



Historic Self - Guided Walk
Rose Park

ROSE PARK

The South Australian Company acquired Section 262 (now known as Rose Park) in 1838. From 1840 it was leased together with Section 275 (the northern part of Toorak Gardens) to William Prescott and his family. They grew wheat and had a dairy. Their farmhouse and outbuildings were located near what is now Prescott Terrace, Toorak Gardens.

Rose Park was laid out by the South Australian Company as a residential suburb and was named after its Chairman, Sir John Rose. It was subdivided in four stages - 1878, 1883, 1889, and 1909, with the first development located in the northwest corner. The southwest corner was the last part to be opened up for housing, as it was furthest from main roads and public transport.

Rose Park is one of Burnside's most intact historical 19th century suburbs. It comprises a large number of late 1800s single storey stone villas and cottages. They are generally substantial bluestone or freestone dwellings, often with brick quoin work, elaborate window dressings, and return verandahs. There are also a number of bungalows, dating from the 1920s and 1930s.

The streetscape of Rose Park, with substantial avenues, trees and gardens, is of importance in the public amenity of the suburb. Vehicle access is frequently from rear lanes, and dwellings display established front gardens with street setbacks generally between five to eight metres. Few intrusive elements disrupt the fairly consistent character of this suburb. Rose Park also includes a number of churches, mews cottages, and other community facilities.

This walk starts on Prescott Terrace. For more information on bus routes and timetables please refer to www.adelaidemetro.com.au The distance covered by this walk is 2.5 km and takes approximately 1.5 hours to complete.

Prescott Terrace

Prescott Terrace is named after William Prescott (1800 - 1876), who arrived in South Australia in 1838 with his wife and children. He leased the areas now known as Rose Park and Dulwich from the South Australian Company to establish a farm. One of his daughters Eliza Christiana (1833 - 1923) lived her whole life on the farm and saw it gradually being subdivided. The final remnant of Prescott's Farm was two acres, bought by Eliza in 1911, on the east side of Prescott Terrace between Watson and Alexandra Avenues. The last remnants of the farm survived until 1938.

I St Theodore's Church (1914) and Hall (1925) - 44 Prescott Terrace (corner Swaine Avenue)

The original St Theodore's Church was built in 1905 on Alexandra Avenue. Before this time the Church of England services were held in the main school building. With the rapid expansion of houses in the area, the old church soon became too small.

The original church still stands and is now part of the Rose Park Primary School grounds.

The second, St Theodore's Church, was dedicated on 14 October 1914 and is a Basilican structure in the Italian style of architecture, designed by South Australian architect, Mr Stanley Pointer of Woods, Bagot, Jory and Laybourne - Smith, and based on a church in Florence. Both the Church and the Hall are state heritage listed properties.

The Church's first Rector was Frank Herbert King. He possessed an acute business sense and was instrumental in identifying and recommending for purchase (against considerable opposition by a group of parishioners) the land on which these buildings now stand.

2 St Theodore's Rectory (1925) - 42 Prescott Terrace

This red brick property has an encircling verandah under an extended single pitch roofline. Church Rector Frank Herbert King first occupied it in 1925, and lived there until his retirement in 1944. Prior to the construction of this building, there has not been a Rectory for this Church, with the Rector living in a series of temporary or rental accommodation within the area.

3 Cottage Homes (1909) - Corner Prescott Avenue and Alexandra Avenue

Construction of these red brick homes began after a bequest of £5,000 was given in memory of W.H. Duncan to the Cottage Homes Incorporated. Designed by C.H. Marryat, these cottages were constructed for letting at a low sum to the elderly, needy, poor, or widows. The original three pairs of two roomed cottages were constructed on land bought from the South Australian Company. Later bequests resulted in five more homes being constructed.

4 Gartrell Memorial Church - 27 Prescott Terrace (opposite the Cottage Homes)

This church was built in 1914, and was named after its benefactor, James Gartrell (1847 - 1925), a Director of G. Wood and Co. Ltd. (Anchor Foods). He was actively involved in a number of committees for charitable institutions, including the Royal Institute for the Blind, Adelaide Children's Hospital, Queen Victoria Hospital, Royal Deaf Society and Minda Homes.

The architects were Messrs Woods, Bagot & Jory, in association with Laybourne Smith. William Essery of Norwood was the contractor.



