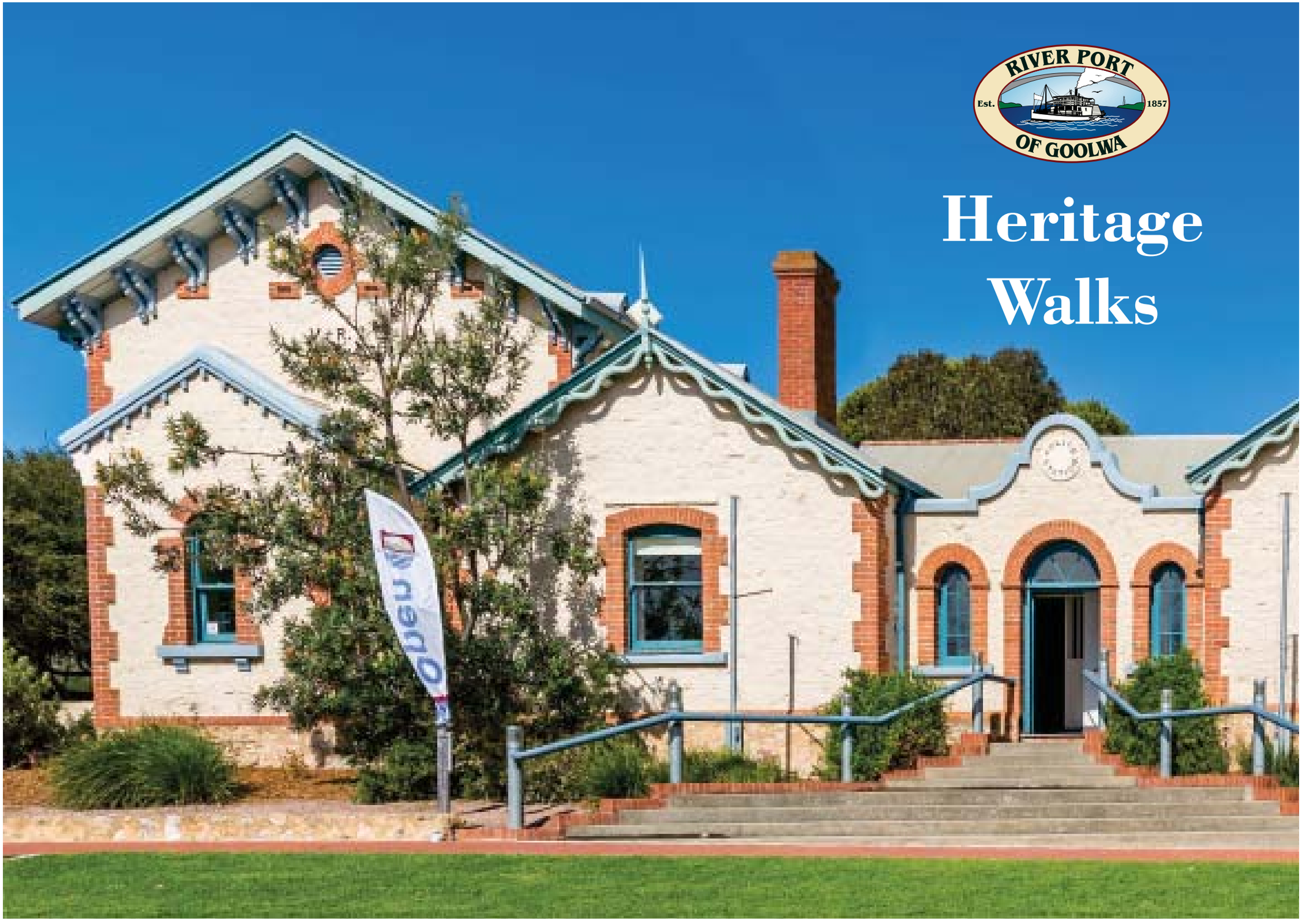
