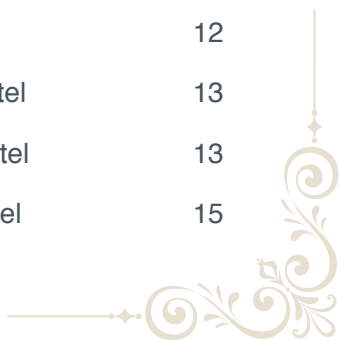




Contents

Introduction	1
General Pub Facts	2
Former Prince Albert Hotel	4
Former Green Dragon Hotel	5
Former Beresford Arms Inn	6
The Old Exchange Hotel	8
The Tivoli Hotel	9
The Botanic Hotel	11
The Newmarket Hotel	12
The Edinburgh Castle Hotel	13
Former White Conduit Hotel	13
The Princes Berkeley Hotel	15





Introduction

The pub is an Australian icon. Its history is entwined with the history of colonisation, the development of local communities, shifting political currents, economic fluctuations, population movements and social/cultural changes.


Pubs have been the place to dance; they have hosted wedding receptions, funeral wakes, Christmas dinners, council meetings, trade union meetings, charity fundraising events, bingo nights, rock bands and folk singers. Pubs have been providers of food and drink and been places of accommodation, temporary morgues and emergency shelters.

In the past, the licensee of a pub not only provided all the services above but could also be the postmaster, banker, supplier of groceries and petrol, or a well-known personality.

The loss of early pubs has been lamented as a loss of national heritage and their adaptive reuse is hailed as a major contribution to the culture of a city. The pub has always been, and will always be, celebrated by its patrons.

General Pub Facts

- During the planning of the colony of South Australia licensed premises provisions were established to regulate the trade in spirits and alcohol and promote good order in public houses. Licences were granted to people (not premises) so some were awarded even before any actual building was built leading to some licensees trading out of a tent.
- In the early days a 'local' was a place where the working class could join mates and lament or celebrate their fortunes after another day in the colony – usually while drinking flat, strong, room-temperature beer. At this time liquor licensing laws in South Australia did not prohibit children from drinking alcohol (beer, wine or spirits) or being in a licensed premise. In fact, a child of any age could expect to be served until 1863 when legislation made it an offence for children under 12 to consume alcohol.
- Another early liquor licensing law in South Australia (1839) stated that a publican was required to provide for "...a traveller and his horse, or a traveller without a horse, the horse of a traveller not becoming a guest of the house ...or any corpse which may be brought to his public house for the purpose of a Coroner's inquest". Any publican not providing these services was committing an offence and liable to be fined up to 20 pounds.
- The 1890s depression was followed by drastic anti-alcohol measures influenced by the temperance movement. Sunday trading was stopped in 1891, the minimum drinking age was raised to sixteen, then eighteen, then to twenty-one, and at the same time the city population was drifting away to the suburbs. The minimum drinking age was lowered to eighteen again in 1971.

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- Suggestions that the employment of barmaids should be made illegal arose in the 1880s. In 1908, Act No 970 stated that all barmaids must register and could continue to work only if they had been employed in that situation in the district in the previous three months. Over three hundred women registered but over the years the number of women working behind the bar declined as no new barmaids could be taken on. This same Act also barred single women from holding liquor licences. Widows who had inherited a licence from their husbands were an exception.
 - During the First World War, restrictions on hotel opening hours were imposed. Pubs throughout Australia were required to close at 6 pm – introducing the infamous ‘6 o’clock swill’ where, leading up to closing time, patrons would consume as much beer as possible before they were obliged to leave. South Australia was the last state to change these laws. It did so in 1976, introducing 10 o’clock closing under the premiership of Don Dunstan.



Former Prince Alfred Hotel

136-140 King William Street, Adelaide
State Heritage Place

When the Adelaide Town Hall was built it was the most significant structure on King William Street – the tallest, grandest and the most expensive.

It was also hailed as the largest municipal building south of the equator when it was officially opened on 20 June 1866. The site was initially used as a produce market selling hay, corn, butter and poultry as well as eggs, fish and vegetables. After it was built, specific conditions regarding style and materials were stipulated by architect Edmund William Wright for all the other buildings constructed on the corporation acre: the Prince Alfred Hotel, Eagle Chambers, Gladstone Chambers and Queen's Chambers. These buildings are now an integral part of the Town Hall complex.

