seek rational and cheerful amusement." Perhaps that's because the Hotel featured gardens and a zoo

containing birds, fish and an elephant. It was a popular venue for public meetings and elections were held there. Later a weighbridge was installed and teamsters stopped with loads of timber and stone. Around 1925 the current Hotel was built in front of the original building, which was eventually demolished.



**CREMORNE HOTEL, UNLEY.**

*The Cremorne Hotel c1878 (Unley Museum Collection).*

### Proceed south and turn left down Wattle Street

## 19 Headmaster's Residence 222 Wattle Street

Headmaster Mr C.J. Webb, who wore wire-framed spectacles and a goatee, was the first to live here beside the school in a residence built specifically for the headmaster.

## 20 Unley Public School 222 Wattle Street

Unley Public School opened in 1879 with a staff of one headmaster, one assistant and one pupil teacher for 200 students! Boys and girls were segregated both in the classroom and in the playground. In his 1910 report, an inspector wrote, "Children in some classes must be warned not to jump off seats to answer questions – their uncurbed eagerness produces disorder."



## 21 Unley Central School 222 Wattle Street

In 1924 the School enrolled students in grades 8-10 and became a central school. This building was erected in 1927 in order to accommodate the increasing numbers. It housed female students. Under the guidance of headmistress Miss Helen J. Thompson, girls learned domestic arts, millinery, dressmaking, typewriting, shorthand and similar skills suitable for women of the early 20th century. From 1940 it was known as Unley Girls' Technical School and boasted amongst its students Lowitja O'Donoghue and Maggie Tabberer.

*Turn left down Rugby Street*

## 22 Unley Infants School 86-90 Rugby Street

The Unley Infants School was built in 1912. Electric lights were first used in the building in 1922 and it was not until 1966 that gas heaters replaced wood fires.

*Turn left down Edmund Avenue*

## 23 Unley Police Station 81 Edmund Avenue

The Police Station, the third one built in Unley, was erected in 1925 after Council exerted sustained pressure on the State Government for better facilities. An early incident in Unley's policing history was the shooting of Constable James Murphy by Bert Osborne, already sentenced to life for counterfeiting coins. The crime earned Osborne another 21 years and a whipping.

**"The local policeman patrolled the streets on his pushbike and it was surprising how many residents he knew by name.**

**Friendly policing."** Marion and Don Heath 1999.

## 24 Unley Court House 83 Edmund Avenue

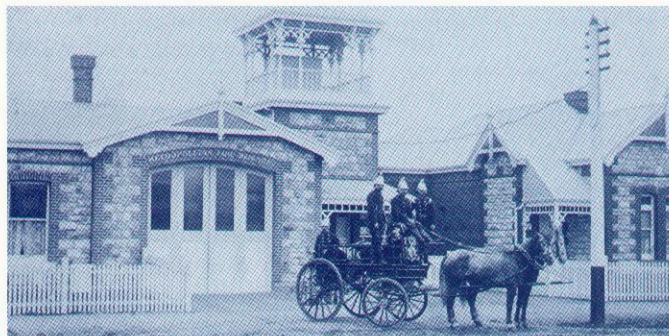
Before the Court House was built in 1925, the magistrate heard cases in the Town Hall and the Police Station. In the early 1900's, drunkenness was the most common charge. Detained drunks found themselves sharing cells at the back of the court with louts arrested for riotous behaviour and the chap who dumped dead fish in an open drain.

