

BANYULE HERITAGE PLACES STUDY

BUILDING CITATIONS



VOLUME 2—PART 1

DATA SHEETS A-K

July 1999

BANYULE HERITAGE PLACES STUDY

BUILDING CITATIONS

Prepared for the

BANYULE CITY COUNCIL

VOLUME 2—PART 1

DATA SHEETS A-K

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July 1999

This report is Volume 2 of a set, comprising:

Volume 1	An Urban History
Volume 2 Part 1	Building Citations: Datasheets A-K
Volume 2 Part 2	Building Citations: Datasheets L-Z
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CONSULTANTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

As part of the Heritage Places Review for the City of Banyule, an on-site survey was undertaken of structures within the former Shire of Heidelberg in addition to portions of the former Shires of Eltham and Diamond Valley. The survey was based on the citations of structures prepared by conservation architect Graeme Butler in 1985 for the Shire of Heidelberg and the study prepared by David Bick & Carlotta Kellaway for the Shire of Eltham in 1992. No previous study had been undertaken in Diamond Valley. The objective of the review was to re-assess the cultural heritage significance within the local context and to revise their citations as appropriate and to revise, where necessary, their physical descriptions, including landscapes. A survey of properties previously controlled by the Shire of Diamond Valley was undertaken and this information was included in Chapter Two. Public submissions regarding local heritage were also called for and received. Some additional structures were surveyed in Heidelberg and Eltham (Appendix B) and a thorough survey of these buildings, and the remainder of Banyule, should be undertaken in the future. The structures were surveyed externally only, and as a result the assessment was based largely on architectural merit or the contribution to the streetscape in which they belong.

Structures were also assessed on historic grounds, based on the research undertaken by Butler and Bick & Kellaway, as well as some additional research, and this was included in the citations. A number of buildings have been identified as being of historic significance, although they may not be of individual architectural merit or integrity.

The structures surveyed were primarily residential and commercial buildings, with a number of churches and schools. Industrial buildings such as factories and warehouses do not appear to have been included in either the Bick & Kellaway or Butler surveys. A survey to establish the number and condition of these structures would be required to determine their significance. These and possibly other structures in Heidelberg require further investigation.

1.2 Designation of Structures

As part of the review of the significance of structures in the City of Banyule, the number and type of gradings were reduced and simplified. During the on-site survey structures were assigned a grading based on a preliminary assessment and on the Butler/Bick & Kellaway citations. The on-site survey was then checked for consistency across the group of structures, and the listings revised appropriately.

Structures are designated as one of three levels, A, B or C, and the following definitions of the gradings have been adapted.

Grade A Structures

Grade A structures are places of individual cultural significance, and are integral to the historic nature of the City of Banyule. They are also of sufficient significance to be considered for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register and/or the Register of the National Estate. The criteria used for inclusion on those registers have therefore been used for designating structures 'A', and are summarised as places which:

- have association to or relationship with Victoria's history of the place or object;
- demonstrate rarity or uniqueness;
- have the potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage;

- exhibit the principal characteristics or the representative nature of a place or object as a part of a class or type of places or objects;
- exhibit good design or aesthetic characteristics and/or exhibit a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features;
- demonstrate or are associated with scientific or technical innovations or achievements
- demonstrate social or cultural associations.

The criteria, whilst not all applicable within the City of Banyule, have been used as a guideline when assessing all of the structures. If a structure does not meet any of the criteria but is still representative of a particular building type or style or where there are very few comparable examples in the area it has also been included.

A number of structures have already been classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and are variously designated in this survey as 'A' or 'B' grade buildings.

The summary of citations for these structures is included in Chapter Two, and is listed alphabetically according to street address.

Grade A structures have been recommended for individual listing in the Planning Scheme.

Grade B Structures

Grade B places are those that are integral to the cultural significance of the City of Banyule as a whole, through their architectural integrity and/or their historical associations. These structures form a framework of substantially intact buildings, with sound architectural characteristics which demonstrate and underlie the historic nature of the area. The demolition of these buildings would adversely impact upon the cultural heritage of Banyule as demonstrated by its built environment. Generally they are places that, while essential to the heritage value of the City's building stock and its streetscapes, would not warrant an individual listing on the Victorian Heritage Register, however listing on the Register of the National Estate should be considered. Listing on the Register of the National Estate would also make places eligible for financial assistance for conservation works including the Tax Incentives Scheme and National Estate Grants.

Grade B structures have been recommended for individual listing in the Planning Scheme.

Grade C Structures

Structures designated C are places that contribute to the architectural or historical character and cohesiveness of the City of Banyule and as such are either of local importance or interest. These structures are generally residential buildings, and contribute to the visual cohesiveness of the City. They are structures that are close to Grade B buildings, both in their physical location and their period and type, but have had substantial alterations made to their original fabric, such as the replacement of the original roofing material, the removal of an important architectural element, or alterations made to their decoration. These works are in large part reversible, and if removed their visual contribution would be enhanced. While they do not warrant individual protection under the planning scheme, they should nevertheless be retained.

In some instances C places will be included under the planning scheme because they are included in a heritage precinct.

1.3 Datasheet Annotations

In assessing the physical fabric of places, their Intactness and Condition have variously been assessed as *Excellent*, *Good*, *Fair* or *Poor*.

Intactness:

Excellent [E]: A building which remains substantially intact from the period of significance, reflecting its original character or design. The surrounding garden is frequently integral to its setting.

Good [G]: A building which remains substantially intact, containing only minor or reversible accretions or alterations, but which retains much of its original character. The surrounding garden frequently contributes to its setting.

Fair [F]: A building which has undergone more substantial alterations, but which still retains much of its original character. Often requiring conservation.

Poor [P]: A building which has been neglected or is in need of substantial repair, or which has been so altered that its original features have been considerably compromised.

Condition:

Excellent [E]: In sound condition.

Good [G]: In need of minor work.

Fair [F]: Requiring maintenance or conservation work.

Poor [P] Showing signs of infrequent maintenance or decay, and in need of various degrees of restoration or preservation.

1. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a combination of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne influences. The design is characterized by its clean lines and geometric forms, which are typical of the period.

2. The building's facade is a masterpiece of modernist design, with its flat roof and lack of ornamentation. The use of light-colored materials and the building's overall form contribute to its unique aesthetic.

3. The building is a significant example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a combination of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne influences. The design is characterized by its clean lines and geometric forms, which are typical of the period.

4. The building's facade is a masterpiece of modernist design, with its flat roof and lack of ornamentation. The use of light-colored materials and the building's overall form contribute to its unique aesthetic.

5. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a combination of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne influences. The design is characterized by its clean lines and geometric forms, which are typical of the period.

6. The building's facade is a masterpiece of modernist design, with its flat roof and lack of ornamentation. The use of light-colored materials and the building's overall form contribute to its unique aesthetic.

7. The building is a significant example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a combination of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne influences. The design is characterized by its clean lines and geometric forms, which are typical of the period.

8. The building's facade is a masterpiece of modernist design, with its flat roof and lack of ornamentation. The use of light-colored materials and the building's overall form contribute to its unique aesthetic.

9. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a combination of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne influences. The design is characterized by its clean lines and geometric forms, which are typical of the period.

2.0 SUMMARY LIST OF DATASHEETS

PREPARED FOR THE BANYULE COUNCIL

Street No.	Street Name	Suburb	Building Name	Grade
39	Abbotsford Grove	Ivanhoe	Attilof	B
7	Amberley Way	Lower Plenty	Christian Brothers Training College (Amberley)	B
50	Banksia Street	Heidelberg	Former Anglican Vicarage	B
79	Banksia Street	Heidelberg	House	C
93 & 95	Banksia Street	Heidelberg	Houses	C
109 - 111	Banksia Street	Heidelberg	La Rundel	B
119	Banksia Street	Heidelberg	Coverley	B
40 - 42	Beauview Parade	Ivanhoe	Ravenswood	A
-	Bonds Road	Lower Plenty	Odyssey House Suspension Bridge	C
28	Bonds Road	Lower Plenty	Odyssey House	B
56	Bonds Road	Lower Plenty	Rosehill Homestead	B
60	Buckingham Drive	Heidelberg	Banyule	A
1	Burgundy Street	Heidelberg	St John's Anglican Church	A
92	Burgundy Street	Heidelberg	Sir Henry Barkly Hotel	C
208	Burgundy Street	Heidelberg	Former Shire Offices & Library	B
77	Burke Road North	Ivanhoe	Charterisville	A
51 52	Cape Street Yarra	Heidelberg	St John's Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery	B
57	Cape Street	Heidelberg	House	B
118 - 120	Cape Street	Heidelberg	State School No. 294	C
118-120	Cape Street	Heidelberg	Former Heidelberg Government School No. 294 Residence	A
133	Cape Street	Heidelberg	Kalkallo	B
141	Cape Street	Heidelberg	Ellington	B
44	Carlsberg Road	Heidelberg	Mandra Bella	B
41	Carn Avenue	Heidelberg	Carn	B
23	Castle Street	Heidelberg	Aringa	C
33-35	Castle Street	Heidelberg	Awaba	B
80-82	Castle Street	Heidelberg	Peroomba	B
2	Central Avenue	Ivanhoe	Hollyoak	C
2 - 4	Charmian Close	Ivanhoe	House	B
9	Crown Road	Ivanhoe	Napier Waller's House	A
50	Darebin Street	Heidelberg	Toryburn	B
52	Darebin Street	Heidelberg	House	A

Street No.	Street Name	Suburb	Building Name	Grade
81	Darebin Street	Heidelberg	House	C
90	Darebin Street	Heidelberg	Burtonholme	B
108 - 130	Diamond Creek Road	Greensborough	Coolyarra Homestead, Grounds of Churinga Support Services,	C
11	Doon Court	Greensborough	Woodlands	B
32	Eaglemont Crescent	Eaglemont	The Eagles	B
48	Fairlie Avenue	Macleod	Highcroft	C
19	Fairy Street	Ivanhoe	Bella Vista	C
23	Fairy Street	Ivanhoe	Hythe	C
134	Ford Street	Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe Manor (Ford House)	B
2	Glenard Drive	Heidelberg	Box House	C
4	Glenard Drive	Heidelberg	Williams House	B
6	Glenard Drive	Heidelberg	House	B
21	Glenard Drive	Heidelberg	Lippincott House	A
23	Glenard Drive	Heidelberg	Pholiota	A
28	Glenard Drive	Heidelberg	House	C
40	Glenard Drive	Heidelberg	Glenard Farm	B
56	Glenard Drive	Heidelberg	Stanton	C
134	Grand Boulevard	Montmorency	*refer to Napier Crescent	
2	Green Street	Ivanhoe	Ar Mbaile Fein	B
81-109	Greensborough Road	Macleod	Strathalan Community Care	C
43 - 45	Grimshaw Street	Greensborough	Ashmead	B
130	Grimshaw Street	Greensborough	Former Greensborough Primary School	C
345 44	Grimshaw Street Bungay	Greensborough Watsonia	Maharishi Vedic College (Loyola College)	B
38	Hailes Street	Greensborough	House	C
2 3	Hampton Court	Ivanhoe	Rutland	A
121	Hawdon Street	Heidelberg	Cintra (Lis Escop)	B
899	Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Former Darebin Bridge Hotel	B
1041	Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Shop and Dwelling	C
16	Hopetoun Grove	Ivanhoe	Forest Lodge	C
9	Hughes Street	Montmorency	Concrete block house and garage	C
11	Hughes Street	Montmorency	Adobe House	C
1,3,5	Ivanhoe Parade	Ivanhoe	Koonung, Easton, Ericton	B

Street No.	Street Name	Suburb	Building Name	Grade
18A	Ivanhoe Parade	Ivanhoe	Former Workshop & Stables	B
20	Ivanhoe Parade	Ivanhoe	The Gables	B
57	Ivanhoe Parade	Ivanhoe	Belle Vue	C
73	Ivanhoe Parade	Ivanhoe	House	C
7	Jika Street	Heidelberg	Former Police Headquarters	B
11	Jika Street	Heidelberg	Heidelberg Historical Museum	B
40	Keam Street	Ivanhoe	House	A
14	Kenilworth Parade	Ivanhoe	House	C
3	Latham Street	Ivanhoe	House	B
7 & 9	Latham Street	Ivanhoe	Houses	C
11	Latham Street	Ivanhoe	Cintra (Carinya)	C
12	Latham Street	Ivanhoe	St Leonards	B
137	Lower Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Warrigundi	B
253-263	Lower Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Beauview Shopping Centre. Shops and Dwellings	C
356 <i>56</i>	Lower Heidelberg Road <i>Keam St</i>	Ivanhoe <i>East</i>	House	B
459	Lower Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Old England Hotel	B
472	Lower Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Masonic Temple, former Recreation Hall	B
	Lower Plenty Road	Viewbank	Old Lower Plenty Bridge	A
	Lower Plenty Road	Yallambie	Aldermaston (Meares' House), Simpson Army Barracks	B
230-232	Lower Plenty Road	Rosanna	Rosanna Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station	C
8	Main Road	Lower Plenty	Heidelberg Golf Club House	C
75	Main Street	Greensborough	Greensborough Hotel	C
	Main Street	Greensborough	Old Greensborough Swimming Pool	C
2	Maltravers Road	Ivanhoe	Cross Ways	C
4	Maltravers Road	Ivanhoe	House	B
16	Maltravers Road	Ivanhoe	House	C
21	Maltravers Road	Ivanhoe	Woodrow	C
30	Maltravers Road	Ivanhoe	Roman Lodge	C
17	Marshall Street	Ivanhoe	House	C

Street No.	Street Name	Suburb	Building Name	Grade
102	Marshall Street	Ivanhoe	Ostara	B
109	Marshall Street	Ivanhoe	Locksley	B
121	Marshall Street	Ivanhoe	Lowana	B
123	Marshall Street	Ivanhoe	Buninyong	C
125	Marshall Street	Ivanhoe	Penryn	C
127	Marshall Street	Ivanhoe	Jabatoa	B
129-131	Marshall Street	Ivanhoe	Danvers	C
14 - 16	Martin Street	Heidelberg	East View	A
84 - 90	Mayona Road	Montmorency	St Francis Xavier Catholic Church	C
6-8	Melcombe Road	Ivanhoe	Hylsbroke	A
9	Melcombe Road	Ivanhoe	Roseville	C
17	Melcombe Road	Ivanhoe	House	B
25	Melcombe Road	Ivanhoe	House	C
26	Melcombe Road	Ivanhoe	Raellin	B
22	Merton Street	Ivanhoe	Former St Stephen's Anglican Church	B
12	Mount Street	Heidelberg	House	B
35	Mount Street	Heidelberg	St Clair	C
61 - 63	Mount Street	Heidelberg	Royd	C
65 - 67	Mount Street	Heidelberg	Eothen	C
69 - 71	Mount Street	Heidelberg	Moorakyne	C
73	Mount Street	Heidelberg	Glenarde House	B
124 - 30	Mount Street	Heidelberg	Shops. Offices and Dwellings	B
22	Mount Eagle Road	Ivanhoe	Victor and Peggy Stone House	A
30	Mount Eagle Road	Ivanhoe	House	A
56 - 60	Mountain View Road	Montmorency	St Faith's Anglican Church	C
12 - 16, 59, 66, 67 - 71, 72, 73 - 75	Napier Crescent	Montmorency	Adobe Houses and dam	B
7	Noel Street	Ivanhoe	House	C
8	Noel Street	Ivanhoe	Uniting Church, Former Knox Presbyterian Church	C
32	Old Lower Plenty Road	Viewbank	Mollison Lodge	B
12	Outlook Drive	Eaglemont	House	C

Street No.	Street Name	Suburb	Building Name	Grade
25-27	Outlook Drive	Eaglemont	Innisfail	B
45	Outlook Drive	Eaglemont	House	B
49	Outlook Drive	Eaglemont	House	C
55	Outlook Drive	Eaglemont	The Officer House	A
1432 - 1442	Plenty Road	Bundoora	Parade College	C
6 - 8	Redesdale Road	Ivanhoe	Woburn Cottage	B
10	Redesdale Road	Ivanhoe	House	B
2	Riverside Road	Ivanhoe	Annandale	B
15	Riverside Road	Ivanhoe	House	B
25	Riverside Road	Ivanhoe	Norman MacGeorge's House	A
2	Rockbeare Grove	Ivanhoe	House	B
3	Rockbeare Grove	Ivanhoe	Marba	C
6 - 8	Rocke Street	Ivanhoe	Rockbeare (Rock Bare)	B
230	Rosanna Road	Rosanna	Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy	B
232	Rosanna Road	Rosanna	House	B
234	Rosanna Road	Rosanna	House	A
16	Rose Street	Ivanhoe	Afton	C
25	Rose Street	Ivanhoe	Keddington Flats	C
7A	Rosehill Road	Lower Plenty	Yarrowee (residence and garden)	B
40	Salisbury Avenue	Ivanhoe	Ivalda Masonic Temple	C
10	Seddon Street	Ivanhoe	Office and Dwelling	B
15 - 19	Seddon Street	Ivanhoe	Uniting Church	C
277 - 279	St Helena Road	St Helena	St Katherine's Anglican Church and Cemetery	B
	Studley Road	Heidelberg	Former Lodge, Austin Hospital	B
	Studley Road	Heidelberg	Former Marion Drummond Nurses Home	B
	Studley Road	Heidelberg	Heidelberg Railway Station	B
3-5	Studley Road	Heidelberg	Ivanhoe RSL (Clarivue, Clairvue)	B
9	Studley Road	Heidelberg	Thenford Hill	B
23	Studley Road	Heidelberg	Henningdale	C
29	Studley Road	Heidelberg	Lakemba	B
47	Studley Road	Heidelberg	The Bent Tree	B
135	Studley Road	Heidelberg	Wana	C
3	Surrey Court	Ivanhoe	East Neuk	C

Street No.	Street Name	Suburb	Building Name	Grade
14	Tarcoola Drive	Macleod	Yallambie	B
4	The Boulevard	Ivanhoe	House	C
22	The Boulevard	Ivanhoe	Featherstone House	A
70	The Boulevard	Ivanhoe	House	C
83-85	The Boulevard	Ivanhoe	Flats	C
87	The Boulevard	Ivanhoe	Rockleigh	C
32-34	The Eyrie	Heidelberg	The Chadwick House	A
36-38	The Eyrie	Heidelberg	The Annear House	A
	The Ridgeway	Ivanhoe	Sherwood House, Ivanhoe Boy's Grammar School	A
6	The Ridgeway	Ivanhoe	Coolarin	B
47	The Righi	Heidelberg	Coranderk	B
7	Thomas Court	Heidelberg	House	C
9	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	House	B
75-77	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station	B
117	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Coles Store	C
147	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Former Commerical Bank of Australia	B
158-160	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Shops and Dwellings	B
218-224	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Shops and Residences	C
252-276	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	St James Anglican Parish Church and Hall	B
253-277	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Heidelberg Municipal Offices and Town Hall	A
283	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Brooklyn	C
304	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	House	C
330	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Novar	C
456	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	Serendip	B
579	Upper Heidelberg Road	Ivanhoe	House (Taruna)	B

Street No.	Street Name	Suburb	Building Name	Grade
7	Walker Court	Viewbank	House	B
23	Wallis Avenue	Ivanhoe	House	C
1	Warringal Place	Heidelberg	House	C
3	Waterdale Road	Ivanhoe	House	C
6	Waterdale Road	Ivanhoe	House	C
62	Waterdale Road	Ivanhoe	Wilmaunor	C
108-110	Waterdale Road	Ivanhoe	Baptist Church and Sunday School	B
120-128	Waterdale Road	Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe State School	B
137	Waterdale Road	Ivanhoe	Thelma	C
17-21	Wattle Drive	Macleod	Hadley Farm	C
5	Waverley Avenue	Ivanhoe	House	B
39	York Avenue	Ivanhoe	Rangeworthy	B

3.0 DATASHEETS A-K

Place: Attilof **Significance:** B

Address: 39 Abbotsford Grove, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 D8

Property Information: Cooper's Subdivision of Rockbeare 71-72

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** W.H. Bailey

Construction Date: 1923

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: William E. Cooper



Thematic/Contextual History

Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive housing development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹ These years saw the development of the estates sold before and during World War One, including the Rockbeare Estate which was surveyed in 1910.

History

Attilof was constructed by local builder W.H. Bailey for William E. Cooper, an accountant, in 1923.² The garage facing Wynstay Grove was added in 1930.³

Description

Attilof is an Arts and Crafts style bungalow, of roughcast rendered brick with a broad gabled roof clad with terracotta tiles. Timber brackets support a deep eaves overhang. The lower walls and chimney are of clinker brick, and a clinker brick entrance porch exists on the north elevation, now glazed. The gable ends are half timbered, and a skillion roofed attic exists on the east elevation. Windows are double-hung, with multi-paned upper sashes.

Landscape

The garden at Attilof is a fine example of an intact inter-War garden. Sited on a corner block, overlooking the Darebin Parklands, the garden is bounded by a brick rendered retaining wall, which accommodates the gentle slope. A more contemporary rock wall is situated on the north eastern boundary line. A concrete path leads from the corner to the front door beneath four rendered brick pillars. This would have been the basis of a substantial pergola, a common feature in this style of garden. The corrugated iron garage with timber doors is sited on the south west corner of the allotment, featuring similar roof tiles to the house.

The garden is dominated by a Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) in the north west corner, a Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosaeifolia*) and two well clipped Cypress columns (*Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Aurea'). The garden beds along the front wall, paths and in front of the house feature Roses (*Rosa* CV) in abundance, Camellia (*Camellia japonica* CV), Elephant's Ear (*Bergenia crassifolia*) and Bird of Paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*). The south west pedestrian access is flanked by two substantial Box (*Buxus sempervirens*) columns. The **Intactness** of the garden is challenged by a number of native shrubs on the northern boundary, which are inappropriate to the period of the garden.

The garden is significant as a fine, intact example of an inter-War period garden. It maintains much of its man-made and vegetation features, reflecting what was popular in gardening style during the period.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

65 Carlsberg Road, Heidelberg
57 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe
304 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

Attilof is a good example of the Arts and Crafts style bungalow type, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. Substantially intact, the house is enhanced by its prominent siting, mature original garden and surviving original perimeter fence.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Figures are from the Australian Census and quoted in *ibid.* Part 1, p. 28.

² ER 1931. Rate Book 1924, 553. Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works 13539B. V.C.

³ BCM 6.2.30 3. Johnson, p57.

Recommended Heritage Listings

From the Banyule Heritage Study
The study identified a number of places
that are worthy of heritage listing.

Existing Heritage Listings

The study identified a number of places
that are already listed as heritage places.
These include:

Heritage Places

1. The study identified a number of places
that are already listed as heritage places.

The study identified a number of places
that are already listed as heritage places.
These include:

H094

Place: Edmund Rice Centre (Amberley)

Significance: B

Address: 7 Amberley Way, Lower Plenty

Map Ref: 21 C12

Property Information: Unknown

Architect: F. Keith Cheetham

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1929-1930

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Training College

Original Owner: Oswald Wallwyn Darch



Thematic/Contextual History

Amberley is one of the many large buildings purchased or erected by the Roman Catholic Church after Archbishop Daniel Mannix instigated a programme of expansion in the 1920s and one of several large Roman Catholic seminary buildings in the City of Banyule.

History

Oswald Wallwyn Darch purchased 69 acres of land, lot 3 of the Rosehill Estate, from Joseph Frederick and Charlotte Bond of Rosehill homestead on 11 May 1929.¹ The initial site valuation of £160 rose to £700 in 1930, indicating that Amberley was probably constructed at this time. An article in *Australian Home Beautiful* in August 1930 confirms that Darch had recently built a 'river home' in Eltham, which was described as being

situated on the river cliffs and commanding a magnificent panorama of river, wooded slopes and distant mountains.²

Reference was made in the article to a garden plan with formal planting around the house, an approach with 'half a mile of elm trees that are already planted' and the construction of a series of terraces down the sloping site.

By 1935 Robert Geoffrey Russell, of the firm Robert Russell Pty Ltd, became the owner of the house and 69 acres in Parts 3 and 4 (NAV £550).³ A second house was constructed in 1936-7, when the valuation increased to £575.⁴ During the period 1955-1974 the property was purchased by the Roman Catholic Church for £35,000, to be used as a training college for Christian Brothers.

Description

Amberley is a two-storey, picturesque, English Domestic Revival style house of clinker-brick construction. The building was originally U-shaped, but is now T-shaped, and has hipped terracotta tiled roofs. The imposing appearance of the building, belying the small number of rooms that it actually contains, has just three bedrooms. The entrance elevation is approximately symmetrical, with a ground floor arcaded and vaulted loggia recessed between projecting flanking hipped-roof wings. The brick arches are supported on octagonal stone columns with Corinthian capitals, and the two end arches are infilled with multi-paned steel-framed glazing. Windows are steel-framed casements; those to the first floor central section are hipped-roof dormers. The garden elevation is three levels high with a lower ground floor level, corresponding to the downward slope of the land. The central section features three tall, narrow windows with stone mullions and transoms. The projecting section to the east has an open arcaded loggia, similar to the entrance loggia. Extensive two-storey additions c 1960s exist to the north.

Adjacent to the house is an in-ground swimming pool with a small clinker brick changing pavilion. Much of the early landscaping has since been removed.

Interior features include the double-height great hall with a spiral stair, cantilevered gallery and clear glass leadlight windows featuring native Australian birds. The dining/billiard room retains an original fireplace and some pieces of original furniture. Also intact are two intact bathrooms, built-in chests of drawers and walk-in robes in the bedrooms and a spiral concrete servants stair.

Landscape

The garden features a number of mature trees and landscaping features from the 1930s. Lining the main driveway onto the property is a row of Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) that leads to a planting of Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) to the south west of the house. Other mature trees of note include a large Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*), Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), Indian Bean (*Catalpa bignonioides*), several large Lemon Scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), a Golden Poplar (*Populus x canadensis*), an evergreen Oak (*Quercus* sp.) and a Liquidambar (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Most of these trees are located at the front (west) of the main building.

The east side of the garden is relatively open, taking advantage of the views across the Yarra River to Templestowe. A stone walled terrace defines a formal lawn close to the house, with a set of steps leading into the native vegetation on the steep river bank. Mature fruit trees are located to the north-east of the main building.

Other garden features include a tennis court to the north, contemporary with the house, though resurfaced, and a swimming pool directly to the south, incorporating a clinker-brick changing shed. The garden is significant as a relatively intact landscape contemporary with the notable residence. Many of the trees on the site are large for the local area.

