

Heritage Tourism in South Australia – Principles and Possibilities



NATIONAL TRUST SA



Basic principles of heritage tourism planning

1. Heritage tourism works best when it enhances the experience of getting to and back from an established attraction – except the rare cases that a place functions as a standalone tourist destination such as Uluru, Sydney Opera House, Port Arthur or the Great Barrier Reef, No visitor is going to build a trip around a heritage register or categories such as commerce or prisons. Every heritage tourism route should attach itself to an attraction that has already proved itself, i.e. Hahndorf, McLaren Vale, the Barossa, Clare Valley, Kangaroo Island, the Flinders Ranges, Mount Gambier, the Coonawarra and the Naracoorte Caves.

2. People understand routes best when they tell stories about the historical forces that brought heritage places into being. Thinking about fundamental forces at work makes it easier to come up with stories about places along the way. History on its own will not sell a story or a route; it needs to be linked to what the eyes can see. For example, World War I and the Great Depression are very significant chapters in the history of South Australia but difficult to relate to visible heritage along routes that tell unfolding stories.

3. Chosen themes should reflect ongoing rather than ephemeral heritage. Few today would follow a C J Dennis or Peter Dawson trail, whereas interest would have been huge in the 1930s.

4. Heritage Tourism must embrace the possibilities opened by new technology and social media. We are fortunate to live in an era where we need not rely on roadside signage and brochures to tell stories. New technology and social media enable us to tell an enormous variety of stories by attaching beacons or QR codes to physical fabric. GPS coordinates on websites such as Trip Advisor can be used to alert casual visitors to attractions and the stories behind them. Stories can be enhanced and expanded as new source material, pictures and points of view come to light.



5. Heritage tourism should relate to more than just places that figure on national, state or local registers. The criteria used to justify registration usually have little to do with the kind of thematic story telling that attracts visitors.

6. Themed heritage tourism routes should aim to make visitors look beyond the magnet that attracted them in the first instance. For example, visitors to the Clare Valley should have their attention drawn to other attractions in the wider region: Mintaro, Burra, Port Wakefield, Polish Hill River, Port Pirie, etc. This has the added benefit of encouraging visitors to extend their stays beyond a single day or overnight.

7. Routes to and from established tourist destinations should encourage travel on scenic and historic byways, rather than the fastest route from Adelaide. Travel to McLaren Vale via Belair, Coromandel Valley, Clarendon, Blewitt Springs and Chapel Hill offers stunning vistas and riveting stories that eclipse anything the Southern Freeway can offer. Approaching the Flinders Ranges via Clare, Gladstone, Laura, Melrose, Quorn and Hawker offers magnificent scenery and an unfolding story of the ruined hopes of those who tried to push agriculture beyond the fatal bounds of Goyder's Line. A well-constructed route will include enough interesting stops along the way to dampen the back seat chorus of 'are we there yet?'



Application of basic principles to cities

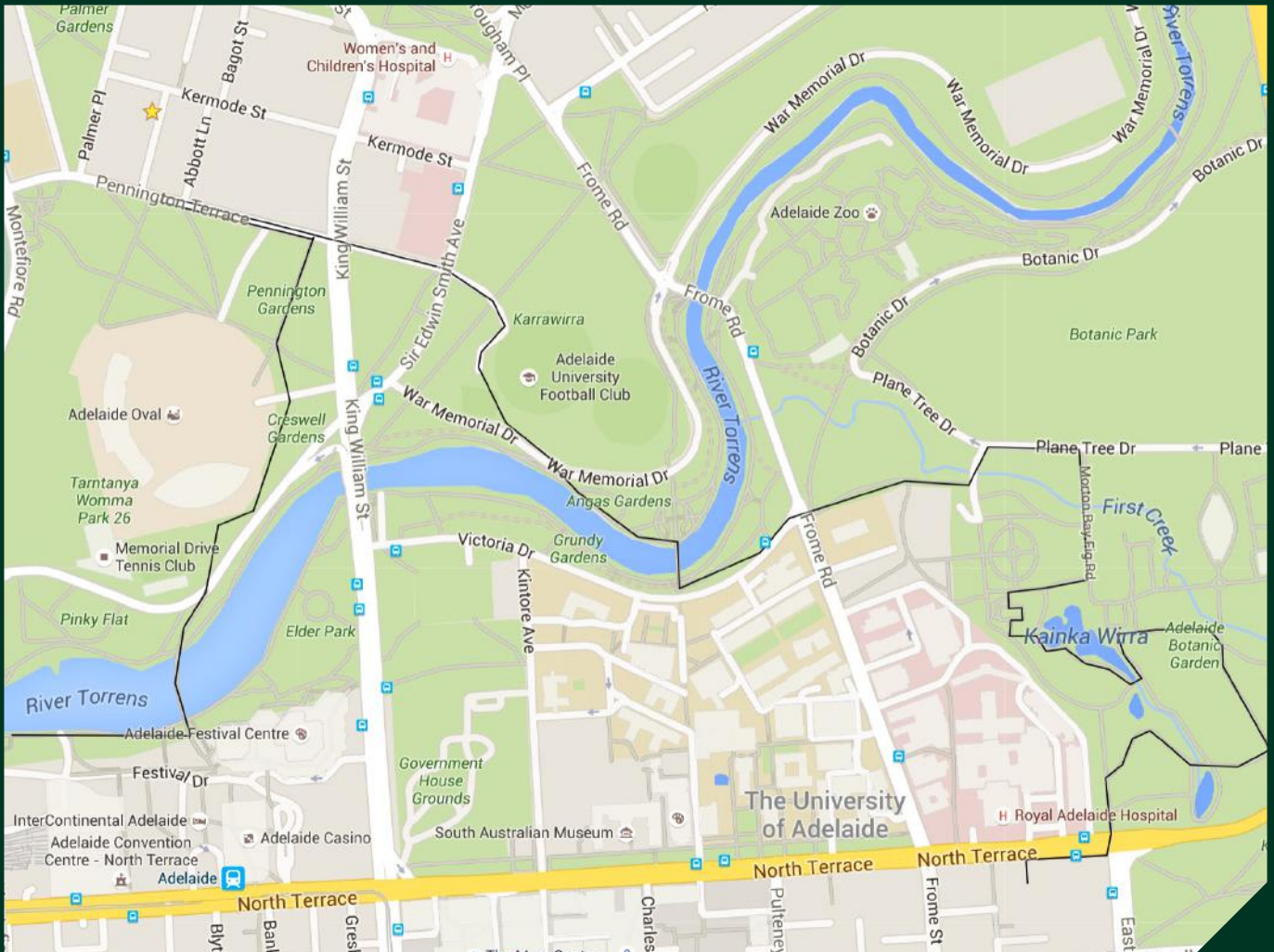
The same fundamental principles apply to heritage tourism at the local level. The next section presents a pilot programme of heritage tourism for the City of Adelaide, based on the following propositions.

1. Heritage walks, trails, guides, brochures, apps and websites should be built around recognised attractions either as starting points or destinations. In the city this means building on established visitor destinations. All the proposed routes set out in the next section start either at the Adelaide Convention Centre or at Ayers House in the East End.
2. Recommended routes and heritage places should be built around a theme selected for its power to tell a story about the historical forces that brought it into being. Many such themes can be explored in the city of Adelaide, as shown by the examples set out below.
3. An effective heritage tourism programme for the city will look beyond the ephemeral (Formula 1 racing, the Beatles visit) to places and themes of enduring interest.
4. As the City of Adelaide has already demonstrated in its development of Adelaide City Explorer, the power of new technology and media must be utilised to the utmost extent for the promotion of heritage tourism.
5. Heritage tourism routes and walks should pass through and call attention to other noteworthy places along the way. The sample routes set out for Adelaide could be greatly enhanced by elaboration on opportunities for entertainment, instruction and recreation along the way.
6. Heritage tourism in the city should extend beyond celebration of registered state and local heritage items. Much of Hindley and East Rundle Streets have no heritage listings, but taken together they offer wonderful opportunities to call attention to a rich architectural legacy.
7. Heritage tourism planners should be mindful of the wider context, especially the routes by which visitors approach the city for different purposes: holidays, shopping, sporting events, shopping. Approaching the city from Main North or South Road is not the most interesting or attractive option.



ADELAIDE CITY HERITAGE THEMED TOURS

Walk 1: Gracious Adelaide



This scenic walk conjures up life in the early 20th century: men in boater hats, women with gloves and silk stockings, the sound of willow on leather, leisurely promenades, grand mansions and rowing crews on the river.



Walk 1: Gracious Adelaide



Starting at the Convention Centre on the riverside, walk past the Adelaide Rowing Club, over the new bridge past the Oval and through the Pennington Gardens (noting the Bradman statue) and up to the former mansions mostly now incorporated into St. Mark's College, moving east past St. Peter's Cathedral, still a favoured venue for society marriages and state funerals.



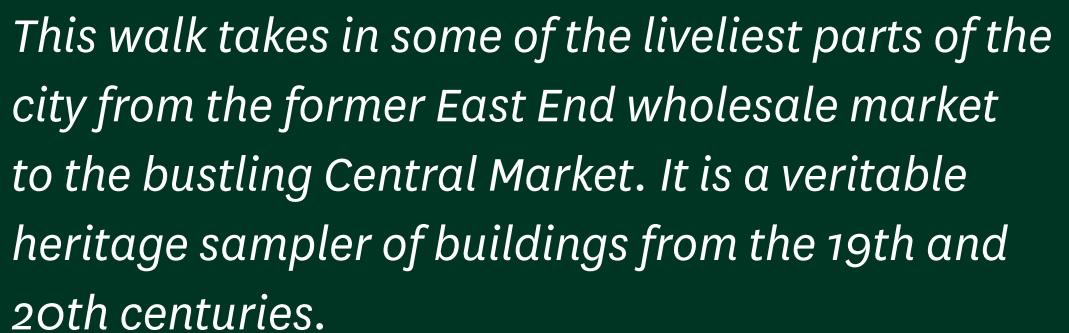
Ayers House by night

Crossing Frome Road, proceed to the north entrance of the Botanic Gardens, from where the trail winds to take in the 19th century prefabricated Palm House and the Museum of Economic Botany, before exiting opposite the Botanic Hotel. Passing Botanic Chambers, it concludes at Ayers House.