**"I have seen many changes in Unley, but still love living here."** Margaret Worden 1999.

## 25 Unley Fire Station 80 Edmund Avenue

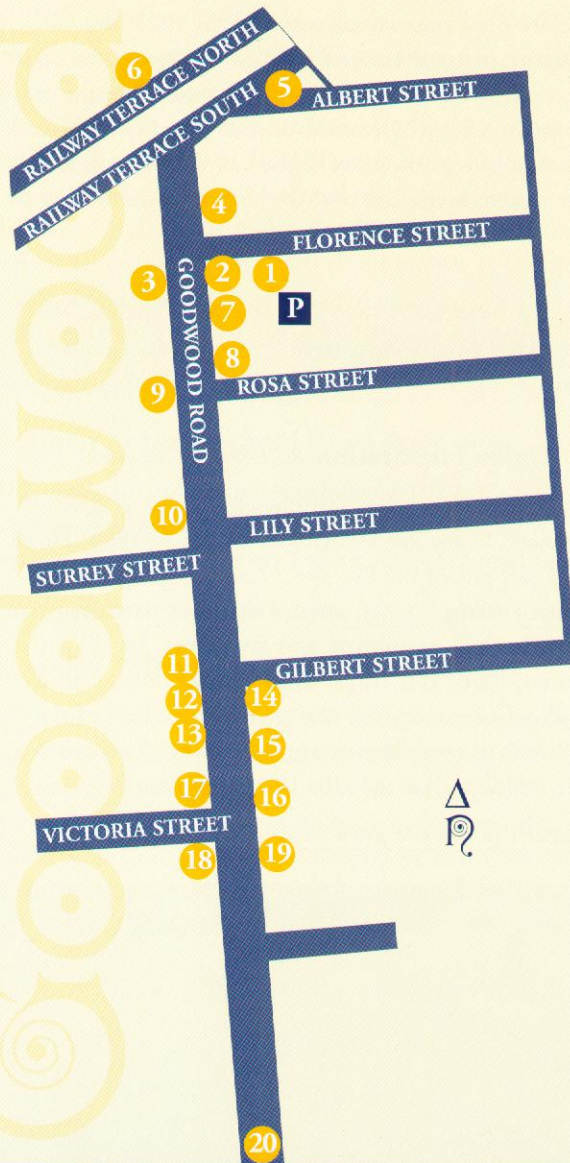
After many local fires and the withdrawal of city fire services, Unley opened its own station in 1898. Horse and cart pulled the fire reel. During the 1912 strike, conscientious firemen still fed the horses and fought fires, but out of uniform and for no pay. In 1917, the horses, Bluey and Turps, were retired to be replaced with a fire engine. You can see the stone base of the Station's old watchtower at the right hand corner of the building. It is now the Unley Museum.

*Return to the car park behind the Museum*



*Unley Fire Station c1900 (Unley Museum Collection).*





Please respect the privacy of property owners

*Start your walk from the car park adjacent to Florence Street*

## 1 Original Methodist Church *Florence Street*

This little church cost £421 to build in 1877 and almost immediately the rapidly growing Methodist congregation outgrew it. After only seven years it was replaced by a bigger and smarter church next door. It has been the Greek Women's Centre since 1970.

## 2 New Methodist Church *99 Goodwood Road*

The Methodists built this new church in 1884 to replace the old church. In 1969, the Greek Orthodox Church bought the building when Methodist Congregationalists and Presbyterian congregations united. The Church remains a thriving centre for worship.

## 3 Butcher *128 Goodwood Road*

Bansemer's was established here in 1889 and operated for 77 years. The building was constructed in 1872. An advertisement for Bansemer's in 1904 declared, "That in Meat alone Nature stored an abundance of all Vital elements."



*Bansemer Butchers on Goodwood Road c1890  
(courtesy of the State Library of South Australia).*



## *Turn north up Goodwood Road*

### **4 Chemist** 95 Goodwood Road

Originally, hairdressers set up shop here in 1879. A decade later Mr Joseph Harris, a chemist, opened a pharmacy that operated for 70 years. In the early days, a chemist was easily recognised by the smell on his clothes of the powders and liquids he dispensed on the premises. After World War II more medicines came in tablets and injections. Harris was also the Returning Officer for the Sturt District and the Agent for the Savings Bank.

## *Turn right up Albert Street*

### **5 Tram Post** Corner Albert Street and Railway Terrace South

This post is one of many that connected overhead lines for the trams that ran between Adelaide and Millwood down Goodwood Road. The first electric tram ran on this line on 24th December 1912. The fare was tuppence.

## *Look across the tram intersection to the building on the northwest corner*



*Muth Bakery & Confectioners c1916 (Unley Museum Collection).*

### **6 Bakery** 99 Goodwood Road

Gustav Muth migrated from Germany in 1879. He opened a bakery and confectioners here in 1880 that ran for 35 years. Thomas Lawson and then William James ran the shop, which expanded to include groceries and operated until 1949.

**"It was Goodwood Park then by nature as well as by name. Where hundreds of houses now stand the lark built its nest and the cows found fodder."** Reverend Blacket 1913.

