

Walking Subiaco

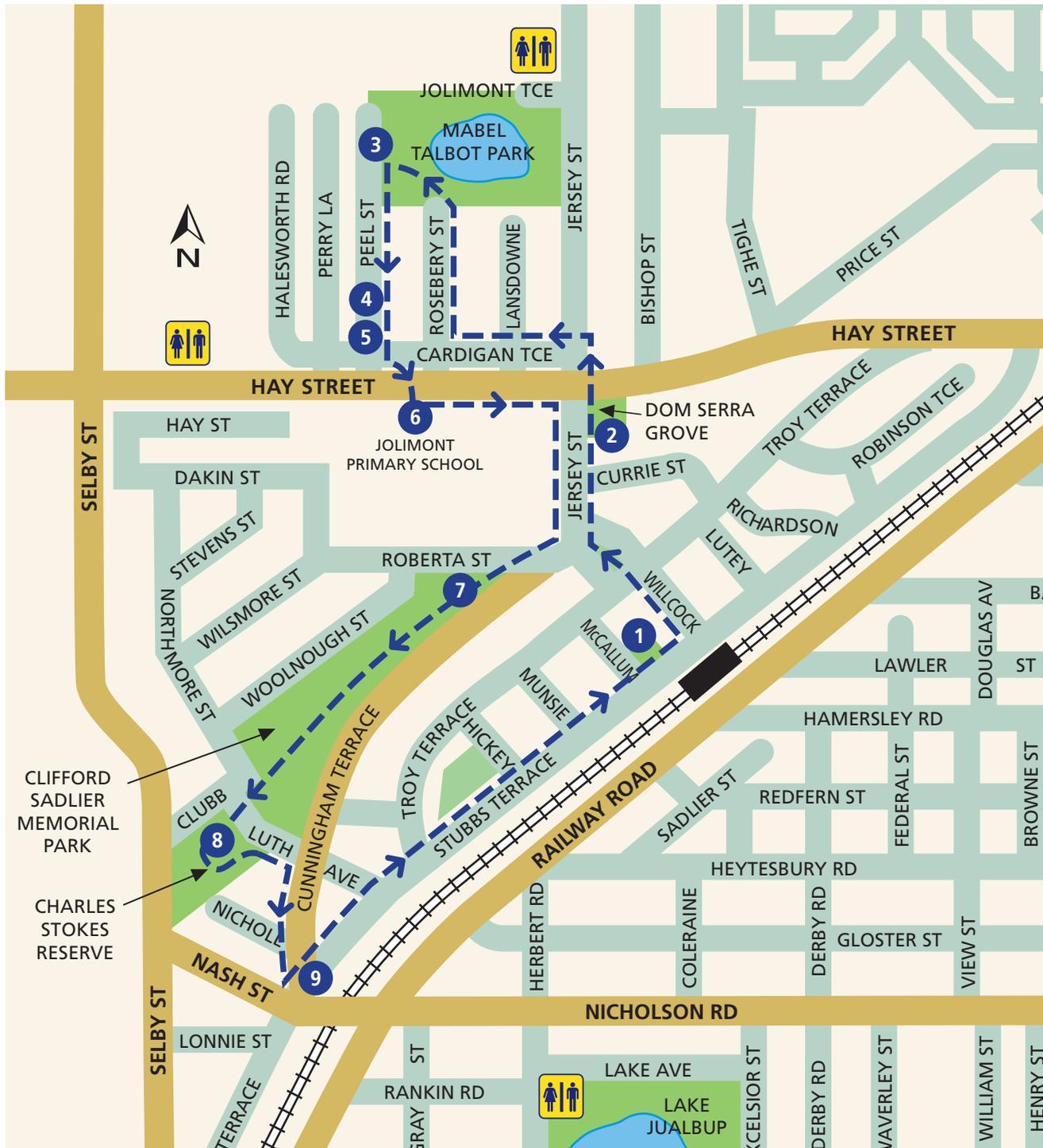
Jolimont
and Daglish



A self-guided walk of approximately 4 kms - allow 2 hours

Jolimont & Daglish







The Jolimont - Daglish Story

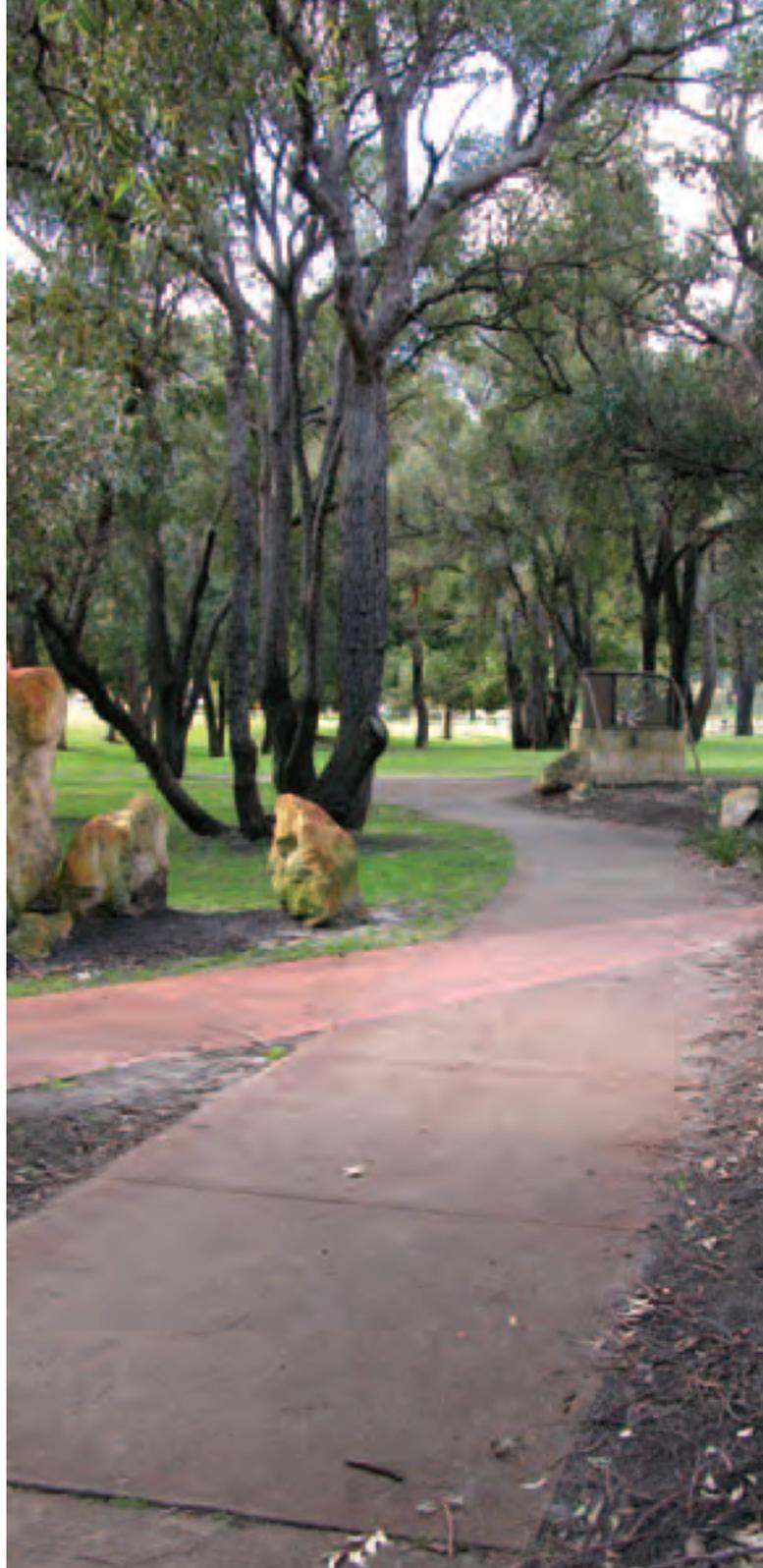
The history of Jolimont and Daglish begins beside the lakes and wetlands of the area. In the tradition of Aboriginal spiritual dreaming these wetlands, connected by underground streams, are of religious significance to the Nyungah people – as are other places of worship to the non-Indigenous community. The Nyungah people of the Swan River and Swan Coastal Plains are the traditional owners, keepers of knowledge, custodians and carers of the land and waterways. The wetlands were a source of water and food for Aboriginal groups who lived in and around this area, moving with seasonal changes along the Swan River and Swan Coastal Plains. The Nyungah people today remain connected to the lakes through their beliefs and work closely with the City of Subiaco to protect and maintain the wetland system. This includes Jolimont Swamp, now known as Mabel Talbot Park and the lower lying sections of Stokes and Sadlier Parks in Daglish.

