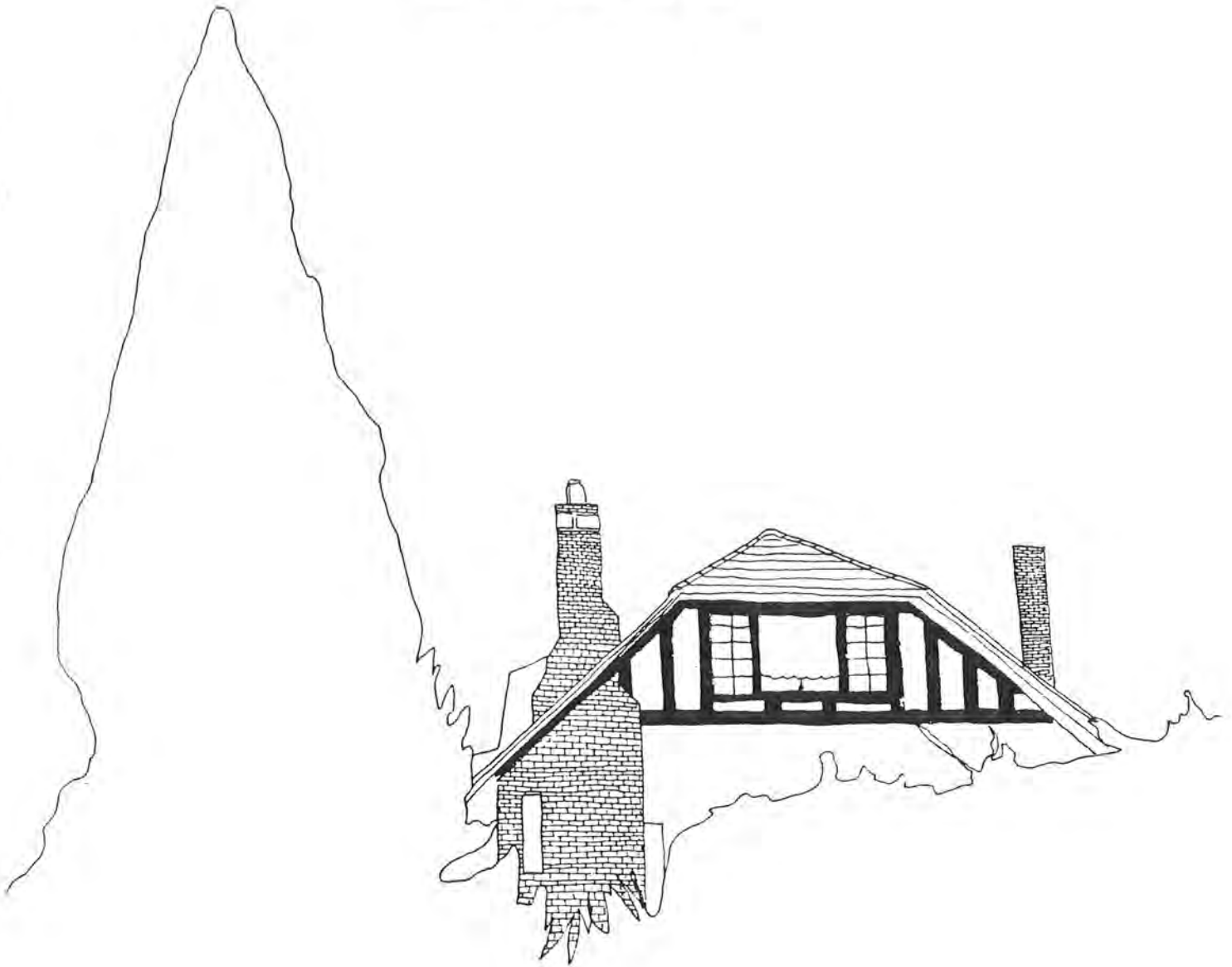


HEIDELBERG CONSERVATION STUDY



PART 1 - HEIDELBERG HISTORIC BUILDINGS & AREAS ASSESSMENT

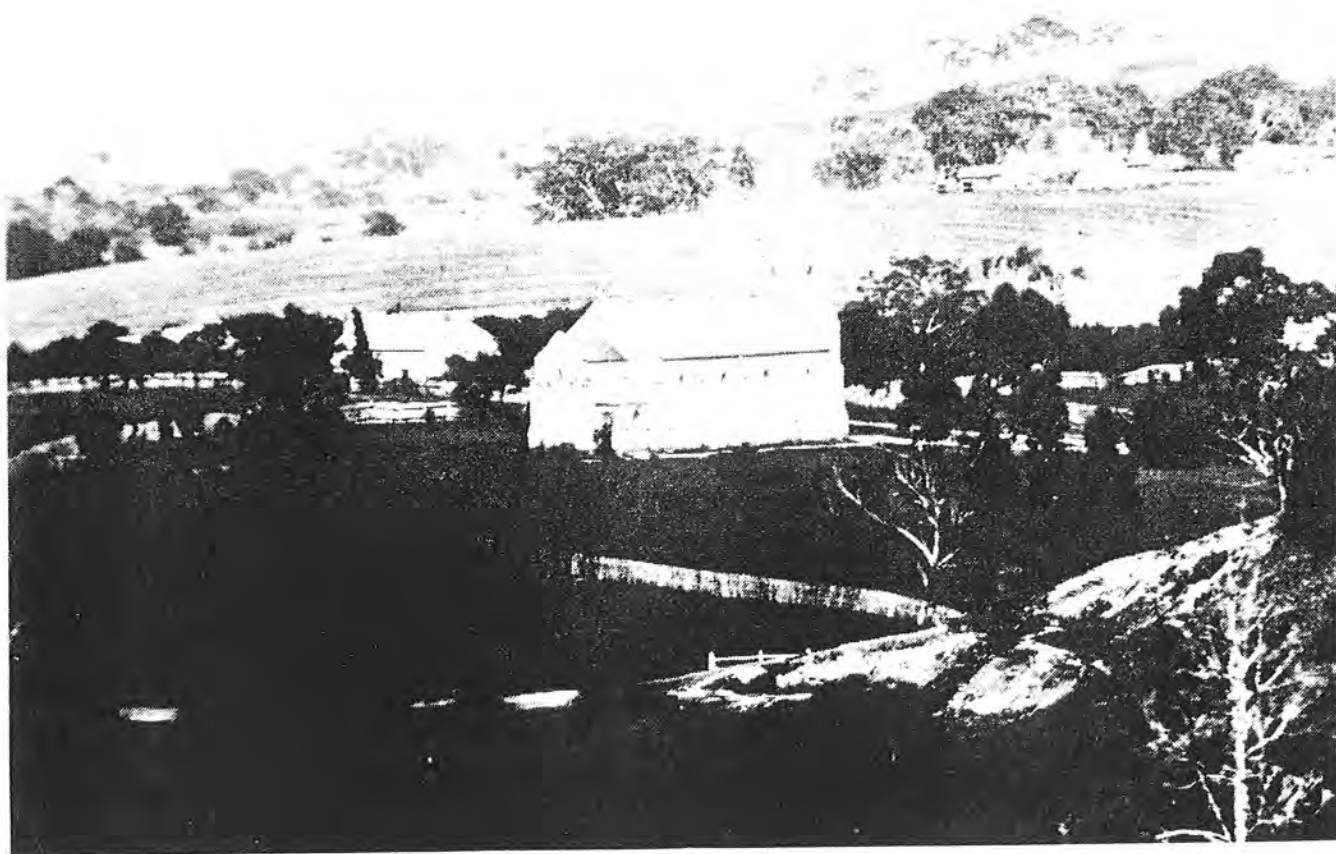
INDIVIDUAL BUILDING CITATIONS

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CONSERVATION IN HEIDELBERG

In general the aim of conservation in the urban environment is to provide a living or three-dimensional catalogue of the community's history. Unlike a museum, where exhibits are seen out of context and only by making a special visit, conservation of a city's built form provides an everyday experience of what our culture has achieved and how it has developed.

This report has been prepared by Graeme Butler in consultation with the Heidelberg Heritage Advisory Committee and is published by the City of Heidelberg.



*St. John's Anglican Church looking south east (c1875).
(H.H.S.)*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Heidelberg Heritage Advisory Committee;

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Heidelberg Historical Society, particularly Mrs. W. Trewarne;

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Royal Botanic Gardens, particularly Roger Spencer;

La Trobe Collection and State Library of Victoria;

Many Heidelberg building owners who very kindly allowed inspections of their properties.

All modern photographs are by the Author. Historical material is acknowledged beneath each illustration. Special thanks are due to the Heidelberg Historical Society (H.H.S.), Mr. Peter Watts, and the State Library of Victoria (S.L.V.) for permission to use copyright material.

ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

CA	CROWN ALLOTMENT
CP	CROWN PORTION
HHAC	HEIDELBERG HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
HHS	HEIDELBERG HISTORICAL SOCIETY
LDS	LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
LP	LODGED PLAN
MMPS	MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN PLANNING SCHEME
PHH	PICTORIAL HISTORY OF HEIDELBERG – HEIDELBERG HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SLV	STATE LIBRARY OF VICTORIA
VBRs	VICTORIAN BUILDING REGULATIONS
(15)	INDIVIDUAL BUILDING NUMBERS AS LISTED IN THE SCHEDULE OF BUILDINGS



