

# CITY OF YARRA HERITAGE REVIEW

---

## BUILDING CITATIONS



VOLUME 2

PART II

## **4.0 DATASHEETS L-Z**

---



<b>Building:</b>	Former Arthur Williams Shoe Factory	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	202 Langridge Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D H12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1909
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

Arthur Williams established his boot manufacturing business in Kerr Street, Fitzroy, in 1890. In 1894, he moved to large premises in St Georges Road. In 1904, Williams moved to Gipps Street Abbotsford. At that time, the factory was producing approximately 2,000 pairs of shoes each week. Williams specialised in the manufacture of premium grade women's boots and shoes, including coloured lines such as tan, green, red and white.

### **Description**

The former Williams Shoe Factory, 202 Langridge Street, Abbotsford, is a large four storey brick industrial building between Henry and Russell Streets. The south elevation, to Langridge Street, is symmetrical, and has a taller, projecting central section of five bays, with a relatively small central entrance door flanked by small, recessed rendered name panels. The three street elevations of the building are punctuated by evenly spaced window openings. Windows are four paned timber-framed double-hung sashes.

To the rear of the east end of the building is an addition, facing Russell Street. Also of four storeys, it has a trabeated facade with face brick piers, recessed, rendered spandrel panels and a rendered cornice.

### **Significance**

The former Williams Shoe Factory is of local architectural and historical significance. Historically, the factory dates from a period of expansion of one of the major shoemaking enterprises in the municipality. Architecturally, the building is a substantially intact example of a large Edwardian factory buildings, which remains a prominent heritage element in Langridge Street and in Russell Street, and is a local landmark.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Shop	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	211 Langridge Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C J12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Shop and Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1876
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

In 1875, Elizabeth Newell, a draper, owned land on the south-west corner of Park and Langridge Streets, on which she built a brick shop in 1876.

By 1879, John McAlpine, a baker, had purchased the property, for use as a bakery. By 1884, McAlpine was leasing the shop to Edward Kimpton, a grocer. Kimpton had purchased the property by 1891 and continued as owner and occupant in 1900, at which time he was described as a cordial maker.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The building at 211 Langridge Street, Abbotsford, is a two-storey Italianate brick corner shop and residence. The ground floor has an entrance door on the splayed corner, flanked by large shop window openings. The east elevation, to Park Street, has a smaller bricked-up window opening, whilst to Langridge Street, there is an entrance door, presumably to the residence above, and a window. The first floor elevations are divided into four bays by unusual pilasters, which are paired at the corner. The pilasters rise from the first floor moulded string course through a cornice and panelled parapet, which is decorated with moulded rendered panels. None of the urns which once surmounted the parapet remains. The roof is penetrated by two chimneys: one, to the west, has a typical moulded caps, whilst the eastern chimney has an unusual curved moulded cap with additional rosette decoration. To the west of the north elevation is a single-storey wing.

The shopfronts have been completely altered, and a cantilevered verandah has been added.

### **Significance**

The former shop at 211 Langridge Street is of local historical interest and local architectural significance. It is an unusually detailed Victorian shop which remains substantially intact at first floor level. The building is associated with John McAlpine, who operated the nearby McAlpine's Model Bakery complex (now demolished) for much of the early 20th century.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books 1875, 1876, 1879, 1888, 1891, 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Shop	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	213 Langridge Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C H12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Shop and Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1882-83
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
Register of the National Estate [ ]  
National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
Register of the National Estate [x]  
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]



## History

By 1882 John McAlpine [spelling varies], a labourer, owned the shop in the south west corner of Langridge and Park Streets (No. 211; see separate datasheet) and was in the process of building a brick shop on the south east corner of Langridge and Park Streets. In 1883 the shop was completed. In 1884, when the property was listed as 'shop, etc.', McAlpine purchased the wooden house and land adjacent to it. By 1887 the shop on the south-west corner had been sold to Edward Kimpton and the shop on the south-east corner was listed as brick shop and bakery, owned and occupied by John McAlpine. The situation remained the same in 1900.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## Description

The former shop at 213 Langridge Street, Abbotsford, is a two-storey Italianate brick building. The walls are of ruled rendered brick, which has been painted. The north elevation, to Langridge Street, has, at its eastern end, a three-bay arcaded loggia, one bay of which has been filled in. Central to each of the arches is a keystone bearing the Aesculapian staff, incised into the render, suggesting it may have been a doctor's premises. The two remaining bays have original iron picket fencing and gate. To their west is a single window opening, which has louvred shutters. The corner splay has no opening at ground floor, and a blind opening at first floor level. The east elevation has two windows at either level. At first floor level, there are three unevenly spaced windows above the loggia. The windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes, and those at first floor level have scallop-edged timber valances which appear to have once concealed external blinds. The windows have shallow, moulded rendered architraves and bracketed sills. The roof is concealed behind a simple parapet which has a bracketed cornice. A single brick chimney with a damaged corbelled top is visible.

## Significance

The former bakery at 213 Langridge Street is of local historical and architectural significance. Architecturally, it is a typically detailed Victorian shop which remains substantially intact. Historically, the building derives its significance from its association with John McAlpine, who operated the nearby McAlpine's Model Bakery complex, now demolished, for much of the early 20th century. The present building is now the only building associated with this complex to remain on this site.

## Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books 1882-1884, 1887, 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	233 Langridge Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C J12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	pre-1870
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>	<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>
Victorian Heritage Register [ ]	Victorian Heritage Register [ ]
Register of the National Estate [ ]	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust [ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

### **History**

The house at 233 Langridge Street, Abbotsford, was built for Abraham Howgate before 1870. The Rate Books for 1871 list Howgate, a publican, as the owner and occupier of a brick house, valued at £32. Langridge Street is not listed in the directories prior to that year. In subsequent years, the house was occupied variously by Howgate, Joseph Howgate, a barman, and Louis Wusterman, a gentleman. By 1879, Howgate was also the owner of vacant land adjoining this house.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The house at 233 Langridge Street is a single-storey, double-fronted detached brick villa, and has a hipped roof with bracketed eaves. The house is set back from the street, and has a symmetrical front elevation with a central four-panelled door flanked by single-pane, double-hung sash windows. The door has glazed narrow sidelights and a highlight. All openings have moulded rendered architraves, and windows have bluestone sills with moulded brackets. There are shallow rendered pilasters at either end of the facade.

Alterations include the painting of the tuckpointed brickwork, the replacement of the original roofing with glazed terracotta tiles, removal of the front verandah and replacement of the original front fence with a low brick fence.

### **Significance**

The house at 233 Langridge Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. The house is an unusual example of a 19th century single-storey double fronted Italianate style villa in the area, and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

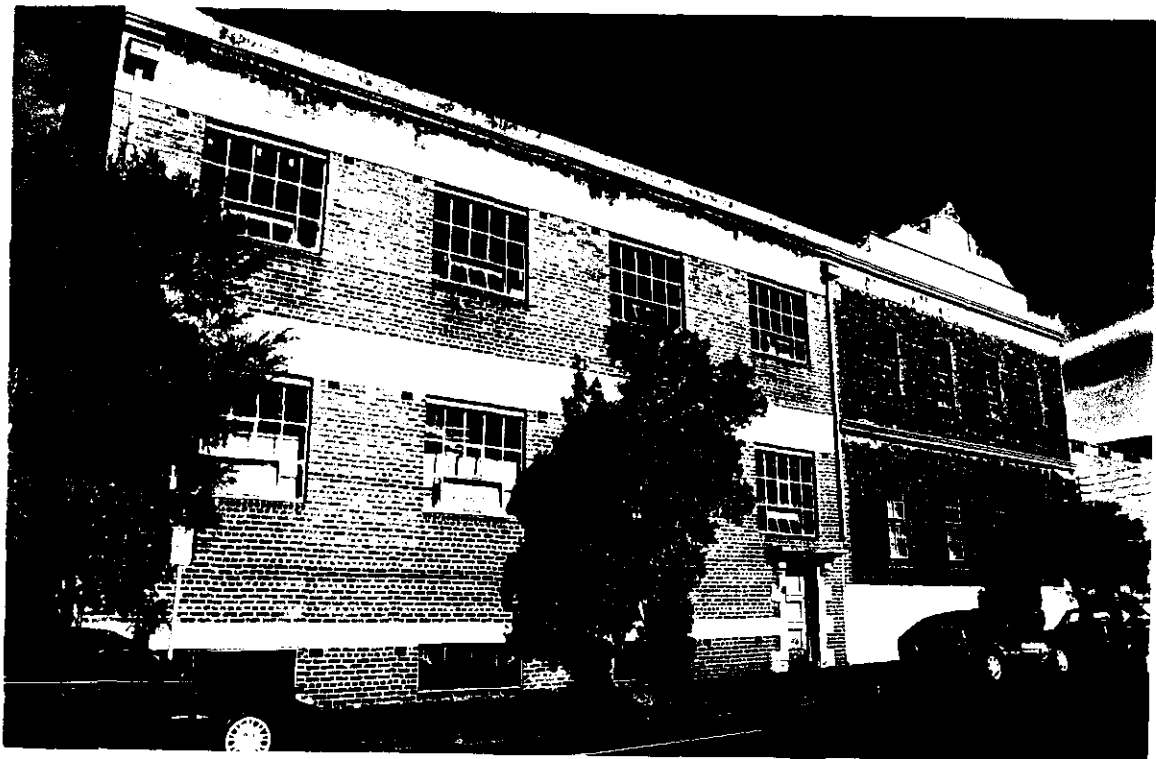
### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

<sup>1</sup> Collingwood Rate Books, 1871, 1872-73, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1876-77, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882-83, 1884, 1884-85, 1886. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1875.

<b>Building:</b>	Former William Peatt Boot Factory	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	55 Langridge Street, Collingwood	<b>Map Ref:</b>	2H C9
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1906
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The factory at 55 Langridge Street, Collingwood, appears to be part of a complex built for William Peatt, a bootmaker, in 1906. Rate Books for 1905-07 record Peatt as the owner of a brick factory valued at £140, and an adjacent brick house (£30), at Nos. 64 and 68 Wellington Street, at the south-east corner of Langridge Street. The pediment of the present building in Langridge Street bears the date 1906. The previous year, this site is shown as being occupied by three houses, at Nos. 64, 66 and 68. Peatt is also shown as the owner of a 5 room brick house at No. 13 (later No. 51) Langridge Street, adjacent to the extant factory building. Rate Books of 1909-10 show this house, adjacent to land measuring 33' by 39', owned by Hannah Bentick. From 1936-37, the Rate Books also show a brick factory, valued at £128; its address is 55-59 Langridge Street. By 1939-10, this building was valued at £160. This building may correspond with the eastern wing of the present building. This factory is not recorded in the Directories in Langridge Street, suggesting that Peatt's primary street address was originally Wellington Street.<sup>1</sup>

## Description

The former William Peatt Boot Factory, at 55 Langridge Street, Collingwood, is a two storey red brick factory, built in two stages. The western section has a simple facade comprising four evenly spaced openings at each level. Window openings have shallow segmental-arched brick heads and rendered sills. The windows, which are multi-paned steel-framed with hopper openings, are not original; they may date from the time of construction of the eastern addition. There is an unpainted rendered string course at first floor level, and a prominent unpainted rendered parapet with a shallow cornice and a stepped, segmental pediment flanked by scrolls. The parapet bears the date, 1906, and the words W. M. PEATT BOOT MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER.

The eastern section is a larger, but similarly composed, with four banks of twelve-pane steel-framed windows at each level, as well as windows at street level, which presumably light a basement. At the western end, the single door opening has rendered quoining, and a bracketed, cantilevered rendered canopy. There is a timber panelled front door. There are wide, rendered lintels across the north elevation, and a rendered parapet with a cornice which matches that of the original building.

## Comparative Examples

Former Boot Factory, 15-17 Bedford Street, Collingwood

Former United Tannery and Boot Factory, 112 Rokeby Street, Collingwood

## Significance

The former William Peatt Boot Factory, 55 Langridge Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. It is a substantially intact example of an early 20th century industrial building, and one of a large number of boot factories which typified manufacturing in Collingwood in the Victorian and Edwardian periods. The building is a simple classically derived design, retaining intact its original signage on the parapet.

---

<sup>1</sup> Collingwood Rate Books, 1905-06, 1906-07, 1910, 1912-13, 1916-17, 1929-30, 1934-35, 1936-37, 1938-39, 1939-40. *Sands and McDougall Directory*, 1905, 1910, 1930, 1936.

<b>Building:</b>	Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	143-145 Langridge Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C G12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1884
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]
National Trust	[ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### History

The houses at 143-145 Langridge Street, Collingwood, were built in 1884. In 1884, the Rate Books show Hugh Kelly as the owner of vacant land with a frontage of 34 feet, valued at £6. The following year, Kelly is listed as the owner of two brick houses, each valued at £32. The first tenants were Edward Adcock, an insurance agent, and George Burton, a horse trainer.<sup>1</sup>

### Description

The terrace at 143-145 Langridge Street, Collingwood, comprises two two-storey attached brick houses. Italianate in style, they have rendered brick walls. At ground floor level, each dwelling has a door and single window, and at first floor level, two windows. There is a curved-profiled corrugated-iron clad verandah between brick wing walls with rendered copings, masks and consoles. There is no balcony. The verandahs have cast iron lacework friezes and cast iron columns. The roof is concealed behind a rendered parapet with a cornice, but no pediment, and is penetrated by two rendered chimneys with moulded caps. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes.

External roller shutters have been added to the windows of No. 145.

Both houses retain original iron picket front fences

### Significance

The terrace at 143-145 Langridge Street, Collingwood is a typical example of a relatively plain, rendered brick terrace from the late Victorian period, and a remnant of the late 19th century residential development of Langridge Street, and, along with the adjoining terraces at Nos. 147-153, it is an important heritage element in a streetscape highly eroded by later industrial development.

### Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books 1882, 1883-85, 1885. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1885, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1920, 1910.

<b>Building:</b>	Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	147-149 Langridge Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C G12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1884
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



### **History**

The houses at 147-149 Langridge Street, Collingwood, were built in 1884. In 1884, the Rate Books show Archibald Anderson as the owner of vacant land with a frontage of 34 feet, valued at £6. The following year, Anderson is listed as the owner of two brick houses, each valued at £32. The first tenants were Thomas Halliwell, a bellows maker, and Henry Hewett, a compositor.<sup>1</sup>

### **Description**

The terrace at 147-149 Langridge Street, Collingwood, comprises two single-storey attached bichromatic brick houses, similar in design to the adjoining pair at Nos. 151-153. Walls are of brown face brick, with cream brick dressings and decoration to the central wing wall. Each facade has a door and single timber-framed double-hung sash window. There is a skillion-roofed corrugated iron verandah with timber post and decorative cast iron lacework frieze. The single transverse gabled roof has bracketed eaves, is clad in corrugated iron and is penetrated by bichromatic brick chimneys with rendered moulded caps.

The chimney of No. 149 has been painted.

The iron picket fence of No. 147 appears to be original.

### **Comparative Examples**

Terrace, 151-153 Langridge Street, Collingwood

### **Significance**

The terrace at 147-149 Langridge Street, Collingwood is of local architectural significance. The pair is a typical example of modest bichromatic brick dwellings from the late Victorian period, and a remnant of the late 19th century residential development of Langridge Street, and, along with the adjoining terrace a Nos. 151-153, it is an important heritage element in a streetscape highly eroded by later industrial development.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books 1882, 1883-85, 1885. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1885, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1920, 1910.

<b>Building:</b>	Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	151-153 Langridge Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C G12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1884
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

The houses at 151-153 Langridge Street, Collingwood, were built in 1884.

They are first listed in the Rate Books in 1885 as two brick houses owned by George Beattie, each valued at £22. The houses were built on two vacant sites, each valued at £3 in 1883-84: one was owned by George Beattie, the other by Thomas Suckling. The first tenants were Charles Fletcher, a driver, a Richard Wallis, a boot clicker.<sup>1</sup>

## **Description**

The terrace at 151-153 Langridge Street, Collingwood, comprises two single storey attached bichromatic brick houses, similar in design to the adjoining pair at Nos. 147-149. Walls are of brown face brick, with cream brick dressings and decoration to the central wing wall. Each facade has a door and single timber-framed double-hung sash window. There is a concave-roofed corrugated iron verandah. The single transverse gabled roof has bracketed eaves, is clad in corrugated iron and is penetrated by brick chimneys with rendered moulded caps.

The facade of No. 151 has been painted, as have the chimneys of both houses. Neither house retains a verandah frieze or original front fence.

## **Comparative Examples**

Terrace, 147-149 Langridge Street, Collingwood

## **Significance**

The terrace at 151-153 Langridge Street, Collingwood is of local architectural significance. The pair is a typical example of modest bichromatic brick dwellings from the late Victorian period, and a remnant of the late 19th century residential development of Langridge Street, and, along with the adjoining terrace a Nos. 147-149, it is an important heritage element in a streetscape highly eroded by later industrial development.

---

<sup>1</sup> Collingwood Rate Books 1882, 1883-85, 1885. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1885, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1920, 1910.

<b>Building:</b>	Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	160-176 Langridge Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C G12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1887
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

In 1887, Benjamin Slater was the owner of nine brick houses under construction on this site.<sup>1</sup> Later, Walter Attenborough took possession and in 1892, they were owned by Edward Wight who retained ownership at least until 1898. Tenants in 1892 included two women (domestic duties), two laborers, a salesman and a musician.<sup>2</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## **Description**

The terrace at 160-176 Langridge Street, Collingwood, is a row of nine two-storey attached Victorian polychromatic brick houses. Walls are of brown face brick, tuck-pointed at ground level, with cream brick dressings to openings and wing walls and red and cream brick diaperwork below the windows. The ground floor of each dwelling has a front door and single window, whilst the first floor has a single window. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes. There are concave-profile corrugated iron verandahs between brick wing walls with rendered copings; they have simple cast iron lacework friezes. The roofs are concealed behind a (generally unpainted) rendered parapet with a simple moulded cornice and central triangular pediment flanked by scrolls.

The intactness of the houses varies, especially at ground floor level. The ground floor facades of Nos. 170, 174, 176 and 178 have been painted, as has the parapet of No. 160. The first floor of No. 160 has an altered window opening and non-original window, and its brickwork appears to have bagged or painted.

No. 166 retains its original iron picket fence.

## **Comparative Examples**

58-60 Edinburgh Street, Richmond

## **Significance**

The terrace at 160-176 Langridge Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. Architecturally, the terrace is a simple but typical example of polychromatic brickwork applied to an otherwise quite modest building. A remnant of the late 19th century residential development of Langridge Street, it is an important heritage element in a streetscape highly eroded by later industrial development.

## **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books 1887 'houses unfinished'.

2 Collingwood Rate Books.

---

<b>Building:</b>	Former Fire Station	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	131 Lord Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H C9

---

<b>Building Type:</b>	Fire Station	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1893
<b>Architect:</b>	J A B Koch	<b>Builder:</b>	Cr Gahan

---



---

<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] F[ <input type="checkbox"/> ] P[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]		G[ <input type="checkbox"/> ] F[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] P[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	

---

<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Register of the National Estate	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	Register of the National Estate	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
National Trust	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]

---

## **History**

The Fire Brigade Station on the corner of Lord and Newry Streets, Richmond, was built in 1893. It was designed by J A B Koch of Church Street, Richmond. The cost of the land and building was approximately £1,100, exclusive of fittings and furniture which were to be 'on a very elaborate scale'.<sup>1</sup> The building was officially opened by the mayor on 6 May 1893. When it was opened it was reported that:

The building has a very imposing appearance, and is replete with the latest fire-fighting appliances. Electricity plays a leading part in the new service. By simply connecting the current by the merest pressure of a button, or pulling a cord, open fly the main doors, the hor[s]e rushes out of the stable, and backing itself into the horse-cart, is harnessed ad in full going order within 20 seconds ... With such a marvellously perfect system, ought we not to henceforth feel secure against the devastating elements of fire ...<sup>2</sup>

The building was considered important at the time because it incorporated a fire services system similar to those which were used in America.<sup>3</sup>

John Augustus Bernard Koch emigrated to Australia in 1855, and had established an architectural practice in Richmond by 1870. He designed over sixty buildings, the majority in Richmond and neighbouring Hawthorn. After fifteen years as architect for the City of Melbourne, Koch was appointed city architect by the City of Richmond in 1887. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1866, a Richmond councillor from 1877 to 1885, and mayor in 1883. In 1903-04 he was president of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. Koch's buildings range across a number of architectural styles, including Italianate and Gothic Revival. The former Fire Station contrasts with one of his most ornate buildings, Ontario (now Labassa), in Caulfield.<sup>4</sup>

## **Description**

The former Fire Station at 131 Lord Street, Richmond, is a two-storey late Victorian red brick domestic-scaled building. A shallow projecting bay to the south of the west elevation has a large arched vehicle opening with panelled timber doors. The main facade of the building has no front door; the ground floor has two shallow-arched window openings, the first floor has four semi-circular arched windows. There are brick string courses at ground floor sill level and first floor impost level, whilst the first floor windows have protruding keystones. The windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars. Sills are bluestone. There is also a moulded rendered frieze across the west and south elevation at first floor level, and rendered mouldings to the gable-end of the bay. The roof is hipped and gabled, and clad in (non-original) tiles. The red brick chimney has a rendered moulded cap. The south wall, to Newry Street, is blank save for a single arched first floor window. The ground floor on the south elevation extends beyond the rear of the main building and terminates at what appear to be a gable-roofed outbuilding. To the north-east corner there is a skillion-roofed single storey addition.

## **Significance**

The former Fire Station at 131 Lord Street, Richmond, is of local historical and architectural significance. The building was technically advanced for its time incorporating the latest American fire service system. Architecturally, the building is a particularly simple and bold late Victorian composition. The building is an unusual and prominent heritage element on a corner in an otherwise predominantly residential area. The building was designed by prominent Melbourne architect and former Richmond councillor and mayor, J A B Koch.

---

<sup>1</sup> J U White, 'Richmond Fire Brigades-from 1855'. Richmond Filing Cabinet (2) 249, held at the Richmond Library.

<sup>2</sup> J U White, 'Richmond Fire Brigades-from 1855'. Richmond Filing Cabinet (2) 249, held at the Richmond Library.

- <sup>3</sup> J U White, 'Richmond Fire Brigades-from 1855'. Richmond Filing Cabinet (2) 249. held at the Richmond Library.
- <sup>4</sup> B Nairn & G Serle (eds.), *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 9, 1983, pp 632-633.



<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	53 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 D12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1899
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

Development of the Lucerne Estate was commenced in 1885 by A D Hodgson as a subdivision of Thomas Wills' Crown Portion 121, of 1840. The estate was sold in two parts, north and south, and it was the latter which included Lucerne Crescent.<sup>1</sup>

George W Witcher, a law clerk living at 80 Greeves Street Fitzroy, purchased lots 61-3 of the Lucerne South No. 2 Estate and, in 1899, constructed the house at 53 Lucerne Crescent.<sup>2</sup>

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

## **Description**

53 Lucerne Crescent is a detached single-storey double-fronted bichromatic villa. The hipped roof is slated, and has bracketed eaves. Walls are of red brick, with contrasting cream and dark brown brick quoining. The panelled central entrance door is flanked by tripartite double-hung sash windows with bluestone sills. There is a return verandah with a convex profiled corrugated iron roof and cast iron lacework, supported on cast iron posts. Chimneys are red brick, with cement rendered moulded caps.

At the rear is the stable and other original outbuildings. The garden possesses a number of mature exotic species including an impressive *Eucalyptus citriodora* which dominates the corner site. The front fence is not original.

## **Comparative Examples**

Rosemount, 3 Roemer Crescent, Alphington.

## **Significance**

The house at 53 Lucerne Crescent is of local architectural and historical significance. The house is one of the few remaining dating from the original 19th century Lucerne South No 2 Estate subdivision. Architecturally, the bichromatic brickwork is unusual in the area. The house is a typical example of the style, and substantially intact.

## **Original Source**

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

---

<sup>1</sup> LP 1068. LP 1460. Lemon Ch 6, p. 14.

<sup>2</sup> HRB 1899, 585

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	54 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 D12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1919
<b>Architect:</b>	Harold Desbrowe Annear	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

A D Hodgson's Lucerne Estate was created from Thomas Will's original Lucerne Farm property, purchased in 1840. Land sales commenced in 1885 but many lots remained vacant until the 1920s.<sup>1</sup>

Painter William McInnes purchased one of the lots facing the Yarra River and constructed 54 Lucerne Crescent in 1919. The house was designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear.

William Beckwith McInnes was born in St Kilda in 1889.<sup>2</sup> He attended the National Gallery Art School and achieved fame as a landscape and portrait painter, winning the Archibald Prize many times and being commissioned with H S Power to paint the opening of the Federal Parliament by HRH, Duke of York, in 1927. His works are exhibited in the Sydney, Melbourne and National Galleries, as well as being represented in the Melbourne University Collection. He married Violet Musgrave also a renowned artist and a co-founding member of the Australian Academy of Fine Art. His contemporary, artist William Frater, lived next door at 56 Lucerne Crescent.

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

## **Description**

The house at 54 Lucerne Crescent is a two storey timber house with a spreading, shallow-pitched asymmetrical longitudinal gabled terracotta tiled roof. The elevations are characterised by their lack of complexity or ornamentation. The weatherboard-clad walls are punctuated by a number of relatively small window openings. Windows are paired square sashes with narrow, bracketed timber hoods and simple bullnose architraves. A simple timber hood shelters the entrance door, which is in a single-storey lean-to section at the side of the house. The roof is penetrated by two unpainted rendered chimneys: one slender and tapered, the other shorter and stockier

The building exhibits aspects of Annear's characteristic design elements—including asymmetrical planning, tapered chimneys and broad, gabled terracotta tiled roofs and timber window hoods, but the exuberance and complexity of his other designs is absent in this most restrained and unusually plain example.

## **Significance**

The house at 54 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington, is of local historical and architectural significance. It has historical associations with the prominent artist William McInnes, for whom the house was built. It is one of a number of houses designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear in the Alphington / Heidelberg area, and is notable for its unusually restrained—and remarkably plain—composition of elements common to his other designs.

## **Original Source**

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

---

1 Lodged Plans of Subdivisions, 1068, 1460, Titles Office, Melbourne; Lemon, Andrew. History of Northcote Municipality, Draft Typescript, Northcote City Council, Chapter 6, p 14.

2 Who's Who in Australia, 1935, p 308.

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	65 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 D12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1901
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

A D Hodgson's Lucerne Estate was created from Will's Lucerne Farm, purchased at Government auction in 1840. Hodgson sold allotments from the estate from 1885<sup>1</sup>, but it was not until much later that Thomas H Chenoweth, a grocer, purchased lots 28-29 of the Lucerne South No. 2 Estate.<sup>2</sup> He built the house at 65 Lucerne Crescent in 1901.<sup>3</sup>

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

### **Description**

The house at 65 Lucerne Crescent is a detached single-storey Edwardian villa, constructed of red brick. Characteristic of the Queen Anne style, the house is asymmetrically planned with a hipped and gabled roof and tall red brick chimneys. The roof is slated with terracotta ridge crestings and finials. The house has a return verandah supported on turned timber posts with a timber fretted frieze. A gablet marks the corner of the verandah, above a polygonal bay window. The windows beneath the main gable facing the street are double-hung sashes, with bluestone sills. A brown brick string course runs across the building at sill level, and the upper walls beneath the eaves are roughcast rendered.

### **Significance**

The house at 65 Lucerne Crescent is of local architectural significance. The house is a representative example of the Federation style, retaining intact its slate roof with terracotta ridge crestings and timber verandah.

### **Original Source**

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

---

1 LP 1068. LP 1460. Lemon Ch. 6, p 14.

2 HRB 1900, 116.

3 HRB 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	Innisfail	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	75 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 D12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1913
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

Innisfail, at 75 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington, was constructed in 1913, on A D Hodgson's Lucerne Estate. Hodgson sold allotments from his subdivision of Wills' former Lucerne Farm in 1885. Florence O'Sullivan purchased lot 9 of one of these estates and, after a number of years, built Innisfail, remaining there until her death.

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

### **Description**

The house 75 Lucerne Crescent is a detached Federation style single-storey timber villa occupying a corner site, asymmetrically planned with a hipped and gabled roof clad in terracotta Marseilles patterned tiles. The walls are clad in weatherboard, with a timber moulding at dado level. Gables face the two street elevations, and have timber fretted brackets and terracotta finials. Windows are double-hung sashes; those facing St Bernards Road have a ripple iron awning supported on timber brackets. The corner entrance porch is hipped, with a large timber fretted archway and turned timber posts. The porch adjoins a timber verandah on the south elevation, which has carved timber brackets. The chimney is of red brick, with a roughcast rendered cap.

The timber galvanised pipe and woven wire fence possibly dates from the inter-War period.

### **Significance**

Innisfail, at 75 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington, is of local architectural significance. The house is a good example of the Federation style, notable for its arched entrance porch, and displays typical Edwardian details including bracketed window hoods, half-timbered gables and red brick chimneys.

### **Original Source**

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.



<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	93 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 D12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1925
<b>Architect:</b>	Arthur May	<b>Builder:</b>	Arthur May



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The development of A D Hodgson's Lucerne Estate subdivision was commenced in 1885 from the original Will's Lucerne Farm purchased in 1840.<sup>1</sup> Land sales commenced in 1885 but many lots remained vacant until the 1920s.<sup>2</sup> Alice Brown owned lots in the Lucerne South No. 1 Estate, around 1900,<sup>3</sup> selling them in 1910 to the engineer, John Grindrod who already lived in the street.<sup>4</sup> Grindrod sold lot 24 to an architect, Arthur May in 1924, and in the following year May had designed and built 93 Lucerne Crescent.<sup>5</sup> May lived there for a time until he leased it to Samuel O'Dea. Charles Layfield, a bootmaker, followed in 1934.<sup>6</sup>

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

## Description

The house at 93 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington, is a single storey timber bungalow style house. Its walls are clad in weatherboard. The terracotta tiled roof has crossed gables, with timber shingled gable-ends and bracketed eaves. The three-bay verandah, beneath the main longitudinal gable, has double basket-arched timber fretwork verandah bays and matching moongate arched entrance, reached by a short flight of timber steps (perhaps non-original). To the left of the entrance is a protruding polygonal bay with timber-framed double-hung windows with diamond-paned leadlit upper sashes. There is a simple corbelled red brick chimney with an unpainted rendered cap.