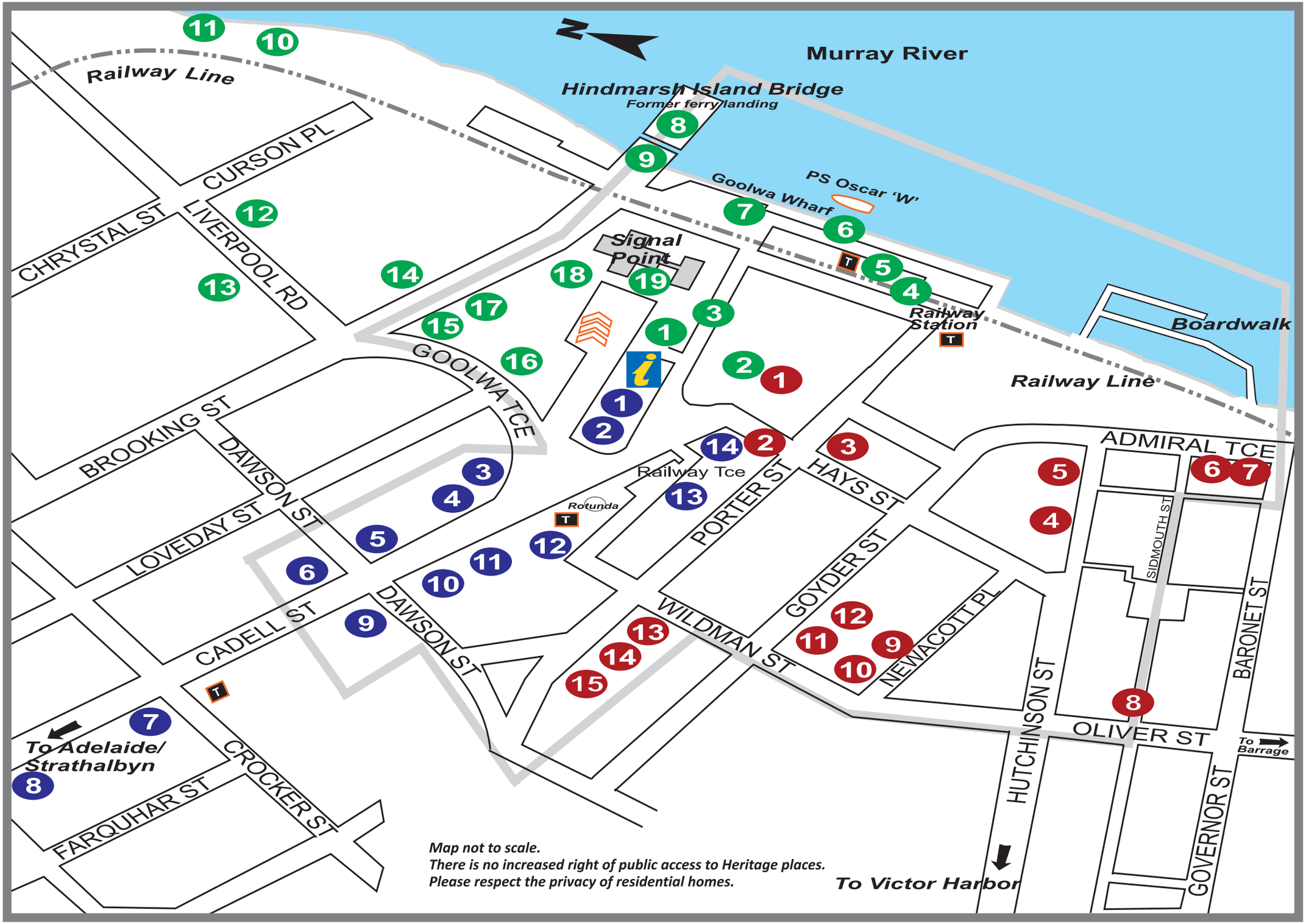


