

**CULTURAL  
HERITAGE**  
in NPSP

# West Norwood *Historical Walk*



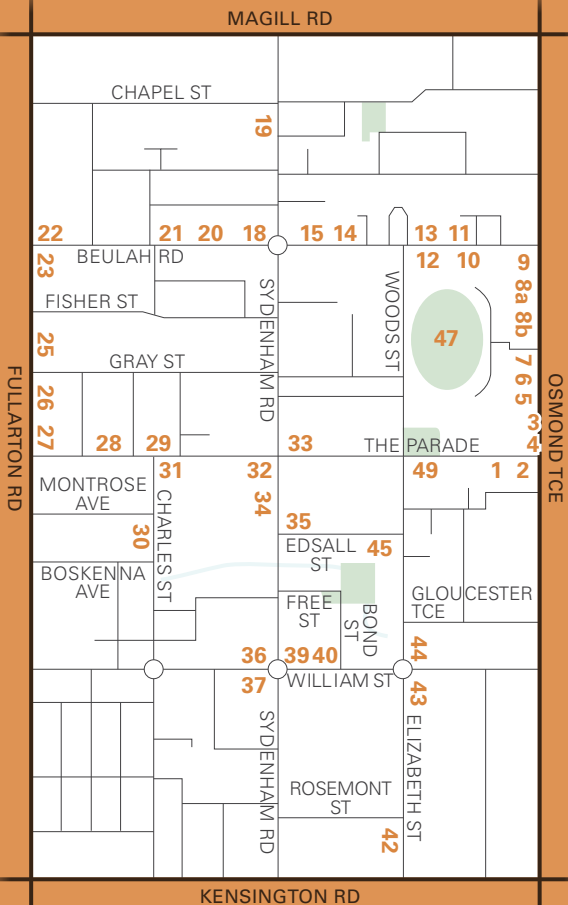
City of  
Norwood  
Payneham  
& St Peters



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*Norwood is one of Adelaide's oldest town settlements and is notable for its early colonial cottages and architecture.*

1. Institute Building
2. Former Post Office
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46. Woods Street Cnr The Parade
47. Norwood Oval
48. St Giles Presbyterian Church
49. Fmr Doctor's Residence



Cover image:  
Former Post Office,  
112 The Parade



# The Guide

This guide has been prepared to assist visitors to appreciate one of Adelaide's most historic inner urban areas. First surveyed in 1847 Norwood possesses a rich legacy of early 19th century-built heritage.

The visitor is invited to discover those special places that are an essential part of the history of the area and which contribute to its unique character.

A map has been provided to give an overview and to indicate the approximate location of each historic place listed by number.



*Colonist Tavern, 44 The Parade*

### **Start**

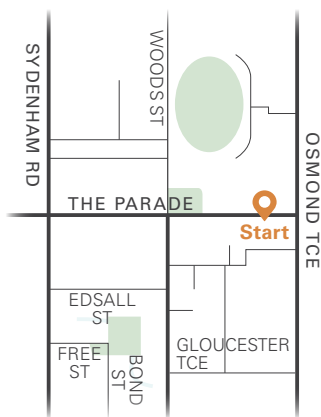
Walk begins at  
110 The Parade,  
Norwood.

### **Terrain**

Mostly flat ground.

### **Time**

Allow two hours.



*Compiled by Denise Schumann 2007  
(Source: D Schumann 2007; Chris Lane 2007,  
Dan Manning 1986)*

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# Early Settlement

Few British colonies had as many plans and theories for its establishment as South Australia in the 19th century. Enlightened citizens wanted to establish a new British colony free of the social ills evident in other parts of the Empire.

In 1834 the British House of Commons passed an act to allow the new colony of South Australia to be established. This act, often referred to as the Foundation Act, made provision for more than 300,000 square miles of land in southern Australia to become the territory in which British settlers could begin a colony with no convicts.

A Board of Colonising Commissioners was established in England to control and administer land sales and emigration, while the British Government would be represented by an appointed Governor.

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The British Government agreed to sanction the experimental colony on the stipulation that land to the value of 35,000 pounds had to be sold before settlement could begin. The province of South Australia and its capital Adelaide were named, planned and advertised, and largely sold, before the first settlers and officials set sail from England in February 1836.

Colonel William Light and his survey party arrived in two small vessels off the coast of South Australia in September 1836. By March 1837 he had completed the preliminary survey of town acres now the site of the City of Adelaide about 12 kilometres inland. Light then proceeded with surveying the country sections on the Adelaide Plains to the east of the city.

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Prior to European settlement the Kurna occupied a tract of land stretching from Crystal Brook in the mid-north to Cape Jervis in the south with the Mount Lofty Ranges forming a natural border to the east. They organised their lives through a kinship system and their attachment to land.

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The physical features of their locality had bearing upon their spiritual life and beliefs. In keeping with their lifestyle, the Kurna had few possessions and built no permanent structures but they did have identified sacred areas and sites.



In 1836 when the British province of South Australia was proclaimed, nearly 300 Kurna people were living on the Adelaide Plains. Their numbers had already been greatly reduced by exposure to smallpox, which had been carried down the River Murray by European explorers from the eastern colonies.