Crossing King William Road, note the once unbelievably grand mansions that now form the north and south wings of Memorial Hospital. Walk past the University Oval and college boat houses and cross the University footbridge, where the Barr Smith Library and adjacent lawns evoke a more leisurely era of student life.

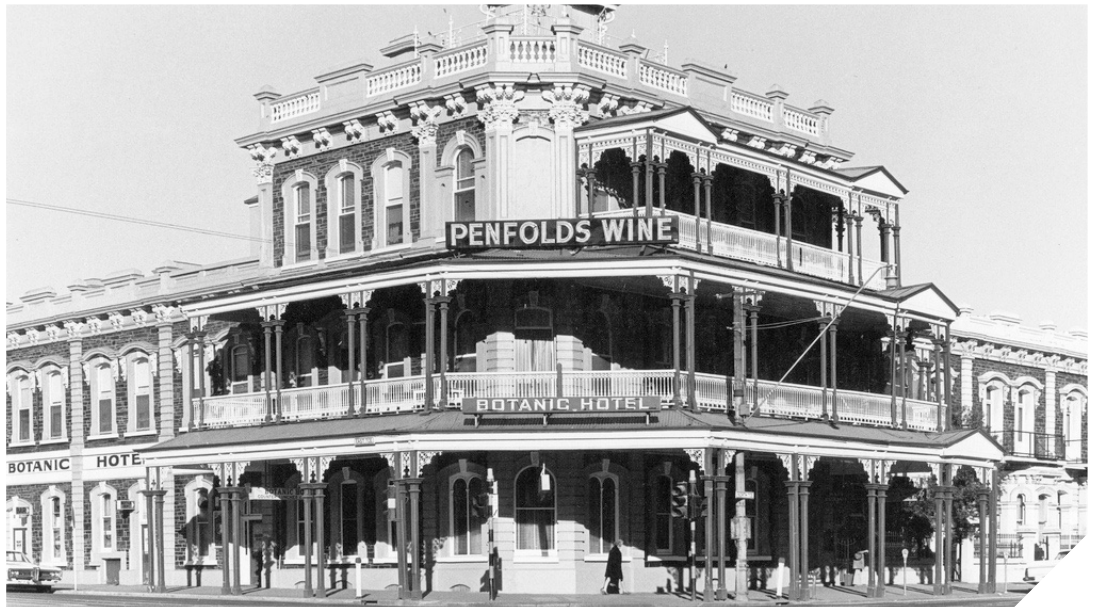


Walk 2: Market to Market



Walk 2: Market to Market

*Botanic Hotel and
adjacent Botanic
Chambers, Adelaide
landmarks since 1877*



Begin at Ayers House. Walking east past Botanic Chambers, pause at the Botanic Hotel, a wedding cake confection of balconies and verandas.



Turn the corner into East Terrace to take in the historic façade and the old Wholesale Market Rules. Proceeding West into Rundle St, the route takes us up a street that never shuts down, where cafes, restaurants and hotels take advantage of the heritage ambiance.



Walk 2: Market to Market

Ruthven Mansions



In passing, note the Old Synagogue in Synagogue Lane, as well as the Austral Hotel. While crossing Pulteney Street, take note of Ruthven Mansions (which had a built in vacuum system when erected ca. 1912), Scots Church and Bonython Hall.

Shops in Germano-Flemish style by Daniel Garlick 1886



Moving on to Rundle Mall, point out the peculiar red and white neo-Flemish upper story of 156 Rundle just ahead of turning to walk through Adelaide Arcade.



Emerging from the grand arcade on Grenfell St we turn west. Look left at Bertram House to see the Historian Hotel and the bluestone wall on the side of the old Wigg Stationery building.



Walk 2: Market to Market



Former Stock Exchange

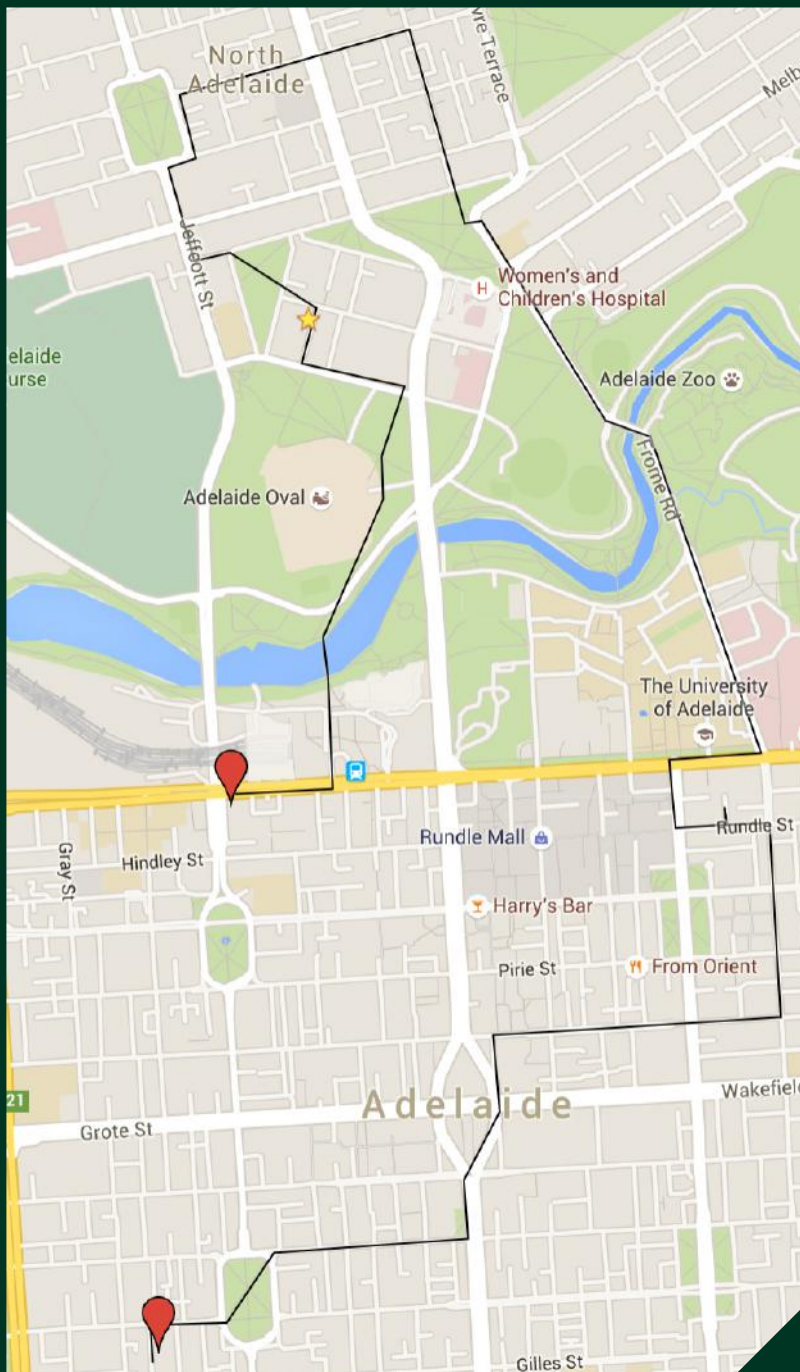
What locals call the 'black stump' (25 Grenfell St.) was one of the first international style tower blocks in Adelaide (1975) and sits across the street from the Trustee Building, considered a 'skyscraper' when it was built ca. 1915. Working our way south alongside the 'black stump' we arrive at the old Stock Exchange building.

The path now threads its way through the Town Hall complex, Beyond the meeting hall Pilgrim Church, a remarkable building with renowned acoustics. Then comes the Adina (old Treasury building), Electra House, the GPO and the Harbours Board Building (that famously moved 34 metres) before arriving at the arcade between old Moore's building and the Hilton Hotel at the Central Market.



ADELAIDE CITY HERITAGE THEMED TOURS

Walk 3: City of Faiths



In years gone by Adelaide was known as the 'City of Churches', partly because of the diverse denominations that flourished here and partly because of the high quality of ecclesiastical architecture. This tour begins with the oldest Anglican church building in South Australia and finishes at one of the oldest mosques in the Southern Hemisphere.

Directly opposite the Convention Centre on North Terrace Holy Trinity is not just a church but an impressive complex of buildings dating from the Victorian period.



Walk 3: City of Faiths

*Contrasting styles of
worship. Friends Meeting
House behind St Peters*



Taking the dazzling new footbridge across the Torrens Lake, pass the Oval whose northern aspect has long been known in cricketing circles as ‘the cathedral end’. Behind the imposing edifice of St Peters Anglican cathedral sits a hidden treasure, the Friends Meeting House where Quakers began meeting in the 1840s in a prefabricated wooden building shipped from England.

*19th century painting of
Bishopscourt on Palmer
Place*



Passing on via Lakeman St into Kermode St we encounter the venerable Kermode St. chapel built in 1883 and for many years home to a Church of Christ congregation. Like many other small chapels, this one has been a private home for many years.

Across Palmer Place to the northwest lies the charming and venerable architecture of Bishopscourt, home of successive Anglican archbishops of Adelaide.



Walk 3: City of Faiths

*Lutheran Seminary
North Adelaide*



A narrow lane threads its way between the archbishop's palace and Christchurch built in the same style and for many years the church of Adelaide high society. Emerging on Jeffcott Street we turn north to the grand neo-gothic Lutheran Seminary, once a private grammar school but more recently a training ground for pastors in a German Lutheran tradition with deep roots in South Australian history.