## *Retrace your steps down Goodwood Road*

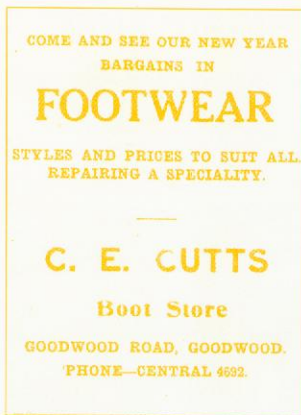
### **7 Library Buildings** 101-103 Goodwood Road

The building that now houses the Goodwood Library was a series of local shops. They were built in 1925 on land previously owned by the Methodist Church. The businesses have changed regularly but were first occupied by a wireless supply store, fish shop and fancy goods store.

*A tram running along Goodwood Road, 1915 (courtesy of the State Library of South Australia).*



## 8 Shoe Store 109 Goodwood Road



'Unley News' 1919  
(Unley Museum collection).

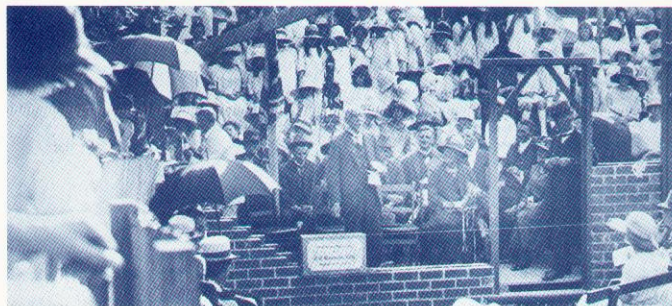
"People still remember father and his shop and say, 'My mother bought my shoes there when I was a child'." Mavis Cutts 1998.

### Cross Goodwood Road at the pedestrian lights

## 9 Goodwood Baptist Church 140 Goodwood Road

Goodwood Baptist Church, built in 1882, replaced the original Baptist Church in Albert Street. The top storeys of the church tower became unstable and were eventually removed. Later additions included the lecture hall in 1924, the laying of the foundation stone of which is pictured on the top of the next page.

Charles Edward Cutts established his Boot and Shoe Store here in 1912 and it's been a shoe store ever since. Repairs were as important to the business as selling new shoes, because people walked more and had less money for new shoes. You can see the remnants of the pressed metal ceilings in the display windows.



Workers lay the foundation stone of the lecture hall 1924  
(Unley Museum Collection).

### Walk south down Goodwood Road

## 10 Goodwood Post Office 142 Goodwood Road

Goodwood Post Office opened in 1877. The first postmistress was Elizabeth Leak. In the early 1890's residents, increasingly unhappy with the one delivery of mail each day, organised a deputation to the Minister which resulted in success. "As the Minister had while first Councillor and then Mayor of this Corporation, frequently pointed out to former Ministers the necessity for a double delivery, the result could hardly be otherwise." (*Council Minutes*, 1891)

The building underwent substantial alterations in 1970 but the original southern wall is still visible.



Goodwood Post Office c1950  
(courtesy of the National Archives of Australia).



## 11 Goodwood Police Station 156 Goodwood Road

The Goodwood Police Station opened in 1893. The officer-in-charge had to share his lodgings with the criminals as the building included cells, an office and the policeman's residence.

## 12 Presbyterian Church Hall 158 Goodwood Road

In 1923, the Reverend Robert Mitchell laid the foundation stone for this building. It was used as a Sunday school hall.

## 13 Presbyterian Church 160 Goodwood Road

The Presbyterian Church congregation of Goodwood helped build this Church in 1881. A number of extensions have been added over the years. The Chinese Methodists in Australia now use the Church and Hall.

**"We had a horse and trap when I was young. I thought my mother was the most marvellous woman in the world because she could harness up a horse and put it in the trap."** Clarice Fisher 1999.

### Look across Goodwood Road

## 14 New Goodwood Star 141 Goodwood Road

Dan Clifford, owner of the Star Theatre chain, built this fabulous Art Deco theatre in 1941. He called it the New Goodwood Star and sold its predecessor (147 Goodwood Road) to the Ozone Cinema chain. The neon star is still attached to the building and much of the original décor is still intact. For a time, Haighs Chocolates ran the Candy Bar here. A special 'powder bar' for lady patrons was considered an elegant attraction. In 1967, the cinema was remodelled and renamed the Capri.