Within twenty years of South Australia being colonised many of the Kurna had died and the remaining survivors were relocated to a mission settlement at Poonindie over 700km from Adelaide.

The Village of Norwood was laid out between 1847 and 1849. It was named by early land-holder Samuel Reeves after Norwood in South London.

Norwood was originally divided into four sections centrally traversed by The Parade and Osmond Terrace. It was bound on the east by Kensington Terrace (now Portrush Road) and the road to Brownhill Creek (now Fullarton Road) and on the north by the road to Magill's (Magill Road) with Kensington Road on the south.

Each section contained 48 blocks of about two and a half acres (one hectare) and were uniform in shape with the length of a block being three times its width.



*From 1878 the horse-drawn trams negotiated the steep rise from Rundle St, Kent Town, to Beulah Rd.*

The blocks were set out so as to maximise the frontages to First Creek and Second Creek which passed through the subdivision.

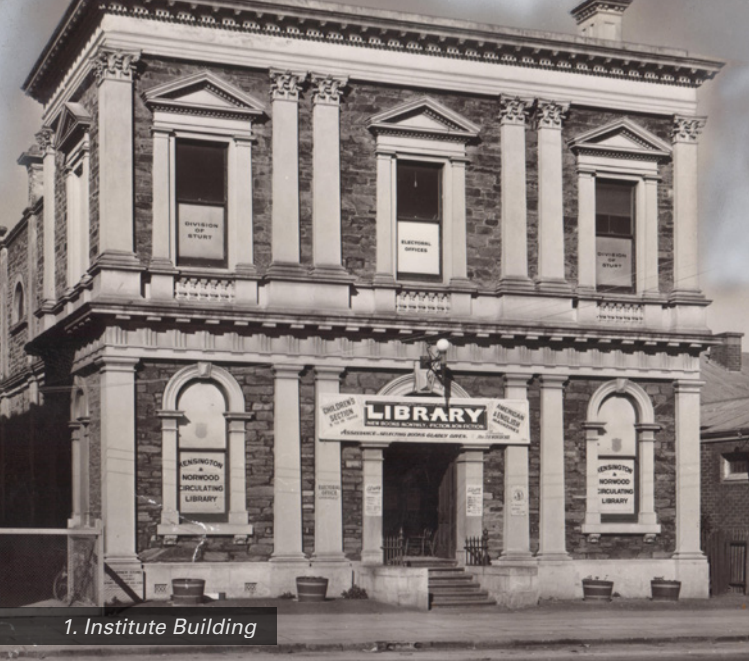
The principal north-south streets shown on the original plan were Charles Street, Sydenham Road, Elizabeth Street, Osmond Terrace, Edward Street, George Street and Queen Street (most were named after the monarchs of England).

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On the 7 July 1853 the 'Town of Kensington and Norwood' was officially proclaimed. It was the first town council in Australia to be granted municipal government (outside the City of Adelaide which ceased 1842).

It was also the first time that voting by 'secret ballot' was adopted in South Australia's electoral history when Charles Bonney was elected the first Mayor of the Town of Kensington and Norwood at the Robin Hood Hotel in December 1853.

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1. Institute Building

## 1. Institute Building

### 110 The Parade

In 1872 Mayor Sir E T Smith called a meeting to establish an institute for the benefit of the local community which would provide a venue for 'adult education and uplifting social activities'.

Architect W H Abbott, prepared plans for the building classical in style with Corinthian pilasters, double columns, pediments, arched windows and friezes. A G Chapman's tender for 1,358 pounds was accepted for the construction of the two-storey front section which opened in 1876 with the library and the reading room housed on the first floor.

In 1882 W Pett & Sons built the lecture hall which accommodated 400 people as well as meeting rooms, offices and living quarters for the caretaker.

The Norwood Institute was officially opened in May 1883 with a concert given by the pupils of the Norwood Model School in the presence of the Governor and Lady Robinson. Sir E T Smith was Chairman of the Institute for many years



2. Former Post Office

and when the library moved into the main lecture hall in 1895 he donated many fine classical paintings to decorate its walls.

The Institute ceased operation in 1985 and reopened in 1986 as the Norwood Public Library.

## 2. Former Post Office

### 112 The Parade

Site of the former Norwood Post & Telegraph Office built in 1876 which complemented the Institute Building next door. This gracious Victorian building housed the post office and postmaster's residence. Mr Philip Fry (a saddler by trade) operated the first postal service in 1850 from his shop on the corner of Edward St and The Parade.

Fry continued as postmaster in the new building and was succeeded on his death in 1880 by his son Thomas Fry. This classical building was demolished in the 1970s as part of Australia Post's efforts to revamp its image.

*(Head towards Osmond Tce an original road of the 1847 subdivision named after Osmond Gilles.)*

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### 3. WW1 Obelisk

#### *Osmond Tce (median strip south)*

A permanent memorial erected by the citizens of Kensington and Norwood to honour those who died in the Great War 1914–1918. The impressive design of the obelisk was created by architect Howard Culley and was chosen as the result of a public competition judged by W H Bagot.

