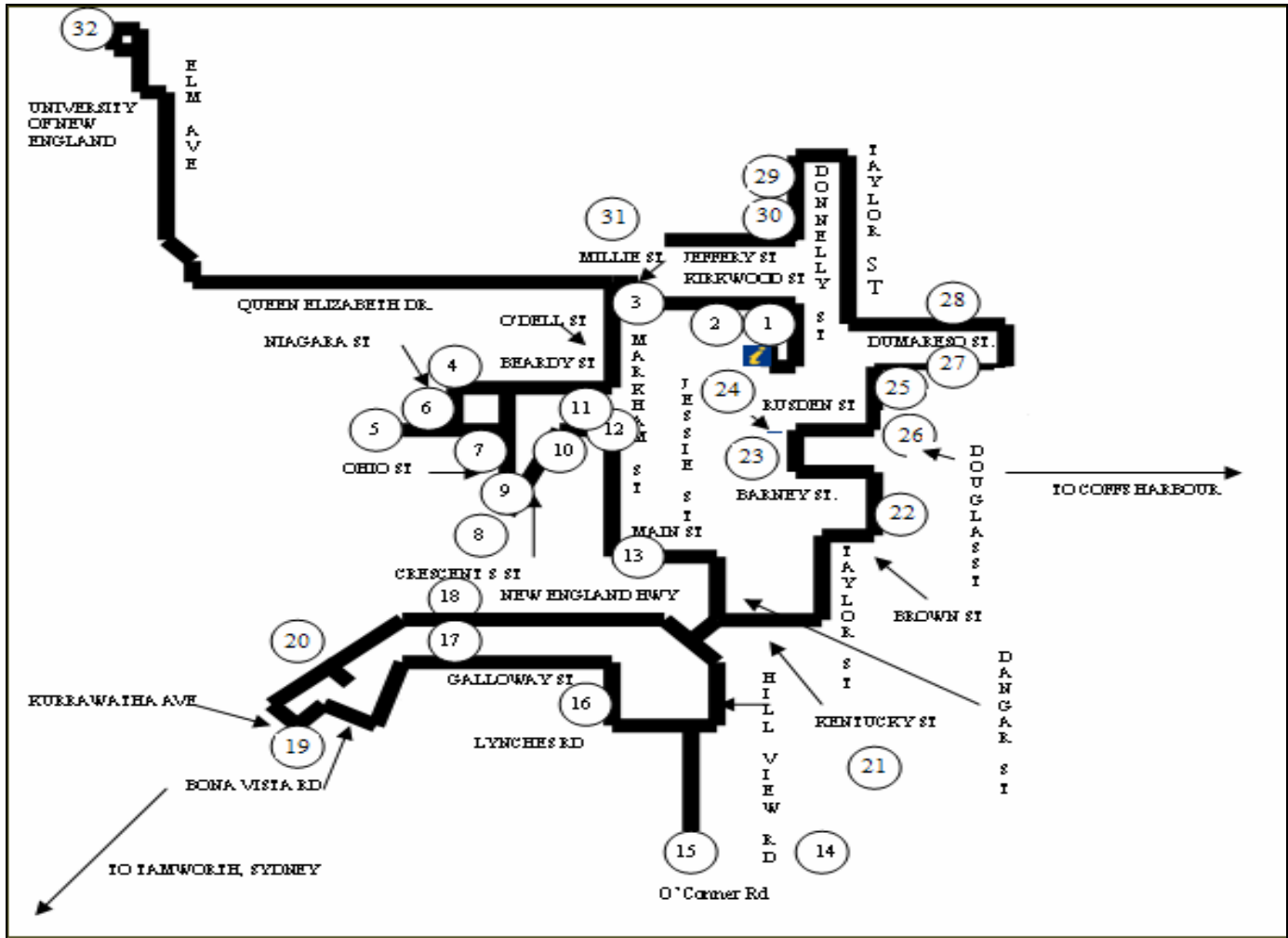


Self Guided Heritage Drive

Armidale's rich cultural heritage is reflected in its impressive public buildings and private residences, monuments and parklands. This drive has been designed for completion either in sections or as a whole. We hope you enjoy your drive. The length of the full drive is approximately 25 km.