*New Goodwood Star c1948 (Unley Museum collection).*

## 15 Art Deco shops 143 and 145 Goodwood Road

These two shops were built in 1936 and have housed chemists, hairdressers and tailors. Art Deco stain glass work decorates the tops of the front windows.

**"The Goodwood Road on a Friday night was always a great place to be – it was like a carnival with crowds of people in all directions."** Ken Lewis 1998.



## 16 **Goodwood Star** 147 Goodwood Road

Dan Clifford built this, the first theatre in Goodwood, in 1920. Called Goodwood Star, then Goodwood Ozone and finally Cinema Curzon, it closed in 1964. In his opening speech, the Mayor of Unley, Mr Langham, described the structure as "... a substantial edifice, with handsome lofty theatre, well appointed and providing comfortable accommodation for 1,200 persons." (*The Advertiser*, 1920)

"Next door to each cinema was the milk bar where, at the interval, it was the fashion to have malted milks, or spiders, ice cream sundaes and cool drinks."

Marion and Don Heath 1999.

### Walk south to the corner of Victoria Street

## 17 **Goodwood Institute** 166 Goodwood Road

Thanks, in part, to the vigorous and talented Goodwood Literary Society's success in popular literary competitions, Goodwood has an Institute. The initial building was completed in 1887 with significant additions and improvements made in following years. In 1896, an official opening was attended by the Governor, the Premier and the Mayors of local councils.

## 18 **Original Anglican Church of St George the Martyr** 172 Goodwood Road

For some years, Anglican services in Goodwood were held in Mr Bishop's home where the Capri now stands. In 1892, the Bishop of Adelaide laid the foundation stone for this Church.

### Look across Goodwood Road

## 19 **New Anglican Church of St George the Martyr** 155 Goodwood Road

Like many congregations during the 1800's and early 1900's, the Anglicans outgrew their original church at 172 Goodwood Road. They erected this building in 1902.

"Unley has retained the village charm and pleasant atmosphere of its early days."

Richard Meyer 2001.

*If you have time, visit the Goodwood Orphanage, otherwise retrace your steps up Goodwood Road to the car park*

## 20 **Orphanage** 181 Goodwood Road

Plans for the new St Vincent de Paul Orphanage were drawn up in the 1880's. Sections were built as money became available. The oldest building, the Chapel, was constructed in 1898.

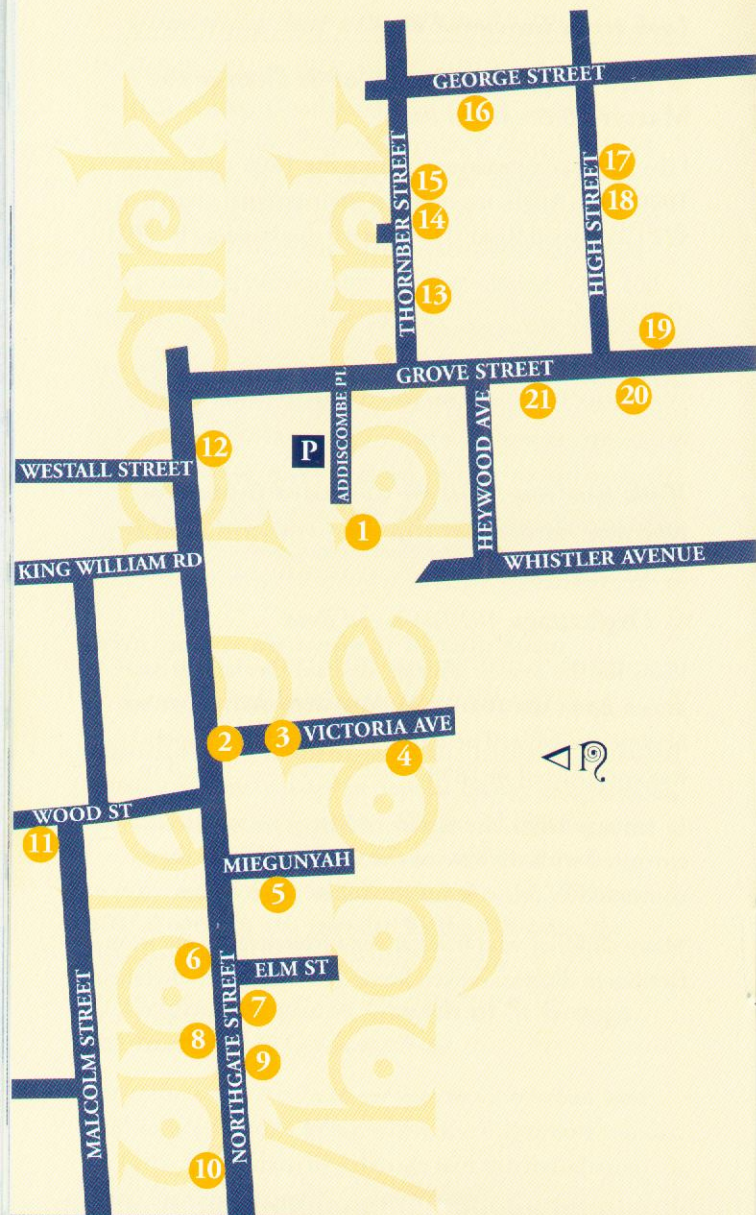
In January 1890, the Sisters of Mercy were officially entrusted with the care of the Orphanage and they continued in this role for the following 85 years.