Culley refused to take a fee for his work and instead donated it to the war fund. The Governor, Sir Tom Bridges KCMG, joined by Mayor William Essery Senior, unveiled the monument on 3 June 1923 before 3,000 people.

The WW1 artillery field gun located south of the memorial was manufactured by the famous German munitions firm of Fried Krupp and is a 150mm Howitzer. It was captured by the Australian Light Horse in Palestine in 1917 and after the Armistice was presented to the Kensington and Norwood Council as a war trophy.

### 4. Antonio Giannoni Sculpture

#### *Osmond Tce (median strip north)*

Antonio Giannoni (born in Rimini on the Adriatic Coast) arrived in South Australia in 1839 as a crew member on the ship the Recovery. Following a spell in the Victorian goldfields he decided to settle in Kensington village.

By 1864 he had purchased a property in High St, Kensington and operated a horse-drawn cab on the route between Adelaide and the eastern suburbs. He died in 1883.

His son, Peter Giannoni, served as Mayor of Kensington and Norwood from 1920 to 1922. The sculpture honours Antonio Giannoni as the first Italian settler in South Australia and was donated by the Italian Historical Society and Comune di Rimini.

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## 5. Norwood Infant School 1910

### *45 Osmond Tce*

In response to an increase in enrolments the Education Department built the Norwood Infant School described as the 'most modern in the Commonwealth'. The Infant School gave rise to the first Mothers Club in South Australia (under the guidance of Headmistress Mary Edwards) and soon spread across the state.

Now used as private residents.

## 6. Norwood Central School

### *47 Osmond Tce*

Built in 1935 the Norwood Central School offered students a more vocational education for those not wanting to go onto high school. Typical of the period the building is notable for its austere design including prominent chimneys with the emphasis on vertical features generating a sense of strength.

In 1942 the Norwood Girls and Boys Technical High Schools superseded the old Central School. Norwood Girls Tech remained at Osmond Terrace until 1967 when it was relocated to Lossie Street in Kensington Park. The Norwood Boys Tech moved to Eden Park in 1953 and became Marryatville High School in 1976.

The Osmond Terrace buildings were sold by the Education Department and later converted to residential apartments.



*7. Clarke House*

## **7. Clarke House 1877**

*Osmond Tce*

William & Hannah Clarke purchased land in Norwood in 1852 and established a farm, orchard and vineyard on 2.8 hectares which is now the Norwood Oval and Norwood School.

The Clarke family exported fine jams to England where they were awarded many prizes. William sold a portion of his land to the Education Department in 1876. About this time he built this elegant two-storey sandstone residence with cast iron balustrades known as "Vine House".

The house had extensive kitchen facilities and large underground cellars and storerooms. In 1925 the property was acquired by the Education Department from the Clarke family and became part of the Norwood Primary School grounds.

## 8a. Norwood School Buildings

### *Martens Cottage 1860s*

The cottage dates from the 1860s and could well be the original Clarke family home before the two-storey residence was built next door. It has large ground level windows and extensive underground cellars with earlier additions at the rear possibly dating from the 1850s. Purchased by the Education Department from the Martens family in 1924 it became the Domestic Arts Training Centre where the roomy cellar was used as a typing room.

## 8b. Norwood School Buildings

### *Sandstone Villa 1901*

This lovely sandstone house was built in 1901 by Thomas Ragless, a builder, and rented to Robert Wade, from 1904. It was purchased by the Education Department in 1910 and the following year opened as the Domestic Arts Centre and the residence of the Domestic Arts teacher – Miss Edith Devitt who taught needlework, cooking and craft.

## 9. Norwood School

### *Soldiers Memorial 1918*

#### *Cnr Osmond Tce & Beulah Rd*

This obelisk was based on a model designed by Joseph Kennedy, Headmaster of Norwood Model School (1913–1921). The children paid a penny per brick and then mounted the scaffolding and lovingly laid each brick helped by volunteer parents.

Of the 553 Norwood old scholars who saw service in the Great War 105 lost their lives in battle. Their names are on an Honour Roll located inside the entrance of the main building.



*10. Norwood Primary School*

## **10. Norwood Primary School**

*96 Beulah Rd*

The Norwood Model School was opened on 3 September 1877 in the presence of Chief Justice Samuel Way.

It was the first of the new Model Schools built in the metropolitan area following the passing of the Education Act in 1875. This required compulsory attendance of children at school between the ages of seven and thirteen.

The term Model School referred to the method of student teachers being instructed in the classroom by more experienced colleagues acting as 'models'. Architect for the Board of Education was E J Woods who designed a number of important public buildings such as St Peter's Cathedral, Parliament House and St Francis Xavier's Cathedral. Woods' design was described as Gothic Revival with pointed arches and a steeply pitched roof with tall spires.

The main building provided accommodation for 800 pupils and contained state-of-the-art features. He addressed the need for light and ventilation with air tubes installed in the corners of classrooms and heating from pipes laid under the slate floors.