THE OLD ENGLAND HOTEL AS IT APPEARED IN 1904.
(S.L.V.)

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This Conservation Study of the City of Heidelberg arose out of a concern expressed by Councillors, Council Officers and local residents that various aspects of the City's heritage were being lost or neglected. The study attempts to identify the important heritage assets remaining in the City and offers proposals to enable their long-term management for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future Heidelberg residents and visitors.

Appointment of a Consultant

Registration of consultants for the Heidelberg Conservation Study was requested during October 1981. In the following month, Graeme Butler, architect and social historian was introduced to the Heidelberg Heritage Advisory Committee as a consultant for the study. The committee, which consists of representatives of conservation groups, councillors and interested individuals residing in Heidelberg, then voted to request the Heidelberg City Council to endorse Graeme Butler's appointment, and indicated that the study would commence in February 1982.

Study Funding

The initial funding set aside for the study was \$7000, given jointly by the Heidelberg City Council and the Australian Heritage Commission. As the result of a reassessment of the study brief by the consultant and the committee, particularly in respect of the City's 20th century buildings, Council agreed to increase this budget to \$10,000. The consultant was also offered the assistance of Council's Planning Department staff, for the typing and compiling of the report.

Study Aims

The study brief cited the following tasks for the consultant.

- identify those qualities which collectively contribute to the character of the suburb;
- document the development that has taken place in the suburb, its extent and character and the capacity of the environment for future development;
- define objectives and policies to guide the future conservation and development of the suburb;
- provide the framework in which practical conservation and development guidelines for specific areas within the suburb could be developed.