5 House (c1900) - 7 Prescott Terrace

This house was built in about the turn of the century for Walter C. Torode, Architect, Engineer, and MP. He was born in 1858 at North Adelaide and built many grand houses at Mt Lofty, the tower spires of St Peter's Cathedral and the Elder Conservatorium.



In the publication 'Adelaide Lace', the house is described as being 'of golden stone, with stucco trim. The verandah is unusual in having a round gazebo like protrusion, the only function of which is ornamental. It certainly differentiates this house from all others.'

6 House and Gates (1912) - 2 Prescott Terrace (directly across the road)

Originally named Clovelly, this house was constructed for Frederick Metters, of the metal manufacturing firm Metters Ltd, and later purchased by J.G. Mosely MP. It is indicative of the larger houses built by industrialists in Adelaide in the early twentieth century. For some time the building was used as offices for Mental Health Services when it was named Cramond House (after Dr William Cramond), but is now a private residence.

7 House (c1898) and Fence - 3 Prescott Terrace

Alexander Maddern built this two - storey sandstone house for his personal use. He was the builder of many other houses in Rose Park in the 1890s and also of many buildings in the city. Some of his other construction work included the old City Baths, Ruthven Mansions in Pulteney Street, and the old Government Printing Office.

8 House (c1884 - 85) - 1 Prescott Terrace

Built for William Sandover, MP (1822 - 1909). He was born in Devonshire England, and came to South Australia in 1849 on the 'Glenelg'. W Sandover went to the Victorian goldfields in the early 1850s and was 'fairly successful'. In 1868 he gained a seat in the House of Assembly representing Gumerach and 1873 he was elected to the Legislative Council. The Sandover Medal, the Western Australian equivalent of South Australia's Magarey Medal (for Australian Rules Football) was donated by his family.

9 Field Gun (c1915) - Prescott Terrace central lawn

The Burnside District was allocated this German Field Gun, which was captured by the Australian 32nd Battalion AIF. In



1922 the cannon was mounted on a concrete platform facing Gartrell Memorial Church. In 1964 the Council moved it to Hazelwood Park because the concrete base was in disrepair and considered a traffic hazard, as well as detracting from the area. However, in 1978 it was returned to Prescott Terrace and to its present site facing Kensington Road. A restoration of the cannon was completed by council in 2011.

When you reach the intersection at Kensington Road, turn left, and proceed west down the left hand side of the road.



Kensington Road was named in the mid 1800's after the suburbs through which it passes (Kensington, Kensington Park and Kensington Gardens), each of which is a reference to the suburb of that name in London.

10 Shop (date unknown) - 76A Kensington Road

This mock - Tudor style building was originally a service station, designed to complement the dwelling immediately behind it, which was a rare design feature.

11 Houses (c1890s) - 62 - 74 Kensington Road

This series of properties are excellent examples of 1880s–1890s asymmetrical sandstone and bluestone fronted villas. Most have retained the ornate detailing to their tripartite front window and decorative timber finishing. These houses are important elements in the domestic architectural character of this section of Kensington Road.

12 Houses (c1896) - 58 - 60 Kensington Road

These two houses are designed in a similar style, with No. 58 being detailed in timber and brick on sandstone, while No. 60 is face sandstone and bluestone with rendered dressings. These two houses are important elements in the domestic architectural character of this section of Kensington Road.

13 Maisonettes (1893) - 50 - 56 Kensington Road

This fine group of maisonettes, built for letting, is typical of buildings owned by Sir Edwin Smith who lived at 'The Acacias' (now the Loreto Convent) on Portrush Road. He was a Lord Mayor of Adelaide, Mayor of Kensington and Norwood and, by profession, was a brewer. The Rising Sun Hotel in High Street, Kensington was built for Smith in 1882, and in 1888 he formed the South Australian Brewing and Malting Company, which became the new owner of the building.

14 House (c1880s) - 48 Kensington Road

This house is representative of a relatively simple style of house which does not display the detailed decorative elements of its neighbours, and is therefore possibly of an earlier date.

15 Shop and House (c1885) - 46 Kensington Road

This property is an excellent example of turn of the century dwellings constructed in this section of Rose Park. It retains its face sandstone and ornate timber detailing to its verandahs, which is indicative of its slightly later date than other houses in this strip. It also retains intact ornate rendered chimneys with interesting fluting detailing.