*Historic pipe organ,
North Adelaide Baptist
Church*



Moving on to Wellington Square we turn into Tynte St at the corner site of the Primitive Methodist Church designed by prominent architect Daniel Garlick and proceed to the North Adelaide Baptist Church, a neo-Italian Romanesque building with an extraordinary interior stepped preaching space graced by an equally grand organ. The acoustics for both sermons and music are famed among musicians.



Walk 3: City of Faiths

*Former Congregational,
now Uniting Church on
Brougham Place*



Passing via Margaret Street to Brougham Place we encounter another landmark building, the Brougham Place Uniting Church.



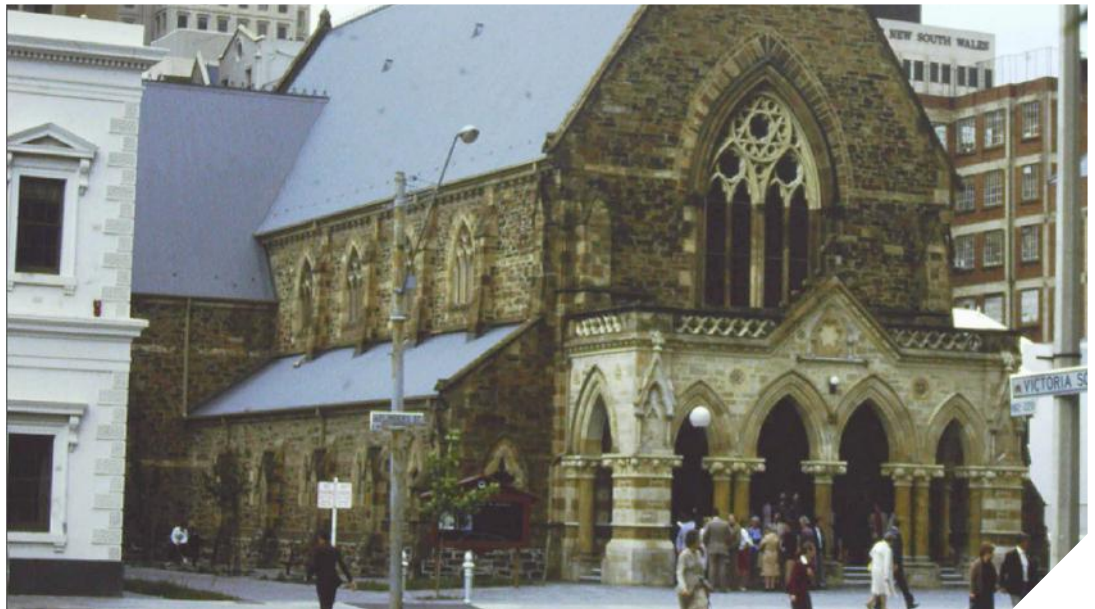
*Adelaide synagogue as it
appeared in the late 19th
century*

From here we walk down the hill and cross the Torrens River where for tens of thousands of years ancestors of the Kaurna people performed ceremonies in more exuberant fashion. One of the last corroborees held here in 1839 attracted a large crowd of colonists who each paid a piece of silver to watch. Walking up the hill and into the city we detour into east Rundle St to note the former Jewish synagogue in Synagogue Place. Until its orthodox congregation moved out in the 1980s this was one of the longest continuously occupied synagogues in the world. Its art deco wrapping envelopes the still extant Victorian building designed by Edmund Wright. It speaks eloquently of South Australia's proud history of religious toleration.



Walk 3: City of Faiths

*Stow Memorial
Pilgrim Church*



Continuing on Frome Road and turning west into Flinders St we encounter first Bethlehem Lutheran Church (1872), then St. Paul's former Anglican Church and Rectory, arriving eventually at Stow Memorial Pilgrim Church next to the historic old Treasury Building (now the Adina Hotel).

*Adelaide Mosque, (1888),
a classic bluestone
Cottage that grew
minarets*



One block south on Victoria Square stands Saint Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Cathedral, whose building over 150 years rivals the stories of the great medieval European cathedrals. The foundation stone was laid in 1856 and construction went on sporadically over the next half century. The lower section of the bell tower was constructed in the 1920s but not triumphantly completed until 1996.

Moving on past the bustling Central Market we arrive at Whitmore Square, where for the better part of two centuries a variety of religious denominations has cared for the needy and the homeless. Last stop on the tour is the Adelaide Mosque on Little Gilbert Street, one of the oldest in continuous use to be found in the Southern Hemisphere.



Walk 4: City of Pubs



This tour commences at Ayers House and moves immediately to the front bar of the magnificent Botanic Hotel on the corner of North Terrace and East Terrace. From here it follows the Adelaide City Explorer 'City of Pubs Trail'.

Walk 4: City of Pubs

*Stag Hotel rebuilt 1903
by Garlick and Jackman,
architects*



Next stop is the Stag Hotel on the east end of lively Rundle Street. This corner landmark is one of the city's oldest hotels and a notable feature of both East Terrace and Rundle Street. The Stag has been on this site since 1849, when it was first licensed by George Taylor.

In its early years, the Stag was the site of markets on East Terrace. Stockyards, a weighbridge, and large stables accommodated the horses and vehicles of the livestock and produce buyers, who made the hotel their headquarters almost daily. In 1903 it got a complete makeover in Queen Anne style by noted architects Daniel Garlick and Herbert Jackman.



Austral Hotel 1880

Moving east, keep your eyes on the upper storeys of shops on both sides of the street. For scale and harmony of historic buildings, this street has few rivals. On the right hand side we come to the Exeter Hotel, first licensed in 1851 and took its present form in 1888. A little farther on we reach the Austral Hotel on the corner of Bent St, part of an elegant complex of sandstone buildings begun in 1880.



Walk 4: City of Pubs

*The Crown and Anchor
after its rebuilding in the
1880s*



At the south end of Bent St turn left and stop in at the Crown and Anchor at the corner of Grenfell and Union Streets. From its first incarnation in 1853 it has been rebuilt and refitted many times. During recent decades it has been a popular nightspot noted for its live music.

*Producers and Exchange
Hotel, formerly the
Woodman's*



Passing by the handsome former Produce and Exchange buildings we cross Grenfell St to look in at the Producers and Exchange Hotel. Once known as the Woodman's when timber workers drank there, it was rebuilt and rebadged in 1906 to service the market workers. It too has emerged as a notable venue for shows and music.



Walk 4: City of Pubs

*Tivoli Hotel historic
ballroom*



From its inception in 1843 the Tivoli Hotel one block south in Pirie St has enjoyed a reputation for theatrical and musical performance. The Tivoli's Ballroom was one of the last of its kind anywhere in Adelaide or South Australia. It was reborn as a popular live music venue from the 1970s to the 1990s. "The Tiv" hosted many of the top acts of the time, most notably Adelaide's own rock group legend, Cold Chisel. The hotel was extensively renovated in 2008. It still offers live entertainment and a range of dining options. The Ballroom has been transformed to an upscale restaurant.

*Former Beresford Arms
Inn, 1839*



The prudent pub crawler may be satisfied to stop here, but if you're still thirsty follow the trail south along East Terrace and Hutt Street to the General Havelock at the corner of Carrington St. The southeast corner of the city square mile has enjoyed a remarkable rejuvenation since the 1970s when new residents sought out the Victorian delights of its old streets and lanes. The General Havelock, built 1873, acquired its present balconied form in 1887. Continuing south we reach the Arab Steed Hotel on the corner of Gilles St. A hotel has stood here since 1849, but the present structure dates from 1878. Farther west on Gilles street we arrive at the Adelaide's oldest surviving tavern building. Although now a private residence, the unassuming façade of the Beresford Arms evokes a time when the law put few restrictions on the right of any respectable citizen to supply alcoholic beverages.



Walk 4: City of Pubs

*Rob Roy Hotel, Halifax
Street, first licensed 1840*



Another notable survivor is the Rob Roy Hotel, first licensed in 1840, making it second only to the Queen's Head in North Adelaide as the longest continuously operating hotel in the city. Parts of the present building date back to 1850.

*Earl of Aberdeen Hotel,
built 1880, extended
1924*



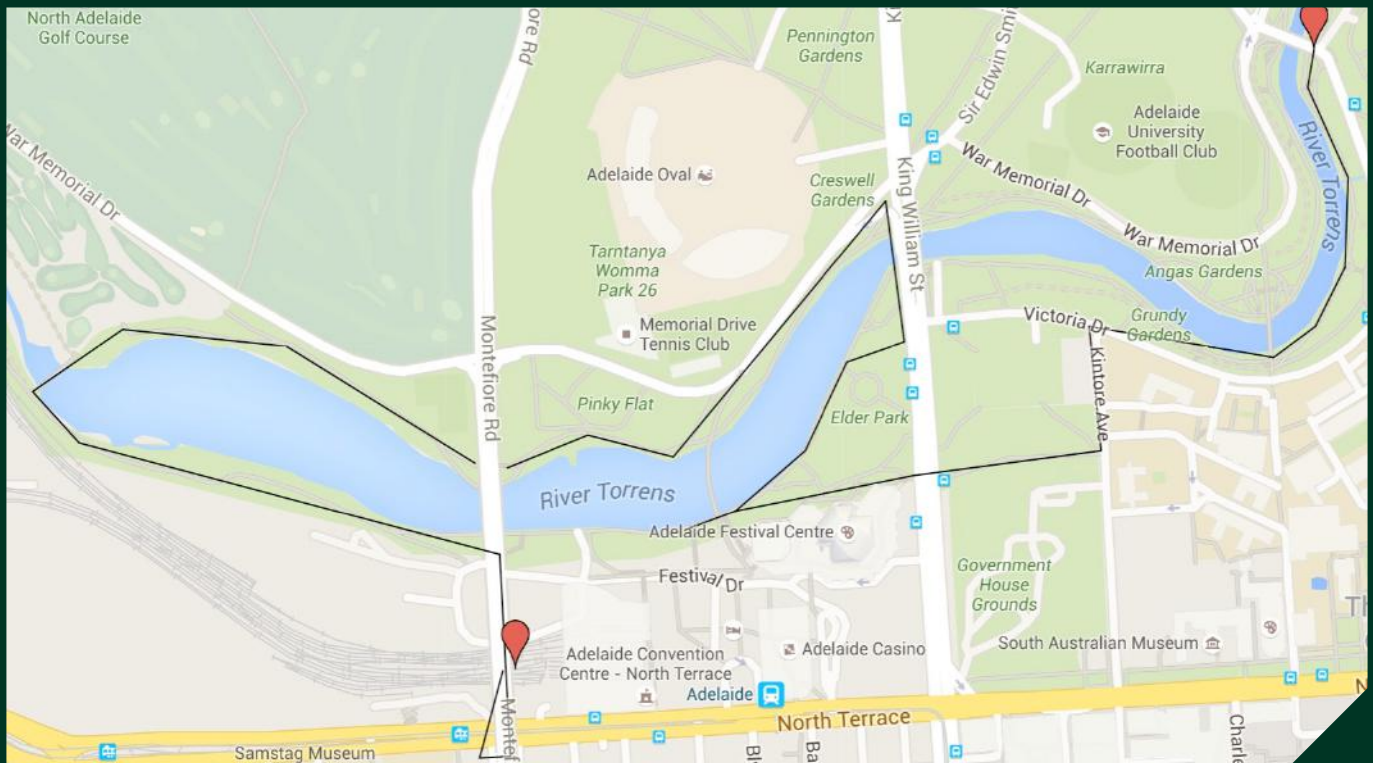
At the northeast corner of Hurtle Square we arrive at the Earl of Aberdeen Hotel which combines elements of both nineteenth and early 20th century architecture. Heritage listing in the 1980s encouraged its owners to give it a new lease of life as a drinking and dining venue.

