

Armidale Self-guided 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 25km.

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 along Kirkwood Street, crossing Faulkner and Dangar Street intersections, 160 Kirkwood Street is on the left.

2. 160 Kirkwood Street

This cottage located above Harris Park playing fields, is an example of a surviving farmhouse built by Joseph Daly in 1873. Many features of the original architecture survive. *Proceed along Kirkwood Street and 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 early last century. *Proceed along Millie Street and turn left into Donnelly Street. Turn left again at the roundabout at Markham Street and continue through the next roundabout, crossing Dumaresq Creek 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 a West Armidale timber residence built at the turn of the century. The cottage won a Heritage Award presented by the Armidale City Council in 1991. *Continue along Beardy Street, turn left into Niagara Street, then turn right into Rusden Street. St Mary's Anglican Church is on the left about halfway along the block.*

5. St Mary's Anglican Church, West Armidale

This 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.R. 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 are 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 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 MLA for the Northern Tablelands and Armidale from 1920-1949. *Take the first right at Ohio Street and continue crossing Barney Street to the T-intersection at Brown Street. Turn left and then right into the forecourt of the Armidale Railway Station.*

8. Armidale Railway Station

The Armidale Railway Station is a high Victorian building built by Edmond Lonsdale in 1882. The first official train arrived in Armidale on 1 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. *Directly across from the Railway Station is 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. *From the railway station turn left into Brown Street take the next right into Crescent Street, Continue along crossing Barney Street.*

10. The Former Trim Store

The Trim & Company Store dates from 1881. Situated on the former line of the Great Northern Road, the store offered bulk produce. It was a chaff shed, factory, workshop, timber and joinery works. John Trim was an ex-convict. He was famed for fair dealing and later became one of Armidale's first Alderman until his death in 1892. John Trim was one of many store keepers in Armidale (including John

Richardson and Co.). This is one of the earliest buildings of commercial nature still standing in Armidale. The basalt boulder blocks on the right hand side of the road are remnants of the Great Northern Road. *Turn left into O'Dell Street then right into Rusden Street. On the left is Lambert Park.*

11. Lambert Park

Previously known as 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. Since the dedication of the park it has been one of the main Cricket Grounds for Armidale, with hockey and other sports played on occasions. *Proceed along Rusden Street. The Railway Hotel is the two-storey building just beyond the intersection of 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 licence by William H. Stevens was not granted until 1879. The hotel once featured a magnificent cast-iron verandah across the complete front of the building. Some of this cast-iron lacework survives as well as distinctive high Victorian features on the parapet. *Continue along Rusden Street, turn right at the roundabout at Markham Street and left at Mann Street. "Esrom" is the second house on the right past the intersection of Mann and Allingham Streets.*

13. "Esrom" 164 Mann Street

"Esrom" was built as a gentleman's residence for Mr G.F. Morse (the name of the house being 'Morse' in reverse) in the 1890s. Constructed from Armidale blue bricks, it has a distinctive low roofline and verandah. Alterations and additions, designed by Architect, R.N. Hickson, were completed in 1911. *Continue 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 through to Lynches Road.*

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 graves. 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 I. 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 to the intersection with Lynches Road (Give Way sign) and turn right. Turn next left at O'Connor Road continue to the T-intersection at Ross Street. Turn right and then left into The Boulevarde, 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. 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 to Markham Street and turn right. 208 Markham Street is on the left at the intersection of Murray Avenue.*

16. The Cottage, 208 Markham Street

This brick cottage 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. *Continue 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. *From the lookout you will see the Armidale High School.*

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. *Continue down Galloway Street and turn left into Burgess Street, at the T Intersection of Bona Vista Road turn right. As the road veers left, on the right is Martins Gully School.*

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 right onto Uralla Road, "Old Bishops court" is on the right-hand side.*

20. "Bishops court"

Do not enter the driveway, this is now private property. "Bishops court" is the former home of the Anglican Bishop of Armidale. The present brick building replaced the 1894 building which was destroyed by fire. Constructed by Armidale contractor, J. Taylor, the foundation stone was laid on 26 September, 1934. *Continue along 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