The adjoining suburbs of Jolimont and Daglish occupy the north-western sector of the City of Subiaco. These suburbs developed separately and in many respects differently.

Jolimont's well-defined residential area dates back to the late 19th century. It was separated from Subiaco by vacant land to the east, along the railway. This area was later occupied by industrial sites, giving way to redevelopment for housing in the early years of the 21st century. The Jersey Street precinct continues to support a range of business and light industry. Beyond the western boundary of Jolimont lay natural woodland.

In contrast, much of Daglish was built during the 1930s when its solid and distinctively styled Workers Homes Board houses were erected. North-west of the Clifford Sadlier Memorial Park lies an area of newer housing. Daglish is now essentially a residential area.

While walking through these suburbs you will see an interesting range of parks, streetscapes and domestic architectural styles.





Welcome to Walking Subiaco

The walk begins on Stubbs Terrace in Daglish, beside a small park on the McCallum Avenue corner. The Daglish Railway Station nearby was built in 1924. The railway, laid in the late 19th century to link Perth with the port of Fremantle, attracted settlers and subsequently business and industry along its route. This trend included the first settlements in Subiaco, Shenton Park and Jolimont. Daglish was a later example of railway corridor development as much of it was built in the 1930s.

The suburb was named after Henry Daglish who came to Western Australia as a young man in the 1890s following his retrenchment from the Victorian Public Service. This occurred during a period of recession in the eastern states. In his adopted state, its economy buoyant with gold discoveries, Henry Daglish emerged as a leader, serving as Mayor of Subiaco and Premier of Western Australia in the early 20th century.



Daglish Railway Station, 1924

McCallum Avenue Precinct

1

In 1881 the Perth – Fremantle railway opened. It was bordered in this area by natural bush until the 1930s when the suburb of Daglish was built. Although the original plan for a post office and village centre on this site was not carried out, the Daglish Railway Station became a freight distribution point. McCallum Avenue's unusual width was required as a turning circle for horse-drawn wagons.

Walk along Stubbs Terrace for a short distance in a north-easterly direction, then turn left into Willcock Avenue. The streetscapes in this precinct are of historic value because most of the homes retain their 1930s identity. Leadlight windows in some of these houses include clear glass of varying textures in art deco designs. Decorative brickwork is also a feature. Many of the houses in Daglish were built with assistance from the Workers Homes Board, which resulted in high standards of structure and design. Most are built of brick and tile.

At the end of Willcock Avenue, cross Troy Terrace, then walk northwards across the park and along Jersey Street to its junction with Hay Street. Dom Serra Grove which was named and planted with olive trees in 1980, is seen to your right, on the south-eastern corner of the intersection. The site was used in the early days of European settlement as a burial ground for typhoid victims. The graves were transferred to Karrakatta Cemetery in 1906.

The significance of the grove and the interesting history of Dom Joseph Serra, founder of the New Subiaco Monastery, are explained on a plaque supported by a large boulder in the centre of the grove.

2 Dom Serra Grove – 1980



This olive grove was planted to honour Dom Joseph Benedict Serra, leader of a group of Benedictine monks who established the New Subiaco Monastery in the 1850s – Subiaco in Italy being the founding place of the Benedictine order. The New Subiaco Monastery stood until 1979 on the present site of the Catherine McAuley Family Centre in West Leederville. The Benedictine mission included the cultivation of olive groves, vineyards and orchards.