The chimney breast has been painted, and the sub-floor area has been clad with timber lattice.

The house is reminiscent of Harold Desbrowe Annear's three houses in The Eyrie, Eaglemont.

## Significance

The house at 93 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington, is of local architectural significance. It is an interesting and well-detailed composition of elements common to a number of houses built in the late Edwardian and inter-War periods in the lower Yarra Valley.

## Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

- 
- 1 Lodged Plans of Subdivisions, 1068, 1640. Lemon, Andrew. History of Northcote Municipality, Draft Typescript, Northcote City Council, Chapter 6, p 14.
  - 2 Lodged Plans of Subdivisions, 1068, 1460, Titles Office, Melbourne; Lemon, Andrew. op cit, p 14.
  - 3 Rate Books, 1905, 135.
  - 4 Rate Books, 1910, 273.
  - 5 Rate Books, 1924, 162; 1925, 170. Commonwealth Electoral Rolls, Batman, 1931.
  - 6 Rate Books, 1933, 184; 1934.

<b>Building:</b>	Doll's House	<b>Significance:</b>	A
<b>Address:</b>	11 McCutcheon Way, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C G10
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	probably 1880s
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[x]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

The Doll's House was originally located at 103 Wellington Street, Collingwood, thought to have been built in the 1880s after an 1870s subdivision.<sup>1</sup> In 1990 the house was dismantled and reconstructed at its present location.

### **Description**

The Doll's House is a very small timber-framed cottage, with walls and gabled roof clad in corrugated iron. There is a small skillion-roofed verandah on the front elevation, between corrugated iron wing walls. Adjacent to the four-panelled front door is a double-hung sash window. The gable end has a decorative carved timber bargeboard and turned timber finial.

The timber picket fence is a recent reconstruction.

### **Significance**

The Doll's House is of state architectural significance. The reconstructed Doll's House is the smallest extant house known in Victoria, and an extraordinary example of an inner-city worker's cottage. The house has a strong association with the history of the working class in Melbourne, illustrating the living conditions experienced by slum dwellers in an urban industrial environment. It also derives significance through its association with the slum clearance movement of the 20th century: the house was referred to in the report of the Housing Investigation and Slum Abolition Board, 1937, whose findings had important implications for housing reforms in Victoria and led to the establishment of the Housing Commission of Victoria.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Heritage Victoria File No. 954.

<sup>2</sup> Heritage Victoria File No. 954.

<b>Building:</b>	Warehouse	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	41 Madden Grove, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H E11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Warehouse	<b>Construction Date:</b>	c.1860s?
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**

G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Condition:**

G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [ ]  
 National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [x]  
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

## **History**

Unknown.<sup>1</sup>

An 1877 map of Richmond shows two long, narrow buildings parallel to Burnley Street, belonging to W E Chambers<sup>2</sup>, and it is possible that one of these is the present building, but this is not confirmed by the Rate Books or Directories.

The area bounded by Burnley Street, Madden Grove, Rooney Street and Barkly Avenue was the site of quarries until the 1940s, and of abattoirs until at least the 1970s; the present building may have been associated with either of these enterprises.

## **Description**

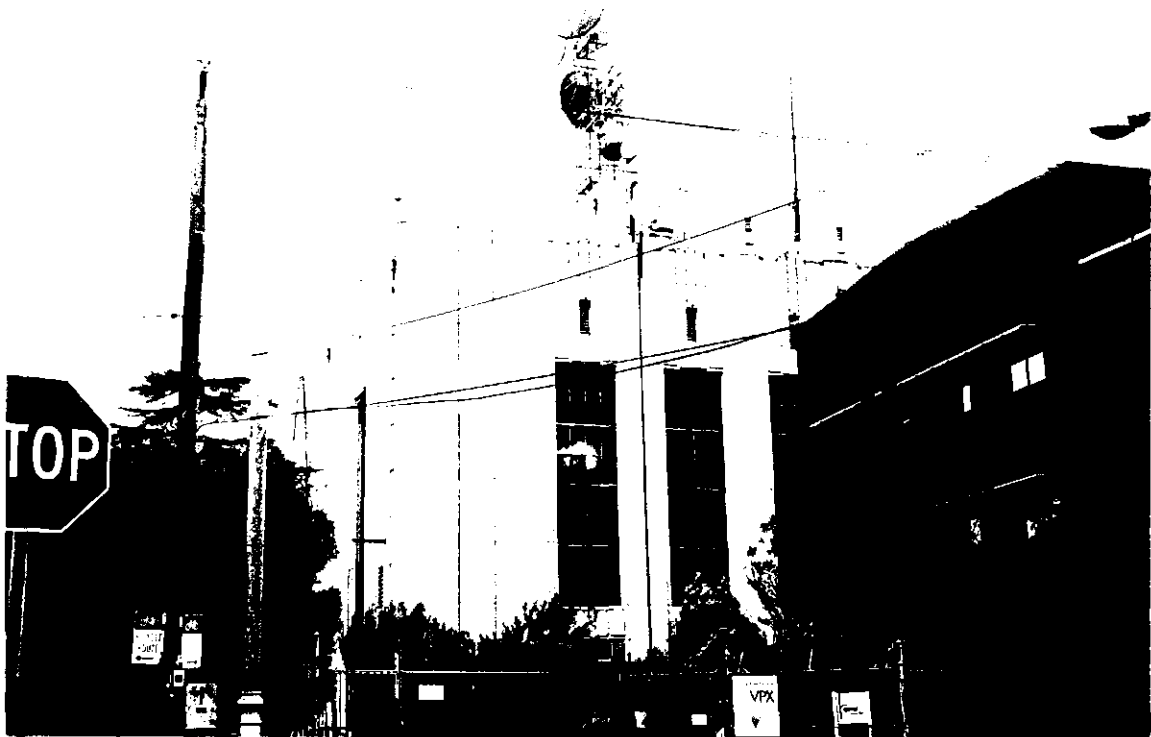
The warehouse at 41 Madden Grove, Richmond, is a single-storey gabled building of random-coursed, quarry faced bluestone construction. The gable faces Madden Grove, and has a circular vent in the gable end. A large segmental arched opening in the centre of the elevation is flanked by multi-paned double-hung sashes. The opening has been fitted with a roller door. Quoining and window sills are of red brick, and window dressings and the gable coping are of cream brick. A high rendered plinth appears to be a later addition.

## **Significance**

The warehouse at 41 Madden Grove, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. The building is a rare, early surviving example of a 19th century bluestone warehouse, and has a considered, elegantly composed facade which combines well bluestone and cream and red brick. Relatively intact, the building illustrates industrial activity in the early development of Richmond.

- 
- 1 The Rate Books and *Sands & McDougall Directories* are inconclusive as to the history of this building. Early directories have no listings for the west side of Burnley Street south of Swan Street, and Madden Grove is not listed at all.
  - 2 'Survey of Quarry Allotments in the Borough of Richmond, Parish of Jika Jika', 19 May 1877. Map.

<b>Building:</b>	Richmond Terminal Station	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	347 Mary Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2M B1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Electricity Terminal Station	<b>Construction Date:</b>	c.1930
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>	<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>
Victorian Heritage Register [ ]	Victorian Heritage Register [ ]
Register of the National Estate [ ]	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust [ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

## **History**

The former Richmond Terminal Station was established in 1928, the third such terminal station in Victoria, after Yarraville (1926) and Thomastown. The Richmond Terminal Station was the destination of electric power generated in the Latrobe Valley. The main building was built by 1930.<sup>1</sup>

Two synchronous condensers, large rotating machines used to regulate (usually raise) the 132 kV voltage power from the Latrobe Valley, were housed on the ground floor. The first floor was used as the control room, whilst the chief electrical engineer occupied a flat on the top floor.

Since the late 1970s, the building has been used as a cable storage area; the control room and all offices are now housed in other buildings built on the site in the 1960s and 1970s.

Following the privatisation of the former State Electricity Commission in the mid-1990s, the Terminal Station was acquired by the American company General Public Utilities, which purchased the SEC's transmission lines and terminal stations. It now operates as the Victorian Power Exchange.<sup>2</sup>

## **Description**

The former Richmond Terminal Station, at 347 Mary Street, Richmond, is a three-storey rendered building with Art Deco detailing. The building has cream-painted rendered walls with vertical streamlined grooved patterning, and vertical mouldings incorporating ventilation panels near the parapets. There are several tall, vertical window openings with multi-paned steel-framed obscured glazing. The top floor of the building, which was built as accommodation for an engineer, is smaller in plan, and set back from the main north and east walls.

Other, post-War, buildings on the site reduce the visual impact of the building, which once would have been a greater landmark in this largely residential part of south Richmond.

## **Significance**

The former Richmond Terminal Station is of local historical and architectural significance. It is a notable Art Deco-styled building, unusually architecturally refined for a building of its type. Its significance has been diminished by the later construction of other large buildings adjacent to it, but it is nonetheless a prominent element in an otherwise predominantly single-storey residential pocket in south Richmond.

---

1 *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1920, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1940.

2 John Batten, Victorian Power Exchange. Pers. Comm.



<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	24 Mayfield Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D B12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1891-92
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

In 1890 John Buchan, the property developer, owned land adjacent to the Yarra River in Mayfield Street. In 1891 he commenced building two wooden houses, one of the east side of Mayfield Street, the other on the west side of Church Street, both properties adjacent to the River and backing onto each other. The properties were completed in 1892. In 1900 Buchan continued as owner. Charles Cornish, an engineer, leased the Mayfield Street house and William Heathfield, a law clerk, leased the Church Street house.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The house at 24 Mayfield Street, Abbotsford, is a two storey double-fronted timber house on a steep site overlooking the Yarra River. Access to the house from Mayfield Street is via the rear of the upper level, which has a symmetrical facade, with a central door flanked by single timber-framed double-hung windows. The north elevation, facing the river (and only visible from Yarra Bend Park, Kew, or from the river itself), has been altered somewhat. The ground floor has brick piers with rendered bases and ornamental moulds, and is infilled with weatherboard. The skillion-profile verandah has timber posts; the balcony has timber balustrading.

The hipped corrugated iron roof is penetrated by a face brick corbelled chimney.

### **Comparative Examples**

River House, 63 Church Street, Abbotsford

### **Significance**

The house at 24 Mayfield Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. It is one of any a few surviving 19th century houses on sites with river frontages remaining in the municipality. It is one of the few substantial houses remaining in this part of Abbotsford, which was extensively redeveloped with industrial buildings in the post-War period. Of all the riverside properties in the municipality, it is rare in having its main facade address the river rather than the street.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

<sup>1</sup> Collingwood Rate Books, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	Houses	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	1-11, 2-12 Mitchell Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H E9
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	Nos. 1-11: 1911; Nos. 2-12: 1913
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

Mitchell Street is first listed in the Directories and Rate Books c.1912. The houses at Nos. 1-11, on the north side of the street, were first listed in the Rate Books of 1911-1912. Gibdon Davis is shown as the owner of six 4-room wooden houses, each valued at £22. Davis also owned 120 feet of land in the street, valued at £10. The following year, the houses are valued at £24. By 1913-14, the street had been completely developed by Davis; Nos. 2-12, on the south side, had also been built. Each was a 4 room wooden house valued at £26.<sup>1</sup>

## **Description**

The houses at 2-12 and 1-11 Mitchell Street, Richmond, comprise two rows of three pairs of semi-detached weatherboard cottages, on opposite sides of the street. The houses have hipped corrugated iron roofs, each with a projecting gabled section facing the street. Between these are small recessed entrance porches, with skillion corrugated iron roofs, decorated with cast iron lacework. The gable ends are half-timbered with roughcast rendered infills. Windows on the houses on the north side of the street are double-hung with nine-paned upper sashes. Windows on the houses on the south side of the street are also double-hung, but have vertical glazing bars and four small coloured glass panes in the upper sashes. Chimneys are red brick, with corbelled cappings.

The houses are largely intact, some having alterations to windows and gable ends. The front fences are mostly timber picket, and appear to be of recent construction.

## **Comparative Examples**

1-15 and 2-16 Moore Street, Richmond

Warwick Terrace and Leicester Terrace, 79-93 and 80-94 Wellington Street, Richmond

## **Significance**

The houses at 1-11 and 2-12 Mitchell Street, Richmond, are of local architectural significance. Although the houses are typical of speculative developments of modest timber cottages in Richmond by the one developer, this example remains substantially intact and is notable for its extent, comprising twelve houses in two rows on opposite sides of the street.

---

<sup>1</sup> Richmond Rate Books, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1912, 1913, 1914.

<b>Building:</b>	Kilmarnock	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	19 Murphy Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H D5

<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1908
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**  
G[] F[  ] P[  ]

**Condition:**  
G[  ] F[] P[  ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Register of the National Estate	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
National Trust	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Register of the National Estate	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]

## **History**

Kilmarnock was built in 1908. Rate Books for 1907-08 show Rose Clark as the owner of land measuring 33 feet and valued at £4. The following year, Clark is shown as the owner of a 6 room wooden house valued at £28. The occupier is Robert Clark, a blind maker.<sup>1</sup>

## **Description**

Kilmarnock, 19 Murphy Street, Richmond, is a single-storey single-fronted Edwardian timber cottage with a longitudinal gabled roof. The side walls are clad in weatherboard, whilst the façade is block-fronted. The façade has an entrance door with side- and highlights, and a rectangular projecting bay with tripartite casement windows. The bullnose verandah, clad in corrugated iron, is supported on turned timber posts, and sits beneath a decorative timber frieze. The gable end has a roughcast finish, with a relief Art Nouveau design of foliage surrounding a central oval tablet bearing the name KILMARNOCK. The gabled roof, of corrugated iron, has slightly projecting eaves, lined with tongue and groove boards. There is a red brick chimney with a roughcast cap and terracotta chimney pot.

## **Significance**

Kilmarnock, 19 Murphy Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. Whilst the planning and composition of this single-fronted timber house is not unusual, the incorporation of a such decorative timberwork and rendered motifs is unusual for such a modest building and is unusual in Richmond.

---

1 Richmond Rate Books 1907-08, 1908-09, 1909-10. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1915, 1920.

<b>Building:</b>	Houses	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	12 Napoleon Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C E9
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	pre-1858?
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

The 1858 Hodgkinson map shows this building in Napoleon Street, and it is possible that it might date from before 1851. By 1871 John Croft owned a stone house here as an investment, and by 1873 it had passed to Daniel MacCarthy who retained ownership in 1893.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

12 Napoleon Street, Collingwood, is a pair of semi-detached, single-storey bluestone cottages, with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof extends to form a verandah on the street elevation, supported on timber posts and with a timber front fence. Doors are four panelled, and windows are double-hung sashes with vertical glazing bars. The front elevation is rendered.

### **Significance**

The attached pair of houses at 12 Napoleon Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural and historical significance. Relatively intact, they are rare, early examples of bluestone workers' cottages, illustrating the living conditions in an urban industrial environment.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ratebooks 1893, 1886, 1884, 1882, 1877, 1873.



<b>Building:</b>	Residences	<b>Significance:</b>	A
<b>Address:</b>	39-41 Nicholson Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G K1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1868-69
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	No. 39: D Parry; No. 41: A Lainson



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	F[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	P[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Register of the National Estate	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	Register of the National Estate	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
National Trust	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]

### **History**

The houses at 39-41 Nicholson Street, Abbotsford, were built in 1868-69 by owner builders D Parry and Alfred Lainson. Subsequent owners of No. 39 include Carl Hildebrandt (tobacconist, 1875), Adolfus Trott (traveller, 1878), Harry Knott (contractor, 1883), Daniel Roberts (dealer, gent, 1890), Brown family (1902), W D Beazley (1911), Chas Carnegie (1916), E & A Howell (1928). Subsequent owners of No. 41 include John Hollingdack (civil servant (1882), John Grant (1892), Alice Oakman (1904), Norman Britten (grocer, 1906), Suburban Homes Pty Ltd (1922) and Presbyterian Dowres Emergency Hospital (1925).<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The houses at 39-41 Nicholson Street, Abbotsford, are two identical one-and-a-half-storey detached single-fronted residences, constructed of coursed bluestone with gabled slate roofs. The street elevations have been rendered. The gable ends facing the street have decorative carved bargeboards and finials. Windows are single-paned double-hung sashes with bluestone sills, and chimneys are rendered with corbelled caps. The side elevations have unusual multi-paned bay windows rising to two storeys, lighting the stair wells, with barrel-vaulted corrugated iron roofs.

Alterations to the houses include the replacement of the first floor sash window with a casement window at No. 41, and removal of the gable finial, recladding of the barrel-vaulted stairwell bay window and painting of the bluestone side elevations at No. 39. Neither of the houses has a front fence.

### **Significance**

The houses at 39-41 Nicholson Street, Abbotsford, are of considerable local architectural significance. They are rare, early examples of modest, Gothic style bluestone houses, with distinctive carved bargeboards and unusual multi-paned bay windows to the stairwells.

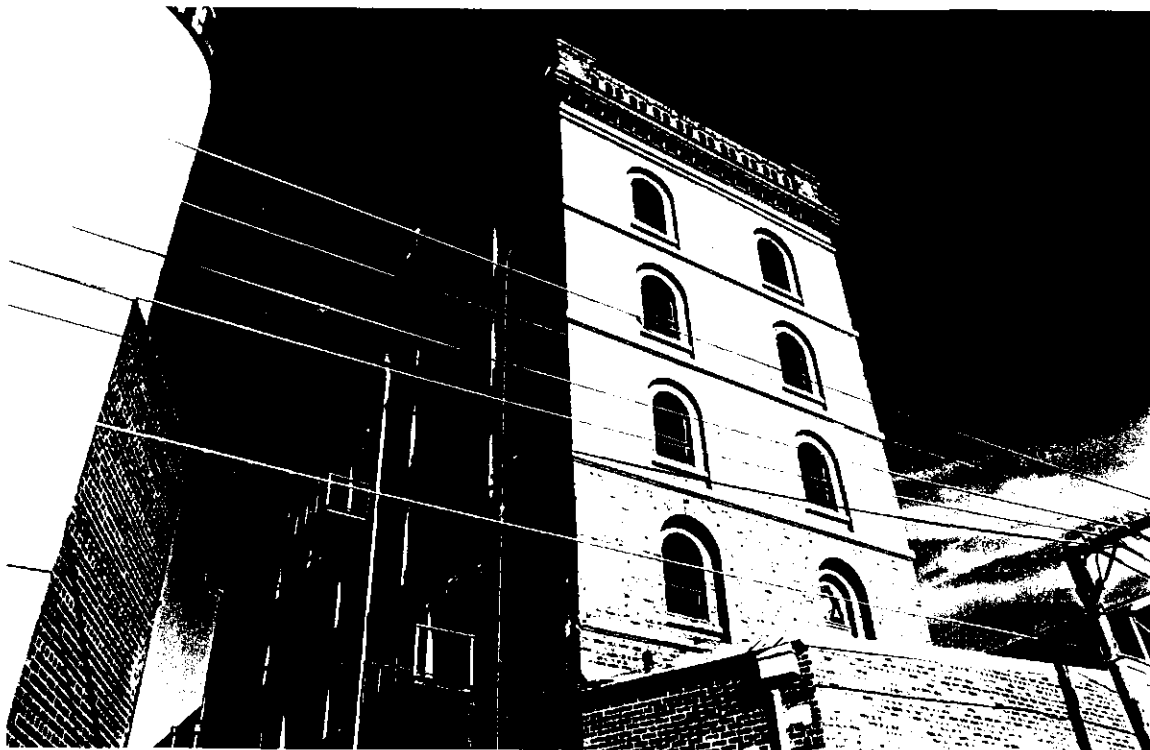
### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books.

<b>Building:</b>	Victoria Old Distillery	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	Northumberland Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C E12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Distillery	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1862, 1880
<b>Architect:</b>	1880 additions: George Wharton	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### History

In 1862 Thomas Aitken opened his distillery on this site, and by 1864 it was employing 5 to 6 staff.<sup>1</sup> By 1878, the works continued under the proprietorship of Aitken and were known as the Victoria Parade Distillery. The Victoria Brewery to the south in East Melbourne was also in his ownership until 1884. In 1885, when Alfred Nation and Son acquired the Brewery, the distillery also passed into their ownership, retaining its name. By 1891 William Blanchard was the manager. Its fortunes continued to be tied to the Victoria Brewery; ownership of both complexes passed to the Melbourne Brewing and Distillery Co between 1894 and 1901. Samuel Burston and Co Ltd, Malsters, were in owners in 1910.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

The building is currently being converted to apartments.

### Description

The former Victoria Old Distillery is a five-storey tower constructed of red brick, with cream brick string courses at each level. Windows are semi-circular arched, within recessed arched openings. Most of the original windows have been replaced. The building is surmounted by a cream brick bracketed cornice, above which is a pierced brick balustraded parapet. The red brick corner piers are decorated with cream brick diaper patterns.

A four and five storey building is attached to the tower to the south. Also constructed of red brick, the building has segmental-arched window openings. Ground, first and second floor levels have segmental arched loading bay door openings.

### Comparative Examples

Yorkshire Brewery, 88 Wellington Street, Collingwood

### Significance

The former Victoria Old Distillery is of considerable local historical and architectural significance. It is a surviving example of a large 19th century distilling complex, illustrating an early phase of industrial activity in Collingwood. The building reflects the development of the brewing industry in Victoria and in particular in Collingwood, an area noted for its breweries in the 19th century. The distillery is associated with Thomas Aitken, its founder and influential protectionist in the colony. The complex was also connected with the nearby Victoria Brewery, East Melbourne.

Architecturally, the building is relatively intact, and is a notable element in the vicinity.

### Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 B Barrett. *The Inner Suburbs*, p. 95.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Richmond Power Station	<b>Significance:</b>	A
<b>Address:</b>	Oddy's Lane, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2L J2
<b>Building Type:</b>	Power Station	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1890
<b>Architect:</b>	Charles D'Ebro	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[x]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

In 1886, the development of alternating current made it possible to transmit electrical energy over considerable distances, and that it was no longer necessary to have the dynamo located within a few hundred metres of the consumer. Following these changes in technology, the Australian Electrical Co Ltd, which had operated for some years in Russell Place, decided to move to Oddy's Lane, Richmond.

Renamed the New Australian Electric Lighting Co., the company erected a new power station which began operating in 1890. It supplied the southern part of Richmond, Prahran and South Melbourne. Its competitor was A U Alcock's Electric Light and Motive Power Company, which had moved from Melbourne to Neptune Street, Richmond, in 1891.

In 1899 these two companies were taken over and were combined to form the Electric Light and Traction Co. of Australia in 1901. The new company increased the height of the engine house at Oddy's Lane and in 1908 it was renamed the Melbourne Electric Supply Co. In 1913 the engine room was extended to the east and a new chimney stack was built. A second chimney stack was erected in 1919, and a second floor was added to the office block in 1922.

The SEC took over the power station in 1930, and new oil-fired plant was installed in 1951. Power generation ceased in 1976 and the chimney stacks, once prominent local landmarks, were demolished, and virtually all of the generating machinery has been removed.

The noted Melbourne architect Charles D'Ebro had a long association with the complex extending over almost thirty years and is credited with the Romanesque design details seen in parts of the complex.<sup>1</sup>

In 1996-97, the former Richmond Power Station was converted to the new headquarters of Country Road Australia.

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

## Description

The former Richmond Power Station is a complex of buildings including the former Engine House (1891), Boiler House (c. 1891-1913), and Offices and Workshops Building (1891-1922).

The Offices are located at the north-west corner of the site. It is a two-storey bichromatic brick building, with a hipped roof concealed behind a parapet. Walls are of red brick, with a series of cream brick string courses running across the north and west elevations. The two storeys are divided by a rendered string course. Windows are semi-circular arched double-hung sashes, with bluestone sills and alternating red and cream brick voussoirs. There is a simple moulded cornice at first floor level.

The adjacent former Engine House has a four-storey tower and a three-storey gabled section facing Oddy's Lane. The building is of red brick, with similar cream brick string courses. A moulded entablature divides the ground and first floors. Windows are semi-circular arched, and have rendered hood moulds at first floor level. The gable end has a heavy rendered moulding, and the tower is surmounted by a bracketed hipped corrugated iron roof.

The Boiler room is located at the south-west corner of the site, facing Oddy's Lane. The single-storey building is of red brick construction, with cream brick string courses and a moulded cornice. A broad gable surmounts the cornice, adjacent to which is a two-storey parapeted section without windows. Openings at ground floor level are blind semi-circular arches.

### Significance

The former Richmond Power Station is historically, architecturally, technologically and socially significant.

The introduction of electricity profoundly changed the living conditions and social habits of urban residents and workers in late 19th and early 20th century Melbourne. The former Melbourne Electric Supply Company Limited's Oddy Lane Power Station is of social significance for its association with the early phases of power generation and distribution within the eastern Melbourne metropolis.

The Richmond Power Station is an important surviving remnant example of a 19th century coal-fired electricity generating station. It was sited close to both the railway for easy coal delivery and the Yarra River which provided a cheap source of water essential for the running of a large and efficient steam generating plant.

It is a representative example of a large late Victorian industrial complex incorporating Italianate and Romanesque features designed on a grand scale comparable with other surviving privately developed industrial complexes such as the Newport Railway Workshops.

The changes in technology, and increased output of the power station can be recognised in the various phases of the building, whether in the case of the raised engine house height for accommodating new vertical steam engines at the turn of the century, or the enlargement of the engine house and boiler house following World War 1 as part of a major phase of expansion. Unfortunately, virtually all of the internal generating equipment has been removed together with the large chimney stacks.

The former Richmond Power Station is a significant example of the work of the noted architect, Charles A D'Ebro. It is his most important industrial building and recalls his expertise and training as an engineer.<sup>2</sup>

### Original Source

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

- 
- 1 Extract from Allom Lovell & Associates. *Former Richmond Power Station Conservation Management Plan*. December 1995.
  - 2 Extract from Allom Lovell & Associates. *Former Richmond Power Station Conservation Management Plan*. December 1995.

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	18 Old Heidelberg Road, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 11D
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1911
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



## **History**

Charles Trescowthick, the boot manufacturer, was the first owner of this house in 1911. His factory was in Hoddle Street Abbotsford and he had previously lived in Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe.<sup>1</sup> His biography, published in c.1903, noted his business as '... one of the most nourishing businesses in connection with the boot manufacturing industry in the State ...'. His three-storey brick factory was then described as in Roseneath Street, Clifton Hill, and equipped with all of the latest mechanical aids to manufacture the numerous boot and shoe lines stocked by the firm.<sup>2</sup> Trescowthick had started his business there in 1892 in smaller premises having been trained in the leather trade previously. He also spent some time on the Wages Board of the boot trade.<sup>3</sup>

The building later formed part of the preparatory school of the Christian Brothers' Parade College, and now forms part of Alphington Grammar School. The building is presently used as the school's administration building.

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

## **Description**

The house at 18 Old Heidelberg Road, Alphington, is a single-storey Edwardian villa, constructed of red brick with rendered dressings, and with a hipped and gabled slate roof. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the house is a picturesque composition of projecting half-timbered gables, tall red brick chimneys with roughcast rendered caps and terracotta chimney pots and bow windows with leadlit highlights. A verandah returns around the north and east elevations, and is supported on cast iron columns and decorated with a cast iron fretwork frieze. A distinctive ogee-roofed turret penetrates the north-east corner of the roof, above a polygonal bay window of leadlit casements. The roof has terracotta ridge cresting and terracotta finials, and gable ends are supported on decorative timber brackets.

## **Significance**

The house at 18 Old Heidelberg Road, Alphington, is of local historical and architectural significance. The house has historical associations with Charles Trescowthick, a prominent late 19th and early 20th century Melbourne bootmaker. Architecturally, the house is a highly distinctive example of the Edwardian Queen Anne style, substantially intact, and particularly notable for its tower and cast iron verandah details.

## **Original Source**

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

- 
- 1 Directories, 1910
  - 2 Cyclopaedia of Victoria Vol 1, p.558
  - 3 *ibid.*

<b>Building:</b>	Footbridge	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	Old Heidelberg Road (Darebin Creek), Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 E11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Footbridge	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1914
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>		G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Victorian Heritage Register	<input type="checkbox"/>
Register of the National Estate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Register of the National Estate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heritage Overlay Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### **History**

The location of the Darebin Creek Footbridge, near the eastern end of Old Heidelberg Road, had been a crossing point of the creek for many years before the bridge was built in 1914, connecting Charles Trescowthick's property Flowerdale, the property later occupied by Parade College, and currently by Alphington Grammar School, with the east side of the creek. Prior to the construction of the bridge, the creek was crossed on unstable timber planks which were often washed away in floods. Trescowthick, who had long allowed locals wishing to cross the creek access across his property, co-operated with the Heidelberg Council to erect the bridge in 1914. The bridge was constructed with steel girders taken from an earlier, demolished bridge in the Eltham area. The span of the bridge is 90 feet, and the deck is 4'2" wide. The side girders are 3' high.<sup>1</sup>

### **Description**

The footbridge is a double-span riveted iron girder bridge crossing the Darebin Creek, connecting the City of Yarra with the City of Banyule. There are three cross-braced iron supports; one in the centre of the creek, and one on each of the banks. The girders comprise cross-braced riveted iron members, and have shallow segmental arched upper chords. Metal tube balustrading has been added to girders, and the deck has been concreted.