Study Area

The study area was based on the first stage of a conservation

programme which entailed the study of man-made objects, buildings and landscape, within the urban part of Heidelberg (Refer Map A). The second stage of the programme, which is still being undertaken, involves the study of the river valley landscapes of Heidelberg, with particular reference to the views painted by the Heidelberg Impressionist School of Art.

Public Participation

Of great assistance to the study was a preliminary list of Heritage Assets prepared by Heidelberg Council's Town Planning Department. This list and other identified buildings, sites, objects and urban precincts showed heritage assets already established in the public's mind and became the basis of an extended list of which this report is comprised. The assets were illustrated to council officers and councillors in slide form and later, to a public meeting, bringing a positive response on both occasions. Newspaper articles by Simon Plant, in *The Heidelberg* were also of great assistance.

Study Format

Narrative citations, aimed towards greater public understanding of conservation issues, have been prepared for all of the items, and their State-wide importance has been expressed in the form of descending levels of significance. This information was circulated to the Heidelberg Heritage Advisory Committee for their comment and advice. A committee bus tour of the assets was conducted to allow committee members to critically evaluate each asset's local importance and thus to recommend appropriate local planning controls for their protection.

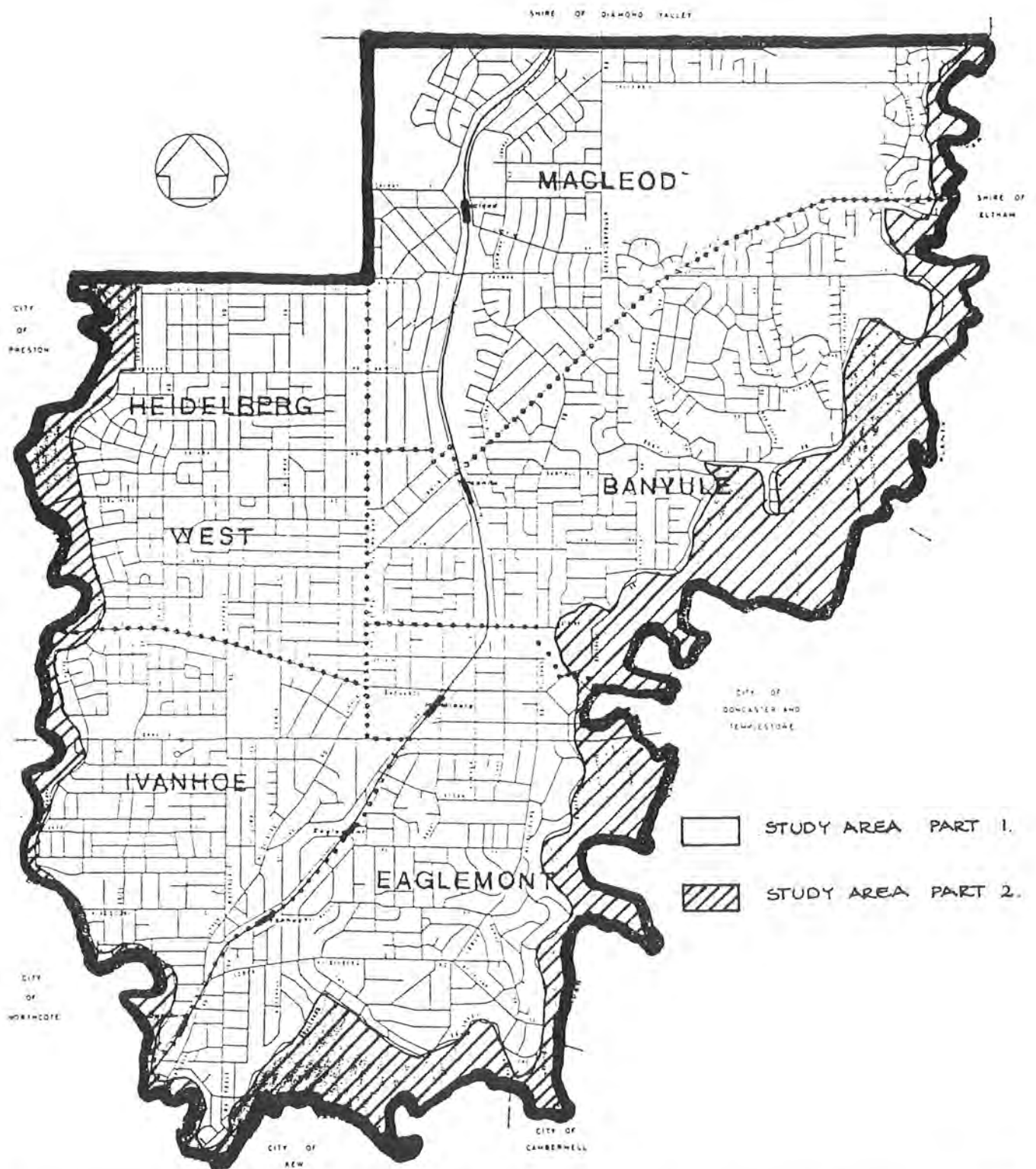
Heidelberg planning officers, in particular, Michael Jensen, then compiled the citations, conservation proposals and conservation guidelines, together with plans and illustrations, into this report, with the consultant's assistance.