The first Headmaster was the learned John Smyth, B.A. (Melb), B.E. (Dublin), who guided the school for over a decade ensuring its success with many former pupils achieving distinction at the University of Adelaide.

(Drinking Fountain on Osmond Tce median strip was installed in 1977 to mark the centenary of Norwood Primary School. It was cast by George Smith Sun Foundry, Glasgow in 1875.)

## 11. General Store

### *95 Beulah Rd*

The shop was added to an existing house in 1896 with the owner listed as Frederick Norris. It traded as a general store and confectionary shop for more than 60 years until the early 1960s. One famous occupier in the 1900s was Alfred "Topsy" Waldron (1857–1929) legendary Norwood footballer who joined the club in 1879. "Topsy" captained the red and blues to six premierships.

## 12. Historic Bluestone Villa

### *94 Beulah Rd*

Associated with Norwood School this was the residence of John Thomas Smyth (first Headmaster of Norwood Model School 1877–1888) typical of early Victorian architecture with its bluestone construction, hipped roof, rendered quoins and cast-iron decoration. Built in 1878 John Smyth resided here until 1888 but after leaving Norwood he then tenanted it out. Smyth was also the organist and choirmaster for St Bartholomew's Church.



*13. Prophet Elias of Thesvis*

### **13. Prophet Elias of Thesvis**

*87 Beulah Rd*

One of the modern churches built in Norwood reflecting the post-war migration of people from southern Europe. In the 1950s a large number of Greek migrants settled in the eastern districts and used the Frank White Scout Hall in Fisher St as a temporary venue for their religious services.

The untimely death of Metropolitan Theophylactos in 1959 brought the arrival of Archbishop Ezekiel to Australia from America. His Eminence was lobbied by a delegation of the local Executive Committee who presented him with a petition of 1500 signatures to grant permission to establish a permanent congregation and parish in Norwood.

The proposed new church would have Prophet Elias of Thesvis as its patron and to assist with the costs Elias Langanis donated 500 pounds. The committee purchased a house and land at 87 Beulah Rd. Archbishop Ezekiel blessed the Foundation Stone on 22nd November 1959 and the Church was consecrated by His Grace on 5th November 1961.

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The church was designed by architect Kevin Hocking and built by Messrs Coombe & Kramer. Later a beautiful façade was added ensuring the church remains a unique part of Norwood's built heritage.

## **14. St Bartholomew's Church:**

### *77 Beulah Rd*

From its inception St Bartholomew's was an Anglican parish founded on pure and simple evangelical doctrines. The parish rejected the ceremonies and rituals of the "high" church movement espoused by Bishop Short in 1847. Following a number of public meetings land fronting Beulah Rd was offered by Ald George Soward. Another prominent member of the community was Charles Hargrave (a distinguished civil engineer and architect in the colony) who prepared plans for a new church which could be constructed in stages.

Hargrave's design provided for the erection in 1856 of a modest structure known as the Lady Chapel. The first service was conducted by Reverend Alexander Russell on the 21 June 1857. The nave was added in 1863 and was beautifully integrated with the original chapel on the eastern side by a series of internal arches on the shared wall of the two buildings and by the addition of a porch marking the entrance.

Both buildings have steeply pitched roofs and pointed arches for doors and windows characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. The magnificent rectory built in 1872 reflects a love of classical design. The schoolroom was added in 1879.

In 1883 the parish committee decided to erect a substantial stone fence a 'grand affair' with elaborate cast-iron carriage gates which added prestige to the precinct on Beulah Rd. There are several significant

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stained-glass windows inside the church. The three-light window in the sanctuary dedicated to Bishop Short by artist W Wailes was originally in St Peter's Cathedral, North Adelaide. The window over the Chapel communion table was commissioned in England by Charles Claxton Scarfe in memory of his wife.

Inland explorer William Gosse (1842–1881) is commemorated in the St George Window. St Bertholomew's has played an important role in maintaining the fabric of community life.

## 15. 19th Century Historic Houses

### *71–67 Beulah Rd*

**No 71:** An interesting example of an early colonial dwelling notable for its simple parapet and intimate character. It was extended in 1878 when the new terrace was built next door.

**No 69:** A two-storey sandstone house built in 1878 by John Proctor an ironmonger and later owned by Albert Proctor until 1915. A beautiful Victorian terrace with trimmed with cast-iron lacework. (Proctor owned all three properties in 1878).

**No 67:** In 1858 the first building on this site was a timber framed dwelling owned by William Tyrell a carpenter. It was replaced by a shop and residence run by Edward & Emma Hockley. The façade was changed after the shop ceased trading in the 1890s.

## 16. Victorian Villas

### *82–64 Beulah Rd*

A group of Victorian bluestone villas straight fronted or with fashionable bay windows dating from the late 1870s and 1880s and resulting in a remarkably harmonious streetscape within the St Bartholomew's precinct.

Douglas Tolley of the famous winemaking family of Tolley, Scott & Tolley purchased 74 Beulah Road in 1893 when it became known as Chertsey (a village in Surrey where the family came from). The Tolleys lived here until the 1920s.