### **Significance**

The footbridge is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, the bridge marks pedestrian movements through Alphington when it was a largely rural area. Architecturally, the bridge is a simple iron structure over the Darebin Creek, and is a picturesque element along the Creek.

---

1 National Trust File No. 3929.

---

<b>Building:</b>	St Joseph's Church	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	46 Otter Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 E11

---

<b>Building Type:</b>	Church	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1861-91
<b>Architect:</b>	J B Denny; H E Tolhurst	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown

---




---

<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	

---

<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

---

## **History**

The foundation stone of St Joseph's Church, 46 Otter Street, Collingwood, was laid on 16 December 1860. Construction occurred in a number of stages between 1861 and 1891. The building was used as St Joseph's School until 1886, when the school building to the east of the site was constructed. At that time, the east aisle, designed by H E Tolhurst, was added. Tolhurst was an architect and surveyor for the City of Collingwood. A new chancel and sacristies, and a rose window over the high altar, were added by Brooks, Robinson & Co. The window was donated by Tolhurst. A window by Hughes Rogers & Co. was installed in the Lady Chapel soon afterwards.

The building contains stained glass windows by Ferguson & Urie, Rogers & Hughes, and William Montgomery. The organ in the rear gallery was possibly built by William Anderson of Melbourne.<sup>1</sup>

Renovations were made to the confessionals and porch in 1967.

## **Description**

St Joseph's Church, 46 Otter Street, Collingwood, is a large Gothic Revival style church. Walls are of tuckpointed brickwork; the south elevation is rendered, and all the walls have been painted. The church comprises a gabled nave flanked by gabled aisles, clad in slate and with gabled parapet ends to the south elevation. The central gable end has a large traceried pointed arched window with stained glass above a series of four narrow lancet windows, flanked by staged buttresses. Each of the gable ends to the aisles have pointed arched windows. The side elevations also have pointed arched windows with simple tracery, located between buttresses. The tower to the north, square in plan, has a castellated parapet and has louvered pointed arched openings on each elevation.

The appearance of the building has been marred by the painting of the face brick surfaces.

## **Significance**

St Joseph's Church, Collingwood, is of local historical and architectural significance. It was the first Catholic Mission Church in Collingwood. Architecturally, the building is a large and substantially externally intact Gothic Revival ecclesiastical building, notable for its unusual castellated tower and high quality stained glass windows.

## **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

<sup>1</sup> M Lewis. *Victorian Churches: Their Origins, Their Story and Their Architecture*, Melbourne, 1991, p. 67.

<b>Building:</b>	St Joseph's Presbytery	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	46 Otter Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 E11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1903
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

St Joseph's Presbytery was opened on 24 May 1903.

Although the construction of the main part of St Joseph's Church had been largely complete by 1862, until 1887, the Collingwood district was attended by priests from St Patrick's. In that year, Fr. Aylward was appointed the first resident priest. Aylward moved into a presbytery at 22 Abbotsford Street, Abbotsford, in 1888. The district was declared a separate mission in 1892.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

St Joseph's Presbytery, 46 Otter Street, Collingwood, is a large, two storey Edwardian brick house. Ground floor walls are of face red brick, whilst some of the first floor walls are roughcast with brick quoining and window dressings. There is a projecting bay at the north end of the west elevation, abutting a return verandah and balcony which wrap around the west and south elevations. The verandah has vertical timber balustrading and fretwork to arched frieze panels between turned timber posts. The ground floor of the north-west bay has a porch semi-circular arched openings with alternating red brick and render voussoirs and prominent keystones, and highly ornate capitals to the brick piers. The front door highlight has similar arch detailing. There is also a decorative moulded panel to the spandrel. On the south elevation, a similar arched section with a gabled top penetrates the verandah and marks the entrance. Windows are generally timber-framed double-hung sashes with semi-circular arched heads. There are moulded rendered string courses at sill level and at first floor level. The hipped slate roof has terracotta ridge capping (but no capping to hips), finials and ventilating gablets at each end of the main ridge, and exposed rafter ends. The roof is penetrated by tall, red brick chimneys with roughcast and smooth render banding, and terracotta chimney pots.

The high red brick fence with rendered coping appears to date from the same period.

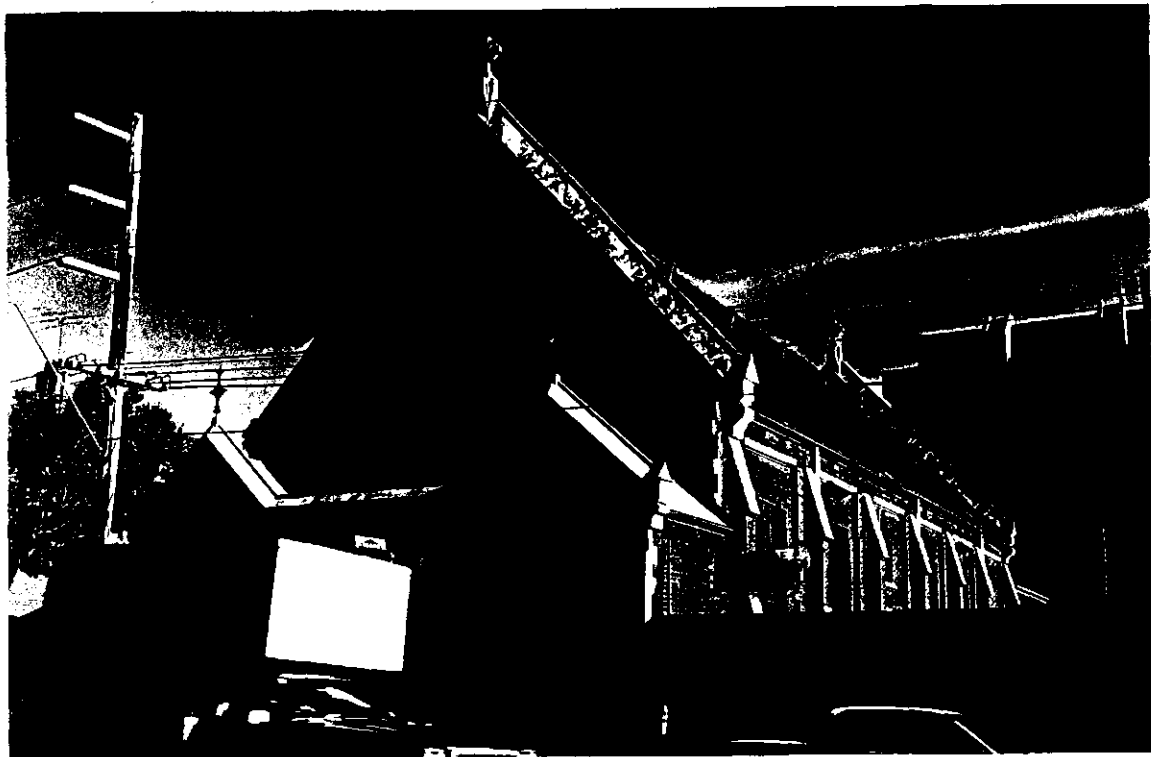
### **Significance**

St Joseph's Presbytery, 46 Otter Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural and significance. It is an excellent example of a large Edwardian house displaying a wide range of typically Edwardian architectural details. These include the imaginative use of face red brick, roughcast and smooth render surfaces on walls, chimneys and openings, and the extensive use of timber on a particularly notable verandah and balcony. The house is an significant architectural element on a prominent corner site, and an important part of the St Joseph's complex.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

<b>Building:</b>	St Joseph's Church Hall	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	46 Otter Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C F8
<b>Building Type:</b>	Hall	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1886
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



### **History**

Three Catholic schools—Reilly Street (established 1 July 1855), Budd Street (1 July 1857) and Wellington Street (1858)—were operating in Collingwood at the time of their merger to form a school in Stanley Street in 1858. In 1860, the girls moved to a school in Otter Street, and the boys to Moor Street, with Collingwood Quarries School (established 1855). In 1862, the Otter Street school moved to the Wellington Street corner, and to the St Joseph's Church building in 1863.

In 1886, the present building was opened, operating as a school until 1912, when it was superseded by a building at west of the St Joseph's site.

### **Description**

St Joseph's Church Hall, faces the Wellington Street boundary of the St Joseph's complex, at the corner of Wellington and Otter Streets, and is a brick Gothic Revival building. The east elevation has a lower entrance section with a central door flanked by paired pointed arched window. Its parapet, which reflects the roofline behind, has a triangular pediment at either end; each is surmounted by a fine iron finial. Above the entrance are the words THE WELLINGTON, in raised rendered lettering. The side walls, and those of the main building, are in face red brick, with rendered window dressings, parapet copings and buttress gablets. The building has a gabled slate tiled roof with ventilating gablets along each slope. The east gable-end has tripartite pointed arch windows; both gable-ends are topped with stone crosses. The side walls have plain red brick buttresses with rendered gabled tops. The side walls have paired arched windows with red brick dressings.

### **Significance**

St Joseph's Church Hall, 46 Otter Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. Whilst not a particularly distinguished example of a red brick Gothic Revival ecclesiastical building, it is nonetheless an integral part of the St Joseph's Church complex, which as a whole has social and historical importance in the history of Collingwood. The building is also an important heritage element in the Wellington Street streetscape.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

<b>Building:</b>	St Joseph's School	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	46 Otter Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C F8

<b>Building Type:</b>	School	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1912
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]
National Trust	[ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

Three Catholic schools—Reilly Street (established 1 July 1855), Budd Street (1 July 1857) and Wellington Street (1858)—were operating in Collingwood at the time of their merger to form a school in Stanley Street in 1858. In 1860, the girls moved to a school in Otter Street, and the boys to Moor Street, with Collingwood Quarries School (established 1855). In 1862, the Otter Street school moved to the Wellington Street corner, and to the St Joseph's Church building in 1863.

In 1886, a new school building (now the Church Hall) was built on the Wellington Street frontage of the complex. In 1912, the present school building was constructed at the west of the site.

### **Description**

St Joseph's Roman Catholic School, 46 Otter Street, Collingwood, is a late Edwardian single-storey building constructed of red brick. It is a relatively plain building, with rendered dressings to windows and rendered string courses. The south elevation, to Otter Street, has a parapeted section, rendered above the level of the window highlights, which bears the words ST JOSEPHS SCHOOL in raised rendered lettering. The hipped roof is terracotta tiled and decorated with terracotta finials and crosses.

### **Significance**

St Joseph's Roman Catholic School, 46 Otter Street, is of local architectural, historical and social significance. It is an integral part of the St Joseph's Church complex, and is an important heritage element in the Otter and Perry Street streetscapes. St Joseph's have occupied the site since 1862, and the subsequent expansion of the complex reflects the growth of the suburb and of the role of Catholic Church. The school and complex continues to provide a community focus for the Catholic community.

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	37 Oxford Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C D11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1869
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

The 1858 Hodgkinson map shows this site as vacant. By 1868, B Mahon was the owner of vacant land here and in the following year, Edward Crisp, brewer from the Burton Brewery, Cambridge Street, had built a four roomed brick house on the site. By 1871, Edward Crisp and Son were the owners, and Samuel Crisp, law clerk, was in residence. Later, the building was tenanted<sup>1</sup> and by 1877, ownership had passed to William Robson, a draper's assistant, who lived there. By 1884, ownership had passed to James Adamson, and by 1887/1891 to John Adamson.<sup>2</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The house at 37 Oxford Street, Collingwood, is a two storey single-fronted terrace-style house. It has walls of brown bricks with cream quoining and dressings to openings. The ground floor has a front door and single window; there are two single windows at first floor level. The concave-profile corrugated iron single storey verandah has non-original timber posts and the frieze appears to be missing. The roof is concealed behind a cream brick parapet with a brick cornice.

The house has a small front garden with a non-original cyclone wire fence.

### **Significance**

The house at 37 Oxford Street, Collingwood, is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, it has associations with Edward Crisp, a local brewer. Architecturally, it is an early example of bichromatic brickwork, and an example of its use to create a simple, mid-Victorian Regency-style facade.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books 1874, 1875.

2 Rate Book.

<b>Building:</b>	Houses	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	39-41 Oxford Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C D11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	pre-1858
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[ ] P[x]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The 1858 Hodgkinson map may show the northern portion of this cottage in situ.

By 1864 William Finlay owned a wooden house on this site with two brick houses immediately to the north.<sup>1</sup> Joseph Hendy, wickmaker, was his tenant.<sup>2</sup> By 1874 ownership had passed to Phoebe Wood and by 1875 to Emma May as owner/occupier, and Mrs King, the building apparently being extended at this time.<sup>3</sup> Immediately to the north, Dr John Singleton operated a Home for Fallen Women, now demolished.<sup>4</sup> May and King retained ownership in 1880, and by 1884, John May, the teacher, owned one unit and Emma May, the other.<sup>5</sup> By 1887, it had reverted to one occupancy owned by John King, and it remained as such at least until 1891.<sup>6</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## Description

The pair of houses at 39-41 Oxford Street, Collingwood, comprises two attached single storey timber cottages. No. 39, to the south, is extremely narrow, and has a single door and window, and no verandah. It is encompassed by the verandah roof of No. 41, which is a symmetrical, double-fronted cottage with a central door flanked by single windows. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes. No. 41 has a skillion-roofed verandah, the pair has a single, transverse gabled corrugated iron roof.

The four-panelled front door to No. 41 is believed to be original.

The original verandah post and frieze from No. 41 are missing.

The timber picket front fence does not appear to be original.

## Significance

The pair of houses at 39-41 Oxford Street, Collingwood, are of local historical and architectural significance. The site appears to have been occupied by the house at No. 41 since the 1850s; it is one of a relatively small number of houses to survive from the first period of development of the Collingwood slope. The architectural significance of No. 41 is diminished by the alterations to the verandah.

## Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

- 
- 1 Rate Book.
  - 2 Rate Books 1866, 1869, 1871.
  - 3 Rate Book.
  - 4 Rate Books 1875, 1877.
  - 5 Rate Book.
  - 6 Rate Book.

<b>Building:</b>	Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	50-52 Oxford Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C D11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	pre-1864 and 1877
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	William Randle?



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



## **History**

The 1858 Hodgkinson map shows this site as vacant.

By 1864, William Randle, carter, owned a brick house on this site and he lived in a wooden house immediately to the south. The situation remained unchanged until 1877<sup>1</sup> when he built a second brick house, remaining as resident in the wooden house.<sup>2</sup> By 1891, he owned three brick houses and a wooden house on the site.

Identification of the two houses, now Nos. 50 and 52, is difficult, but it is possible that they are the pre-1864 and 1877 buildings noted.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## **Description**

The terrace at 50-52 Oxford Street, Collingwood, comprises two double-storey brick houses. The walls of No. 52 are of face red brick, whilst No. 50 is (now) rendered. Each has a door and single window at ground floor level, and a skillion-profile corrugated iron verandah. There is a brick wing wall at the south end of the pair; the verandah of No. 52 is flanked by timber-framed wing walls. At first floor level, No. 50 has a single window, No. 52 a pair of windows. Windows are multi-paned timber-framed double-hung sashes with flat heads. The verandah to No. 52 has a very simple cast iron lacework frieze; No. 50 has no frieze. The transverse gabled roof is penetrated by a central party wall and terminates at gabled parapets at either end. The roof of No. 52 retains its original slates; No. 50 is clad in corrugated iron.

The timber picket front fences are not original.

## **Significance**

The terrace at 50-52 Oxford Street, Collingwood, is of local historical and architectural significance. The pair—in particular No. 52—is appear to be a rare surviving brick terrace from the first phase of residential development of the Collingwood slope. Architecturally, the pair is a typical example of mid-Victorian attached houses, although the architectural significance of the pair has been diminished by the alterations to No. 50, including rendering and alterations to the verandah. No. 52, however, remains relatively intact.

## **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books 1866. 1874. 1875. 1876.

2 Rate Book 1877.

<b>Building:</b>	Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	51-55 Oxford Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C D11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1858-64?
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] F[ <input type="checkbox"/> ] P[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]		G[ <input type="checkbox"/> ] F[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] P[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Register of the National Estate	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	Register of the National Estate	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
National Trust	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]

## **History**

The 1858 Hodgkinson map shows this site as vacant.

In 1864, Henry Miller owned three 3 room brick terrace houses here which were rented out. The properties had a long series of owners and tenants, with the longest ownership being that of William Smith who purchased the houses in 1880 and remained owner until at least 1895.

The relationship between the buildings described above and the present building is unclear, since the present building appears to accommodate two buildings only.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## **Description**

The brick building at 51-55 Oxford Street, Collingwood, is a single storey symmetrical bichromatic brick building with a gabled street facade. The east elevation, to Oxford Street, has two window openings; the entrances are via the side elevations. The walls are of red brick with a bluestone plinth, while the windows have cream brick quoining. There is also cream brick quoining at the building's corners, string courses and window head and sill level, and a small diaperwork panel in the gable-end. The gabled parapet has cream and red brick coping, and is decorated with unpainted rendered scrolls; urns (now missing) once decorated the corners. The roof is clad in corrugated iron and penetrated by a simple red brick chimney with a corbelled top.

## **Comparative Examples**

Terraces, 57-63 Oxford Street, Collingwood

## **Significance**

The building at 51-55 Oxford Street is of local architectural significance. The building is unusually composed for a residential terrace, and displays a typical but effective use of bichromatic brickwork. The building forms a visual unit with the adjacent terraces at 57-63 Oxford Street; as a group they make an important contribution to an interesting streetscape.

## **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

<sup>1</sup> Colingwood Rate Books, 1864, 1880, 1896.

<b>Building:</b>	Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	57-63 Oxford Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C D11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1873-78
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] F[ <input type="checkbox"/> ] P[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]		G[ <input type="checkbox"/> ] F[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] P[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Register of the National Estate	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	Register of the National Estate	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
National Trust	[ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]

## **History**

The 1858 Hodgkinson map shows a small building on this site. As early as 1866, Richard Kefford, a contractor, owned three wooden houses here, living in the middle one. In 1869, they were described as 5, 4 and 2 room houses. By 1873, he had built another house, and in 1874, another. By 1875, Kefford owned four cottages, of which the northern two were of timber, and the southern two of brick, suggesting a construction date of 1873-74 for the latter pair. In 1878, he built a second brick pair, whilst himself occupying the last remaining of his wooden houses. This situation continued until at least 1891.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## **Description**

59-63 Oxford Street comprises two pairs of single storey, symmetrical, attached bichromatic brick houses built to the street alignment. The facade of each building has a pair of four-panelled timber doors with highlights, flanked by single timber-framed double hung sash windows with bluestone sills. The walls are of face red brick with a bluestone plinth, and with cream brick quoining to the building's corners, and to the door and window openings. The hipped corrugated iron roofs are partially concealed behind a modest brick parapet with a cream brick cornice and frieze.

## **Comparative Examples**

Terrace, 10-16 Derby Street, Collingwood

51-55 Oxford Street, Collingwood

## **Significance**

The terraces at 57-63 Oxford Street, Collingwood, are of local architectural significance. Despite their bichromatic brickwork, which is simple, yet considered, they are remarkably austere and unusually composed residential buildings. They form a visual unit with the adjacent building at Nos. 51-55, and make an important and interesting contribution to the streetscape.

## **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

<sup>1</sup> Collingwood Rate Books 1866, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1891.

<b>Building:</b>	Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	58-62 Oxford Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C D11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1858-64
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	William Turnbull?



**Intactness:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
Register of the National Estate [ ]  
National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
Register of the National Estate [x]  
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

## History

The 1858 Hodgkinson map shows this site as vacant. In 1864, however, William Turnbull, builder, lived in a stone house at No. 62, Archibald Deans the carpenter, owned and occupied No. 58 and Mrs Robson owned and occupied No. 58.<sup>1</sup> Her husband, John, was also a carpenter.<sup>2</sup> The ownership was substantially the same in 1877, with No. 58 being owned and occupied by Thomas Robson, clerk.<sup>3</sup> In 1880, Janet Robson was the owner/occupant<sup>4</sup> and by 1891, No. 62 had passed to Jesse Turnbull.<sup>5</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## Description

The houses at Nos. 58-62 are three one- and two-storey bluestone cottages with hipped corrugated iron roofs. Nos 58 and 60 are attached, whilst No. 62 is detached, separated from the others by a right-of-way. Each cottage has a verandah with a corrugated iron roof supported on timber posts. Windows are multi-paned, double-hung sashes. Door and window openings have pick-faced bluestone quoining, which have been painted on Nos. 60 and 62. To the rear of each of the houses are two-storey brick sections, also with hipped corrugated iron roofs.

Fences are timber picket with metal gates, dating from the inter-War period.

## Significance

The houses at 58-62 Oxford Street, Collingwood, are of local historical and architectural significance. The houses are rare surviving bluestone cottages dating from an early phase of residential development of the Collingwood slope. Modest in scale, they demonstrate the living conditions experienced in the urban industrial environment of Collingwood in the 19th century. Architecturally, they are relatively intact examples of mid-Victorian houses. The form of the cottages—single-storey at the front and two-storey at the rear—is unusual.

## Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

- 
- 1 Rate books, 1864.
  - 2 Rate books, 1866.
  - 3 Rate books, 1877.
  - 4 Rate books, 1880.
  - 5 Rate books, 1891.

<b>Building:</b>	Andembach [part]	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	31 Park Crescent, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	30 K12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1894 onwards
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	William J Brewer?



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[ ] P[x]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



## History

C H James and Percy Dobson's St James Park Extension Estate was created from Vidal's Crown Portion 114.<sup>1</sup> Investor, Henry Littlewood of St Kilda, purchased a number of lots from the estate in 1884.<sup>2</sup> Subsequently, William J Brewer purchased part of lot 51 and all of lots 52 and 3 and constructed Andembach over a period which began in 1894.<sup>3</sup> Brewer was a timber merchant importer, sawmiller, builder, joiner, ironmonger, case maker, painter and paperhanger at Grant Street Clifton Hill and Elizabeth Street in Melbourne.

He was born in Heidelberg in 1860, the son of John Brewer who was a old 'colonist' of the area. Educated in Heidelberg and Melbourne, William commenced a contracting business in 1881 with his brother, known as Brewer Brothers. The brother, J H Brewer died in 1889, and thus the contracting side of the business lapsed. William specialised in importation of oregon, deal, walnut and cedar, whilst for the local market, he had developed portable iron buildings of all sizes for farming in remote areas. As well he was investing in real estate, having released 107 allotments in the suburbanisation of Ivanhoe (Rangeworthy Estate).<sup>4</sup>

For his own home he chose the already suburbanised banks of the Yarra at Fairfield and from there represented the Heidelberg Council, from 1896-1904.<sup>5</sup> Brewer lived there until the 1920s, James Sanderson was there in the 1930s and Thomas and A McFarlane in the 1840s.

## Description

Andembach, commenced in 1894 and extended in 1901 and 1906,<sup>6</sup> originally comprised a number of towered pavilion buildings surrounded by gardens which were terraced down to the boat reserve at the Yarra. An Orientally inspired summer house with a cupola was the centrepiece to the riverside garden.<sup>7</sup> Subsequent flat development to the east resulted in the demolition of Andembach and Lamoka. All that remains is the Edwardian ballroom, originally to the west of Andembach, which was linked to its corner tower and attached on the west to a large fernery, and the castellated garage on the west boundary. The stables, formerly on the north-east corner, have been demolished. The c.1906 ballroom is a weatherboard building with a hipped roof with a central lantern with clerestory glazing. The roofs are clad with Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles with terracotta ridge capping, cresting and finials. A cream brick chimney has been added on the east side, and an attic room built into the roof space. The garage is a small, single-storey building and has been altered in appearance. The street elevation has a moulded cornice terminated at each end by corbelled blocks with decorative consoles. The side elevation has a large central opening and two double-hung sash windows. The parapet is castellated, and the walls have been roughcast rendered.

## Significance

The garage and c.1906 ballroom at 31 Park Crescent, Alphington, are of local historical significance. Although altered, the buildings are the only remnants of Andembach, which was the most palatial of the riverside mansions constructed in Fairfield, Northcote and Alphington.

## Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

---

1 Transfer of Land Certificate 139275. LP533/A1-2.0

2 *Ibid.*

3 Rate Book 1894, 121f.

4 C of V, Vol 1., p545f.

5 Municipal Directories: 1890-1910.

- 6 Heidelberg Rate Books 1894. 121f; 1902, 132f; 1906,108f.
- 7 Australasian, 16/12/1905/1471. MMBW Detail Plan Nol 1314 (1935).

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	1 Park Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G J1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1884
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**

G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Condition:**

G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [ ]  
 National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [x]  
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

### History

By 1883 the Bank of Australasia owned vacant land with a 33 foot (9.9 metre) frontage to the west side of Park Street between Victoria and Greenwood Streets. By 1884, James Phillips had erected a brick house on the land. Phillips retained ownership until at least 1891, when Frederick Jones, a gentleman, was tenant. By 1900, Mary Solomon had purchased the property, leasing it to Patrick Callinan, a clerk.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### Description

The house, at 1 Park Street, Abbotsford, is a double-storey single-fronted freestanding Italianate style brick house. The walls are of brown face brick with a bluestone plinth. The ground floor facade has a four-panelled front door with side- and highlights, and a tripartite window, whilst the first floor has two windows. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes. The front verandah and balcony have cast iron lacework friezes, and the balcony has lacework balustrading. The verandah and balcony are flanked by projecting brick walls decorated with rendered consoles. The hipped corrugated iron roof has paired eaves brackets and a central brick chimney with a rendered moulded cap. The verandah retains its original iron picket fence.

### Significance

The house at 1 Park Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. It is a substantially intact example of a typically ornamented double-storey Italianate terrace-style house, which makes a positive heritage contribution to a varied streetscape.

### Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1883, 1884, 1891, 1900

<b>Building:</b>	Glandmire House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	11 Park Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G J1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1875
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

By 1874, William Woodlands, a labourer, owned vacant land in Park Street, on the west side between Victoria and Greenwood Streets. In 1875, he built a brick house there for his residence. From 1881, Woodlands leased the property to a series of tenants.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

Glandmire House, 11 Park Street, Abbotsford, is a double-storey single-fronted freestanding Italianate style brick terrace house. The walls are of brick; the facade is rendered. The ground floor facade has prominent banded rustication. The ground floor facade a front door with highlight, and a single window, whilst the first floor has two windows. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes, and have moulded architraves. The front verandah and balcony have cast iron lacework friezes, and the balcony has lacework balustrading. The verandah and balcony are flanked by projecting brick walls with blind arches. The roof is concealed behind a rendered parapet, which has a central segmental pediment flanked by urns. The pediment bears the words GLANDMIRE HOUSE 1875 in low relief. The parapet itself has urns at either end, and there are decorative acorn finials on the wing walls.

### **Significance**

Glandmire House, 11 Park Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. It is a substantially intact example of a typically ornamented double-storey Italianate terrace-style house, which makes a positive heritage contribution to a varied streetscape.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1874, 1875, 1881, 1883, 1891, 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	22 Park Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G J1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1870
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
G[ ] F[ ] P[x]	G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>	<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>
Victorian Heritage Register [ ]	Victorian Heritage Register [ ]
Register of the National Estate [ ]	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust [ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

### History

22 Park Street was originally the Harp of Erin Hotel, built in 1870 for Darby Reddan (spellings vary). In 1870, the Rate Books show Reddan as the owner of a 4-roomed wooden house valued at £20. The following year, there was a brick and stone hotel, valued at £32, on the site. The owner and occupier was Reddan, listed as a wool worker. The building is listed variously as a house and hotel until 1877, from when it is listed as the Harp of Erin Hotel. Reddan remained occupier until approximately 1886. By 1887, Anton Fritoch was the occupier. Between 1900 and 1910, the building was turned into two separate houses.<sup>1</sup> The house is currently a single dwelling.

### Description

22 Park Street is a double-storey residence of rendered masonry construction built directly on the street alignment in a largely residential area. Designed in a simple Italianate style, there is a rendered moulded string course at each level, surmounted at first floor by a plain parapet with a scrolled segmented-arched pediment. Nearly all of the original windows have been enlarged and fitted with steel- or aluminium framed windows. Original bracketed window sills survive at first floor level. One of the two door openings at ground floor level has been infilled; only the original bluestone steps survive. Chimneys are rendered, with moulded caps.

### Significance

The former hotel at 22 Park Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance and local historical interest. The building is a typical example of the 19th century Italianate style, and is a prominent element in the largely residential streetscape. The building is of historical interest for its various changes of use from a hotel to residences, and its location away from a commercial area.

---

<sup>1</sup> Collingwood Rate Books, 1870, 1871, 1872-73, 1877, 1881, 1887. *Sands & McDougall Directories*, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1885, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.



---

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	23 Paterson Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D B9

---

<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1893
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown

---



---

**Intactness:**  
G F P

**Condition:**  
G F P

---

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register   
Register of the National Estate   
National Trust

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register   
Register of the National Estate   
Heritage Overlay Controls

### **History**

By 1892 Randal Lambert, a librarian, owned land on the west side of Paterson Street between Valiant and Abbotsford Streets. In 1893 Lambert built a brick house there for his residence.<sup>1</sup> Lambert continued as owner/occupant at least until 1900.<sup>2</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The house at 23 Paterson Street, Abbotsford, is an asymmetrical, single-storey bichromatic Italianate style villa, with a hipped slate roof. Its walls are of dark brown bricks with red brick quoining and window dressings. The projecting bay on the front elevation has a pair of segmental-arched double-hung sash windows, within a chamfered brick recess. The curved corrugated iron verandah has cast iron columns and lacework frieze. Beneath the verandah are two double-hung sash windows flanked by semi-circular arched niches. The hipped slate roof has bracketed eaves and is penetrated by two red and brown brick chimneys with rendered moulded caps.