Intactness

E [x] G [] F [] P []

Condition

E [x] G [] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Aldermaston, Simpson Army Barracks, Greensborough Road, Rosanna

Crossways, 2 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe

St Clair, 35 Mount Street, Heidelberg

In addition, a number of buildings in Jennings' Beaumont Estate, Heidelberg, although of smaller scale, are similar in style.

Significance

Amberley is of local architectural and historical significance. The house is a distinctive example of the inter-War clinker brick English Domestic Revival style, more usually found in Melbourne's affluent suburbs such as Toorak. The house is substantially intact externally and retains many original internal features such as the double-height hall, curved main stair and furnishings. The house also gains distinction from its hill-side siting and exotic garden setting typical of the inter-War period. The later additions to the house are of no heritage significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register []
 Register of the National Estate []
 Banyule Planning Scheme []
 UC Area []
 National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

David Bick and Carlotta Kellaway. *Shire of Eltham Heritage Study*, Prepared for the Shire of Eltham, 1992.

¹ Eltham Shire Rate Book 1928-29, No 2773.

² *The Australian Home Beautiful*. 1 August 1930. p.12. The article also included photographs of the exterior, interior and staircase of the brick residence.

³ Eltham Shire Rate Book 1935-36, No 3141.

⁴ *ibid.* 1936-37, No 3296.

Place: Former Anglican Vicarage **Significance:** B

Address: 50 Banksia Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A5

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1917

Original Use: Anglican Vicarage **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: St John's Anglican Church



Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg went through a period of rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. The former Anglican Vicarage is one of the later houses built at this time.

History

Architects Eggleston and Oakley designed the new vicarage for the St Johns Anglican Church to be constructed in 1917, at a cost of £1,100.¹ It replaced the old vicarage in Vine Street and stood to the south of new church in Hawdon Street. The new vicarage was briefly the home of the Rev. David Weir, who was followed by Rev. Rockfort J. Brady and Rev. William T. Storrs.²

Description

The Former Vicarage is an attic Federation bungalow style residence, with steeply pitched gabled Marseilles-patterned terracotta tiled roofs. The house is clad with horizontal weatherboards to dado height and roughcast, pebble-dash render above, extending into the gables. The attic window within the gable end facing Banksia Street has a weatherboarded balcony supported on timber brackets.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Warrigundi, 137 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

The former Vicarage is of local historical and architectural significance. The house is a largely intact example of a Federation bungalow, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe, and was designed by prominent Melbourne architects Eggleston and Oakley. The house has historical connections to the Anglican Church in Heidelberg.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ *The Heidelberg News* 7/10/32. Heidelberg Rate Books 1917, 439; 1919, 447.

² Heidelberg Rate Books 1919, 447; 1923, 493; 1930, 466.

Place: House **Significance:** C

Address: 79 Banksia Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 31 K5

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: F. J. O'Neill? **Builder:** F. J. O'Neill

Construction Date: 1921

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Robert L. Sillet



Thematic/Contextual History

Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive housing development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹

History

Ivanhoe builder, F.J. O'Neill applied for a permit to build 79 Banksia Street for Robert J. Sillet in May 1921 for an estimated cost of £1,000.

Description

79 Banksia Street is of red brick construction with a slated hipped and gabled roof, roughcast and half timbered gables, fish-scale shingled dados to the bay windows and a tall red brick chimney stack with a roughcast capping. The return verandah, set under the hipped roof, has timber posts with fretted brackets, and is constructed on an unusual arched red brick basement, similar to 61-63 Mount Street, designed by Ivanhoe architect Henry Champion.

Landscape

The garden possesses some original planting such as the mature Cypress.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Comparative Examples

Royd, 61-63 Mount Street, Heidelberg

Significance

79 Banksia Street, Heidelberg, is of local architectural importance. It is a distinctive late example of the Queen Anne or Federation style villa, a popular style in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe in the early 20th century. Some original elements remain in the garden.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.

Place: Houses **Significance:** C

Address: 93 & 95 Banksia Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 31 J5

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1958-59

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Alex & Olga Heiteya



History

93-95 Banksia Street were built in 1958-59 for Alex and Olga Heiteya at an estimated cost of £16,000.¹

Description

Nos. 93-95 are a pair of three-storey cream brick houses on adjacent blocks, prominently located on an elevated site on Banksia Street. The houses have skillion roofs, wide overhanging eaves, concrete verandahs with wrought iron balustrading, vertical pine boarding and extensive slate crazy paving. Large areas of timber framed windows and glazed doors open out onto the verandahs.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

93-95 are representative examples of the post-War domestic Functionalist idiom in the municipality and are of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ NC: Permit Application, 17505. Victorian Directory, 1962

Place: La Rundel

Significance: B

Address: 109-111 Banksia Street, Heidelberg

Map Ref: 31 J5

Property Information: Lots 2 and 3, McLellan's Subdivisions of Carn Estate

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1912

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Reception Rooms

Original Owner: James Robert Mair
(Dr. A.L.V. Kenny)



Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg went through a period of rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. La Rundel is one of the larger early 20th century buildings erected in the area. It was built for one of the number of successful Melbourne businessmen who moved to the area and was the home of a prominent Australian, Dr. Kenny.

History

James Robert Mair built La Rundel in 1912, after purchasing land from Edward Lewis in c.1911.¹ Mair, who previously resided in Hotham Street, East St Kilda, had a hardware and general goods agency at 271-275 Flinders Lane, Melbourne.² Among other manufacturers, he represented J.P. Cochrane and Co. of Edinburgh, who made golf balls.

By 1918, Dr. Augustus Leo V. Kenny had purchased La Rundel,³ residing there until 1946, the year he died. Dr. Kenny, a surgeon at St Vincent's Hospital for 30 years, was one of Melbourne's most eminent Catholics. He was awarded the Knighthood of St Gregory in 1888 by Pope Leo XIII and the Grand Cross of the Order by Pope Pius XI in 1929. Dr. Kenny acted as private Chamberlain to the Pope in 1907, Secretary to the first two Australian Catholic Conferences in 1900 and 1903 and was also the President of the Catholic Welfare Association during World War Two.⁴

Description

La Rundel is a large attic style house, constructed of roughcast rendered brickwork with Tudoresque half-timbering in the gables and fish-scale shingling to the window bays. The roof is clad with Marseilles-pattern tiles and has exposed rafter ends. Alterations include a skillion roofed addition to the south, obscuring a pair of gabled dormer windows, and the replacement of some of the original glazing.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Ivanhoe RSL, Studley Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

Despite its alterations and additions, La Rundel is a good local example of the Federation bungalow style. It was the home of Dr Kenny, surgeon and eminent member of the Catholic Church.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Book, 1912, 2096.

² Victorian Directory 1912. Australasian Hardware and Machiner Journal, 19/4/1909, p.141.

³ Rate Books 1918, 2844; 1925,6035.

⁴ *The Heidelberg News*, 4/10/46.

409
Place: Coverley

Significance: B

Address: 119 Banksia Street, Heidelberg

Map Ref: 31 J5

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1907

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: David & Annie Maling



Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Coverley is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area. It was the home of David Maling, one of the many important artists and writers who resided there.

History

David and Annie Maling lived in Coverley from its construction in 1907 until c.1925 when the property was purchased by Rupert V. Kirsch.¹

David Maling was born in Richmond in 1854. He graduated as a trainee teacher in the 1870s, but pursued a career as a journalist. Beginning as a writer at the *Kyneton Guardian*, he later became the parliamentary reporter for *The Argus*, where he reputedly helped form public opinion on many issues. He died in October 1931.²

Description

Built initially in the red brick Queen Anne attic style with hipped, terracotta tiled roofs, timber verandah and an asymmetric northern wing, Coverley was extended soon afterwards by the addition of a pyramid-roofed tower to the south and numerous additions to the west (rear). The verandah has been enclosed on the east and the dormer windows altered. The former stained shingling has been painted white and the timber arcading to the verandah removed.³ The east elevation, featuring a large half timbered and roughcast gable, is substantially intact.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Lowana, 121 Marshall Street, Heidelberg.
Buningyong, 123 Marshall Street, Heidelberg.
Thenford Hill, 9 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
The Bent Tree, 47 Studley Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

Coverley is of local architectural and historical significance. It is a representative example of the Queen Anne style, enhanced by its garden setting and prominent siting. The house contributes to a small precinct of Federation style houses in Banksia Street. Coverley was the house of David Maling, one of the more important members of the community of writers and artists who resided in Heidelberg.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1907, 715; 1920, 3374. BW 120273

² *The Heidelberg News* 4/10/31.

³ Photo held by the Heidelberg City Council (now the Banyule City Council).

Place: Ravenswood **Significance:** A

Address: 40-42 Beauview Parade, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 J8

Property Information: Thomas Walker, Part of Crown Portion 2 (Lot 3, LP 22817)

Architect: Hitchcock & Nicholson **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1890-91

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Robert William Kennedy



Thematic/Contextual History

In the 1880s, the prospect of rail transport, promised first to Alphington, and then to Heidelberg, provided the impetus for land speculators and developers in the area and saw the district's fortunes appear to take a turn for the better. These estates were marketed as high quality residential subdivisions. In suburbs such as Ivanhoe and Heidelberg, however, much of this land remained unsold, and relatively few houses were actually constructed following the land sales of the 1880s. Ravenswood is one of a small group of substantial late Victorian mansions erected for retired Melbourne 'gentlemen' at that time.

History

Ravenswood was built by Robert William Kennedy in 1890-91 on 4 acres of land which fronted onto Lower Heidelberg Road, with stables backing onto York Avenue.¹ The house was set on a plateau, cut into the hillside.² It was probably designed by Hitchcock and Nicholson.³

Kennedy, who formerly operated a grocery store in Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, retired to become a 'financier'. He owned Stalbridge Chambers in Little Collins Street, a former hotel, and occupied offices in this building.⁴ He died in 1928, at which time the house was apparently sold to Mr Anton who, in turn, sold the house to the Hamilton family in 1938. In the 1950s Ravenswood was purchased by the Melbourne Ladies Benevolent Society who ran the house as a 'Home For Lonely Women'. The Society made the first major internal alterations to the house during that decade (1950-51, 1956 and 1959).⁵ Ravenswood is now a private residence.

Description

Ravenswood is a large, two-storey rendered brick residence designed in the Italianate style. The entrance elevation features a two-level arcaded verandah with superimposed Corinthian and Doric order pilasters at the corners and arches supported by squat cast iron columns. The entablatures are bracketed and swags decorate the first floor frieze. Surmounting the verandah is a balustraded parapet with urns, recently reconstructed. The symmetrically placed entrance is marked by a projecting pedimented aedicule. Alterations, including the ballroom and presumably, the conservatory, were made in 1895. Further alterations occurred in 1914, when the first floor addition above the ballroom and the projecting verandah were built.

Landscape

The original garden at Ravenswood originally covered 4 acres, but was subdivided to form the Beauview Estate in the 1930s. Early photographs show a grand Victorian garden, laid out in the gardenesque style, however very little of this layout remains today. Two features which can be traced to the original garden are a large Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) immediately in front (south) of the house and a row of Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*) to the east. Other significant vegetation on the site includes a large Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonia*) at the entrance to the driveway, and a Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) at the property's south east corner. It is most likely these specimens date from the time of subdivision, perhaps earlier.

The current driveway and balustraded terrace wall are reconstructions of those seen in early photographs. The low rock wall which surrounds much of the southern frontage of the property was erected by Jennings during the subdivision of the property, and is contemporary with the surrounding estate.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [x] G [] F [] P []

Significance

Ravenswood is a distinctive example of the Italianate style and one of a small number of residences to be constructed in Ivanhoe during the 19th century boom period. Substantially intact, the house is one of the largest in the municipality and is distinguished by its symmetrical main elevation which features a two-storey rendered arcaded loggia. The house also gains distinction from its hillside siting.

The remnant trees on the site reflect the grandeur of the pre-subdivision garden, and are notable specimens within the municipality. They contribute significantly to the amenity of the surrounding landscape.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

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- ¹ Heidelberg Rate Books 1891, 284; 1893, 293.
 - ² Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Record Plan 118, 1912.
 - ³ David and Margaret Young. Submission 13 to Banyule City Council.
The Heritage of Australia, p.3/34.
 - ⁴ *The Heidelberg News*. 2/10/21. p.3.
 - ⁵ National Trust, File No 3005; VC.

Place: Odyssey House Suspension Bridge

Significance: C

Address: Bonds Road, Lower Plenty

Map Ref: 33 B3

Property Information: N/A

Architect: Collier & Klaer

Builder: Collier & Klaer

Construction Date: 1955?

Original Use: Bridge

Current Use: Bridge

Original Owner: Unknown



Thematic/Contextual History

The Odyssey House Suspension Bridge is one of three suspension bridges over the Yarra River, the other two being the Kanes Bridge, Studley Park (1929) and the Westgate Bridge (1970).

History

The Odyssey House Suspension Bridge was erected c.1955 by engineers Collier & Klaer.

Description

The Odyssey House Suspension Bridge is a single-span suspension bridge over the Yarra River, providing pedestrian access to the adjacent municipality of Templestowe. The bridge is of steel construction with a steel framed timber deck. It comprises latticed, steel angle support towers, steel angle trusses and steel rod hangers with wire rope cables. The bridge is a transitional structural type, combining both the use of diagonal cables and two main catenary cables, being part stay support and part cable support.¹

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

The Odyssey House Suspension Bridge is one of three suspension bridges crossing the Yarra, the others being the Kanes Bridge at Studley Park, constructed in 1929, and the Westgate Bridge, constructed in the 1970s. The bridge's hybrid structure, combining cables stays and suspension cables, demonstrates the change in engineering philosophy that occurred during the period between the construction of the Kanes Bridge and the Westgate Bridge, and marks the transition between the two types of suspension bridges. It is of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

David Bick and Carlotta Kellaway. *Shire of Eltham Heritage Study*, Prepared for the Shire of Eltham, 1992.

¹ David Beauchamp, Beauchamp Consulting Engineers. Pers. comm. 1997.

H095

Place: Odyssey House

Significance: B

Address: 28 Bonds Road, Lower Plenty

Map Ref: 33 B3

Property Information: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1952

Original Use: Seminary

Current Use: Drug Rehabilitation Centre

Original Owner: Roman Catholic Church



Thematic/Contextual History

Odyssey House is one of the later buildings erected by the Roman Catholic Church in the period of consolidation and expansion initiated by Archbishop Daniel Mannix after World War One. It is one of a group of seminary buildings in the City of Banyule including the Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy, Loyola (Maharishi Vedic College) and Parade College.

History

Odyssey House was erected in 1952 for use as a seminary by the Roman Catholic Church. The dedication plaques on the front facade of Odyssey House read:

A. R. T. E.	This War Memorial Commemorates
Blessed Sacrament Fathers	Those Valiant Men And Women Of The
War Memorial Chapel	Navy - Army - Air Force
This Stone Was Blessed And Laid By	And Auxiliary Services
His Grace	Who Gave Their Lives For Their Country
The Most Rev. Daniel Mannix DDLLD	In World War I And II
Archbishop Of Melbourne	1914-1918 1939-1945
On 30 November 1952	May They Rest in Peace

Odyssey House is currently used as a Drug Rehabilitation Centre.

Description

Odyssey House is a large institutional building constructed of cream brick, with hipped and gabled tiled roofs. E-shaped in plan, the classical revival style building is constructed on the highest part of the site commanding panoramic views of the surrounding area, with the Yarra River immediately to the south. The building comprises two-storey accommodation wings at each end and a double-height chapel in the central section.

On the entrance elevation the central gabled section of the building rises to three storeys. The gable end is pedimented and contains a Serlian window arrangement. An octagonal tower rises above the gabled roof and has tall, narrow, arched, louvered openings on four sides. The entrance is centrally located within a projecting single-storey porch, and the segmented-arched entrance doorway is flanked by low-relief cement rendered fluted pilasters. The remainder of the building is of plain cream brickwork, relieved only by a continuous cement rendered moulded string course dividing the two storeys. Windows are generally multi-paned double-hung sashes; those on the ground floor have rectangular highlights.

Internally, the classical revival style and institutional nature of the building is reinforced by traditional detailing such as panelled timber doors and moulded cornices. The rectangular, double-height chapel contains original fittings including timber pew seating, a raised dais at the north-end, and wall mounted fluorescent light fittings. Along the east and west walls are tall, segmented-arched lead lighted windows. The ceiling comprises a semi-elliptical plaster barrel vault, articulated by ribs at regular intervals. Behind the dais is an unusual baldacchino or canopy, also original to the building but in a more contemporary 1950s modernistic style, contrasting with the otherwise conservative interior. The canopy contains a catenary-arched recess formed in plaster and painted bright blue and yellow. The hood is cloud-shaped and painted white, fixed to which is a yellow painted crucifix. Flanking the canopy are two original painted murals featuring Australian flora and fauna, in the naive style.

The remainder of the interior was not inspected.

Landscape

Typical of an institutional landscape, the grounds around Odyssey House consist largely of mature specimen trees set in an expanse of lawn. These trees include a row of four Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) along the central driveway median, in front of the main entrance, mature Ghost Maple (*Acer negundo*) and Desert Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) to the south east of the main building, as well as a mature Pinoak (*Quercus palustris*). A host of Eucalypts are planted throughout the site and include Lemon Scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) and Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*). Lining the driveway to the main entrance are an extensive planting of Agapanthus (*Agapanthus praecox*), and the garden beds in front the main building feature various Roses (*Rosa* CV).

Located half way along the entry drive, on the southern side is a small cemetery. Entered via two iron gates, the cemetery is rectangular in shape, defined by a concrete path, with a broad path down the central axis. A low cream brick wall defines the area from the driveway. Surmounting the wall on each side of the gates in iron lettering are the words "LET OUR RELIGIOUS PRAY FOR THE DEAD BRETHREN WHOSE NAMES SHOULD LIVE FOREVER IN THE SOCIETY" and "I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE HE WHO EATS MY FLESH AND DRINKS MY BLOOD ENJOYS ETERNAL LIFE". This contributes significantly to the solemnity of the site. The graves are marked by bronze plaques.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Parade College, Plenty Road, Bundoora.

Significance

Odyssey House is of local historical and architectural significance.

Odyssey House is one of several Catholic Church seminary buildings erected principally in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne during the early to mid 20th century and now used for other purposes. Odyssey House is unusual for its retardataire Classical Revival style, reminiscent of institutional buildings from twenty years earlier than contemporary architectural movements of the 1950s. The building is substantially intact and, whilst conservative for the period, is a good example of the style. The building also gains distinction from its large scale, unusual for the period and in the municipality. Odyssey House is a local landmark, particularly in the adjoining municipality of Manningham.

The garden is a mature institutional landscape associated with a prominent local building. The cemetery is significant for the unusual wall, and reflects small cemeteries usually associated with much older landscapes.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

David Bick and Carlotta Kellaway. *Shire of Eltham Heritage Study*, Prepared for the Shire of Eltham, 1992.

Building Name	Address	Significance	Notes
St. Mary's Catholic Church	100-102 St. Mary's Road, Banyule	Local history and architectural significance	One of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, built in 1885. The church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style, with a prominent tower and spire. It is a landmark building in the area.
St. Mary's Catholic Church	100-102 St. Mary's Road, Banyule	Local history and architectural significance	One of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, built in 1885. The church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style, with a prominent tower and spire. It is a landmark building in the area.
St. Mary's Catholic Church	100-102 St. Mary's Road, Banyule	Local history and architectural significance	One of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, built in 1885. The church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style, with a prominent tower and spire. It is a landmark building in the area.
St. Mary's Catholic Church	100-102 St. Mary's Road, Banyule	Local history and architectural significance	One of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, built in 1885. The church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style, with a prominent tower and spire. It is a landmark building in the area.
St. Mary's Catholic Church	100-102 St. Mary's Road, Banyule	Local history and architectural significance	One of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, built in 1885. The church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style, with a prominent tower and spire. It is a landmark building in the area.
St. Mary's Catholic Church	100-102 St. Mary's Road, Banyule	Local history and architectural significance	One of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, built in 1885. The church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style, with a prominent tower and spire. It is a landmark building in the area.
St. Mary's Catholic Church	100-102 St. Mary's Road, Banyule	Local history and architectural significance	One of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, built in 1885. The church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style, with a prominent tower and spire. It is a landmark building in the area.
St. Mary's Catholic Church	100-102 St. Mary's Road, Banyule	Local history and architectural significance	One of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, built in 1885. The church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style, with a prominent tower and spire. It is a landmark building in the area.
St. Mary's Catholic Church	100-102 St. Mary's Road, Banyule	Local history and architectural significance	One of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, built in 1885. The church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style, with a prominent tower and spire. It is a landmark building in the area.
St. Mary's Catholic Church	100-102 St. Mary's Road, Banyule	Local history and architectural significance	One of the earliest Catholic churches in the area, built in 1885. The church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style, with a prominent tower and spire. It is a landmark building in the area.

H012

Place: Rosehill Homestead **Significance:** B

Address: 56 Bonds Road, Lower Plenty **Map Ref:** 21 A12

Property Information: Crown allotment 2, Section 1A, Parish of Nillumbik. Grantee: Henry Stookes

Architect: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: c.1858?

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Henry Stooke



Thematic/Contextual History

On this side of the Plenty, the pattern of development in the 1840s and 1850s was quite different to that in Heidelberg. The land was less fertile, and few significant attempts at agriculture were made by the early pastoralist leaseholders or large scale landowners. The only farming activities were those of a few small scale pioneer settlers, such as Henry Stooke at Rosehill Homestead.

History

Henry Stooke, farmer and pioneer district settler, was recorded on 19 February 1855 as the owner of 80 acres of land in Crown allotment 2 of Section 1A, Parish of Nillumbik.¹ This land, which includes the site of Rosehill Homestead, extended from the present day Bonds Road to the Yarra at Lower Plenty, across the river to Templestowe. Stooke, who became Chairman of the Eltham Road District,² is believed to have commenced his homestead, a structure of brick and locally quarried stone, as early as 1855.³ In the earliest surviving 1858 Eltham Road District Records, Stooke was listed as owner of 22 acres under cultivation and 60 acres under pasture.⁴ By 1866, when Stooke's farm was described as being 'near Templestowe', it already had the substantial valuation of £125.⁵

The property remained in the hands of the Stooke family until it was purchased around the turn of the century by the Bond family, who owned it until 1958.

Description

No access.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Significance

Built in c.1858 or earlier with later additions, this substantial homestead of brick and locally quarried stone, is of local historical significance. It was the home of Henry Stooke, farmer, district pioneer and Chairman of the Eltham Road District, and his family and descendants until the turn of the century. It was one of the first permanent houses in the Lower Plenty area, the oldest significant homestead in the district, possibly built in stages and later altered. It remains an established element in the surrounding landscape.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

David Bick and Carlotta Kellaway. *Shire of Eltham Heritage Study*, Prepared for the Shire of Eltham, 1992.

¹ Alan Marshall. *Painters and Pioneers*. pp. 17, 55, 58, 84. Parish of Nillumbik Parish Plan.
² Marshall, op cit.
³ Australian Heritage Commission citation.
⁴ Eltham Road District records 1858, No. 4.
⁵ Eltham Rate Book 1866, 1872.

Place: Banyule

Significance: A

Address: 60 Buckingham Drive, Banyule

Map Ref: 32 D3

Property Information: Richard H. Browne, 12/9/1838, Part of Crown Portion 6

Architect: John Gill

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1846

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Joseph Hawdon



Thematic/Contextual History

Within a few years of the first land sales, several of the original Crown Portions in Keelbundora were subdivided into rural allotments, some as small as 50 acres (20.23 hectares), and sold to some of the colony's more prominent and wealthy residents. Many of the first landowners in the area, including Joseph Hawdon at Banyule, were townsmen, at least some of whom intended to work their estates on a tenant system as in England.¹

History

Grantee R. H. Browne commenced subdivision of his Crown Portion in October 1839, culminating with the last sale of his land in October of the following year. Joseph Hawdon, overlander and grazier, purchased Lot 6, comprising 279 acres, in February 1840 for the cost of £1,550.² Hawdon's neighbours included William Verner and Arthur Hogue. All four men, including Browne, were prominent in Melbourne's committees and trusts and were members of the Melbourne Club. Arthur Hogue sold his portion of the land, 264 acres, to Hawdon in 1843, which by this time included a substantial seven-roomed two-storeyed cottage with a verandah, called 'Banyule'. However, it was unlikely that the existing house incorporated more than Banyule's name as when Hawdon came to build it was to be on his original allotment. Hawdon increased his holding when he purchased Verner's land in conjunction with J. S. Bolden. Verner, who had suffered heavy financial losses in the 1840s depression, then returned to England. Two months later Bolden released his interest in the purchase, leaving Hawdon with a total of 657 acres.

On the 31 July 1845 architect John Gill placed a tender notice in the *Port Phillip Patriot* advertising for tenders for the 'erection of a dwelling house in Heidelberg'. A month later the paper announced that a 'splendid mansion is on the eve of being erected at Heidelberg by Joseph Hawdon, esq. The structure will be of brick, and the architecture of the Elizabethan age'. Given the timing of these two notices it may be concluded that Gill was the architect responsible for the design of Banyule. This is supported by an interview many years later with a tenant farmer who recalled Gill as the architect. The estate remained intact until June 1853 when a number of small allotments were sold off from the south-west area of the estate, along the boundary of Warringal Village. Hawdon leased Banyule, following the death of his wife, to H.J.C. Chambers, his niece's husband, in 1853-55 and returned to England. Chambers was allowed to carry out improvements in lieu of rent and erected two lodges in Hawdon's absence. In addition, he also built a glass house, fowl house, and a farm stable.³

Hawdon returned to Banyule for a short period in the late 1850s before leaving Australia permanently in 1858. He moved to New Zealand and died there in 1875. In 1857 he had leased the property to William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, who remained as a tenant for only six months. In 1858 it was leased to Piranni Davis, and in 1860 to James Graham, also a member of the Melbourne Club. Graham also made improvements to Banyule in Hawdon's name including painting the exterior, replacing wallpapers, replacing the shingle roof with Welsh slates and extensive replanting of the garden. In 1868 Hawdon sold Banyule to Dr Robert Martin, his neighbour, Graham having moved to South Yarra in 1865. Martin also carried out extensive renovations.⁴ Various members of the Martin family occupied the house until c.1900 when it was leased to Gordon Lyon, grazier, in 1903.⁵ Lyon sought improvements which were organised by Martin's granddaughter Edith, who now owned the property. She sanctioned architects Klingender and Alsop to prepare a scheme for the addition of a bay to the south-east elevation using matching external elements. This was completed by builder G. Curry in 1908 at the cost of £1,385. Work was also completed in 1922 by A. and K. Henderson, and in 1975-77 by Yunken Freeman Architects. This later work was to enable Banyule's conversion to a branch library of the National Gallery and was carried out by Johns and Lyng at a cost of \$340,000.⁶

[Extract: Allom Lovell and Associates Banyule Conservation Report, 1989]

Description

Banyule in its present form comprises structures from three main phases of construction in 1846, 1908 and the current works in 1996-97. The original small timber house of c.1840 has been demolished. The 1846 house comprises the main two storey rendered brick residence and a detached kitchen block to the north-east. The main building was designed in the Elizabethan style with decorative parapeted gables on the front and side elevations, slender octagonal piers at the corners surmounted by tall pinnacles and mullioned windows. The 1908 extensions, comprising a two storey east wing and a single storey north wing linking original detached kitchen to the house, are broadly similar in style to the original house.