Heritage Walks


N
Murray River
Railway Line
Hindmarsh Island Bridge
Former ferry landing
CURSON PL
CHRYSTAL ST
LIVERPOOL RD
PS Oscar 'W'
Goolwa Wharf
Signal Point
Railway Station
Boardwalk
Railway Line
GOOLWA TCE
BROOKING ST
DAWSON ST
LOVEDAY ST
CADELL ST
Railway Tce
Rotunda
PORTER ST
HAYS ST
ADMIRAL TCE
SIDMOUTH ST
BARONET ST
GOYDER ST
NEWACOTT PL
WILDMAN ST
HUTCHINSON ST
OLIVER ST
GOVERNOR ST
To Barrage
To Adelaide/ Strathalbyn
CROCKER ST
FARQUHAR ST
To Victor Harbor
Map not to scale.
There is no increased right of public access to Heritage places.
Please respect the privacy of residential homes.

This brochure has been designed to offer 3 short walk options around Goolwa. Each walk commences from the Goolwa Visitor Information Centre and enables the walker to discover Goolwa's built heritage, following its original survey for *'Town on the Goolwa'* in 1839.

Walk 1 Cadell Street

Walk 2 Goolwa Wharf Precinct

Walk 3 Little Scotland

The township of Goolwa was first settled in 1841, re-surveyed in 1853 and proclaimed a River Port in 1857. The town is situated on both fresh and salt water as it is the last town on the Murray River before the river meets the sea.

The inner part of the town of Goolwa was declared a state heritage area in 1987 to recognise its historical importance as one of the country's most significant River Ports.

The declaration of the Goolwa State Heritage Area ensures the town's historic fabric is preserved while at the same time promoting tourism in one of South Australia's most important regional centres.

Please note that there is no increased right of public access to heritage places. The buildings are all owned and cared for, and the occupant's right to privacy should be respected.

The Alexandrina Council and its communities acknowledge the Ngarrindjeri people as the traditional custodians of the lands and waters of our Council District.

WALK 1

(allow 50 minutes, distance 900 metres)

Cadell Street

Commencing at the Goolwa Visitor Information Centre

Post and Telegraph Office (now Goolwa Visitor Information Centre)

The Post Office was built in 1857. The spacious veranda was used as the town's railway station until 1872. Mr. Thomas Goode was appointed Post Master in 1857 and in 1858 the magnetic telegraph was connected via Goolwa from Adelaide to Melbourne. The Goolwa Post Office relocated to the shopping centre in 2009 and Alexandrina Council purchased the building now occupied by the Goolwa Visitor Information Centre. Railway lines have been laid here to remind us of the significance both of this building and the pivotal role played by Goolwa in the 19th Century transport and communications. It was the oldest continuously operating Post Office in South Australia.

Turn right and walk towards the glass fronted display

1. Railway Carriage

This horse drawn passenger carriage is similar to those used on the railway which operated between Goolwa and Port Elliot from 1854. The horse drawn carriages were withdrawn with the advent of steam engines on the line in 1884.

Proceed toward Cadell Street, the stone building on the corner is the

2. Former Council Chambers

This building served as the Council Chambers from 1915 until 1958. It then became the town's circulating library from 1958 until 1987 and from 1987 until 1997 it was the Goolwa Tourist Information Centre.

Proceed up the right hand side of Cadell Street. Please cross the road safely at the pedestrian crossing on Goolwa Terrace.

The next point of interest is

3. Bow Fronted Shop (now FlowerworX)

This shop was built in the 1850s for Mr. Sumner, a baker, for use as a shop. A bakery was built on at the rear but has long since been demolished. The front wall of the building follows the curved allotment boundary giving it a bow fronted appearance. It has a cantilevered balcony with turned wooden posts.

Next door is the

4. Former Bank Building (8 Cadell Street)

This substantial building was erected in 1871-72 as a branch of the Bank of South Australia. A bakery operated from the rear of the building during the boom years of Goolwa's growth.

Continue along Cadell Street to

5. Centenary Hall

Built in 1930 by Percy Wells, one time Mayor of Goolwa Corporation. Percy wanted to turn the Town Hall (No.9) into a theatre but Council refused so he built his own theatre. This facility was renovated by the Alexandrina Council in 2012 and now hosts a range of performances and activities as part of the annual Just Add Water Arts and Culture program.

Continue along Cadell Street and on the corner with Dawson Street is the

6. Former Saddler's Shop (now Southcoast Realty)

This building of limestone and brick with its bull-nose veranda was built around 1867-8 for Mr. George Parkinson of Goolwa – a boot and shoemaker and William Rodgers of Goolwa, a saddler.