The timber and woven wire fence appears to date from the inter-War period.

### **Significance**

The house at 23 Paterson Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. It is an intact example of a 19th century Italianate style villa, particularly ornate for Abbotsford. Of note is the fine and exuberant use of bichromatic composition, and the unusually detailed recessed windows.

### **Original Source**

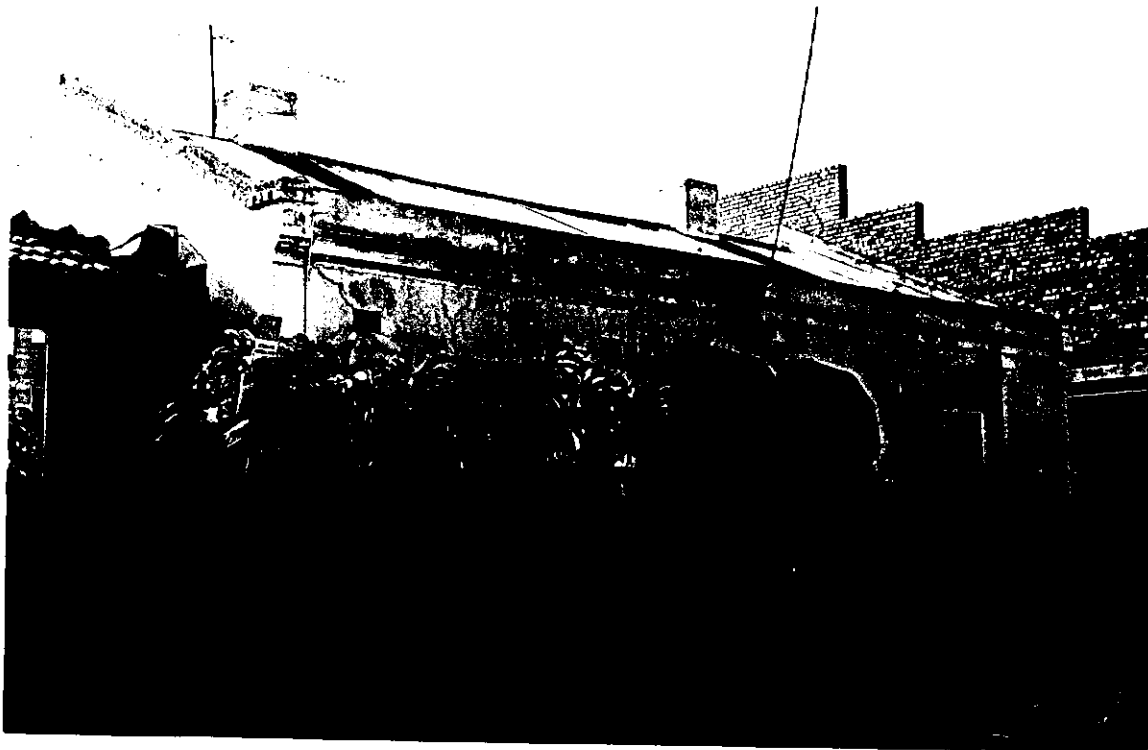
Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books 1893, 1894.

2 Rate Book 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	92-94 Perry Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C G8
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	c.1872
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

The houses at 92-94 Perry Street, Collingwood, were built c.1872. Rate Books for that year show Abraham Barlow (?) as the owner of two untenanted brick houses, each valued at £16. The following year, Barlow, listed as an agent, is the owner of No. 94, whilst the owner of No. 92 had passed to Mrs Margaret Strogen [spellings vary]. The tenants are Mr Johnston, a carpenter, and Edward Butler, a blacksmith. By 1875, Mrs Strogen owned both houses. Butler remained in occupation until 1876, Johnston until 1895.<sup>1</sup>

### **Description**

The terrace at 92-94 Perry Street, Collingwood, comprises two semi-detached single storey brick dwellings. The walls are of rendered brick, and the facade of each house has a front door and single window. The single transverse gabled corrugated iron roof has parapets along the facade and at each gable-end. The only ornamentation is a simple rendered cornice on the front parapet. The roof is penetrated by two stocky rendered brick chimneys with no caps or pots.

The condition of the render and paint on the west gable-end is poor; some surfaces appear to be painted, unrendered brick.

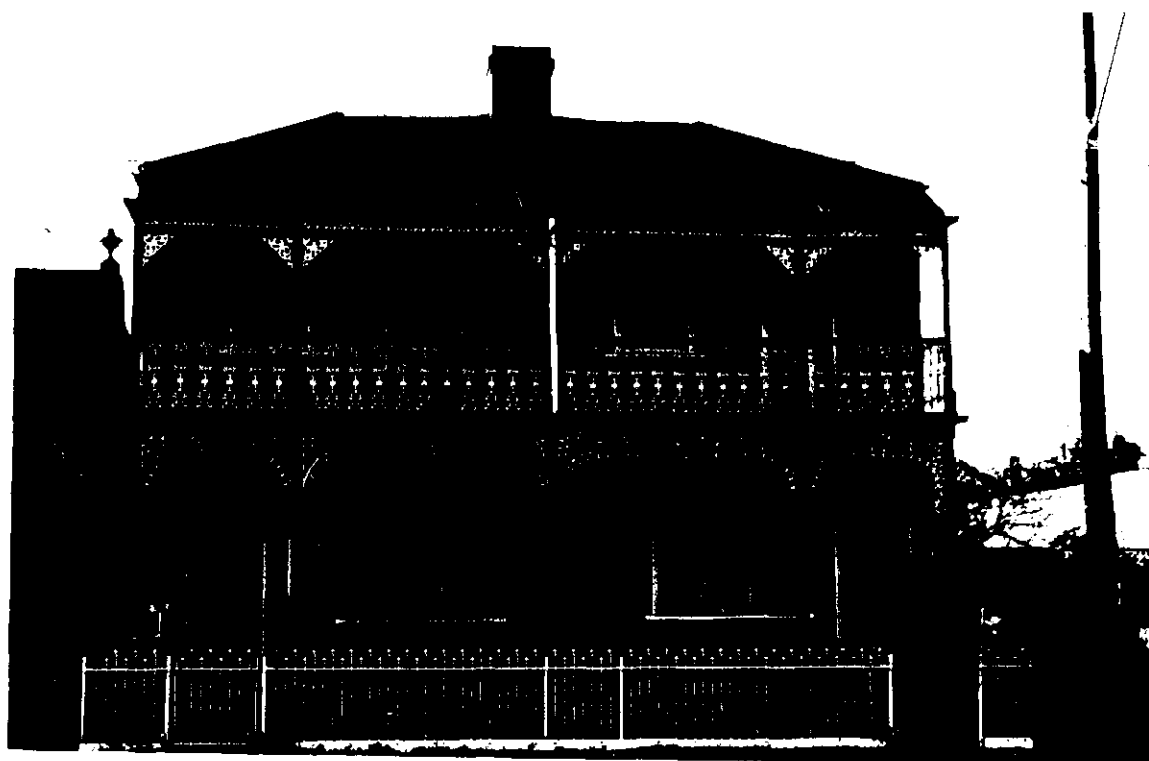
### **Significance**

The terrace at 92-94 Perry Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. The form of the rendered brick pair—with a transverse gabled parapeted roof and no verandah—is highly unusual in Collingwood. The significance and contribution to the streetscape of the pair is diminished by the high front fence and canvas front door canopies.

---

<sup>1</sup> Collingwood Rate Books, 1871, 1872-73, 1876, 1875. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1872, 1973, 1874, 1875, 1877, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1910.

<b>Building:</b>	Houses	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	419-421 Punt Road, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G F11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1872
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
Register of the National Estate [ ]  
National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
Register of the National Estate [x]  
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

## History

The Rate Books first list two 4 room wooden houses on this site in 1872. They were owned by Henry Willerson, an valued at £27 each. Willerson was the occupier of one, and Robert Williams, a teacher, the other. Willerson, who is listed variously as a storeman, a painter and a gentleman, owned the houses until at least 1885, when they were valued at £22 each.<sup>1</sup>

## Description

419-421 Punt Road, Richmond, comprises a pair of double-storey semi-detached 19th century houses. The side walls are of brick, whilst the facade is clad in weatherboard. Each dwelling has, at ground floor level, a front door and set of three timber-framed casement windows with highlights, added during the Edwardian period. The front door to No. 419 has side- and highlights, which appear to be original. At first floor level there are four double-hung multi-paned sash windows, two with lower panelled doors to provide access to the balcony. There is a timber-framed verandah and balcony, each with different decorative cast iron lacework friezes; the balcony has a cast iron lacework balustrade.

The balcony roof is encompassed by the main transverse jerkin-head roof, which is penetrated by a single brick chimney with brick corbelling.

The front fence is not original.

## Comparative Examples

175 Kent Street, Richmond

## Significance

The pair of houses at 419-421 Punt Road, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. The pair is an unusual example of an Italianate brick terrace pair with a weatherboard facade. The house is substantially intact following the alterations made in the Edwardian period, and is a prominent feature in the streetscape.

---

<sup>1</sup> Richmond Rate Books, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1875(B), 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1886, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1910, 1915, 1918, 1920, 1940.

<b>Building:</b>	Hoddle Bridge	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	Punt Road (Yarra River), Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G F12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Road Bridge	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1938
<b>Architect:</b>	Country Roads Board, Melbourne City Council	<b>Builder:</b>	Country Roads Board, Melbourne City Council



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The Hoddle Bridge, named after Robert Hoddle, replaced an earlier footbridge, which in turn had replaced a punt service. The bridge was constructed by the Country Roads Board in conjunction with the Melbourne City Council, at a cost of £78,000. It was opened on 22 December 1938 by the Hon. Albert Dunstan, Premier of Victoria.

The bridge was one of the first to be painted to improve its appearance, with a special brand of paint known as Emulux. The bridge was a continuous re-inforced concrete T-beam five-span bridge.<sup>1</sup> The bridge was not completely well-received with reports that:

‘By 1939, too, the new Hoddle Bridge fed an intolerable level of traffic into Victoria Street: “Accidents are numerous and many of them causing the death of pedestrians are due to the large number of parked cars ...”<sup>2</sup>

## Description

The Hoddle Bridge connects Punt Road, the boundary of the Cities of Yarra and Melbourne, with the Cities of Stonnington and Melbourne, to the south. It is a four-lane road bridge with narrow footpaths on either side. It is of continuous reinforced concrete T-beam construction with five segmental arched spans, supported on transverse piers, and linked by concrete cross-beams.

The piers terminate in a series of tapered concrete pillars with Art Deco-styled streamlined decoration. Each pillar supports a Victorian-style lamps. The infill railings are geometric-patterned painted metal.

The bridge crosses the river at an angle (south-east to north-west); the southern corners terminate in bold curved walls. The architectural impact of the bridge is diminished at the north end by the South-Eastern Freeway flyover, which sits above the bridge.

## Comparative Examples

MacRobertson Bridge, Yarra River, Richmond.

## Significance

The Hoddle Bridge is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, it represents the third phase of connection—superseding the punt and original footbridge—between Punt Road, Richmond, with South Yarra. Architecturally, the bridge is an interesting composition which contrasts the horizontality of the shallow arched deck with the streamlined concrete pillars with simple, but bold, Art Deco-style decoration. The Bridge is an important and highly prominent architectural element which forms the south-west gateway to the municipality.

---

1 D Smyth, *The Bridges of the Yarra*, Toorak (Vic) 1979 [unpaged].

2 J McCalman, *Struggletown: Portrait of an Australian Working-Class Community, 1900-1965*, Ringwood (Vic) 1984, p. 177.



<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	1 Raphael Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C J11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1874
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

In 1874 Shadrock Lambert, a bricklayer, built and occupied a brick house in Langridge Street on the south-west corner of Raphael Street. By 1887 the property had passed to Martha Lambert.<sup>1</sup> In 1892 James Steff, a builder, was tenant and by 1898 was owner/occupant of the property. By 1900 the owner/occupant of the property was Charlotte Steff.<sup>2</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The house at 1 Raphael Street, Abbotsford, is a two storey single-fronted Italianate freestanding terrace-style brick house on a prominent site at the corner of Langridge Street. The walls are rendered, the two street elevations having ruled ashlar. On the east elevation, the ground floor has a door and a single window; the first floor two windows. The west elevation, on the street alignment of Langridge Street, has two windows at each level. All windows are single with moulded architraves and ornate bracketed sills, and there is a simple moulded string course at first floor level. The hipped roof has no eaves, is clad in non-original terracotta tiles, and is penetrated by a rendered chimney with moulded cap.

The timber picket fence may be original.

### **Significance**

The house at 1 Raphael Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. It is an particularly elegant Italianate house, notable for the surface treatment, composition and detailing of its street elevations, and for the way the house addresses both Raphael and Langridge Streets. The significance of the house has been diminished by the replacement of the original roofing material—probably slate—with terracotta tiles.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books 1874, 1887.

2 Rate Books 1893, 1899, 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	Alameda	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	5-7 Rex Avenue, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 B12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1907
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The Fulham Grange Two Estate was created from A Klemis' Crown Portion 117, in 1883.<sup>1</sup> William George Harless, a plasterer, purchased the land (part lot 59) and built 5-7 Rex Avenue in 1907.<sup>2</sup> He leased the house almost immediately to Percy and Ada Penn. Percy, a printer, and Ada stayed in the house until 1913<sup>3</sup>, when Harless returned from America and took it for his own use until past 1930.<sup>4</sup> Harold D Harless, an engineer and William's son, later occupied the house.<sup>5</sup>

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

## Description

53 Rex Avenue, Alphington, is a detached timber Federation attic style house. Characteristic of the style, the house is asymmetrically composed with a Marseilles patterned hipped and gabled roof. An octagonal candle snuffer turret marks the corner, rising above a polygonal bay window. The return verandah is supported on timber posts, with a timber arcaded frieze and carved brackets. Gable ends are half timbered and have fretted brackets. There is an unusual eye-shaped window on the street elevation. The roughcast rendered chimneys are diagonally oriented, and have terracotta chimney pots.

Alterations include the replacement of the casement windows beneath the main gable, replacement of the front door, and concreting of the verandah floor. The timber and woven wire fence and lych gate probably date from the inter-War period. Alongside the fence is a clipped hedge, and behind the house is a mature Norfolk Island pine.

## Comparative Examples

Aratapu, 1 Rex Avenue, Alphington.

## Significance

5-7 Rex Avenue, Alphington, is of local architectural significance and local historical interest. The house is a good example of the picturesque Federation style, notable for its unusual eye-shaped window, decorative timber verandah and octagonal corner turret and bay window. The house is enhanced by its mature garden. The continuous ownership of the house by the Harless family is of interest.

## Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

- 
- 1 Subdivision Plan V1556, F 195.
  - 2 Rate Books 1907, 525.
  - 3 CER Bourke, 1912.
  - 4 D1930.
  - 5 Pers comm, Harold Harless.

<b>Building:</b>	Former J Kennon & Sons Wool Stores	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	River Street (cnr Murphy Street), Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H G6
<b>Building Type:</b>	Warehouse	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1922
<b>Architect:</b>	Albion H Walkley and William Pitt & Sons	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The J Kennon & Sons Wool Store was designed by Albion H Walkley and William Pitt & Sons in 1922. Walkley had designed the firms' offices in June 1915, which he altered in 1922 and 1926.<sup>1</sup>

J Kennon & Sons was established as a tannery in Bridge Road, Richmond in 1863 when it employed four to five people and turned out 10-20 hides a week. By 1888, the firm employed 26 people and produced only kangaroo hides, tanning approximately 1,200 per week. The firm also manufactured thongs and laces and was, at that time, one of the largest lace factories in the colonies.<sup>2</sup>

## Description

The former J Kennon & Sons Wool Stores, on the Corner of River and Murphy Streets, Richmond, is a three-storey red brick building with a dominant unpainted rendered parapet. The walls of the building are red face brick, with the overall composition being a series of bays defined by brick piers, with alternate ones being embellished with a shallow brick pilaster. Between these piers are large multi-paned steel-framed windows, separated by rendered spandrel panels. There is a small entrance with a bracketed canopy at the second-northernmost bay in River Street. The third floor on the north elevation has blind openings in place of glazing. The parapet is of unpainted render, and, on the east façade, is divided horizontally by a wide cornice. A central raised section bears the words J KENNON & SONS PTY LTD; beneath the cornice is written WOOL STORES.

## Significance

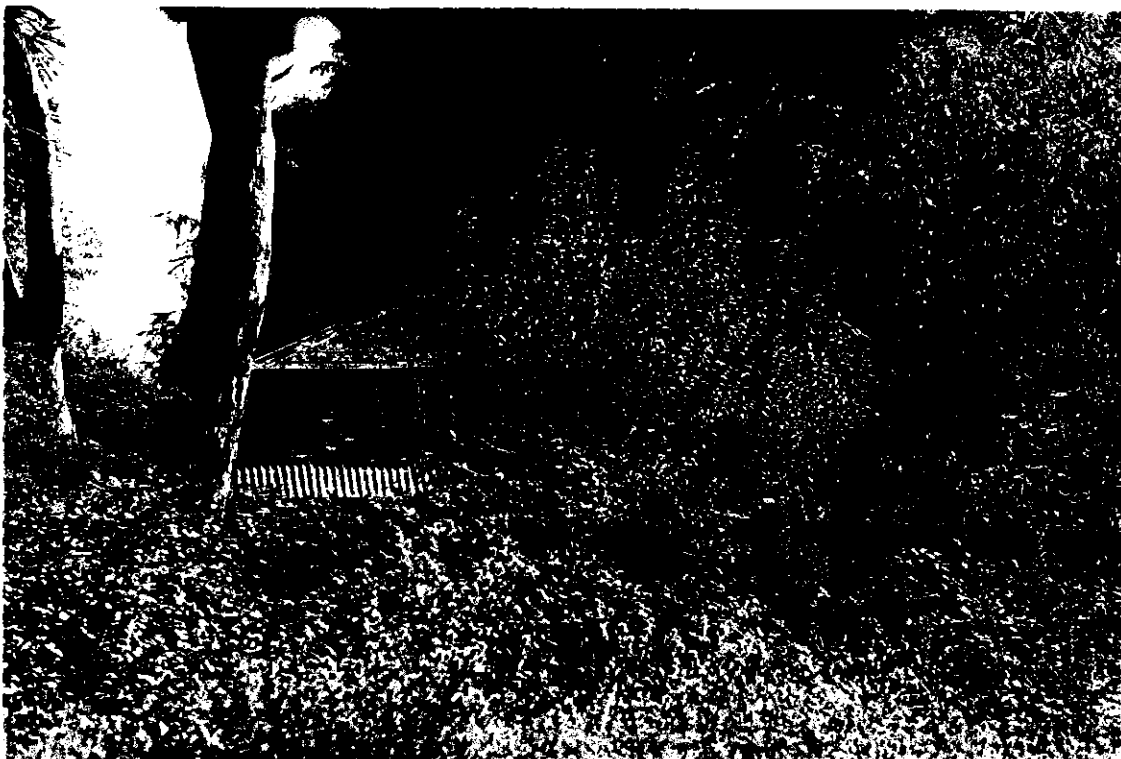
The former J Kennon & Sons Wool Stores, on the corner of River and Murphy Streets, Richmond, is of local historical and architectural significance. J Kennon & Sons were a prominent early established firm in Richmond. The building is a typical example of a large early inter-War commercial building, an elegant composition of classically-derived architectural elements. The significance of the building is increased by its extensive areas of face red brick and unpainted render; its bulk gives it landmark qualities.

---

1 M Lewis: *Australian Architectural Index*. Source: Melbourne University Architectural Collection.

2 A Sutherland, *Victoria and Its Metropolis: Past and Present. The Colony and Its People in 1888*, Melbourne 1888, p. 608.

<b>Building:</b>	Rosemount	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	3 Roemer Crescent, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 C12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1889
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

Charles W Roemer of Sydney purchased Crown Portion 120 in 1840. In the following year he sold the major part of this land to James Manning, also of Sydney. By 1852 both James and William M Manning owned all of the land to the south of Heidelberg Road and began to sell allotments from a subdivision centred on Yarra Street (Yarrales); Bank Street and Roemer Crescent were the two other streets of their estate. In December 1855, William Manning sold lot 33 of the estate to John Mason, and John Enticott, an ironmonger, purchased seven acres of land facing Roemer Crescent, where he cultivated a garden in the late 1880s. By 1889 he had built a house and stable on this land.

John Enticott had established his business in the colony during 1853, pioneering in the distribution of corrugated iron and other products. He was born in 1834 at Chard, Somerset, where he was a plumber and glazier's apprentice. After a stay in London, he left for Victoria in 1856. By 1901 he had retired to Rosemont Cottage at Alphington, after residing for a long time in Bay View Terrace, Collins Place, Melbourne. Following his retirement his sons, William and Charles, managed the business, dealing with imported goods and sanitary ware manufacture. The works were then at Little Collins Street but, by 1900, were in Little Lonsdale Street.

Later residents at Rosemont Cottage were Miss H Enticott, Richard T Carter, Elizabeth A Carter, Miss W Carter, Walter Turner, Francis S Young and Elizabeth Young, who sold the house in 1968.

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

## **Description**

Rosemount Cottage is a detached polychromatic brick house with a return verandah on three sides and a hipped slate roof with bracketed eaves. The house faces away from the street, oriented towards the Yarra River. Walls are of brown brick, with contrasting cream brick quoining. The verandah has a ogee-profiled roof, cast iron friezes, brackets and columns. The doors on the north and south elevations have arched fanlights, the north door also has sidelights with pictorial transfers depicting the arts, science, commerce and other activities.

There is a matching brick addition, probably c 1900, at the north-west.

Internally, there is a central passageway with engaged columns and an archway. Marble mantelpieces survive in each of the four main rooms.

Alterations include the replacement of a number of the verandah posts and the replacement of the original verandah floor.

## **Comparative Examples**

53 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington.

## **Significance**

Rosemount Cottage, at 3 Roemer Crescent, Alphington, is of local architectural and historical significance. The house is impressively sited with panoramic views of the Yarra River. The house, substantially intact, is one of a small number of polychromatic brick houses dating from the 19th century surviving in Alphington. The house is a typical example of the style, and has an intact interior.

## **Original Source**

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.



<b>Building:</b>	Former United Tannery and Boot Factory	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	112 Rokeby Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C F11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	c.1876
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

In the early 1850s, William Overton established Victoria's first glassworks on Collingwood Flat in the vicinity of what is now Glasshouse Road. The glassworks was unsuccessful and by 1855 the building had been taken over by Rae Dickson & Co. for use as a stearine candle factory. By the late 1950s the candle works had also closed down.

After lying vacant for a number of years, the site was taken up by a prominent Melbourne leather merchant, Hugh Thompson in 1864, for use as a tannery and boot factory. Beginning with a staff of 20 the firm grew rapidly to over 200 employees by the late 1860s, after the introduction of protective import tariffs on boots and shoes. The works was one of Collingwood's first steam powered factories with a six horsepower diagonal steam engine driving a variety of machines including leather rolls, a pricking machine, eccentric sole-cutting press and a number of sewing machines. By 1868 the tannery section employed 20 staff with 36 tan pits and a large curing room. The firm had introduced new technology including machine rolls to flatten the sole leather (previously beaten out by hand) and a pricking machine to pre punch holes in the soles for sewing. In 1868, however, most of the bootmaking work was still done by hand with the factory floor having eight large work benches for 20 sewers each, two additional benches with lasts for the 36 hand riveters, and 12 finisher's stools. In 1930, the company was still in business, specialising in men's and women's welts and heavy machine sewn men's boots.

The business took the name of Hugh Thompson & Sons Victoria Tannery c.1890, and H Thompson & Son Pty Ltd by 1920. Initially, Thompson carried out the work of tanner, currier and bootmaker. His was the only establishment described in the directories and census returns as a boot factory in the 1870s. Thompson expanding to an additional tannery in Alexandra Parade, Clifton Hill, in the early twentieth century and appears to have restricted his business to tanning in these years, although the factory resumed boot manufacturing in the 1920s.

Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992.

## **Description**

The former United Tannery and Boot Factory, 112 Rokeby Street, Collingwood, is a double-storey brick industrial building. Its walls are of red face brick, with evenly spaced single window openings at both levels. On the east elevation, the ground floor has a two-leaf timber door flanked by one window to the south and two to the north, whilst the first floor has four windows. Window openings have segmental brick arched lintels, whilst the door has a flat concrete lintel below a brick relieving arch. Windows are generally multi-paned timber-framed double-hung sashes. The longitudinal gabled roof is concealed behind an unadorned brick parapet.

## **Significance**

The former United Tannery and Boot Factory, 112 Rokeby Street, Collingwood is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, it was occupied by a prominent tannery and boot factory from the 1860s until the mid-20th century. Architecturally, it is a substantially intact example of a very austere mid-Victorian industrial building, and, as such, makes a contribution to the mixed industrial streetscape.

## **Original Source**

Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Davis' Pickle and Sauce Factory	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	89 Rupert Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C F11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1925
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

The Davis' Pickle and Sauce Factory was built in 1925 for Solomon and Maurice Davis. In 1925, Rupert Street was predominantly residential. In 1922, the wooden houses at Nos. 81-93 were acquired by S and M Davis; at this time, their values ranged from £28 to £34. In 1925, the houses at Nos. 85, 87-89, 91 and 93 were demolished: the Davis' are listed as owners of vacant land. The Rate Books of 1925-26 show S & M Davis as the owners of a brick factory valued at £190. They retained ownership of the adjacent 4 room wooden houses at Nos. 81 and 83.<sup>1</sup>

### **Description**

The former Davis' Pickle and Sauce Factory, 89 Rupert Street, Collingwood, is a single storey brick industrial building. The symmetrical facade is of face red brick, and has a series of multi-paned steel-framed hopper windows and single door openings between shallow brick piers and beneath a moulded string course. Four piers extend through to the parapet, which has a wide central gabled pediment with rendered moulded copings, flanked by panelled sections with a circular motifs; all have flat, rendered decoration.

### **Significance**

The former Davis' Pickle and Sauce Factory, 89 Rupert Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. It is a good and substantially intact example of a decorated industrial building in a late Edwardian style, which makes a positive contribution to a mixed industrial streetscape.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1919-20, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1924-25, 1925-26. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1920, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1930, 1940.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Methodist Mission Church	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	25-27 Sackville Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C E7
<b>Building Type:</b>	Church	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1886
<b>Architect:</b>	Terry & Oakden	<b>Builder:</b>	Sanden, Turner, Meckiff



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

The Hodgkinson Map of 1858 shows the timber church which was constructed on this site in that year. The present brick church was built in 1886; it is described in the 1887 Rate Books as the Wesleyan Church and School. In 1902, the various branches of Methodism united, and in 1903, the Collingwood Methodist Mission was established with its headquarters in the Gipps Street Church. It was one of six Methodist Missions created in inner Melbourne; the Sackville Street church was one of three churches operated by the Collingwood Mission. The other two churches, in Elizabeth Street, North Richmond, and in Gipps Street, have been demolished. The Mission operated until approximately 1930.

The building is now used as offices, and has been extended to the east.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The former Methodist Mission Church, 25-27 Sackville Street, Collingwood, is a simple brick church building with Gothic Revival details. Its walls are of face red brick, with cream brick quoining and dressings to openings. The building is rectangular in plan, and has a longitudinally gabled roof, clad in corrugated iron. The north elevation, to Sackville Street has a slightly projecting central section with a central semi-circular arched window. To the west of the window is another, smaller projecting gabled section with a pointed arched opening, presumably the original entrance. The side elevations have relatively simple lancet arched openings. The windows have chamfered bluestone sills.

### **Significance**

The former Methodist Mission Church, 25-27 Sackville Street, Collingwood, is of local historical and architectural significance. It is the only surviving building associated with the former Collingwood Methodist Mission, a key area of Protestant activity in inner Melbourne in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Architecturally, the building is a simple 19th century ecclesiastical building, designed by prominent architects Terry & Oakden, which contrasts with much of the later building stock in the street.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

<b>Building:</b>	St James Roman Catholic Church	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	rear 179 Somerset Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H E4
<b>Building Type:</b>	Church	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1900
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

St James parish was established in the 1850s, and was based in a small timber church in Bridge Road, near the corner of Coppin (then Elizabeth) Street. The arrival of the Jesuits to Richmond in the 1860s saw the establishment of St Ignatius Church on Richmond Hill, and the subsequent demolition of St James Church, and incorporation of St James into the parish of St Ignatius. In 1900, St James parish was re-established—as an outpost of St Ignatius—to serve the Catholic residents of the north of Richmond and the western part of Kew. In 1923, the parish became a separate entity, but re-incorporation into St Ignatius parish is once again planned.<sup>1</sup>

The foundation stone of the present Church building was blessed by His Grace, Archbishop Carr, on 6 August 1900. The Church itself was blessed and opened by Archbishop Carr on 16 December 1900. St James Primary School was opened in August 1923.<sup>2</sup>

## **Description**

St James Roman Catholic Church, at the rear of 179 Somerset Street, Richmond, is a simple Gothic Revival building. It has face red brick walls with rendered parapet copings, buttress gablets. The building has a gabled terracotta tiled roof. The pointed arch windows have diamond-patterned leadlighting. The north elevation has a large circular window, circular tracery and a moulded architrave. Beneath this, there is a projecting gabled section with arched entrance doors. Both gable-ends are topped with rendered crosses and trimmed with blue, green and brown patterned glazed tiles; a glazed tiled string course also decorates the main gable-end at the level of the circular window. A transverse gabled section projects east from the south end of the building. The building's side walls have plain red brick buttresses with rendered gableted tops. The side walls have leadlit arched windows with cream brick dressings and brown and cream brick string courses at impost and sill levels.

A low, parapeted red brick room projects from between two bays on the east elevation; it has tall, narrow windows and rendered parapet coping and appears to be a later addition.