The current works include construction of a substantial extension to the north, comprising a two storey wing and a single storey garage, refurbishment and some internal alterations to the earlier sections, construction of a swimming pool to the rear and landscaping works. The works to the earlier sections of the house include construction of studwork partitioning mainly on the first floor. Some new openings have been formed in the existing brick internal walls. Stripping of plaster has revealed a number of earlier bricked up openings.

[Extract: Allom Lovell and Associates. *Banyule Conservation Report*. 1989]

Landscape

Of the original, extensive estate, little remains of the original garden, in which von Mueller was reputedly involved. A Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) and Blue Atlantic Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* var. *glauca*), which is registered by the National Trust, dominate the front of the house, with a Yew (*Taxus baccata*), which is large for the area, growing in close proximity. An Algerian Oak (*Quercus canariensis*) is located to the west of the house. The balance of the garden is far more contemporary than these older specimens, and of low significance to the site. These trees are of importance as remnants of an important local estate and garden, which is associated with the early history of the Heidelberg area.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

Banyule is a substantial and unique pre gold rush residence designed by architect John Gill and as a focus of an area of early elitist land development on the outskirts of Melbourne. While added to and altered, Banyule and its surrounds still retain the appearance and setting of the rural residence of a prominent landowner and member of the colonial gentry of the 1840s. The architecture of the building is a rare example of the use of the Elizabethan style executed in rendered brick work and has no direct comparison in Victoria. It is the only known example of such a design completed by John Gill. The setting of the homestead adds greatly to its significance in providing the only example of a pre-gold rush building in the Melbourne suburban area that has retained a substantial part of its original rural vistas and views.

[Extract: Allom Lovell and Associates. *Banyule Conservation Report*. 1989]

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

- ¹ S. Priestley. *The Victorians: Making Their Mark*. p. 41.
- ² Registrar General's Office: Syd. 251; 8872 (9).
- ³ Graham Papers, 2/5/1853
- ⁴ Peterson, p.43f
- ⁵ Op. cit. p. 45f.
- ⁶ National Gallery of Victoria '*Banyule Gallery*' Typescript.

H014

Place: St John's Anglican Church **Significance:** A

Address: 1 Burgundy Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 B4

Property Information: Warringal-Permanent Reserve 1869, Crown Allotment 15-18/9, Warringal Village

Architect: George Reilly Cox **Builder:** Snowball & Aitchison
(Purchas and Swyer)

Construction Date: 1849-51

Original Use: Church **Current Use:** Church

Original Owner: Anglican Parish



Thematic History

The first sale of township allotments in the Warringal Village Reserve took place in August 1845. The block bounded by Jika, Vine and Burgundy Streets was sold in 1846, with land reserved for the Church of England.¹ The local Church of England was dominated by the large landowners of the Heidelberg district and St John's Anglican Church was the first of the large churches to be constructed, enhancing Heidelberg's English village atmosphere.²

History

Work began on the foundations of St John's Anglican Church in 1849, the foundation stone being laid the following year.³ There is doubt as to the architect of the church. In 1851, its opening year, it was cited as being designed by George Reilly Cox and was described as 'a neat brick building of Gothic Character ... nave, chancel, vestry and a low tower ... [like] a small country church in England ... a very picturesque effect'. However, tenders were called for by John Gill during 1849-51 appear to contradict this, Gill also being the architect of the timber parsonage in 1853.⁴ Builders Snowball and Aitchison completed the work at a cost of £1,343, which amounted to face brick walls, a shingled roof and an unplastered interior. Severe structural deterioration caused the need for a new slate roof with internal supporting beams, a parapet built with good bricks and cementing and plastering of the walls. This work was carried out by architects Purchas and Swyer, at the time that Bishop Perry consecrated the church, for the cost of £600 in September 1861.⁵ For this reason the original form can be attributed to Cox, whilst the detailing of the stucco mouldings were completed by Purchas and Swyer.

Description

St John's Church is a simple Gothic style church comprising a gabled nave, without aisles, a narthex below the west tower and a sanctuary and vestry at the east end. The narthex was extended on each side of the tower and the sanctuary was opened into a new side chapel in 1965. The original church is of brick construction on a bluestone rubble plinth. The brickwork is covered with a thin render coating which has been painted. The roof is slated and contains small gable vents, and the roof drains to galvanised steel quad section eaves gutters. The gable parapets are fitted with galvanised sheet steel cappings. The nave has simple lancet windows. The nave and sanctuary stained glass windows date from the 1890s and later. The notable stained glass windows are by Fergusson and Urie, Brooks Robinson, W. Montgomery and Napier Waller.⁶

Landscape

The landscape around the churchyard is dominated by large trees, many of which are associated, as is the church, with the early history of the area. A number of Algerian Oak (*Quercus canariensis*) are located on the east side of the church, as is a mature Pinoak (*Quercus palustris*). Coniferous species include Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) to the north-east, a Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) at the entrance to the site, and a particularly notable Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*) located at the front (west) of the church. This is perhaps the most mature tree on the site.

These large trees provide a fitting setting for the notable church, reflecting the early history of the Warringal Village. They tie the area into the surrounding landscape of Heidelberg Park, which is dominated by similar, large trees.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

St John's Church of England, Burgundy Street, Heidelberg is of state architectural and historical significance. The building is an important, very early church, one of the earliest surviving buildings in Heidelberg and in Victoria, pre-dating Separation and the gold rush. Architecturally, it is a distinctively detailed Early English Gothic style church, characterised by buttresses, lancet windows with hood mouldings, castellated tower and large oculus.⁷

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[x]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

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- ¹ Lewis, *Victorian Churches* p. 153.
² *ibid.* p. 68, 75.
³ *The Heidelberg News*, 30/9/92.
⁴ *ibid.* *Church of England Messenger* 26/11/1851.
⁵ *The Heidelberg News*, 30/9/1932.
⁶ M. Lewis (ed.) *Victorian Churches*, p74.
⁷ National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file no 510

1. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a prominent gabled roof and a central chimney. The facade is clad in weathered timber, and the windows are set within decorative frames. The building is situated on a corner lot, and its design reflects the local vernacular of the period.

Building Name	Address	Year Built	Architect
1. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a prominent gabled roof and a central chimney. The facade is clad in weathered timber, and the windows are set within decorative frames. The building is situated on a corner lot, and its design reflects the local vernacular of the period.	123 Main Street	1915	John Smith

2. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a prominent gabled roof and a central chimney. The facade is clad in weathered timber, and the windows are set within decorative frames. The building is situated on a corner lot, and its design reflects the local vernacular of the period.

- 1. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a prominent gabled roof and a central chimney. The facade is clad in weathered timber, and the windows are set within decorative frames. The building is situated on a corner lot, and its design reflects the local vernacular of the period.
- 2. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a prominent gabled roof and a central chimney. The facade is clad in weathered timber, and the windows are set within decorative frames. The building is situated on a corner lot, and its design reflects the local vernacular of the period.
- 3. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a prominent gabled roof and a central chimney. The facade is clad in weathered timber, and the windows are set within decorative frames. The building is situated on a corner lot, and its design reflects the local vernacular of the period.
- 4. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a prominent gabled roof and a central chimney. The facade is clad in weathered timber, and the windows are set within decorative frames. The building is situated on a corner lot, and its design reflects the local vernacular of the period.
- 5. The building is a fine example of the early 20th-century architectural style, featuring a prominent gabled roof and a central chimney. The facade is clad in weathered timber, and the windows are set within decorative frames. The building is situated on a corner lot, and its design reflects the local vernacular of the period.

Place: Sir Henry Barkly Hotel **Significance:** C

Address: 92 Burgundy Street, Corner Cape St Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A4

Property Information: J. Thompson & J. C. Aitken 8/11/1849. Crown Allotment 19, 20/3 Warringal Village

Architect/Designer: Unknown (Powell, Whitaker & Canning) **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1889

Original Use: Hotel **Current Use:** Hotel

Original Owner: John & Margaret Dawson



Thematic/Contextual History

Hotels were always central to social and economic life in Heidelberg. Despite spirited opposition to the grant of a licence, for many years community life in Heidelberg revolved around early hotels such as the Old England Hotel (c.1849) and the original Sir Henry Barkly Hotel, constructed on the corner of Burgundy and Cape Street, in the mid-1850s. The hotel was named for the new Governor of Victoria who took up his position the same year.

History

The original Sir Henry Barkly Hotel was constructed c.1855, presumably by Mark Sill. Sill, a prominent member of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, brought the site in February 1855 at the cost of £27 and sold it two months later, for a profit of £213, to Lydia Bates.¹ In 1864 Samuel Cole bought the hotel, alternating with William Greenaway as licensee until they sold to William Inglis in 1881 for £1,200.² Inglis died in the late 1880s and the hotel was bequeathed to John and Margaret Dawson, who remained there into the 20th century.³ The building was substantially altered during this time by Powell, Whitaker & Canning, notable hotel architects of the day. The firm called for tenders to complete 'extensive additions' which were to turn the hotel into a two level polychrome building.

Description

The Sir Henry Barkly Hotel is a two-storey building, situated on a corner site with an oblique corner. The building, with a hipped and gabled roof, originally resembled the Old England Hotel which was designed by the same architects, with polychrome brickwork and similar gabled roofs. The building has since been rendered and the original roofing material replaced with terracotta tiles and the windows altered to double-hung sashes.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [] P [x]

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

The original Sir Henry Barkly Hotel, which may form a part of the present building, was one of the first hotels constructed within Heidelberg during the period of its settlement and formed an early focus for social activity. It is of local historical interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Registrar General's Office.
² Registrar General's Office. *The Argus*, -/6/1872.
³ Rate Book, 1934, 177. RGO.

H061

Place: Former Shire Offices and Library

Significance: B

Address: 165 Stodley Road
208 Burgundy Street, Heidelberg

Map Ref: 31 K4

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Mr Jennings
(T. H. Tisdall & H
Desbrowe Annear)

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1889 (1909)

Original Use: Shire Offices

Current Use: *Community Facility*
Unknown

Original Owner: Heidelberg



Thematic/Contextual History

In the 1880s, the prospect of rail transport, promised first to Alphington, and then to Heidelberg, provided the impetus for land speculators and developers in the area and saw the district's fortunes appear to take a turn for the better, resulting in the need for a permanent civic structure.

History

Temporary Shire Offices were constructed in Burgundy Street in 1889 to replace the existing cramped Conditions of the Heidelberg Police Court House. These were replaced in 1908-9 by new Shire Offices, incorporating the 1889 building in Barkly Street, designed by Shire Engineer T. H. Tisdall.

The 1889 temporary shire office building was designed by Mr Jennings, the Shire Engineer,¹ and was described as being 'a very neat structure' of timber, double-fronted, with two windows either side of a top lit door.² The roof was clad in slate, hipped, with bracketed eaves. The two front rooms contained a drawing office and the Secretary's office, whilst at the back was the council room which was accessed through a verandah facing Buckland Street (now Lower Heidelberg Road). The old court house was reputedly moved to adjoin the complex and this may be the gabled wing attached to the south of the old Shire Offices. Tisdall acknowledged great assistance from H. D. Annear when preparing the 1908 scheme; most of the drawings were signed by Annear.³ The new offices were completed in 1909, integrating the old building which was moved to the site to form the north-east corner. The gabled porch shown in Annear's design has since been covered by a new verandah and balustrade. New wings have also been added to the west elevation.

Description

The former Shire Offices is a complex of single-storey weatherboard buildings with hipped and gabled corrugated iron roofs of various dates. The original, 1889 double-fronted building has been absorbed by the Annear and Tisdall additions.

The building complex has bracketed timber window hoods, multiple half timbered gables and curved verandah brackets, possibly the work of Annear, whilst the tripartite double-hung sash windows appear to date from 1889.

Alterations include the removal of the verandah balustrading, roof finials and flagpoles.

Landscape

The garden located to the east of the former Shire Offices is evocative of the Federation period, containing a number of species from the period. Smaller shrubs, if not part of the original plantings, are at least characteristic of this period. The area consists of dense perimeter garden beds, with a central lawn. The paths through the area are finished in asphalt, with a vitreous clay drain running along the edge. The central lawn is edged in bluestone pitchers. Prominent arborescent species include Peppercorn (*Schinus molle*) and Jelly Palm (*Butia capitata*), which is not commonly seen in the remainder of the City of Banyule. Other, smaller plants include New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*), Leadwort (*Plumbago auriculata*), Cape Honeysuckle (*Tecomaria capensis*), Firethorn (*Pyracantha* sp.), and Mallow (*Malva viscus arboreus*). Of particular note are species which reflect the early Federation period for form and foliage texture, being substantial clumps of Black Bamboo (*Phyllostachys nigra*) and Aloe (*Aloe arborescens*). The garden is significant as it represents a near complete late Victorian/Federation era garden style, both in its layout, and the large number of remnant species with the grounds. The retention of more unusual species further enhances the significance of the site.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [] P [x]

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

The former Shire Offices is of local historical and architectural significance. The original relocated 1889 section is perhaps one of the three earliest surviving government buildings in the Warringal Village, the other being the Court House in Jika Street, 1889-1900 and the Police Residence, 1859. The subsequent expansion of the building reflects the growth of the suburb in the early 20th century. The 1908-9 addition is one of the few non-residential commissions undertaken by prominent architect Harold Desbrowe Annear.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Contract No.17. Drawings (Heidelberg City Council). *The Mercury*, 11/4/1889.

² Garden, *Heidelberg*, Op.cit. p.171f.

³ *The Heidelberg News*, 18/9/1909.

Location	Address	Building	Citation
Banyule	121-123	Banyule	Banyule
Banyule	124-126	Banyule	Banyule
Banyule	127-129	Banyule	Banyule
Banyule	130-132	Banyule	Banyule
Banyule	133-135	Banyule	Banyule
Banyule	136-138	Banyule	Banyule
Banyule	139-141	Banyule	Banyule
Banyule	142-144	Banyule	Banyule
Banyule	145-147	Banyule	Banyule
Banyule	148-150	Banyule	Banyule

HO 15

Place: Charterisville (Charters Ville)

Significance A

Address: 77 Burke Road North, Ivanhoe

Map Ref: 31 K9

Property Information: Thomas Walker 12/9/1838, Part of Crown Portion 2

Architect: Unknown. Poss. Robert Russell or John Gill

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: Possibly c.1840 (c.1861, c.1868)

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: David Charteris
McArthur



Thematic History

The most intensive development in the area took place in the southernmost sections of Banyule in the Parish of Keelbundora (now the Heidelberg-Ivanhoe district), which quickly developed into one of the most desirable and valuable rural and residential areas close to Melbourne. The remainder of Walker's Crown Portion 2 was sold separately, rather than as part of the Glanville Estate. Banker David Charteris McArthur acquired a total of 186 acres (75.2 ha) of this land, and established the property Charterisville

History

Thomas Walker subdivided Crown Portion 2 (1838) from 1839 onwards, selling 84 acres to David Charteris McArthur for £350.¹ McArthur, who had opened Melbourne's first bank, The Bank of Australasia, in August 1838,² may have moved to Charterisville when new premises were built in Collins Street during 1840.³ A mortgage taken out on his property during 1840 suggest improvements at this time. However, the Colony of New South Wales 1841 Census does not record that he resided at Charterisville, it describes the house as being of timber, noting that eight persons resided there. McArthur left Melbourne in mid 1844 to manage the Hobart branch for a short period, returning to Melbourne in 1845 to a depressed economy which required that he submit to a reduction in salary. He remained in Melbourne and Charterisville for a long period, receiving regular rises in salary from 1848 onwards, with absences to travel around the Colony during the gold period to open branches at the various diggings. His brother-in-law, William Darkes' property of 168 acres adjoined Charterisville. He acquired this in 1853⁴ and then mortgaged the property in 1856 for £15,000.⁵ As he had only paid a total of £850 originally for the land it is likely that a substantial part of the house at Charterisville was built in the period 1853-56.⁶

McArthur was active within Melbourne. His services included becoming the first chairman of the Associated Banks, one of the five original Melbourne Public Library Trustees (1853), president of the Public Library, Museums and National Gallery of Victoria Trustees (1880-83), Chairman of the Austin Hospital Trustees (which also included Botanical Gardens director, Guilfoyle, who laid out the grounds to the new hospital), president of the Melbourne Cricket Club and the Old Colonists Association and chairman of the Trustees Executors and Agency Co. McArthur took a £6,000 mortgage on Charterisville in 1861 indicating that further improvements had taken place to that date. The timing and extent of these improvements is uncertain as McArthur's movements were even more varied than his frequent gold field trips of 1854. He travelled in Europe during 1861-62, went to New Zealand to open branches in 1862-63 and managed the Sydney Branch from 1863 until his elevation to Superintendent meant his return to Melbourne in 1868 and his semi-retirement in 1877.⁷ It is likely, however, that the third extension, the brick facing and northern wing of the house (now demolished), was added in the Italian manner after 1868 and before his retirement, and the second extension was done in 1861, or they may have been completed concurrently. The architect of Charterisville is unknown but the work may be attributed to either Robert Russell who designed the new Bank of Australasia branch of 1840, or John Gill, who designed the Heidelberg Road Board toll house (which McArthur was closely associated with) in 1854. Gill was responsible for at least three commissions in Heidelberg, Banyule, additions for Robert Martin, and another unnamed house in 1845. This last may have been Charterisville.⁸

After McArthur's death, the house was sold to John Fergusson and John Roberts, who sublet the south half of the house to Walter Withers and his wife from 1890-4. The associated lodges were sublet to Hal Waugh, Arthur Bassett, Fred Montleath, Tom Humphrey and Leon Pole amongst others. After the 1890s depression they left, to be replaced by Harry Recknall, Jack Gordon, Ernest Egersdorfer, Norman and Lionel Lindsay and Ernest Moffitt. Australia's first official summer school of art, in connection with the Melbourne Art School, was commenced in 1893 by E. Phillips Fox and Tudor St George Tucker. The last major owner was Hubert de Castella, former owner of the Yering Winery. De Castella returned from Switzerland after 20 years to occupy Charterisville with his family from 1906 until c.1965. The de Castella's were responsible for demolishing the northern bay in 1962, for a subdivision following the previous subdivisions of 1916, 1920, 1927 and 1939 which had removed the lodges and most of the grounds. [Extract: Allom Lovell & Associates *Pre 1851 Building Survey*, 1997]

Description

Charterisville is a single-storey residence with walls mostly of sandstone construction on bluestone base walls and a low-pitched slated roof. As completed by the 1860s, the house had a U-shaped plan form, with a long east-facing front wing and north and south wings extending to the rear to form a courtyard. On the front elevation is a verandah, facing the earliest section of the house. Before the north wing was demolished in 1962, the verandah was flanked on both sides by projecting gabled wings with canted bay windows. A former verandah at the rear, now enclosed, extends along the full length of the front and south wings. A cellar extends under the drawing room.

With the exception of the demolished north wing, the majority of the exterior of the building appears to remain substantially as altered by the late 19th century. The east elevation of the original section of the house, enclosed by the front verandah, is rendered. The remainder of the front elevation is faced with red brick above the bluestone base wall, with white brick surrounds to the projecting bay window. The south and west elevations of the south wing have sandstone random rubble walls with dressed bluestone quoins and window surrounds. The windows to the east and south elevations have 19th century double hung sashes with margin glazing bars. The front verandah, enclosed by folding windows by the early 20th century, was rebuilt in the 1980s and has recent aluminium windows. The rear verandah retains possibly original chamfered timber posts, diagonal brackets and beams, and has been enclosed, probably in the late 19th century, with wide horizontal boarding with rusticated joints.

Internally, most rooms retain 19th century moulded skirtings and architraves and panelled doors and window reveals. The third bedroom is enclosed with a 1930s timber-framed partition. Some floors have been repaired with hardwood boards, but the majority of the original softwood boarding appears to remain. Some plaster repairs have been carried out recently to the walls and all of the ceilings have been relined with plasterboard. The moulded cornice in the drawing room appears to be original. New cornices have been installed in the other rooms along the front of the house and ceiling roses have been installed in the drawing room and principal bedroom. The drawing room contains a 19th century white marble mantelpiece and open fireplace. The fireplace in the principal bedroom has been opened up and a new mantelpiece installed recently.

[Extract: Allom Lovell & Associates. *Pre 1851 Building Survey*, 1997]

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

Charterisville was built c.1840 by David Charteris McArthur, Melbourne's first bank manager. The house was built of sandstone quarried on the site and remains today as a partially complete dwelling with original cellar, enclosed rear verandah and panelled window and door openings.

Charterisville is historically significant for its strong association with the artists Heidelberg School. In 1887, following the death of banker David McArthur, Charterisville became an important centre and artists colony within the Heidelberg School and went on to become the longest surviving artist camp in Melbourne. Norman and Lionel Lindsay recorded the beauty of Charterisville and in 1893 E. Phillips Fox and Tudor St. George Tucker started Australia's first Summer School at Charterisville.

Charterisville is particularly important as the first locale in which women artists painted and produced distinctive works. Works produced at Charterisville by artists such as Violet Teague, Mary Meyer and Ina Gregory bear consistent features and demonstrate the impact of the environment upon their art. Charterisville is historically significant for its association with David Charteris McArthur. McArthur arrived in Melbourne in 1838 and at the age of twenty-eight opened Melbourne's first bank of Australasia. McArthur moved to Charterisville in 1840 and gave the property his family name. At the time of McArthur's occupation, Charterisville had extensive grounds and bore the mark of a home of an important citizen; the property also contained cottages, coachhouse, stables and winery. McArthur was an important member of early Melbourne society and became President of the Trustees of the Public

Library, a Trustee of the Botanical Gardens, a foundation member of the Mechanics Institute (later the Melbourne Athenaeum) and President of the Old Colonists Association.

[Extract: Allom Lovell & Associates Pre 1851 Building Survey, 1997]

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
HO Control	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

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- ¹ Syd. 536 Registrar General's Office.
 - ² ANZ Archives.
 - ³ 2-164, Registrar General's Office.
 - ⁴ ANZ Archives.
 - ⁵ 39,718. 15.505 (Registrar General's Office).
 - ⁶ J.D. Lang. *Phillips Land*. p 83-4, quoted in *The Heidelberg News*, 12/8/1932.
 - ⁷ ANZ Archives. 103.172 (Registrar General's Office).
 - ⁸ *Port Phillip Patriot*, 1845, 'a stone building at Heidelberg'.

H088

Place: St John's Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery **Significance:** B

Address: 52 Yarra Street
51 Cape Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A4

Property Information: Grant 2/1/1851, Crown Allotment 1-4/14, Warringal Village

Architect: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1859-61 (1867, 1875)

Original Use: Church **Current Use:** Unknown

Original Owner: Catholic Church



Thematic History

Just as numerous as the Anglicans, though economically less influential, was the local Roman Catholic population in the local area. In 1851, with guidance from a set of trustees headed up by the Bishop of Melbourne, Bishop Goold, a Roman Catholic school was established on the site next to that reserved for the church. The bluestone St John's Roman Catholic Church was begun in 1860 on the corner of Yarra and Cape Streets. It is one of the earliest substantial Roman Catholic churches to survive in the state.

History

In 1848 Rev. P. B. Geoghegan, cited as the first Roman Catholic Priest to arrive in Melbourne in 1839, applied for a two acre church site at the Warringal Village to serve St Monica's Parish. Preceded by at least two temporary churches, the foundation stone for St John's was laid in 1859 and was dedicated by April 1861. The church was designed by William Wardell with supervision by J. B. Denney.¹ At this time, however only the apse and three bays of the nave were completed with a timber porch allowing entry through a stucco brick wall on the east elevation. Under architects Kempson and Connelly, St John's was completed in 1909, following Wardell's original design. Two bays of the nave, an internal gallery, the stone porch and east facade, with its pinnacles, corner buttresses and large wheel windows (by Montgomery & Sons) were added at a cost of £2,000. Builders, Swanson Brothers, replaced the old slates, obtained new seats from timber merchant, James Moore, and erected a 'substantial fence' and 'massive gates'. The gates and fence have since been demolished. The 13th century Gothic tower included in Wardell's design was not constructed.²

Denney called for tenders for the presbytery in 1867, probably also to Wardell's design. This was extended for the Rev. William Finn in 1875 at a cost of £1,700 and was reconstructed in 1909, probably to the design of Kempson and Conolly. The cast iron verandah added to this building at that date has been removed and two gabled porches have since been added to the east and south elevations.

Description

St John's church is in Wardell's simplified English Decorated Gothic Revival style. As with other Wardell parish churches in Melbourne such as St Mary's, East St Kilda, and St Ignatius, Richmond, the building is of quarry faced bluestone construction with sandstone dressings to window and doors surrounds, and a steeply pitched slated roof. The bluestone is random coursed. The building has a simple gabled volume with a projecting gabled entrance porch on the west front and a sacristy to the north east. The west gable features a large stained glass rose window. The gable apices are marked with crucifixes, and pinnacles mark the corners of the building. Pointed arched windows with stone tracery are set between stepped buttresses on the side elevations.

The adjacent presbytery is a two-storey rendered building with steeply pitched slated roofs. The projecting gabled entrance porch is flanked by two gabled sections of different sizes, the larger gable having a two-storey, semi-octagonal bay window with single-paned, double-hung sash windows. A string course divides the two storeys.