After a short walk along Cadell Street cross to the opposite corner of Crocker Street will bring you to

7. Holy Evangelist Anglican Church

This imposing building was established in 1867 and built of local limestone. The clock tower with a spire was built in 1905 and the clock installed in 1915. The bell was presented by Lieutenant Colonel Higgins in 1897. Lofty timber ceilings are a feature of the church and furnishings include a table in the foyer from the PS Lady Augusta, the first paddle steamer to navigate the Murray in 1853.

Stay on this side of Cadell Street and walk further up Cadell Street until you come to

8. Former School Master's House (now Rose Eden)

This 2 storey house was once a private residence then a private school. Later it was the residence of Dr. Norman, one of the first physicians in the district and later served as the Goolwa public school master's residence. It was derelict for many years and then bought privately and renovated into 4 self-contained upmarket holiday suites.

Turn around and walk back along Cadell Street until you come to the corner of Dawson Street. The building on this corner is the

9. Town Hall and Council Chambers

The first Town Hall was erected in 1860. Additions were made in 1878 and 1907. Major redevelopment of this site began in 2003 to incorporate the Goolwa Library as part of the new Alexandrina Council Office. The new facilities opened in 2004. The Alexandrina Council continues to use the chambers for its meetings in the original hall.

Crossing Dawson Street, continuing along Cadell Street until you come to the

10. Goolwa Hotel

The original section (single story) was built in 1853 and the first license was issued to John Varco Jnr. The figurehead adorning the hotel front is a replica of that taken from the Irish sailing ship Mozambique wrecked on the Younghusband Peninsula in 1874. The original figurehead can be viewed in the hotel's dining room. The mast of the ship was used as a joist in the hotel's dining room and the ship's staircase is installed in the hotel. Cedar chairs rescued from the wreck still bear the teeth marks of the sailors who carried them in races aboard the fated vessel.

Continuing down Cadell Street until you come to

11. Former Thomas Goode's General Store (now Chantillie Place)

Thomas Goode and Co. was established in Goolwa in 1852 and the Cadell Street store was built in 1853-54 but was destroyed by fire in 1884. The rebuilt premises opened for business in January 1885 and continued to trade under the original name until the business closed in 2004. The façade and display windows of the 19th Century store are of particular interest.

Continuing down Cadell Street you will come to the Soldiers Memorial Gardens which was the site of

12. Goolwa's Original Railway Station

In 1872, a station was built to replace the post office veranda facility. The original line traversed Cadell Street at this point and continued down Cutting Road, alongside the present Goolwa Visitor Information Centre to the Wharf. Trains entered the town using a spur line to the west and then traversed back to connect with the main line.

Looking to your right you will see

13. Corio Hotel

The Corio was built in 1857 with the first license granted in 1858 to William Ray. At one time the building contained a barber shop and tobacconist. A feature from that time is the Yankee Doodle tobacco poster on the ceiling of the dining room.

The next building on the corner is the

14. The Australasian Hotel

Built in 1857 the first license was granted to O.W. Willcock in January 1858. The hotel traded from 1858 until 1934 with 11 licensees. After almost 70 years as a private residence, this significant building has been restored and is now boutique accommodation and a restaurant. Note the pretty Juliet balcony.

This is the end of Walk 1.

WALK 2

(allow 1 hour, distance 1300 metres)

Goolwa Wharf Precinct

Commencing at the Goolwa Visitor Information Centre

The Goolwa Wharf and Railway Precinct predates the establishment of Goolwa as we know it today. The original survey of 'Town on the Goolwa' in 1839 positioned the town to the north of the present railway line, however this was not suitable for the establishment of a port as the water was too shallow close to the river bank. With the navigation of the Murray River accomplished in 1851, an immediate start was made to the construction of a railway to link this river port to Port Elliot which was completed in 1854 and extended to Victor Harbor in 1864.

Post and Telegraph Office (now Goolwa Visitor Information Centre)

The Post Office was built in 1857. The spacious veranda was used as the town's railway station until 1872. Mr. Thomas Goode was appointed Post Master in 1857 and in 1858 the magnetic telegraph was connected via Goolwa from Adelaide to Melbourne. The Goolwa Post Office relocated to the shopping centre in 2009 and Alexandrina Council purchased the building now occupied by the Goolwa Visitor Information Centre. Railway lines have been laid here to remind us of the significance both of this building and the pivotal role played by Goolwa in the 19th Century transport and communications. It was the oldest continuously operating Post Office in South Australia.