## **Comparative Examples**

Burnley Uniting (former Presbyterian) Church, 271 Burnley Street, Richmond

## **Significance**

St James Roman Catholic Church, at the rear of 179 Somerset Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. Whilst it is in many respects typical of small Gothic Revival churches, it is notable for its simple use of polychrome brickwork, and, in particular, for its incorporation of richly coloured glazed tiles into gable-ends and string courses.

---

1 Peter Cooney. Pers. comm.

2 St James Parish. Church pamphlet. Richmond Filing Cabinet (2) 528, held at the Richmond Library.



<b>Building:</b>	Former Kodak Factory	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	4 Southampton Crescent, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H D1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1928
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

The manufacture of photographic supplies began in Abbotsford in 1884, when chemist Thomas Baker set up a small cottage industry at his home. Two years later, a new three-storey building was built on his property, and Baker formed a partnership with J. J. Rouse to market his products. In 1908, the firm of Baker and Rouse amalgamated with the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, New York, to form Australian Kodak Limited, which was renamed Kodak (Australasia) Limited three years later.<sup>1</sup>

Baker and Rouse had established their factory premises on the north side of Southampton Crescent, but they also owned property on the south side, between Bond and Duke Streets. According to the rate book for 1927-28, this land, which included a workshop, measured 200' x 70' and was valued at £90. The following year, a brick factory was built on the site, valued at £1550 in the rate book for 1928-29.

## **Description**

The factory at 4 Southampton Crescent, Abbotsford, is a large brick building of predominantly five storeys, with an additional storey to the Duke Street facade. The principal elevation to Southampton Crescent is concave to follow the curve of the street, and it is divided into nine bays by pilaster strips. The main entrance is in the central bay, marked by a narrow canopy with three storeys of continuous glazing above. The bays on either side of the main entrance have windows, grouped in threes, with splayed sills. A prominent cornice at the top of the fourth level creates the effect of an attic storey. The treatment of the Duke Street elevation is similar, but it is only five bays wide, and has its cornice at the true parapet level.

## **Significance**

The former Kodak factory is of local architectural significance. It is a noteworthy for its contribution to the industrial streetscape in Southampton Crescent and also as an example of high density industrial development characteristic of Collingwood during the inter-War period.

## **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992.

---

1 Information from Melanie Smith, Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Kodak Building	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	5 Southampton Crescent, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D D12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1936
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**  
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

- Victorian Heritage Register [ ]
- Register of the National Estate [ ]
- National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

- Victorian Heritage Register [ ]
- Register of the National Estate [x]
- Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

## **History**

The manufacture of photographic supplies began in Abbotsford in 1884, when chemist Thomas Baker set up a small cottage industry at his home. Two years later, a new three-storey building was built on his property, and Baker formed a partnership with J. J. Rouse to market his products. In 1908, the firm of Baker and Rouse amalgamated with the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, New York, to form Australian Kodak Limited, which was renamed Kodak (Australasia) Limited three years later.<sup>1</sup>

In 1905, Baker and Rouse had built a new brick factory on vacant land on the north side of Southampton Crescent. It was apparently extended twice over the next two decades, with rate books showing substantial increases in net annual value in 1909 and again in 1926.<sup>2</sup> Another factory was built on the south side of Southampton Crescent two years later (see separate datasheet for 4 Southampton Crescent). The factory on the north side of the street was completely rebuilt in its present form in 1936, when its net annual value jumped from £2845 to £5400.<sup>3</sup> It is known that Kodak opened a new laboratory in Melbourne in 1936 to process Kodachrome panchromatic film—the first such laboratory outside of the USA—and it is possible that it was housed in this new building in Southampton Crescent.<sup>4</sup>

The Kodak site at Abbotsford continued to expand until 1957, when a new factory was established in Coburg. The buildings in Abbotsford were vacated, and the factory on the north side of Southampton Crescent became occupied by Crawford Productions until c.1981. Since then, it has been occupied by CUB, who have taken much of the former Kodak property in Abbotsford.

## **Description**

The former Kodak building is a large, Moderne style, five-storey industrial building of face brown brick, on the north side of Southampton Crescent, on axis with South Audley Street. Each floor has horizontal bands of multi-paned steel-framed windows, with horizontal glazing bars and slightly projecting concrete hoods. The roof is concealed behind a plain parapet. Cream brick string courses run across the facades at ground floor level; there is no other ornamentation on this utilitarian building.

## **Significance**

The former Kodak building on the north side of Southampton Crescent, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. The factory is a good example of the inter-War Moderne style applied to an industrial building—enhanced by its impressive scale, in contrast to the surrounding area—and its repetitive fenestration.

---

1 Information from Melanie Smith, Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd.

2 Collingwood Rate Books, 1905-07, 1909-10, 1925-27.

3 Collingwood Rate Books, 1935-36, 1936-37.

4 Information from Melanie Smith, Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd.

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	2 Stanley Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C D9
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	pre-1876
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### History

Prior to 1876, rate book entries for 2 Stanley Street are unclear. In 1876, Eve Eastward owned a brick house in Stanley Street, on the north side between Smith Street and the right of way adjacent to the Earl of Zetland Hotel. The property was leased to John Sparen. By 1887, John Sparen, then listed as a journalist, had purchased the property and remained as occupant. In 1900, Mrs Sparen was listed as the owner and William Sparen, a journalist, was the occupant.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### Description

The house at 2 Stanley Street, Collingwood, is a wide, two storey single-fronted freestanding Italianate bichromatic brick terrace-style house on a sloping site. The walls are of face brown brick, with cream brick dressings to door and window openings, and decoration to wing walls. The ground floor facade has a door and two single windows; these openings have voissoired semi-circular arched cream brick with a corbelled cream brick string course at impost level. The first floor has three rectangular window openings. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes. The front verandah and balcony have cast iron lacework friezes, and the balcony has lacework balustrading.

The house retains an original bluestone iron picket front fence, which is stepped down the site to the east.

### Significance

The house at 2 Stanley Street, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. It is a good example of relatively ornate and bold bichrome brickwork applied to a substantial terrace-style house. Of particular note are the voissoired brick openings and string course.

### Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

<sup>1</sup> Rate Books, 1864, 1869, 1872, 1875, 1884, 1887, 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	George Fincham & Sons Organ Factory	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	2 Stawell Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H F7
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	c.1896
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

George Fincham, the son of organ builder, Jonathon George Fincham, was born in England in 1828. He was apprenticed to Henry Beddington and worked as the foreman for James Bishop & Son before emigrating to Victoria in 1852. He started as a organ-tuner and repairer in Queen Street before leaving for the Ballarat goldfields. After returning in 1854, he built his first home and bluestone organ factory in Bridge Road in 1855. He started manufacturing organs by 1862 and by 1881 he had opened a branch in Adelaide, with agents in Perth (1897), Brisbane (1902) and a branch in Sydney (1904).

In 1878 the family moved to Hawthorn but retained the factory in Bridge Road. Fincham purchased land in Stawell Street in 1884 and 'by then he had a 218 foot (73 metre) frontage onto Bridge Road with a depth of 188 feet (63 metres), extending from Type Street to Stawell Street, where new and larger sections of the factory were erected'.<sup>1</sup>

The present building was probably erected in c.1896 when a brick factory was first listed on this site, rated at NAV £50; the previous year having been noted as vacant land.<sup>2</sup>

Fincham is believed to have manufactured over 200 organs including those at the Exhibition Building; Freemason's Hall; St Kilda Town Hall and a number of prominent churches including Baptist Church, Collins Street; Independent Church, Collins Street; Scots Church, Collins Street; Wesley Church; St Francis' Church, Elizabeth Street; St Peter's Church, Albert Street, East Melbourne; and St Patrick's Cathedral, Albert Street, East Melbourne.

Fincham died in 1910 and the firm was continued as Fincham & Son by his descendants.<sup>3</sup> The firm now predominantly repairs, rather than manufactures, organs.

## Description

The George Fincham & Sons Organ Factory is a double-storey brown face brick building with a gabled roof and symmetrical facade. The facade has a central shallow segmented-arched vehicle entrance flanked by single timber-framed double-hung sash windows. There are three similar windows at first floor level. The south elevation has six larger shallow arched head windows. All windows have brick sills; the east gable end has brick coping. The building is extremely plain; there is a large painted sign bearing the words GEORGE FINCHAM & SONS PTY LTD ORGAN BUILDERS / EST 1862 / 428 3851. There is a small office entrance, apparently a later addition, to the far right of the central entrance.

## Significance

The George Fincham & Sons Organ Factory is of state historical significance. The company was a major Australian organ manufacturer in the 19th century, having manufactured organs for many of Melbourne's most historically and architecturally significant buildings, predominantly churches. The building at 2 Stawell Street is the sole remaining building of the company's larger Richmond complex, developed in stages from 1855. The continuity of a very particular use of the site contributes to the significance of the building. Architecturally, the building is of interest.

---

1 National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 5376. Quoted from E Matthews, *Colonial Organs and Organ Builders*, p. 5.

2 National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 5376.

3 National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 5376.



<b>Building:</b>	Former Central Club Hotel	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	291 Swan Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H C10
<b>Building Type:</b>	Hotel	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1887
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The hotel on the north-west corner of Swan and Coppin Streets was originally known as the Family Hotel. In 1887, Laurence Cremean ran a timber yard and an ironmongery to the east of the site of the hotel. Rate Books for 1887 show Laurence Cremean as the owner of vacant land measuring 99' and valued at £38. By the following year, Cremean is shown as the owner and occupier of a 44 room brick hotel, valued at £250. The owner of the building in 1889 was A Poland (also spelt Polland and Pollard), and in 1890, Thomas Gaynor. By 1900, the building was known as the Cremean Family Hotel, with the occupier Mrs M Cotter. By 1940, the building was known as the Central Club Hotel; this remained its name until the mid-1990s.<sup>1</sup>

The Cremeans were a prominent Catholic family in Richmond. Several members were heavily involved in politics, first with the ALP, then with the DLP after the 1955 party split. H M (Bert) Cremean was Mayor of Richmond in 1928-29.<sup>2</sup>

## Description

The former Central Club Hotel is a rendered masonry three-storey building situated on the corner of Swan and Coppin Streets, designed in an ornate Italianate Boom style. The corner is angled, with the entrance to the hotel at ground floor. The facades are articulated by rendered pilasters and moulded string courses at each level. Pilasters at second floor level are fluted and have Corinthian capitals. The Swan Street facade is divided into three bays: the central bay on the upper two levels have recessed loggias with rectangular and semi-circular arched openings and coupled cast iron columns. The two outer bays have double-hung sash windows arranged in groups of two and three, variously enriched with moulded archivolt, pilasters, acroteria, foliated banding and corbelled pediments. The upper entablature is the most ornate, featuring rosettes above each pilaster and a modillioned cornice. This ornate decorative treatment continues around the corner into Coppin Street where the facade is divided into two unequal bays. The northern section adjoining this is plainer, having no entablature or pilasters. Windows have moulded architraves; those on the upper two levels are crowned with acroteria.

The renderwork has been painted.

## Significance

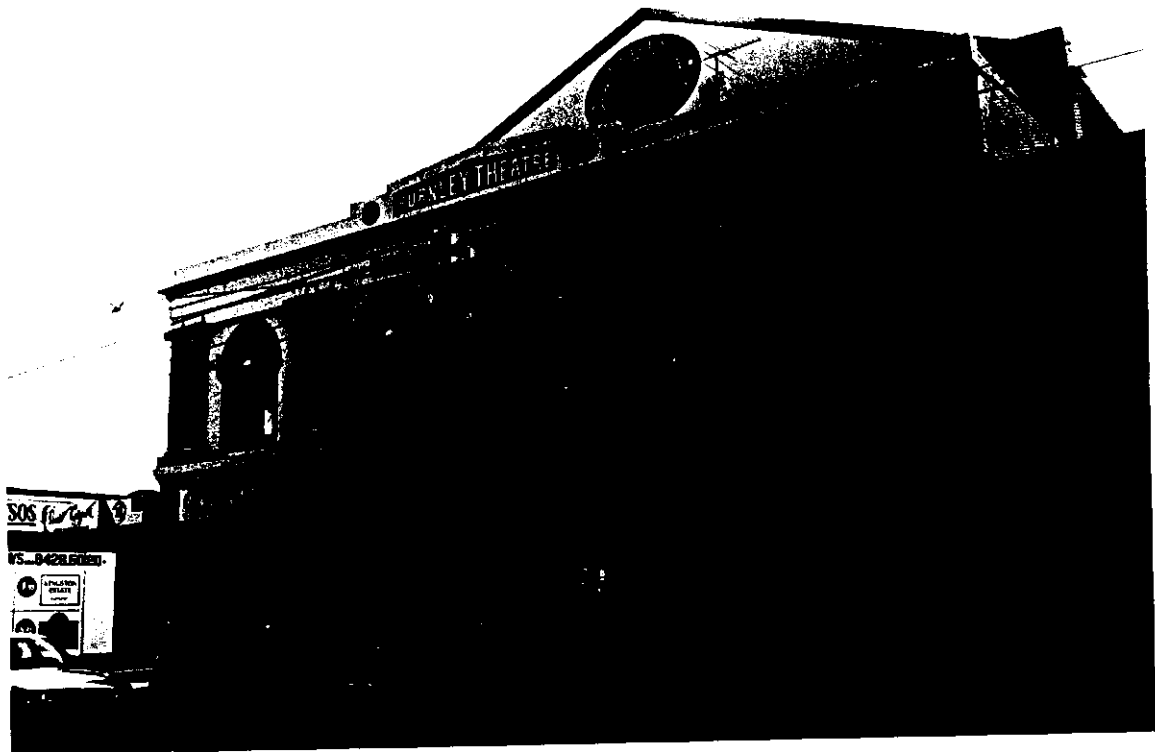
The former Central Club Hotel is of local architectural significance. The hotel is a good example of the late 19th century Italianate Boom style, notable for its lively asymmetrical facade composition and florid Victorian Mannerist cement rendered decoration. The three-storey building is a significant local landmark in Swan Street. Its association with the locally prominent Cremean family and their involvement in Catholic politics is of local historical interest.

---

1 Richmond Rate Books, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1900, 1940.

2 J McCalman, *Struggletown: Portrait of an Australian Working-Class Community 1900-1965*, Ringwood (Vic) 1964, p. 189.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Burnley Theatre	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	365 Swan Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H D10
<b>Building Type:</b>	Theatre	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1928
<b>Architect:</b>	Bohringer Taylor & Johnson	<b>Builder:</b>	F L Walton Pty Ltd



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The Burnley Theatre opened on 21 May 1928. It was built by F L Walton Pty Ltd to the design of Bohringer Taylor & Johnson.

The Burnley Theatre was, to the locals: 'the answer to all our prayers—we thought it was the most wonderful structure'.<sup>1</sup> The theatre was particularly popular with courting couples:

We used to sit up the front, but occasionally, if we had a girl, we'd go up into the Dress Circle and people would say, "They must have plenty of money to be able to go upstairs". Up in the Dress Circle with their box of Old Gold chocolates—half a crown they were then. That was what you did if you wanted to impress a girl.<sup>2</sup>

The building remained in use as a theatre until 9 July 1958. The building is currently used by Swan Auctions.<sup>3</sup>

## Description

Situated at the corner of Swan and Edinburgh Streets, the former Burnley Theatre is a large gabled building of brick construction. The double-storey rendered Swan Street facade is in a simplified classical revival style. There are three large openings at ground floor level, all infilled with recent aluminium-frame windows, and the wider central opening is flanked by engaged Tuscan columns. The first floor is also divided into three bays, separated by coupled engaged Tuscan columns. The wider central bay comprises three pairs of double-hung sash windows, each pair with a cement rendered Adam style decorative arch above. The end bays each have a pair of double-hung sash windows, also with decorative arches. The columns support a simple entablature and plain parapet, surmounted by a central pediment bearing the name of the theatre in raised letters. A cantilevered awning projects from the building above the ground floor.

The west elevation, to Edinburgh Street, is of plain brickwork with regularly spaced brick piers. The brickwork has been painted, and a colourful painted mural has been recently added at ground floor level.

## Significance

The former Burnley Theatre is of local social and architectural significance. Until its closure in 1958, the theatre was popular with the residents of Richmond as a social gathering place. The Swan Street facade, although not of individual architectural importance, contributes to the streetscape and is a notable local landmark.

---

1 J McCalman, *Struggletown: Portrait of an Australian Working-Class Community 1900-1965*, Ringwood (Vic) 1964, p. 147.

2 J McCalman, *Struggletown: Portrait of an Australian Working-Class Community 1900-1965*, Ringwood (Vic) 1964, p. 147.

3 D Catrice, *Cinemas in Melbourne 1896-1942*, Thesis submitted as partial fulfilment of the Degree of Master of Arts in Public History, Department of History, Monash University, August 1991, p. 194.

<b>Building:</b>	Wallen Road Bridge and Tramwire Supports	<b>Significance:</b>	A
<b>Address:</b>	Swan Street, Yarra River, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	45 A11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Road Bridge	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1884, 1916
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Tramwire Supports: H Wallace & Sons



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The Wallen Road Bridge was built in 1881. It was strengthened and widened in 1916, and again by the Railways Construction Board in 1938.<sup>1</sup> The ornamental tram-wire supports were erected by the Hawthorn Tramways Trust in 1916 at the time of the construction of their two lines connecting Hawthorn and Camberwell with the Bridge Road line to the city. The tramwire supports were supplied by H Wallace and Son, 'Engineers, Blacksmiths and Government Contractors' of Whiteman Street, South Melbourne; the cost was £365. They were erected in January 1916.<sup>2</sup>

## Description

The Wallen Road Bridge is a road bridge which connects Swan Street, Richmond, with Wallen Road (which becomes Riversdale Road), Hawthorn.

The structure comprises four steel girder spans supported on cross-braced circular hollow section columns. The deck carries four lanes of traffic, including two tram tracks, and has a footpath on either side.

The 1916 ornamental tram wire supports are simple steel structures with supports on either side of the roadway. The curved brackets are embellished with steel scrollwork.

## Comparative Examples

Victoria Bridge, Richmond

Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Hawthorn Bridge

Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Victoria Bridge

Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Dandenong Road, Prahran

Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Victoria Parade, Fitzroy / Collingwood

## Significance

The Wallen Road Bridge is of local historical significance. Constructed in 1881, the bridge is one of the few 19th century bridges remaining in the metropolitan area. Construction of the bridge was associated with the rapid growth of the suburb during the boom period, facilitating further development across the Yarra to the east.

The ornamental tram wire supports, added in 1916, are of State historical significance. The supports are rare survivors of the early development of the electrical tram network, constructed prior to the amalgamation of the privately operated companies into the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board.

---

1 Dacre Smyth. *Bridges over the Yarra*. Toorak, Vic, 1979. [unpaged].

2 National Trust (Victoria) File No. 6639.

<b>Building:</b>	Edgebaston	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	1 Tower Avenue, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 A12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1883-86
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[ ] P[x]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

J W Gosling's Crown Portion 116, purchased in 1840, was purchased by the brothers, George and William Perry, in the 1860s where they established the Fulham Grange farm. The farm later passed to Emma and Elizabeth Perry until the early 1880s when the land was subdivided.<sup>1</sup>

On seven acres of this land Thomas Stokes, then of the die-sinking and electroplating firm of Stokes & Martin, constructed Edgebaston during the period 1883-86.<sup>2</sup> Stokes had come to the Colony, seeking gold in the 1850s. He was successful and was able to establish a firm in Melbourne. During the 1860s when legal tender was in short supply, Stokes struck most of the copper tokens which were issued by Melbourne tradesmen and businessmen as a substitute. F G Martin joined his firm, then situated in Collins Street, and a new factory was opened in Collingwood East. After a disastrous fire there in 1893, Martin left the firm and Stokes continued in partnership with his sons at Post Office Place.<sup>3</sup> Stokes Australasia is still operating today.

After Stokes' death in 1910, Edgebaston was occupied by John Towers and later, Thomas A Rodda (possibly of Preston Grammar fame).<sup>4</sup> By the late 1920s, Tower Avenue was created and Edgebaston's grounds subdivided.<sup>5</sup>

At roughly the same time, extensive renovations were carried out to the house: arches were added and rough cast render applied. The original verandah and balcony were probably Italianate in style, and as such would probably have had a separate corrugated iron roof.

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

## Description

Edgebaston, 1 Tower Avenue, Alphington, is a two storey asymmetrical brick house with a distinctive arched loggia and shallow protruding bays to two elevations. The roughcast rendered walls and arched openings lend a slightly Mediterranean feel. The two-bay arched loggia, dating from the 1920s, has little ornamentation. The hipped roof, which encompasses the balcony, has overhanging eaves and is penetrated by two simple, roughcast chimneys with a single shadow line as decoration.

The garden retains traditional mid-20th century plantings, including a number of conifers.

## Significance

Edgebaston, 1 Tower Avenue, Alphington, is of local architectural significance. It terminates the vista south along Tower Avenue, and as such is a minor local landmark. The plain, rendered elevations of the house distinguish it from much of the surrounding architecture; it is an unusual example of a late 19th century house significantly altered to suit 1920s tastes.

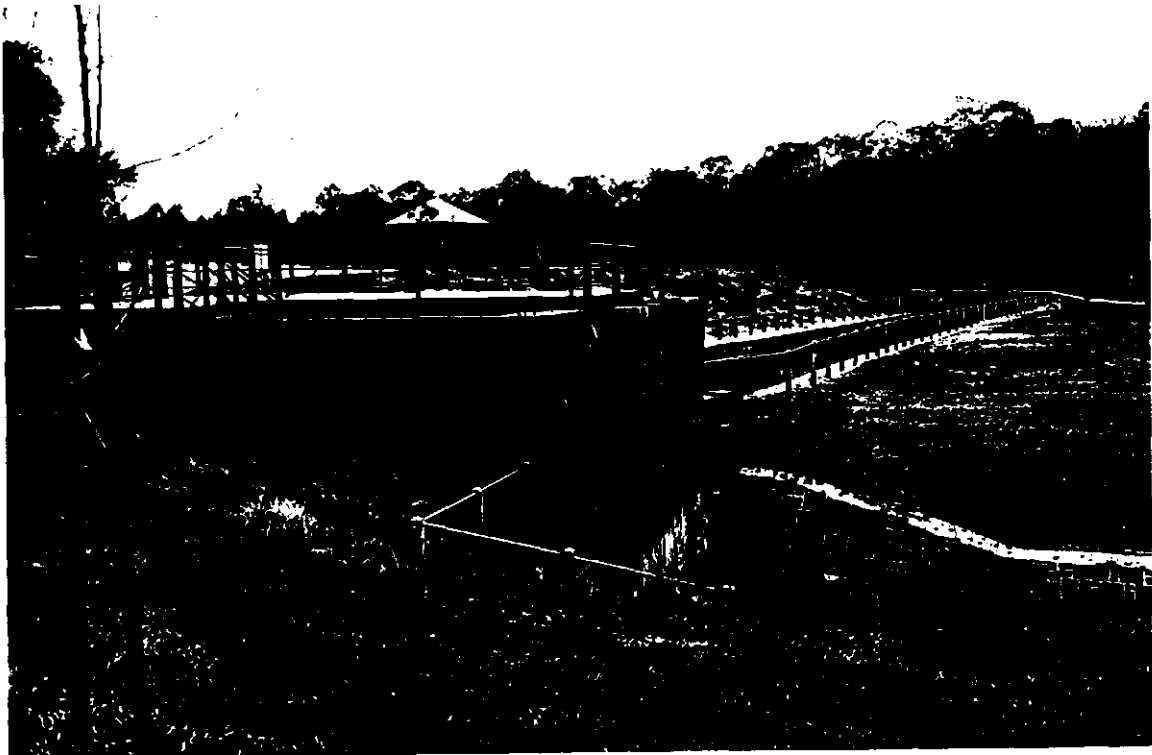
## Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

- 
- 1 Plan, Parish of Jika Jika. Heidelberg Rate Books 1879, 91f; 1883, 199; Fulham Grange Subdivisions, north and south.
  - 2 Heidelberg Rate Books 1883, 237 NAV £60; 1885, 691, NAV £70; 1886, 817, NAV £100.
  - 3 Heidelberg News, 18 June 1910. Directory 1881.
  - 4 Heidelberg News, loc. cit. Lemon, Chapter 6, p 25. Directories 1914, 1919.
  - 5 Directory 1929: address no longer Heidelberg Road.



<b>Building:</b>	Dights Mill Complex	<b>Significance:</b>	A
<b>Address:</b>	Trenergy Crescent, (Yarra River), Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D B6
<b>Building Type:</b>	Mill	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1838 onwards
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[ ] P[x]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[x]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

John Dight, of Campbell Town, New South Wales, together with his wife Isabella, acquired portion 88 Parish of Jika Jika, County of Bourke, on 7 November 1838.<sup>1</sup> The purchase price was £481.<sup>2</sup> Over the next few years, with the help of other members of his family, Dight constructed a brick mill on the site and began the production of flour. In November 1843, ownership of the land passed from John and Isabella Dight, to John Dight and his brother Charles Hilton Dight. The enterprise endured fluctuating fortune through the 1840s and up until the early 1860s, and in 1864, the flour milling use was abandoned. The mill was leased to Thomas Kenny under a 14 year agreement. Kenny is thought to have used it as a paper mill for some time during this period, but by the late 1860s the mill appeared to have been abandoned and to be in a derelict state.<sup>3</sup>

In the mid 1870s, the site was used by the Patent Safety Blasting Powder Co., the proprietors of which appear to have constructed a separate factory building for their own purposes.

The Dight family sold the mill site to Edwin Trennery in 1878, who subdivided the land further from the river the following year.<sup>4</sup> The original mill on the river bank remained unoccupied until 1888, when flour millers Gillespie, Aitken and Scott, operating under the name of 'Yarra Falls Roller Flour Mills' constructed a new mill and associated buildings on the site.<sup>5</sup> This enterprise was sold in 1891 to the Melbourne Flour Milling Company, run by the Hon. James Bell, with company manager T Cadwallader.<sup>6</sup>

The Melbourne Flour Milling Co. survived at Dights Falls until 1909, when it sold 'its mill and plant on the banks of the Yarra at Abbotsford to Messrs John Darling and Son, the well-known millers and wheat merchants of South Australia'<sup>7</sup> for the sum of £10, 000. John Darling and Son extended the lease with the Board of Works, but for a period of only three months. Within this time, however, the mill suffered a disastrous fire and was destroyed.<sup>8</sup> Most of what remained of the mill buildings was dismantled and removed from the site in the twenty years following the fire.<sup>9</sup>

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works controlled and owned the site for most of the twentieth century. The site is presently part of a recreational park, maintained by the City of Yarra.

## **Description**

The remaining structures of the former Dight's Falls include the head race, the base of the turbine house, the tail race and a basalt retaining wall.

The inlet to the head race is marked by two large basalt and concrete piers between which a timber sluice gate was originally located. The piers are constructed in a combination of large squared blocks of basalt with a rock faced finish to the upper courses and a picked finish to the upper courses. The core of the piers is a combination of scoria rubble and boulders, and later concrete. This structure dates from at least 1862 and probably earlier.

The base of the turbine house is constructed of machine made bricks and is believed to date from the 1887 works designed by architects, Twentyman & Askew. Within the walls the shafts of two turbines are still visible above later fill. Massive riveted wrought iron or steel beams extend in a grid across the top of the walls and a lower single timber beam passes through the structure.

A substantial basalt lined tail race is indicated on the Board of Works Plan of c. 1895 has recently been exposed. Excavation in this area revealed the existence of a basalt floor to the race, approximately 3.2m below the existing ground level. The age of the race is uncertain, although it was clearly constructed after 1869 and is most likely to have been built during the refurbishment of the mill in the late 1880s.

The remains of a basalt retaining wall is visible on the north side of the island of land formed between the race and the river. The wall is in part visible in the 1869 photograph of the site and again in the Nettleton photograph of c. 1880s. It is constructed of squared rock faced basalt blocks and originally ran from the end of the tail race to the gates of the head race. Sections of the wall were either rebuilt or exposed during recent works. The turbines were also exposed and conserved.

### Significance

The site of John Dight's Mill on the Yarra is of state historical significance. It is one of the earliest industrial archaeological sites in the State. Although altered, the immediate site still reflects the character of the place as it was when a mill was first constructed. Within the site the remnant mill race, turbine house, sluice gate piers and retaining wall are the last visible remains of milling operations on the site and are the only such remains on the Yarra River. While remnants of other water driven flour mills exist elsewhere in the state these are the only substantial remains in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In addition to the significance of the physical fabric and environment of the site, it is of major significance to the flour milling history of the state. It is the earliest surviving mill site in the state which has not been substantially built over or altered and has been associated with several prominent milling firms and families.

The site is of added technological significance as one of very few sites to have utilised water turbines to drive the second mill.<sup>10</sup>

### Original Source

Allom Lovell & Associates. *Dight's Mill Conservation Analysis*. April 1993.

- 
- 1 H Eckersley. Dight's Mill (the Ceres) and its Site. Report for the Historic Buildings Preservation Council Classifications Sub-Committee, [Melbourne], 14 January 1980, p. 1.
  - 2 *ibid.* p. 1, Titles Office Application No. 4425.
  - 3 *ibid.* p. 6, See also 1969 photograph.
  - 4 La Trobe Library Vale Map Collection, vol. 3, p. 51. H Eckersley. *op. cit.* p. 8.
  - 5 Jones, Lewis and Peggy. *The Flour Mills of Victoria 1840-1990*. The Flour Millers Council of Victoria, Melbourne, 1990, p. 78.
  - 6 *ibid.* p. 80.
  - 7 *Age*. 27 January 1909, quoted in L and P Jones. *op. cit.* p. 81.
  - 8 *ibid.* p. 82.
  - 9 *ibid.* p. 82.
  - 10 Allom Lovell & Associates. *Dight's Mill Conservation Analysis* , p. 44. April 1993.