Landscape

The church yard, south of the building consists of mature trees dotted on an area of lawn. The largest of these are two Golden Poplars (*Populus x canadensis*) and a Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*). The church yard is bordered to the east and south by a row of Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*) which form a striking landscape feature, and are typical plantings for early churchyards and cemeteries. Bounding the site is a bluestone wall with a small pedestrian gate on the Yarra Street (southern) boundary. The gates are wrought iron and painted black. The landscape is a visual landmark for the area, and represents a relatively intact, formal landscape around a notable local church.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

St Peter's, Daylesford 1863, 1888 (William Wardell)

St Patrick's, Port Fairy, 1867. (William Wardell)

St Mary's, East St Kilda (William Wardell)

Significance

St John's Church, Heidelberg is of local architectural and historical significance. The church was designed by prominent 19th century Public Works and ecclesiastical architect William Wardell, whose notable church works in the Gothic Revival style include St Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne and St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. St John's Church is characteristic of the simplified English Decorated style employed by Wardell for his small church designs, being a simple rectangular volume with entrance porch and sacristy attached and of bluestone construction. The building, prominently sited on the corner of Cape and Yarra Streets, is a local landmark.

The adjacent presbytery, although altered and of little individual architectural significance, has historic links to the church, and together the church and presbytery form an architecturally related pair of buildings. The church continues to provide a focus of religious activity for the Catholic community in Heidelberg since its construction in 1861.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ *The Herald*, 17.4.1861/7; Foundation Stone. gives date as 4/5/1860.

² *The Herald*, loc.cit.

HO16

Place: House **Significance:** B

Address: 57 Cape Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A3

Property Information: CA 5/14, Warringal Village. Grantee: T. Coventry 15/5/1851

Architect/Designer: William Holland? **Builder:** William Holland?

Construction Date: 1898

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: William & Christina
Holland



Thematic/Contextual History

57 Cape Street is one of the few larger late Victorian residences erected in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe . It was the home of William Holland, a member of the local council and Shire President from 1899-1900.

History

William and Christina Holland owned and occupied this house from its construction in 1898 until its sale to William E. McLean c.1902.¹ Holland was a building contractor and may have built, and designed, this house. Holland, who had previously lived at Healesville, was active in the local council and served as Shire President 1899-1900. A later owner of the property was Thomas Jordan.

Description

57 Cape Street is a two-storey, late 19th century villa, constructed of red and brown brick and with a slated hipped roof. The symmetrical entrance elevation has an ornate two storey cast iron verandah, with balustrade panels featuring the popular sunflower motif. The centrally positioned entrance door has glazed sidelights and highlight, and is flanked by double-hung sash windows, grouped in pairs. Beneath the bracketed eaves is a decorative swagged frieze. Chimneys are of banded red and brown brick with cement rendered moulded cappings.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Burtonholme, 90 Darebin Street, Heidelberg.

Significance

57 Cape Street is a notable example of a 19th century villa, a type commonly found in Kew, Parkville and Hawthorn, but unusual in Heidelberg. Largely intact, the house gains distinction by its ornate cast iron verandah, and is one the best examples of a polychrome brick house in the municipality.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1898,233; 1902, 230.

Place: State School No 294 **Significance:** C

Address: 118-120 Cape Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A4

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: S.C. Brittingham **Builder:** W. Howard

Construction Date: (1877-78) 1922-23

Original Use: School **Current Use:** School

Original Owner: Victorian Colonial Government



History

Hugh Chambers and John Aitken, among others, applied for a grant from the National School Board in May 1853. The school (Common School 294) opened in August 1854, designed in a similar style to the school at Koroit (1857).¹ The building was demolished and replaced with a new co-educational school building and residence in 1877-78, to the design of Henry Bastow, the Education Department Architect.² The residence is the only recognisable remnant from this period, although part of the 1877-78 school was incorporated in the north-west corner of the 1922-23 building. Under Public Works Department Chief Architect S.C. Brittingham, a new school was built by contractor, W. Howard in 1922-23 for £7,989.³ The old building's slate roof was replaced with Marseilles-pattern tiles and a new entrance porch was built across the front; the only remnants being exposed north and part of the west wall and the gambrel profile of the old roof.

Description

The Cape Street School is a single-storey, asymmetrically planned red brick building in an eclectic arts and crafts style. The arched entrance door facing Cape Street is flanked by rusticated brick piers, and with a rendered curved parapet above. The roofs are hipped with exposed rafter ends and are clad with Marseilles patterned terracotta tiles. Windows are multi-paned, double-hung sashes with rendered sills and hoods. Tall brick chimney stacks with rendered moulded cappings contribute to the picturesque composition.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

The complex can be compared with other local contemporary schools such as Ivanhoe, East Ivanhoe, and Fairfield North State Schools.

Significance

The Cape Street School is an example of the arts and crafts bungalow style employed in a public building. The building is substantially intact externally. It is of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Garden, *Builders to the Nation*, p 96. Burchell, *Victorian Schools*, p60f.

² Vision and Realisation, Volume 3, p28f.

³ Contract 1922-3/94 Drawings, dated 29/8/22 (Public Records Office).

14017

Place: Former Heidelberg Government School No. 294
Residence
Significance: A

Address: 118-120 Cape Street, Heidelberg
Map Ref: 32 A3

Property Information: CA 13/3 Warringal. Grantee: J. Ross, 8/11/1849

Architect/Designer: Henry Bastow
Builder: Hood & Kells (Richmond)

Construction Date: 1878

Original Use: Residence
Current Use: Vacant (interior in state of disrepair)

Original Owner: Victorian Colonial Government



History

The Head Teacher's residence was to be constructed to the design of Henry Bastow, Education Department Architect, by contractor's Hood & Kells of Richmond for a contract price of £299.12.0. The design, similar to that of the adjoining school house (now demolished), was completed by September 1878 for an actual cost of £310.17.3.¹ Bastow was Chief Architect of the old State Schools Division from 1883 until his appointment to the position of Chief Architect of the entire Public Works Department in February 1885.²

The first occupier of the residence was the widow of the former head teacher, Mrs Mattingley. J. McCallum followed until Alex Kelso took residence in 1889.³ Kelso was a staunch Presbyterian and helped form the Heidelberg branch of the Band of Hope. He was also influential in the construction of the Mechanics Institute Recreation Hall in 1892, now the Masonic Hall.⁴ Kelso moved out of the residence in 1905 because of its ill-repair and a variety of tenants occupied it subsequently. A picket fence and trellis were built at the front during 1888 and a rear verandah with a bathroom opening off it in 1890. Gas was connected in 1904.⁵ Since then the fence has been replaced, a bedroom and kitchen added at the rear, a window hood placed over the front window, roof gutters and verandah fascia replaced, one roof finial has disappeared, window joinery altered and the half-timbering removed from the transverse gables.⁶

Description

The former Heidelberg School residence is a small, asymmetrical, rendered Gothic Revival style house. The steeply pitched gable and gambrel roofs are slated, and the projecting eaves are supported on carved timber brackets. Windows are double-hung sashes with rendered moulded pointed arched label moulds, and a rendered moulded string course runs around the building at window sill level.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Significance

The former Heidelberg Government School No. 294 Residence at 118-120 Cape Street, Heidelberg, is of state architectural and historical significance. Although in bad Condition, it is one of the oldest houses in the municipality. The Gothic Revival style is unusual in the area. It was designed by the influential Education Department Architect, Henry Bastow, who was later the Chief Architect of the Public Works Department. It was the home of locally prominent personality, Alex Kelso, who was a driving force in many of the areas social and educational institutions.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

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- ¹ National Trust File No. 3857. Cites building File, 294, (GRO).
² B Trethowan. *The Public Works Department of Victoria - 1851-1900: An Architectural History*. Volume 1, pp. 91, 95.
³ National Trust File No. 3857. Cites building File, 294, (GRO).
⁴ Garden, *Builders to the Nation*, 1992. p. 169f.
⁵ National Trust File No. 3857, loc cit.
⁶ *The Australasian*, 6/2/1897, 273f (Photograph).

H097

Place: Kalkallo **Significance:** B

Address: 133 Cape Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A4

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1890

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Ellen G. Preece



Thematic History

The 1880s land boom did not greatly effect the Heidelberg area. Kalkallo is one of the few substantial brick residences constructed during that period.

History

Mrs Ellen G. Preece, a widow, had purchased Allotments 1 and 2 of Section 12, in the Warringal Village, before 1890. In that year she had Kalkallo constructed on Allotment 2. Preece resided there until 1911 when Isabella Kerr, a spinster, began to occupy the house. The *Victorian Directory* lists the name Kalkallo in 1910, referring to a boarding house, probably 133 Cape Street, run by Mrs F. Heazelwood. A later owner was William Strong.¹

Description

Kalkallo is a typical late 19th century, double-fronted villa, asymmetrically planned with a return cast iron verandah and of bi-chrome brick with rendering dressings. The M-hipped roof is slated with bracketed eaves. The projecting bay is gabled with a king post truss and finial. The elevation is further distinguished by diaper pattern brickwork to the gable end and between the eaves brackets, and the two niches on either side of the paired double-hung sash windows. The guttering has been replaced and the picket fence removed, and urns probably originally sat on the stair piers. Internally, a white marble fireplace has tiles featuring unidentified male and female portraits.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Ellington, 141 Cape Street, Heidelberg
Former Austin Hospital Gate Lodge, Studley Road, Heidelberg
The Gables, 20 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe
Brooklyn, 283 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

Kalkallo is representative of the late 19th century Italianate villa, common in other suburbs but unusual in Heidelberg. It is of local historical importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
Banyule Planning Scheme []
UC Area []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1889, 361; 1890, 403; 1912, 389; 1920, 422.

HO 18

Place: Ellington

Significance: B

Address: 141 Cape Street, Heidelberg

Map Ref: 32 A3

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: c.1890

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: James Wardrop



Thematic/Contextual History

The 1880s land boom did not greatly effect the Heidelberg area. Ellington is one of the few substantial brick residences constructed during that period.

History

School master, James Wardrop, owned Ellington from 1896 to 1909.¹ Glasgow born, Wardrop had previously lived in Collingwood teaching at the Lithgow Street Common School, where he had been educated himself. On his death the property was transferred to the Scots Church Trustees, who used the building as their manse. The Rev. Alex Hardie, who replaced the Rev. Duncan Fraser in Heidelberg, made his home there until at least the late 1920s.² Subsequent to his departure it appears to have been used as the Harlan Presbyterian College.³

Description

Ellington is an asymmetrically planned, single-storey 19th century villa, of bichrome brickwork with a slated hipped roof, and a return cast-iron verandah. The eaves have coupled brackets. The semi-octagonal window bay has arched double-hung sash windows with moulded rendered hoods.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Kalkallo, 133 Cape Street, Heidelberg
The Gables, 20 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe
Former Gate Lodge, Austin Hospital, Studley Road, Heidelberg
Brooklyn, 283 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe.

Significance

Ellington is of local architectural and historical interest. Like Kalkallo, Ellington exemplifies the typical late 19th century Italianate villa, common in other suburbs, but unusual in Heidelberg. The house has a long association with education, both secular and non-secular in the municipality..

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1896, 499; 1909, 746.

² Rate Books 1910, 385; 1923, 442.

³ Rate Book 1936, 506 (Cites allotments 1,2,11/12, but gives the address as 141 Cape Street).

H019

Place: Mandra Bella

Significance: B

Address: 44 Carlsberg Road, Heidelberg

Map Ref: 31 K6

Property Information: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1899-1900

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Percy Rendle



Thematic/Contextual History

In the 1880s, the prospect of rail transport, promised first to Alphington, and then to Heidelberg, provided the impetus for land speculators and developers in the area and saw the district's fortunes appear to take a turn for the better. These estates were marketed as high quality residential subdivisions. In suburbs such as Ivanhoe and Heidelberg, however, much of this land remained unsold, and relatively few houses were actually constructed following the land sales of the 1880s. Mandra Bella is one of a small group of residences erected in the late 19th century for Melbourne 'gentlemen' seeking refuge from the city.

History

Mandra Bella was erected in 1899-1900 for Percy Rendle, who ran Rendle & Son, a furniture warehouse at 244 Smith Street, Collingwood. In the rate books the address was given as being onto Lower Heidelberg Road. According to Graeme Butler, the land on which the house was built may have been one of the boom-time subdivisions of C. H. James along Lower Heidelberg Road as it paralleled with the subdivision of the adjoining 10 acre estate.¹

Rendle remained at the house only briefly; William Kennedy and William S McGill were listed as co-owners in c.1903. Kennedy continued as owner-occupier in c.1904-05, probably after McGill's death.² The house passed to Mrs Ellen Kennedy by c.1920 and then to William Robinson McCormick by c.1923.³ McCormick, from an important pastoral family, was the Station Master at Flinders Street Station; an article was written about him in December issue of the *Melbourne Punch* in 1920.

In 1926 Mandra Bella was connected to the MMBW sewer. At that time it was shown as an L-shaped plan with a side garden and a timber stable (extant?). The house was shown excavated into the side of the hill. The McCormick family retained the property until the early 1990s when Renee McCormick, the occupier at that time, died. Renee McCormick was an architect, becoming a member of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects in 1939 and a Fellow in 1962. She was the office manager/architect with the notable Melbourne firm Oakley & Parkes and was one the early successful women architects in Victoria.⁴

Description

Mandra Bella is a single-storey residence of brick construction with a hipped roof, designed in a conservative simple Italianate style. Constructed on a large block, the house faces away from the street and to the east. Walls are of red brick, with a brown brick string course and brown brick voussoirs to the window openings. The east elevation has a verandah supported on timber posts and simple slatted timber balustrading; the frieze appears to have been removed. A small gable in the verandah roof marks the entrance. The entrance is asymmetrically located—which may indicate an extension to the north—and has a leadlight glazed upper panel and sidelights. Both the verandah roof and the main hipped roof have been recently re-clad in corrugated galvanised steel. Windows on the east elevation are timber-framed double-hung sashes, and extend to the floor. The tall red brick chimneys have corbelled brick caps and terracotta pots.

A timber wing has been added at the north-west corner, dating from the late 1920s. An early timber wash house with a timber trough and a workshop building exists along the west boundary. These outbuildings do not appear on the 1926 plan, but must have been built soon after. To the north is a small gabled building with an ornamental finial and lattice vent under the eaves,⁵ which may be the former stables. The large block is a remnant of the original two acres, and slopes down to the north. Remnant cypress hedges and woven wire fencing appear date from the 1920s, during McCormick's ownership of the property. North-west of the stable are two large Monterey pines which appear to be contemporary with the house.⁶

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

Mandra Bella, at 44 Carlsberg Road, Heidelberg is of local architectural and historical significance.

Historically, the property is a remnant of one of the larger semi-rural subdivisions predating 20th century suburban subdivision of Heidelberg. In this regard the orientation of the house away from Carlsberg Road and the numerous surviving outbuildings are of interest. The house is largely intact, and is enhanced by its mature landscaped setting.

Of local historical interest is the connection with various members of the McCormick family, including William McCormick, station master for 40 years at Flinders Street Station during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and Renee McCormick, a prominent female member of the architectural profession during the 1940s, 50s and 60s.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Areas	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. Report on Mandra Bella, 1996.

- ¹ Graeme Butler. "Mandra Bella: 44 Carlsberg Road, Heidelberg Road". Prepared for the Banyule City Council, 1996.
- ² *ibid.*
- ³ *ibid.*
- ⁴ *ibid.*
- ⁵ Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Detail Plan.
- ⁶ Advice from Greg Buchanan, BCC.

HO 20

Place: Carn

Significance: B

Address: 41 Carn Avenue, Ivanhoe

Map Ref: 32 A6

Property Information: Part Crown Portion 1. Grantee Thomas Walker, 12/9/1838

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: c. 1863

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Travers Adamson



Thematic/Contextual History

Carn was constructed after a period of settlement in the Banyule area in the 1840s and 1850s. It remains as one of the few surviving substantial early Victorian homesteads erected during that period.

History

Patrick and Henry Stevenson sold part of Walker's Glanville Estate to Patrick's son-in-law, solicitor Travers Adamson, in November 1862. Travers Adamson paid £400 for the area bounded by Waldemar Road, Upper Heidelberg Road and Carn Avenue (formerly Carn Street).¹

Travers Adamson was a Dublin born barrister, politician and public servant. He came to Victoria in 1852, serving as a member of the Legislative Assembly (1855-60), Crown Prosecutor and Solicitor General (1859-60) during Nicholson's ministry. He was described by Geoffrey Serle as being the 'editor of the Colonies statutes'. He married Patrick Stevenson's daughter Janet in 1860 at St John's Anglican Church before they moved to Carn. Adamson became Chairman of the Heidelberg Road Board during 1864-66, following his father-in-law's membership of the earlier Road Trust.²

The first ratebook of 1863 lists Adamson on Plenty Road with house and land of net annual value £90. In the next year the property, now called Carn, was listed with a garden and a value of £100. It stayed at this level until 1874 when it rose to £160. Other significant changes in N.A.V. occurred in 1883, 1887 and 1890.³

Adamson had left Carn by 1889 when it was passed to the Bank of Victoria, under P.E. Crespigny. Carn was then leased successively to Charles Davis, Frederick Fullard, Patrick Tiernan and William Percy Wilkinson (analyst). In c.1906 William B. Arnold, an accountant, purchased Carn with ten acres, remaining there until at least the late 1920s.⁴

Description

Carn is a single-storey villa with a courtyard plan and constructed of bluestone with hipped slate roofs. The entrance elevation, facing east, is the only part of the building which is substantially intact, with the exception of the c.1920s entrance porch. Alterations are evident internally.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

The Former Police Residence, Jika Street, Heidelberg

Significance

Carn is of local historical significance. The house is one of the oldest surviving residences in Heidelberg, built in the period prior to suburban subdivision. The house was built by renowned barrister and politician, Travers Adamson, and, although altered and extended, possesses sufficient integrity to express some aspects of early colonial life including its courtyard plan and bluestone construction.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Registrar General's Office.

² S. Roylance, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 3, p.18. Serle, *The Golden Age*. Melbourne, 1963.

³ Rate Books 1863, 302; 1864, 193; 1865, 293; 1883,1; 1887,1; 1890, 508.

⁴ *ibid.* Rate Books 1896, 627; 1906, 962; 1926, 3287.

Place: Aringa **Significance:** C

Address: 23 Castle Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 31 K5

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Louis R. Williams **Builder:** B. Dunstan Reynolds

Construction Date: 1922

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Claude Pizzey



Thematic/Contextual History

Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹

History

Leather merchant Claude Pizzey, commissioned the prolific church architect, Louis R. Williams, to design this house in 1922. The builder was B. Dunstan Reynolds and the estimated cost £2,800. Claude's father, George Pizzey, had founded the firm, George Pizzey & Sons, in 1884. Post-War contracts granted to the firm had allowed sufficient dividends to construct Aringa.

Description

Aringa is a roughcast rendered, attic style residence with a broad gabled roof clad with cement tiles and surrounded by a dense, mature garden. Typical of the bungalow style, the gable ends are half timbered, windows are double-hung sashes and has tall rendered chimneys.

Landscape

The garden, originally featuring Mexican Marigold border planting, a rosery and a Dahlia bed, received acclaim in the Metropolitan Garden Competition of 1933, but has since been marred by later subdivision.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

10 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe
6 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg
Hollyoak, 2 Central Avenue, Ivanhoe

Significance

Aringa is of local historical and architectural interest. The house is associated with well-known leather merchant Claude Pizzey, and one of a number of tanners who settled in the emerging residential suburb of Heidelberg during the inter-War period. Substantially intact, Aringa is representative of the roughcast, Arts and Crafts bungalow style, designed by prominent architect Louis Williams.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.

HO 103

Place: Awaba **Significance:** B
Address: 33 Castle Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A4
Property Information: Unknown
Architect/Designer: Unknown
Construction Date: c.1896 **Current Use:** Residence
Original Use: Residence **Current Owner:** Unknown
Original Owner: Edmund E. Smith



Thematic/Contextual History

Relatively few substantial brick villas were constructed in the Banyule area in the late 19th century, the 1880s land boom having little effect on the settlement pattern of the district.

History

Edmund E. Smith, of the ship-owning merchant firm of N. Howard Smith & Sons Ltd, built this house in c.1896, later leasing it to Edward J. Goode. Goode remained there for two years prior to its purchase by Richard H. Ellis. Ellis sold the property to the Hon. Frederick Hagelthorn M.L.A. in c.1913, who leased it to Arthur V. Wacker. A later owner was Mrs Isabella Woolcock who resided in the house in the 1920s.¹

Description

Awaba is of roughcast rendered brickwork with brick quoins, roughcast and timbered gables, Marseilles pattern roof tiles and prominent coupled chimney shafts, some of which are set diagonally to the base in the Elizabethan manner. A splayed stair leads to the verandah which has turned timber posts on a red brick plinth. The segment arched verandah frieze consists of pierced foliations. The entrance door is panelled, with segment arched main and side lights of coloured glass and tall highlight panels. The major gabled bay has a deeply bracketed window hood which divides upper and lower lights; the lower having been reglazed but the upper retaining intricate panels of coloured glass in the Jacobean manner.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Toryburn, 36 Darebin Street, Heidelberg

Significance

Awaba, of local architectural and historical significance, is an unusual and picturesque example of Queen Anne style, notable for its distinctive verandah details and stained glass. It is a large and early house of the area, and was built for a regionally prominent businessmen. The house gave its name to the original suburban subdivision.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1906, 864; 1908, 436; 1912, 2016; 1916, 2635; 1930, 4836.

H098

Place: Peroomba **Significance:** B

Address: 80-82 Castle Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 31 K5

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Harold Desbrowe **Builder:** Unknown
Annear?

Construction Date: 1906

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Percy H. Born



Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Peroomba is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area and was probably designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear.

History

Peroomba was probably designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear in 1906. Occupants include Percy H. Born (early 1920s), architect H. Vivian Taylor (late 1920s), and Frank W. Arter and John Buckley in the 1930s.

Description

Peroomba, an asymmetrically planned Arts and Crafts style house, features a number of characteristics typical of Annear's houses of this period. Walls and gable ends are half timbered and roughcast rendered, and the gabled roof is clad with terracotta tiles, and extends over the entrance porch. The casement windows have timber bracketed hoods, strikingly similar to those at 234 Rosanna Road.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

The Chadwick House, 32-34 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
The Annear House, 36-38 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
East View, 14 Martin Street, Heidelberg
55 Outlook Drive (formerly 28-30 The Eyrie), Heidelberg
234 Rosanna Road, Rosanna
25 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe
Napier Waller's House, 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

Peroomba is a typical though not as distinguished example of the Arts and Crafts style of prominent architect Harold Desbrowe Annear. The house features many of his characteristic elements, evident in a number of houses in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe constructed in the early twentieth century, such as half-timbered and roughcast walls, terracotta tiled gabled roofs and horizontal groupings of casement windows with timber bracketed window hoods.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
Banyule Planning Scheme []
UC Area []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

BUL 7

Place: Hollyoak **Significance:** C

Address: 2 Central Avenue, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 E10

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Edwin J. Ruck **Builder:** R.J. Werner

Construction Date: 1915

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Mark Morris Jnr.



Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Hollyoak is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History

Architect Edwin J. Ruck designed Hollyoak for Mark Morris Jnr., a storeman and packer, in 1915. Contractor, R.J. Werner, commenced building in early 1916 for an estimated cost of £1,500. Morris sold Hollyoak for a reserve price of £6,500 in 1928, departing for the Riverina.¹

At the time of its sale in 1928 Hollyoak was described as 'the home replete' and 'sumptuous'. It was 'solidly constructed of Brick with a fine roughcast exterior,... a tiled roof and 8 main rooms, which include a spacious billiard room'. The interior was described as 'handsomely panelled' throughout in oak with double glass doors connecting all the reception rooms and the lead lighting effects were a 'feature of the architecture'.

Mark Morris Jnr. was the son of a wholesale butcher of the same name who had come to Port Phillip in 1848 from Somersetshire.²

Description

Hollyoak is in the half-timbered vernacular style typical of Heidelberg in the early 20th century. The house has a large, broad gable clad with Marseilles patterned tiles, half timbered gable end and deep, bracketed eaves. The roughcast entrance elevation is symmetrical, with a central projecting arched entrance porch and gabled roof supported on timber posts.

Upstairs are two sleepout dormers. Internally the house features open planning.

Landscape

The land originally accommodated a 'Croquet Lawn', 'Sun Lawns', 'Rockerries' and 'The Trim Motor Drive'. Outbuildings, a garage, poultry pens and a 'man's room' were located at the rear of the property.³ Most of the grounds have since been subdivided.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Aringa, 23 Castle Street, Heidelberg
10 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe
6 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg

Significance

Hollyoak is a distinctive local example of the half-timbered bungalow style, common in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. The house was designed by architect Edwin Ruck, also responsible for Kelvin Mansions in Dandenong Road (1922) and a residence in Hawthorn, in a similar revival style. The original estate has been subdivided. It is of local importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
Banyule Planning Scheme []
UC Area []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
HO Controls []

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Book 1916, 335; Permit Application 21/12/1915.

² V & M, p693.

³ 1937 sale poster held by the Heidelberg Historical Society.

HO21

Place: House **Significance:** B

Address: 2-4 Charmian Close, Ivanhoe [Formerly 19 Carn Avenue] **Map Ref:** 32 A6

Property Information: Lots 20-22 Carn Estate

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1925-26

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Wilfred E. Hooper



Thematic/Contextual History

Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹ These years saw the development of the estates sold before and during World War One including the second Carn Estate (1921). 2-4 Charmian Close was built for Wilfred E. Hooper, co-founder and Chairman of Directors of Preston Motors, one of the many successful Melbourne businessmen to reside in the area.

History

Wilfred E. and Alice Hooper built 2-4 Charmian Close in 1925-26, at which time the property was accessed by a long driveway to Upper Heidelberg Road.² Wilfred E. Hooper was born and educated in Fitzroy, joining the Preston Tannery firm of W. Braithwaite P/L at the age of 14. Hooper became Chairman of D. & W. Chandler Ltd. and married D.J. Chandler's daughter Alice in 1911. He co-founded Preston Motors with H.T. Curtis in 1912 and was Chairman of Directors of this firm until his death in 1951. By 1970 Preston Motors was a large firm with 32 branches in Victoria and 1,350 employees.³ Hooper served as President of the Victorian Tanners' Association from 1926 to 1929 and the Federated Master Tanner's Association from 1936 to 1944. Locally, he was Chairman of Directors of the Heidelberg Golf Co. Ltd. Sale of some of the surrounding allotments after World War Two altered the approach of the house, Rock walls and wrought iron gates were designed by architect L. Hume Sherrard to address Carn Avenue.⁴

Description

2-4 Charmian Close is an asymmetrically planned, inter-War Arts and Crafts style bungalow, constructed of roughcast rendered brick, with hipped and gambrel tiled roofs, wide eaves and exposed rafter ends. A verandah faces the street, supported on heavy rendered brick piers with bracketed hoods. Windows are double-hung sashes, arranged in groups.