Number 64 was owned by the Woodrooffe family whose famous soft drink factory was located in Theresa Street just behind the villa.

## **17. Gentleman's Residence**

### *62 Beulah Rd*

Built in 1892 for Dr Cromwell Magarey (1864–1941) this magnificent residence and surgery constructed of sandstone and stucco with cast-iron balustrade remains a prominent landmark on the corner at Sydenham Road. Known as Lankerne its lavishness was indicative of the gentrified character of this section of West Norwood.

Dr Magarey was the 10th child of pastoralist and Parliamentarian, Thomas Magarey, who arrived in South Australia in 1845. Cromwell was one of the first students to graduate from the University of Adelaide's medical school in 1889 and after undertaking further training in England he established his specialist practice in Norwood.

Upon his retirement in 1933 his son, Dr Ivan Magarey (1904–1980), also a distinguished and highly regarded physician and Clinical Superintendent at the Adelaide Children's Hospital, resided at the Beulah Rd property until 1951 when it was sold to the SA Government and later into commercial ownership.



18. Engel's Corner

## 18. Engel's Corner

*North-west corner of Beulah Rd*

Corners were important points of reference as it was only these intersections that were lit by lamp light in the 19th century. They were often named after a resident or some association and became local landmarks. This corner was formerly known as Engel's Corner after Herman Engel's bakery which operated from 1869 to 1900. The bakery and a general store were in existence until the 1950s. (The shop and bakery have since been demolished but a row of five attached bluestone houses built by Herman Engel in 1880 remain at 31–39).

It was at Engel's corner from 1878 until 1909 that the horse-tram from Adelaide to Kensington turned south into Sydenham Rd. Opposite Engel's on the north-east corner of Beulah Rd was Murfitt's General Store owned by Richard Murfitt. He purchased a number of valuable allotments in 1852 following his success in the Victorian goldfields. This was a busy intersection in the 1890s travelled by horse-trams and drays.

*(Head along Sydenham Rd towards Magill Rd note cottages 31–39)*

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## 19. Norwood Primitive Methodist Chapel

### *15 Sydenham Rd*

Primitive Methodism has its origins in lay evangelism and drew its strength from 'hardworking Christian folk'. In 1858 a modest chapel without ornamentation was built on this land at the instigation of John Rowland and Edmund Nurse to serve the local community.

In the 1870s the bluestone house at 17 Sydenham Rd was purchased as a parsonage enabling the minister to reside onsite. In 1872 the foundation stone was laid by the Attorney General, Hon G Stevenson, for a new more prestigious church constructed in front of the old chapel by local builder Stephen Taylor. A squared sandstone façade was added at the time of the unification of the Methodist Church in 1900.

*(Head back to Engel's Corner)*

## 20. St Mary's School & Church

### *49 Beulah Rd*

In 1868 a Catholic school was established in a converted blacksmith's forge on this site at the instigation of Father Julian Tennison Woods, the Director General of Catholic Education. It was one of the earliest Catholic missions in South Australia with mass being held in the schoolroom until the Jesuit Fathers completed the building of St Ignatius Church in 1870.

It was then run by the Josephite sisters under the leadership of Mary MacKillop. Numbers increased to over 200 and a new building was erected in 1888 designed by the gifted Jesuit Rev Reschauer to replace the old church-school.



22. Historic Corner

## 21. Druids Hall

*31 Beulah Rd*

Built in 1895 as a meeting place for the Duke of Leinster Lodge, associated with the Royal and Ancient Order of Druids, it was constructed on land worked by a Chinese migrant called Ah Sing and was colloquially known as the "Chinese Gardens". The Druids met here until 1923 when it was sold to the Salvation Army. The original Victorian façade was altered and the rendered citadel with parapet design added to the front of the building. The Salvation Army used the hall until 1985 when it was purchased by the City of Kensington & Norwood for use as a community facility.

## 22. Historic Corner

*1 Beulah Rd*

From 1878 the horse-drawn trams of the Adelaide Suburban Tramway Company negotiated the steep rise and bend from Rundle St, Kent Town, to Beulah Rd. At the corner, there was a house for the ostler and stables where horses were hitched and unhitched as the trams proceeded along Rundle St into the city.

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With the growing popularity of the motor car the site on the corner was purchased in 1928 by engineer George Jeffreys who built one of the first local petrol stations and garages known as Kenwood Service Station. (Kenwood came from its position on the boundary of Norwood and Kent Town).

George Jeffreys leased and eventually sold the property to the Johnston Bros, who had established a drilling and engineering works at 28–30 Beulah Road. The Johnston Bros were oil drillers who had migrated from Canada during the Depression of the 1880s. They became part of South Australian history with their sinking of artesian bores such as the famous Marla Bore and without their expertise the state's pastoral industry may not have survived the great drought of the 1890s.

## **23. Padman Family Residence**

### ***44 Fullarton Rd***

This two-storey bluestone house was built in 1874 for Mary Ann (nee Waterhouse) & Thomas Padman and known as Hamilton House. Mary Ann's brother was George M Waterhouse a prominent parliamentarian in the Legislative Council who became Premier in 1861. Both the Padman and Waterhouse families were well known members of the Kent Town Wesley Methodist Church and were involved with Prince Alfred College.