16 Shop and House (c1885) - 36 Kensington Road

This two - storey shop with attached dwelling was built as a butcher shop for Frank Rule. He sold out in the early 1890s to S. Wilmott, whose family continued the business until the early 1970s when its commercial use changed.

17 House (c1890) - 32 Kensington Road

Originally this was Rose Park Private Hospital. This property is constructed of face bluestone with highly ornate render detailing, particularly in the gable end. It retains a high degree of original material to its return verandah, and the timber detailing marking the entrance is also intact.

18 House (c1885) - 28 Kensington Road

This symmetrically fronted residence retains an elaborate cast iron detailed verandah and masonry and cast iron fence.

19 House (1897 - 98) - 26 Kensington Road

J. Porteous constructed this house. This face sandstone residence retains a large degree of original detailing, including highly ornate render elements around the arched windows to the front gable elevation and ornate cast iron detailing to the return verandah. The masonry and cast iron fence has also been retained.

20 House (1899 - 1900) - 24 Kensington Road

R.H. White constructed this house in 1899. It is an excellent example of an asymmetrically fronted villa of face sandstone with a high degree of original detailing, including the unusual use of cast iron and timber verandah elements.

21 House (1897) - 22 Kensington Road

R.H. White constructed this house two years prior to the house next door. It is another excellent example of an asymmetrically fronted villa of face sandstone. It retains a high degree of original detailing, including the use of cast iron to the verandah and other render detailing.

22 Attached Houses (1884) - 18 - 20 Kensington Road

James Bray, who leased the premises to various tenants, built this interesting group. In 1900 over 40% of houses in Rose Park were being leased. The properties retain a high degree of original detailing to their rendered moulding and frontage, and retain their cast iron and masonry fences to both sides.

23 Set of three shops (1926) - 10 - 12 Kensington Road

A small row of shops retaining tile frontages and stall boards and a high degree of original detailing to the shop fronts themselves. One of the shops has continued as a hairdressers and beauty salon since the time of construction.

24 Britannia Hotel (1882) - 1 Kensington Road



The first Britannia Hotel was built on the present site for T. Williams and was licensed in 1850. The name is believed to originate from the sailing ship 'Britannia' which made several voyages from Britain to South Australia. The present two - storey building was erected for Beaglehole and Johnstone in 1882, four

years after the first subdivision of Rose Park. The building's detail and decoration is an honest example of Adelaide hotels of its time.

Turn left into Fullarton Road.

Fullarton Road was named after Jane (née) Fullarton, wife of James Frew (1804 - 1878), merchant and owner of the estate on which Frewville was laid out after 1853. This road passes through the Burnside suburbs of Rose Park, Dulwich, Eastwood, Glenside and Frewville. Over the years the road had different names for various parts, including Victoria Avenue, Asylum Road, Eastwood Terrace, Brownhill Creek Road and Dequetteville Road.

25 Victoria Park Racecourse - Opposite on Fullarton Road

A race meeting was held in the East Parklands as early as 1838. Apart from race meetings, Victoria Park has been the venue for many events including royal visits and religious services. Since 1985, parts of the racecourse area and parklands were modified to accommodate a number

of annual motor racing events, including Formula One (1985 - 1995) and Australian Touring Car Racing.

26 House (1898) - 138 Fullarton Road (on the corner of Hewitt Avenue)

This house was constructed for Robert Charlick, a wholesale fruiterer and produce merchant whose business was located in Rundle Street. It is a notable gentleman's residence constructed soon after the subdivision of Rose Park and is indicative of the original residential qualities of this section of Fullarton Road. It retains a large amount of original detailing, including an intact bullnose verandah with timber and cast iron elements, and highly ornate rendered chimneys.

27 Queen Victoria Hospital (1902) - 160 Fullarton Road

The original two - storey building of stone with redbrick quoins remains facing Fullarton Road, although it is now private residential premises. A maternity hospital was built here after decades of public discussion about the need for special care for women and children.

The South Australian Company donated the site and there were also significant public subscriptions. The foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. Duke of Cornwall and York in 1901 and is still visible beside the front door. Over the next century considerable additions were made to the facilities and buildings (including the multi - storey tower) to become a complex scientific institution, dependent on government funding.