Landscape

2-4 Charmian Close retains the rock wall and gates designed for the house after World War Two.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Innisfail, 25-27 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg

Significance

2-4 Charmian Close is of local architectural and historical significance. The house is a good example of the bungalow style, substantially intact and prominently sited. The house was the residence of William E. Hooper, founder of Preston Motors. Hooper, also a former employee of the Preston Tannery, was one of several members of the tanning industry who, after gaining prosperity, moved to the larger rural allotments of Heidelberg

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.

² Rate Books 1925, 2868; 1926, 3283.

³ *Who's Who in Australia, 1950*. Colin R. Rose, (former Preston Motors Company Secretary). Pers. comm. with Graeme Butler, 1995.

⁴ L. Hume Sherrard. Pers. comm. with Graeme Butler, 1995.

H022

Place: Napier Waller's House **Significance:** A

Address: 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 E11

Property Information: Lot 34, Crown Hills Estate

Architect/Designer: Napier Waller? **Builder:** Phillip Millsom

Construction Date: 1922-23

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Mervyn Napier Waller & Christian Waller



Thematic/Contextual History

Napier Waller's House is one of a number of houses designed for artists in the late 19th and 20th century in the City of Banyule. Waller resided in the house until his death and the house retains many artefacts of both his work and other well-known artists. It was built in the 1920s, which like Northcote and Preston, were the most intensive development for Heidelberg and Ivanhoe. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹

History

A building permit was sought by builder, Philip Millsom, to erect a 'concrete residence' for Napier Waller at Crown Road, Fairy Hills in September 1922, to cost £1,600.² No architect was named and it is possible that the design originated from Waller and Millsom.³ The house was designed on a split level, to accommodate the large cartoons completed by Napier Waller.⁴ A guest room was added in 1934, designed by Percy Meldrum, and a studio in 1937.⁵

The Wallers were both artists. Christian Waller specialised in stained glass, while Napier Waller became famous for his painting, despite having lost his arm in World War One. He worked in various media including water-colour, stained glass and mosaic. His works include the Newspaper House mural, Collins Street; the Myer Mural Hall, Bourke Street; Melbourne Town Hall Murals; Public Library murals; stained glass in St Peter's Anglican Church, Melbourne and the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, where he executed the largest mosaic mural in Australia. Examples of his work are kept at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane and Hobart National Galleries, as well several paintings retained at 9 Crown Road.⁶

Set on the slope is a flat roofed studio built in 1937. It has an undercroft beneath a studio room and this contains a lithographic press and a printing press of 1849 for woodcuts and linocuts. This was used by Waller and his first wife Christian to produce prints in the 1930s. Waller was widowed and married his stained glass studio assistant Lorna Reyburn in 1958.

Description

The Waller house is a split-level building constructed from reinforced concrete, finished externally in roughcast stucco. The house is in the half-timbered style frequently seen in Heidelberg, featuring steeply pitched gabled cement-tiled roofs, small-paned casement windows, and strongly expressed beams, posts, brackets, fascias, all stained as original. There have been several additions to the original design over the years.

The house is understood to be substantially intact internally with original features including timber panelling, a musicians' gallery, a broad brick fireplace flanked by firedogs and bellows made by the sculptress Ola Cohn, Waller cartoons, original furniture designed for the house and murals.

Landscape

The mature garden at 9 Crown Road is entered via a pair of iron gates set on brick pillars. A short driveway finishes in a turning circle before the garage and front porch. A secondary path leads to the west of the garden near the entry gates and winds to the back of the property. Both the drive and paths are finished in gravel and edged with a brick gutter. A steep slope down to an adjoining park to the west is differentiated from the rest of the garden by a low rock wall. The garden is dominated by conifers, namely Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) along the southern boundary, which appears to be an overgrown hedge, and a number of Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) to the west of the driveway. Other significant vegetation includes a large Liquidambar (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and Native Daphne (*Pittosporum undulatum*) also located to the west of the driveway. An expanse of lawn in front of the house is broken by a small garden bed close to the front door. Smaller trees and shrubs on the site appear to be weedy species or more contemporary additions.

Although the garden is slightly run down, it retains much of its original character.

Significant Objects

- Examples of Napier Waller's work, including cartoons and murals.
- Studio containing a lithographic press and a printing press (1849).

- Firedogs and bellows by the sculptress Ola Cohn.
- Original furniture designed for the house.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [x] G [] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

The Chadwick House, 32-34 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
 The Annear House, 36-38 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
 East View, 14 Martin Street, Heidelberg
 The Officer House, 55 Outlook Drive (formerly 28-30 The Eyrie), Heidelberg
 234 Rosanna Road, Rosanna.
 25 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe
 80-82 Castle Street, Heidelberg
 Woburn, 6-8 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe is of state significance. The house was the residence of nationally renowned artists Christian and Napier Waller for fifty years. The couple are believed to have designed the house, which retains the majority of its interior decoration including murals by the artists and furnishings. In addition to the intact house and surrounds, the property retains Waller's studio, artworks and tools. The house is also distinctive for its innovative spatial planning.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

- ¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.
- ² Permit Application 4/9/22. Rate Book 1922-3, 4215.
- ³ Submission No. 24, Ms J Crone.
- ⁴ Register of the National Estate Database. File No. 2/14/027/0013.
- ⁵ Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works 119174. VC.
- ⁶ McCulloch, *Encyclopaedia of Australian Art*. p. 568. *Who's Who in Australia 1950*. p729.

HO 23

Place: Toryburn

Significance: B

Address: 50 Darebin Street, Heidelberg

Map Ref: 32 A4

Property Information: Part CA 19, 2/12 Warringal Village. Re subdivision as Kintbury Estate.
Grantee H.J. Chambers

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1904-05

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residences (units?)

Original Owner: John May



Thematic/Contextual History

Toryburn is one of the larger Queen Anne style houses in Heidelberg; one of the many early 20th century buildings in the City of Banyule. It was the home of John May, continuing Banyule's role as a centre for art and literature.

History

John May, writer and sharebroker, built this house in 1904-05, living there until his death in 1949.¹ When he died, May was cited as the 'Bard of Heidelberg' in reference both to his writings on lawn bowls in *The Bulletin*, his publication *Our Game* under the pseudonym the 'Unknown Bowler' and his verse on general topics. May was a Master of Arts and Classics Master at the Presbyterian Ladies College prior to his entering the Melbourne Stock Exchange in 1899. He became an Exchange Committee Member in 1906 and eventually retired from stockbroking in 1937. His firm exists today as May & Mellor, with John May Jnr. (grandson). May was president of the Heidelberg Bowling and Croquet Clubs for 25 years and was considered supportive of any local movements.²

Description

Toryburn is an asymmetrical Federation style house, of red brick construction with a rock-faced bluestone plinth and gabled terracotta tiled roof with terracotta finials. The upper walls are roughcast rendered, and windows are casements with leadlight highlights. The entrance porch is approached by a return flight of bluestone steps, and has turned timber balustrading, and onion-arched slatted timber frieze. Chimneys are red brick with rendered panels and rendered moulded cappings. The corner fernery, on the north-east of the site with its sunburst gable slatting, appears to be original. The front fence has been replaced.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Awaba, 33-35 Hawdon Street, Heidelberg.

Significance

Substantially intact, Toryburn is a distinctive example of the Federation style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe in the early twentieth century. The house was the home of locally important resident John May, a national authority on lawn bowls.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust:	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Book 1904, 319.

² *The Heidelberg News* 14/1/49. Lindsay Heap, Secretary, Melbourne Stock Exchange. John May.

H024

Place: House **Significance:** A

Address: 52 Darebin Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A4

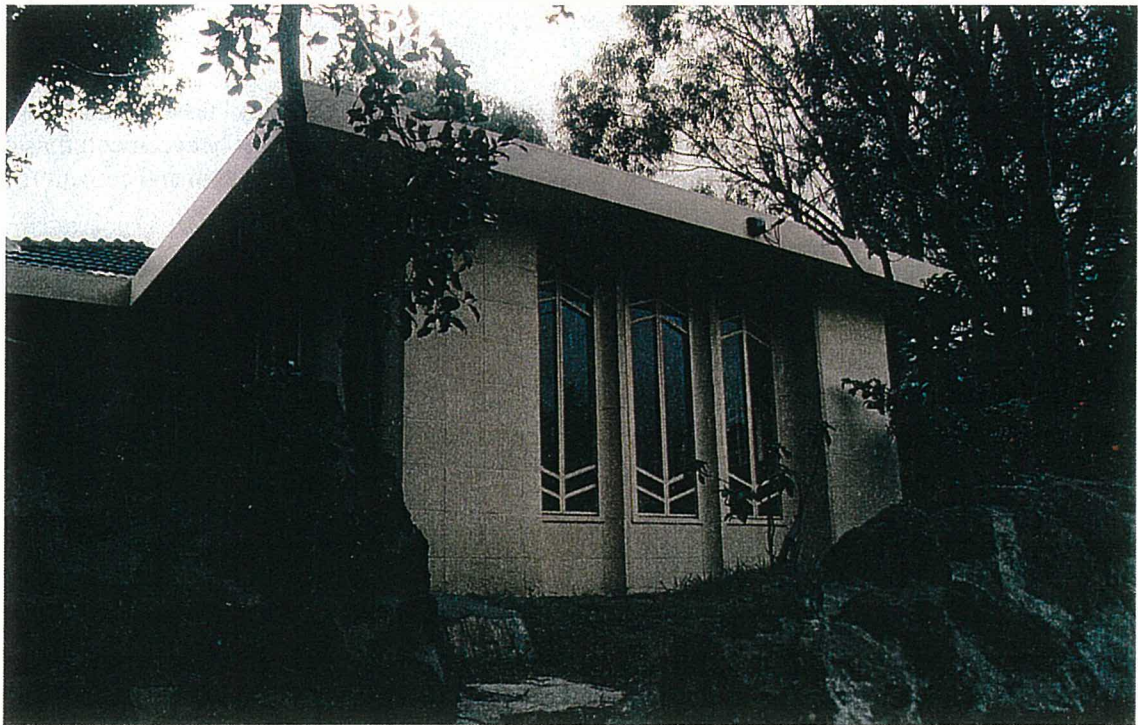
Property Information: Part CA 17/19, Warringal Village. J. O'Brien, 4/5/1853

Architect/Designer: Walter Burley Griffin **Builder:** McClelland & McOrist

Construction Date: 1924

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Vaughan & Ethel Griffin



Thematic/Contextual History

The Vaughan Griffin house is an example of Griffin's extensive work in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe and is one of two knitlock houses in the area, the other being Pholiota, Griffin's own house. It was the childhood home of Vaughan Murray Griffin, one of the many artists to reside in the City of Banyule. 'Knitlock' was described by Griffin as a segmental system in which mechanisation could be used to create a variety rather than a stereotype, as with precast or insitu concrete when money was in short supply.¹ He wrote that

Technically there are only two kinds of segments - vertebral, which lock together to make the framework or skeleton, and tesseral, which lock together for two-ply curtain walls, attaching to and stretching between the vertebral columns.²

The block patent was approved in 1918 and the tile in 1919; the Knitlock Co. was formed in 1922.

History

Vaughan G. and Ethel Griffin commissioned Walter Burley Griffin (unrelated) to design this knitlock house which was constructed by builders McClelland & McOrist, in 1923-24 for £800. Their son, artist, Vaughan Murray Griffin, lived there with his family until his marriage in 1932. The long front room of the house was his studio.³ Griffin Jnr. was an official government artist during World War Two and won the Crouch and F. E. Richardson prizes in 1935 and 1939.

Description

52 Darebin Street has a cruciform plan with walls of Griffin's concrete 'knitlock' tesseral blocks and a low pyramid roof clad with Marseilles-pattern tiles. The casement windows, set between columns of vertebral blocks, have Griffin's typical chevron glazing bars. The characteristic lath and cement roof-eaves, with surface mounted downpipes, are generally intact.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Comparative Examples

Other Griffin Knitlock houses include:

Pholiota, rear of 23 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg

Salter House, Toorak, 1923

~~52 Darebin Street, Heidelberg~~

Gumnuts, Frankston, 1922

Julian S. Jefferies House, Surrey Hills, 1924.

Significance

52 Darebin Street is of considerable historical and architectural significance. The house was designed by prominent architect Walter Burley Griffin, constructed of Griffin's innovative concrete knitlock system. The house was briefly the home of painter, graphic artist and teacher, Vaughan Griffin who was an official government artist during World War Two and won the Grouch and F. E. Richardson prizes in 1935 and 1939..

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register [x]
Register of the National Estate []
Banyule Planning Scheme [x]
UC Area []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ *The Australian Home Beautiful*, 1/9/27, p.13.

² Johnson. *The Architecture of Walter Burley Griffin*. p. 56.

³ National Trust File No. 3817; Letter, Murray Griffin, 1/7/1980. Rate Book 1922, 224. KB 1923, 115.

Place: House **Significance:** C

Address: 81 Darebin Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 31 J3

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1890

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Margaret McGillvray



Thematic /Contextual History

In the 1880s, the prospect of rail transport, promised first to Alphington, and then to Heidelberg, provided the impetus for land speculators and developers in the area and saw the district's fortunes appear to take a turn for the better. These estates were marketed as high quality residential subdivisions. In suburbs such as Ivanhoe and Heidelberg, however, much of this land remained unsold, and relatively few houses were actually constructed following the land sales of the 1880s. The house at 81 Darebin Street is one of a small group of late Victorian villas erected at that time.

History

Margaret McGillvray, spinster, built 81 Darebin Street in 1890 after purchasing the land from George N. Williams the same year. Other owners included Elsie McGillvray, spinster, in the late 1890s and Thomas Vaughan, a railway porter, from 1904 until the 1930s.¹

Description

No 81 Darebin Street is a 19th century double-fronted, single-storey, bichrome brick villa. The eaves are bracketed and the red brick chimneys have rendered moulded cappings. The verandah on the street elevation has cast iron columns and frieze and a convex corrugated iron roof.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Koonung, 1 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe.
Easton, 3 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe
Ericton, 5 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe

Significance

No. 81 Darebin Street is one of the few buildings in Heidelberg dating from the late 19th century, and is representative of the Italianate villa type which proliferated throughout Melbourne's inner suburbs. It is of local historical interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1890, 564; 1900, 331; 1904, 355; 1936, 235.

HO 25

Place:

Burtonholme

Significance:

B

Address:

90 Darebin Street, Heidelberg

Map Ref:

31 J3

Property Information: J. Farrell, 14/1/1868; S.W. Pettifer, 14/1/1868.
Part of Crown Allotment 5-6/27

Architect:

Unknown

Builder:

Unknown

Construction Date:

1890

Original Use:

Residence

Current Use:

Residence

Original Owner:

Rev. Joseph B. Ruddick



Thematic/Contextual History

In the 1880s, the prospect of rail transport, promised first to Alphington, and then to Heidelberg, provided the impetus for land speculators and developers in the area and saw the district's fortunes appear to take a turn for the better. These estates were marketed as high quality residential subdivisions. In suburbs such as Ivanhoe and Heidelberg, however, much of this land remained unsold, and relatively few houses were actually constructed following the land sales of the 1880s. Burtonholme is one of a small group of late Victorian villas erected at that time.

History

Rev. Joseph B. Ruddick, a Congregational Church Minister, purchased land from grantee Edward Clarke, building Burtonholme in 1890.¹ Ruddick lived there until his death, when the property was purchased by law clerk, James Stevenson.² Stevenson retained the property until 1915 when it was purchased by Robert Thom.³

Robert Thom was a retired Presbyterian minister who had served for 22 years in Mansfield prior to coming to Heidelberg. He then spent 9 years as the minister in charge of the Montmorency Presbyterian Church. Thom's daughter Daphne was the teacher at the Presbyterian School in Burgundy Street, whilst another daughter Jenny was principal of the Coreen Anglican School. Thom died in 1928, but his family remained there until relatively recently.⁴

Description

Burtonholme is a single-storey, polychrome brick villa comprising two distinct wings. The symmetrical eastern wing has an ornate cast iron verandah with a dog tooth patterned timber fascia and bracketed eaves. Two semi-octagonal bay windows flank the central entrance. The smaller north wing also has a semi-octagonal bay window, but the roof is concealed behind a parapet, which has a moulded string course with cream brick brackets matching those of the eaves of the east wing. The tall polychrome brick chimney stacks have moulded brick cappings.

Landscape

A glazed fernery survives on the east side of the house.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

57 Cape Street, Heidelberg

Significance

Burtonholme is of local architectural significance. The house is an unusual variation of the Italianate villa form and is one of the best examples of the style in the municipality..

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1890, 101; 1891, 456.
² HCR.
³ Rate Books 1914, 222; 1920, 233.
⁴ Victorian Directory, 1962.

3 No HO map
→ 3PA0

DULY

Place: Coolyarra Homestead (Saxam) **Significance:** C

Address: Grounds of Churinga Support services, 108-130 Diamond Creek Road, Greensborough **Map Ref:** 11 C10

Property Information: Unknown

Architect: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: Unknown. Poss. 1880s

Original Use: Homestead **Current Use:** Opportunity Shop

Original Owner: Unknown
(Mr & Mrs Kaye)



Thematic/Contextual History

Further north and east of Heidelberg the land boom had little, if any effect, with the area remaining essentially rural in character until well into the 20th century. Few pastoral or agricultural buildings survive from this period, with the Coolyarra Homestead (Churinga) being one of the important exceptions.

History

Little is known of Coolyarra Homestead which was built prior to 1896, the date of the only known existing photograph of the house. The photograph shows the owners, Mr and Mrs Kaye in the drawing room with William Stanton, local footballer, councillor and later Mayor of Heidelberg, sitting around the fireplace. The room is decorated in High Victorian style with papered walls with co-ordinating dado. The fireplace mantle has been sponge finished and has a jardiniere in a stand on an angora rug in front of it. There is a ornamental fan inside the hearth. As well as various other furnishings there is a large Australian landscape above the mantle.¹

Coolyarra is now an opportunity shop run by the Churinga/St. John of God complex in the grounds of the original homestead.

Description

Coolyarra Homestead is situated within the grounds of Churinga Special Services, run by St John of God. It is a single storey weatherboard building with a corrugated iron hipped roof, with ashlar pattern boards on the front (north) facade. The present verandah appears to date from the 1950s, and has a concrete slab floor and circular steel columns supporting a corrugated iron skillion roof. Semi-octagonal bays with double-hung sash windows flank the entrance door, which has glazed sidelights and highlight. The rear of the building has a recessed verandah with timber posts. Internally the building has been substantially altered and is in very poor Condition. It retains the original V-jointed dado boarding, architraves, skirting, some plaster cornices and a plaster ceiling rose in both front rooms and the east back room. The consoles have been removed from the arch in the hallway.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [] P [x]

Condition

E [] G [] F [] P [x]

Comparative Examples

14 Kenilworth Parade, Ivanhoe
73 Mount Street, Heidelberg

Significance

Coolyarra is of local historical interest. The former homestead is one of the few buildings erected in Greensborough in the 19th century, associated with the period of rural settlement of the area.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
Banyule Planning Scheme []
UC Area []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
HO Controls []

Original Source

David Bick and Carlotta Kellaway. *Shire of Eltham Heritage Study*, Prepared for the Shire of Eltham, 1992.

¹ Edwards, *The Diamond Valley Story*, p.86.

HO99

Place:

Woodlands

Significance:

B

Address:

11 Doon Court, Greensborough

Map Ref:

21 D2

Property Information: Part of Portion 12 (160 acres). Grantee: J. K. Zahn 14/7/1852

Architect:

Unknown

Builder:

Unknown

Construction Date:

1888

Original Use:

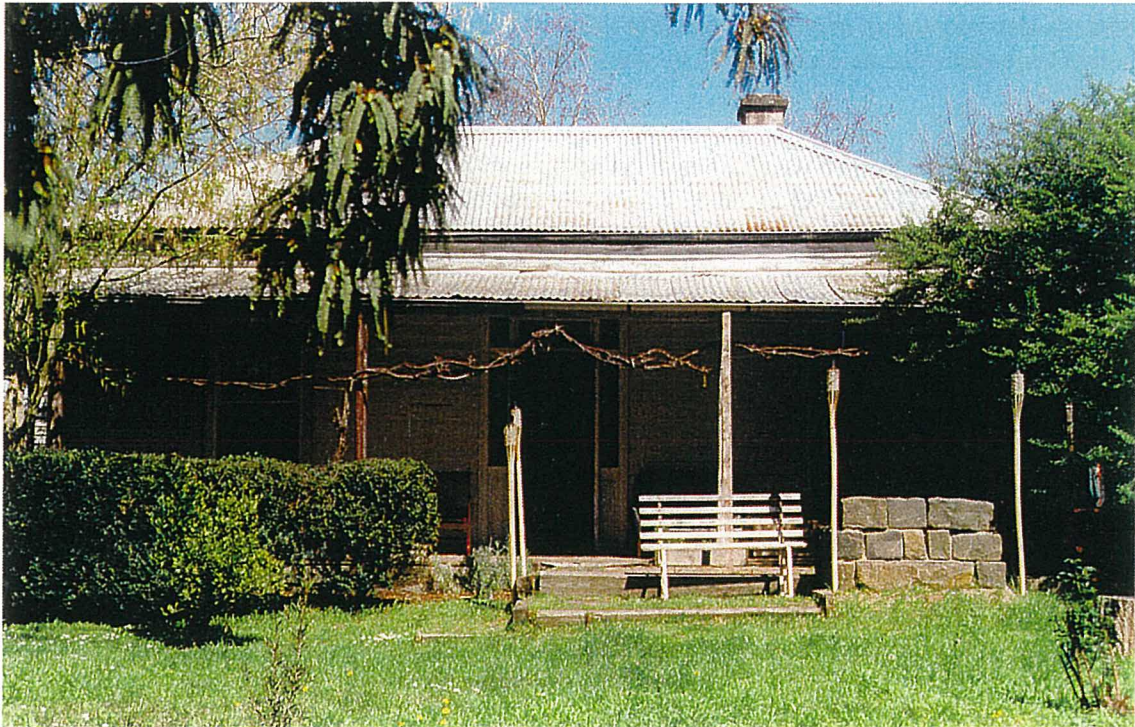
Residence

Current Use:

Residence

Original Owner:

Graham Webster



Thematic/Contextual History

Further north and east of Heidelberg the land boom had little, if any effect, with the area remaining essentially rural in character until well into the 20th century. Few pastoral or agricultural buildings survive from this period, with the homestead Woodlands an important exception. The homestead boasted early technology in the area in the way of wine storage and irrigation.

History

Woodlands was built in 1888 for Graham Webster, a retired Melbourne Police Magistrate. Webster had purchased the property from Carlotta Woodfield who had purchased it from the original owner, Johann Zahn. Zahn, along with four other Germans, had purchased Portion 12 of Nillumbik, then subdividing it to other German farmers.¹

It was described in 1888 by 'The Vagabond' as being

A charming homestead, which is distinguished by the fact that one of the outbuildings has been erected as an overgrown cellar. Mr Webster is one of the few who believes, like English gentlemen of the older time, that good wine is a sacred thing. His plan of maturing wine is an excellent one. Between the lining and the frame of the building there is a thick packing of sawdust, which makes the place as cool as an adobe.²

Woodlands also boasted an irrigation system in the garden and the orchard. Webster was a friend of Anthony Beale and when he died in 1903 he was buried in the St Helena cemetery.

Description

Woodlands is a double-fronted weatherboard homestead with an encircling timber verandah and hipped corrugated iron roof. The central entrance door has glazed sidelights and highlight, flanked by double-hung sash windows with moulded timber frames.

Weatherboard outbuildings exist to the side and rear of the main house, with gabled corrugated iron roofs, significantly altered and extended. The original cellar appears to have been demolished. A timber-framed shed near the entrance to the property is in poor condition.

Landscape

The landscape around the Woodlands property appears relatively simple. Of note are the very large Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) along the front (western) boundary. These trees are approaching senescence, and appear to have begun breaking up, which is typical of this species at this age. A number of Gum Trees (*Eucalyptus* sp) are located to the south of the house. A brick wall screens the property from the street frontage, and is most likely a later addition. The Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) located further up the short street may well be associated with this property.

The simple landscape around the property is testament to its rural past, and contrasts with the suburban development and smaller scale gardens in the immediate precinct.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Comparative Examples

Southernwood, 250 Bolton Street, Eltham

Former Shire Offices, Burgundy Street, Heidelberg

Hadley Farm, 17-21 Wattle Drive, Macleod

Significance

Woodlands is of local historical significance. The homestead is a rare surviving 19th century building in the municipality, dating from the period of pastoral settlement in the area. Although of little individual architectural significance, the house is considerably enhanced by its siting on the large property and mature landscape setting. The house has been altered and added to over the years, as is typical of rural properties.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

David Bick and Carlotta Kellaway. *Shire of Eltham Heritage Study*, Prepared for the Shire of Eltham, 1992.

¹ Edwards. *The Diamond Valley Story*, p.30.

² *The Age*. 12 May 1888.

Banyule Heritage Places Study: Building Citations		Banyule Heritage Places Study: Building Citations	
[]	Victorian Heritage Register	[]	Victorian Heritage Register
[]	Register of the National Estate	[]	Register of the National Estate
[]	Heritage Planning Institute	[]	Heritage Planning Institute
[]	ICC Area	[]	ICC Area
[]	Heritage Trail	[]	Heritage Trail
Heritage Trail		Heritage Trail	
The Old Melbourne and Victorian Railways: The 19th Century Railway: The Old Melbourne and Victorian Railways: The 19th Century Railway		The Old Melbourne and Victorian Railways: The 19th Century Railway: The Old Melbourne and Victorian Railways: The 19th Century Railway	
1992		1992	
The Old Melbourne and Victorian Railways: The 19th Century Railway: The Old Melbourne and Victorian Railways: The 19th Century Railway		The Old Melbourne and Victorian Railways: The 19th Century Railway: The Old Melbourne and Victorian Railways: The 19th Century Railway	
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HO 100

Place: The Eagles **Significance:** B

Address: 32 Eaglemont Crescent, Eaglemont **Map Ref:** 31 J6

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1929

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: A. A. Groves



Thematic/Contextual History

Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development around Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹

History

The Eagles was built for A. A. Groves of Merrie Parade Northcote, in 1929, at an estimated cost of £1,800. Groves was sold to Clifford and Sophia Baitz in 1937, who remained there for many years.