In 1876, Thomas and Mary's daughter, Emily Padman married Samuel Churchward, a graduate of Kings College at London University, who became Second Master at PAC – the couple built a house at 16 Fisher St. Adjacent to the Padman's was the residence of celebrated colonial engineer and architect Charles Hargrave.



25. Darling House

## 24. Historic Street

### *Fisher St*

The western end of the street was known as Collins Street after William Collins in 1850s. From 1862 it was called Georges Street and later when the eastern section was settled the name was changed to Fisher Street in honour of Daniel Fisher - Mayor. The settler's cottage at No 17 dates from the 1850s.

In 1878 Emily & Samuel Churchward built a six roomed bay window villa (now 16) and named it Watcombe where they raised eight children. The street contains several bluestone houses and attaches dwellings indicative of the growing urbanisation of the municipality in the 1870s.

## 25. Darling House

### *64 Fullarton Rd*

In 1883 agent Robert Moore built this magnificent bluestone mansion with ornate stucco moulding around the windows and doorways, decorative cast-iron verandah columns, and a magnificent balcony over the bay window. It is an impressive example of a Victorian gentleman's residence.

In 1886 it became the home of influential and powerful businessman John Darling Jnr (1852–1929) and was named, "Lynton". John Darling Jnr had married Jessie Dowie in 1875 and they had four sons and five daughters. The Darling

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Empire operated Australasia's largest milling and grain exporting business and had its own international shipping line with offices in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and London.

The company was involved in large scale industrial and mining ventures. John Darling Jnr was a Director of Broken Hill Proprietary Company and many other businesses. A powerful and influential gentleman he was elected as the Member for East Torrens in the House of Assembly from 1896 to 1905.

Following his death the estate was given to the Salvation Army for their use as a Boys Home. For over fifty years many Aboriginal boys who had been forcibly removed from their families were housed here along with other children removed from their parents into the guardianship of the Salvation Army. In 1972 it became the headquarters of the South Australian Film Corp.

## **26. Victorian Villa**

### *68 Fullarton Rd*

Two-storey bluestone house built in 1883 for Emanuel Cohen, a merchant, reflecting the wealth and confidence of Adelaide's middle class in this era.

## **27. Edwardian Villa**

Beautiful Edwardian villa with ornate gables and fretwork was built in 1909 for Walter Newberry a successful draper (and his wife Jemima Disney). His father, Robert Newberry, had a shop on The Parade in 1857 and later was described as a tailor.

Over the next forty years Robert Newberry purchased many other shops and houses which he leased out. Following his death in 1897 his estate worth a considerable fortune passed to his son - Walter Newberry.



30. Frankston

## 28. Victorian Terraced Residences

### 9–13 The Parade

Three bluestone terraces built in 1883 by pastoralist and philanthropist Edward H Spicer (1813–1906). Each terrace features decorative cast-iron columns, friezes and lacework with botanical designs. Following his death in 1906, Spicer's son-in-law, Sir E T Smith was listed as a co-owner. (Elizabeth Spicer had married E T Smith in 1869).

## 29. Victorian Villa

### 21 The Parade

This splendid villa was built in 1886 for William Wedler who was described as an 'umbrella maker'. This residence retains its original detailing with elaborate fretwork to the front entry porch. Another example of a bygone era where it was fashionable to live on main roads such as The Parade or Kent Terrace (Fullarton Road). Cross over The Parade to Charles Street.

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## 30. Frankston

### *5 Charles St*

This magnificent Victorian residence was built by John Jude in 1887 and was known as Frankston. Jude was the founding father of The Master Builders Association of SA and his residence demonstrated all the refinements necessary to make it a showpiece for his profession. The rooftop viewing platform was known in its day as a 'widow's walk'. His daughter, Gertrude Jude, a distinguished scholar, was awarded a Bachelor of Science from the University of Adelaide in 1902 and was an advocate for women's rights and female suffrage.

## 31. Bay Window Bluestone Villa

### *26 The Parade*

Built in 1879 for William Wheewall, a retired businessman, who wanted to live near his daughter Mary Holden. She was married to prominent local identity Henry J Holden a proprietor of Holden & Frost (which later became General Motors Holden). The popular couple were Mayor & Mayoress of the Town of Kensington and Norwood from 1903 to 1907 and from 1912 to 1916.

After her father's death in 1907, Mary sold the villa to Rodney Cockburn, Editor of The Advertiser. He was highly regarded for his research into the nomenclature of place names in South Australia and for his histories of prominent colonists. The next owner was the former Headmaster of Prince Alfred College, Frederick Chapple, who purchased the property in 1915 following his retirement. The villa remained in the Chapple family until 1948.