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	29 Valiant Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D B9
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1870
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Thomas Wilson



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

By 1869, Thomas Wilson owned enclosed land on the south side of Valiant Street between Clarke and Hunter Streets on which he built a wooden house in 1870, leasing it to Charles Smith, a clerk.<sup>1</sup> Wilson retained ownership at least until 1900, at which time Richard Wilson, a carpenter, was tenant.<sup>2</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

29 Valiant Street, Abbotsford, is a small single-storey asymmetrical timber villa with a projecting bay and verandah. The roof is pitched, and has bargeboards at the gable ends, with carved timber finials at their apices. The underside of the bay window eaves is dentillated. Remnants of similar dentils are evident on the verandah fascia. The verandah beam and posts are stop-chamfered. The bay window is flanked by two timber pilasters, one of which is missing its capital.

Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes, and the frames of the bay window sashes are unusually curved at the upper corners. The window facing the verandah has glazing bars which divide each of the sashes into six lights. The front door also opens onto the verandah, but it is set into the side of the projecting bay rather than facing the street.

### **Significance**

The house at 29 Valiant Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. It is an unusual mid-Victorian small timber house which incorporates a number of interesting distinctive details, in particular the verandah and window joinery, which more typically would be found on a larger composition.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books 1869, 1870.

2 Rate Book 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	6 Victoria Crescent, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D A12

<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1913
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**  
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]
National Trust	[ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

By 1911 John Levy owned a wooden house in Victoria Crescent (west side) between Mollison and Albert Streets, which he leased to Dudley Smelling and which had a NAV of £14. In 1912 the house was vacant. In 1913 a wooden house was listed (NAV £26) with Margaret Levy owner and John Levy occupant.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The house at 6 Victoria Crescent is a single-storey, asymmetrical Edwardian timber cottage, with a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof. The street facade is clad with timber blocks in imitation of ashlar. The projecting front section has a half-timbered and pressed metal gable end surmounted by a metal finial. Beneath the gable, the windows have a ripple iron awning. The verandah is supported on turned posts with carved brackets and fretted frieze. The verandah has a recent concrete floor. There are two roughcast rendered chimneys with terracotta pots.

### **Significance**

The house at 6 Victoria Crescent, Abbotsford is of local architectural significance. The house is a typical example of a timber Edwardian villa, and is now a prominently sited heritage element in an area eroded by later development.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Hatcher's Laundry	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	18 Victoria Crescent, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D A12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Laundry	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1908
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[ ] P[x]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



### **History**

In 1907 Henry Hatcher owned 83 feet (30 metres) of enclosed land on the west side of Victoria Crescent. In 1908, Hatcher built a brick laundry on the site, which he owned and operated.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

18 Victoria Crescent is a substantial single-storey brick industrial building. The street facade, which has been painted, has five large window openings in the form of round arches. The main entrance, asymmetrically located between the second and third arch, has a surround of rendered classical ornament. A pair of narrow string courses creates a plain frieze above the arches. The parapet rises above, topped with a cornice, and with a scrolled bracket at each end. At each extremity of the facade is a vermiculated pilaster strip.

### **Significance**

The former Hatcher's Laundry, 18 Victoria Crescent, Abbotsford, is of local historical and architectural significance. It has been occupied by a laundry since 1908, and, although altered, makes a contribution to the mixed but predominantly industrial streetscape.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books 1908, 1909.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Tweedside Mills	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	57-63 Victoria Crescent, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D A12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	c.1930
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

In 1900 J Smith had a woolworks on or near this site. In 1905 the site was occupied by William Murray & Co, who also had a wool-scouring works at the corner of Alexandra Parade and Hoddle Street. In 1910, No. 1 Victoria Crescent was listed as Frank Vial & Sons, machine belt manufacturers. By 1920, No. 1 was vacant, but the Como Wool Works occupied a large site immediately to the north. In 1930 the Tweedside Manufacturing Company Pty Ltd had extensive factories at No 1 Victoria Crescent between Albert Street and Zetland Street, evidently having taken over and redeveloped the Como Wool Works site. The company's offices were located at 405 Lonsdale Street at this time.

Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992.

### **Description**

Tweedside, at 57-63 Victoria Crescent, Abbotsford, is a double-storey red brick industrial building prominently located on a curved site in a busy side street. It has banks of multi-paned steel-framed windows between red brick piers, separated vertically by a wide rendered spandrels at first floor level. Above the first floor windows is a wide rendered parapet. There is also a narrower rendered string course at ground floor sill level. The word TWEEDSIDE, appears in wrought iron lettering above a finely-detailed rendered panel, two bays wide, at the south end of the west elevation. Beyond the façade is a factory building with transverse saw-tooth truss roofs.

### **Significance**

Tweedside, at 57-63 Victoria Crescent, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. Its restrained red brick and render facade is notable for the way in which addresses the curve of Victoria Crescent, and for the elegant, Art Deco-styled panel which bears the name of the company. It is one of the more considered examples of inter-War industrial building design in the municipality.

### **Original Source**

Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward, *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*, 1992

<b>Building:</b>	Prince Patrick Hotel and Shops	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	135-141 Victoria Parade, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G F1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Hotel and Shops	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1887
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
Register of the National Estate [ ]  
National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
Register of the National Estate [x]  
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

## History

The Prince Patrick Hotel was built on the site of an earlier hotel—known variously as the Galatea<sup>1</sup> Armstrongs<sup>2</sup>, the New Sydney<sup>3</sup>, and the Prince Patrick<sup>4</sup>—in 1887 by Samuel Lyons. The first licensee of the new Prince Patrick was Jane Macauley. Ownership and occupancy remained the same at least until 1895.<sup>5</sup>

By 1900 ownership had passed to Samuel Lyons' wife, while the licensee was John Hughes.<sup>6</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## Description

The Prince Patrick Hotel and Shops, 135-141 Victoria Parade, Collingwood, is a double-storey Italianate hotel with two attached shops, on a prominent site on the corner of Rokeby Street. The rendered facades are articulated with superimposed classical orders. The west and south elevations comprise a series of pilastered bays with segmental arched window and door openings. Pairs of pilasters—with Tuscan and Corinthian capitals—terminate in triangular pediments at parapet level, which are in turn surmounted by rectangular, panelled pediments, flanking balustraded sections. The parapets are further decorated with urns. The pilasters defining the corner splay terminate in a segmental pediment. A smaller pedimented aedicule at first floor level contains incised decoration and the words THE PRINCE PATRICK HOTEL 1887.

## Significance

The Prince Patrick Hotel and Shops, 135-141 Victoria Parade, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. The building is a good and substantially intact example of a highly ornamented Italianate commercial building, and it is a key element in the Victoria Parade streetscape.

## Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

- 
- 1 Rate Book 1872.
  - 2 Rate Book 1874.
  - 3 Rate Book 1878.
  - 4 Rate Book 1884.
  - 5 Rate Books 1887, 1889, 1896.
  - 6 Rate Book 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Ebenezer Particular Baptist Church	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	159 Victoria Parade, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G F1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Church	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1870
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

The Collingwood Particular Baptists first met at a church in Wellington Street, moving to the Victoria Parade chapel at its opening in 1870.<sup>1</sup> It continued in use in 1910 as the Ebenezer Particular Baptist church with Peter Johnston as pastor.<sup>2</sup> By 1912 it was known as the Baptist Church.<sup>3</sup>

The Particular, or Strict Baptist, held a different view from the General Baptists on the Atonement, believing that it applied only to a select few. The name Ebenezer is derived from the Hebrew word meaning 'stone of help' and was the name of the monument which Samuel raised to God after the victory of the Israelites over the Philistines. It was a popular name amongst the Particular Baptists who first settled in Melbourne from England in 1850.<sup>4</sup>

The church is now used as offices.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## **Description**

The Former Ebenezer Particular Baptist Church, 159 Victoria Parade, Collingwood, is a simple, symmetrical polychromatic brick building with a gabled slate roof. The walls are of brown face brick, with cream brick dressings to window openings and eaves, and red and cream diaperwork to string courses and stepped buttresses. The south elevation has a projecting, lower, enclosed entrance porch with a central arched doorway flanked by semi-circular arched windows with a string course at impost level. It has a cream brick parapet with brick cornice and central triangular pediment. Above this section, the main gable-end of the building has tripartite semi-circular arched windows above a cream and red brick string course. The eaves are bracketed. The corners of the building have stepped buttresses with cream and red brick diaperwork. The side elevations have brick buttresses separating large arched windows.

The interior has been substantially altered to accommodate offices.

## **Significance**

The former Ebenezer Particular Baptist Church, 159 Victoria Parade, Collingwood, is of local architectural significance. The building is a very good example of polychromatic brickwork applied to a church building, and a rare, possibly unique, example of the style in a church built by the Particular Baptists. The building is an important heritage element in the Victoria Parade streetscape. Its association with a minority 19th century Christian Church sect is of local historical interest.

## **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Prentice, Rev. R.

2 Sands & McDougall Directory, 1910.

3 Sands & McDougall Directory, 1912.

4 Chandler, J. *Forty Years in the Wilderness*.

**Building:** Former State Savings Bank      **Significance:** B  
**Address:** 231 Victoria Street, Abbotsford      **Melway Map Ref:** 2G H1

**Building Type:** Bank      **Construction Date:** 1885  
**Architect:** George Wharton      **Builder:** Unknown



**Intactness:**  
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
Register of the National Estate [ ]  
National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
Register of the National Estate [x]  
Heritage Overlay Controls [x]



### **History**

In 1883 James Moore of the Melbourne Savings Bank purchased 60 ft of vacant land on the north-east corner of Victoria and Hoddle Streets from Saul and Louis Solomon. In 1884 there was land and foundations with James Moore listed as owner. The Melbourne Savings Bank was completed by the following year, and the branch opened on 16 February.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The former State Savings Bank occupies a corner site at the intersection of Hoddle and Victoria Streets, Abbotsford. The double-storey building is of rendered masonry construction, designed in an Italianate style. The corners of the building project slightly, and the two storeys are divided by a rendered moulded cornice. Windows at ground floor are semi-circular arched double-hung sashes with rendered archivolt and vermiculated keystones. The walls are rusticated above impost level, which is defined by a moulded string course. The first floor is articulated with engaged Ionic columns and pilasters, between which are rectangular double-hung sash windows with moulded architraves. The first floor cornice is dentillated, and is surmounted by a plain parapet.

### **Comparative Examples**

Former National Bank, 261 Victoria Street, Abbotsford

Former National Bank, 171 Smith Street, Fitzroy

Former Union Bank of Australia, 165-167 Smith Street, Fitzroy

### **Significance**

The former State Savings Bank at 231 Victoria Street, Abbotsford is of local architectural significance and historical interest. The building is a good example of the Italianate palazzo style, typical of bank premises in the late 19th century. The building is a notable element in the streetscape, occupying a prominent corner site at the intersection of Hoddle and Victoria Streets. The building's association with architect George Wharton, who designed other buildings for the Melbourne Savings Bank, is of interest.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

**Building:** Former National Bank of Australasia      **Significance:** B  
**Address:** 261 Victoria Street, Abbotsford      **Melway Map Ref:** 2G H1

**Building Type:** Bank      **Construction Date:** 1887  
**Architect:** Albert Purchas      **Builder:** W H Smith



**Intactness:**  
G F P

**Condition:**  
G F P

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register        
Register of the National Estate        
National Trust     

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register        
Register of the National Estate        
Heritage Overlay Controls

### **History**

In 1866 Alexander Skeene, a manager, was listed as owner of vacant land measuring 166 feet by 100 feet on the north-west corner of Victoria and James Streets. In 1887 a National Bank was built on the site, with Alexander Campbell listed as manager. Tenders were called for the work on 4 September 1886.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The former National Bank of Australasia is a double-storey building of rendered masonry construction, designed in an Italianate style. The ground floor of the Victoria and Hoddle Street facades are rusticated in the manner of a Renaissance palazzo, embellished with vermiculated quoining. The central projecting entrance porch is supported on Tuscan Doric columns, and is flanked by semi-circular arched window openings with vermiculated keystones. Above the porch is a balustraded balconette. A moulded cornice divides the two storeys. At first floor level, the rendered walls are quoined, and the rectangular double-hung sash windows have bracketed pediments. There is a tripartite window above the entrance porch, articulated with Ionic pilasters. The first floor cornice is modillioned and dentilated, surmounted by a balustraded parapet, with a central stilted semi-circular arched pediment containing the words EST 1858 in raised lettering. The name of the bank is inscribed within the frieze below the first floor cornice.

### **Comparative Examples**

Former State Savings Bank, 231 Victoria Street, Abbotsford

Former National Bank, 171 Smith Street, Fitzroy

Former Union Bank of Australia, 165-167 Smith Street, Fitzroy

### **Significance**

The former National Bank of Australasia at 261 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance and local historical interest. The building is a good example of the restrained use of the Italianate palazzo style, typical of bank premises in the late 19th century. The building's association with Albert Purchas, architect of the Melbourne General Cemetery (from 1852), and of the Richmond South branch of the bank, is of interest.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books 1886, 1887. Trethowan, B. *A Study of Banks in Victoria 1851-1938* 1976. National Bank Files.

<b>Building:</b>	Lambeth Buildings	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	275-277 Victoria Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G H1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Shops and residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1886
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### History

The Lambeth Buildings, at 275-277 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, were built for James Phillips, an ironmonger, in 1886. The Rate Books for that year show Phillips as the owner of land and foundations valued at £40. The following year, Phillips is listed as the owner of two brick shops, each valued at £90. The first occupiers were John McCullaugh, a draper, and George Barks, a picture framer.<sup>1</sup>

### Description

The Lambeth Buildings at 275-277 Victoria Street is a pair of double-storey shops and residences constructed of rendered masonry, situated at the corner of Park Street. The Italianate style building has moulded cornices and consoled blocks embellished with classical masks at ground at first floor levels. The building is surmounted by a plain rendered parapet and has rectangular pediments on the Victoria Street elevation, and obelisk-like finials on both street elevations. The pediments bear the words 1886 LAMBETH BUILDINGS in raised lettering. The shop windows to No. 277 appear to be original. The windows facing Park Street at ground floor level and all windows at first floor level are segmented-arched, double-hung sashes, with moulded architraves and bracketed sills. The Park Street facade is divided into three bays, separated by shallow pilaster strips. A smaller double-storey section adjoins the building to the north, with similar rendered details.

The original verandah has been removed, and a cantilevered awning has been added to No. 275. Various signs have been affixed to both buildings, and a modern shopfront inserted at ground floor level.

### Significance

The Lambeth Buildings at 275-277 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. The building is a typical and relatively intact example of a 19th century double-storey shop and residence, which makes an important contribution to the streetscape.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books 1886, 1887. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1890, 1900, 1920.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Chemist's Shop	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	295 Victoria Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G J1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Shop and Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1865
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

The shop and residence at 295 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, was built for William Shelly in 1865. The Rate Books of 1864 show Shelly as the owner of vacant land values at £6. The following year, Shelly is the owner of a brick shop valued at £58. The occupier was Thomas Hackett, a chemist. Hackett continued to occupy the building until approximately 1872, when Frederick Blackburn, also a chemist, was listed as occupant. From 1874 until 1877, a third chemist, Joseph Gabriel, was the occupier. In 1889, the occupier was Thomas Bolger, a tailor. By this time, Shelly was owner of several adjacent properties in Victoria Street.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

295 Victoria Street is a double-storey shop and residence, constructed of rendered masonry, situated at the corner of Charles Street. There are three entrance doors at ground floor level, one on each of the street elevations and one on the splayed corner. Two large window openings at ground floor level have non-original metal-framed windows. A moulded string course divides the two storeys. Windows at first floor are single-pane, double-hung sashes with rendered sills, and above the front door on the corner is a rendered shield. A plain parapet surmounts a moulded cornice at first floor level, behind which is a hipped roof. The chimney to the rear is of painted brickwork.

### **Significance**

The shop and residence at 295 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. The building is a typical and relatively intact example, other than the shopfront, of a double-storey 19th century shop and residence, and contributes to the character of the streetscape.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books, 1864, 1865, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1889. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1890, 1900, 1930.

<b>Building:</b>	Shops	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	297-301 Victoria Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G J1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Shops	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1880-90
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



### **History**

In 1879 John Larkin owned a wooden shop on the north-east corner of Charles and Victoria Street. John Sherrard, a printer, was in residence. In 1880 Larkin built three brick and wooden shops on the site. No. 301 was leased to Henry Ryder, a hatter, No. 299 was leased to John Marr, a bootmaker, and No. 297 was leased to John Best, a butcher. In 1881, the shops were described as brick, all with NAVs of £24.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The double-storey shops at 297-301 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, are of red brick construction designed in an ornate Italianate style. The facade is composed of superimposed orders, with Tuscan pilasters on the ground floor, and Ionic pilasters on the first floor. The shop at the corner (No. 297) has semi-circular arched windows, with rendered archivolt and low relief sculptured figures in the spandrels facing Charles Street. The corner entrance opening has a segmental arched head and splayed reveals. A balconette projects at first floor level above the corner entrance. First floor windows are tripartite double-hung sashes with flattened arched heads. The Ionic pilasters support a consoled cornice, above which is a plain parapet.

The section facing Charles Street is relatively plainer, without pilasters. The two storeys are divided by a plain rendered string course.

Alterations include the painting of the red brick and rendered details, except at No. 301, the replacement of the original shop fronts at Nos. 299 and 301, and the infilling of the corner first floor window at No. 299.

### **Significance**

The shops at 299-301 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, are of local architectural significance. They are particularly ornate examples of the Italianate style with unusual first floor fenestration, diminished somewhat by the painting of most of the brickwork, and a rare intact shopfront at no. 299. The shops are important heritage elements in the streetscape.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

<b>Building:</b>	Shops	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	371-377 Victoria Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G K1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Shops	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1890
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

By 1882, John Howard owned a wooden house and a brick shop on the north east corner of Victoria and Little Lithgow Streets which he sold to Thomas Stanford in 1888. Neither property was occupied at the time. By 1890 these properties had been demolished and Stanford had built four brick shops on the land. Stanford retained ownership at least until 1900, leasing the properties as follows: No. 371: Moran and Cato, grocers; No. 373: Hyam Levy, tobacconist; No. 375: Henry Parker, caterer; No. 377: George Ward, teacher.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The terrace at 371-377 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, is a row of four double-storey polychromatic brick shops. The first floor facade is of brown brick with tuck pointed joints, and has red brick pilasters defining the party walls, and contrasting cream brick segmental window arches with red brick keystones. Each first floor facade has two timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The window sills, hood moulds, cornices and plainly detailed parapet are all of unpainted render.

The ground floor shopfronts have all been altered. The shops probably originally had verandahs, since demolished.

### **Significance**

The shops at 371-377 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, are of local architectural significance. Although the shopfronts have been altered, the first floor facades—an unusual composition of polychromatic brick and unpainted render elements—remain substantially intact, and are an important heritage element in the streetscape.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books 1882, 1889, 1890, 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	<b>Former East Collingwood Hotel</b>	<b>Significance:</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Address:</b>	<b>385 Victoria Street, Abbotsford</b>	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	<b>2H A1</b>
<b>Building Type:</b>	<b>Hotel</b>	<b>Construction Date:</b>	<b>1873</b>
<b>Architect:</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Builder:</b>	<b>Unknown</b>



**Intactness:**

G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Condition:**

G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [ ]  
 National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [x]  
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

## **History**

By 1872, John Falvey owned enclosed land on the north-west corner of Victoria and Lithgow Streets, on which he built a house in 1873 which he leased to John Davis, a publican. In 1874 the property was listed as the East Collingwood Hotel. Falvey retained ownership until 1877 when Maria Falvey purchased the property. Falvey did not operate the hotel herself, but leased it to a series of tenants. She remained as owner at least until 1891. By 1900, J Pearce had purchased the property, with Mary Donoho the licensed victualler.<sup>1</sup>

In 1912, the name was changed to the Crown and the building was delicensed in 1923.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## **Description**

The former East Collingwood Hotel, 385 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, is a double-storey Italianate rendered brick hotel on a prominent corner site. The ground floor has a corner entrance, and the walls have banded rustication, with alternate courses vermiculated. The ground floor door and window openings are arched, with protruding keystones and wide sills. The larger windows have paired arched timber frames within the arched openings.

The first floor has a decorative recessed panel above the corner entrance. The south elevation has two sets of tripartite windows with bracketed moulded hoods, whilst the east elevation has three double-hung sash windows with similar bracketed hoods. There is a bracketed string course at sill level. The roof is concealed behind a simple parapet with a moulded cornice, and is penetrated by a rendered chimney with moulded top. Its appearance is somewhat reduced by a number of shop signs on the facades.

## **Significance**

The former East Collingwood Hotel, 385 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. Architecturally, the building has unusually detailed facades, and remains remarkably intact. The building is a good example of the Italianate style applied to a commercial building, and it is an important heritage element in the Victoria Street streetscape.

## **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books 1872, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1891, 1901.

<b>Building:</b>	Shops	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	459-465 Victoria Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H B2
<b>Building Type:</b>	Shops and residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1890
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

In 1889, Arthur Snowden owned vacant land (listed as lots 6 (26') and 7 (55')) on the north-west corner of Victoria and Fairchild Streets. In 1890, Snowden built four brick shops, facing Victoria facing Victoria Street. Snowden continued as owner until at least 1900.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

459-465 Victoria Street is a row of four double-storey shops and residences constructed of red brick with rendered dressings, situated at the corner of Fairchild Street. The building has large shop front openings between brick piers at ground floor level; the entrance to No. 465 is located on the angled corner. A rendered string course divide the two storeys. At first floor level, red brick pilasters separates the four buildings, each having casement or double-hung sash windows contained within a semi-elliptical archway embellished with rendered archivolt. There is a rendered string at sill level, and a brown brick string course at impost level. A red brick parapet surmounts the first floor cornice, and has small pediments above each of the piers. A scrolled segmental-arched Dutch gable marks the angled corner, and contains a swag.

The adjacent section to the north, facing Fairchild Street, is also of red brick but has no decoration. Alterations include the replacement of all of the original shop fronts, and the painting of the brickwork at nos. 459, and 465 and part of 463 at first floor level, and all of the brickwork at ground floor level. Signs have been affixed to Nos. 459 and 465. Architecturally, the appearance of the buildings has been diminished by the painting of the red brickwork and the removal of the original shop fronts.

### **Significance**

The shops at 459-465 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, are of local architectural significance. Relatively intact, they are unusual examples of richly decorated Edwardian double-storey shops.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Collingwood Rate Books.

<b>Building:</b>	Shop	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	511 Victoria Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G K11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Shop	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1860
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



### **History**

The shop at 511 Victoria Street, Abbotsford was built in 1860. Dick Mitchell operated a grocer's shop from this building from 1920 until 1969. Mitchell began working in the shop at a schoolboy in 1908, and bought the business and shop in 1920. In 1969, when the building was sold, the interior of the shop retained its original floor-to-ceiling shelving reached by ladder, wooden counters and antique scales. No alterations were made to the shop during Mitchell's ownership. At this time, the business was claimed to be Victoria's oldest one-person grocery business.<sup>1</sup>

### **Description**

The corner shop at 511 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, is a simple double-storey building on a corner site. The walls are of Flemish bond face red brown brick with a bluestone plinth. The south elevation, to Victoria Street, has a door and large six-pane window to the ground floor, and two single windows to the first floor. The west elevation has, at ground floor level, another six-pane window, a single window. There are two single windows at first floor level. The single windows all have brick voussoirs, bluestone sills and louvered timber shutters.

The roof is concealed behind a simple rendered, corniced parapet.

### **Significance**

The corner shop at 511 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. The building is an unusually austere mid-Victorian retail building which contrasts with the more richly decorated facades of more contemporary shop architecture. The shopfront is a very rare surviving example of a Victorian shopfront.

---

1 National Trust File No. 5073.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Brickmakers Arms Hotel (Terminus Hotel)	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	603 Victoria Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H K1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Hotel	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1866; altered 1930s
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

This building is not shown on Clement Hodgkinson's Plan of Simpsons Road<sup>1</sup> of January 1853. In 1858 the Clement Hodgkinson map of Collingwood and East Melbourne showed the Brickmakers Arms hotel situated one block to the east of the present building.

By 1864, this brick hotel was owned by Joseph Shedy, and operated by Iens Schmith, the licensee who became owner in 1865.<sup>2</sup> By 1867 Robert Dehnert, a prominent brickmaker in the locality and land owner who later bought out Augustus Fritsch's brickyards immediately to the east of this building, had erected the present Brickmakers Arms on the Flockhart Street corner.

By 1869, Williams Dehnert was licensee,<sup>3</sup> and by 1881 Henry Bossen had purchased the property. However, by 1890, Robert Dehnert was again owner and licensee. In 1923 the hotel's name was changed to The Terminus, and the building was later remodelled in the Moderne style.

Dehnert's house, on the north-west corner of Victoria and Flockhart Streets was demolished in 1988.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## Description

The former Brickmakers Arms Hotel is a double-storey building occupying the corner of Victoria and Flockhart Streets. The hotel is rendered and has a curved corner, and a flagpole is fixed to the curved and stepped parapet above. Windows are multi-paned steel-framed casements with horizontal glazing bars, except for those to the side elevation to Flockhart Street which are the original double-hung sashes. The dado of the ground floor is tiled with distinctive horizontal bands of cream, green and black tiles set in a diaper pattern. A recessed loggia on the first floor facing Victoria Street has a curved projecting balcony and a curved concrete hood. The parapet on the corner, and the first floor facade to Victoria Street, bear the present name of the hotel in raised letters.

## Significance

The former Brickmakers Arms Hotel is of local architectural and historical significance. Although the original 19th century building has been altered, it is a rare surviving building associated with the brickmaking industry in Abbotsford, which once occupied all the land along both sides of Flockhart Street, but which had relocated to the eastern and northern suburbs by the 1880s. A hotel has occupied this site continuously since 1866. The present building displays typical features of the Moderne style such as steel-framed windows, curved corner, and horizontal facade treatment, notable for its tiling. The building is substantially intact to the extent of the inter-War refurbishment, and being prominently sited at the eastern end of Victoria Street it is a local landmark.

## Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 CPR 77 Jika Jika.

2 Rate Books 1864, 1865.

3 Rate Book 1869.

**Building:** Former Crusader Plate Building **Significance:** B  
**Address:** 651-653 Victoria Street, Abbotsford **Melway Map Ref:** 2H F2  
**Building Type:** Factory **Construction Date:** 1937  
**Architect:** Unknown **Builder:** Unknown



**Intactness:** G[ ] F[x] P[ ] **Condition:** G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]
National Trust	[ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

The Crusader Plate building was built adjacent to, and to a design similar to, the earlier Handley & Tilley building (1929; No. 655). In 1927, the 60 x 242 foot (18 x 72.5 metre) block of land was sold by the Trustees Tivoli Club to Crusader Plate. In the same year, the brick house on the block was demolished to be replaced by a brick factory, owned and operated by Handley's. In 1939 Handley's was in the name of John Handley. Edgar Handley operated Crusader Plate, for which a brick factory was built on the again vacant 60 x 242 feet (18 x 72.5 metre) block of land in 1939.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

The Skipping Girl Vinegar sign which is mounted on this building is a reconstruction, at least in part, of a sign dating from 1936. The original sign of 'Little Audrey', Melbourne's first animated neon sign, was originally erected on the Shamrock Brewing Co. building, which was demolished in 1968. The present sign was reconstructed in 1970 following a popular campaign for its re-erection.

## **Description**

The Crusader Plate building, 651-653 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, is a three storey brick Moderne building to the immediate west of the Handley & Tilley building (No. 655). The building was designed in sympathy with the Moderne Handley's complex, and has walls of the same graded brickwork, with dark brown bricks at the base, then red, warm cream and light cream at the top, finished with a painted rendered parapet. The entrance, to the east of the building, has a tall, rendered vertical panel topped with three small fins, which penetrates the parapet. Rear walls are of red brick. Windows are multi-paned, in large, rectangular openings; the glazing is not original, although the configuration of the mullions of the original steel-framed windows has been partially reconstructed in aluminium.

The Skipping Girl Vinegar neon sign—depicting Little Audrey—is mounted on the roof of this building.

## **Comparative Examples**

Former Handley & Tilley Building, 655 Victoria Street, Abbotsford

## **Significance**

The former Crusader Plate building, at 651-653 Victoria Street, Abbotsford, is of local architectural significance. Whilst the adjacent Handley's building (No. 655), upon which the Crusader Plate building is styled, is a far more confident expression of the Moderne idiom, the Crusader Plate building is nonetheless an interesting and unusual Moderne composition. It is a particularly sympathetic extension to the Handley's complex. The significance of the building has been reduced by the alterations to the glazing and vehicle entrance. The Skipping Girl Vinegar sign is of local historical and social significance. The original sign was Melbourne's first animated neon sign, and the reconstruction remains a local landmark and a Melbourne cultural icon.

## **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

<sup>1</sup> Rate Books 1938, 1940.