Description

The Eagles is a large attic style inter-War villa, with a gabled cement tiled roof and roughcast rendered walls. A grand staircase with wrought iron balustrading provides access to an unusual arched entrance porch. Adjacent to this is a gabled section with fish-scale shingling in the gable end, a leadlight bow window supported on corbelled clinker brickwork and, beneath this, a garage. Vermiculated rendered panels run across the street elevation. The attic window has a semi-octagonal hipped roof.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Hythe, 23 Fairy Street, Ivanhoe

Yantaringa, 57 Lockersley Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

The Eagles is an unusual and eclectic inter-War villa with an array of distinctive details including vermiculated rendered panels, elliptical arched entrance porch, wrought iron balustrading and leadlight windows. It is of local architectural significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.

Place: Highcroft**Significance:** C**Address:** 48 Fairlie Avenue, Macleod**Map Ref:** 20 D7**Property Information:** Unknown**Architect/Designer:** Unknown**Builder:** Unknown**Construction Date:** 1934**Original Use:** Residence**Current Use:** Residence**Original Owner:** Alfred Harbrow?

History

Alfred Harbrow and his wife Marjorie first occupied Highcroft, the cost of which was £450, in October 1934.¹ Highcroft was constructed for Harbrow, who had purchased three acres of land on the corner of Greensborough Road and Fairlie Avenue in 1922. The following year, he is listed on the rate books as the owner of the land on which there were a shed and stabling.²

Description

Highcroft is a picturesque, attic Tudor style residence of timber construction and clad with asbestos cement sheet with stained cover strapping. The steeply pitched gabled roof is clad with asbestos cement diamond-pattern shingles and has a small dormer window. The projecting attic level facing Fairlie Avenue is supported on timber brackets, and the strapping in the gable end evokes half timbering.

Landscape

The notable landscape feature is a substantial row of Golden Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Aurea') along the west and south property lines. The trees appear to have been planted as an informal screen, rather than a formal hedge. The trees are mature, and have been recently pruned on the western side, giving a lopsided form. The trees contribute to the character of the property and the surrounding streetscape.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

Highcroft is a modest example of the inter-War Tudor style, unusual in Macleod. It is of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Macleod Progress Association Inc. Submission 28 to Banyule City Council.
² Heidelberg Valuer's Cards.

Map 19 H0

Place: Bella Vista**Significance:** C**Address:** 19 Fairy Street, Ivanhoe**Map Ref:** 31 E10**Property Information:** Unknown**Architect/Designer:** Unknown**Builder:** Unknown**Construction Date:** 1931**Original Use:** Residence**Current Use:** Residence**Original Owner:** Thomas & Mabel
O'Connell

Thematic/Contextual History

During the inter-war period Heidelberg and Ivanhoe witnessed considerable growth and development as an affluent residential suburb. Bella Vista is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History

Thomas J. O'Connell, clerk, and his wife Mabel occupied this house in late 1931, after its construction for £1,050. They owned it until 1965.¹

Description

Bella Vista is a typical inter-War Spanish Mission style house, with characteristic details such as barley twist or salmonic columns, Serlian arched entrance porch and textured rendered finish. Simple wrought iron balustrading and scrolled rendered ornament at the gable ends further contribute to the Spanish character. The gabled roof is clad with Marseilles pattern tiles, as distinct from the Cordoba tiles more usually associated with this style. The low rendered fence appears to be original.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Raellein, 26 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
Lakemba, 75 Studley Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

Bella Vista is an intact and good example on a small scale of the exotic Spanish style in the municipality. It is of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Book 1931, 437. Heidelberg Valuer's Cards. Permit 13/7/1931.

Map 19 HO

Place: Hythe **Significance:** C

Address: 23 Fairy Street, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 D10

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1928

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Cuthbert C.E. Gaskell



Thematic/Contextual History

Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹

History

Cuthbert C.E Gaskell, an accountant, built Hythe in 1928.²

Description

Hythe is a typical example of an inter-War bungalow style residence. Constructed of red brick, the house has a gabled, Marseilles patterned tiled roof with a broad gabled entrance porch facing the street. The house is elevated above a rising site and approached by an impressive staircase with curved red brick balustrading. A curved window bay with leadlight upper sashes has been placed on the north-west corner. Typical of the bungalow style, the gable ends are shingled and the rafter ends exposed. The red brick fence and Jacobean pattern wrought iron are original.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Yantaringa, 57 Locksley Road, Ivanhoe. (Demolished during the course of this study)
The Eagles, 32 Eaglemont Crescent, Eaglemont

Significance

Hythe is a typical example of the bungalow style suburban residence, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. It is of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.

² Rate Book 1928, 439.

H026

Place: Ivanhoe Manor (Ford House)

Significance: B

Address: 134 Ford Street, Ivanhoe

Map Ref: 31 C6

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1888

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Ivanhoe Manor Private
Rehabilitation Hospital

Original Owner: Alfred Ford



Thematic/Contextual History

In the 1880s, the prospect of rail transport, promised first to Alphington, and then to Heidelberg, provided the impetus for land speculators and developers in the area and saw the district's fortunes appear to take a turn for the better. These estates were marketed as high quality residential subdivisions. In suburbs such as Ivanhoe and Heidelberg, however, much of this land remained unsold, and relatively few houses were actually constructed following the land sales of the 1880s. Ivanhoe Manor is one of a small group of substantial late Victorian mansions erected for Melbourne 'gentlemen' at that time.

History

Alfred Ford, a solicitor in Chancery Lane, Melbourne, constructed this house on 24 acres next to the Darebin Creek in 1888.¹ He lived there until c.1920. Alfred Ford was the first Shire President of the four-riding shire, serving from 1891-93. He returned to that position for three consecutive terms in 1900-03, becoming the longest serving President in the period up until 1935.² Ford instigated the Heidelberg Musical Society in 1892 and became its conductor in that year, also serving in an executive role for 30 years. In 1908 he was a founding member of 'The Strollers', a 16 voice male choral group, which remained active until 1954. In addition, Ford was the first to win a gold medal at the Heidelberg Rifle Club after its formation in 1901.³

The House currently operates as the Ivanhoe Manor Private Rehabilitation Hospital.

Description

Ivanhoe Manor is a large two-storey rendered Italianate villa with an M-hipped slated roof with coupled bracketed eaves and a two storey return cast iron verandah, which terminates on the south-east bay. The house is relatively plain externally with moulded impost string courses and moulded architraves. Windows are segmented arched double-hung sashes.

Landscape

'*Phoenix canariensis*' specimens are dotted in the spacious grounds and give this house a more authentic setting despite the unsympathetic additions on the site.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

Ivanhoe Manor is typical of the late 19th century two-storey villa, unusual in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe, and one of the best of its type in the municipality. It was built by one of Ivanhoe's more prominent residents, Alfred Ford.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1888, 365; 1887, 311.

² COS, p.10.

³ Heidelberg Historical Society *Pictorial History of Heidelberg*. pp. 53-4, 64.

HO1

Place:	Box House	Significance:	C
Address:	2 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg	Map Ref:	32 A7
Property Information:	Unknown		
Architect/Designer:	Neil Clerehan	Builder:	Pagram Brothers
Construction Date:	1962		
Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
Original Owner:	Fred Box		



Thematic/Contextual History

The Box House is one of a number of houses in the City of Banyule designed by prominent mid-20th century architects.

History

Notable architect Neil Clerehan designed this house for shoe retailer, Fred Box, in 1962. It was built by the Pagram brothers in the same year.¹

Description

The Box House is L-shaped in plan to provide a private court and swimming pool away from Heidelberg Road, and makes use of different floor levels on a flat site. Floor to ceiling glazing, in the form of double French doors in clear varnished hardwood, is set against clay coloured concrete masonry. Varnished hardwood lining to both the eaves and the walls continues the harmony of wood and clay colours, whilst the four slender tubular columns supporting the carport are picked out in white.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Williams House, 4 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg

Significance

2 Glenard Drive is representative of the earthy domestic style of the early 1960s, using overlapping asymmetrically arranged rectangular forms and stepped, flat roof lines. It is of local architectural importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[x]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Heidelberg Valuer's Cards. Neil Clerehan, pers. comm. with G. Butler, 1985.

H01 ?

Place: Williams House

Significance: B

Address: 4 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg

Map Ref: 32 A7

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Charles Duncan

Builder: E.V. Jell Pty Ltd

Construction Date: 1963

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: W.M. Williams



Thematic/Contextual History

This house is one of a number of buildings in the City of Banyule which have awards from the Royal Architectural Institute of Australia.

History

Architect, Charles Duncan and builder, E.V. Jell Pty Ltd constructed this house for W.M. Williams in 1963. It won the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (Vic) House Award in 1965.¹

Description

Built of clinker brick, with floor-to-ceiling window walls and stained Douglas Fir fascias, this house epitomises the earthy expression of materials of this period which appears to have been a hybrid of influences from Japan and the continuing influence of Frank Lloyd Wright. Exposed beams and rough materials such as the clinker brick are combined with deep fascias which are cantilevered to shade the windows. Garden-walls extend the house to create private garden courts and integrate the house with its environment.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

2 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg

Significance

4 Glenard Drive is representative of the earthy domestic style of the early 1960s, influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright and Japanese architecture. The house won the RAIA Single House Award and is a good example of this idiom in the municipality. It is of local architectural significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[x]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Permit Application 26768, 26.11.1962. Charles Duncan, pers. comm. with G. Butler, 1985.

H017

Place: House **Significance:** B

Address: 6 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A7

Property Information: Lot 104, Glenard Estate

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1935

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: George Edwards



Thematic/Contextual History

During the inter-War period Heidelberg and Ivanhoe witnessed considerable growth and development as an affluent residential suburb. 6 Glenard Drive is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History

George Edwards, who described himself as a farmer in 1936, built this house in 1935.¹

Description

6 Glenard Drive is a bungalow style house of weatherboard construction with broad gabled roofs clad with Marseilles pattern tiles. Windows are multi-paned double hung sashes with bracketed sills and shallow timber hoods. The tapering chimney is of clinker brick.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

3 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe.

Significance

6 Glenard Drive is a modest but substantially intact example of the bungalow style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[x]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls (+ area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Book 1935, 4371.

H01

Place: Lippincott House **Significance:** A

Address: 21 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 B6

Property Information: Lot 99, Glenard Estate

Architect: Roy Lippincott **Builder:** A. Parker

Construction Date: 1917

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Roy Lippincott



Thematic/Contextual History

Lippincott was designed and occupied by Roy Lippincott, a protégé of W.B. Griffin, on Griffin's Glenard Estate. It is one of the many houses in the City of Banyule designed by well known 20th century architects.

History

Architect Roy Lippincott sailed to Australia in 1914 with Walter Burley Griffin, following Griffin's appointment as Federal Capital Director of Design for Canberra the previous year. Lippincott's wife Genevieve, Walter's sister, and Marion Mahoney Griffin sailed with them. Lippincott had graduated at Cornell University in 1909, entering Griffin's American practice as head draftsman just prior to his winning the Canberra commission. In Melbourne he ran Griffin's office as junior partner while Griffin was supervising work in Canberra from 1914-20. When the Canberra office closed Lippincott sought work through architectural competitions, in conjunction with Edward Bilson, a recent graduate who had been working in Griffin's office. Their entries included the Auckland University (1921) and the Chicago Tribune Building (1922). They won the former competition and moved to New Zealand. There Lippincott prospered professionally, being able to introduce Prairie School architecture, eventually becoming President of the New Zealand Institute of Architects.¹

Lippincott designed 21 Glenard Drive whilst working at Griffin's Melbourne office. He had purchased the block from J.E. Keam's sale of the Glenard Estate in June 1916 along with Griffin, who had bought the adjacent block. Both were near the intersection of Mossman and Glenard Drives. Lippincott's house was built by A. Parker, for £800, some time after April 1917, the date of the building permit. The design was influenced by Griffin; however, both Bilson and E. Hamilton-Moore, a friend of Griffin's, testify that the design was Lippincott's.² Its similarity to a design for a brick house by Lippincott published in America in 1912 confirms this.³

Owners who followed Lippincott include W.H. Iredale, Robert Wylie, Conrad Sayce, author, and Murray Griffin, painter.⁴

Description

21 Glenard Drive is a small house, rectangular in plan, set on a flared red brick plinth with a steeply pitched terracotta-tiled Japanese gabled roof with wide projecting eaves. The elevations are divided vertically by textured clinker brick pilasters, between which are plain rendered spandrels and casement windows with distinctive vertical and X-patterned glazing bars.

Internally, the gable motif repeats itself as the main decorative feature in the interior. Lacquered timber panels are set between the windows creating a horizontal strip effect. A continuous pelmet underscores the horizontality, which has a dark lacquered finish matching that of the exposed ceiling joists. These elements contrast with the textured plasterwork.

An attic window on the side elevation, to the design of R.A. Eggleston, is the only alteration to this building.

Intactness

E [x] G [] F [] P []

Condition

E [x] G [] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

The gabled roof forms, brick piers, plinth and plan form are reminiscent of the work of both Frank Lloyd Wright and Walter Burley Griffin.

Significance

21 Glenard Drive is of considerable architectural and historical significance. The house is in near original condition externally and internally, with the exception of the attic window. It is Melbourne's earliest and possibly best domestic example of architecture inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright, imported by Walter Burley Griffin and popularised by his employees, Lippincott, Bilson and Nichols.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[x]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

- ¹ Birrell, pp.20, 132.
- ² *The Age*, 17/11/197. Billson, pers. comm. with G. Butler, 1982.
- ³ Johnson. *Australian Architecture 1901-51*. p.115.
- ⁴ Rate Books 1922, 3429;1923, 3818; 1930, 3284.

Place: HO 27 & HO 1 Pholiota **Significance:** A

Address: Rear of 23 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 B6

Property Information: Thomas Walker, Lot 100, Glenard Estate

Architect: Walter Burley Griffin **Builder:** Walter and Marion Mahony Griffin

Construction Date: 1919-20

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Walter Burley Griffin



Thematic/Contextual History

Pholiota, in the Glenard Estate, was the first of many Knitlock houses in Victoria. It served as the Griffin's Melbourne home for a short period and was used extensively in articles to publicise and market the Knitlock house. It is one of the group of buildings designed by Griffin in the City of Banyule.

History

Griffin purchased 23 Glenard Drive from J.E. Keam's sale of the Glenard Estate in June 1916¹ along with Lippincott, who had bought the adjacent block. Both were near the intersection of Mossman and Glenard Drives. Rate books note that in 1920-21 a 'humpy' had been erected on the land, which was described as a house by November 1922.² Joyce Keam, in her memoirs of Glenard Farm, *Life at Glenard*, described Pholiota as existing prior to her departure in 1919.

In December 1920 Griffin was released from his role as Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction for Canberra, and it is likely that he commenced work on his Knitlock prototype Pholiota, meaning mushroom, prior to that time. The Griffins lived there briefly prior to their departure to Castlecrag in 1921.

The knitlock system, comprised of square 'tesseral' blocks and fin-like 'vertebral' blocks, was perceived as a rational tool for the creation of suburban homes for the average man. This could be achieved at a low cost, which avoided the monotony of large scale precast units, such as those used by the State Savings Bank of Victoria in their insitu concrete houses. Griffin and David C. Jenkins, builder and co-director, applied for a knitlock patent in May 1917, followed by the tiles in March 1918. Both were approved by mid-1919 and in 1922 the Knitlock Company was formed.³

Subsequent owners of Pholiota include Gordon Barclay (1924), Mrs Beatrice Broadhurst and Miss E. Hayward.⁴

Description

Pholiota is square in plan with a low-pitched pyramid roof clad. It features many of the stylistic elements which were distinctive of Griffin's Knitlock houses including walls of 'tesseral' blocks with 'vertebral' blocks defining vertical strips between which a group of four windows are located, abutting the roof line. Unlike the similar knitlock house in Frankston, Gumnuts (c.1922), however, Pholiota used the knitlock system for the walls only and the roof was clad in Marseilles tiles. The casement windows have Griffin's typical chevron glazing bars.

Pholiota's twenty-one foot square plan reflected Griffin's abhorrence of the passage. Sleeping cubicles opened off a central living area and service rooms were placed in corners, communicating with the outside. Griffin believed that

out of doors separation of the private quarters from the common or work rooms, obliterating the long dismal, wasteful passageway, is a characteristic advantage of this climate that was recognised in the heights, where alone architecture strictly rational, is not circumscribed by, the exotic impossibilities of the suburban builder.⁵

Externally the house has been altered on the east elevation as a result of the construction of a new house to this side c.1930s or 40s. Other alterations have been made internally. Originally, the interior had a central round table, beds or furnishings set in the alcoves and a continuous pelmet, carrying full length curtains, which isolated the living room. A tent like ceiling and a pendulous silk light shade hung from the centre of the room.

Landscape

A remnant River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) is significant as an old aboriginal sacred site.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [] P [x]

Condition

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Comparative Examples

Other Griffin Knitlock houses include:
 52 Darebin Street, Heidelberg
 Gumnuts, Frankston, 1922
 Salter House, Toorak, 1923
 Julian S. Jefferies House, Surrey Hills, 1924

Significance

Pholiota is of considerable architectural and historical significance. The diminutive building is the first house designed by Walter Burley Griffin to be constructed from his patent Knitlock system, and features a number of characteristics typical of Griffin's architecture including corridor-free planning, wide overhanging eaves and casement windows with chevron-patterned glazing bars. Pholiota also served as the Griffins' Melbourne home from 1919-21, until the Griffins left for Castlecrag, Sydney. Architecturally, the significance of the building has been diminished by the later alterations.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[x]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

- ¹ *The Herald*, 8/6/1916.
- ² Rate Books 1920-21, 3415; 1922-3, 3819; 1923, 41424.
- ³ *Australian Home Builder*, 8/1922, 8/1923. *Australian Home Beautiful*, 9/1927 & 10/1927.
- ⁴ Rate Books 1924-5, 4551; 1928-9, 4300; 1936-7, 4366.
- ⁵ Birrell, p.144f, quotes Griffin.

1401 ?

Place: House **Significance:** C

Address: 28 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A7

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1938

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Dunlop Family?



Thematic/Contextual History

During the inter-War period Heidelberg and Ivanhoe witnessed considerable growth and development as an affluent residential suburb. 28 Glenard Drive is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History

This house was built in 1938, possibly by the Dunlop family. A later owner was A.L. Foletta.

Description

28 Glenard Drive is an English Domestic Revival style, inter-War suburban villa. The single-storey house is asymmetrically planned with steeply pitched gabled tiled roofs and textured rendered walls. One side of the projecting gabled section on the entrance elevation extends to form an entrance porch with a brick arched opening. Windows are generally double-hung sashes with diamond pane leadlighting, with timber bracketed sills. A tall chimney stack is of clinker brick.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

28 Glenard Drive is an eclectic example of the English Domestic Revival style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. Individually it is of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[x]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

1401

Place: Glenard Farm **Significance:** B

Address: 40 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A6

Property Information: Northern Section of Crown Portion 2

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: c.1909

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Peter E. Keam



Thematic History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg went through a period of rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. The house at 40 Glenard Drive is one of the larger early 20th century buildings erected in the area. It was built for important local property developer Peter Keam, responsible for the Mount Eagle and Glenard subdivisions in Heidelberg.

History

Leighton, a property in the northern section of Thomas Walker's Crown Portion 2, was first developed by Joseph Hawdon as an investment, which he leased, and then sold in 1840, to brothers Lemuel and Armyne Bolden.¹ On their death, it passed to their brother, Rev. J.S. Bolden, who was persuaded by agent, James Graham, to sell it in 1885 as two lots. These lots comprised 200 acres west of Lower Heidelberg Road and 150 acres on the east, next to the river. He retained the latter portion, leasing the land to Richard Greaves. Bolden's son Herbert farmed the land, which became known as Glenard Farm, whilst Greaves built Glenard House at 73 Mount Street (1888-89).²

Peter E. Keam, alternately described as an engineer and a grazier, purchased Bolden's Glenard Farm in 1906 and constructed 40 Glenard Drive soon afterwards.³ In 1916 Keam commissioned Walter Burley Griffin to subdivide the property, which was sold off in June of that year. Glenard Farm formed Lot 2, which adjoined Homestead Park. Keam then appears to have left for Tasmania, but initiated the Mount Eagle and Glenard subdivisions before he left, pressuring the government to construct The Boulevard to serve them.

Description

Glenard Farm is a symmetrically planned Queen Anne style house with a hipped, corrugated iron roof encompassing a verandah on three sides. The verandah is supported on turned timber posts, and the brick chimneys have terracotta chimney pots. Alterations include the painting of the original red brickwork, replacement of the original windows and the removal of the timber verandah frieze.

Landscape

The garden is quite large, and predates the surrounding Glenard Estate. However much of the garden is reasonably contemporary, and only a few remnant trees are likely to be associated with the early history of the site. The most prominent of these is the row of Golden Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Aurea') along the Glenard Drive frontage. The basalt retaining wall was introduced at the time of subdivision, c. 1916. Other notable trees include two Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') planted close to the house on the northern side, an Elm (*Ulmus procera*) to the north, and a Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) and Blue Atlantic Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* var. *glauca*) to the east of the property. An old corrugated iron shed is located to the south of the house. The remnant trees have significance as they reflect the pre-subdivision history of the site, and present the house with contemporary elements from its early period. The Golden Cypress particularly have considerable landscape value, contributing to Griffin's ideal of private roadside plantings billowing over into the broader landscape, which can be seen along this section of Glenard Drive.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Strathallan, 81-109 Greensborough Road, Macleod.

Significance

Glenard Farm is of local historical significance. The house was owned by Peter Keam, developer of the Mount Eagle and Glenard Estates, and the garden contains some significant and notable specimens.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	<input type="checkbox"/>
Register of the National Estate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banyule Planning Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/>
UC Area	<input checked="" 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"/>
HO Controls (Area)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Registrar General's Office Syd. 553.

² Garden. *Builders to the Nation*. pp. 143, 146, 178.

³ Keam's daughter estimated it was about 1907 or 1908 but Municipal rate books show a substantial increase on the NAV of the property (House and 50 acres) in 1910.

Place Name	Address	Year Built	Architect	Notes
1. Banyule Community Centre	100-110 Victoria Road	1965	John H. Hume	Formerly the Banyule Community Centre, this building was the site of the first Banyule Community Centre. It was built in 1965 and was the first building to be built in the area.
2. Banyule Community Centre	100-110 Victoria Road	1965	John H. Hume	Formerly the Banyule Community Centre, this building was the site of the first Banyule Community Centre. It was built in 1965 and was the first building to be built in the area.
3. Banyule Community Centre	100-110 Victoria Road	1965	John H. Hume	Formerly the Banyule Community Centre, this building was the site of the first Banyule Community Centre. It was built in 1965 and was the first building to be built in the area.
4. Banyule Community Centre	100-110 Victoria Road	1965	John H. Hume	Formerly the Banyule Community Centre, this building was the site of the first Banyule Community Centre. It was built in 1965 and was the first building to be built in the area.
5. Banyule Community Centre	100-110 Victoria Road	1965	John H. Hume	Formerly the Banyule Community Centre, this building was the site of the first Banyule Community Centre. It was built in 1965 and was the first building to be built in the area.

HO1
Place: Stanton **Significance:** C
Address: 56 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A6
Property Information: Unknown
Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown
Construction Date: 1930
Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence
Original Owner: Clewin Simon V.
Harcourt



Thematic/Contextual History

Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹ Stanton was one of many homes owned by artists who resided in the City of Banyule at this time.

History

Artist, Clewin Simon V. Harcourt built this house in 1930 after purchasing the allotment from William Flood the previous year.²

Harcourt was born in Dunolly in 1871. Educated at both the Melbourne Gallery School and the Academie des Beaux Arts in Antwerp, he exhibited at the Royal Academy, London. In 1901 he won the silver medal for figure painting at the Academie and painted at the Paris Salon from 1909. In Australia he was a founding member of the Western Australian Society of arts and crafts and Australian Art Association, founded in 1912. Subsequent to his portraiture pursuits, he became renowned for his instrument making. He crafted 12 Boehm flutes and piccolos in wood, ebonite and silver, continuing until deafness made him a recluse, by which time he had almost ceased painting.³ Harcourt died in 1965.

Description

Stanton is a single storey bungalow clad with rubble stone and with roughcast and half timbered gable ends. The roofs are clad with Marseilles patterned roof tiles. Multi-paned casement windows have timber bracketed hoods. The house is positioned diagonally on the block to face north and the view.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

Stanton is of local historical importance. The house was owned by artist Clewin Simon V. Harcourt, one of many artists who resided in Ivanhoe and Heidelberg in the early 20th century.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[x]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.

² Rate Books 1930, 33222; 1929, 4345.

³ The Argus, 23/7/1965/5. McCulloch, Op.cit., p.255.