Immediately on the left hand side is the CB Newling Centre, part of the University of New England, and formerly the Armidale College of Advanced Education and Armidale Teachers' College. On the right hand side, you will see three School buildings dating from 1882, 1884 and 1940, these building are from the local area. Next on your right is the New England Regional Art Museum (NERAM) and the Aboriginal Cultural Centre and Keeping Place. NERAM opened in 1982 and contains the collections of Howard Hinton and Chandler Coventry, a significant collection of Australian paintings. NERAM also houses the Museum of Printing. The Aboriginal Culture Centre & Keeping Place has a fantastic array of Aboriginal artefacts including pieces found in the New England area. It was opened in November 1988 as a bicentennial project and is managed by an Aboriginal Management Committee. *Continue 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 1892 as the New England Pty 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 and the Junior House and Chapel dedicated to Major C.C. Dangar. *Turn left into Barney Street and then right at the traffic lights on Marsh Street. Located next to the entrance to McDonalds Restaurant is the Oddfellows' Hall.*

23. The Oddfellows' Hall now the St Kilda Hotel Bottle Shop (Liquorland)

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. *Turn right at the Roundabout into Rusden Street, 94 Rusden Street is on the right a few doors along is Mallam House.*

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. *Continue along Rusden Street crossing Taylor Street to the intersection of Douglas Street. The Armidale Race course is located straight ahead.*

25. 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. *Turn left into Douglas Street on the right hand side is the Armidale Sportsground.*

26. 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. The building was completed in 1921. The picturesque sportsground stands opposite a row of cottages, Nos 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 and Sutton), but only Ingress and Stanley survive. *Turn right at Dumaresq Street at give way sign. Located on the left is the Armidale Showground.*

27. The Armidale Showground

The Agricultural Shows conducted by the Armidale and New England Pastoral and Agricultural Association are held on a regular basis. Ten acres (4 hectares) of land for the Showground were dedicated on 30 November 1877. The site has memorial gates and interesting examples of well constructed grandstands, pavilions, trade halls, 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 home of the first priests and bishops. In 1905 the De La Salle Brothers arrived in Armidale and established the De La Salle college, a boys-only High School. 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, combining the Ursuline Convent and De La Salle College. *Proceed along Kirkwood Street and turn right at Taylor Street. Continue to the intersection at Erskine Street give way signs. Turn left, then left again at the traffic lights and proceed down Marsh Street. Located on the right hand side is the Quality Inn Cotswold Gardens Motel.*

29. Best Western Cotswold Gardens

"Cotswold" was constructed, at the turn of the century, by William Curtis, senior member and founder of the Armidale Drapery firm of W. Curtis Ltd. The building, now used as a Motel, features double gables, shingling, decorative "rough-cast" render and interesting leadlight 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

The two-storey home, built in Tudor Revival style, was built by members of the Curtis family in the late 1920s. The building is a double-brick residence with stuccoed render and leadlight windows. The garden contains a wide variety of exotic trees and twice won the Sydney Morning Herald Garden Competition in the 1970s. *Continue up Jeffrey Street to the Apex and Drummond Lookout (beware of the dip in the road at cross intersection).*