**Building:** Former Handley & Tilley Building  
**Address:** 655 Victoria Street, Abbotsford **Significance:** A  
**Melway Map Ref:** 2H F2

**Building Type:** Factory **Construction Date:** 1929  
**Architect:** Unknown **Builder:** Unknown



**Intactness:**  
 G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
 G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [ ]  
 National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [x]  
 Register of the National Estate [x]  
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

## **History**

In 1924, George Lynch owned land measuring 66' on the north side of Victoria Street. In 1928, it was sold to Handley & Tilley, who operated a factory on the corner of Victoria and Church Streets. The same year, Handley & Tilley also purchased an adjacent brick house from H Lynch. The Handley & Tilley factory was built on the site in 1929; the house was divided into two flats and the basement used for storage and conveniences. In 1930, the top floor of the factory was used by a branch of Handley & Tilley, known as Aluminium & Plate Ltd. The basement of the house also became occupied by the Pyramid Plate & Aluminium Co., another of Handley & Tilley's operations. The building was extended to the west when the Crusader Plate Building (651-653 Victoria Street; see separate datasheet) was constructed in 1937.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## **Description**

The former Handley & Tilley factory, 655 Victoria Street, is a two and three storey symmetrical brick building, boldly Moderne in style. The walls are of face brick: dark brown at the base, rising through red and warm cream to light cream at parapet level. The central element in the composition is a squat, four-storey tower with rendered, streamlined fins rising from a semi-circular cantilevered canopy over the central front door. The fin motif also appears at parapet level of the west and east elevations of the tower. The tower rises through the central three-storey section which has large window openings divided vertically by further fins. Winged emblems on rendered panels decorate the walls flanking the tower. This section is flanked by lower, two storey wings on either side, which are set further forward and are curved in plan where they meet the central section. At first floor level, these wings each have four large banks of steel-framed windows (reconstructed?), defined by rendered vertical spandrels.

Alterations to the building in the early 1990s have included the addition of a glass curtain-walled third floor to the side wings, and alterations to the ground floor to incorporate vehicular entrances.

## **Comparative Examples**

Former Crusader Plate Building, 651-653 Victoria Street, Abbotsford

## **Significance**

The former Handley & Tilley Building, 655 Victoria Street, is of local architectural significance. The building is an extraordinarily confident expression of the Moderne idiom and an important example of the style applied to a large industrial building. The distinctive polychromatic brickwork is of note. With the adjoining former Crusader Plate building at No. 651-653, the building is a striking landmark in the Victoria Street streetscape. The appearance of the building has been marred by the 1990s alterations.

## **Original Source:**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Alma Wool Works Complex	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	663 Victoria Street, Abbotsford	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H G3
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1861 onwards
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[x]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



## History

Nettleton's Fellmongery was established in 1861 on the Yarra River, Collingwood, by Peter Nettleton, trustee to various building societies, and board member of the Bank of Victoria. The Fellmongery included Nettleton's own bluestone house, still surviving, facing Victoria Street. Nettleton died in 1901, and in 1917 the works passed to James Schofield Pty Ltd and to the Alma Woolscouring Co Pty Ltd in 1920. In 1980 operations ceased on this site.<sup>1</sup>

## Description

The former Alma Woolworks, Collingwood, is a complex of 19th century buildings situated on the Yarra River, including a former residence, woolshed and wool washing shed.

The residence, originally belonging to Nettleton's Fellmongery, is a single-storey building of bluestone construction built in two sections. The south section has a rendered elevation with pick faced bluestone quoining facing Victoria Street, with a convex cast iron verandah returning along a random-coursed bluestone facade on the west side. A central four panelled door is flanked by double-hung sash windows with bracketed sills. The hipped roof is slated and has bracketed eaves. The verandah is supported on timber posts. The rear (north) section is has a verandah supported on timber posts and returns around three sides of the building, connecting with a separate outbuilding. This building is of coursed rubble bluestone and has a hipped corrugated iron roof.

The former woolshed, located to the north of the residence, is a three-storey building constructed of brick and quarry-faced bluestone, with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The building is constructed on the sloping river bank, and has an arcaded lower level facing the Yarra with alternating bluestone piers and cast iron columns. The upper level is of face brickwork with dogtooth ornamentation beneath the eaves, and windows are multi-paned, double-hung sashes.

## Significance

The former Alma Wool Works is of considerable local historical and architectural significance.

The former residence derives its significance from its association with Peter Nettleton, Collingwood's best known fellmonger. It is a remnant of the longest surviving fellmongery complex within Collingwood, established during the early phase of industrial activity in the suburb. The house demonstrates the practice of proprietors of industrial establishments living on their premises, in contrast to the preference of later Victorian industrialists to reside in the more fashionable residential suburbs of Melbourne. Largely intact, the former residence is also a rare surviving example of an early bluestone cottage.

The former woolshed is the major surviving building of the original Nettleton's Works, later to become James Schofield Pty Ltd and later again the Alma Woolscouring Co Pty Ltd. It is the key building in Collingwood's, and possibly Melbourne's, largest surviving woolscouring complex. Architecturally, the unusual arcade to the river is of particular note. The whole complex is the earliest remaining substantially intact industrial complex in Collingwood. Its location on the river illustrates the role of the Yarra as a sewer for Melbourne's animal processing factories in the 19th century.

## Original Source

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

---

1 Rate Books. MMBW litho No. 1302 (1901).

**Building:** House **Significance:** B  
**Address:** 316 Victoria Street, Richmond **Melway Map Ref:** 2H B2

**Building Type:** Residence **Construction Date:** 1885  
**Architect:** Unknown **Builder:** Unknown



**Intactness:**  
 G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
 G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**  
 Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [ ]  
 National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**  
 Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [x]  
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

### **History**

The house at 316 Victoria Street, Richmond, was built in 1885. The owner was Thomas Byrne, a shopkeeper. The first occupier of the house was James Perry, a gentleman. The adjoining Byrne's Arcade Terrace (Nos. 318-326; see separate datasheet) had been listed in the Rate Books as a row of five 7 room brick houses—also owned by Byrne—since 1879. Byrne was shown as owning a 7 room wooden house adjacent to the terrace; in 1884, it is valued at £26. The following year, Byrne is shown as owning a 7 room brick house. In 1887, the house was valued at £90, but by 1892 its value had fallen to £60, by 1894 to £50, and by 1900, it was worth only £38. The house was occupied by Thomas Byrne himself from 1886 until at least 1900.<sup>1</sup>

### **Description**

The house at 316 Victoria Street, Richmond, is a double-storey double-fronted asymmetrical rendered brick Italianate house attached to the west end of Byrne's Arcade Terrace (Nos. 318-330; see separate datasheet). It has deep, ornate cast iron lacework friezes to the verandah and balcony, which follow the line of the projecting bay to the west end. The balcony has a lacework balustrade and corrugated iron roof. The front door has a semi-circular arched highlight and the paired timber-framed double-hung sash windows have arched heads. There is a moulded string course at impost level. The building has a high, balustraded parapet with a prominent cornice.

The glazing in an arched opening in the wing wall at the west end of the balcony has been replaced with amber glass (c.1970s).

The original iron picket front fence has been retained.

### **Significance**

The house at 316 Victoria Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. It is the only house of its type—a double-fronted double-storey terrace—in Victoria Street. It is a good and substantially intact example an Italianate style terrace, with particularly fine detailing. It is a major contributor to the streetscape in an area much denuded by post-War commercial and industrial buildings.

---

<sup>1</sup> Richmond Rate Books 1878, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1887, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1900. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1891, 1894, 1892, 1893, 1894.

<b>Building:</b>	Byrne's Arcade Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	318-326 Victoria Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H B2
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1879
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

Byrne's Arcade Terrace, 318-326 Victoria Street, Richmond, was built for Robert Byrne, a shopkeeper, in 1879. The Rate Books of 1878 show Thomas Byrne as the owner of a 7 room wooden house, valued at £24, and land valued at £26. The following year, Robert Byrne is shown as the owner of six brick houses, all valued at £30. In 1880, the same properties are listed as in the ownership of Thomas Byrne, but the value of the five houses has risen to £42. By 1887, the value of the houses had risen to £45, and the terrace was fully tenanted. By 1892, the value had risen to £60, but there was only one tenant. In 1895, the houses had devalued to £30, and only two were occupied. By the turn of the century, Byrne had sold the houses, which were occupied by their owners.<sup>1</sup>

The adjoining house at 316 Victoria Street, Richmond, was built for Thomas Byrne as his own house, in 1885 (see separate datasheet).<sup>2</sup>

## Description

Byrne's Arcade Terrace is a row of five double-storey attached rendered brick residences, Italianate in style. Each has a skillion-profile roof to a timber first-floor balcony with cast iron lacework infill as balustrading and friezes. The transverse gabled roof is concealed behind a rendered parapet with a dentilated moulded string course, central segmental pediment and decorative urns. Rendered corbels trim the wing walls of each terrace at roof and balcony level. Ground floor windows are tripartite timber-framed double-hung sashes, whilst at first floor level each dwelling has three rectangular double-hung windows.

Intactness varies across the residences. Whilst all the balconies have cast iron lacework friezes and balustrading, they are not all to the same design. Nos. 320 and 326 retain central verandah columns; the others do not. Colour schemes also vary; only the rendered chimneys with moulded caps remain unpainted.

Some of the original bluestone and iron picket front and dividing fences remain.

## Significance

Byrne's Arcade Terrace is of local architectural significance. Whilst there are a number of 19th century double-storey shops with residences above in Victoria Street, Byrne's Arcade Terrace is the only residential terrace, and a typical and reasonably intact example. It is a major contributor to the streetscape in an area much denuded by post-War commercial and industrial buildings.

---

1 Richmond Rate Books 1878, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1887, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1900. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1891, 1894, 1892, 1893, 1894.

2 Richmond Rate Books 1878, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1887, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1900. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1891, 1894, 1892, 1893, 1894.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Simpson's Glove Factory	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	488-496 Victoria Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H 2D
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1920
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	G[x] F[ ] P[ ]

<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>	<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>
Victorian Heritage Register [ ]	Victorian Heritage Register [ ]
Register of the National Estate [ ]	Register of the National Estate [x]
National Trust [ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

### **History**

The former Simpsons Glove Factory was constructed in 1920 for A Bamford Pty Ltd furniture manufacturers. This first occupancy continued until 1925, when the building was occupied by Beckford Furniture Pty Ltd. By 1931 Simpsons Gloves Pty Ltd were occupiers, and this association continued until recently.<sup>1</sup>

### **Description**

The former Simpsons Glove Factory is double-storey building of red brick construction with simplified classically-derived ornamentation. The Victoria Street facade is divided into three bays, separated by shallow brick pilasters which rise the full height of the building. The pilasters rise from a slightly projecting brick plinth, and are decorated with clinker brick soldier courses. The entrance door is contained within a central recessed segmental arched opening, decorated with a moulded hood. The large timber-framed windows are not original, and have rendered heads and sills. A bracketed cornice runs across the building, above which is a plain brick and render parapet surmounted by a semi-circular arched pediment in the centre.

### **Significance**

The former Simpsons Glove Factory is of local architectural significance and local historical interest. The building has been used as a factory since its construction in 1920 until relatively recently. Architecturally, it is a typical example of the stripped Classical Revival style applied to a utilitarian building. The building is prominently sited at the eastern end of Victoria Street, and is a local landmark.

---

1 Sands and McDougall, *Melbourne Directory*, 1915 - 1931.

<b>Building:</b>	Victoria Bridge and Tramwire Supports	<b>Significance:</b>	A
<b>Address:</b>	Victoria Street, Yarra River, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D H2
<b>Building Type:</b>	Road Bridge	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1884, 1916
<b>Architect:</b>	Bridge: L H Chase; Tramwire Supports: Prahran & Malvern Tramways Trust and J H Fraser	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	{ }	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	{ }	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



## History

The proposal for a bridge over the Yarra River at the end of Victoria Street was first raised by local residents in 1879. The Victoria Street Bridge Committee was formed, comprising residents of Hawthorn Kew, Collingwood and Richmond, in order to raise the necessary funds to pay a percentage of the total costs. The following year it was agreed that a bridge be built with Government and Council assistance, and a competition was held for its design. The competition was won by two university students, L H Chase and J H Fraser, who worked for the Public Works Department. Despite objections from professionals to awarding first prize to students, the design of the bridge was approved and construction completed by March 1884, at a cost of £10,000. The bridge was formally opened by the Mayor of Richmond, Mr John Adam, at a grand opening ceremony. A steam roller was driven over the bridge to demonstrate its structural stability, carrying several council members, before it was opened to public traffic.

In 1916, the privately operated Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust extended their existing electric tram network to include a line across the River to Cotham Road, Kew. At this time, two ornamental tram wire structures were erected on the Victoria Bridge.<sup>1</sup>

## Description

The Victoria Bridge is a concrete and iron road bridge which links Victoria Street in the City of Yarra in the west with Barkers Road in the City of Boroondara to the east. The bridge structure comprises a series of pairs of circular hollow section columns, cross-braced with iron members, which support diagonally-trussed iron girders. The reinforced concrete roadway is not original, and carries four lanes of traffic, double tramlines and has a footpath on each side. The balustrading comprises simple vertical iron latticed panels between universal columns. The metal handrail is a curved C-section.

The two 1916 ornamental tram wire supports are simple steel structures with supports on either side of the roadway. The curved brackets are embellished with steel scrollwork.

## Comparative Examples

Wallen Road Bridge, Yarra River, Hawthorn

Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Hawthorn Bridge

Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Dandenong Road, Prahran

Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Victoria Parade, Fitzroy / Collingwood

## Significance

The Victoria Street Bridge is of local historical significance. Constructed in 1884, the bridge is one of the few 19th century bridges remaining in the metropolitan area. Construction of the bridge is associated with the rapid growth of the suburb during the boom period, facilitating further development across the Yarra to the east. Although altered, the design of the bridge is of interest, being the winning competition entry of two university students.

The ornamental tram wire supports, added in 1916, are of State historical significance. The supports are rare survivors of the early development of the electrical tram network, constructed prior to the amalgamation of the privately operated companies into the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board.

---

1 All information for this history has been taken from National Trust File No. 1599.

<b>Building:</b>	Bokhara	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	1 View Street, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 C12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1892, c 1910
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

Solicitor-General of New South Wales, William M Manning, subdivided Charles Roemer's 1870 Crown Portion and began sales in 1854. He created the Alphington Village along the Heidelberg Road, Yarra Street and Roemer Crescent.<sup>1</sup> East of Roemer Crescent, a road turned from Bank Street (later Lucerne Crescent), followed the crescent to its centre and then headed south to the Yarra River. Residential allotments were made available along each of these streets.

In May 1854, Manning sold Lots 43-4 to George Fitzsimmons. Lots 40 and 39 also went to Fitzsimmons to provide a total of six acres and two roods of rural land fronting the Yarra.<sup>2</sup> Forty years later, in 1892, Alfred Pridham had built Bokhara at the top part of the six acre site.<sup>3</sup> Pridham was a butcher and probably used his six acres towards that purpose.

Thomas Kings had established a butcher's shop and abattoirs in the 1860s on the Heidelberg Road directly to the north, and thus completed the necessary chain from the paddocks by the river to the shop window by the roadside. Pridham had his own premises, however, at the Metropolitan Meat Market and no doubt gave them priority.<sup>4</sup>

By 1900 Pridham was leasing his property to John Hinzman, a dairyman, and after him William McDonald. Within the next five years the tobacco merchant, David W Keir, had purchased Bokhara and was again leasing it to those with rural pursuits such as Joseph Davis, a fruit merchant, and John S Cougle, a butcher.<sup>5</sup>

Keir came to live at Bokhara after the 1910s, but it seems that prior to this he erected a strange tower to the north of the house.<sup>6</sup> Keir remained there for about thirty-five years, selling to James Robert McNabb in the late 1940s.<sup>7</sup> Reputedly the tower was used, among other things for off-course betting.

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

## **Description**

Bokhara is a single-storey 19th century polychromatic brick house, asymmetrically planned with a hipped corrugated iron roof with bracketed eaves. The house faces away from the street and towards the Yarra River. The return verandah is supported on cast iron columns; the cast iron frieze and brackets have been removed. Windows on the river elevation are double-hung sashes with segmental arched heads; the remainder are rectangular. Voussoirs are alternating cream and red brick, and cream and black brick string courses enliven the red brick walls. Chimneys are of red brick, and have corbelled brick caps.

Internally, there is an arched hallway with remnants of an embossed dado and border papers. Some of the rooms appear to have been renovated c 1910, retaining the original Victorian ceiling roses.

An attic addition has been recently constructed, with hipped corrugated iron roofs and windows matching those of the tower, and one of the red brick chimneys has been extended in height.

The c1910 tower, located to the north of the main house, is a three storey building, approximately square in plan, constructed of red brick. The roof is hipped and clad in corrugated iron. At first floor level each of the four elevations have casement windows with highlights, arranged in groups of three, with rendered lintels and sills. The upper level is rendered, and has unusual leadlight windows with inverted segmented-arched window sills. Internally, it has stained timber panelling to the walls and raking ceiling, and built-in cupboards.

### Significance

The house and tower at 1 View Street are of local architectural significance. Bokhara is a one of a small number of 19th century bichromatic brick houses in Alphington. The house is a typical example of the style and largely intact, although the architectural significance of the building has been diminished by the recent attic addition. The c.1910 tower, designed to take advantage of views of the Yarra River, is a remarkable and unique Arts and Crafts design, notable for its unusual second floor windows.

### Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

- 
- 1 Lemon, *History of Northcote Municipality* Chapter 4, p.13.
  - 2 CRO Search note 17721: Memorials 53.309, 102.572; CRO Subdivision Plan.
  - 3 Rate Book 1893, 446.
  - 4 Directory.
  - 5 Rate Books 1900, 474, 1902, 295; 1906, 194; 1911, 196. Electoral Roll.
  - 6 Rate Books 1910, 1307, NAV £50; 1901, 294, NAV £39.
  - 7 Directories, 1945, 1951.

<b>Building:</b>	The Vine Hotel	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	59 Wellington Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C E12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Hotel	<b>Construction Date:</b>	post-1897
<b>Architect:</b>	Smith & Ogg	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**

G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Condition:**

G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [ ]  
 National Trust [ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register [ ]  
 Register of the National Estate [x]  
 Heritage Overlay Controls [x]

### **History**

The site now occupied by The Vine Hotel was originally the site of the Caledonian Hotel, for which the license was granted to Samuel Simpson in 1868. In 1870, its name was changed to the Eight Hours Hotel, and in 1875, to The Vine. By 1893, the hotel was owned by the West End Brewing Co., passing to the Carlton Brewing Co. in 1897. The hotel was demolished and replaced by the present building, which was originally owned by Carlton & United Breweries Ltd.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The Vine Hotel, 59 Wellington Street, Collingwood, is a double-storey Edwardian Hotel on the corner of Derby Street, with a gabled slate roof. The walls, originally red brick, and the rendered surfaces have all been painted. The ground floor has a series of semi-circular arched windows with brick voussoirs and rendered keystones. A small hemi-spherical domed tower rises above the splayed corner entrance; the circular openings immediately below the dome are embellished with grape vine decoration. The scrolled gable end facing Wellington Street is bisected by a tall chimney stack with a moulded cap. The chimney breast at ground floor level is decorated with a scrolled pedimented panel bearing the words THE VINE HOTEL.

A rendered string course divides the storeys. Windows at first floor are rectangular double-hung sashes, with a rendered string course at sill level; the corner window retains its original leadlighting. A plain brick parapet surmounts the rendered first floor cornice.

Only part of the original terracotta ridge cresting to the slate roof remains. The appearance of the building has been marred by the painting of the face red brick surfaces.

### **Comparative Examples**

Bendigo Hotel, 125 Johnston Street, Collingwood  
Sir Robert Peel Hotel, 113 Wellington Street, Collingwood.

### **Significance**

The Vine Hotel, 59 Wellington Street, Collingwood, is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, the site has been occupied by a hotel since the 1860s. The Vine is a good example of an Edwardian hotel with a corner tower and Art Nouveau details.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Yorkshire Brewery	<b>Significance:</b>	A
<b>Address:</b>	88 Wellington Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C E11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Brewery	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1858 onwards
<b>Architect:</b>	James Wood	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[x]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The Yorkshire Brewery was established in 1858 by Collingwood brewer and hotelier, John Wood. Wood is said to have commenced operations in a timber building on a two acre site on the eastern side of Wellington Street, Collingwood. According to the *Australian Brewers' Journal* of July 1890, though the plant initially used at the site was 'primitive in design and of limited capacity', the beer Wood produced proved very popular and the premises were soon enlarged. In 1865, Wood's eldest son, Mr A E Wood became a partner and the name of the firm was changed to John Wood and Son.<sup>1</sup>

By the mid 1870s, the need for further expansion was recognised, and it was decided to construct a new factory complex. James, another of Wood's sons, was an architect, and he was entrusted with the task of preparing plans and specification of 'a building fully equal to the existing requirements of the trade, with ample provisions for future extensions.'<sup>2</sup> A foundation stone weighing 5 tons was laid in 1876. The principal buildings in the complex were the main brew tower, a large cellar and storage building of a basement and two floors, (a boiler house?) and a substantial brick chimney stack.

The economic downturn of the 1890s had a disastrous effect on the company's trade and the brewery ceased production in 1898. The premises were later rented by the so-called 'Triple Alliance', which comprised the Carlton Brewery, McCracken's City Brewery, and the Castlemaine Brewery. In 1908 Colonel Ballenger, formerly head brewer of the successor to 'Triple Alliance,' Carlton and United Breweries (CUB), took over the former Yorkshire Brewery, becoming its managing director and changing its name to the Ballenger Brewery Co. Pty Ltd. Ballenger's beer proved too sweet for the public's taste, however, and the enterprise failed. The brewery was purchased in late 1909 by CUB and again became known as the Yorkshire Brewery. It was used for many years as a stand-by plant to the main brewing complexes at Carlton, East Melbourne (Victoria Brewery), and Abbotsford, and was later used as a cooperage.<sup>3</sup>

In 1954, after extensive alterations, the plant at the Yorkshire Brewery was converted to a malthouse and became known as the 'Yorkshire Maltings'.<sup>4</sup> This conversion involved the removal of all evidence of the brewing process from the tower, the demolition of several early elements of the complex, and the construction of a number of new brick structures, including the three storey red brick kiln building south of the main brew tower.

Malt production at the site ceased in 1984 and the site was used for storage.<sup>5</sup>

Allom Lovell & Associates, *Yorkshire Brewery Conservation Policy and Assessment of Impact of Proposed Works*. 1997

## Description

The former Yorkshire Brewery is a complex of buildings including the brew tower, cellar building, silos and stables.

The brew tower is six storeys high, of polychromatic brick construction and surmounted by a French Second Empire style slated mansard roof. Walls are of brown brick, with cream brick quoining and window dressings, and cream and red brick string courses. Window openings are semi-circular arched, except for those on the upper level which have segmental arched heads. Some of the original double-hung sashes survive; most of the windows have been infilled. There is a heavy cream brick modillioned entablature, above which is a cream, brown and red brick parapet. The mansard roof rises above the parapet, and has circular ventilators on each elevation. The roof is surmounted by a cast iron balustraded widow's walk and flagpole.

Internally, the upper level within the mansard roof is steel or iron framed with chamfered timber purlins. Above the purlins, the ceiling is lined with beaded boards. A narrow timber stairway ascends through four flights to the roof. The upper floor level coincides with the base of the roof



section which is braced with heavy timber sections. Some Robert Boby Ltd (England) grain handling equipment is situated on this level, carried on massive riveted built up I beams, which are original. The lower portions of the tower have been rebuilt internally with steel platforms, stairs and metal grain bins, this work having involved the bricking up of some of the external openings. Five steel platform levels have been installed, below which are two more levels, including ground level, which adjoins the engine room. A Ruston (Lincoln, England) oil fuelled 8 cylinder engine is located here, in derelict condition.

### Comparative Examples

Victoria Old Distillery, Northumberland Street, Collingwood.

### Significance

The former Yorkshire Brewery is of state architectural and historical significance.

The Brewery is a surviving example of a large 19th century brewing complex, including a brewing tower, illustrating an early phase of industrial development in Collingwood. It is the most notable surviving brewery complex in Collingwood, a district noted for its breweries in the 19th century, and reflects the development of the brewing industry in Victoria.

It is also the largest and most prominent brewing tower in the State. Architecturally, the significance of the tower is enhanced by its impressive scale, which was one of the tallest structures in the district in the 19th century, and remains a significant local landmark.

The tower is a notable work of the architect James Wood, architect son of the brewer owner, John Wood. It is representative of the French Second Empire style and a good example of the use of polychromatic brickwork. The mansard roof is a feature typically associated with 19th century brewing towers.

### Original Source

Allom Lovell & Associates, *Yorkshire Brewery Conservation Policy and Assessment of Impact of Proposed Works*. 1997

---

1 *Australian Brewer's Journal*. 20 July 1890, p. 267.

2 *ibid.* p. 267.

3 Heritage Victoria. Report to the Minister.

4 A Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*.

5 D Overend. Submission to the Historic Buildings Council on the former Victoria Brewery.

<b>Building:</b>	Sir Robert Peel Hotel	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	113 Wellington Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C E10
<b>Building Type:</b>	Hotel	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1912
<b>Architect:</b>	Sydney Smith and Ogg	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

John Wood of the Yorkshire Brewery, was the publican of a hotel on this site in 1858. In 1887 it was purchased by the Carlton Brewing Company from Edward Latham, who was an owner of the Carlton Brewery from 1865 to 1882. Latham also owned the Bendigo Hotel at this time, a period when many hotels were being taken over by the breweries with a view to improving standards. In 1901 the architects, Sydney Smith and Ogg undertook additions to the toilets and wash house. In 1912, the hotel was demolished and replaced with the present building, designed by the same architects. In 1926 Sydney Smith and Ogg undertook alterations, and in 1967 extensive renovations to the bars were made and the facade painted.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The Sir Robert Peel Hotel is situated at the intersection of Wellington and Peel Streets, Collingwood. The double-storey brick building is designed in a free classical style, which is symmetrically composed about its diagonal axis. The corner is marked with an octagonal tower, below which is the entrance to the hotel. At ground floor level, the centre bays of the Wellington and Peel Street facades each have three semi-circular arched windows, with a cantilevered balcony above. The balconies have deep console brackets, with foliated cement rendered decoration, and curved wrought iron balustrading. A moulded string course divides the two storeys. At first floor level, the centre bays have recessed loggias with Ionic columns supporting classical pediments. Scrolled parapets rise above the pediments. Flanking the corner bay window are moulded panels bearing the name of the hotel in raised lettering. There is a rendered modillioned cornice at first floor level. The tower has rusticated brick semi-circular arched openings, articulated with engaged Ionic columns, above which is a hemi-spherical dome surmounted by a flagpole.

Alterations include the painting of the brickwork, probably originally red, and the addition of a brick dado at ground floor level. Some of the window openings have been infilled on the Peel Street elevation. The appearance of the building has been marred by the painting of the brickwork.

### **Comparative Examples**

The Vine Hotel, 59 Wellington Street, Collingwood.

The Bendigo Hotel, 125 Johnston Street, Collingwood

### **Significance**

The Sir Robert Peel Hotel, Collingwood, is of local architectural and historical significance. The hotel is a good example of the Edwardian free classical revival style, and a notable work of the architects Smith and Ogg. A hotel has continuously occupied this site since 1858, the first hotel being associated with John Wood of the Yorkshire Brewery, Collingwood.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Free Medical Mission Dispensary	<b>Significance:</b>	A
<b>Address:</b>	162 Wellington Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C E9
<b>Building Type:</b>	Medical Centre	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1889
<b>Architect:</b>	John Frederick Gibbins	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[x]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

In January 1869, Dr Singleton opened his dispensary on the site of the present building. He built a mission hall at the rear which was used also by the Salvation Army. Singleton established other charitable centres in Collingwood, including his night shelter for destitute women in Islington Street, and a refuge for fallen women in Oxford Street. In 1878, the Wellington Street dispensary attended to 7,176 applications for medical treatment of which 3,468 were children. It undertook 300 home visitations in that year, and was funded, amongst others, by the Ladies' College, East Melbourne and the Collingwood City Council.

Singleton advocated the non-alcoholic principle of treatment and ran Bible classes, evangelistic services in the Mission Hall, a children's church and afternoon Sunday School. By 1882, significant contributors to the dispensary also included the Metropolitan Gas Company, Messrs Felton and Grimwade, and Beath Schiess and Co, whose buildings remain in Sackville Street. 8,389 applications for treatment were received in the year.

On 22 June 1887 the foundation stone of the present building was laid and it was officially opened on 31 January 1889. By 1892 in the year of its founder's death, the dispensary received 13, 422 applications for treatment.

The centre was later known as Dr Singleton's Dispensary and Welfare Centre, and by 1977 it was in use as the City of Collingwood Health Centre.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## **Description**

The former Free Medical Mission Dispensary is a double-storey building of rendered masonry construction, designed in an Italianate style. The facade is composed of superimposed orders, with rendered panelled pilasters dividing the facade into five bays, and with classical entablatures at each level. The first floor cornice is modillioned and dentilated, and is surmounted by a balustraded parapet. Windows are semi-circular arched double-hung sashes grouped in pairs, and have moulded archivolt and keystones. The central bay projects slightly, and has a consoled pediment at ground floor. Beneath this is a large semi-circular arched window, presumably originally the entrance, which is presently located further to the north. The first floor window above the pediment has been infilled. The southern-most bay contains an arched opening with a pair of ornate iron gates, bearing John's Singleton's initials and coat of arms. Chimneys are rendered, with moulded caps.<sup>1</sup>

## **Comparative Examples**

Russian House, 287 Gore Street, Fitzroy

## **Significance**

The former Free Medical Mission Dispensary is of considerable social and historical significance. The building demonstrates the work undertaken by churches and charitable institutions in the 19th century, prior to the assumption of the welfare responsibilities by the State. It is an important monument to Dr John Singleton, one of Collingwood's most noteworthy reformers. The building is also associated with the commencement of the Salvation Army in Collingwood.

