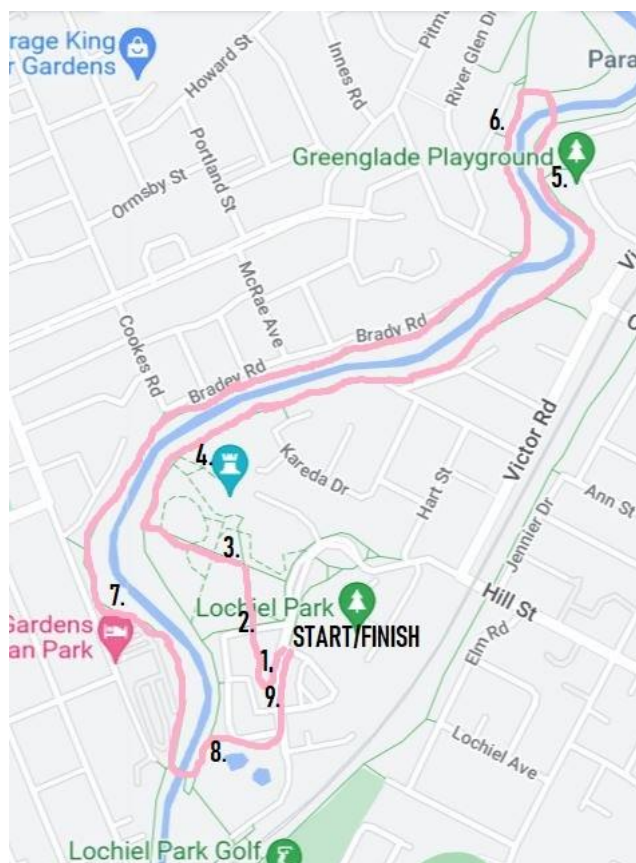# U3A Lochiel Park Monday Stroll - Directions and information
(4.2km)

Park in the small gravel carpark on the corner of Lochiel Parkway and Hobbs Drive, or if the carpark is full anywhere along Hobbs Drive.

Meet at the gravel carpark on Hobbs Drive. From here you can see the two storey **Lochiel Park House *1**

Start

1. Cross Lochiel Parkway and turn left to walk on the footpath then enter the path on your right (by the bottle trees) and turn right again to walk in an alley with lush vegetation.
2. Cross Riverbank Court; note the mosaic art frog, and follow the path ahead. Soon on your left you will see an open community garden and a chooks' enclosure
3. Continue on the board walk until you get to an intersection with the main path, turn left here. There will be an outdoor fitness track along this path.
4. At the T-intersection turn right into the official Linear Park asphalt path. Soon you will pass a public toilet on your right and in the distance you can see **Lochend House *2**
5. Follow the path to Greenglade playground with a **giant dragon *3**
6. Soon after the playground take the bridge on your left and cross the river. Once on the other side turn left into the asphalt path. Continue walking along the river.
7. Windsor Grove playground will be on your left and an outdoor gym on your right. Keep going until you see a bridge on your left
8. Cross the river over the bridge and turn left

9. Turn right to walk along the lake (it being on your right) and go towards the intersection of Riverbank Court and Lochiel Parkway. Walk on the left footpath of the Parkway until you see the **Little Free Library *4** on your left. Cross the Parkway and turn left to get to your car

Finish

Annotations

***1** <u>Lochiel Park House</u>

Built in 1877 by David Mundy

"Lochiel Park" house was built on part of the property that once belonged to Charles James Fox Campbell. Mr. Mundy built the two storey house in 1877 for £3,000.
David Mundy arrived in South Australia with his father and mother and three siblings. They arrived on the Diadem, on the 16th of November 1840, from London via Plymouth. On the 29th of January 1874 David Mundy married Rose Ellen Newberry of Norwood.

David Mundy and his brother William were the original owners of Mundi Mundi station near Cockburn. David and his wife were regular attendees of St.Martins Anglican church in Campbelltown. One day at a social gathering, in the local Oddfellows hall in Campbelltown David Mundy suggested that the church should buy the hall and turn it into a Sunday school. When the cost of buying the hall proved to be too expensive, they decided to build their own. David Mundy donated the land and offered £100 to start the fund raising. Another parishioner, Howard Henry Ind, an architect by profession, offered his services, free, to design the church hall. When the church hall was completed, fittingly, David Mundy performed the opening ceremony. After selling "Lochiel Park" in 1898 David and his wife moved to "Ellangowan" at St. Peters. They also had a summer property "Durnford House" at Largs Bay, later to be part of the orphanage.

The purchaser of "Lochiel Park" was Jonah Hobbs, who later renamed the house **"Hobbs House"**. Jonah Hobbs had arrived in South Australia on the Harry Lorrequer, on December 26th 1849, with his parents and siblings. He worked on his father's property and also that of Francis Beasley of Paradise and later James Harris at Marden. Like many people at the time, he was attracted to the gold fields in the 1850's. Without a lot of luck it must be said. Back in Marden he soon became a respected fruit grower in that area. He went on to become a

member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, a Director of the East End Market Company, and a member of the Payneham District Council. He also was a faithful servant, and financial supporter of the Payneham and Campbelltown Wesleyan Churches.