31. Apex and Drummond Lookout

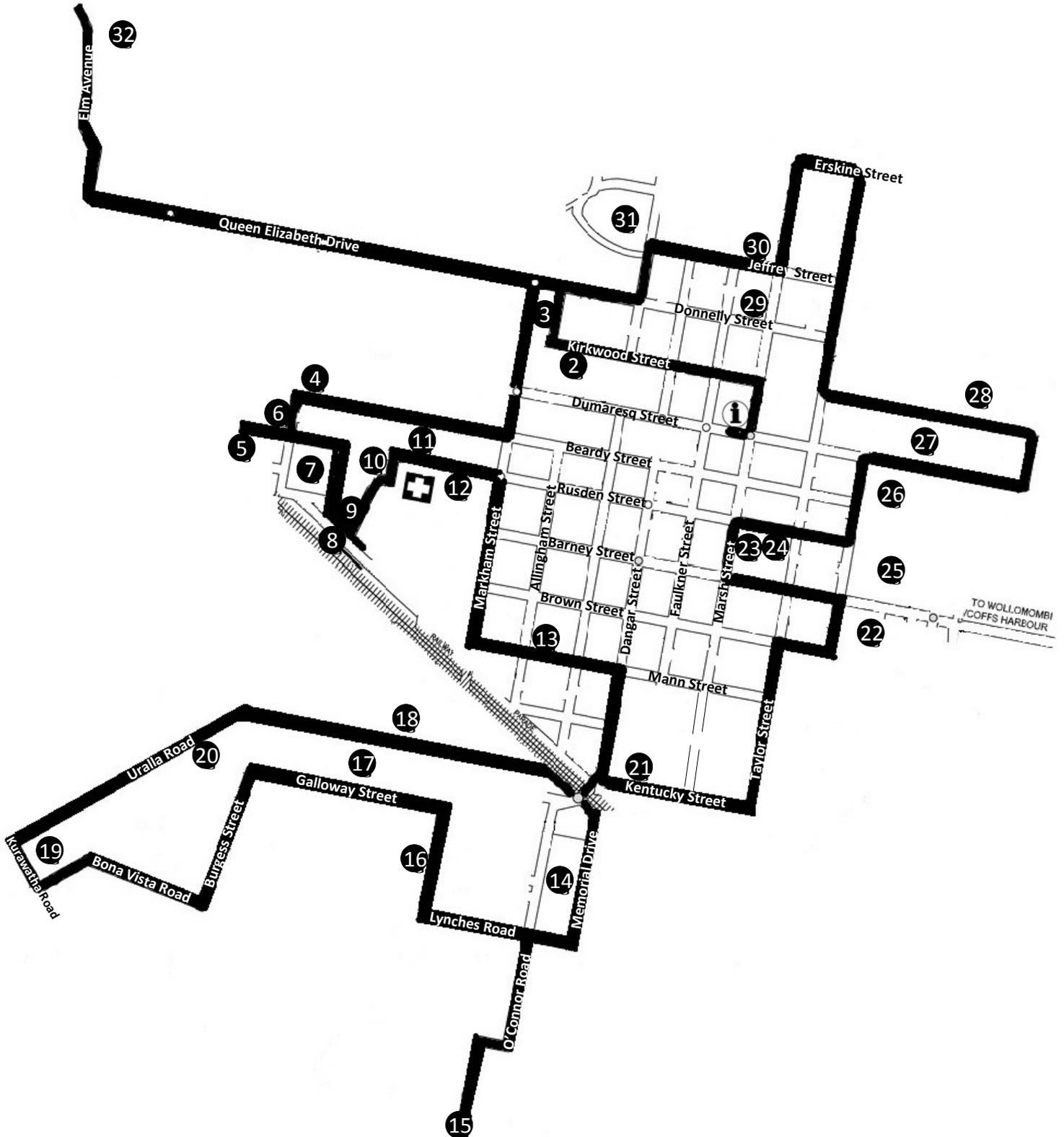
Situated on the northern hill, formerly known as Zion Hill. The name comes from Zion House, an Inn established by James Starr in the 1840s in Faulkner Street, but demolished early in the 20th century. The lookout commands a panoramic view of the city. *Return down Jeffery Street turn right into Jessie Street, to Donnelly Street. From here you may turn left and return to the city or turn right and proceed to the University along Donnelly Street. Follow the road 2km along turning right into Elm Avenue and cross Trevanna Road, located on the left is the Deer Park. Fallow deer have been a part of "Boooloominbah" for over 100 years. The original stock of the present deer herd came from the top of Victoria Road in Bellevue Hill, Sydney, where Scotts College now has its preparatory school. In the 4 ha enclosure are descendants of the original herd, which is kept to about 50 deer. Surplus animals are given away or sold to zoos and animal parks. Swamp Wallabies and Eastern Grey Kangaroos are also in the enclosure. Paid parking is available opposite the Park. "Boooloominbah" is located at the Top of the Hill.*

32. "Boooloominbah"

This building in Queen Anne style, now part of the University of New England, was designed by John Horbury Hunt for Fredrick Robert White and was built between 1883 and 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 verandahs and high gabled roof ends. Mrs F.R. White lent the building to the Red Cross as a Convalescent Home for soldiers from 1916 to 1919. In 1937, the son-in-law of Mr F.R. White, Mr T.R. Forster, purchased the mansion and presented the property to the University

of Sydney for the establishment of a University College. In 1954, the New England University College was granted full university status and the University of New England was created. Although modified by the University since that date, the interior features exquisite Australian stained glass windows, grand stairways, high ceilings, the Memorial Gordon Window and restored fireplace mottoes, which won an Heritage Award from the then Armidale City Council. *Return to the City Centre via Elm Avenue, turn left into Queen Elizabeth Drive, continue along to Marsh Street turn right crossing Stephens Bridge and located on the right is the Visitor Information Centre.*

“Boooloominbah” UNE



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