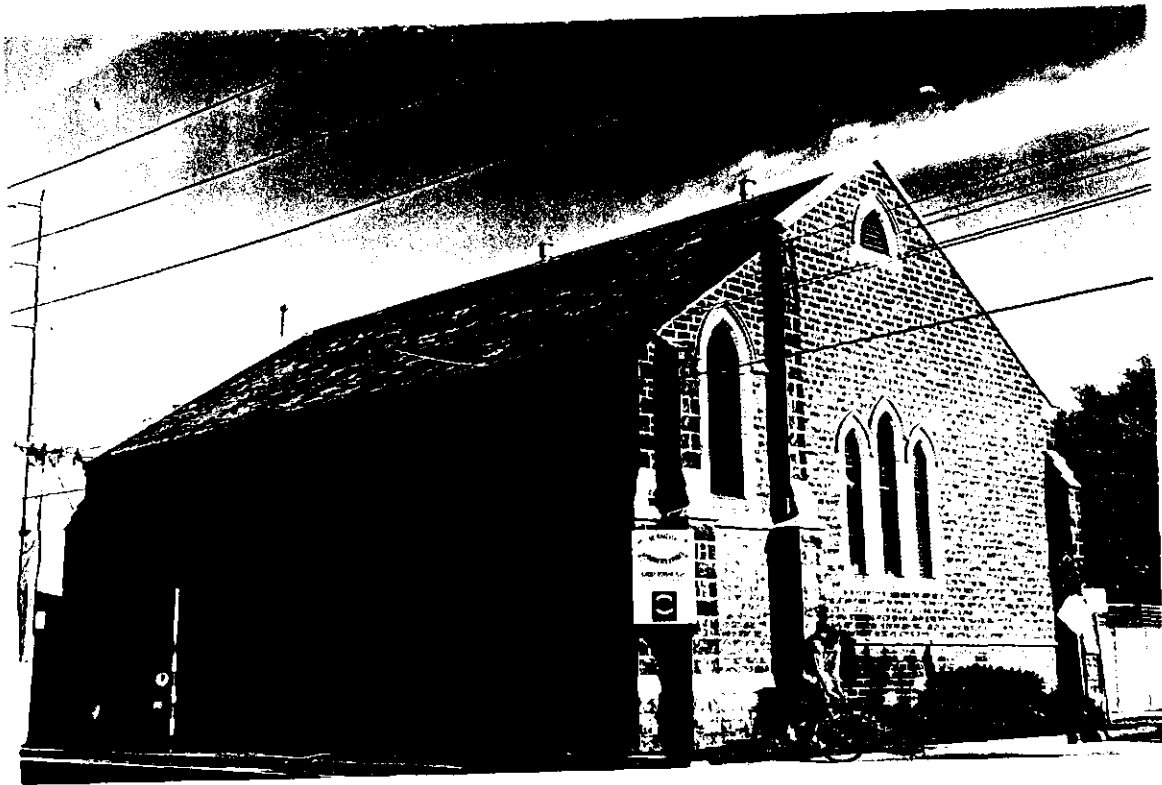
The building is also of local architectural significance. The building is a typical and relatively intact example of the 19th century Italianate Renaissance style, and is an important element in the Wellington Street streetscape.

**Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

- 
- 1 National Trust file. Free Medical Mission Dispensary Annual Reports. Australian Building and Construction News, 14 March 1891, p. 187. State Library H35761, H35762.

<b>Building:</b>	Former St Georges Presbyterian Church	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	215 Wellington Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C F8
<b>Building Type:</b>	Church	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1861-62
<b>Architect:</b>	Mr Ireland	<b>Builder:</b>	Sutherland, Butler & Co.



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

The foundation stone for St Georges Presbyterian Church was laid on 23 December 1861, and the church opened on 6 June, 1862. The church was a major centre of Presbyterian mission work in the inner suburbs.

In 1907 an extension was provided immediately to the east and in 1924 alterations were made to accommodate a kindergarten. On 26 June 1937, the John Barnaby Hall and kindergarten adjoining the church in Otter Street were opened, the front portion being demolished in 1967.

The building is now known as St Martin's Community Centre.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

### **Description**

The former St Georges Presbyterian Church, at 215 Wellington Street, Collingwood, is a mid-Victorian Gothic Revival bluestone church. The plan consists of a nave and the base of a spire which was never completed. Walls are of bluestone, with pointed arch diamond-pane leadlit windows with hopper openings along the length of the nave, in bays defined by staged buttresses. Decoration is limited to cream brick dressings and rendered offsets to the buttresses. The entrance is via a lower, enclosed porch at the north end of the east elevation.

Internally, the south portion of the nave was built in as office space c.1937 as part of the adjoining kindergarten development. The remaining portion of the nave has level pressed metal ceiling linings and ventilators and rendered walls with ashlar markings. The only decorated window is in honour of Rev. D McKenzie, the minister of the church from 4 April 1878 to 15 November, 1904.

### **Significance**

The former St Georges Presbyterian Church, at 215 Wellington Street, Collingwood, is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, the church was a centre of Presbyterian mission work in the inner suburbs. Architecturally, the building is a simple early bluestone structure which is an important heritage element in the Wellington and Otter Street streetscapes.

### **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.



<b>Building:</b>	Portsea House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	259 Wellington Street, Collingwood	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2C F7
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1876
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[ ] F[x] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

The 1858 Hodgkinson map shows a small building on this site, Wellington Street having not yet been formed.

By 1868,<sup>1</sup> Edmond Burn, the baker, had a wooden shop here, described in 1875 as a wooden shop and bakery.<sup>2</sup> In 1876 it is described as a brick shop and bakery with Burns as owner/occupier.<sup>3</sup> By 1887 ownership had passed to William Cooksley, and by 1892, Frederick Lauer, baker, was his tenant.<sup>4</sup>

Construction details indicate that the building was probably built in stages.

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

## **Description**

Portsea House, 259 Wellington Street, Collingwood, is a two storey brick building on a prominent site on the north-west corner of Easey Street. The walls are of rendered brick with rendered dressings to windows. The facades of the shop are articulated by very simple, shallow pilasters. The entrance to the former shop is through a doorway in the corner splay, and is flanked by original shopfronts are articulated by vertical and horizontal timber mullions dividing the window into six or eight lights above a timber sill and stallboard. The ground floor of the east elevation has a door at its mid-point, and two windows, whilst the first floor has five windows. The south elevation has a door and window at ground floor level, and three windows at first floor level. Windows are generally timber-framed double-hung sashes with bracketed sills and moulded architraves. There is a flat rendered string course at first floor level, which is expressed as a cornice above the shopfronts.

The roof is concealed behind a simple parapet with a rendered moulded cornice, which has a raised segmental parapet, bearing the words PORTSEA HOUSE ESTD 1858 in render above the splayed corner. There is a number of rendered brick chimneys with moulded caps.

## **Significance**

Portsea House, 259 Wellington Street, Collingwood, is of local historical and architectural significance. The site has been occupied by a shop since at least the 1860s, and it is a substantially intact example of a combined corner shop and residence—which retains its original 19th century shopfront—typical of the second wave of development in Collingwood in the late 1800s.

## **Original Source**

Andrew Ward. *Collingwood Conservation Study*. 1995.

- 
- 1 Rate Book.
  - 2 Rate Book.
  - 3 Rate Book.
  - 4 Rate Books.

---

<b>Building:</b>	Former Freemason's Tavern	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	5 Wellington Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G G9

---

<b>Building Type:</b>	Hotel	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1865
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown

---




---

<b>Intactness:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	G[ ] F[ ] P[x]

---

<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

---

### **History**

In 1858, a timber house and bakery occupied the site, followed in 1860 by a brick house of three rooms and bakery.

The present Freemason's Tavern was built in 1865. The first owner of the 8 room brick buildings was William Martin, a butcher. From 1867 to 1885, the building operated as the Freemason's Tavern; the first licensee was John Davies.

In 1886, the building reverted to use as a residence. It was advertised for sale for £550 in March 1885, described as a brick house of 8 rooms with outbuildings and side right of way, on land measuring 25 x 50'. In 1887, the owner of the building was Ann Fricker, and the occupier Elizabeth Martin, who used the building as a boarding house. Stables were built at the rear in 1887.<sup>1</sup>

### **Description**

The former Freemason's Tavern, 5 Wellington Street, Richmond, is a double-storey mid-Victorian brick building of ruled rendered masonry construction. The entrance elevation is approximately symmetrical. The ground floor has a central door flanked by single windows, whilst the first floor has four single windows. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes with vertical glazing bars.

The roof is concealed behind a simple parapet with a moulded cornice, and is penetrated by a rendered chimney with a moulded cap. There is a simple moulded string course at first floor level. A second chimney to the rear of the building is of painted brick, and has a painted terracotta chimney pot.

### **Significance**

The former Freemason's Tavern, 5 Wellington Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance and local historical interest. Although its condition is presently poor, it remains a substantially intact and interesting example of a remarkably austere mid-Victorian building with little decoration. Its early change of use into a dwelling is also of interest.

### **Original Source**

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

---

1 National Trust File No. 5579.

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	15 Wellington Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G G10
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1881
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

### **History**

The house at 15 Wellington Street, Richmond, was built in 1881 for Patrick Quinlan.

Early photographs indicate that the openings onto the balcony were originally French doors. The structure indicates that there may have been a shopfront in the projecting bay.

### **Description**

The house at 15 Wellington Street, Richmond, is a double-storey double-fronted asymmetrical freestanding brick house. The walls are rendered; the facade has been painted, but the side walls retain unpainted render finishes.

The west elevation, to Wellington Street, has a projecting bay to the north of a verandah and balcony which terminate at a wing wall on the south elevation. Beneath the verandah, the ground floor has a panelled door and tripartite double-hung sash windows, whilst the first floor has two non-original windows. The verandah and balcony both have decorative cast iron lacework friezes, and the balcony has a lacework balustrade. The projecting bay has one window opening—which has been bricked up—at ground floor level, and two non-original windows at first floor level; the first floor windows have hood moulds. The roof of the bay is concealed behind a high Dutch gable surmounted by an urn; there is a second Dutch gabled parapet on the south elevation. There is a wide, rendered brick chimney with a moulded cap.

The unusual front fence, of fine, hooped iron, is unusual.

### **Significance**

The house at 15 Wellington Street, Richmond, is of local architectural significance. Although the overall form of the house is relatively common, this building is distinguished by its highly unusual Dutch gables, and also by the unusual proportions of the fenestration to the projecting bay. The house is an important heritage element in Wellington Street.

### **Original Source**

John & Thurley O'Connor, Ros Coleman & Heather Wright. *Richmond Conservation Study*. 1985.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Sutherland's Distillery	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	67 Wellington Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G G10
<b>Building Type:</b>	Factory	<b>Construction Date:</b>	c.1889
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



**Intactness:**  
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]

**Condition:**  
G[ ] F[ ] P[x]

**Existing Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]
National Trust	[ ]

**Recommended Heritage Listings:**

Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The building at 67 Wellington Street, Richmond was a distillery belonging to John Sutherland & Son's vinegar factory, built c 1889.

John Sutherland began his career in Australia as an employee of James Dickson of Richmond, a manufacture of wines, spirits and vinegar. The wines and spirits business did not prosper, as the tastes of drinkers tended towards rum. It is thought that Sutherland's influence led the business into the area of cordials and boot blacking, which incorporated vinegar in its manufacture.

In 1885 John Sutherland left Dickson's and established the John Sutherland Vinegar Factory on the south corner of Cremorne and Blanche Streets. He died in 1889 and his two sons expanded the business which continued until the late 1970s, when it was taken over and closed by R M Gow & Co.

Beer, used to make pure malt vinegar, was pumped from the distillery down Blanche Street to the Cremorne Street factory by means of a large underground pipe laid by the Richmond City Council during the 1930s .

The factory also manufactured pickles and cordials.<sup>1</sup>

## Description

The former Sutherland's Distillery is a utilitarian two- and three-storey building of red brick construction. The tower-like three storey section, facing Blanche Street, is divided into two bays separated by red brick piers rising the full height of the building. The small square openings have brick voussoirs. The hipped corrugated iron roof has a bracketed eaves, below which is a course of dentilated brickwork. Adjacent to the tower is a gabled two storey section, with a gable end facing Wellington Street. There is a single opening on this elevation, with the remnants of a timber boarded door, above which is a cantilevered block and tackle hoisting beam.

## Significance

The former Sutherland's Distillery is of local architectural and historical significance. It is a remnant of the 19th century distilling industry in Richmond. The building is largely intact, and is a prominent element in the immediate vicinity, forming a termination to Wellington Street.

---

1 Notes by Bridget Everet from interview with Jack Sutherland, 1984. Richmond Guardian, 28 February 1885, p.2. R M Gow Newsletter, Sept-Nov, 1980. Quoted in O'Connor et al, *Richmond Conservation Study*.



<b>Building:</b>	Warwick Terrace & Leicester Terrace	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	79-93 & 80-94 Wellington Street, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2G G11
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residences	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1892-93
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

Warwick Terrace and Leicester Terrace were built in 1892-93. Wellington Street south of Blanche Street was originally known as Wellington Place. The Rate Books of 1893 show 4 room brick houses at 13-27 and 18-32 Wellington Place, all valued at £22 each. The first owner was Mr Dakin, a contractor, of Richmond. In 1907, renumbering occurred, with Wellington Street extended from Blanche Street to Parkins Lane. Warwick Terrace, on the east side, was renumbered Nos. 79-93, and Leicester Terrace, on the west, Nos. 80-94.<sup>1</sup>

## Description

Warwick Terrace and Leicester Terrace, 79-93 and 80-94 Wellington Street, Richmond, comprise two identical rows of single-storey rendered brick terrace houses, on opposite sides of the street. Each terrace comprises nine residences.

The facade of each dwelling has a door and single timber-framed double-hung sash window. There is a curved-profile roofed corrugated iron verandah with decorative cast iron lacework frieze, between brick wing walls decorated with vermiculated corbels. The roofs are concealed behind simple parapets with moulded cornices and low, rectangular pediments. Chimneys are rendered, with moulded caps.

The front fences are not original.

## Comparative Examples

2-12 & 1-11 Mitchell Street, Richmond

1-15 & 2-25 Moore Street, Richmond

## Significance

Warwick Terrace and Leicester Terrace, 79-93 and 80-94 Wellington Street, Richmond, are of local historical significance. Although typical of many such 19th century speculative developments of modest terrace housing in Richmond, this example remains substantially intact, and is notable for its extent, comprising eighteen houses in two rows facing one another.

---

1 Richmond Rate Books 1892, 1893. *Sands & McDougall Directory*, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1900, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1910.

<b>Building:</b>	Former Fairfield Hospital	<b>Significance:</b>	A
<b>Address:</b>	Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D F1
<b>Building Type:</b>	Hospital	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1901-04; 1916-17; 1932; 1949
<b>Architect:</b>	Wharton Down & Gibbins?; A & K Henderson; Percy Everett	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

Sites near the Yarra had long been favoured for institutions such as the Inebriate Retreat (1873) on the Merri Creek and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum (1948), and in the 1870s, there was an investigation into possible sites for an infectious Diseases Hospital at Yarra Bend.<sup>1</sup> In 1890, Dr Dan Astley Gresswell came to the Board of Public Health and submitted a report on 'Sanitary Conditions and Sanitary Administration of Melbourne', which stressed again the need for an infection diseases hospital, separate from the existing Melbourne and Alfred Hospitals.<sup>2</sup> A perspective drawing was prepared by architects Wharton Down & Gibbins in 1893, showing a proposed Infectious Diseases Hospital near Melbourne.<sup>3</sup>

In 1897, the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, the Mayor of Melbourne, Cr Strong, convened a meeting at the request of Lord Brassey, the Governor of Victoria, on the subject of a Fever Hospital and the raising of funds to construct it. The proposed name for the hospital was the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The municipalities of Prahran, South Melbourne, Hawthorn, Footscray, St Kilda, Brighton, Williamstown, Essendon, Flemington and Kensington, Northcote, Kew, North Melbourne, Brunswick, Heidelberg, Boroondara and Malvern were all represented on a fund raising committee. By 1897, £16,000 had been received and 15 acres of land granted by the government. Tenders were called in 1900 for the hospital's first buildings and these were completed in 1901.<sup>4</sup>

When the hospital opened in October 1904, all but seven municipalities had withdrawn from the hospital management committee, leaving Melbourne, Fitzroy, Richmond, St Kilda, North Melbourne, Brunswick and Coburg.<sup>5</sup> Dr Sydney Allen was the first Medical Superintendent, and Miss Evelyn Conyers the Matron. By this time, the reserve had grown to 22 acres and contained a receiving house, with separate wards for scarlet fever and diphtheria. Each ward had 25 beds, was well ventilated and had bitumen floors which could be washed down as required. The circulation between the buildings was by asphalt paths under verandahs. The complex had two separate vehicle entrances, for infectious and non-infectious traffic. It was a 'locked' hospital, and access was supervised by resident lodge keepers. However, by 1952, the hospital was reputedly the first 'fever hospital' in the world to allow visitors to patients.

The kitchen block, now demolished, was at the centre of the complex. The nurses' home was on the eastern part of the complex; this was been since enlarged by architects, A & K Henderson in 1916 and 1932.<sup>6</sup> The new administration buildings and two ward pavilions, designed by A & K Henderson were opened in June 1917 to cater for a new disease, cerebro-spinal meningitis. A & K Henderson became involved with the hospital in 1914 and planned and executed an extensive building programme, which was approved during 1916. This included the large extension to the original (1901-04) Nurses' Home on its eastern side, making it a three level building with verandahs overlooking the Yarra River. This was extended again to the south in 1924.

The complex is the ambulance garage, workshops and men's quarters, designed under Public Works Department Chief Architect Percy Everett in 1940.<sup>7</sup> One of the later additions was the Modernist F V G Scholes block (1949), also designed by Percy Everett.<sup>8</sup>

At its peak in the 1930s, Fairfield Hospital had over 700 beds; by the early 1990s, this number had dropped to approximately 100.

## **Description**

Externally the first buildings were of cavity face brickwork with stucco dressings and Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles; they generally followed the Queen Anne or Federation style of architecture.<sup>9</sup>

The two original ward blocks (1901-04; Building Nos. 4 and 5; later the Pathology Building and the Pay Office and Fitters and Turner's Building) are single-storey red brick Edwardian buildings characterised by two conically roofed octagonal tower rooms on the north end. The buildings are long and pavilion-like, with terracotta tiled roofs and timber-framed windows.

The new administration building and wards of 1916-17 is a symmetrical double-storey austere brick building, late Edwardian in style. The walls are of red brick with rendered string courses, lintels and chimney caps. The entrance is marked by a decorative gable-end bearing the words the QUEEN'S MEMORIAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL. The building has a relatively complex hipped and gabled roof clad in terracotta tiles. The entrance porch is a later addition.

The Nurses' Home (1901-04, extended 1916 on its east side) is a three-storey brick building with an unusual three-storey timber-framed verandah. The roof is penetrated by tall gabled bays.

The ambulance garage, workshops and men's quarters (1940) is an austere single- and double-storey brick building with Moderne characteristics. The double-storey section is parapeted and has a relatively narrow horizontal band of windows. The ambulance garage is behind a dominant curved brick wall which forms part of the perimeter fence of the complex. The F V G Scholes block (1949) is an unusual modern building with a glazed facade, much of it zig-zag in plan.

Other structures on the site include the tall, tapered brick incinerator chimney.

Many of the buildings have been altered, particularly in the post-War period. Some entrances have been changed, and covered walkways connecting buildings erected.

### Significance

The former Fairfield Hospital is of state historical, social and local architectural significance. Historically, the complex was instrumental in the treatment of infectious diseases in Victoria for most of the 20th century, and derives social significance from the large numbers of Victorians who were treated there, particularly during epidemics of diseases such as scarlet fever and poliomyelitis. Architecturally, the complex includes a number of individually significant buildings representative of a number of architectural styles from Edwardian to early Modernist.

### Original Sources

Database of the Register of the National Estate No. 100230.

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

- 
- 1 A S Kenyon, *The City of Streams*, Heidelberg, 1934, pp. 10f.
  - 2 *Fairfield Hospital Victoria, 1904-1954* (Golden Jubilee Program), Melbourne, 1954.  
*Weekly Times*, 21/10/1905, pps. 10,13.
  - 3 MUA1 cites *Building Engineering and Mining Journal*, 22/4/1893, p.150.
  - 4 *Fairfield Hospital Victoria, 1904-1954* (Golden Jubilee Program), Melbourne, 1954.
  - 5 *ibid.*
  - 6 *ibid.*  
*Argus*, 27/10/1932, p.5, £25,000 spent, includes extension to Nurses' Home to provide 56 more nurses places; builder, J Whitelaw, additions in matching style.
  - 7 *Contract Drawings*, 4/4/1940 (Fairfield Hospital).
  - 8 *Fairfield Hospital Victoria, 1904-1954* (Golden Jubilee Program), Melbourne, 1954.
  - 9 *Fairfield Hospital Victoria, 1904-1954* (Golden Jubilee Program), Melbourne, 1954.

<b>Building:</b>	Yarra Bend Golf Club House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	Yarra Bend Road, Yarra Bend	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D G6
<b>Building Type:</b>	Club House	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1934
<b>Architect:</b>	Percy Everett Public Works Department	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[x]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

From 1848 onwards the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum began to spread from the hillside, overlooking the bend in the Yarra, to the banks of the river. Small cottage accommodation was supplemented by larger hospital buildings, administration blocks and a cemetery on the river bank. By 1926 the larger hospital buildings, administration blocks and a cemetery on the river bank. By 1926 the asylum was emptied and most of the cottages demolished by Whelan the Wrecker. After some indecision as to the fate of the 315 acres remaining, it became a public park under a management committee of Heidelberg Shire Councillors and Government nominees. By 1933 the *Heidelberg-Kew Lands Act* was proclaimed, adding 272 acres of land on the south side of the river, to the previous 315 acres (94.5 metres).<sup>1</sup>

On the Heidelberg Shire portion an 18 hole golf course was laid out and with it, a clubhouse was provided. The Public Works Department Chief Architect, Percy Everett, supervised the design of the clubhouse; the clubhouse opened in May 1936 in front of 1000 people.

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

## Description

The Yarra Bend Golf Club House is a single and double-storey building designed in a rustic American bungalow style. The building is constructed of clinker brick, rubble stone and logs from trees felled from the site of the present carpark.<sup>2</sup> The main single-storey wing has a broad gabled roof clad in Cordova pattern terracotta tiles, hinting at the popular American-inspired Spanish Mission style. The projecting entrance porch also has a broad gabled roof, with heavy rubble stone piers. The building has groups of double-hung sash windows, with multi-paned upper sashes. A double-storey section intersects the main wing at the north end, and has a wide rubble stone chimney penetrating the gable end, bearing the name of the building in raised metal lettering.

Fine, clipped hedges separate the carpark and practice green from the building.

## Significance

The Yarra Bend Golf Club House, Yarra Bend, is of local architectural significance. The building is a distinctive example of the American-inspired bungalow style, designed by Public Works Chief Architect, Percy Everett. Notable elements include the rubble stone piers, chimney and Cordova tiled gabled roofs. The building is enhanced by its landscaped setting.

## Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

---

1 A S Kenyon. *The City of Streams*, Heidelberg 1934, p 101f.

2 Yarra Bend Park Trust Records.

<b>Building:</b>	Kane's Bridge	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2D F8
<b>Building Type:</b>	Footbridge	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1934
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[x]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]



### **History**

In 1928 a footbridge was erected to link Kew with the public golf course across the Yarra.<sup>1</sup> The total cost of construction came to £250<sup>2</sup> and the bridge became known as Kane's Bridge. During the 1934 floods the bridge was washed downstream<sup>3</sup>, and was subsequently rebuilt.

The present form of the bridge resembles the earlier bridge which crossed from the Yarra Bend Asylum to Kew, further upstream.

Pru Sanderson, *City of Kew Urban Conservation Study*. May, 1988.

### **Description**

Kane's Bridge is a pedestrian single-span suspension bridge over the Yarra River, connecting Studley Park with Yarra Bend Park. The suspension towers on either side are timber trestles, constructed of undressed log posts. The deck is suspended from steel tensioned cables hung from the towers, and has timber cross-patterned balustrading.

### **Comparative Examples**

Odyssey House Suspension Bridge, Lower Plenty, 1955

### **Significance**

Kane's Bridge, Fairfield is of local architectural significance and local historical interest. The bridge was constructed to serve the recreational needs of the public, and is part of a long standing tradition of such activities. Kane's bridge is one of three suspension bridges crossing the Yarra River, the others being the Odyssey House Suspension Bridge, also a pedestrian bridge, constructed in 1955, and the Westgate Bridge, constructed in the 1970s. The bridge is a picturesque element in the Park.

### **Original Source**

Pru Sanderson, *City of Kew Urban Conservation Study*. May, 1988.

- 
- 1 W D Vaughan, *Kew's Civic Century*, p. 73.
  - 2 W D Vaughan, *Kew's Civic Century*, p. 74.
  - 3 W D Vaughan, *Kew's Civic Century*, p. 94.

<b>Building:</b>	Hawthorn Railway Bridge	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	Yarra Boulevard, Yarra River, Richmond	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	2H J10
<b>Building Type:</b>	Road Bridge	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1861
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Goldsack & Co.



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[ ] F[x] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## **History**

The Hawthorn Railway Bridge was built in 1861, and duplicated in 1882. Alterations were made to connect the levels of its girders in 1887. A new double-track bridge was built on its north side in 1912. The bridge was extended westwards in 1938-39 when a new span was added to bridge Yarra Boulevard, which was constructed as a scenic drive by Sustenance workers in the Depression. In 1971, the original piers were strengthened and the bridge widened to take a third track.<sup>1</sup>

The extended Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway from Pic-nic (east of Burnley) to Hawthorn was opened on 13 April 1861. The opening was delayed due to delays in completion of the bridge by the contractors, Goldsack & Co.<sup>2</sup>

## **Description**

The Hawthorn Railway Bridge is a rail bridge on the Ringwood line, between Burnley Station, Richmond, and Hawthorn Station, Hawthorn. The present bridge was constructed in a number of stages, but the present structure is dominated by the heavy, arched bluestone piers with Italianate decorative mouldings. The river itself is spanned by a deck supported on either side by diamond-braced steel girders connecting the stone piers. The bicycle and walking path on the west riverbank passes beneath the vousoired arch. Further west, the extension across Yarra Boulevard is a simple metal structure resting at its western end on a wide stone pier.

## **Comparative Examples**

Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Hawthorn Bridge  
Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Victoria Bridge  
Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Dandenong Road, Prahran  
Ornamental Tramwire Supports, Victoria Parade, Fitzroy / Collingwood

## **Significance**

The Hawthorn Railway Bridge is of local historical and architectural significance. Historically, it is one of Melbourne's earliest rail bridges spanning the Yarra, and is also associated with the construction of Yarra Boulevard in the 1930s Depression. Architecturally, the bridge's stone construction employs elegant Italianate elements, and it remains a landmark, visible from the river and from Yarra Boulevard.

---

1 D Smyth. *Bridges over the Yarra*, Toorak, Vic, 1979. [unpaged].

2 L J Harrigan. *Victorian Railways to '62*. Melbourne, 1962, pp 54, 56.

<b>Building:</b>	House	<b>Significance:</b>	B
<b>Address:</b>	31 Yarraford Avenue, Alphington	<b>Melway Map Ref:</b>	31 A12
<b>Building Type:</b>	Residence	<b>Construction Date:</b>	1928
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown	<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown



<b>Intactness:</b>		<b>Condition:</b>	
G[x] F[ ] P[ ]		G[x] F[ ] P[ ]	
<b>Existing Heritage Listings:</b>		<b>Recommended Heritage Listings:</b>	
Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]	Victorian Heritage Register	[ ]
Register of the National Estate	[ ]	Register of the National Estate	[x]
National Trust	[ ]	Heritage Overlay Controls	[x]

## History

The land on which 31 Yarraford Avenue is located originally belonged to Yarraford House, situated on the hill overlooking the Yarra River. This property, previously a part of J W Gosling's Crown Portion 116, was subdivided in 1922 into suburban lots.<sup>1</sup> Opposite Yarraford was the overseer's house, and surveyor, E P Muntz, surveyed a roadway between the two houses bisecting the block. Yarraford House has since been demolished for flats; the other house may still exist, but in a much altered state.<sup>2</sup>

The suburban lots sold for £10 deposit, with payments at £1 per month.<sup>3</sup> Harry Miskin owned Yarraford House and some sixteen lots in 1923, one of which was Lot 32. George Keith, a civil servant, purchased this lot and by 1928 had built 31 Yarraford Avenue. Keith lived there over a long period of time, at least until 1962.<sup>4</sup>

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

## Description

The house at 31 Yarraford Avenue, Alphington, is a timber, double-storey Arts and Crafts style bungalow, with broad intersecting gabled roofs clad in Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles with terracotta ridge cresting and finials. Walls at ground floor level are weatherboarded. A gabled entrance porch faces the street, supported on red brick piers. The red brick verandah balustrading has lozenge shaped openings, and the verandah gable end is part half timbered and part shingled. The gable to the first floor extends on one side encompassing part of the ground floor, and a large diamond-shaped pierced timber ventilator is located within the shingled gable end. First floor windows are leadlighted casements.

## Significance

The house at 31 Yarraford Avenue, Alphington, is of local architectural significance. It is a good example of the Arts and Crafts bungalow style, displaying typical features including broad gabled roof forms, timber shingling and leadlighted casement windows. The house is enhanced by its hillside siting.

## Original Source

Graeme Butler. *Northcote Urban Conservation Study*. 1982.

- 
- 1 Plan, part Jika Jika Parish. Yarraford Estate Subdivision Plan, Naughton, Collection 3/65 (SLV). LP 10991, declared 1/5/1925.
  - 2 Plan, part Jika Jika Parish. Yarraford Estate Subdivision Plan, Naughton, Collection 3/65 (SLV). LP 10991, declared 1/5/1925.
  - 3 RB 1923, 1011. RB 1926, 1028. D1925. RB 1928, 1090. RB 1965. Melbourne Telephone Directory, 1981.
  - 4 D1962.