Our long and winding trail concludes at the Seven Stars on Angas Street. The original pub of 1857 gave way to a new building in 1881, most of which retains its historic configuration. A taxi home might be the best option at this point.



ADELAIDE CITY HERITAGE THEMED TOURS

Walk 5: Engineering a City, Part 1: Taming the Torrens



A well-rounded programme of heritage tourism will appeal to a variety of tastes. Some convention visitors like pubs, others like churches or old cottages. In an age of innovation and disruption, we can expect many visitors with an interest in engineering and technology.

Adelaide's foremost engineering historian, Richard Venus, has developed a series of heritage walks for tech heads in his pamphlet *Engineering Australia* (available online at https://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/sites/.../engineering_a_city_4.pdf). This is one of a number of existing publications that can easily be adapted for new media, mobile phones, etc.

One of Richard's trails, 'Walk around the River', starts right on the Convention Centre's doorstep at the Morphett St Bridge. Before it was tamed with weirs and modern engineering the generally placid Torrens River could turn nasty. Many early bridges were swept away by floods. This gentle walk around the riverbank precinct tells the story, while introducing the visitor to significant landmarks.



Walk 5: Engineering- ing a City, Part 1: Taming the Torrens

*First Victoria Bridge
across the Torrens, 1870*



The elegant and sturdy Victoria Bridge erected in 1870 solved one problem but not the man made difficulty of spanning the railway line that had driven into the heart of the city in 1856.

*Adelaide Railway Station
1856*



One unsatisfactory solution after another bedevilled the river crossing until 1966, when two new linked bridges were constructed : Morphett St Bridge across the rail lines and a new Victoria Bridge over the river.

Construction of the Morphett St Bridge required demolition of the eastern wing of the DJ Fowler 'Lion Factory' which had produced a variety of foodstuffs over many decades. Fortunately this handsome building was later recycled as the Lion Arts Centre – an adaptable venue for drama, film and the applied arts.



Walk 5: Engineering a City, Part 1: Taming the Torrens

Victoria Bridge 1966



Plaques from the old Victoria Bridge mounted alongside the new one remind visitors of the complicated engineering history of the site.

From this point the route follows the path beloved of city joggers downstream to the Torrens Weir. The unruly Torrens, which could be a demon in flood, was for much of every year an eroded and unsightly chain of water holes. The weir constructed in 1880-81 dealt with water management as well as visual issues. It was also notable as one of the first uses of concrete in an Australian civil engineering project. The cement came from England and the aggregate from local quarries.



*Adelaide Oval and
pedestrian bridge, 2014*

From that time on the Torrens has continuously developed as a beautiful linear park. The bike path that runs south from the weir runs all the way to the sea in one direction and deep into the Adelaide Hills in the other. Our walk takes us north across the weir and east to the Adelaide Oval, and the slender footbridge that connects it to the railway station of 1926 and the Festival Centre – engineering marvels for the 21st century.



Walk 5: Engineering a City, Part 1: Taming the Torrens

*Adelaide Bridge,
opened 1931*



But before recrossing the river we pause near the eastern gates of the stadium to look at the Creswell Gardens archway. This gem of nineteenth artistry in iron also takes us back to a time when the growth of manufacturing capacity saw foundries and factories spring up all over the city square mile. This particular archway was cast at the AC Harley Foundry in nearby Hindley St. Another consequence of a thriving economy was traffic, which by the 'Roaring 20's had outgrown the capabilities of the main city crossing at King William Road. In 1931 a new bridge built in the latest architectural fashion catered then for the press of crowds attracted by the batting of young Don Bradman as well as the constant flow of trucks, trams and buses.



*Elder Park rotunda
and Festival Centre*

Passing across the bridge we see to the right the splendid rotunda erected in 1882 to mark the completion of the Torrens Weir and the lakeside park made possible by the final taming of the wayward river. A gift of the prominent pastoralist and philanthropist Sir Thomas Elder, the rotunda was cast in Glasgow, Scotland by the Saracen Foundry. It has come to stand in the hearts and minds of South Australians for the city's capacity to continually renew itself while preserving the irreplaceable legacy bequeathed by earlier generations.



Walk 5: Engineering a City, Part 1: Taming the Torrens



A short detour along the riverbank leads to a plaque marking the site of the very first Torrens bridge, from which the walk continues between the grand Adelaide Railway Station completed in 1928 and the Festival Centre, which at the time of its opening in 1973 was hailed as Adelaide's answer to the Sydney Opera House.

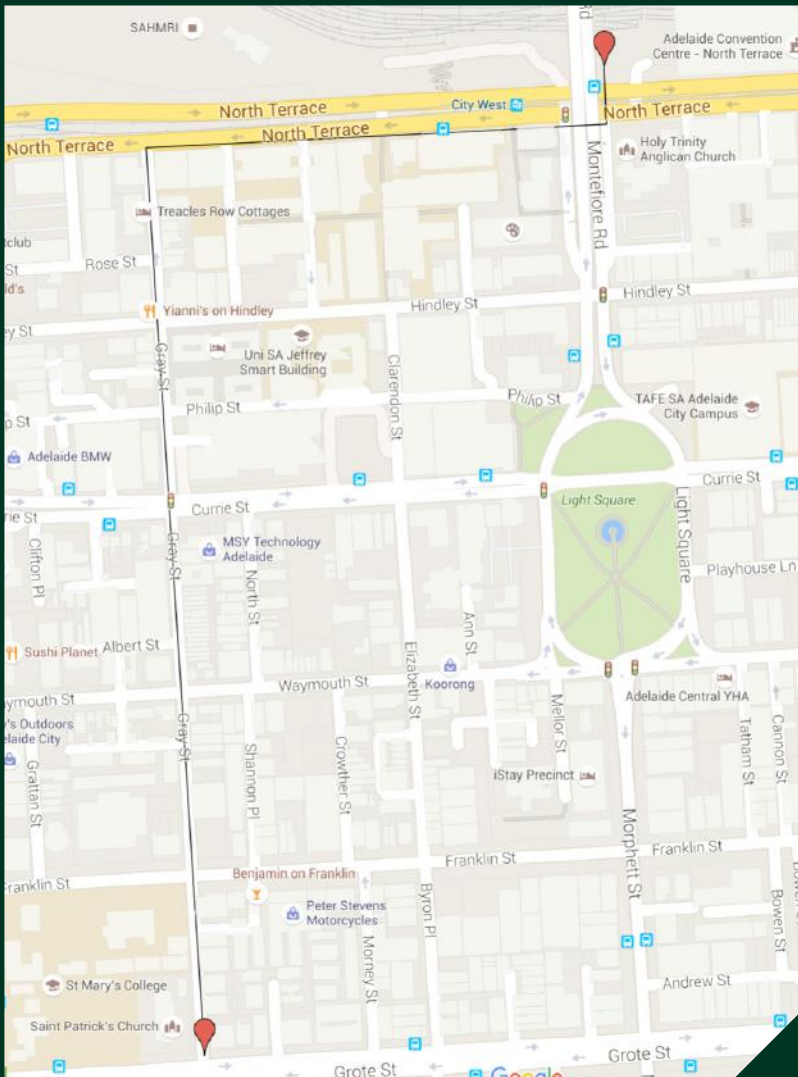
Crossing King William Road, the path takes us between Government House and the Torrens parade ground to the campus of the University of Adelaide. Its perimeter fence facing the Torrens was made in 1881 by the Fulton Foundry of Parkside for Victoria Square; Too good to scrap, the fence was relocated to the university in 1929.

A little way upstream we pass the university footbridge, finished 1937. Now festooned with lovers' engraved padlocks, it was notable then as the earliest welded steel bridge in South Australia, and one of the first in the world. Our walk concludes at Frome Road at the truly wonderful Albert Bridge, opened in 1879.