Planning Controls

Prior to the completion of the report, talks between officers of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Heidelberg's Town Planning Department and the Ministry for Planning, outlined optional mechanisms for conservation of buildings, sites, objects and areas. This was done to enable Council to act immediately if conservation measures are adopted. Possible mechanisms include optional Interim Development Control, over the listed assets, prior to the preparation, exhibition and approval of an amendment to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Planning Scheme which would require planning approval for any physical alteration to Heidelberg's most important group of assets.

CITY OF HEIDELBERG

Scale 40,000 : 1



HEIDELBERG CONSERVATION STUDY PART 1
STUDY AREA

MAP A.



CINTRA, 121 HAWDON STREET AS IT APPEARED c1900.

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS IN HEIDELBERG

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS IN HEIDELBERG

Building Citations

Individual citations, containing a detailed history and description, of each building listed in the **Schedule of Buildings**, have been prepared as resource materials. Citations of buildings having primary local significance are included in this report. Other building citations are available from Heidelberg Council's Planning Department and will also be held, as reference documents, in libraries and educational establishments in the City.

Building Importance

Following a visual survey of all buildings in the study area and the selection of significant buildings, initial building importance levels have been allocated, on an architectural history basis, relative to other similar buildings in the State of Victoria. This relative importance has been judged from experience of both other individual buildings and building types. Note; budget constraints have determined that not all buildings which represent their construction era have been identified.

An overriding aim in conservation studies, is to secure parts of the man-made environment which illustrate faithfully eras which are considered socially or historically significant. This is not confined to any one period, such as the nineteenth century. Hence a building of high integrity should reflect the era in which it was built. This period can then be evaluated as either significant or insignificant.

The building ideally should represent the era in which it was built by its completeness and its accessories, i.e. fences, garden, paving... The prominence of some parts of a building make them conspicuous by their absence. Given the study area, the street elevation of most buildings is the most important. The main elements of this elevation include the verandah and its ornaments, the wall surface and the fenestration pattern on it, and the landscape.

One qualifying aspect of integrity is that some building types or elements are more susceptible to alteration than others, i.e. timber houses because of alteration ease. Thus their integrity may give a higher importance level to an equivalent stuccoed masonry building, by virtue of rarity.

Similarly, stucco is seldom seen in its original unpainted or colour-washed state and face brickwork is often subsequently painted. The latter is seen to be more damaging than the former, particularly with polychrome brick where this material choice may have reflected a prevailing fashion (i.e. Italian Romanesque Revival). Repainting of stucco can recapture its original colours; however, brickwork is often damaged by paint removal.

Integrity of ornament, such as cast-iron, also may be qualified by its partial or total absence. If sufficient iron exists for moulds to be made for the missing parts, (brackets, finished or integral friezes, posts, cover strips) then a higher level of importance is achieved than where conjectural restoration would be necessary. This also applies to cast or pressed-cement ornament.

Secondary ornament, such as on chimney cornices, is not generally considered to be as important given the repetition of similar cornice details, within broad eras, relative to other more variable ornament on the house and their often visually recessive placement. A counterpoint to this may be where chimney cornices and shafts are expressive of the style, i.e. Queen Anne domestic in Marshall Street.

Representation of a Building Period or Type

Given integrity to its original design, if the building is typical of a particular period or type, it is compared with other examples from that group and given a relative importance level within the group. Note that with each new study or research, more examples are being identified and thus a dynamic data base

exists which allows for downgrading or upgrading of importance as more information is available.

If no building group exists (no like examples in numbers), the building may achieve importance by its rarity, i.e. the last intact pre-subdivision villa.

Building groups and subgroups are identified from the following combination of aspects.

Scale:	i.e. mansion, large house, house, cottage (for residential use).
Use:	(where this differentiates its visual appearance from another use); i.e. bank, house, market, hotel, shop, factory.
Style:	expressed by ornament, roof/parapet shape, plan shape and materials, and qualified by construction date and its relationship to the mainstream of the style.

Heidelberg has a large number of building types, accounting for its visual heterogeneity which is masked, to some extent, by its lush landscaping.

Siting

Another aspect of a building's importance is its siting and setting. Corner siting gives prominence, a contributive setting (streetscape) may reinforce building value while a contrasting setting may give counterpoint, and therefore prominence, or be retrograde to the building's value.

Gardens and interiors, judged in the same broad categories as integrity and representation, also lend further importance.

Historical Importance

Assessment of historical importance, on a State-wide basis, comes after research has revealed first owners, major owner/occupiers, architect, builder, artists and artisans. This data allows qualifications to be made to individual building importance. Reference has been made to biographical works such as the Australian Directory of Biography, Victoria and Its Metropolis Cyclopaedia of Victoria, Who's Who and the other evaluative works. Integrity to the era in which the important person or event was connected with the house is an important qualification of Historical Importance.

Final Evaluation

In all of these broad aspects, there is scope for one or more of the elements cited, to be so important as to outweigh others.

General Macarthur was thought to have established a branch of Allied Command Headquarters at 11 Latham Street during World War Two. Despite its lack of integrity and marginal representation of a type, this house achieves some importance. However, how much importance must be judged by its fidelity, visually, to the period when Macarthur occupied it, otherwise it is not the building that should be preserved but the site.

This complex weighing of criteria, subverts a simple arithmetic score and recourse must be made to a judgement on the basis of the data and experience possessed in historical and architectural evaluation of both the Study Area and its State context.

RECOMMENDED CONTROL LEVELS

State-wide Importance

State-wide importance is expressed in the levels A-D and these are consequently aligned, in the table, with bodies which have a State-wide preservation role, either statutory or quasi-statutory i.e. Historic Buildings Council or National

Trust of Australia. The levels A, descending to D, in importance, are aligned with the often unstated criteria recognised by each conservation body.