Many children who lived at the Orphanage came from families in distress, broken homes, or were child migrants.



# Unley Park/Hyde Park Map

Distance: 3.8 kms • Duration: 1.5 hour



Please respect the privacy of property owners

# Unley Park/Hyde Park

Distance: 3.8 kms • Duration: 1.5 hour

*Start your walk from Heywood Park*

## 1 Heywood House 6 Addiscombe Place

In 1835, Thomas Whistler purchased 402 acres of land in the Unley district. They are now the suburbs of Unley, Hyde Park and Unley Park. The first subdivision occurred as early as 1840. Whistler lived in a wooden hut on the edge of Brownhill Creek. Today the site is in the backyard of 6 Addiscombe Place. In 1856, William Hawke bought the property and two years later built the current house. William Haslam MLC named it "Heywood" in 1896. The home has spacious cellars, originally for storing food.

*Walk across the Park to Northgate Street and west until you reach Victoria Avenue*

## 2 Victoria Avenue

This beautiful avenue, lined with Plane trees, was part of a milk-run called Badman's Paddocks. The avenue was originally named Harvey Street after Simon Harvey, an early landholder and founder of the Globe Timber Mills. Harvey built many of the houses included in this Walk.

## 3 Brownhill Creek Bridge

This bridge was built in 1932 and replaced the original bridge constructed in 1892. It crosses Brownhill Creek, the largest creek in the Unley district. It flows in the winter but is a dry bed during summer. The Creek is known as Willa Willa by the Kaurna people.

## 4 "Callilla" 8 Victoria Avenue

"Callilla" was built in approximately 1882 for Jane and William Armstrong. It was altered in 1929, when the front door was turned into a window. William was a partner in Craven & Armstrong, a drapers store in Adelaide, which later became Cravens.



UNLEY CITIZENS  
A LASTING MEMORY... SAVED  
CHILDREN'S LIVES  
NOW OR NEVER

UNLEY CITIZENS  
A LASTING MEMORY... SAVED  
CHILDREN'S LIVES...  
VOTE YES  
FOR NEXT GENERATION'S SAFETY  
NOW OR NEVER

*Walk west along Northgate Street to Miegunyah Avenue*

## 5 2 Miegunyah Avenue

Built in 1894, this was the first house Simon Harvey built in the area.

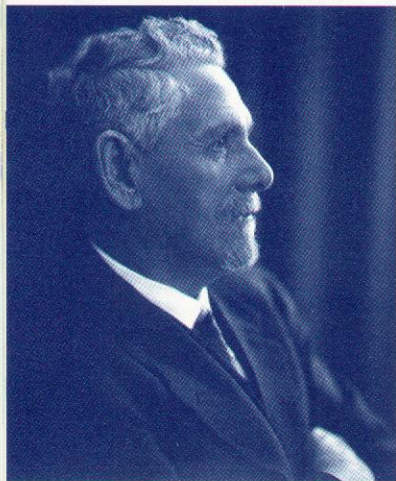
**"No man has done more than Simon Harvey to advance and beautify Unley Park. He is a man of big ideas and when he bought land he always built with the idea of improving the locality."** Ernest Whittington, *The Register*, 1926.

## 6 "Eringa" 76 Northgate Street

Simon Harvey built this house for himself in 1898-1899. Later, Sir Sidney Kidman bought the house and called it "Eringa". Kidman amassed a large fortune and more than a hundred cattle stations, earning him the title, "The Cattle King".