In 1869 the Prince Alfred Hotel was completed on a lease owned by T.C. Bray. The modest original Council Chamber to the south of the Town hall was demolished and in its place rose the two storey 'south wing'. It consisted of the hotel at the southern end, and merchants and lawyers offices next to the Town Hall. The '...whole design and appearance of the building are according to the terms of the lease, such as to correspond with the Town Hall itself, though only in part of freestone'.

The development of the building occurred in controversial circumstances, with Edmund Wright and his partners taking over the original design proposed by Daniel Garlick.

This building was eventually taken over by Council in the 1950s when the lease expired and the business of the Adelaide City Council expanded. The Prince Alfred Hotel ceased commercial operation in 1953.



Photo: Adelaide City Council Archives - HP1806

Former Green Dragon Hotel

471-479 Pulteney Street, Adelaide

State Heritage Place

The Green Dragon Hotel was built in 1858 for John Mitten as a two-storey public house of eight rooms with stables and stock yards. It served the teamsters and carriers entering the city.

The associated Dragon Brewery, now demolished, was situated to the west of the hotel and operated until about 1910.

Mitten died soon after completing the hotel, leaving it to his nine-year-old niece, Mary Cant.

Little change was made to the building's fabric, but a weighbridge was constructed on the hotel premises around 1864.

In the early 1860s the City Council passed a by-law requiring all wood, bark, hay, straw and coals coming into the city for sale to be weighed and certified by a licensed weighbridge. Hotels sited at such 'gateways' into the city were the Stag on the eastern side; the Elephant and Castle on the western side; the Princess Royal on O'Connell Street (rebuilt in 1884 as the Oxford Hotel) to the north; and the Green Dragon to the south.

A two-storey northern extension was erected in 1891 and a two-storey north-western rear extension was added in 1898.

A balcony was added in 1924 and the weighbridge removed.

Despite all these additions, the hotel retains a major proportion of its 1858 building.

Photo: State Library of South Australia, B 1838, circa 1923



Former Beresford Arms Inn

188-190 Gilles Street, Adelaide

State Heritage Place



Sadly, little evidence remains of the simple, vernacular structures which were built by the colonists in the earliest years of their frontier city. Inevitably most of these buildings were replaced by more solid and more elaborate structures, especially during the boom period of the 1870s – 1880s. Hotels in particular were often rebuilt as imposing two-storey buildings, and so it is the survival of this humble, formerly run-down building, which was once an inn, all the more surprising.


John Martin arrived in South Australia in September 1839 and purchased this site from Robert Milne the following month. He then set about erecting the building, which was completed by 1840.

Known as the Beresford Arms it was first licensed in 1840 with John Martin listed as landlord. Martin remained landlord for only seven years but retained ownership for more than thirty.



In 1849 the Beresford Arms was leased to James Ellery and by 1851 the Beresford Arms was described as an eight-roomed stone and brick house. In 1855, the inn was leased to Hugh Hall, followed by Henry Palmer for two years from 1856 when the name of the Inn was changed to the Oddfellows Arms. The Oddfellows Arms ceased trading in 1861. In 1873 John Martin sold it to Johannes Andreas Schrader (a printer).

Photo: Adelaide City Council Photographic Library, circa 1988



Adelaide City Council purchased this historic, State Listed property in 2006. At this time the building was in a very poor state. Lack of maintenance and a fire had left the building in a condition many would think was beyond repair. However, Council recognised the loss of this building would also be the loss of a significant connection to Adelaide's first settlers.

Conservation work commenced in November 2007. Work included a new roof, extensive salt damp treatment, new floor, new ceilings, a new fence, and the excavation of the original cellar. The work is now complete and the building was recently sold. The project provides an amazing example of the results achievable when you have committed owners, architects and tradespeople as well as access to Council's Heritage Incentives Scheme. A total of \$250,000 was provided to this demonstration project for both documentation and works.



The Old Exchange Hotel

233-237 Grenfell Street, Adelaide

State Heritage Place

A hotel has been on this site from 1839. First licensed by John Ragless Jr, the hotel was named the Woodman Inn with good reason as it was the first place of call for tiersmen and teamsters carting timber from the Tiers (as the Adelaide Hills were then known). Also in the vicinity, where the Botanic Hotel now stands, was a very large timber yard, possibly where much of the timber from the Tiers was sold.

In 1900, when Adelaide's new power-station was constructed nearby, the hotel's name was changed to the Electric Light. In 1906, when the produce market was built in the vicinity, the hotel was rebuilt by the South Australian Brewing Company in anticipation of new trade. The hotel's name was changed at this time to The Producers because of its patronage by wholesalers using the produce markets opposite in the early hours of market mornings. The contractor was Charles Henry Martin.