HO 28

Place: Ar Mbaile Fein

Significance: B

Address: 2 Green Street, Ivanhoe

Map Ref: 31 F7

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown

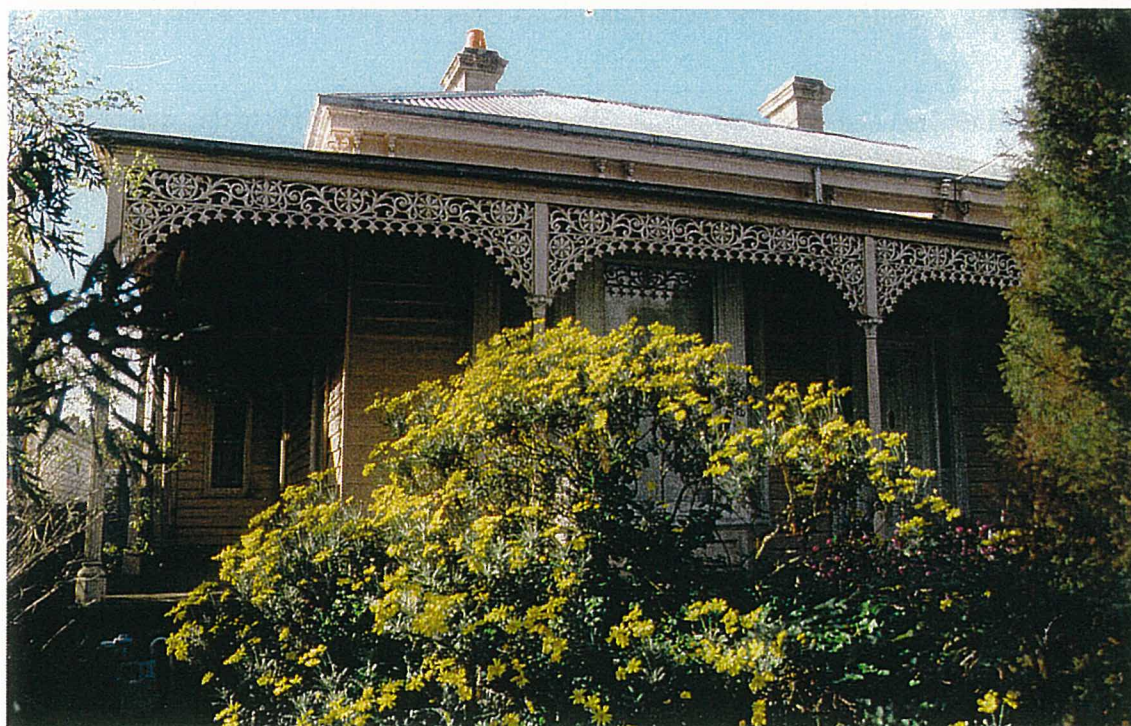
Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1889

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Francis Le Plastrier



Thematic/Contextual History

In the 1880s, the prospect of rail transport, promised first to Alphington, and then to Heidelberg and Ivanhoe, provided the impetus for land speculators and developers in the area and saw the district's fortunes appear to take a turn for the better. These estates were marketed as high quality residential subdivisions. In suburbs such as Ivanhoe and Heidelberg, however, much of this land remained unsold, and relatively few houses were actually constructed following the land sales of the 1880s. Ar Mbaile Fein is one of a small group of late Victorian villas erected at that time.

History

Francis Le Plastrier occupied and owned this house from its construction in 1889 until his death c.1916.¹ Le Plastrier came to Ivanhoe from Oxford Street, Collingwood where his occupation was listed as insurance agent.²

Description

Ar Mbaile Fein is a double-fronted, weatherboarded house with a return cast-iron verandah and a hipped, corrugated iron roof. The entrance door has a highlight and sidelights and is placed off centre on the street elevation to allow for a window bay on the western half of the elevation. Pairs of timber bracket support the eaves. A gently scalloped spade-head picket fence and gate survive at the frontage.

Landscape

Clipped hedges, topiary, and a trellised side garden-gate lend a period feeling to this well preserved 19th-century house.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Thelma, 137 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

Ar Mbaile Fein is of local historical significance. It is one of the few early houses in the municipality, dating from the first period of suburban subdivision in the 1880s.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1889, 113; 1917, 1001. Executors of Le Plastrier.

² Victorian Directory, 1890.

Place: Strathalan (formerly Strathallan) **Significance:** C

Address: 81-109 Greensborough Road, Macleod **Map Ref:** 20 D9

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1906-7

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Community Care

Original Owner: Michael & Annie Le Grand



Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Strathalan is one of the larger early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History¹

Strathalan was built for Michael Le Grand in 1906-07.

The McLean family, Scottish immigrants, had purchased Portion 10 in 1838 and established the property as a sheep run managed by several family members. The adjacent Portion 9 was sold to another member of the family in 1840. Although Malcolm McLean and his family returned to Scotland in the 1850s, they remained the owners of Strathalan until c.1890, leasing the property out after their departure.²

During 1888, the property was sought by a development company headed by Charles Henry James and Thomas Bent. James wanted to use the land for the extension of the railway from Heidelberg to Eltham, but Bent was not keen and the company later went into liquidation.. James persisted, setting up a company to buy the Rosanna estate and attempting to buy out Strathallan despite the Victorian Government's resgusal of permission to build the railway.

The McLeans were anxious to rid themselves of the land, given signs of the coming financial crash³ and James purchased most of Portion 9 and part of Portion 10 in 1892, after protracted negotiations amd court cases.

James himself, however, was declared bankrupt in 1897 and the heavily mortgaged parcel of 647 acres was left in the hands of the Commercial Bank of Australia. The northern part of the land was sold to Edith and Malcolm Macleod, whilst the remaining 247 acres were purchased by Michael Le Grand in 1905. The present house was constructed for Le Grand and his wife Annie in 1906-07. Michael Le Grand died in 1914, leaving Annie with nine children and huge debts on this and other property interests. Annie Le Grand sold 97 acres to the west of the railway line, which had eventaully been built by the Victorian Government in 1902, in 1921, whilst a further 144 acres between Greensborough Road and the railway line, which included the house, had been sold to the Freehold Assets Company Ltd in 1920. The property was owned by Herbert W. Gepp, General Manger of Australian Electrolytic Zinc, from 1920 until 1936, although the house and its immediate 13 acres of land were not transferred from the Freehold Assets Co. until 1925, four years after that company had subdivided much of the remainder of the land to create the Golf Links Estate.

By 1944, Strathallan had been bought by the Baptist Church for the establishment of the Strathalan [sic] Baptist Homes. Major additions were made in 1957-58; the property is now known as Strathalan Community Care.

Description

Strathalan is symmetrically planned, with a sweeping hipped roof encompassing a wide verandah on three sides. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the house is constructed of red brick with timber verandah posts and red brick chimneys surmounted by terracotta pots. The central entrance is approached by a flight of bluestone steps, and is flanked by semi-octagonal bays with double-hung sash windows, marked at roof level by small gabled projections. Alterations include the removal of the verandah balustrading and frieze, and the replacement of the original roofing with cement tiles. The house has been significantly altered internally.

Landscape

Stone lined pathways and lawn beds show remnants of the old garden layout but the mature Albertii (*Cordyline australis*) and Monterey and Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) which line the driveways and the house yard boundary, are prominent elements.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Glenard Farm, 40 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg

Significance

Strathalan, built on a small part of the subdivided Strathalan property, is representative of the large farm houses built around rural Heidelberg in the early 20th century, and is of local interest. The garden contains some important features of specimens. The house has been owned by a number of prominent members of the local community.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

- ¹ Additional information on the history of Strathallan was provided by the Macleod Progress Association Inc. Submission 28 to banyule City Council.
- ² Garden. *Builders to the Nation*. p. 22. Quotes Registrar General's Office 27827.
- ³ *ibid.* p. 92.

HO 102

Place:

Ashmead

Significance:

B

Address:

43-45 Grimshaw Street, cnr Eldale Road,
Greensborough

Map Ref:

20 K3

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder:

Unknown

Construction Date: Unknown

Original Use: Residence

Current Use:

Residence

Original Owner: Dr. Cordner



History

Ashmead was constructed for Dr. E.R. and Mrs Cordner in 1932-33. Dr. Cordner and his son, practised from the house until 1960.¹

Description

Ashmead is a large two-storey residence designed in the inter-War English Domestic Revival style. The house is rendered and has gabled terracotta tiled roofs. It possesses typical characteristics of the style including half timbering, shuttered multi-paned windows, tall brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots and basketweave clinker brickwork in the gable ends.

Landscape

The garden at Ashmead is typical of the inter-War period. The corner site is well screened by a clipped Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) hedge. The garden contains a number of mature trees including two Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') and two Peppercorns (*Schinus molle*) planted on the Grimshaw Street (northern) side of the garden. A mature Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) also forms a notable specimen. A number of fruit trees are located at the southern end of the property, and are likely to be contemporary with the original garden. The garden features a number of large shrubs such as *Camellia japonica* cultivars which may be later additions, but are appropriate to the period of the garden. Paths throughout the garden are of random stone paving. A series of low stone terraces defines garden beds and lawn areas, typical of the era. The main pedestrian access from Eldale Avenue features a brick piered pergola topped with timber beams. The gates are of wrought iron with a wire mesh insert. A tennis court is situated immediately to the south of the house, and is raised on a brick platform, to cope with the sloping block.

The garden appears to be largely intact and features many elements typical of the inter-War period, providing a suitable setting for a notable local house.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Analysis:

1 Warringal Place, Heidelberg.

Significance

Ashmead is a distinctive and well-preserved example of the English Domestic Revival style. The house is considerably enhanced by its mature and largely intact original inter-War garden. It is of local historical significance in connection with the Cordner family who practised medicine from the house for almost thirty years.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Turvey, *Greensborough and Greenhills*, p.34.

Map 7 HO

Place: Former Greensborough Primary School No 2062 **Significance:** C

Address: 130 Grimshaw Street, Greensborough **Map Ref:** 20 J2

Property Information: Unknown

Architect: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1879

Original Use: Primary School **Current Use:** Diamond Valley Art Society

Original Owner: Victorian Government



Thematic History

Further north and east of Heidelberg the land boom had little, if any effect, with the area remaining essentially rural in character until well into the 20th century. Few civic buildings survive from this period, with the former Greensborough Primary School being one of the important exceptions.

History

Greensborough Primary School, No. 2062, was built in 1878 to replace the existing school which had been built in 1855 and was deemed no longer suitable after the 1872 Act. Originally the school comprised two brick classrooms with a gallery on a brick foundation with a detached head teachers residence which was demolished in 1963.¹ Officially opened 1 June 1878, the attendance was limited and it was 50 years before enrolment reached 100. The depression brought an increased enrolment brought on by the influx of farmers seeking cheaper living in the country. Classes were held in corridors, the shelter shed, outside and in the Church of England Hall. New classrooms were bought to accommodate the students. More buildings were constructed in the 1950s to accommodate the post war boom and the new community financed library and visual education rooms were erected in 1966. The school closed in 1978 when a new school was proposed for Greensborough, the children occupying temporary classrooms in the War Memorial Park from 1978 to 1980 when the new school opened.²

The school is now used by the Diamond Valley Arts Society.

Description

The former Greensborough Primary School is a small gabled building situated on a corner site. The building is constructed of English bond hand made, pale orange brick, with a recent corrugated galvanised steel roof. A small gabled porch projects on the Grimshaw Street elevation. The multi-paned, double-hung sash windows have highlight windows and bluestone sills. A c. 1920s or 30s addition exists to the west, and recent alterations include the provision of skylights to the roof and signage in the gable end.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

The former Greensborough Primary School is of local historical importance. The building occupies the site of the first Primary School in Greensborough constructed in 1855, and remained in use as a school until its closure in 1978. The building is also one of the few structures dating from the 19th century remaining in Greensborough.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

Bick, David and Kellaway, Carlotta. *Shire of Eltham Heritage Study*, Prepared for the Shire of Eltham, 1992.

¹ National Trust File No. 3459.

² Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, p.134.

H029

Place: Maharishi Vedic College (Loyola College)

Significance: B

Address: 345 Grimshaw Street, Watsonia

Map Ref: 20 D2

Property Information: Unknown

Architect: Robert Harper

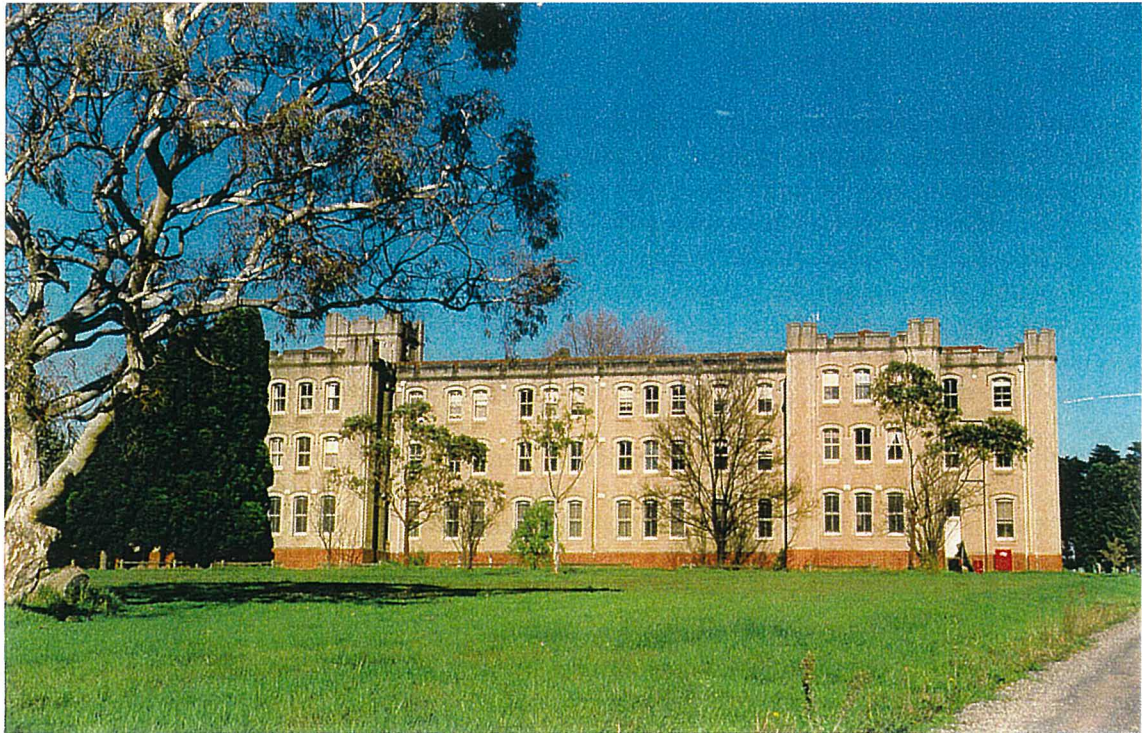
Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1932-4

Original Use: Training College and
Refuge

Current Use: Primary School

Original Owner: Society of Jesus



Thematic/Contextual History

The Australasian headquarters of most Catholic religious orders were based in Melbourne in the early 20th century in a period of consolidation and expansion under Archbishop Mannix. Loyola College is a substantially intact example of a building constructed for this purpose. It is one of the group of seminaries erected by the Roman Catholic Church from the 1920s to the 1950s, others are the Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy, Odyssey House and Parade College.

History

Loyola College was built between 1932 and 1934, designed by Abbotsford architect Robert Harper. It was the first Jesuit Ministry Training College in Australia. Previously the novitiates had to finish their training in Ireland, and the college therefore was seen as an expression that the Society of Jesus was going to concentrate its ministry in Melbourne under Archbishop Mannix. The society laid the foundations of many social initiatives which had many wide repercussions in Australia. The building represented the wide concentration of Australasian head quarters in Melbourne of most Catholic religious orders. In 1974 most of the property, including the novitiate, was sold to the Department of Community Welfare Services and was used as a training facility for the Office of Corrections.¹ Approximately four hectares was reserved for the Catholic Education Office who erected a co-educational secondary school which opened in 1981 and was subsequently named Loyola College.² The building was recently sold and reopened as Maharishi Vedic College.

Description

The former Loyola College is a three storey building on a rectangular block with entrances on Bungay Street (south) and Grimshaw Street (north). It is bounded by Loyola College Co-Educational School to the east and the Loyola Reserve and Concord School to the west.

The College is set back from the street, with open lawn to the front. The building is of brick construction with roughcast rendered walls, smooth rendered window surrounds and quoining, and an exposed Flemish bond red brick plinth. The terracotta tiled hipped roof is concealed behind a castellated parapet. The entrance elevation is symmetrical, with a central castellated five storey tower containing a recessed pointed arched entrance at ground floor level. Windows are segmented arched double-hung sashes, with vertical glazing bars. The simplified Gothic detailing is limited to the window hood mouldings and bosses, and a trefoil frieze above the entrance.

Internally, the entrance hall is intact and has sandstone walls, marble floor, timber panelling to the walls and ceiling, and leadlight glazed doors. There are two detached single storey outbuildings, constructed at the same time as the main building, comprising gabled terracotta roofs, roughcast rendered walls and segmented arched windows.

Landscape

The site is dominated by a perimeter planting of Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*). Most of the grounds are open, turfed areas, and appear to have been playing fields. The entry gates are located centrally on the Grimshaw Street frontage. The gates are set on a brick plinth with rendered brick pillars. The gates are constructed of wrought iron. The original gravel driveway ends to the east of the main building in a turning circle, dominated by a Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*). A number of Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) are planted symmetrically around the turning circle and scattered elsewhere throughout the site. Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) are situated in close proximity to the turning circle.

Running in perpendicular lines from the north and south of the building are two extensive rows of Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*), which form dense screens. Most of the grounds to the west of the drive are open paddock, and to the east is a secondary school. The school grounds feature recent plantings of native trees and shrubs. The central driveway features the most important avenue of Monterey cypress, and various specimen trees. The site also contains a number of National Trust registered trees: Basket oak (*Quercus prinus*), Portuguese Oak (*Quercus faginea*), Arizona Cypress (*Cupressus glabr* 'Hodginsi') and Gum trees (*Eucalyptus Cornuta*). The site appears run down, but is worthy for the notable plantings

which form a landmark in the local neighbourhood, and which create a landscape contemporary with the imposing college building. The site certainly warrants further investigation.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Corpu Christi College, St Joseph's Wing, Werribee Park., (William Patrick Conolly, 1923-38)
Noviate of the Sisters of Mercy, 230 Rosanna Road

Significance

The former Loyola College is of local architectural and historical significance. Constructed in 1932-34, it was the first Jesuit Ministry Training College in Australia. The large scale of the building reflects the status of the Catholic Church during a period of expansion initiated by Archbishop Daniel Mannix after World War One. The former college is one of a group of seminary buildings in the City of Banyule including the Noviate of the Sisters of Mercy, Odyssey House and Parade College. The former college is a late example of the Gothic Revival style, and although architecturally conservative, the building gains distinction from its impressive scale. Prominently sited, the tower is a local landmark.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme:	[x]
UC Areas	[]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

Barnard and Keating. *Banyule City Council - The Heritage Audit*. July 1996

¹ National Trust File No. 6434.

² Kenna., *In the Beginning There Was Only Land*, p. 213.

Place: House **Significance:** C

Address: 38 Hailes Street, Cnr Church Street, Greensborough **Map Ref:** 20 J1

Property Information: Unknown

Architect: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: Unknown, possibly c.1880

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Unknown



Thematic/Contextual History

Further north and east of Heidelberg the land boom had little, if any effect, with the area remaining essentially rural in character until well into the 20th century. Few dwellings survive from the 19th century, with 38 Hailes Street being one of the important exceptions.

History

38 Hailes Street is an early Greensborough residence, constructed from hand-made local bricks. The sandstone foundations were dug from a small quarry on the west side of Diamond Creek Road, opposite St Helena Road. Its original owner is unknown but an early owner is believed to be Jonah Britnell.¹ Richard Marsh bought the property at the turn of century and added bluestone pitchers to walls, fences and garden ornamentation which he had obtained from gasworks in the city.²

Description

38 Hailes Street is a small, red brick, single storey house which has undergone numerous alterations. The English bond construction appears to indicate an early construction date, but the slate roof with terracotta ridge cappings, casement windows and terracotta chimney pots appear to date from c.1900s. The bricks are reputed to have been hand-made locally, and the sand for the mortar obtained from the property. A recent addition exists to the rear.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

38 Hailes Street is of local historical interest. The house appears to be one of the earliest buildings in Greensborough, constructed during the period of rural settlement of the area from local materials. It has been considerably altered.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

¹ Turvey & Reynolds. *Greensborough and Greenhills*.

² *ibid.*

H04

Place: Rutland **Significance:** A

Address: 3 Hampton Court, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 G6

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Edgar Gurney **Builder:** A.V. Jennings Construction Co.

Construction Date: 1938-39

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Unknown



Thematic/Contextual History

Towards the end of the inter-War period, two brand new housing estates were laid out in Ivanhoe. Both were developed by the A. V. Jennings' Construction Co., pioneer in the construction of private housing estates in Melbourne. He was approached by a syndicate which owned about 14 acres in Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe, close to the Ivanhoe Railway Station and the site of the proposed new Heidelberg Civic Centre. The new estate was known as the Beaumont Estate, and comprised some 94 houses. The subdivision and road layout was unusual for the time in that it included a series of five cul-de-sac off Melcombe Road. It is also considered to have been the most architecturally ambitious of Jennings' estates. The houses were designed by Jennings' architect, Edgar Gurney. The houses in the cul-de-sac off Melcombe Road, in particular, were larger and more adventurous in their design than anything seen at Jennings' earlier estates. A number of the courts featured an eclectic mixture of modern and neo-traditional styles.

History

Rutland was designed by Edgar Gurney and built in 1938-39 by the A. V. Jennings Construction Co. on the Beaumont Estate at an estimated cost of £1,150.

Description

Rutland is in the English Domestic Revival style, of clinker brick construction with a gabled variegated tiled roofs, double-hung sash windows and gabled attic dormer windows. The tapestry central entrance porch is curved with a part conical roof, echoing that of the curve stair tower. Gable ends are variously treated with diagonal, diaper patterned and basketweave brickwork.

Landscape

The boundary frontage is defined by a low brick wall. The garden beds within the site are also defined by a formal brick edge. The landscape materials, red clinker bricks, mirror the material of the house. The vegetation on the site is domestic in scale. Most notable are a number of clipped Cypress (*Cupressus* sp.) columns, with a domed top. They are maintained to a high standard. At the front of the property is a low clipped Golden Diosma (*Coleonema pulchrum* 'Aurea') hedge. Although almost certainly a modern addition, it fits well into the formal architectural style of the garden. Also of note are a number of Roses (*Rosa* CV) behind the hedge and a Camellia (*Camellia japonica* CV) to the east of the garden.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

Rutland is integral to the Jennings Beaumont Estate and an outstanding example of the English Domestic Revival style designed on a medium scale. The house was designed by Jennings' architect Edgar Gurney. The house contributes to the intact inter-War character of Hampton. The garden is of local interest as a remarkably intact example of a formal, inter-War gardening style. The garden is well maintained, and contributes to the overall character of this important Jennings' Estate.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[x]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[x]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]
SLO Controls	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

HO 30

Place:	Cintra (Lis Escop)	Significance:	B
Address:	121 Hawdon Street, Heidelberg	Map Ref:	31 K6
Property Information:	Part of Crown Allotment 4-5/9. Grantee: W.H. Tripp, 4/5/1853		
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown
Construction Date:	c.1872		
Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
Original Owner:	John Christopher?		



Thematic History

Cintra was constructed after a period of settlement in the Banyule area in the 1840s and 1850s. It remains as one of the few surviving substantial early Victorian homesteads erected during that period.

History

William Tripp purchased Crown Allotments 4 and 5/9 for £65 and £60 respectively and had sold allotment 5 to Lawrence Wadeson by 1854. Wadeson had the land sold to Richard Wadeson by 1858 for £50. Wadeson resold to George Robertson the following year who mortgaged the property to Henry Miller in 1860 for £400, a 300% increase in value. It is likely that a building was either erected or substantially improved prior to 1860. By 1862, Robertson had sold to David Davies for £500. Davies was related to draper, John Christopher. Christopher and his wife Margaretta received the property in 1873. By 1877 Christopher converted the old law titles to Torrens, owning allotments 1-5/19, to Darebin Street)¹Cintra was probably built for John Christopher in Hawdon Street in 1872 when the value of the property more than doubled. Christopher, who had occupied the property in 1871-2, then leased to Police Court Clerk, James B. Drummond (1873-7) and Thomas Kavanagh (1877-79). Some time after that Christopher returned to Cintra, increases in value indicating probable improvements in 1885 (160%) and again in 1887 (195%). Christopher, who was a major shareholder of the Mount Eagle Estate Co and a director of the Northern Gas Company in the land boom of the 1880s, died in 1896, his wife continuing to reside in Cintra after that time.²Charles M Davies owned Cintra, as an executor, after Christopher's death until it was taken over by William Woolcock. It was briefly owned by Albert Gerbes (1910-15)³ before it was sold to Rev Bishop Arthur Green in 1915. ⁴ During his occupation Green renamed the house Lis Escop. Bishop Green was born in Surrey in 1857 and educated both at Trinity College and Melbourne University. He was ordained by the Bishop of Melbourne in 1880 and commenced as incumbent at Maldon and Geelong until made Bishop of Grafton and Armidale (1894-1900) and Bishop of Ballarat (1900-1915). He then resigned, retiring to Heidelberg, serving as Canon of St Paul's, Melbourne.⁵

Description

Cintra is a single-storey, double-fronted house, of rendered brick and has a simple timber and cast iron verandah on three sides. Windows on the entrance elevation are double-hung sashes and extend to the floor. Two formerly verandahed bays, one rendered brick and the other of timber, extend from the west elevation forming a courtyard similar to that of Carn. This courtyard has been converted to a large room, presumably a ballroom, which is lined entirely with Wunderlich Art Metal and once communicated with an observation platform or widow's walk, and an attic room, since demolished. The timber wing to the north of this is thought to predate the present house, its studs being dovetailed to the plates and hand made nails being evident. This may date from George Robertson's occupation of the property but alterations and relining obscure any further evidence. Alterations include the replacement of the original convex profile verandah roof and, internally, removal of ceiling roses and mantels.

Landscape

Early photographs show New Zealand flax dotted midst continuous flowering shrub beds which flanked the low border plants next to a gravel path which passed beneath an impressive topiary arch. Much of this has gone, but the layout is evident and the existing mature and diverse shrubs provide an appropriate romantic if not period setting.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Taruna, 574 Upper Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg West

Significance

The earliest section of Cintra, dating from c.1872, is one of Heidelberg's earlier residences and perhaps the second oldest in the Government Warringal Village. It is externally substantially intact, and the plan

form, with a symmetrical entrance elevation and encircling cast iron verandah, is typical of the period. Cintra was the former residence of Arthur Green, Bishop of Melbourne.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[x]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

- ¹ Registrar General's Office. 10045. Garden, p.142.
- ² Rate Books 1871, 283; 1872, 279; 1877, 103; 1885,391; 1887, 45; 1879, 45; 1907, 133; 1920, 437.
- ³ Rate Books 1911, 401; 1916, 479.
- ⁴ Garden, p.151, p. 162N, p.181f.
- ⁵ *Who's Who in Australia* 1927-8, p.105.

H031

Place: Former Darebin Bridge Hotel **Significance:** B

Address: 899 Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 D10

Property Information: Crown portion 1, Part of Lot 2, Walker's Glanville Estate. Grantee: Thomas Walker, 12/9/1838

Architect: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: c.1863-4

Original Use: Hotel **Current Use:** Offices

Original Owner: John Crooks?