- 1. Armidale Visitor Information Centre** - Turn left into Dumaresq Street: left into Marsh Street then cross Stephen's Bridge before taking the next left turn into Kirkwood Street: proceed west along Kirkwood Street. 160 Kirkwood Street is on the left.
- 2. 160 Kirkwood Street** – This cottage is an example of a surviving farmhouse built by Joseph Daly in 1873. Many features of the original architecture survive. Proceed west along Kirkwood Street and take the first turn right into Millie Street. "Kiola" is the second house on the left.
- 3. "Kiola" originally "Beaconsfield", (18 Millie Street)** – "Beaconsfield" was built as a family home for Barnett Aaron Moses c. 1880. The house was named after Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) and later "Kiola" by Archbishop White. It became in turn a nursing home, student residence and later a private home. The house was remodelled in a Federation style earlier last century. Proceed now to Millie Street and turn left into Donnelly Street. Turn left again at the roundabout at Markham Street and drive south, through a further roundabout before re-crossing Dumaresq Creek and then turning right into Beardy Street. 307 Beardy Street is on the right, at the intersection with Ohio Street.
- 4. 307 Beardy Street** - This restored cottage, painted in heritage colours is typical of West Armidale timber residences built at the turn of the century. The cottage won a Heritage Award presented by the Armidale City Council in 1991. Proceed westwards along Beardy Street to Niagara Street and turn left. Turn right into Rusden Street: St Mary's Anglican Church is on the left about half way along the block.
- 5. St Mary's Anglican Church, west Armidale** – The little west end Mission Church of St Mary designed by Armidale architect William Henderson Lee and completed by Armidale builder George F. Nott was completed in 1896. Mrs F J White of Saumarez laid the foundation stone of the church on 25 March 1896. Turn around in Rusden Street and return to the intersection with Niagara Street. On the left at the intersection is the Johnson and Kennedy Service Station.
- 6. "Johnson & Kennedy" Service Station** – This small corner service station was identified in the 1991 Armidale Heritage Study as being a rare survivor from the era before mass car ownership. The original building has been little altered, and retains architectural interest. Cross Niagara Street and proceed east along Rusden Street. Drummond School is immediately on the right.
- 7. Drummond Memorial School** – West Armidale School commenced in 1890 as an infants school and was rebuilt and renamed as the Drummond Memorial School in 1966. The school was named in honour of David Henry Drummond, Country Party M.L.A for the Northern Tablelands and Armidale from 1920-1949. Take the first right at Ohio Street and drive south to the T-intersection at Brown Street. Turn left and then immediately right into the forecourt of the Armidale Railway Station.
- 8. Armidale Railway Station** – The Armidale Railway Station is a high Victorian building built by Edmund Lonsdale in 1882. The first official train arrived in Armidale on the 1st February 1883. The fine cast iron work completed at New England Foundry in Uralla by Henry Sheldon Goddard, the ornamental chimneys and mouldings are typical of buildings of this period. The nearby two-storey stationmaster's residence similar to the one at Uralla was completed at the same time. From the Railway Station, look north directly across Brown Street to view 247 Brown Street.
- 9. 247 Brown Street** – The small Georgian cottage, directly opposite the Railway Station, was the former police lock-up. Tenders for the construction of the building were called in 1885 and the land was gazetted as a reserve for police purposes on 23 August 1886. Turn left into Brown Street from the Station forecourt and then take the next right into Crescent Street. "Trims Store" is visible at the end of the street.
- 10. The former Trim & Co. Store, Crescent Street** – The Trim and Company Store dates from 1881. The store was situated on the former line of the Great Northern Road. The site offered a bulk and produce store, chaff shed, factory, workshop, timber and joinery works. The original veranda of the store has been lost but the building still retains its outstanding parapet. Evidence of the Great Northern Road still survives in the granite boulder blocks forming the gutter on the opposite side of Crescent Street. Note how the buildings of the nearby Hospital are aligned to the original road. Turn left into O'Dell Street and right into Rusden Street.