## 7 "Valdarno" 79 Northgate Street

This home was a wedding present for Mr and Mrs Wallman. It took two years to build and was completed in 1898. The stone used to build the house was cut on the property. The railing on the left hand tower is a "widow's walk".



*Sir Sidney Kidman c1897 (courtesy of the State Library of South Australia).*

## 8 "Northgate House" 80 Northgate Street

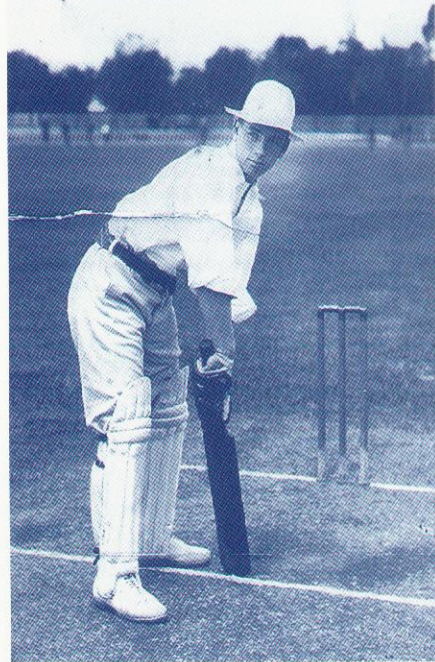
Another of Simon Harvey's architectural beauties, Northgate House was built in 1924. An example of California Bungalow style, popular between c1915 - c1940, the design elements are based on suburban Los Angeles architecture of the early 1900's.

## 9 "Dunvegan" 81 Northgate Street

This imposing residence was built in 1903-1904 and has features of Victorian and Queen Anne styles.

## 10 "Boscobel" 84 Northgate Street

This grand Victorian house with Italianate tower and colonnade was built in 1897. Australian cricketer, Clement Hill (1877-1945), lived here with his wife, Florence, in the early 1900's. Australia's first great left-hander returned to "Boscobel" after a gruelling test in England where he defied the bowling for over five hours to make 160 runs.

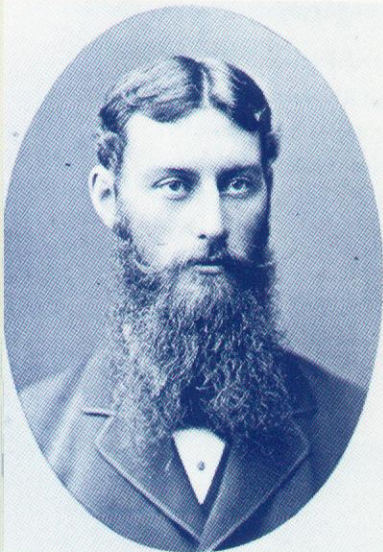


*Clement Hill c1897 (courtesy of the South Australian Cricket Association).*

***Return east along Northgate Street and left into Wood Street***



# Unley Park/Hyde Park



David Lindsay c1890 (courtesy of the State Library of South Australia).

## 11 "Coonawarra"

34 Wood Street

The explorer David Lindsay had this house built in 1897. His family resided here until 1911, with the title held in his wife Annie's name. In his career as a surveyor he surveyed the site of Alice Springs and led the 1891-92 Elder Expedition. He also worked as a mining agent, stock broker and camel trader and carrier. The house was first known as "Evelick" but is now called "Coonawarra".

### Walk back to Heywood Park

## 12 Heywood Park

### *Pillars*

In 1921, Council purchased eight acres of the Heywood property to create a public park. It was opened by the Governor and celebrated with a Fair. These pillars were erected in 1926 to mark the entrance to Heywood Park.

### *Trams*

Directly opposite these pillars on the other side of Northgate Street was the old horse tram depot. It housed 22 horses and 6 tram cars. A *Register* journalist, writing of the first trip on the Hyde Park tram car, quipped: "It was driven by a man named Chapman, and it was more off the line than on it."

When the electric trams were introduced in the 1920's the Hyde Park line cut through the western edge of Heywood Park.



Poster advertising Heywood Park Fair 1921 (Unley Museum Collection).