In the 1990s all services and activities were transferred from this site to the then Children's Hospital at North Adelaide under the new name of the 'Women's and Children's Hospital'. Since then the Rose Park buildings have been converted to private residential use.

If you wish to view the site, walk along Fullarton Road and then return back to this position.

Turn left onto Hewitt Avenue.

Hewitt Avenue was named after Mr Hewitt, solicitor to the South Australian Company.

28 House (1899) - 2 Hewitt Avenue



Now known as Vasey House, it was originally constructed for land agent Richard Verco. It sits in substantial grounds and like the property at 138 Fullarton Road, is a notable gentleman's residence constructed soon after the subdivision

of Rose Park. It has highly ornate dressings to the front window, including Corinthian columns and leadlight windows. It also retains its masonry and cast iron fence.

29 Houses/ Maisonettes (1899) - 4 and 6 Hewitt Avenue
(corner Thomas Place)



The elaborate chimneys (similar on No. 8) stand out, as does the multi - coloured brickwork on the western side - unusual in Adelaide but quite common in Melbourne. The elaborate scrollwork on the wooden pillars is rare. The original owner of this pair of maisonettes was George Long, a compositor, who lived next door at 8 Hewitt Avenue.

30 Houses (1881 and 1886) - 16,18 and 20 Hewitt Avenue (on the South Eastern corner of Close Street)

These are the oldest houses in the street, with 18 and 20 being constructed in 1881. Publisher Tom Moody, who lived at 16 Hewitt Avenue, originally owned them. The decorative bargeboards at the top of the walls are worth noting.

31 House (1899 - 1900) - 29 Hewitt Avenue

This residence was constructed for E.H. James and remained in the James family until the early 1970s. This house is an excellent example of an ornate late Victorian residence constructed in the late 1890s, related to the extension of the tramway system from the City to the newly subdivided areas. It is constructed in face bluestone with a bullnose verandah and an elegant projecting verandah gable marking the entrance. It also retains a number of original features including intricate tessellated tiles to the front verandah.

32 House (1895) - 48 Hewitt Avenue (corner of Victoria Terrace)

This property is an important streetscape element and is an excellent example of this residential style. It has a concave verandah, which encircles the front and side elevation, and has a concave gable detail, which retains its original detail capping, finials, and bargeboard trim. It also retains its original shutters to the double hung sash windows.

Cross over Victoria Terrace and continue up Hewitt Avenue.

Originally called Gurney Road (after J. Gurney, Director of the South Australian Company), Victoria Terrace was renamed after Queen Victoria when the road was split into two sections to provide additional land for Rose Park Primary School.

33 House (1899) - 39 Hewitt Avenue

This is an excellent example of a late - Victorian single - storey gentleman's residence. Fine detail is apparent on the bay windows, side entrance, brickwork

34 House (1895) - 49 Hewitt Avenue (on the corner of Webb Street

This return - verandah style villa was built for £800 for W.A. West, a Headmaster of Norwood Primary School. His eldest son R.A. West later occupied the house with his family. He was a long - time headmaster of Adelaide High School.

Continue up Hewitt Avenue and turn right into Winchester Lane. Turn right into Watson Avenue.

Originally Winchester Lane was an unnamed night cart lane, but the Burnside Council later decided that these lanes should have names so that they could be more easily identified. It is named after the ship 'Winchester', which transported William Prescott and his family to South Australia.

35 House (c1880's) - 2 Close Street (corner Watson Terrace)

This bluestone dwelling with an Italianate style portico and fence of brick and cast iron was built during the 1880s for Luke L. Furner, MP. The random bluestone has been squared off and line - jointed with exceptional precision. Revell Adams & Co., of Adelaide, manufactured the cast iron work. As with surrounding streets, Close Street was named after Mr M. C. Close, a Director of the South Australian Company.

36 House (1880) - 8 Watson Avenue

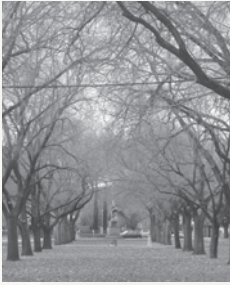
One of the oldest dwellings in Rose Park, it was originally owned by Clause Hasch who operated a dairy here on a nearby vacant allotment. Many complaints were made about Hasch's cattle straying onto front gardens and trampling flowerbeds.