ADELAIDE CITY HERITAGE THEMED TOURS

Walk 6: Back Streets and Humble Cottages



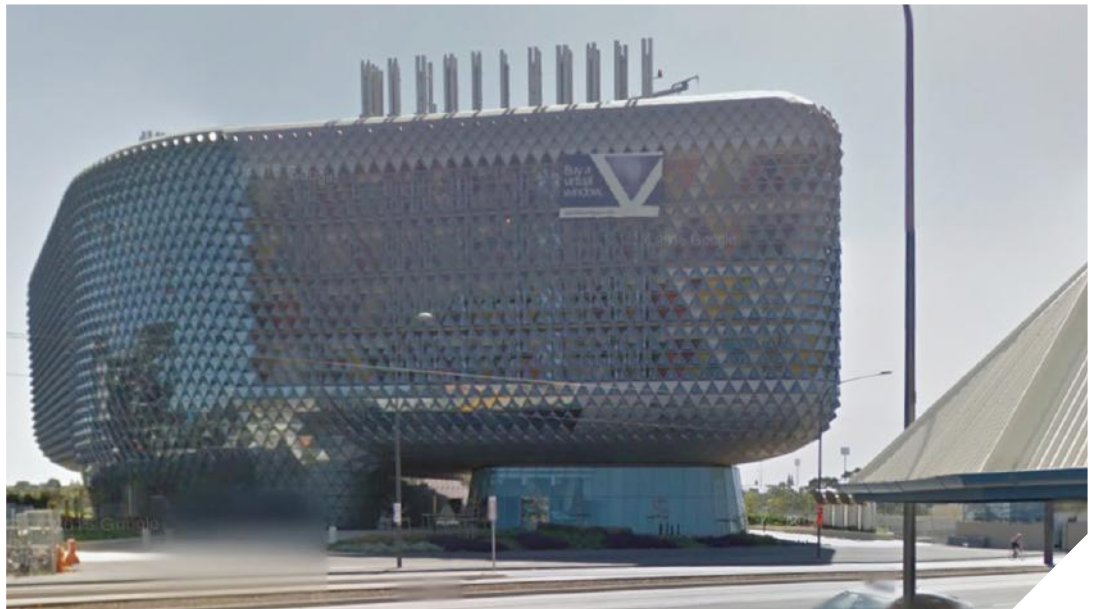
Adelaide has been especially fortunate to retain a precious collection of buildings dating from the first decades of its existence. Unlike Chicago, San Francisco and New York where fire, earthquakes and urban development wiped out practically all traces of pioneer days.

This has not just been a matter of saving grand mansions and fine architecture. Some of the most remarkable streets of the city still speak of the Victorian era where working men and women and their families lived a cramped existence in cottages of two or three rooms – clinging to the city centre because they could walk to work. During the rejuvenation of the city in the 1970s and 80s, when enthusiasm for historic preservation grew to unprecedented heights and forward-looking heritage policies were put in place, young people set about restoring old cottages in narrow streets and lanes. One such street lies only a short walk west of the Convention Centre. Gray Street is neither pretty nor pretentious. Few if its buildings are old or interesting. But for anyone with a bit of imagination it retains power to summon up mental pictures of how ‘the other half lived’.



Walk 6: Back Streets and Humble Cottages

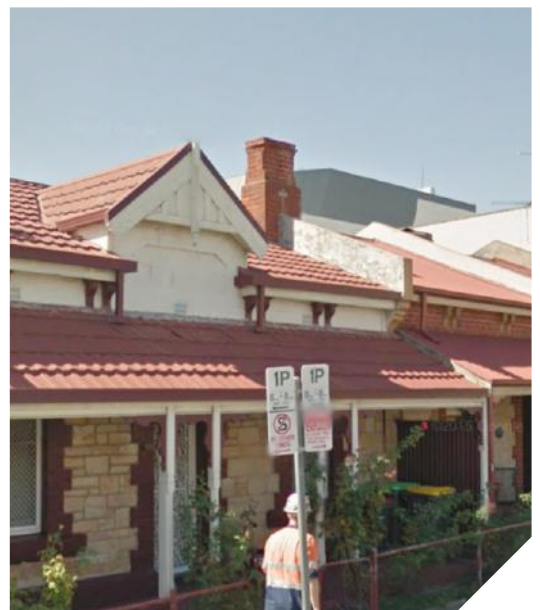
*SAHMRI Building at the
corner of Gray St*



From the Convention Centre, the route passes massive new buildings, some of real distinction such as the South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute (SAHMRI), opened in 2013.



A few steps farther we turn into Gray St and quickly pass from the 21st century to the 19th. On the right stands a handsomely restored row of attached cottages, typical of the era when the various colonies of Australia came together as single federated nation.

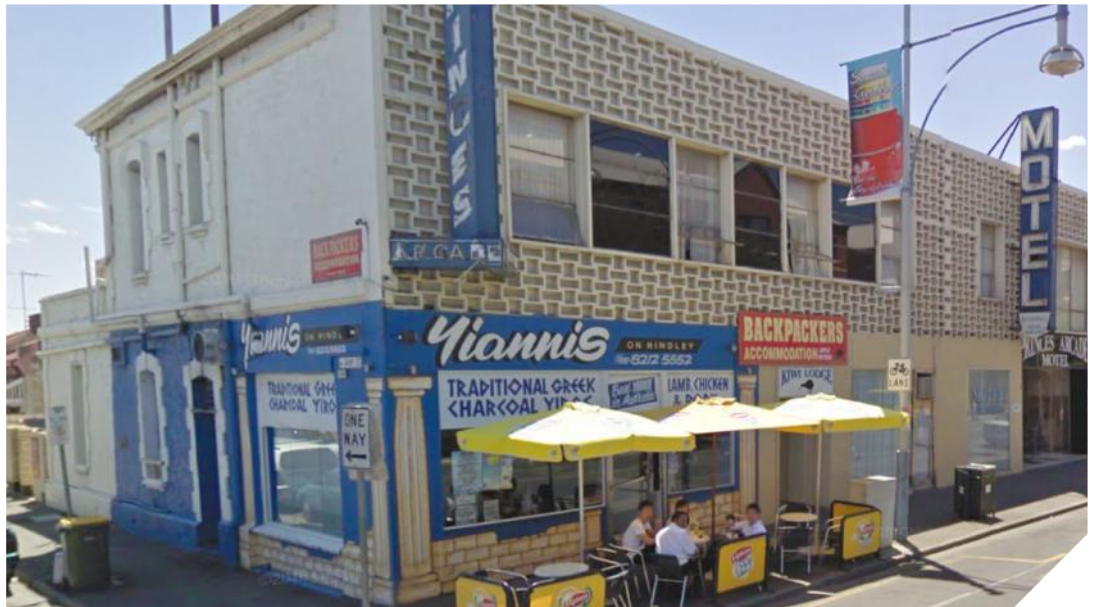


On the other side of the street an assortment of attached cottages from the same era stretches right up the surviving 19th-century hindquarters of a late-Victorian double storey building at the corner of Hindley Street.



Walk 6: Back Streets and Humble Cottages

*Corner of Gray and
Hindley Streets*



Like many old Adelaide buildings, this one hides its original character behind a false frontage on the main street. The little Greek barbecue serves some of the best yiros in Australia and speaks of the large population of Greek migrants who congregated in this quarter of the city after World War II.

*A lonely survivor on
Philip Street, just west
of Gray*



Continuing south beyond Hindley St the prospect is not promising: either new buildings, car parks or empty lots –except for one absolute treasure on Philip St. just off Gray.

How it managed to survive is hard to tell. Whether it will get the tender loving care it deserves or succumbs to the wrecker's hammer remains to be seen.



Walk 6: Back Streets and Humble Cottages

*Edinburgh Castle Hotel
then*



Were the 19th century family who lived here as lonely as the present situation suggests? Not at all. Back then they and their neighbours congregated at night at one of the many pubs of the district. One of the oldest stands at the southwest corner of Currie St, the next intersection.



And now

The first license for the Edinburgh Castle was issued in 1837, just one year after the city was laid out by Col William Light. The present building dates from 1877-8 and designed by architect CE Rowland Rees.



Walk 6: Back Streets and Humble Cottages



Diagonally opposite was the imposing Currie Street Model School (now part of the Adelaide Remand Centre), one of a number of government schools which played a big part in lifting the former residents of Gray Street out of poverty. Alongside the hotel are two small cottages and one substantial 2-storey house, which, with its stables, is now State-heritage listed.