Cross Hay Street at the traffic lights, then turn left and cross Jersey Street. Walk westwards along Cardigan Terrace which runs close to and parallel with Hay Street. The three streets on your right as you walk along Cardigan Terrace are Lansdowne, Rosebery and Peel Streets, named after British Prime Ministers. In each there are examples of the original timber cottages that once lined the streets of Jolimont.



Timber cottage, Jolimont 1908



Boys in a canoe with sail on Jolimont swamp

Turn right into Rosebery Street where single fronted cottages can be seen about halfway along the street on your right. Mabel Talbot Park is visible at the far end of the street. When you reach the park turn left, then walk around the shore of the lake to its western side where you will find a group of large rocks. At this site a plaque relates the vision for the park held by Mabel Talbot, founding President of the Subiaco branch of the Tree Society.

Stormwater drains built in the vicinity of Perth Street, Subiaco (now known as Churchill Avenue) early in the 20th century discharged water into the Jolimont area and flooding became a serious problem. By 1918 at the low-lying northern end of Jolimont the waters of the lake surrounded some of the houses for long periods resulting in their abandonment and removal. Eventually the problem was addressed with the installation of a comprehensive drainage system.

3 Mabel Talbot Park – 1966

In the early days of European settlement this wetland was known as Perry's Watering Hole. A herdsman, Joseph Perry, grazed cattle at this location and further west at Perry Lakes. It was called Jolimont Swamp after 1891 when the area was subdivided and named 'Jolimont Estate' by developer John Maddock. The surveyor, J. Irvine, came to Perth from the suburb of Jolimont in Melbourne.



Daisy Bell Cottage, Peel Street Jolimont



Return to Peel Street, where Daisy Bell Cottage once stood, surrounded by bush. An early photograph shows a group of settlers in front of this dwelling, the exact location of which is not known. As you walk the full length of Peel Street you will again see a number of original cottages. Continue to the Peel Street junction with Cardigan Terrace where a small church stands on the western side.

St. Hugh's Church – 1915

4

The present Roman Catholic Church in Jolimont, named Mary Help of Christians, was formerly St. Hugh's Church of England. The church was originally a timber structure. A brick sanctuary was added in the 1920s and in 1977 the outer walls of the church were brick clad. A baptismal font, which includes a large baler shell in its design was hand carved by local craftsman, Frank Joseph Crockett. The font was used in St. Hugh's but is now displayed at the Subiaco Museum.

Cardigan Terrace originally ended at its intersection with Peel Street. The Jolimont Progress Hall stood next to St. Hugh's Church, facing eastwards along Cardigan Terrace. The timber hall, built in 1915 by local residents, was demolished in 1968 and Cardigan Terrace extended, providing access to Halesworth Road. Balls and dances were held in the hall to raise money for a successful court action in 1922 by Jolimont residents against the Government for failing to address Jolimont's serious flooding problems.



Jolimont Sports Club Bike Hike 1939

Jolimont Progress Hall 1915 – 1968

5

The hall was an important community and social centre for the people of Jolimont, who were isolated from Subiaco by the railway line and industrial area. Many local groups used the hall, including the Jolimont Circulating Library, Gymnasium Club and various sports teams. The hall was also the centre for social events such as film shows and dances.

Proceed with care across Hay Street to the gates of the Jolimont Primary School, the third school to be opened by the Government within the boundaries of the City of Subiaco. The arch over the school gate bears the motto 'Go Forward.' Several weeping peppermint trees were planted here in 1919 as a memorial to the World War 1 servicemen and women of Jolimont.

The bushland behind the Jolimont School is one of the few remaining areas of natural bush within the City of Subiaco.

6 Jolimont Primary School – 1905



The school was opened in 1905. Children from Jolimont formerly attended the Subiaco State School on Bagot Road. The first headmaster was Mr F C Cooper. Student numbers were initially small but had grown to forty-seven by the commencement of the 1906 school year.

The walk now returns to Daglish, following Hay Street eastwards then turning right into Jersey Street opposite Dom Serra Grove. In the 1960s flats were built in this precinct increasing the range of housing

options in Jolimont and Daglish. At the junction of Jersey Street with Roberta Street, turn right and walk a short distance to the eastern end of Sadlier Memorial Park. Until the mid 1980s a small shopping centre stood some distance ahead at the Roberta Street junction with Woolnough Street.