Go out into Cutting Road and turn left

1. Former Horse Stables (now RSL Clubrooms)

The original railway stables were built in 1853-54 on this site and in 1863 they were replaced with this structure and housed the horses that used to draw wagons on the railway until 1885. In 1946 the building was purchased by the Goolwa RSL.

The building on the opposite side of Cutting Road is

2. Customs House

Built in 1859 the house served as a base for Customs Officers. Each State collected customs duties on goods leaving for another state. It was occupied by the Railway Stationmaster in later years. The Port Elliot and Goolwa Council (now Alexandrina Council) purchased this property in 1983.

From here walk down the cutting towards the wharf

3. Cutting Road

The cutting, which is 170 metres long and a depth of 5 metres was created to allow the passage of the original Goolwa-Port Elliot railway line which commenced in 1852. The material excavated was used as ballast for the railway line.

At the end of the cutting turn right and you will see

4. The Railway Station

The present alignment of the railway was completed in 1914 and the present railway station was built here at that time. The railway from Adelaide reached Goolwa in 1884 and passenger services continued until 1984. In 1986 SteamRanger took over the operation as a tourist railway between Goolwa and Victor Harbor.

Cross the railway line safely at the crossing and you will see

5. Railway Goods Shed (now Fleurieu Distillery)

This large corrugated iron shed was built in 1879 and sited with the railway track running through the centre. When the railway was realigned in 1914, the shed was rebuilt on its present site with the railway running through one side.

Walk towards the river and the next building is

6. Wharf Shed & PS Oscar W

This shed was built in 1877-78 and remained virtually unchanged in its appearance until the 1990s. It is now used as The Goolwa Riverboat Centre as an exhibition space and booking office for the PS Oscar W. The PS Oscar W is a unique wood fired heritage paddle steamer built in 1908. You may board the PS Oscar W when the Goolwa Riverboat Centre is opened. Enquire here for cruises.

7. Goolwa Wharf

The first wharf was built here in 1852 on the recommendation of Governor Sir Henry Fox Young. The rail tracks from Port Elliot entered the Wharf at right angles to it and turntables on the wharf were used to swing the wagons parallel to the moored steamers and barges. The wharf was extended in 1866 and demolished and rebuilt in 1874 and extended again in 1878. The years 1878 to 1884 saw the peak use of the wharf for cargo handling. Further re-development began in 2002.

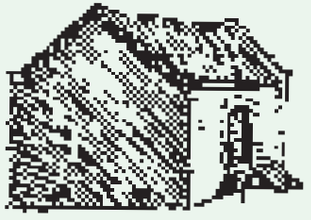
Continue along the Goolwa Wharf towards the Bridge

8. Hindmarsh Island Bridge (former ferry landing)

The first regular ferry service to Hindmarsh Island began in 1858. This service was de-commissioned in 2001 when the Hindmarsh Island Bridge was opened. The Bridge was built in 497 days, has a span of 319 metres and is 14 metres high. The mural, designed and painted by local artist Gary Duncan, depicts marine, bird and animal life in the area.

9. The Barge, 'Dart' is situated below the bridge. This vessel was built in Goolwa in 1912 and was used for lock building in the early part of the 20th Century. It has a river red gum hull with iron top sills and framework.

Walk along the river beyond Amelia Park and on your left you will come to the



10. The Chart Room
The Chart Room was part of Abraham Graham's Patent Slip and Iron Works and was used for storage of charts. It is an attractive building of limestone over two levels

11. Goolwa Slipway (now Captain Sturt Marina)
This was the site of the first slipway in Goolwa and also the first Australian river port location to build vessels. Between 1853 and 1914 sixty paddle steamers or barges were built in Goolwa.

Proceed down the walkway/bikeway track to Liverpool Road and turn left, cross the railway line and on your left is

12. Hector's Shed (241 Liverpool Road)
This shed was owned by river boat identity and fisherman Hector Semaschko. He used it for storage of fishing nets and boating equipment.