A rare example for a hotel and the City, of the Queen Anne style, the hotel complements the adjacent former power-station buildings and the market building opposite and is therefore an important streetscape element. Notable features include; its brick construction, Tudor-type gablets, semi-elliptical balustrading and important roof and verandah form.

A total of \$3,000 HIS funding was provided in 2000 towards its conservation.

Photo: State Library of South Australia,
B 10569, circa 1940



The Tivoli Hotel

261-269 Pirie Street, Adelaide

State Heritage Place

HERITAGE
INCENTIVES
SCHEME
SITE

This hotel was first licensed in 1850 as The Swiss Hotel but in 1852, the name was changed to The Tivoli Hotel. In 1868 it was renamed The National Hotel and retained this name until 1972 when it reverted back to The Tivoli Hotel.

The hotel was once part of our State's rich German cultural life. In fact, until the end of the nineteenth century, this end of Pirie Street was called 'little Germany', because of its large German population, churches, school, hospital, businesses, shops and clubs (the German Club still survives westwards along Pirie Street). In 1864 the hotel was purchased by Heinrich Wilhelm Ehmcke, a notable German timber merchant and member of the very popular all male German choir, the Liedertafel. Until 1956, the Ehmcke family owned the entire Town Acre on which this hotel was situated.

Although the form of the hotel suggests it was constructed as one building, it was actually built in several stages. In 1850 a single-storey brick and stone structure of six rooms was erected on the western end of the current hotel frontage. It was extended into a two-storey building in 1877-1878, and at this time measured 69 feet in length and comprised 26 rooms. In 1883 a further addition of two storeys, almost 30 feet in length was built onto the eastern end of the hotel, taking the Pirie Street façade to approximately 100 feet. In 1883 the entire front façade was completely rendered to conceal the non-matching materials used in its construction phases.

The Tivoli has enjoyed a rich tradition of being essentially a 'one stop entertainment centre' throughout the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century.

In 1855-1856 a major extension was recorded at the rear of the hotel, which is the likely construction date of the ballroom which is still extant today. Several other outbuildings have been constructed at the rear of the hotel over the years, containing billiard tables, an American Bowling Alley, Gymnasium (which attracted renowned German identity, Adolph Leschen, "the father of gymnastics" to South Australia), lodge rooms, a swimming pool, and enclosed gardens. There was also a very large Morton Bay Fig tree in the hotel yard.

The distinctive cantilevered timber balcony running the entire length of the first floor was rebuilt in 1987 based on the original design but with new materials apart from the reuse of the existing timber carved support cantilevers.

A total of \$20,000 HIS funding was provided in 2005 for salt damp treatment and facade restoration.

Photo: State Library of South Australia, B 21369, circa 1870



Botanic Hotel

308-310 North Terrace, Adelaide

State Heritage Place

This traditional Victorian terrace of buildings is one of the most substantial developments completed during the boom from the late 1860s to the 1880s and demonstrates the degree of vigour and confidence in South Australia at that time.

It was erected at first as a 'family hotel and restaurant' with houses and shops attached on East Terrace and terrace houses on North Terrace. The complex was designed by architect Michael McMullen and built by J. Barry in 1876-77 for Richard Vaughan. The buildings were constructed of Glen Osmond stone, the fronts being worked up with cement dressings.

Vaughan established the nearby East End Market for selling general produce in 1862.

The Botanic Hotel was granted a liquor licence in 1883 and renovated at a cost of £1200 to designs by architects Wright and Reed. In 1897 the present tiered balconies were erected, the building then reaching its present external form.

The complex forms a notable backdrop to the Adelaide Botanic Gardens and also occupies one of the most prominent corner positions in the city, an admirable 'book-end', along with the Newmarket Hotel, on North Terrace.

Photo: State Library of South Australia, B 58576, circa 1875



Newmarket Hotel

1-8 North Terrace, Adelaide

State Heritage Place

The Newmarket Hotel stands on the north-west corner of south Adelaide on Town Acre 1 where Colonel Light began his survey of the city in January 1837.

The first hotel on this site was the Newmarket Inn, licensed in 1847 by W.H. Dumbleton. This was named after the livestock market and slaughterhouse opposite. The market was removed in the 1920s (site of the new Royal Adelaide Hospital); however the hotel's historical name survived.

The present hotel replaced an earlier brick and stone structure in 1883. It was built for Mrs Frances Badman, who owned the Newmarket from 1876 to 1899. The new building was designed by Daniel Garlick and built by W Barker.