## 32. Colonist Tavern

### 44 The Parade

The Old Colonist was built in 1851 as an inn of six rooms situated on one and half hectares of land. It was first licensed to Frederick Hobbs who had managed to borrow 450 pounds from Sir George Maclean of Hobart (Commissioner General for Van Diemen's Land). Hobbs reneged on the loan agreement and a few years later sold the hotel for a handsome profit and absconded from Norwood. The Old Colonist Inn was one of the first polling places used for council elections when local government was granted in 1853. It was used by the Oddfellows Lodge which began meeting there in 1857.

Remnants of the 1850s original inn still exist within the current structure which was rebuilt by Sir ET Smith after he purchased it in the 1870s. Smith Commissioned architects Thomas English and Rowland Rees to redesign the hotel giving it a gracious new façade to The Parade. With the advent of the electric trams down The Parade a second story with a balcony was added in 1914 by well known publican and owner William Tasker.

Legend has it that a ghost roams the old downstairs area of the hotel. (While standing at the corner look over to the other side of The Parade to Cowell's Corner)

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### 33. Cowell's Corner

#### *45 The Parade*

The site of the famous Cowell Bros joinery firm, mill and timber yard, established by Henry Cowell in 1876. The two-storey building on the corner dates from 1885 and was the hardware store. It is the only remaining structure from a property which covered several hectares including workers cottages in Beyer Street to the north. Cowell Bros was a local landmark as this was where the horse-drawn trams turned from Sydenham Road into The Parade from 1878 to 1909. One of its most famous sons was Hans Heysen.

He worked as an apprentice in the joinery shop and on his afternoon off raced up to the new Norwood Town Hall where James Ashton ran a private art school.

### 34. Historic Villa

#### *77 Sydenham Rd*

This large villa with central bay window was completed in 1880 for Frederick Nason, an accountant, who lived there until 1889. It was leased out for a period during the Depression of the 1890s. In 1905 it was the site of the first Loreto College until it moved in 1907 to Statenborough at 29 The Parade. From the 1920s until the 1950s Dr John Hosking a dental surgeon owned the property.

### 35. Historic Site

#### *9 Edsall St*

Frederick William Lindrum (1829–1880) grandfather of the world champion billiard player, Walter Lindrum, lived here from 1867 to 1871. Frederick Lindrum migrated from Straslund in Prussia and was a wine merchant by trade.

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In 1873 he won the first ever gold medal granted by the London Exhibition of Fine Arts for wine (made from grapes grown in Norwood) a few months later Lindrum was the judge for brandy at the famous Paris Exhibition in 1874.

Distinguished colonial architect, Ernest Bayer (1852–1908) son of Lindrum's close friend Dr F C Bayer, tenanted the premises from 1876 (Messrs Bayer & Withall were selected to design the new Norwood Town Hall in 1881).

## **36. Historic Shop & House**

### *37 William St Cnr Sydenham Rd*

This quaint colonial property was originally part of a Section of land owned by Jennings Colliver who was described as a "winemaker". In 1869 he subdivided the vineyards into small allotments and Thomas Wood, a bank clerk, was listed as the new owner. In 1876 it was sold to Thomas Altenkirch who extended the cottage and added a shop front to what was becoming a busy street intersection.

## **37. The Refuge**

### *48 William St*

Situated on the south-west corner and dating from 1850 this was originally built as an inn by Benjamin Baye (a Peninsular War veteran) but it was refused a license. From 1850 to 1853 it was known as Norwood House and provided boarding accommodation for the newly established Collegiate School of St Peter at Hackney. It was described as having 13 rooms, 2 kitchens and outbuildings in the council rate books. By 1854 St Peter's College was able to provide boarding facilities and so Mrs Baye moved to the Hackney site as Matron with her husband.

In 1856 a number of prominent colonists resolved to establish a refuge for "abandoned" woman at Norwood House which became the SA Female Refuge and by the

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1880s single woman and their children were admitted. The Refuge provided training in the 'industrial arts' and also from 1903 operated a commercial laundry service for the local community.

During World War 2 it was taken over by the army and used as a small transport depot. After the war the site was subdivided and sold into private ownership.

### **38. Sydenham Villa**

#### *110 Sydenham Rd*

Sydenham Villa began as a substantial stone residence owned by Conrad Wornum in 1850. In 1853 Wornum was elected to the first Council for the Town of Kensington and Norwood.

In 1857 the property passed to Charles Gooch, a draper by trade, who had arrived in the colony in 1839. The council rate books describe the property as "six rooms, cellar, stables and garden".

Over the next decade substantial additions were made and in 1869 it was purchased by George Day who was described as a gentleman. In 1919 it passed to the Williams family who owned it until the 1990s.

### **39. The 'Olde' Corner Shop**

#### *39 William St*

A two-room dwelling was erected on this site in 1855 and added to over time. In 1895 Charles Cresdee, a butcher, built the shop on the corner and in 1911 extended the premises to include a boiler house for the manufacture of smallgoods. In the 1940s H Schneider's butcher shop was renowned for its fritz and Schneider continued to produce smallgoods which were distributed across Adelaide until the 1970s when he finally retired.

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## 40. Historic Cottages

### *41 William St*

An early brick skillion construction dating from 1854 built by Robert Newberry.