Look on the opposite side of the road for

13. Curson's Cottage (246 Liverpool Road)
This attractive, travertine limestone residence with slate tile roofing was built for Mr. G.F. Curson who was manager of Goolwa Slipway from 1867.

Proceed along Liverpool Road and turn left into Brooking Street. The house on the left with the cannon is

14. Captain Ritchie's Cottage
This cottage was originally built by Captain Adam Johnston from timber and later clad in limestone. The house was occupied for many years by Captain Ritchie, an early river boat captain, and named Port Seton after the town near Cockenzie, Scotland, where he originally lived. The cannon on the roof was put there by Captain John Dodd in 1917. It was dredged from the Port River where it had been dumped as ballast.

Cross the road into Goolwa Terrace. In front of you will see

15. Jekejere Park
This tranquil park is significant to the local Ngarrindjeri people and has information plaques throughout the Park.

16. Former Police Station & Courthouse (now South Coast Regional Art Centre)
The first part of the building was erected in 1859 at a cost of £752. It was designed by the colonial architect E.A. Hamilton. Substantial alterations and additions were made in 1867 and 1874. The station had its own well, prison cells and stables.

Follow the path through Jekejere Park taking time to read the information plaques on your way to a small building on your left and you will see

17. The Morgue
The contract for the erection of the morgue was let in June 1883 following public outcry that such a facility was essential in the fast growing river town. Until then the deceased, often victims of drowning or accidents were laid out in the cellars of the town's hotels. The morgue was in use from 1891 until 1956.

Walk towards BF Laurie Lane and turn left and walk towards the

18. Railway Superintendent's Cottage (now Goolwa Radio Station Alex FM)
An unusual house built of limestone with a distinctive curved corrugated iron roof. Construction on the cottage commenced in 1852 and was occupied by Buxton Forbes Laurie, the first Superintendent of the Goolwa-Port Elliot Railway in 1854.

Continue along the path under the Signal Point building to the Goolwa Wharf. This was the path of the original bullock track which formed the transport route from the township to the wharf.

19. Signal Point
This complex was built in 1988 and opened by Prince Charles and Princess Diana. Signal Point is built on a site of historic significance. The Centre was so named because a Signal Mast stood here. It had a platform 13 metres about the ground. From here signal flags could be seen on a mast adjacent to the Murray Mouth which advised paddle steamers moored at Goolwa whether or not the mouth was suitable for navigation. The building now houses galleries, a café and a wine outlet.

This completes Walk 2.

WALK 3

(allow 1.5 hours, distance 1400 metres)

Little Scotland

Commencing at the Goolwa Visitor Information Centre

In 1856 Mr Young Bingham Hutchinson had part of his land on the south side of Goolwa sub-divided as ***Goolwa Extension*** and locally known as Little Scotland. A number of people working in the river boat trade had come from Scotland and this sub-division contained features such as small allotments, small internal courts, carriageways and a network of walkways which followed a simple Scottish design. Early cottages were of simple design with symmetrical fronts with a central doorway with two windows. Cottages were often a simple rectangle, sometimes with a lean-to at the rear.

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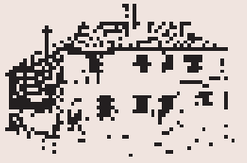
Cross Cutting Road and on your left you will see

1. Customs House

Built in 1859 the house served as a base for Customs Officers. Each State collected customs duties on goods leaving for another state. It was occupied by the Railway Stationmaster in later years.

Stay on this side of the road and observe The Australasian on the opposite corner:



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Walking along Hays Street you will see on the corner

3. Former Congregational Church (Forester's Lodge, corner of Porter and Hays Street)

This building was established in 1859 for services conducted by Reverend Newland. It was used by both the Church of Christ and the local Catholic community prior to the opening of their buildings. The bell tower originally held the ship's bell from the PS Melbourne, which was wrecked at the Murray Mouth in 1859.

Stay on Hays Street, walking towards Hutchinson Street. Turn left into Hutchinson Street, and on your left is

4. Cockenzie Cottage (8 Hutchinson Street)

This attractive early limestone cottage (circa 1858) is of the Little Scotland style and is used as a residence.