7 Clifford Sadlier Memorial Park – 1980

This park commemorates the outstanding bravery of Lieutenant Clifford Sadlier during World War 1 at Villers-Bretonneux in France. Lieutenant Sadlier was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1918.

As you enter the park you will see a plaque set into a large boulder inscribed with the full citation for the Victoria Cross awarded to Lieutenant Sadlier who lived at 127 Stubbs Terrace, Daglish.

The park, where wild flowers once bloomed in natural bushland, is now a grassed area shaded by mature trees. Native flowering shrubs and trees were planted in 2001 to encourage birds to return to the park. This is the site of artwork and seating designed by Ngardarb (Francine) and Tony Riches. A path through the park was designed for local walkers and people from the Selby Street Paraquad Centre.



On reaching the western end of Sadlier Park, cross Luth Avenue and enter the Charles Stokes Reserve. This reserve was named after another Australian soldier, Sergeant Charles Stokes of Denis and York Streets in Subiaco. Lieutenant Sadlier VC and Sergeant Stokes DCM were decorated following their service in the same wartime action and are jointly honoured with an annual scholarship that fosters understanding between Australia and France.

The memorial to Charles Stokes is found in the centre of the reserve that bears his name.

8 Charles Stokes Reserve – 1989



Sergeant Charles Albert Stokes was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in 1918 for outstanding bravery at Villers-Bretonneux, France, during World War 1. After heavy losses in two platoons Sergeant Stokes led the advance of the remaining men against machine-gun fire, capturing all enemy gun positions in the area. One position was captured by Sergeant Stokes alone.

Return to Luth Avenue and turn right. After walking a short distance turn right again into Cunningham Terrace. At the end of this street turn left and cross Stubbs Terrace with care, in order to view the artwork in the railway's pedestrian underpass.

9 Nash Street Pedestrian Underpass – 2003



Installed in 2003, the underpass has been enhanced with artwork involving painting and collage. The art group Swerve, commissioned to carry out the work, included local school children, community groups and individuals in the creative process. The design represents the landscape and the life of Indigenous and white Australians in this locality.



Turn back at this point and with the railway on your right, walk along Stubbs Terrace to the Daghish Station. Stubbs Terrace is an interesting example of a substantially intact 1930s streetscape. The built environment of the terrace is a valuable illustration of domestic architectural styles of the time because most of the houses are original and have not been significantly altered. At the halfway point on Stubbs Terrace you will return to your starting point near the Railway Station. This concludes the self-guided walk .

We trust that in this section of the City of Subiaco you have enjoyed discovering the history and the separate identities of Jolimont and Daghish.



References

- Nyungah Circle of Elders, Guildford, Western Australia
 Spillman K., *Identity Prized : a History of Subiaco*, University of Western Australia Press, Perth, 1985
 Royal Australian Institute of Architects, *An Architectural Guide to Subiaco*, 1984
 Wise's Post Office Directories, Batty Library
 Davies R.J., *St. Andrews Anglican Church, Barker Road Subiaco & St Hugh's Church Peel Street Jolimont*, 1974

Photographs

- Don Gimm collection – *Cattle at Jolimont Swamp*
Timber cottage, Jolimont
Daisy Bell Cottage, Jolimont
Jolimont Sports Club Bike Hike
 Ethel Smith collection – *Boys in Canoe, Jolimont Swamp*
 Subiaco Museum collection – *Daghish Railway Station*
Jolimont Gymnasium Club

Opposite: Jolimont Gymnasium Club 1922





CITY OF SUBIACO

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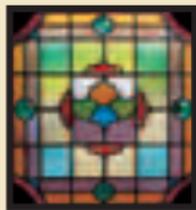
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SUBIACO MUSEUM

239 Rokeby Road SUBIACO WA 6008

Open Tuesday - Sunday 2pm - 5pm

Enquiries to the Curator on 9237 9227

Daglish and Jolimont are accessible by train or bus
from Perth and Fremantle.

Persons following the route suggested in this self-guided walk
do so at their own risk