11. Lambert Park – The west end park (now Lambert Park) opposite the hospital was formerly a reserve square including a pound before the area was dedicated as a park on 12 February 1889. Brother Francis Gatti, a Capuchin lay brother attached to the Cathedral Church of St Mary and St Joseph, acquired trees for the park in 1891. Five years later the Council dedicated to keep the park for cricket, a use that continues to this day. *Proceed along Rusden Street. The Railway Hotel is the two-storey building just beyond the intersection with Butler Street (past Give way sign).*

12. Railway Hotel – The hotel features the date 1878 on its façade but the application for a publican’s license by William H Stevens was not granted until 29 July 1879. The hotel once featured a magnificent cast iron veranda across the complete front of the building. Some of this cast iron lace work survives as well as distinctive High Victorian features on the parapet. *Continue east along Rusden Street; turn right at the roundabout at Markham Street and left at Mann Street. “Ersom” is the second house on the right past the intersection of Mann and Allingham Streets.*

13. “Ersom”, 164 Mann Street – “Ersom” was built as a gentleman’s residence for G F Morse (the name of the house being “Morse” in reverse) in the 1890’s. Constructed from Armidale blue bricks, it has a distinctive low roofline and veranda. Alterations and additions, designed by Architect R N Hickson, were completed in 1911. *Continue eastwards along Mann Street. Turn right into Dangar Street cross the railway line and then turn sharp left at the roundabout into the Cemetery grounds. (Follow directional sign for Lambs Avenue).*

14. Armidale Cemetery – Armidale’s first cemetery was a two-road block situated within the grounds of the Armidale City Public School near Faulkner Street. Monuments and remains were removed to the present cemetery in 1895 while the first sections of this cemetery were dedicated on 2 July 1863. The Roman Catholic Memorial Chapel was dedicated as a monument to Brother Francis Gatti in 1892 as a result of his botanical work in Central Park, West End Park (Lambert Park) and the Cemetery. The Anglican Mortuary Chapel, designed by R N Hickson, was dedicated in August 1913. The rows of trees planted c. 1921 separating the cemetery are a memorial to soldiers killed during World War One. Located near the northern side of the lawn cemetery is the only surviving original town boundary marker for Galloway Street, named after John James Galloway who surveyed the town in 1848. *Follow the Cemetery road south to the intersection with Lynchess Road (Give Way sign) and turn right. Turn next left at O’Connor Road and drive south to the t-intersection at Ross Street. Turn right and then immediately left into “The Boulevard”. St Patrick’s Orphanage is at the top of the hill.*