### Walk into the Park towards the playground

### *Shelter tree*

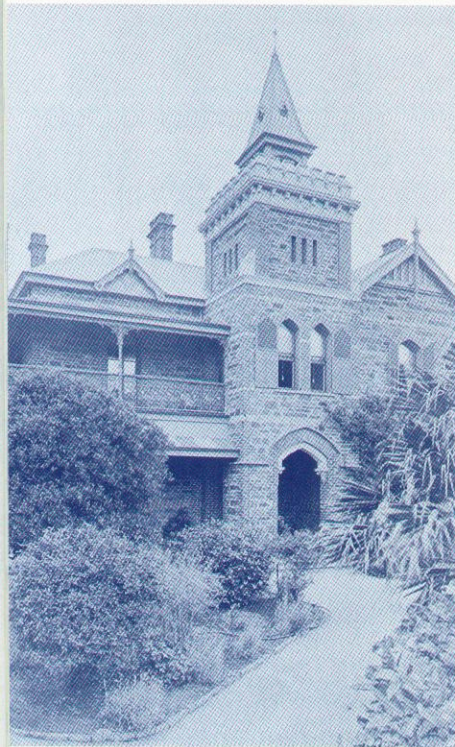
The tree that houses the slippery dip is a Kaurna shelter tree. Stone tools were found around its base by Dr Southcott, a board member of the South Australian Museum. The Kaurna people are the indigenous owners of this area. The land and creeks are important to the Kaurna spiritually as well as having provided food, water and shelter.

### Continue across the Park to Grove Street and turn up Thornber Street

## 13 "Harphurey" 37 Thornber Street

"Harphurey" was built in 1855 for Mrs Thornber. She and her daughters, Catherine and Ellen, ran the Unley Park School here from 1855 to 1910. It was known for high academic standards and teaching girls sciences – unusual back then! "Harphurey" was also the boarding house. Howard Florey, co-discoverer of Penicillin, attended this school in his early years.





"Harpurey" c1890  
(Unley Museum Collection).

## 17 23 High Street

This attractive bluestone house was built in 1881 and originally had only four rooms. It was built for the accountant Edward Alcock and stayed in the family for almost 100 years.

## 18 "Dolling Court" 25 High Street

Starting life in 1882 as a three-roomed cottage for D.H. Simpson, this house was expanded in 1888. The Country Women's Association purchased the house in 1945 to accommodate country families visiting servicemen hospitalised nearby.

## 14 31 Thornber Street

From 1895 until 1910 this building was part of the Unley Park School.

## 15 27 Thornber Street

This house was built in c1887 for the coach builder William Fuller.

## 16 14 George Street

This eight-roomed house was built in c1885 for brewer William Chambers.

*Continue to the next street and turn right*

## *Turn left into Grove Street*

## 19 "Woodspring" 35 Grove Street

This house is best viewed from across the road.

Well-known builder Charles Farr built "Woodspring" for Charles Gooch in 1865. Gooch, a soft goods merchant, was active in local affairs, particularly at St. Augustine's Anglican Church.

The controversial publisher and politician, Ebenezer Ward, lived in "Woodspring" briefly. Later Richard Minchin, the Zoological Gardens' first director, called "Woodspring" home. Minchin is noted, among other things, for acquiring two Tasmanian Tigers for the zoo.

## 20 34 Grove Street

Built in 1883-1884 by timber merchant James Halt, this house was bought a year later by John Cummins Morphett, the son of Sir John Morphett. During his career as a public servant he was the Parliamentary Librarian and Clerk of the House of Assembly.

## 21 30 Grove Street

Charles Farr, a timber merchant and builder, constructed this house in c1879. He sold it in 1890 to Albion Tolley, a wine and spirit merchant, and it was bought by Samuel Perry, an iron founder, in 1923.

*Proceed north along Grove Street, returning to Heywood Park*

**"These walks highlight some of the lasting symbols that inextricably link the Unley of the past with the Unley of the present."**

Richard Meyer 2001.



"The links to the past scattered throughout Unley help to enhance the character and atmosphere of our City."

Federation Youth Envoy, Richard Meyer, October 2001

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**Want to know more about the history of Unley?**

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Visit the Unley Museum at 80 Edmund Avenue, Unley.  
We are open Monday to Wednesday, from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m., and Sunday, from 1.30 p.m. until 4.30 p.m.  
Free admission. Phone: 8372 5117.

THE CITY of  
*Unley*