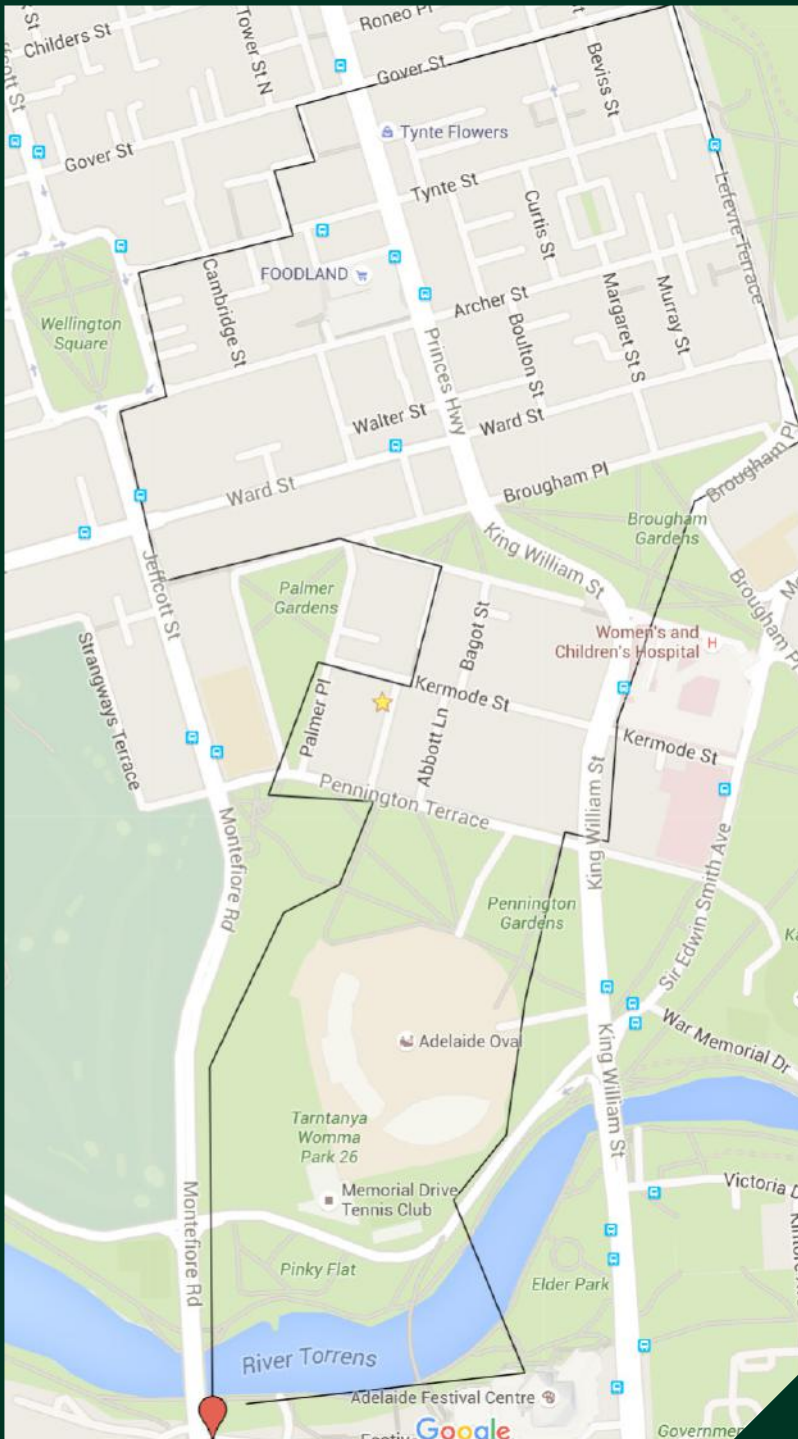
Returning to Gray St and heading east we arrive at the corner of Waymouth St where vestiges of Victorian times stretch from the double-storey sandstone building on the southwest corner eastwards for about 100 metres. Among them is one building notable for its surviving central carriage way leading to what once were stables to the rear.



If time permits, walk continue east and marvel at the Cumberland Arms Hotel ('The Cumby'), which certainly deserves the accolade of gin palace. Last stop on this search for the lost world of working class Adelaide is at the south end of Gray Street where land once belonging to the Catholic Church was subdivided at the turn of the 20th century and developed as solidly constructed cottages.



Walk 7: Historic Streets of North Adelaide



Many interstate visitors will have heard of North Adelaide's picturesque and historic buildings, but need a guide to find the best of them. This is a part of a longer walk developed as part of the National Trust's historic streets project. The special theme of this tour is the inner suburb that never died.

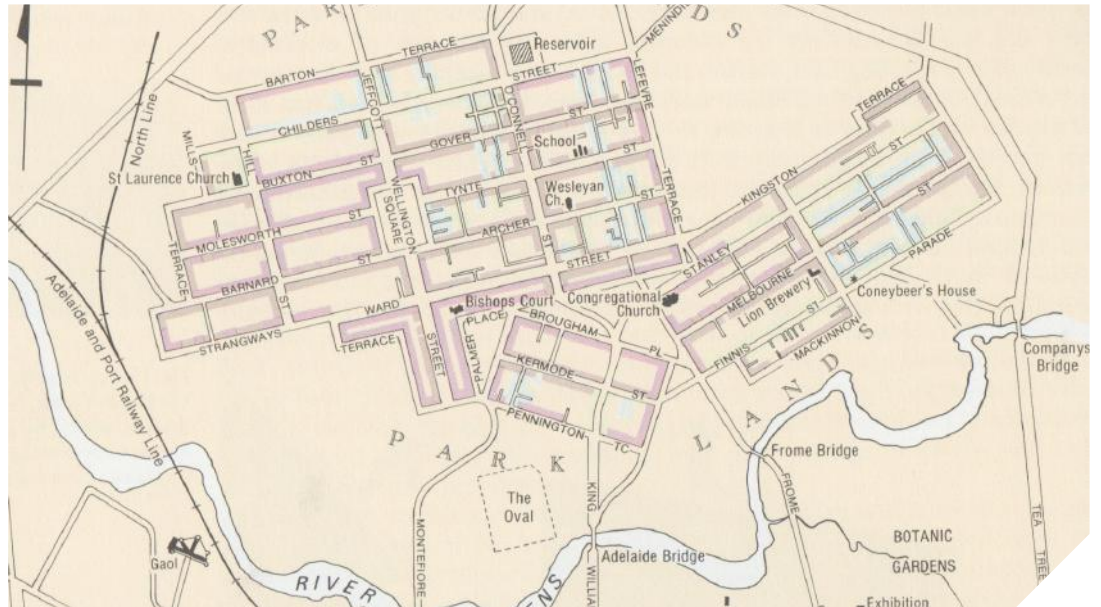
There is no place like North Adelaide. From 1836 to the present it has been home to some of the very richest and some of the poorest citizens. It has been the abode of generations of Old Adelaide Families (affectionately dubbed the OAFs) and some of the most recent migrants from Asia and Africa.

Geography helps to explain its appeal. Its surrounding belt of parklands provides great views and recreation ranging from golf and tennis to diving and horse riding. Its closeness to the city appealed to artisans and workers without carriages or cars. The mix of large, medium and very small dwellings catered for every budget. Churches and philanthropists built facilities for the poverty stricken, the old and infirm, and university students.



Walk 7: Historic Streets of North Adelaide

*Fred Coneybeer's map of
rich, middle and poor*



Back in the 1880s a respectable working man named Fred Coneybeer mapped the social geography of North Adelaide showing where different social classes lived.

For the most part the rich and middle live on the higher ground on streets running east to west. Shopkeepers and skilled workers lived on the lower east-west streets while labourers and impoverished people clustered in laneways running north south. Even though North Adelaide figures among the wealthiest postcodes in Australia, the distribution of big houses and little cottages still conforms to Coneybeer's plan. Exploring everything would take days, but a shorter walk from the Convention Centre will take in many of the highlights.



Walk north across the bridge past the Memorial Drive Tennis Courts, scene of triumphs and tragedies for many of the games greatest players. Taking the path to the west side of the Adelaide Oval, proceed along the short entrance road to Pennington Terrace and climb the hill to Light's Vision, which offers panoramic views of the Oval, the city and the Adelaide Hills.



Walk 7: Historic Streets of North Adelaide

*Mansions of Palmer
Place, former school on
left*



Colonel William Light's marvellous city plan gave North Adelaide its surrounding parklands and interior squares. One of these, Palmer Place, is right behind you. Walking up the lower side of the green you pass several late Victorian mansions, one of which was once a school for young ladies.

*Left: Lakeman St cottage
1849*

*Right: Brougham Court
cottages ca. 1895*



Turning right into Kermode St we pass three typical double-storey nineteenth century large houses before pausing at Lakeman St. to look right, where a white cottage with blue shutters recalls the modest dwellings that formerly lined the street. This one was begun in 1849 and expanded a decade later.



Across Kermode St we turn into a tiny lane leading to Brougham Court, a time capsule of late Victorian cottage architecture.



Walk 7: Historic Streets of North Adelaide

*Kingsmead, Brougham
Place pictured in 1928
and still standing*



At the top of the street we turn left into Brougham Place, home of some of the grandest mansions of the district, including the palace of the Anglican archbishop.

Walk down the lane that runs between the palace and Christchurch and turn left at the end into Jeffcott St. Continue north to Wellington Square past the Lutheran Seminary and another fine row of 2-storey late-Victorian houses with their characteristic iron lacework.

*North Adelaide Institute
& Post Office, 1903, not
much changed today*



Turning east on Tynte St we arrive at what once the North Adelaide's principal civic boulevard. Opposite the Daniel O'Connell Hotel are two of the finest buildings: the North Adelaide Baptist Church and the former Institute & Post Office.



Walk 7: Historic Streets of North Adelaide

*Late-Victorian terrace
housing for the well-to-
do: Gover St and Lefevre
Tce.*



Turning into Tynte Place alongside the Baptist Church we squeeze through a narrow beside the old stone stables and make our way into Gover St, a tree-lined treasure-trove of 19th-century residential architecture. From about 1870 it became fashionable to live in double-storied attached terrace houses. Some the best examples is to be found on Gover St east of O'Connell St. and on Lefevre Terrace where our route turns south to follow the parklands boundary.



Walk east to Lefevre Terrace, turn right and walk down to Stanley Street, then proceed past the Brougham Place Congregational Church and Brougham Gardens to King William Road. Note the old Women's and Childrens' Hospital Building and the Anglican Church buildings before crossing to St. Peter's Cathedral. Return to the Convention Centre via Pennington Gardens, the Adelaide Oval and the footbridge.



Walk 8: North Terrace: Cultural Boulevard

*This essential heritage experience is best accessed by smart phone or tablet on the Adelaide City Explorer website:
<http://adelaidecityexplorer.com.au/tours/show/9>.*

It begins opposite the Convention Centre and finishes at Ayers House. A wealth of information, including maps and pictures, appears on the website, which covers the following places.



Walk 8: North Terrace: Cultural Boulevard

Holy Trinity Church

Holy Trinity is the perfect introduction to the city because of its connection to South Australia's early settlement. This church is one of the oldest buildings in the city. It has been in this prominent position since 1838.

Adelaide Railway Station

This grand structure has greeted railway passengers arriving in the city for more than 80 years. Built in the 1920s, the Adelaide Railway Station marks a period of transformation in the state's railway system.

Old Parliament House

The first government in South Australia was quite different to what we have today. Governing power over the new British colony was divided between a board of four men and the Governor. The new Elizabethan-style chamber and ten rooms were completed by 1855. Over the next two years extensions were added to the northern and western sides of the building. With both chambers complete, the new Parliament officially opened in April 1857. Ironically, the Lower House chamber was upstairs, while the Upper House chamber was downstairs!