- 15. St. Patrick's Orphanage** – The former St Patrick's Orphanage is a magnificent Gothic Revival style building set prominently on a southern hill overlooking Armidale. Built by G F Nott, the foundation stone was laid by Archbishop Kelly of Sydney in 1919 and the orphanage was opened two years later. It continued as an orphanage until the 1970's and is now protected by a Council Heritage Listing. The building is now **PRIVATE PROPERTY**. *Return along the same route to the intersection of O'Connor and Lynches Road. Turn left into Lynches Road and proceed westwards to Markham Street and turn right. 208 Markham Street is on the left at the intersection with Murray Avenue.*
- 16. The Cottage, 208 Markham Street** – This brick cottage believed to have been built by local builder Mark Roberts in 1882, is situated on part of the former Mossman Estate. It is one of the earliest cottages in this area and although some fabric has been replaced, it is significant because of its distinctive architectural features. *Proceed north along Markham Street and turn left at Galloway Street, driving to the parking area on the right just beyond the crest of the hill.*
- 17. Arboretum Lookout** – The lookout above the Arboretum is situated on Soudan Heights, part of the former Mossman Estate which was sold off in late 1884. The nearby two-storey Soudan House, situated on the southern crest behind the lookout but obscured by pine trees, was built by Joseph Scholes jnr, at this time. The name demonstrates the Australian interest in the Soudan War of the time.
- 18. Armidale High School** – Armidale High School can be seen to the south of the highway from the lookout. Armidale residents argued fiercely for many years before permission was granted in 1920 for the construction of the school. Three sites for consideration were the former gaol site, a site near the Drill Hall in Allingham Street and the present area near the railway. Construction began in 1921 and a commemorative plaque was unveiled by the Minister of Education on 3 December 1921. Many additions have been made since that date. The elm drive from the northern entrance and many other trees were planted in 1932. *Proceed down Galloway Street on the corner with Burgess Street and turn left.*
- 19. Martins Gully School** – This small country school was opened in May 1923. It was consciously kept small to provide small school experience for trainee teachers enrolled at the then, Armidale Teacher's College. *Turn into Kurrawatha Avenue to reach Uralla Road. Turn right onto Uralla Road and then to "Old Bishops court", on the right hand side.*
- 20. "Bishops court"** – is the former home of the Anglican Bishop of Armidale. The present brick building replaced the 1894 building destroyed by fire. Constructed by Armidale contractor J Taylor, the foundation stone was laid on 26 September 1934. The chapel, although extensively altered, still survives as a Bed and Breakfast residence. Bishops court is now a private residence. *Leave "Bishops court" via the one-way driveway and turn right onto Uralla Road, towards the city, returning to the roundabout at the railway bridge. Turn left at the roundabout, crossing the bridge, then take the first right into Kentucky Street.*
- 21. Kentucky Street** – The Educational Museum complex, New England Regional Art Museum (NERAM) and the Aboriginal Cultural Centre and Keeping Place are on the right, to the south of the CB Newling Centre, University of New England which was once the Armidale College of Advanced Education & Armidale Teachers College. The Museum features school buildings dating from 1882, 1884 and 1940. NERAM opened in 1983 contains the collections of Howard Hinton, Chandler Coventry and Armidale City. The Keeping Centre has a fantastic array of Aboriginal artefacts including pieces found in the New England Area. It was opened in November 1988 and is managed by an Aboriginal Management Committee. *Proceed east along Kentucky Street then turn left into Taylor Street and right at Brown Street. Turn left at Douglas Street. TAS is on the right.*
- 22. The Armidale School (TAS)** – The Armidale School was established in 1893 as the New England Company School under the control of the Church of England. The foundation stone was laid on 22 February 1893 by the Governor of New South Wales, Victor Albert George, and the school opened in 1894. Architecturally, this late Victorian style complex has been judged as one of the finest school buildings of its type in New South Wales. Later additions include the memorial library, which commemorates the late Lieutenant Clyde Fairbanks Maxwell, the junior house, dedicated to Major CC Dangar and the chapel. *Turn left at Barney Street and then right at the traffic lights on Marsh Street.*
- 23. The Oddfellow's Hall, now the St. Kilda Hotel Bottle shop** – The Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows constructed a hall facing Marsh Street behind the St. Kilda Hotel in 1868. It still stands as a reminder of the Victorian ideal of self-help but today is used as a liquor store where 'self serve' seems to be the main philosophy. *Turn right at the St. Kilda Hotel into Rusden Street, 94 Rusden Street is on the right, a few doors along.*
- 24. "Mallam House"**– This impressively restored house was built in 1870 on the instruction of Henry Guy Mallam, one of Armidale's pioneer chemists and druggists. It was built for the upper end of the rental market and its first tenant was Bishop Timothy O'Mahony, the first Catholic Bishop of Armidale. A few years later it became the home of John Richardson who founded his retail business in Armidale in 1972. During its long life, the house has not been altered structurally and so stands the best example of a mid Victorian fashionable house surviving in the city. The house was restored in 1991 by Mallam's great grandson with the assistance of the then, Armidale City Council. *Proceed along Rusden Street and turn left at the intersection into Douglas Street. The Sportsground is straight ahead, and the Racecourse is on the right.*

25. Memorial Sportsground – In 1896 a portion of the racecourse was resumed for a sportsground. Following World War I the area became a Memorial Sportsground. The grandstand was purchased from the Armidale Jockey Club and the brick foundations, donated by the Armidale builder George Nott, were completed in 1921. Now controlled by the Armidale Dumaresq Council, the picturesque sportsground stands opposite a row of cottages, No 98-106 (excluding 102, which was destroyed by fire), built in one contract c.1910 by the builders, Dyke and Bliss of Armidale. The name Bliss was represented by the names attached to the cottages (Beverley, Lutton, Ingress, Stanley & Sutton) but only Ingress and Stanley survive. *Turn right at Dumaresq Street (at Give way signs).*

26. Armidale Racecourse – The Armidale Jockey Club was formed in 1856 although the first recorded race was held in 1842. The present racecourse was dedicated on 12 December 1865 for a racecourse and cricket ground. It now includes an early Armidale blue brick pavilion and was once the Armidale Golf course.