Also on the left hand side towards the end of the street is

5. Attached Cottages (2 Hutchinson Street)

Two small attached cottages are built on the street frontage and have been rendered. (circa 1858)

Walk further up Hutchinson Street and turn right into Admiral Terrace the imposing home on your right is

6. Younghusband's House (17 Admiral Terrace)

This substantial limestone house stands on large grounds with coach house and outbuildings to the rear. The house was built in 1858 for William Younghusband who was the shipping agent for Captain Cadell and later became Chief Secretary He died in 1863 and the property remained in his family until 1956.

Walk further along Admiral Terrace until you come to

7. Cockenzie House (13 Admiral Terrace)

Captain George Bain Johnston had a significant impact on Little Scotland. He purchased this allotment in 1857 and built this substantial house, named after his native village in Scotland. He acquired smaller allotments for houses in the area which became home to families of those working in the river trade, many of whom were of Scottish descent.

Walk back the way you came and turn left down Sidmouth Street. Note the attractive limestone wall. Turn left into Oliver Street and you will see

8. Old houses (to your left) of note:

16 Oliver Street, Peppertree Cottage built in 1865
18 Oliver Street and 18A were built in the early 1860s.
Jackling Cottage has been restored and operates as a B & B.

Now cross back over Sidmouth Street, on your right is

20 Oliver Street – Gainsborough Cottage built in 1865, was jointly owned by William Osborne and Samuel Shetliffe.

Next door is

22 Oliver Street - Captain James Barclay's Cottage. The land was purchased and the cottage was built about 1869.

Walk to Hutchinson Street and carefully cross the road into Wildman Street and walk along to Newacott Place and turn right

9. Mariners Cottage (No 10 Newacott Place)
Built by Thomas Dowland in 1866 this limestone cottage was a typical design of many of the dwellings in Little Scotland.

On your left hand side as you walk up Newacott Place are three more cottages of the same general design which give this area its character. Now backtrack to Wildman Street and turn right, and you will see on the corner

10. Cottages
Part of the building, now arranged as three dwellings, is thought to have been the Police Station and home of Constable Rickaby while alterations were made to the Police Station in Goolwa Terrace.

Continue along to Goyder Street and on the corner on your right is

11. Old Goolwa Maternity Hospital
Built circa 1853 of travertine limestone this was formerly two limestone cottages joined at the rear and used as the hospital wards. It was used as a private hospital from the 1890s until the 1920s.

Further up the street on the same side is

12. Highland's House
Thomas Highland, a farmer of Goolwa, purchased a block in Goyder Street and built the house in 1853. It has had 12 owners since the Highlands and is in reasonable condition today.

Return to Wildman Street and turn right. At the next corner (Porter Street) turn left and on the corner you will see

13. Goolwa Church of Christ
The first meeting of the Church was held in Forester's Lodge (No. 4). In 1905 a carpenter's shop was converted into a limestone chapel. A group of people came from Milang and Point Sturt in a chartered steamer to the opening in 1905.

Further along Porter Street is the

14. Goolwa History Centre and Museum
Originally a blacksmith shop in 1846 the shop was expanded to include coach building and general carpentry and funeral undertaking. In 1921 the building became the local power station providing unreliable power! Mains power was connected to Goolwa in 1950. The building was purchased by the National Trust in 1971 and converted to a museum housing an extensive collection of artefacts including Australia's first mobile home.

Next door is the

15. Former Print Room and Pay Office (now Art at Goolwa)
The front cottage is a late 1800s cottage which was relocated to this site. The rear re-located weatherboard cottage was previously used as a paymaster's house in connection with the building of the locks and barrages.

This is the end of Walk 3.
It is a short return stroll to the main street.

All walks start from

Walk 1 Cadell Street

Walk 2 Goolwa Wharf Precinct

Walk 3 Little Scotland

Boundary of the State Heritage Area

T toilets

Produced by Alexandrina Visitor Services

Goolwa Visitor Information Centre

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Sketches courtesy of Chris Crabtree
Printed by Fleurieu & KI Print
December 2016