Thematic History

Hotels were always central to social and economic life in the early colonial settlements and Heidelberg was no exception. Despite spirited opposition to the grant of its licence, for many years community life in Heidelberg revolved around the Old England Hotel (1849) and the Sir Henry Barkly Hotel (mid-1850s).

History

Thomas Walker sold Lot 2 of his Glanville Estate to Edward Brown, who subsequently sold to Francis Clark. Clark leased 7 acres, at the Darebin Creek and Heidelberg Road corner, to James Watson for £100 pounds per year from 1853-65. A piece of land in the same location was sold by Clark to William Dunn in December 1856 for over £965.¹ The *Port Phillip Patriot* of April 1845 announced that a license renewal be granted to David Bowman for the Darebin Hotel, Darebin Creek. Walter Thompson took it in 1848 until the Licensing Court refused him a license in May 1850 stating that the house was 'neither sufficiently spacious nor convenient for a public house', but allowed a new application in September given that 'a new house [had] been erected'. Selwyn's c.1860 Geological Survey of Victoria shows the Darebin Creek Hotel south of the Darebin, on the south side of Heidelberg Road, suggesting this was a different building to the present. The unstuccoed rubble wall below the level of the approach embankment to the old bridge and the room subdivision at the former natural ground line of this earlier hotel still exist. The name Darebin Creek Hotel was probably transferred to the new hotel, north of the creek, around the time of its construction in 1862-4. The 1863 Rate Book is the first proof of the present hotel's existence but the actual construction date remains in doubt. John Crooks was licensee from 1863-65, James Cunningham between 1866-1880² with Mrs Catherine Cunningham continuing until 1888. Henry Dunn of Castlemaine inherited the ownership early this century and eventually closed the hotel, under Emma Dight, in 1922.³ Later occupiers of the building have included artists William Frater and Lina Bryans who both used the building as a studio.⁴ The former Darebin Creek Hotel is now used as offices.

Description

Rectangular in plan, the former Darebin Bridge Hotel is a rendered two-storey building of rubble bluestone construction with an unrendered bluestone basement. The building has a late Regency character, with little ornamentation and a hipped, corrugated iron roof. The street elevation is symmetrical, with double-hung sash windows flanking the central entrance door at ground floor level, and three double-hung sash windows at first floor level. The simple, concave-roofed verandah is supported on timber posts. The verandah spans a void fronting the basement; as the present bridge and its approaches were not complete until 1864 the ground level would have been at the present basement level before that date, which is divided for use as a kitchen and storage. Internally, the ground and first floor levels have one large room at each level across the front, and two rooms and stair-well at the rear. Arches once bridged both the ground level entrance and that to the stairwell, but have since been filled in and squared off. Deep timber reveals exist to most internal joinery. The extant fireplace mantels are plain, with acanthus leaf brackets, and joinery paint colours appear to have been dark brown. The plainly styled, probably original staircase and some window glazing have survived. What probably was the coach house or stable stands at the rear. Some of the lining and framing has been replaced but shingles survive under the eastern roof pitch. Alterations to the exterior are minor. Wall vents have been added, a plant room added to the basement and a fire escape to the upper level at the north. It appears that the verandah roof structure has also been altered, however the verandah brackets resemble closely those used on the Yarra Bend Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum (1860) and may be original. The corrugated galvanised roofing is recent.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

The former Darebin Bridge Hotel is of local historical significance. Constructed in c.1863-64, the

building is one of a few remaining buildings dating from the early period of settlement of the municipality.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

- ¹ Registrar General's Office. 16194.
- ² Cole Collection (S4V).
- ³ *Australian Home Beautiful*.
- ⁴ Butler. *Northcote Conservation Study*. Building 145.

H090

Place: Shop and Dwelling **Significance:** C

Address: 1041 Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 E10

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Unknown

Construction Date: 1935

Original Use: Shop and Dwelling **Current Use:** Shop and Dwelling

Original Owner: Stella Kenehan



Thematic/Contextual History

By the 1930s Ivanhoe, a prosperous Melbourne suburb, attracted retailers to provide for the influx of new residents, resulting in the development of many small shopping strips along Heidelberg Road.

History

Stella Kenehan was listed as the owner of this shop and dwelling in 1935, which was first occupied by Reginald J. Day, who had previously operated a newsagency further north along Heidelberg Road. A later occupier was J.F. McKelvie who ran a newsagent and the post office from the building in 1939.¹

Description

1041 Heidelberg Road is a two storey building situated on a corner site, designed in a streamlined moderne style. Elevations are divided into horizontal bands of rendered and face red brickwork, the latter with alternating courses of projecting brickwork. Windows are double-hung sashes and have horizontal glazing bars. The horizontality of the design is broken by rendered vertical features which emphasise the corner and north elevations. The shop fronts are largely intact.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

1041 Heidelberg Road is a substantially intact and prominently sited shop and dwelling. The building is in the inter-War moderne style, characterised by emphasised horizontality. It is of local architectural interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Book 1935, 642. Victorian Directory 1939.

Map 20 H0

Place: Forest Lodge **Significance:** C

Address: 16 Hopetoun Grove, Cnr Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 H7

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: William H. Bailey? **Builder:** William H. Bailey

Construction Date: 1925-26

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: William H. Bailey



Thematic/Contextual History

Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹

History

William H. Bailey, a well-known Ivanhoe builder, constructed Forest Lodge for his own use during 1925-26.²

Description

Forest Lodge, constructed of brick with contrasting pebble dash and roughcast render, is a symmetrical example of the Californian Bungalow. The long and low entrance elevation comprises a central entrance porch with squat tapered piers and exposed rafter ends typical of the style. Flanking the verandah are two broad gabled sections with wide overhanging bracketed eaves and groupings of leadlight double-hung sash windows. The main roof is hipped and clad with Marseilles patterned terracotta tiles. A solid course of clinker brick runs across the street elevation; the remainder of the brickwork has been painted.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

Forest Lodge, although altered and extended, is a distinctive example of the Bungalow type and commands a prominent corner site. The house was built and occupied by a locally prominent builder, William Bailey. It is of local importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.

² Heidelberg Valuer's Cards. Permit Application 2/12/1925; additions 1974. Rate Books 1926, 4881; 1925, 4507; 1924, 3890.

Map 8 HO

Place:	Concrete block house and garage	Significance:	C
Address:	9 Hughes Street, Montmorency	Map Ref:	21 D4
Property Information:	Unknown		
Grantee:	Unknown		
Architect:	Sydney Smith	Builder:	Sydney Smith
Construction Date:	1949		
Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
Original Owner:	Sydney Smith		



Thematic/Contextual History

Artists, and many other craftsmen, artists, architects, builders and intellectuals, flocked to the Eltham district in the inter-War period. The unspoiled landscape offered a rural retreat which was still within easy reach of the city. Many considered mud-brick to be the most desirable of all building materials and methods of construction, being easily available and requiring only human labour to execute. In the same spirit, intrusion into the natural landscape around these houses was kept to a minimum. Those who were attracted to Eltham from the 1940s were influential in creating a distinctive Eltham lifestyle and consciousness.

History

Sydney Smith constructed his house whilst still studying Architecture at the University of Melbourne in conjunction with fellow student William Woodburn, who built on the adjoining block (see 11 Hughes Street). Both houses were up to the minute designs for low budget homes and were built during holidays and on weekends. Originally to be constructed from mud bricks Smith gave up after 200, constructing the walls from concrete blocks. Mud bricks were then used to edge the front of the terrace.¹

Description

The design of 9 Hughes Street was advanced in terms of planning, structure and detailing at the time of its construction. The single storey residence is rectangular in plan, with concrete block walls and a low-pitched gabled roof. The floor is one of the oldest raft concrete slabs in the district. The street facade features large timber framed-windows recessed between rendered concrete block piers. The house is planned across the site so that all the rooms except the kitchen, bathroom and laundry face north and the street. The interior of the house features open plan living, dining and kitchen area, a wide rear hallway which overlooks the back yard, built-in cupboards and a fireplace in the living area.

Intactness

E [x] G [] F [] P []

Condition

E [x] G [] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

11 Hughes Street, Montmorency
Mud Brick Houses, Napier Street, Eltham

Significance

No. 9 Hughes Street is of local architectural importance. Constructed in 1949 the building is substantially intact and features one of the oldest concrete raft floor slabs in the district, and is also an early example of concrete block wall construction.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

David Bick and Carlotta Kellaway. *Shire of Eltham Heritage Study*, Prepared for the Shire of Eltham, 1992.

¹ Mrs W. Woodburn. Pers. comm. with Hicks and Kellaway, 1992.

Map 8 HO

Place: Adobe house **Significance:** C

Address: 11 Hughes Street, Montmorency **Map Ref:** 21 D4

Property Information: Unknown

Architect: William Woodburn **Builder:** Mr & Mrs W. Woodburn

Construction Date: 1949 (1952/56/61)

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Mr & Mrs W. Woodburn



Thematic/Contextual History

Artists, and many other craftsmen, artists, architects, builders and intellectuals, flocked to the Eltham district in the inter-War period. The unspoiled landscape offered a rural retreat which was still within easy reach of the city. Many considered mud-brick to be the most desirable of all building materials and methods of construction, being easily available and requiring only human labour to execute. In the same spirit, intrusion into the natural landscape around these houses was kept to a minimum. Those who were attracted to Eltham from the 1940s were influential in creating a distinctive Eltham lifestyle and consciousness.

History

Constructed in conjunction with Sydney Smith (see 9 Hughes Street), 11 Hughes Street was built by Mr and Mrs William Woodburn in 1949. They constructed all of the house themselves, digging the clay on site, making the mud bricks, laying the reinforced concrete slab, constructing the walls and the remainder of the building. Woodburn also did the carpentry and constructed the furniture himself. The house, including furniture, cost £600, coming in £20 over budget.¹

Description

11 Hughes Street is a uniquely designed adobe house constructed in the 1940s and extended in the 1950s. The single storey residence is basically rectangular in plan with a skillion roof. The modest house is relatively intact. Features of the house include the stepped facade with picture windows and the front door which opens into a hallway running across the front of the house.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

9 Hughes Street, Montmorency
Mud Brick Houses, Napier Street, Eltham

Significance

One of the older houses in Montmorency, this mud brick building was designed and built by Melbourne University architecture student William Woodburn and his wife Betty using mud excavated from the site. The house has one of the first concrete raft slabs in this area. This house, which remains in the ownership of the Woodburns, is a simple modern design of the time and forms an interesting comparison with the adjacent, more expensive No. 9, also designed by a Melbourne University architecture student. Both buildings illustrate innovative house design of the time. It is of local historical and architectural importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

David Bick and Carlotta Kellaway. *Shire of Eltham Heritage Study*,. Prepared for the Shire of Eltham, 1992.

¹ Mrs W. Woodburn. Pers. comm. with Hicks and Kellaway, 1992.

H032 ; H033 ; H034

Place:	Koonung, Easton, Ericton	Significance:	B
Address:	1, 3, 5 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe	Map Ref:	31 F7
Property Information:	Unknown		
Architect/Designer:	G.S. Gunn	Builder:	Unknown
Construction Date:	c.1892		
Original Use:	Residences	Current Use:	Residences
Original Owner:	G.S. Gunn		



Thematic/Contextual History

Relatively few substantial brick villas were constructed in the Banyule area in the late 19th century, the 1880s land boom having little effect on the settlement pattern of the district.

History

Architect, G. S. Gunn, called tenders for three detached villas in Ivanhoe during 1892, probably 1-5 Ivanhoe Parade.¹ Early owners of these previously identical houses include Hector Brown (No. 5, 1912-25), E L Parker (No. 3, 1923-37) and Kitty H Connolly (No. 1-3, 1910-35). Of these, only Parker and Brown occupied their houses whilst the others were leased to Johan Jarrett, Harry Nance, Harriet Brown and James Carroll.²

Description

Typical of late Victorian villas, the houses have slated hipped roofs, bracketed eaves and convex roofed verandahs. They are all of bichrome brickwork; No 1 having also a rendered window bay on the east elevation, which distinguishes it from Nos. 3-5. Rendered chimney cappings, with patterned brick shafts, have been obscured on No 1 with paintwork and the timber verandah posts have been replaced on Nos. 3-5. The fascia, cover moulds and ogee profile guttering have survived on No 3 whilst the latter two are missing on Nos. 1 and 5. The cast iron frieze work has been removed from No 3. Windows on Nos. 1 and 5 are paired double-hung sashes, whilst those to No. 3 are tripartite double-hung sashes.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

81 Darebin Street, Heidelberg.

Significance

Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Ivanhoe Parade form a distinct group at the bottom of the street, and illustrate the commencement of this subdivision which has been otherwise mainly built up this century. They are of local architectural and historical significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1935, 2993f; 1923, 1763f; 1912, 1079f.

² *Building, Engineering and Mining Journal*, 13/2/1892, p.3.

HO 104

Place: Former Workshop and Stables **Significance:** B

Address: 18A Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 F6

Property Information: Lots 69-70, King's Subdivision B

Architect/Designer: Unknown **Builder:** Albert A. Meyer?

Construction Date: 1891

Original Use: Workshop and Stables **Current Use:** Disused

Original Owner: Albert A. Meyer



History:

The structure at 18A Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe, was built in 1918 as an outbuilding associated with The Gables, the house at 20 Ivanhoe Parade (see separate datasheet). Edward Aland, a boot manufacturer, and his wife Annie had occupied The Gables from its construction in 1891 until c.1901.¹ It was then occupied by James Hamilton, a herbalist, until R. Bain purchased the property and leased it to builder, Albert A. Meyer.² Meyer had purchased the house by c.1908, also acquiring the adjoining Lot 71 upon which he constructed a 'large iron workshop and stables' in 1918.³ Meyer's local work included a villa for the Catholic Church in Upper Heidelberg Road.

Description:

The structure at 18A Ivanhoe Parade is a double-storey workshop and stables building in a simple, utilitarian style. It is timber-framed with corrugated iron cladding to the gabled roof and the walls. The building is sited at the rear boundary of the block, and adjoins the rear lane. The front elevation has a staircase leading to a first floor door, as well as a number of additional window and door openings. The rear elevation has glazed and louvred window openings, and a corrugated iron door at ground floor level. Simple timber finials on the gable-ends comprise the building's only decoration.

Condition:

Intactness:

E [] G [x] F [] P []

E [] G [] F [] P [x]

Significance:

The workshop and stables building at 18A Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe, is of considerable historical and aesthetic significance. It is a good example of a particularly large, utilitarian outbuilding of a type rare in the municipality. Aesthetically, the building derives its architectural character from its simple gabled form and corrugated iron cladding.

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register []
Register of the National Estate []
Banyule Planning Scheme [x]
UC Area []
National Trust []

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

Original Source:

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

H035

Place:	The Gables	Significance:	B
Address:	20 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe	Map Ref:	31 F6
Property Information:	Lots 69-70, King's Subdivision B		
Architect/Designer:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown
Construction Date:	1891		
Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
Original Owner:	Edward & Annie Aland		



Thematic/Contextual History:

Relatively few substantial brick villas were constructed in the Banyule area in the late 19th century, the 1880s land boom having little effect on the settlement pattern of the district.

History:

Edward Aland, a boot manufacturer, and his wife Annie occupied this house from its construction in 1891 until c.1901.⁴ It was then occupied by James Hamilton, a herbalist, until R. Bain purchased the property and leased it to builder, Albert A. Meyer.⁵ Meyer had purchased the house by c.1908, also acquiring the adjoining Lot 71 upon which he constructed a 'large iron workshop and stables' (see separate datasheet) in 1918.⁶ Meyer's local work included a villa for the Catholic Church in Upper Heidelberg Road.

Description:

The Gables is an eclectic example of the 19th century domestic Gothic revival style. The building is of bichrome brick, with horizontal bands of red and brown brickwork. Its king post trusses and square-head, trefoil-crowned window-bay, illustrate the Tudor and Gothic Revival, whilst the rendered chimney cornices and striped chimney cappings reveal the Italian influence. The timber bracket detailing of the verandah features sunburst piercing. A brick fence has replaced what was probably a picket fence, but an iron shed survives to the south of the house.

Intactness:

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition:

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples:

Austin Hospital Lodge, Studley Road, Heidelberg.

Ellington, 141 Cape Street, Heidelberg.

Brooklyn, 283 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe.

Kalkallo, 133 Cape Street, Heidelberg.

Significance:

The Gables is a notable domestic example of the Gothic Revival style. The house is one of only a small number of late 19th century private houses in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe to express a strong Gothic Revival influence.

Existing Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

Original Source:

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Rate Books 1890, 28, 1891, 8, 1893, 15, 1901, 29.

² Rate Books 1905, 577, 1908, 804.

³ Rate Book 1918, 1188.

⁴ Rate Books 1890, 28, 1891, 8, 1893, 15, 1901, 29.

⁵ Rate Books 1905, 577, 1908, 804.

⁶ Rate Book 1918, 1188.

Map 14 H0

Place: Belle Vue **Significance:** C

Address: 57 Ivanhoe Parade, corner Clifton Avenue, Ivanhoe **Map Ref:** 31 F6

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: Albert G. Burgess? **Builder:** Albert G. Burgess

Construction Date: 1915

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Albert G. Burgess



Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Belle Vue is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History

Albert G. Burgess, a builder, constructed this home for himself in 1915, remaining there for at least 20 years.¹

Description

57 Ivanhoe Parade is an attic style bungalow residence situated on a corner site. The house features a weatherboard dado, a shingled gable and attic, deep eaves brackets and a tapered roughcast chimney. The verandah's arched brackets, between the coupled verandah posts, are unusual. Segmental arched window heads are used throughout. The formerly stained shingling has been painted, as has the weatherboarding.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

12 Mount Street, Heidelberg
304 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Attilof, 39 Abbotsford Grove, Ivanhoe

Significance

Belle Vue is representative of the Federation Bungalow style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe in the early 20th century, enhanced by its prominent corner siting.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Heidelberg Valuers Cards. Rate Books 1914, 1083; 1915, 1113. Victorian Directory 1937.

Map 14 HO

Place:	House	Significance:	C
Address:	73 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe	Map Ref:	31 F6
Property Information: Lot 8, King's Subdivision C			
Architect/Designer:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown
Construction Date:	1935		
Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
Original Owner:	James Thomson		



Thematic/Contextual History

During the inter-War period Heidelberg and Ivanhoe witnessed considerable growth and development as an affluent residential suburb. 73 Ivanhoe Parade is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History

James Thomson, clerk, owned this house after its construction in 1935 for an estimated cost of £1,250.¹

Description

73 Ivanhoe Parade is a single storey, classical revival style villa. The house is of textured unpainted rendered brick set on a face brick base and with a concrete tiled hip roof. The low front fence is similarly rendered. Windows are double-hung sashes with brown brick sills. The projecting front entrance porch and loggia have heavy rendered piers flanking smooth rendered Tuscan columns, and bas-relief geometric panels in the frieze below the eaves.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Comparative Examples

Afton, 16 Rose Street, Ivanhoe

Significance

73 Ivanhoe Parade is a representative and well preserved example of the classic revival villa style. It is of local importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Heidelberg Valuer's Cards. Permit Application 25/1/1935. Rate Book 1935, 2767. ER 1936.

H06

Place: Former Police Headquarters **Significance:** B

Address: 7 Jika Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 B5

Property Information: Court House and Police Reserve CS7, Warringal

Architect/Designer: James Balmain **Builder:** Amos & Co.

Construction Date: 1859

Original Use: Residence **Current Use:** Residence

Original Owner: Victorian Colonial Government



Thematic/Contextual History

The influx of gold seekers in the colony necessitated a similar influx of substantial police buildings, court houses and jails. In 1859, the year of this building's construction, police buildings incorporating offices and a residence were built at towns including Caramut, Camperdown, Clunes, Eltham, Hamilton, Inverleigh, Kilmore and Kyneton.¹

History

The residence stood east of the detached office which consisted of two rooms, while the lockup stood to the west of the offices. Under acting Chief Architect, James Balmain, a design for a basalt masonry residence containing dining room, parlour, two bedrooms and services rooms at the rear was prepared. Its construction, along with the offices and lockup at a cost of £1,244, was undertaken by builders Amos & Co.² The timber verandah floors have since been replaced with asphalt and a new bathroom was added by D.C Andrew in 1924. Both the lockup and the offices have since been demolished.

Description

The former Police Residence is an asymmetrically planned, single storey building, constructed of random coursed bluestone with pick-faced bluestone quoining. Windows are multi-paned double hung sashes with bluestone sills, and the hipped roof is clad with slate. The verandah has a skillion corrugated iron roof supported on chamfered timber posts with moulded caps. The building appears to have been recently restored.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [x] G [] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Police Headquarters, Kilmore (1859)

Police Headquarters, Benalla (1859)

41 Carn Avenue, Ivanhoe

Significance

The former Police Residence is of local historical significance. It forms a part of a public building group located in the original civic centre of the Warringal Village, and is one of the oldest surviving buildings in the municipality. It is also a well preserved example of an early colonial police residence, a number of which were constructed in the 1850s in Victoria.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[x]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Public Works Department Summary of Contracts, 1859-87 (Public Records Office). B. Trethowan. The Public Works Department of Victoria: 1851 - 1900.

² *ibid*, contract 1859-215. Contract drawings, 1923-4/655 (Public Records Office.)

H106

Place: Heidelberg Historical Society Museum (Court House) **Significance:** B

Address: 11 Jika Street, Heidelberg **Map Ref:** 32 A4

Property Information: Court House and Police Reserve, C57, Warringal

Architect: J B Cohen **Builder:** Swanson Brothers

Construction Date: 1899-1900

Original Use: Court House **Current Use:** Museum

Original Owner: Victorian Colonial Government



Thematic /Contextual History

The first Court of Petty Sessions was built for the Colonial Government in Heidelberg in 1859. This building, erected by Mr Cormack, was a timber building which cost £449. ¹ It was situated near the police buildings which were built in the same year. When the present building was erected the old court house was reputedly shifted to be included in the new design and may be the gabled wing attached to the south of the Old Shire Offices.

History

The former Court House was designed by J. B. Cohen, Assistant Chief Architect of the Public Works Department and built by the Swanson Brothers in 1899-1900 for £1871.17.9. The building originally included cast iron pinnacles, slates and vents in the main roof and a lead-lighted gallery with a panelled dado, which have all since been removed. The picket fence was removed when some of the front of the building was taken for a new road alignment on the west. A new fence and paving was installed by William Holland, councillor and resident builder, in 1900 at a cost of £88. Today the former courthouse is the home of the Heidelberg Historical Society. The building no longer possesses the cast iron pinnacles, slates and vents in the main roof and the leadlighted gallery, with its panelled dado. The picket fence has also gone and, internally and externally, the paint colours have changed. A scalloped, arrow head picket fence and gates once surrounded the building site; some of this area having since been taken for a new road alignment on the west. William Holland, councillor and resident builder, fenced and paved the yard in 1900, for £88.

Description

The former Court House is a red brick building with a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roofs with timber bracketed eaves. The building is symmetrically planned with single storey gabled wings flanking the tall central block containing the courtroom. A small porch projects at the centre, and has a gabled corrugated iron roof and arched entrance door. Windows are double-hung sashes with rendered sills and lintels. The tall red brick chimney stacks have rendered moulded cappings.

Intactness

E [] G [] F [x] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

The former Court House is of local historical significance. The present building dating from 1899-1900 was constructed on the site of the original 1859 Court House in the Warringal Village. The building occupies a prominent corner site. Architecturally, the integrity of the building is diminished by the numerous alterations.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Areas	[x]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[x]
HO Controls (Area)	[x]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Public Works Department Summary of Contracts. (Public Records Office).

H086

Place:	House	Significance:	A
Address:	40 Keam Street, Ivanhoe	Map Ref:	32 A8
Property Information:	Lot 193 Hartlands Estate LP 8402		
Architect/Designer:	Peter McIntyre	Builder:	Unknown
Construction Date:	1953		
Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
Original Owner:	Hans Snelleman		



Thematic/Contextual History

40 Keam Street is one of a number of houses designed by prominent architects and constructed in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the post-War period.

History

Architect Peter McIntyre designed this house in 1953 for stockbroker Hans Snelleman for an estimated cost of £6,000.¹

Description

Known as the 'doughnut house' or 'coil house' the plan shape is almost that of an 'S'. The walls are painted, bagged brickwork, and the roof clad with Malthoid or similar to allow the free form plan. Painted timber fascias and diaper pattern window mullions are contrasted with the walls and full length windows, sharply defining the building's shape and creating the angular brace pattern typically favoured in the 1950s as allowable 'structural decoration'.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Significance

40 Keam Street is an outstanding and unusual expression of domestic functionalist design of the period, successfully adapted to a sloping site. It is also characteristic of similarly innovative designs executed by Peter McIntyre in this period.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[x]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ Heidelberg Valuer's Cards, Permit Application 13/3/1953. *Guide to Victorian Architecture*, 1956.

BOL 21

Map 19 HO

Place:	House	Significance:	C
Address:	14 Kenilworth Parade, Ivanhoe	Map Ref:	31 D8
Property Information:	Lot 13, Rockbeare Estate		
Architect/Designer:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown
Construction Date:	1906-07		
Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
Original Owner:	R.W. Beresford Barry		



Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. 14 Kenilworth Parade is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History

Accountant, R. W. Beresford Barry, was the first owner of 14 Kenilworth Parade. Later owners include Margaret E. Durham (1920s), Amy Kimpton and John W. Slater (1930s).¹

Description

14 Kenilworth Parade is a late example of the Victorian double-fronted villa type. The house has an M-hipped corrugated iron clad roof and ashlar pattern wall boarding. Typical of this period is the bullnose profile verandah supported on turned timber posts, casement windows with highlights and segmented arched door light. The chimney is of red brick with roughcast cappings and terracotta pots. A club head picket fence with a gently scalloped profile may be original.

Intactness

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Condition

E [] G [x] F [] P []

Comparative Examples

Coolyarra, Diamond Creek Road, Greensborough
73 Mount Street, Heidelberg

Significance

14 Kenilworth Parade is of a form more typical of residential development in Northcote and Brunswick. The house is one of the better and more intact examples of this type in the municipality. It is of local historical interest as being representative of the development of the area after the extension of the railway.

Existing Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
Banyule Planning Scheme	[]
UC Area	[]
National Trust	[]

Recommended Heritage Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	[]
Register of the National Estate	[]
HO Controls	[]

Original Source

G. Butler. *Heidelberg Conservation Study*. Heidelberg, 1985.

¹ ER 1931, 1912. Rate Books 1907, 75; 1920, 570; 1935, 849.