Local Importance

Local importance can be reflected in preservation controls exerted by local government which reacts and is responsible to its ratepayers, who in turn are conscious of and value aspects of the local environment. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Planning Controls, were initially aligned with State-wide importance levels but, as local views and historical perspectives became known (via the Heidelberg Heritage Advisory Committee), these accounted for local historical or architectural importance. This means that some buildings designated, for example, as D level on a State-wide basis and thus not subject to controls, have been elevated into a Planning Control Category at the local level.

Aspects which have determined the local importance level include representation architecturally or historically, and recognisable historical or social themes within the Study Area, i.e. the dearth of pre-subdivision homesteads in the area, makes those that have survived (i.e. Carne) more valuable, locally.

Existing Control Levels

The Australian Heritage Commission, Historic Buildings Council, and National Trust have already included on their registers a number of Heidelberg's historic buildings. These, together with the building citation number allocated to them under this conservation study, are listed below. It is hoped that this list will be broadened in the future to include buildings which have received a high State-wide rating in this report.

EXISTING CONTROL LEVELS

Building Number	Building Address	Victorian Historic Buildings Register	Victorian Government Buildings Register	National Estate Register	National Trust Register
Buildings					
9	RAVENSWOOD, 40 Beauview Pde., Ivanhoe	Listed	—	Listed	Classified
11	CHARTERISVILLE, 77 Burke Rd., Ivanhoe	—	—	—	Classified
12	BANYULE, Buckingham Dve., Heidelberg	—	Listed	Listed	Classified
13	ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, Burgundy St., Heidelberg	Listed	—	Listed	Classified
18	Former HEIDELBERG GOVERNMENT SCHOOL NO. 294 RESIDENCE, 118-120 Cape St., Heidelberg	—	Listed	—	Recorded
29	HOUSE, 9 Crown Rd., Ivanhoe	—	—	—	Classified
42	LIPPINCOTT HOUSE, 21 Glenard Dve., Heidelberg	—	—	—	Classified
43	PHOLIOTA, Rear of 23 Glenard Dve., Heidelberg	Listed	—	—	Classified
51	CINTRA, formerley LIS ESCOP, 121 Hawdon St., Heidelberg	—	—	Listed	Classified
59	Former POLICE QUARTERS, Jika St., Heidelberg	—	—	Listed	Classified
60	HEIDELBERG HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM, former COURTHOUSE, Jika St., Heidelberg	—	—	Listed	Classified
114	HOUSE, 45 Outlook Dve., Heidelberg	—	—	—	Classified
—	HOUSE, 55 Outlook Dve., Heidelberg	—	—	—	Classified
148	HOUSE, 32-34 The Eyrie, Heidelberg	—	—	—	Classified
149	HOUSE, 36-38 The Eyrie, Heidelberg	—	—	—	Classified
151	SHERWOOD HOUSE, formerley IVANHOE HOUSE, Ivanhoe Grammar School, The Ridgeway, Ivanhoe	—	—	—	Recorded
—	THE GAZEBO, Ivanhoe Grammar School (Temporarily Dismantled), The Ridgeway, Ivanhoe	—	—	—	Object of Interest
160	HEIDELBERG MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND TOWN HALL, 253-277 Upper Heidelberg Rd., Ivanhoe	—	—	—	Classified
166	SERENDIP, formerley HILSTON, 456 Upper Heidelberg Rd., Heidelberg	—	—	Listed	Classified
Conservation Areas					
Precinct 2	WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN'S GLENARD ESTATE	—	—	Nominated for Listing	—

STATE CONTROLS

RATING (Refer Building Schedule)	SIGNIFICANCE	STATUTORY REGISTRATION	NON-STATUTORY	NOMINAL PLANNING CONTROL LEVEL *
A	State importance architecturally and/or historically	Historic Buildings Register National Estate Register	National Trust (Classified)	1
B	High Regional importance architecturally and/or historically	National Estate Register Government Buildings Register	National Trust (Classified)	2
C	Regional importance architecturally and/or historically		National Trust (Recorded)	2
D	Local importance architecturally or historically and contributes to a streetscape or precinct			3

* Recommended planning control levels which, in some cases, have been amended by the Steering Committee to allow greater accounting for local importance.

LOCAL PLANNING CONTROLS

Development and/or demolition of scheduled buildings is proposed to be controlled by a Planning Permit, as well as permits required under the Victorian Building Regulations. The following is a summary of the levels of desired control which could be administered by Council as the local planning authority.

PLANNING CONTROL LEVEL	SIGNIFICANCE	PLANNING OBJECTIVE GOVERNING CONTROL
1	Primary	Demolition, Construction and Alteration shall require a planning permit. Guidelines shall be used to assess planning permit applications, including landscape treatment of sites.
2	Secondary	Demolition, Construction and Alteration shall require a planning permit. Guidelines shall be used to assess planning permit applications, including landscape treatment of sites.
3	Tertiary	Building permit applications shall be assessed against the comments contained in each building citation. Guidelines shall be provided to owners, including appropriate forms of construction, alteration and landscape treatment.
Other Controls		Given Heidelberg's preponderance of isolated significant buildings, control of development on adjoining sites, to listed buildings, is essential to allow for their enhancement (this might be done for all 1-2 value buildings). Similarly allowance for non-conforming uses in listed buildings, at Council's discretion, should be made in any LDS or MMPS amendment.