Turn left into Thomas Place and walk until you reach Alexandra Avenue.

The actual origins behind the naming of Thomas Place are unknown, but it may have been named after early settler Robert Thomas who arrived in South Australia in 1836.

Named in 1908, Alexandra Avenue was named after Alexandra (later to be Queen) who was the Consort of the Prince of Wales, son of Queen Victoria (later to be Edward VII).

37 Central Street trees (1919) - Alexandra Avenue



During World War 1 the Burnside Council endorsed an idea by the Rose Park Improvement Association to create two Avenues of Honour to remember the fallen soldiers of the Burnside District. Planting was to commence in Alexandra Avenue and Prescott Terrace in August 1918, but did not occur due to a lack of suitable trees. The ceremony was eventually held on 19 July 1919, with 75 English Elms being planted by relatives of fallen soldiers.

Several plaques are located along the avenue, listing names of the fallen soldiers. Trees along the avenue also have plaques at their base with individual names.

38 Rose Park Congregational Church (1883) - Corner Alexandra Avenue and Victoria Terrace

This site and derelict buildings are the remains of the former Rose Park Congregational Church. The Rose Park congregation held its first meetings in 1883 in the grandstand at the Victoria Park Racecourse. Later that year the first building was opened on this site. Additions over the years have included classrooms, a manse, and a caretaker's house. In 1902 a larger stone church was erected here. In its time the Men's Brotherhood was a well-known group and competitive debating a favourite activity.

39 Rose Park Primary School (from 1893) - 54 Alexandra Avenue

In 1892 the land was purchased for £800 and Messrs Mattinson and Cleave erected the main building for £3,517 to accommodate 500 children. The school opened in 1893 with Mr. C.A. Wittber as Headmaster and four teachers. A new Infant Department was opened in 1923. For decades the school provided demonstration and practice teacher education for student teachers. Modern buildings including the 'Centenary Hall' and other updated facilities and extensions to the grounds are readily apparent.

40 House (1908) - 47 Alexandra Avenue

This fine house, built of golden sandstone, was once owned by the late Fred Johns, a journalist, Hansard reporter, and author.

41 Over the Top Statue (1924) - Alexandra Avenue

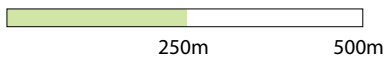
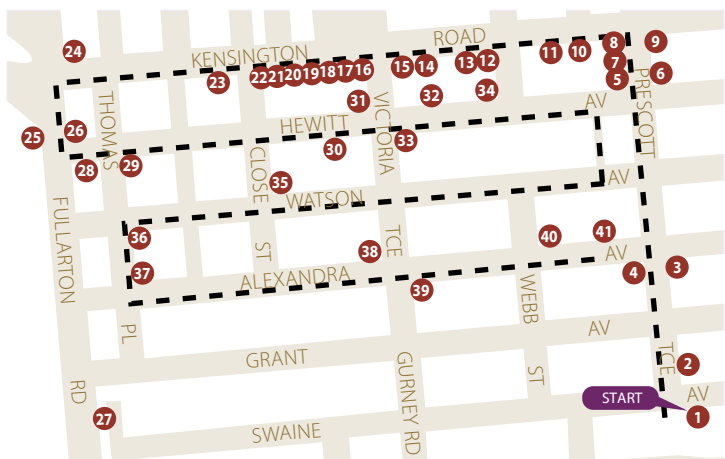
To complement the Avenues of Honour, an appeal was undertaken by the Rose Park Improvement Association in 1919 to enable the construction of a monument, on which will be inscribed the name of every soldier of the District who died on active service.

£750 was raised by donations and fundraising events. Sculpted by Australian C. Web Gilbert, the bronze statue was cast in Paris and unveiled by Governor Sir Tom Bridges on 13 December 1925. It depicts a soldier going "over the top" and offering a helping hand to his mate. The pedestal is grey granite and bears the names of 88 fallen soldiers. Interestingly, the sculptor made an error in the statue's design, with the bolt of the soldier's rifle being on the wrong side.



An electronic copy of this historic self - guided walk and other historic walks within the City of Burnside can be found on www.burnside.sa.gov.au

Every effort has been made to ensure the content of this brochure is accurate. If you have any feedback about the content, please contact us via the Burnside Council website at www.burnside.sa.gov.au



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