### *43–45 William St*

A pair of attached blue-stone fronted cottages built in 1879 for Heinrich Hanckel and occupied by tenants.

### *47 William St*

An early pise cottage with slate tiled roof built in 1857. Owned by Heinrich Hanckel, a German migrant, whose occupation was listed as a bookseller. His descendants continued to own the properties until the 1980s.

## 41. Recreational Park

### *Bond St*

This small park was created in the late 1970s when the Brooks' family home and an old cottage with stables (1858) were purchased by the former Corporation with the aim of returning the creek to a more natural form. Officially opened on 26 September 1982 by Mayor Brian Polomka and was named Hutchinson Park after an early explorer.

## 42. Residence of Poet & Writer C J Dennis (1876–1938)

### *63 Elizabeth St*

Oh, I love to live in Norwood, Where the flowers do scent the air, And take a walk at sunset When the evening is cool and fair. (C.J. Dennis) CJ's grandmother, Kate Tobin, purchased this gentleman's villa in the 1880s. The young lad came to live at Elizabeth Street with his grandmother and aunts. Each day he walked across the parklands to Christian Bros College.



#### *42. Residence of Poet & Writer C J Dennis*

It was while living in Norwood that his first literary piece titled 'Urry' was published in the Bulletin in November 1903. In 1906, CJ Dennis and A E Martin launched the fiercely nationalistic and satirical newspaper The Gadfly to which Dennis contributed over 200 items of verse.

In 1907 he left his beloved Norwood to live in Victoria where he died in 1938. His younger brother, Claude Dennis, inherited this property from his aunt Mary Ann Tobin and continued living here until 1950.

### **43. Early Cottage**

#### *34 Elizabeth Street*

This settler's cottage built in 1857, is typical of the dwellings constructed by the first residents of Norwood in the late 1840's and 1850's. Named Lindors, it was owned and occupied by the Whitbread family for more than forty years from 1866.



44. Gentleman's Villa

## 44. Gentleman's Villa

*32 Elizabeth Street*

A fine Edwardian villa constructed in 1907 by William Essery Snr (1853–1937) a prominent building contractor and local civic identity. Essery served as Mayor of Kensington and Norwood from 1922. This villa typical of the era has a timber-framed rendered bay window to the front sitting room and is built of freestone and red brick.

It also features E F Troy leadlight windows, which were salvaged from the old John Martins Department Store in Rundle Street, Adelaide.

## 45. Early Cottage

*15 Elizabeth Street*

An attractive double fronted house with parapet dating from 1855. (Head to The Parade)

## 46. Woods Street Cnr The Parade

John Joseph Woods known as the "Father of Football" was a player and then devoted his life to the game as an administrator at local, state and the national level. He began with the club in 1882 and was Vice-Chairman of the League until his death in 1952.

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## 47. Norwood Oval

### *The Parade*

In 1899 the Eastern Suburban Recreation Company was established by Sir ET Smith to purchase land which had formerly been Clarke's vineyard as a permanent recreation area. Norwood Oval was laid out in 1900 with an entrance off Osmond Terrace. The first game of senior football was played there on 4 May, 1901 when Norwood defeated Sturt by 33 points. The "Red & Blues" moved their training to Norwood Oval in 1902 and district cricket also began with the East Torrens Cricket Club as the home team.

The lease was presented to the Kensington and Norwood Corporation in 1905. A new more prestigious entrance on The Parade was created in 1909 in conjunction with the new electrified tram system operating from Adelaide.

In 1910, on his eightieth birthday, Sir E T Smith purchased outright the freehold lease of the property and gifted it to the people of Norwood. In 1929 the oval's facilities were greatly enhanced with the opening of the Sir E T Smith Grandstand. Extensive stands were later constructed along the western side of the ground in 1953. The original 1904 stand was incorporated as part of the RSL clubrooms which opened in 1953.

Over the years the cricket pitch was used by such greats such as Sir Don Bradman, Clarrie Grimmett (Bradman of Spin) and Sir Garfield Sobers. In a first, flood lighting was installed in 1951 to cater for night baseball. The oval remains one of the great iconic structures of suburban life in Norwood.

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## **48. St Giles Presbyterian Church**

*79 The Parade*

This Gothic church was designed by architects English & Soward in 1889 for the Norwood Presbyterian Congregation. (Named after St Giles Presbyterian Cathedral in Scotland).

## **49. Fmr Doctor's Residence**

*102 The Parade*

A grand two-storey freestone Victorian residence and surgery built in 1878 for Dr Frederick Baily. It features fine brickwork and chimneys with corbelling. After Dr Baily's death in 1882 it was sold to Dr William and Florence Hayward who added the eastern extension in 1896.

During WW1 Dr Hayward served as a Lieutenant-Colonel in charge of the 3rd Australian Auxiliary Hospital in Harefield, England.

In May 1917 he was awarded a C.M.G., (Companionship of St Michael & St George) in recognition of his distinguished service to the British Empire. After the war Dr Herbert Brownell joined the practice and in 1924 purchased the property and medical practice until his death in 1936 and was followed by Dr James Mill and his family.

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