DEFINITIONS:

"Alter" in relation to a building means to modify or change the appearance of a building whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or any other form of decoration, by sandblasting or any other means and "alteration" has a corresponding interpretation.

"Construct" includes reconstruct, build, rebuild, erect, re-erect, place in position, replace in position, enlarge and carry out structural work and "construction" has a corresponding interpretation.

SOURCES USED:

In arriving at the factual background used to evaluate each building, the following major sources were used in the study.

Heidelberg Rate Books;
Heidelberg Valuer's Cards;
Heidelberg Council and Committee Minutes;
Biographical Index, Latrobe Library of Victoria;
Picture Collection, Latrobe Library of Victoria; and
Heidelberg Historical Society Collection.



WOODROW - 21 MALTRAVERS ROAD, A 19th CENTURY VIEW.

SCHEDULE OF BUILDINGS

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS	SUBDIVISION	FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER(S)	DATE BUILT	STUDY RATING State/Local	
1.	ATTILOF 39 Abbotsford Grove, Ivanhoe	Cooper's Subdivision of Rockbeare 71-72	William E. Cooper	1923	B	2
2.	EAGLEMONT DAIRY 34 Alandale Road, Eaglemont	27 Ivanhoe Views	Frank Gillies	1927-28	D	3
3.	FORMER ANGLICAN VICARAGE 50-52 Banksia Street, Heidelberg	CA 1-3/15, Warringal Village	St. John's Anglican Church	1917	C	3
4.	BANKSIA CLOSE FLATS 68-70 Banksia Street, Heidelberg	CA 4-5/16 Warringal Village	Athea Pty. Ltd.	1960-61	D	3
5.	HOUSE 79 Banksia Street, Heidelberg	Pt. Lot 4 Eaglemont Elizabeth Davidson's Subdivision	Robert L. Sillet	1921	D	3
6.	HOUSE 93-99A Banksia Street, Heidelberg		Alex and Olga Heiteya	1958-59	D	3
7.	LA RUNDEL 111 Banksia Street, Heidelberg	Lots 2, 3, McLellans Subdivision of Carn Estate	James Robert Mair	1912	B	2
8.	COVERLEY 119 Banksia Street, Heidelberg	Lot 1, Carn Estate	David and Annie Maling	1907	C	2
9.	RAVENSWOOD 40 Beauview Parade, Ivanhoe	CP 2, Grantee: T. Walker Lot 3, LP 22817	Robert William Kennedy	1890-91	A	1
10.	ST BERNADETTE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH 89 Bond Street, Ivanhoe		Roman Catholic Church	1961-62	C	3
11.	CHARTERISVILLE 77 Burke Road North, Ivanhoe	CP 2, Grantee: T. Walker	David Charteris McArthur	c1845	B	1
12.	BANYULE Buckingham Drive, Heidelberg	CP 6, Grantee: R.H. Browne	Joseph Hawdon	1845-46	A	1
13.	ST JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH Burgundy Street, Heidelberg	CA 15-18/9, Warringal - Perm. Reserve	Anglican Parish	1849-51	B	1
14.	SIR HENRY BARKLY HOTEL 92 Burgundy Street, Heidelberg	CA 19-20/3, Warringal	Mark Sill	1899	D	3
15.	FORMER SHIRE OFFICES AND LIBRARY Burgundy Street, Heidelberg		Heidelberg Shire Council	1889, 1909	C	1
16.	ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY Cape Street, Heidelberg	CA 1-4/14, Warringal	Catholic Church	1859-61 1867 1875	B	1
17.	HOUSE/RESTAURANT 57 Cape Street, Heidelberg	CA 5/14, Warringal	William and Christina Holland	1898	B	2
18.	FORMER HEIDELBERG GOVERNMENT SCHOOL NO. 294 RESIDENCE 118-120 Cape Street, Heidelberg	CA 13/3, Warringal	Victorian Colonial Government	1878	B	2
19.	STATE SCHOOL NO. 294 Cape Street, Heidelberg	CA 11-12/3, Warringal	Victorian Colonial Government	1922 1923	C	3
20.	KALKALLO 133 Cape Street, Heidelberg	CA 2/11, Warringal	Mrs. Ellen G. Preece	1890	D	3
21.	ELLINGTON 141 Cape Street, Heidelberg	CA 6/12, Warringal	James Wardrop	c1890	C	2