Parliament House

This Parliament House, on the corner of North Terrace and King William Road, is the second one built for South Australia. It replaced its neighbour Old Parliament House. The west wing opened in June 1889, but due to financial constraint the eastern wing was not completed until 1939.

Government House

The official residence of South Australia's Governor has always been on North Terrace. However, the first one was quite different to the building we see today. Shortly after establishing the colony, the crew of the HMS Buffalo built a small and crude building for the governor and his family. In 1838 Governor George Gawler commenced building of a much grander structure. Extended in the mid-Victorian era, it is the oldest Government House in Australia.

Adelaide Club

The Adelaide Club was built in 1863 for some of South Australia's most influential political, rural and business figures. Many of the state's who's who have been members of this all-male institution. Their wives and daughters generally joined the Queen Adelaide Club conveniently located a few steps down the street.

Institute Building

This is the starting point of North Terrace's cultural precinct. It was South Australia's first institute and the boulevard's first cultural building. Constructed in 1860, it was also housed South Australia's state cultural organisations, including the state library, art gallery and museum.



Walk 8: North Terrace: Cultural Boulevard

State Library of South Australia: Jervois Wing

This was the first of three new buildings planned to ease the pressure on space in the nearby Institute Building. By 1874, it was decided that the public library, museum and art gallery would move to a new building nearby on North Terrace. However, differences of opinion on siting delayed construction until 1879 when Governor WFD Jervois laid the foundation stone.

South Australian Museum: North Wing

The oddly plain northern wing of the South Australian Museum stands out beside the grand architecture of the East Wing and the Jervois Wing of the State Library. The wing was meant to be temporary, hence its more modest brick façade. It was built during the economic slump of the 1890s, with a promise that when funds allowed it would be replaced. More than a hundred years later it is still part of the museum.

South Australian Museum: East Wing

In January 1895, Adelaide celebrated the opening of the South Australian Museum's North Wing. The museum, which had housed both in the Institute Building and the Jervois Wing, had moved to the new building due to a lack of space. This too proved insufficient. Eventually in 1915 the East Wing was completed in a style complimentary in both scale and grandeur to the Jervois Wing.

Art Gallery of South Australia

The Art Gallery of South Australia, along with the library and museum, had several temporary homes. The Gallery occupied the Institute Building, the Jervois Wing of the State Library, and the former Jubilee Exhibition Building. It was the last of the institutions to find a permanent home, built in stages between 1898 and 1936. There have been more renovations to the building since then. These include the construction of the northern wing and additions to the western wing. Today, South Australians and visitors can enjoy some of the 38,000 works from the Gallery's collection on display. The Art Gallery is free and open every day.

University of Adelaide: Mitchell Building

The University of Adelaide was South Australia's first university. It was established in 1874 by an Act of Parliament and the South Australian government set aside land on North Terrace for the new university. The Mitchell Building was the first building of the University, completed in 1879.

University of Adelaide: Elder Hall

Ten years after the first lectures began at the University of Adelaide, the School of Music was established. In 1898, South Australian pastoralist and businessman Sir Thomas Elder left a large bequest to the University of Adelaide. This made it possible to build a new School of Music. Fittingly, it was named Elder Hall and opened its doors for the first time in 1900.



Walk 8: North Terrace: Cultural Boulevard

University of Adelaide: Bonython Hall

This is the ceremonial grand hall of the University. It was completed in 1936, thanks to a large donation from Sir John Langdon Bonython, who insisted that it stand at this point on North Terrace, effectively blocking a scheme to drive Pulteney Street through the campus.

Freemasons Hall

As with the nearby Adelaide Club, this imposing building was constructed as a meeting place for men. Specifically, it was for men who belonged to the Freemasons – once a powerful and well-connected organisation. The new hall, completed in 1927, housed administrative offices, reading and billiard rooms, a ballroom, banquet room, lodge rooms, and 24 bedrooms to accommodate visiting members. The Great Hall, at the rear of the building, was used for Grand Lodge functions and for public events.

School of Mines and Industry

This building, completed in 1903 was home to South Australia's first school of mines, manufacturing and applied arts. Today it is part of the much larger University of South Australia (UniSA).

Ayers House

As one of the last mansions on North Terrace, Ayers House is a rare sight. This bluestone mansion is a well-known feature of the city, partly because of its most famous owner, Sir Henry Ayers. Henry, who made his fortune from copper mining was also a prominent political figure, serving on several occasions as state premier. Begun in 1855 and extended in stages, it has been home to the National Trust of South Australia since the 1960s. The Trust offers daily tours.



Ayers House



A STATEWIDE PERSPECTIVE.

Heritage Themed Routes for the Regions

Applying the same basic principles of heritage tourism, many promising routes suggest themselves. Each of them combines appreciation of heritage places with complementary experiences of natural wonders, cultural landscapes and history. This shows the fallacy of thinking about tourism in terms of either/or choices. Enthusiasm for nature-based tourism is perfectly compatible with a cultural heritage experience.

The following routes illustrate some of the possibilities. Each is capable of extensive elaboration using maps, illustrations, websites, apps, QR marker plaques, etc.



A Statewide Perspective: Heritage Themed Routes for the Regions

1 HISTORIC WINERIES AND VILLAGES OF THE BAROSSA VALLEY

The Barossa has huge name recognition in Australia and overseas but has always posed a difficulty for first time visitors because there is no definite start and end point. Seppeltsfield is now just an hour from Adelaide via the Northern Expressway and Sturt Highway. But it is a dreary ride from almost every point of view, at least as far as Roseworthy. A heritage tourism approach can make sense of the Barossa from a geographic, historical and viticultural point of view. Approaching the Barossa via Hahndorf, Birdwood and Eden Valley makes every kilometre scenic and establishes the theme of German settlement as a background. Collingrove Homestead provides an ideal orientation point as headquarters of the Angas family who played the key role in underwriting early German migration.

From here the route runs via Mengler's Hill Road to Kaiserstuhl Conservation Park which gives first-time visitors a real understanding of the topography of the Barossa. The route continues on Mengler's Hill Road and Light's Pass to Bethany, where the first German settlement was established. It's not far from here to Langmeil Freedom Vineyard on the outskirts of Tanunda where, it is claimed, the first shiraz grapes were planted in 1843. Nearby Langmeil Lutheran Church (built 1888 on the site of an earlier church) introduces the visitor to the close relationship between faith and viticulture. Many different heritage places appear on a route that eventually takes in Jacobs Creek, magnificent Seppeltsfield (largest winery in the world in 1900), Saltram's, Henschke's and Yalumba among other historic wineries.

It is very easy to combine this tour with visits to any wineries the visitor or guide may fancy.



A Statewide Perspective: Heritage Themed Routes for the Regions

2 VILLAGES OF THE ADELAIDE HILLS VIA OLD PRINCES HIGHWAY

The Adelaide Hills remain an under-promoted, largely unappreciated tourism asset. No other capital city can offer a comparable experience; their equivalent hills and ranges were too distant to generate anything like the intense early village development that makes the human geography of our hills unique. Until they achieve recognition as a destination in their own right, the easiest way to promote them is to persuade visitors travelling to and from Melbourne to desert the freeway for the Old Princes Highway.

Forty years ago this was an unlovely two-lane main road clogged with slow-moving heavy lorries. Since the building of the expressway towns along the old route have reasserted their nineteenth-century village character. Businesses primarily serving the motor trade have given way to cafes and shops, many of which are housed in old buildings.

Every village along the way has a peculiar character easily revealed with proper guidance from mobile phones, beacons and websites. The route works equally well from either direction. Once established it can be used to promote side trips to other villages. In time alternative Hills heritage tourism routes can be developed running north-south from the Barossa to Victor Harbor.

Significant stops along the way include:

- Crafers/Mount Lofty, characterized by grand mansions along with the established attractions of the Cleland Conservation Park and Mount Lofty Botanic Garden.
- Stirling/Aldgate, with historic buildings great and small radiating out from the railway stations, as well as the internationally recognized camellia garden at Stangate House. Notable for autumnal feast of colour.
- Bridgewater, with its tight cluster of heritage buildings around the old mill and inn.
- Hahndorf, already a destination in its own right.
- Littlehampton, with the visually arresting brick kilns.
- Nairne, marked out by its charming and historic mainstreet
- Kanmantoo/Callington whose heritage derives from mining copper and bluestone
- Monarto, the new town that never was, which became an open range zoo.



A Statewide Perspective: Heritage Themed Routes for the Regions

3 WINES, MINES & ESTATES OF THE MID-NORTH

This region has suffered as a tourist destination from the development of major highways running north-south out of Adelaide. Routes A1 and A32 speed travellers north to Port Augusta and Broken Hill, by-passing some of the most significant historic places and scenery to be found in South Australia. Heritage tourism is the key to unlocking the unrealised potential of the Mid-North. The historical forces that created heritage places in this region ran as much east-west as north-south. Linking them on themed routes running largely east-west can reconnect places that few people nowadays think of as related (Burra, Clare, Mintaro, Crystal Brook, Port Wakefield, and Kapunda). It has not helped that local government boundaries work against a unified tourism strategy.

Attempts to make Clare and Burra standalone tourist destinations have had limited success. For example, there is a range of good dining options for lunch, but very little for dinner, which shows few visitors choose to spend the night.. The object of a heritage tourism strategy should be to ensure that every visitor to Clare plans to also travel to Burra. Once people begin thinking about east-west connections they begin to understand why the Mortlock family of Martindale Hall sailed their luxury motor yachts to Port Wakefield on the Gulf of St. Vincent, and the role played by the Duttons at their country house, Anlaby, in Australian mining history.