27. The Armidale Showground – The first Agricultural Shows conducted by the Armidale and New England Pastoral and Agricultural Association was held on a regular basis in the town. Ten acres (4 hectares) of land for the showground were dedicated on 30 November 1877. The present site provides memorial gates and interesting examples of well constructed grandstands, pavilions, a trade's hall, animal enclosures and outbuildings. *Proceed along Dumaresq Street, turn left at Canambe Street and left again at Kirkwood Street,*

28. O'Connor Catholic College – The school is on the site of the first Catholic Church and Florence Court, home of the first priests and bishops. By 1905 the De La Salle brothers had arrived in Armidale and completely transformed the old St. Patrick's College. Extensive additions were provided until plans were announced in 1925 for a new 40,000 pound building. On 31 January 1926, Dr O'Connor laid the foundation stone of the new building. What survives today, facing the front driveway is only one-third of the proposed original grand building. The O'Connor Catholic High School was established in 1975 by the Ursuline Sisters and De La Salle Brothers, in the former De La Salle College building. *Proceed along Kirkwood Street and turn right at Taylor Street. Proceed north to the t-intersection at Erskine Street (Give way signs). Turn left, then left again at the traffic lights and proceed south down Marsh Street.*

29. Cotswold Motel – “Cotswold” was constructed by William Curtis, senior member and founder of the Armidale Drapery firm of W Curtis Ltd at the turn of the century. The building, now used as a motel, features double gables, shingling, decorative “rough cast” render and interesting lead light windows. The grounds once included the area bounded by Marsh, Faulkner, Jeffery and Newton Streets. *Turn right into Jeffrey Street.*

30. “Eynsford”, 109 Jeffery Street – ‘Eynsford’, a two-storey home built in Tudor Revival style, was built by members of the Curtis family in the late 1920's. The building is a double brick residence with stuccoed render and lead light windows. The garden contains a wide variety of exotic trees and twice won the Sydney Morning Herald Garden Competition in the 1970's. *Proceed along Jeffrey Street to the Apex and Drummond Lookout (beware of the dip in the road at cross intersections).*

31. Apex and Drummond Lookout – Drummond lookout is situated on the northern hill formerly known as Zion Hill. The name comes from Zion House, an inn established by James Starr in the 1840's in Faulkner Street but demolished early in the 20th century. The lookout commands a panoramic view of the city. *For optional tour extension to the University of New England, return down Jessie Street to Donnelly Street and turn right. Follow the road 2km westwards to the intersection with Elm Avenue, where the University entrance is marked. Turn right into Elm Avenue and hence across Dumaresq Creek and Trevanna Road to the parking area opposite the deer park. “Booloominbah” is a little further on, beyond the gatehouse.*

32. “Booloominbah” – now part of the University of New England and designed by John Horbury Hunt for Fredrick Robert White, was built from 1883 to 1888. The 45-room mansion completed by Armidale builders, Seabrook and Brown, illustrates Hunt's love of decorative brickwork and architectural features including gargoyles, wooden wall tiles, prominent chimneys, open verandah and high gabled roof ends. Mrs FR White lent the building to the Red Cross as a convalescent home for soldiers from 1916-1919. In 1937, the son-in-law of FR White, T R Forster purchased the mansion and presented the property to the University of Sydney for the establishment of a University College. Although modified by the University since that date, the interior features exquisite Australian stained glass, grand stairways, high ceilings, the Memorial Gordon Window and restored fireplace mottoes, which won a Heritage Award from the then, Armidale City Council.

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