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS	SUBDIVISION	FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER(S)	DATE BUILT	STUDY RATING State/Local	
22.	HOUSE 65 Carisberg Road (Cnr. Mount Street) Heidelberg	Lot 1 Re-subdivision of Lot 20 Mount Eagle Estate	Vera and William Knox	1924	A	1
23.	HOUSE 19 Carn Avenue, Ivanhoe	Lot 20-22 Carn Estate	Wilfred E. Hooper	1925-26	B	2
24.	CARN 41 Carn Avenue, Ivanhoe	CP 1, Grantee: Thomas Walker	Travers Adamson	1863	B	2
25.	ARINGA 23 Castle Street, Heidelberg	-	Claude Pizzey	1922	C	3
26.	PEROOMBA 80-82 Castle Street, Heidelberg	Lots 1-2, Eaglemont Estate	Percy H. Born	1906	C	3
27.	HOUSE 1 Central Avenue (Cnr. Merton Street) Ivanhoe	Lot 30, Hordern's	Archibald James Estate	1923	D	3
28.	HOLLYOAK 2 Central Avenue (Cnr. Merton Street) Ivanhoe	Lots 27-28, Hordern's Estate	Mark Morris Jnr.	1915	D	3
29.	HOUSE 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 34, Fairy Hills Estate	Mervyn Napier Waller	1922-23	A	1
30.	TORYBURN 50 Darebin Street, Heidelberg	Part CA 19-20/23, Resubdivision as Kintbury Estate	John May	1904-05	B	2
31.	HOUSE 52 Darebin Street, Heidelberg	Part CA 1/19, Warringal	Vaughan G. and Ethel Griffin	1922-23	B	2
32.	HOUSE 81 Darebin Street, Heidelberg	CA 4/21, Grantee: J.H. Scott	Margaret McGillvray	1890	D	3
33.	BURTONHOLME 90 Darebin Street, Heidelberg	CA 5-6/27, Grantee: J. Farrell	Rev. Joseph B. Ruddick	1890	A	1
34.	THE EAGLES 32 Eaglemont Crescent, Eaglemont	Lot 12	A.A. Groves	1929	D	3
35.	HIGHCROFT 48 Fairlie Avenue, Macleod	Lot 3, Cooley's Re-subdivision of Lots 25-26, Strathallan 2.	Alfred Harbrow	1934	C	3
36.	BELLA VISTA 19 Fairy Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 8, Hordern's Subdivision	Thomas J. O'Connell	1931	C	3
37.	HOUSE 23 Fairy Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 6, Chelsworth Estate No. 5	Cuthbert C.E. Gaskell	1928	C	3
38.	FORD HOUSE 134 Ford Street, Ivanhoe	Lots 16-20, Woodlands Estate	Alfred Ford	1888	C	2
39.	BOX HOUSE 2 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 102, Glenard Estate	Fred Box	1962	C	2
40.	WILLIAMS HOUSE 4 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 103, Glenard Estate	W. M. Williams	1963	C	2
41.	HOUSE 6 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 104, Glenard Estate	George Edwards	1935	B	2

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS	SUBDIVISION	FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER(S)	DATE BUILT	STUDY RATING State/Local	
42.	LIPPINCOTT HOUSE 21 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 99, Glenard Estate	Roy Lippincott	1917	A	1
43.	PHOLIOTA Rear of 23 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 100, Glenard Estate	W.B. Griffin	c1919-20	A	1
44.	HOUSE 28 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 75, Glenard Estate	Dunlop Family	1938	C	2
45.	GLENARD FARM 40 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 2, Glenard Estate	Thomas Walker	1909-10	D	3
46.	STANTON 56 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 34, Glenard Estate	Clewin Simon V. Harcourt	1930	C	2
47.	AR MBAILE FEIN 2 Green Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 102, Heart of Ivanhoe Estate	Francis Le Plastrier	1889	C	2
48.	STRATHALLAN BAPTIST AGED PEOPLES' HOME 81-109 Greensborough Road, Macleod	Part Lot 301, LP 8662, Macleod Golf Links; Part CP 9	M. and A. Le Grand	1906-07	D	3
49.	RUTLAND 2 Hampton Court, Ivanhoe	Lot 34, LP 14357, Jennings' Beaumont Estate	-	1938-9	D	3
50.	AWABA 33-35 Hawdon Street, Heidelberg	Lot 1, LP 97851, of Lot 7 Awaba Estate	E. E. Smith	c1896	C	3
51.	CINTRA formerly LIS ESCAP 121 Hawdon Street, Heidelberg	Part CA 4-5/9,	John Christopher	1872	B	1
52.	OFFICES Former Darebin Bridge Hotel 899 Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 2, Walker's Glanville Estate	Francis Clark	c1856	B	1
53.	SHOP AND DWELLING 1041 Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 80, Sullivan's Subdivision of Lot 78	Stella Kenehan	1935	D	3
54.	FOREST LODGE 16 Hopetoun Grove (Cnr. Maltravers Road) Ivanhoe	Lots 1, 2 Bailey's Subdivision	William H. Bailey	c1926	C	3
55.	KOONUNG, EASTON, ERICTON 1,3,5 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe	Part Lots 73-75, Ivanhoe Estate LP 3417	Hector Brown (5) E.L. Parker (3)	c1892	C	2
56.	THE GABLES 20 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe	Lots 69-70, King's Subdivision 'B'	Annie and Edward Aland	1891	B	2
57.	BELLE VUE 57 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe	Lot 34, King's Subdivision 'A'	Albert G. Burgess	1915	D	3
58.	HOUSE 73 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe	Lot 8, King's Subdivision 'C'	James Thomson	1935	C	3
59.	FORMER POLICE QUARTERS Jika Street, Heidelberg	Court House and Police Reserve CS7, Warringal	Colonial Government	1859	B	2
60.	HEIDELBERG HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM FORMER COURT HOUSE Jika Street, Heidelberg	Court House and Police Reserve CS7, Warringal	Colonial Government	1899-1900	B	1