The deep and intricately connected big historical themes here are mining, pastoralism and viticulture. Subsidiary themes such as religion, grand houses and group settlement make this a region of extraordinary interest. There is no single linear route best adapted to heritage tourism. One grand tour might look like this: Begin at Ayers House to see the visible fruits of the fortune Henry Ayers made from the Burra mines. On to Kapunda, Australia's first real mining town, taking time to inspect Anlaby, the Dutton family seat. Move on through historic Auburn and the wine centres of Leasingham and Watervale to Clare and spend some time. The grand homes of great pastoralists at Wolta Wolta & Bungaree extend the theme of pastoral wealth. Move on via Sevenhill and Polish Hill River to Burra for another extended inspection. Then take the old copper road via Mintaro, Martindale Hall and Balaklava down to Port Wakefield. Finish with the drive via Crystal Brook to Port Pirie.



A Statewide Perspective: Heritage Themed Routes for the Regions

4 THE COCKLE TRAIN

Once Steam Ranger tours from Adelaide created an unforgettable experience that was also intrinsically a heritage tourism experience. Now the train only runs sporadically beyond Goolwa to Strathalbyn. However the idea behind the Cackle Train tour is still very worthwhile.

It combines themes of transportation (trains, paddle steamers and horse trams) with diverse subsidiary themes such as Adelaide Hills, historic villages and the heyday of waterborne cargoes on the Murray and the Southern Ocean. There are also plenty of opportunities to eat and drink very well.

The tour follows the train line. Railway history buffs might like to begin at the Port Adelaide Railway Museum. Others might proceed from the splendid Adelaide central station/casino, following the main line as far as Mount Barker junction, driving from there to Strathalbyn, arguably the prettiest of all South Australian country towns, with a wealth of heritage buildings, listed and unlisted.

Proceed next to Currency Creek and the splendidly redeveloped Kingsbrook estate. Next on the list is the Currency Creek cemetery, either approached on foot via the path under the Victorian stone railway viaduct or by road. The old cemetery tells its own tale of times past, of infant mortality and disease, of Goolwa at the height of its prosperity due to the Murray River paddle steamer trade.

That theme is further developed in the museum at Goolwa. From there the route takes in cockles on the beach and the historic port villages of Middleton and Port Elliot – finishing at the Encounter Bay Discovery Centre and Granite Island tramway. Visitors able and willing to proceed on foot can amble over to Kent Reserve and follow the Victor Harbor Heritage Trail for 6 km. to the start of the celebrated 1200 kilometre-long Heysen Trail.



A Statewide Perspective: Heritage Themed Routes for the Regions

5 GERMANS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

German settlement is a minor part of the history of European migration to Australia, but has special features that distinguish it from other settlement narratives. The very large number of places and buildings associated with German migration is without parallel in Australia. The story has the added advantage of being associated with two established tourist destinations, Hahndorf and the Barossa.

An extended tourist route might start with an orientation at the Migration Museum before moving to Beaumont House, destination of the annual trek of the 'Hahndorf Walkers' who recreate the journey to market taken by young German girls in the early days of the colony. Next is Hahndorf, a place capable of further development through a heritage tourism approach. The present experience featuring gift shops, steins of beer and plates of meat makes little use of the surviving physical fabric dating from the earliest days of the village. The Hahndorf branch of the National Trust has done a great deal of archaeological and interpretive work that could help make the town an overnight rather than a day trip tourist experience. There are a number of visible links to Hahndorf as young Hans Heysen depicted it in the earlier drawings on display in his studio at 'The Cedars'.

The German story, which is also an Adelaide Hills story, continues via Oakbank and Mount Torrens to Birdwood (former Blumberg) which dramatically illustrates the impact of World War I on people of German descent. It has a separate tourist interest as the site of the National Motor Museum. Proceeding via Springton the route takes in the 'Herbig Family Tree', which shows as few other sites can do, what it was like to arrive with few possessions and nowhere to live. From here we move on to Collingrove whose long association with the Angas family makes it an ideal spot to explain their role in bringing out the first German settlers. From this point the route can include some or all of the Barossa tour set out in the Historic Wineries route (number 1 above).



A Statewide Perspective: Heritage Themed Routes for the Regions

6 SECRETS OF THE COORONG AND LIMESTONE COASTS: AN OUTDOOR MUSEUM OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND EVOLUTION

This route combines natural, indigenous and European cultural heritage – themes that are all too often treated individually. The grand shaping force at work here is the rise and fall of the sea over many millennia. The Coorong is just the latest in a series of waterways created by that irresistible engine of geological change. Inland lie long lines of dunes marking previous coastlines. The result was a network of wetlands stretching right down to the ports of the limestone coast.

For Aboriginal people, the Coorong and associated wetlands were an inexhaustible source of food. – as shown by the extensive seashell middens they left behind. Not so for European farmers. Despite the wealth of the soils, wetlands proved untameable by agriculturalists until a vast system of drains was built in the early 20th century. Even now few roads provide access to the Coorong from the Princes Highway which runs from Lake Alexandrina to Mount Gambier and beyond.

A related geological story is the laying down of lime deposits by ancient marine life, which eventually hardened into limestone. Thanks to the leaching effects of freshwater rain, sections of the limestone strata developed into caves and sinkholes that are now wonders of the world.

The Tantanoola caves are a gallery of stalactite and stalagmite sculpture. The Naracoorte Caves are recognized as a world heritage site because of the fossil remains they contain of extinct animals unfortunate enough to fall down sinkholes. Mariners dreaded the limestone coast whose dangerous hidden reefs tell tragic stories of shipwreck and lives lost.

The route begins at Lake Alexandrina where the town of Wellington shows how towns, farms and sheep station could be established in an era when all transport moved by water. Poltalloch Station at Meningie, established 1839, is a grand homestead offering visitors accommodation and an insight into how the shears clicked in times past. South of the Coorong the route takes in Kingston, where the lighthouse relocated from Cape Jaffa reef vividly illustrates the perils of navigation.



A Statewide Perspective: Heritage Themed Routes for the Regions

Further on lies the old Port of Robe where in the 1850s thousands of Chinese diggers disembarked en route to the Victorian gold fields. . The National Trust Museum at Beachport contains relics of some ill-fated ships that foundered on this coast.

Turning inland the route passes through Millicent, noted for its extensive museum of horse drawn vehicles, historic costumes and heavy machinery. Nearing Mount Gambier the Princes Highway passes Carpenters Reef where 89 lives were lost in the wreck of the Admella in 1859.

A side road leads down to Port Macdonnell where the poet Adam Lindsay Gordon had a seaside cottage and probably wrote 'The Swimmer'. The famous rider and hell-raiser is further commemorated at Mount Gambier's Blue Lake – one of 20 extinct volcanoes in the district – by an obelisk marking the daring leap he made on horseback to and from a narrow ledge. Colhurst House in the city is a stunning example of the wealth that rode on the sheep's back.

We now move inland up through the Coonawarra. Glencoe Shearing Shed north of Mount Gambier takes us back to the world of men and sheep celebrated by artist Tom Roberts. Near Penola lies another grand estate of a fabulously wealthy pastoralist, Yallum Park, now a private estate open to the public by appointment. The final destination is the Naracoorte Caves World Heritage site.

Nearby are two more grand estates: Struan House still in government ownership and Padthaway Estate Homestead.



A Statewide Perspective: Heritage Themed Routes for the Regions

7 GETTING THE ORE OUT OF BROKEN HILL

Discovered in 1883, the Broken Hill Mines exploited the largest and richest silver, lead and zinc deposits on the planet. It gave its name to the one of the world's biggest mining corporations. The problem in the 1880s was to get the ore to refineries and markets from a very isolated corner of New South Wales. Until 1888 ox wagons and camel trains carried the ore to the nearest ports, which were in South Australia.

Later the NSW government forbade SA narrow gauge railways to run the last nineteen miles from the border to Broken Hill in a vain attempt to direct exports to the Pacific Coast. So the Broken Hill story is very much a South Australian and transport history theme. As the town has been designated Australia's first National Heritage City, its interest for visitors can only grow in years to come.

The towns that mark the first railway route from Broken Hill to Port Pirie are rich in transport, cultural and architectural interest, even though late 20th century developments in railways and the decline of the mines turned some of them into virtual ghost towns. Promoting heritage tourism along the route holds out the promise of encouraging visitors to Broken Hill to push on into South Australia. It has the added benefit of adding interest to what can otherwise be a tedious drive across desolate country.

Following the route by car today sends visitors on Highway A32 to Jamestown, and then along the Wilkins Highway to Port Pirie, still a lead refining town.



A Statewide Perspective: Heritage Themed Routes for the Regions

8 HEARTBREAK TRAIL TO THE FLINDERS RANGES

The North Flinders Ranges are another established tourist destination, however the two most travelled approaches are relatively flat and offer little in the way of scenic attractions. A much better route marked by numerous heritage places runs from the Clare Valley up through the Southern Flinders Ranges past Melrose and Quorn, and on to Wilpena.

The main themes here are geology, topography, climatology and agriculture. The surviving headquarters of great pastoral estates – Anlaby, Martindale Hall, Wolta Wolta and Bungaree – speak of a time when some of the largest sheep runs in the world flourished here. Later came the push from small farmers to have the huge runs broken up into small holdings for farmers.

This gave birth to the dried fruit and viticulture industries which make present day Clare Valley worth an overnight stay (see sample route 3). Further north near Melrose and Laura farmers enjoyed such success that settlers were encouraged to push on beyond ‘Goyder’s Line’, despite the surveyor’s famous warning that rains were too unreliable to support agriculture. The ruins of Gordon, Kanyaka and other failed towns on the way to Hawker conjure up the heartbreak that came to those who convinced themselves that rain would follow the plough.

From Hawker the route lies through the lands of the Adnyamathanha people whose survival in the face of the colonial advance tells of hearts that refused to be broken.

Heritage places along this route are too numerous to discuss in detail. Among the places that visibly illustrate the themes are the Clare Valley sites set out in route 3 above, Gladstone, Laura, Stone Hut, Melrose, Mount Remarkable National Park, Quorn, Gordon town ruins, Kanyaka, and Hawker. Much of the northern section of this route runs parallel to the Heysen Trail, which offers a complimentary nature and cultural heritage experience.