After the death of his father, Frank Hedley Hobbs became the owner of "Hobbs House". Frank Hedley Hobbs married Florence Amy Bowman in March 1902. Her father was a cousin to the Bowman's who built "Martindale Hall", a well-respected pastoral family. In April 1912 they had a daughter Ivy Merle Hobbs.

In 1947 the State Government bought the house and 52 acre garden, for use as a boy's home. The idea was to provide a home, and teach the youngsters, gardening and fruit growing. The Government had land at Reynella where they intended to build a boy's home, but they believed it would be quicker to convert the "Hobbs House" than build new from the ground up.

The property was renamed "**Brookway Park**" by the state Government. Under that name it has served as a training school for delinquent boys, a remand home, and an agricultural college. It opened as a government reformatory in February 1965. It accommodated boys aged 9 to 15, initially transferred from the Boys' Reformatory, Magill. In the first year of operation it accommodated close to 60 boys. In late 1965 the superintendent resigned after complaining of overcrowding, not enough staff, and limited focus on the well-being of boys. He stated that these issues had led to older boys preying on younger boys. Extensions were added in 1966 and by 1970. By 1970 the maximum number of boys living at Brookway Park had risen to 97. Brookway Park closed in 1978. Boys were transferred to Vaughan House, prior to its renaming as the South Australian Youth Remand and Assessment Centre.

Today "Lochiel Park House" belongs to the State Government of South Australia and "Lochend" is owned by the City Of Campbelltown.

*2 Lochend House

Lochend dates back to Charles James Fox Campbell who was born in 1807 at Kingsburgh House on the Isle of Skye into a prominent family, the Campbells of Melford, Argyllshire. His descent was from the Campbells of Lochend whose aristocratic lineage can be traced back clearly for 300 years.

The Campbell family was related to Elizabeth Campbell, wife of Governor Macquarie of New South Wales, and this would have been a factor influencing the family's move to Australia. In 1821, the family, including Charles, migrated to Sydney and were given a large grant of land near Parramatta. At the age of 16, Charles Campbell was orphaned and he devoted himself to pastoral pursuits.

In 1838, Campbell arrived in South Australia with the first overland cattle expedition led by Joseph Hawdon. A developing Adelaide, at this time, was just over two years old with a population of 3000. By 1842, Campbell had bought a section of land on the River Torrens and had built Lochend, his 'town house'. He sought advice from his friend George Strickland Kingston, the State's first architect, in the design of the house. Kingston also designed Ayers House, parts of Government House, the Adelaide Gaol, and the first monument to Colonel Light in Light Square.

Lochend was built of river stone and included a stucco porch, hall and living room with a finely moulded ceiling. The roof was of wooden shingles and Campbell later added three bedrooms and a cellar. Lochend had four acres of garden and 156 acres of arable land in the estate.

Campbell married Martha Levi, sister of great pastoralist, Philip Levi, in 1850. Their first child, Philip, was born at Lochend in 1851 and other children Frederick, Edmund and William were born in 1852, 1855 and 1857.

In 1852, Lochend was described in the Register as a residence on the Torrens, 3 1/2 miles from town, having every convenience, a 50 acre paddock and two extensive gardens, one of five acres planted with choice fruit trees in full bearing.

In January 1858, Campbell sold Lochend to James Scott of New South Wales for 2600 pounds and moved to a new homestead on the Nor'West Bend Station, near Morgan on the River Murray. It was here that his untimely death occurred on 5 March, 1859, from blood poisoning. He was 52 years old.

Lochend subsequently passed to the widowed Mrs Jessie (Scott) MacDonald. During her time at Lochend, five handsome rooms were added to the existing house and cellar, with a stone cottage, stables and coach house clustered around the homestead. A stucco porch sheltered the new front door, while a hall and living room were ornamented with moulded and painted ceilings.

A 1979 article describes the house as being "in very good condition but needs protection from vandals". It had lost its roof during a fierce storm. The house was, however, already on the Classified List of the National Trust of South Australia. In 1982, the house was dedicated to Campbelltown City Council under a Trust Grant for community and historical purposes after three years of negotiation.

In 1995 the Council erected a spiked fence to protect the building from increasing vandalism. A 1996 Council report stated that "urgent action was needed to rescue the building from further deterioration". The building was described as graffiti stained with the ceilings ripped out, partially ruinous condition with few of the home's original rooms remaining.

*3 <u>Giant dragon</u>

*4 <u>Little Free Library</u>

A Little Free Library is a "take a book, return a book" free book exchange. They come in many shapes and sizes, but the most common version is a small wooden box of books. Anyone may take a book or bring a book to share. Little Free Library book exchanges have a unique, personal touch.

The first Little Free Library was created as a memorial. Todd H. Bol built the first Little Free Library in 2009, as a tribute to his mother who had passed away.