The workmanship is of the first order, especially the internal spiral staircase. Altogether the hotel is a fine example of the wide gap existing between Adelaide of 1850 and Adelaide of 1883. The hotel occupies one of the most prominent corner positions in the city, an admirable 'book-end', along with the Botanic Hotel on North Terrace.



Photo: State Library of South Australia, B 10554, circa 1941



The Edinburgh Castle Hotel

233-239 Currie Street, Adelaide

Interim Listed – Local Heritage Place

This hotel was originally known as Guthrie's Hotel and on 31 May 1837 was the site of the first publican's licence issued in South Australia to George Guthrie. Guthrie's Hotel became known as the Edinburgh Castle Inn from 6 April 1839 and the Edinburgh Castle Hotel from 26 July 1881.

The hotel has the distinction of being the oldest continually licensed hotel in South Australia.

The present two-story bluestone and brick building dates from 1878–1879. The architect was CE Rowland Rees.

In 1926, W Essery & Son, Norwood, were engaged to erect the verandah and balcony to the hotel. The architects were F Kenneth Milne & Evans.



Photo: State Library of South Australia, B 3733, circa 1926

Former White Conduit Hotel

30-34 North Street, Adelaide

State Heritage Place

The existence of this hotel in an obscure location on a minor street reflects the earliest era of concentrated settlement in Adelaide. Colonel Light designed broad east-west streets intersected by only a few north-south streets. Very quickly purchasers of town acres created a series of private, narrow north-south streets to provide access to newly subdivided house lots. North Street, as well as Gray, Rosina, Bank and Leigh streets in the west end were all created by the early 1840s, although not declared public roads until after 1850.





These side streets soon housed a considerable population who, in turn, patronised the many local hotels. The location of this particular hotel on a side street is quite unusual and departs from the traditional corner form of Adelaide's hotels. The White Conduit House Hotel was first licensed in 1839, continuing under that name until 1912 when it became the Globe Hotel. The original tavern was replaced in 1857 and the new hotel was extended in 1871 and 1882.

In 1889 the hotel was involved in a fraud case between the new licensee Mrs Maria Willis and the hotel's owners, the brewers Syme and Sison. According to *The Chronicle*, 24 August 1889, Mrs Willis had wanted a business while her husband was in Broken Hill and W.P. Wicksteed of Syme and Sison had recommended the White Conduit House Hotel, knowing it '...had been a dummy for some time past' and that '...beer had been given away to encourage trade'. Mrs Willis accused the brewery owners of fraud and took them to court. The outcome of the case is not clear but Mrs Willis later took up the licence of the Orient Hotel in Wakefield Street.

The building has a distinctly residential appearance and is an important remnant feature of North Street. The facade is simple and attractively informal, the product of gradual growth. It features asymmetrically placed doors and windows, roughly dimensioned bluestone and console-supported parapet. This former hotel is now a private residence.

A total of \$10,000 HIS funding was provided in 2004 for stone restoration and repointing works.

The only other surviving hotel building on a minor street in the City is the former Wheelwright Arms on Roper Street. It is now used as offices.

Photo: State Library of South Australia, B 10560, circa 1941

The Princes Berkeley Hotel

58-62 Hindley Street, Adelaide

Local Heritage Place (City Significance)

The site of this hotel dates from the earliest days of the colony when the first permanent hotel, the Buffalo's Head, was constructed in 1838. It had first operated from a tent in Buffalo Row, a make-shift community near the River Torrens in the west Park Lands and named by the first owner James Chittleborough (Snr) who came to South Australia aboard the *'Buffalo'* in 1836.

The hotel was renamed the Black Bull in 1841. At this time the hotel stood back about 30 feet from the footpath and was surrounded by a picket fence and gate.

Its licensees erected the following sign:

*The bull is tame, so fear him not,
So long as you can pay your shot.
When money's gone and credit's bad,
That's what makes the bull go mad.*

The hotel was rebuilt in 1878 for T.G. Waterhouse, one of Adelaide's notable businessmen and owner of several city hotels, with stabling at the rear for 32 horses along with a covered yard for use as a horse bazaar. It was designed by Thomas English and constructed by Charles Farr. Extensions to the hotel and the addition of the verandah/balcony were made in 1905 and 1923. It became the Berkeley Hotel from 1947-1971 and then the Princes Berkeley. The interiors have been extensively altered.



Photo: State Library of South Australia, B 32855, circa 1880



Photo: Former South Australian Hotel, North Terrace, Adelaide City Archives - HP0091