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS	SUBDIVISION	FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER(S)	DATE BUILT	STUDY RATING State/Local	
61.	HOUSE 40 Keam Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 193, Hartland's Estate LP 8402	Hans Snelleman	1953	B	2
62.	HOUSE 41 Keam Street, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 174, Hartland's Estate	Frederick Romberg	1941	C	3
63.	HOUSE 14 Kenilworth Parade, Ivanhoe	Lot 13, Rockbeare Estate	R.W. Beresford Barry	1906-07	C	3
64.	OAKBANK 7 Kingsley Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 98, Hordern's Subdivision	James M. Millson	1920-21	C	3
65.	HOUSE 3 Latham Street, (formerly Park Street) Ivanhoe	Part Lot 19, Cassiobury Estate 'A'	Alfred W. Frost George W. Gay	1910, 1923	B	3
66.	HOUSES 7 and 9 Lathan Street (formerly Park Street) Ivanhoe	Lots 21, 22, Cassiobury Estate	Thomas Latham Abraham R. Fenton	1890 (7) (9)	C D	3 3
67.	CINTRA (formerly CARINYA) 11 Latham Street, Ivanhoe	Lots 1, 2, Chelsworth Estate 2.	Anthony H. Scott	1907	D	3
68.	ST. LEONARDS 12 Latham Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 14, Chelsworth Estate	Joseph Winter	1912	C	2
69.	YANTARINGA 57 Locksley Road (cnr. Maltravers Road) Ivanhoe	Lots 6-8, Chelsworth Estate	Herbert and Annie Olney	1919	C	3
70.	WARRIGUNDI 137 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 1, Chelsworth Estate No. 3.	G. E. Furnell	c1914-15	C	2
71.	HOUSE 189 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 77, Kennedy's Estate	A. V. Jennings Construction Co.	1939	C	3
72.	BEAUVIEW SHOPPING CENTRE Shops and Dwellings 253-263 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Jennings' Beauview Estate	A. V. Jennings Construction Co.	1939	C	2
73.	HOUSE 332 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 177, Hartland's Estate	Victor and Peggy Stone	1954	C	3
74.	HOUSE 356 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 1, LP 27888	Charles Chapman	1928	B	2
75.	HOUSE 362 Lower Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg	Lot 1, Re-subdivision Glenard Estate	John A. LaGerche	1961	D	3
76.	OLD ENGLAND HOTEL 465 Lower Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg	CA 1-4/2, Warringal	Henry Baker	1848-51 1872 1887	B C C	2 2 2
77.	MASONIC TEMPLE Former RECREATION HALL 472 Lower Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg	CA 4/7	Heidelberg Recreation Hall Company	1892, 1930	D	2

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS	SUBDIVISION	FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER(S)	DATE BUILT	STUDY RATING State/Local	
78.	ROSANNA METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE STATION 230-232 Lower Plenty Road, Rosanna	-	Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board, Victorian State Government	1953	C	3
79.	ALDERMASTON - WATSONIA MILITARY CAMP Off Lower Plenty Road, Rosanna	Part CP 8, Dr. Grantee: Thomas Wills	Ainslie Meares	1936	A	1
80.	CROSS WAYS 2 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 75, Mount Eagle Estate	Charles E. Tinkler	1934-35	C	3
81.	HOUSE 4 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 76, Mount Eagle Estate	John E. Guest	1939-40	B	2
82.	HOUSE 16 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 79, Mount Eagle Estate	W. T. Hughes	1951	C	3
83.	WOODROW 21 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe	Part CP 2, Grantee: Thomas Walker	John Wippell Jnr.	1861	D	3
84.	ROMAN LODGE 30 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe	Lots 61-62, Mount Eagle Estate	James C. Kinnear	1938-39	C	3
85.	HOUSE 17 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 4, Valley Vue Estate B	William Henry Trist	1919	D	3
86.	OSTARA 102 Marshall Street (Cnr. Maltravers Road) Ivanhoe	Lot 1, Chelsworth Estate	John and Jane Duigan	c1900	D	3
87.	LOCKSLEY 109 Marshall Street (Cnr. Norman Street) Ivanhoe	Lots 17-19, Hillsley Estate	John Henry Sharwood	1918-19	B	2
88.	LOWANA 121 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 23, Hillsley Estate	Samuel B. Rendle	1910	B	2
89.	BUNNINYONG 123 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 24, Hillsley Estate	John Scott	1910	C	2
90.	PENRYN 125 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 25, Hillsley Estate	Mrs. R. V. Royce	1915-16	C	2
91.	JABATOA 127 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 26, Hillsley Estate	Alexander Jenkins	1910	C	2
92.	DANVERS 129-131 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 27-28, Hillsley Estate	Reginald Raymond	1910-11	C	2
93.	EAST VIEW 14 Martin Street, Heidelberg	Part CA 1/21, Warringal	Herbert L. Tisdall	1903	A	1
94.	HYLSBROKE 6-8 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 20, Jennings' Beaumont Estate	Jennings Construction Co.	1937	A	1
95.	ROSEVILLE 9 Melcombe Road (Cnr. Hampton Court) Ivanhoe	Lot 38, Jennings' Beaumont Estate	Edward G. Coffin	1939-40	C	2

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS	SUBDIVISION	FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER(S)	DATE BUILT	STUDY RATING State/Local	
96.	HOUSE 17 Melcombe Road (Cnr. Tudor Court) Ivanhoe	Lot 30, Jennings' Beaumont Estate	Edgar Gurney	1937	B	2
97.	HOUSE 25 Melcombe Road (Cnr. Surrey Court) Ivanhoe	Lot 22, Jennings' Beaumont Estate	George W. Lee	1938	C	2
98.	RAELLEIN 26 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 11, Enid Nursery Estate	Ray Millard	1938	C	2
99.	ST. STEPHEN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH 22-24 Merton Street, Ivanhoe	-	Anglican Church	1926-27	C	3
100.	BALGARTNIE 18 Mount Street (Cnr. Carlsberg Road) Heidelberg	Lot 8, Balgartnie Estate	Wilson Cameron	1896	B	2
101.	ST. CLAIR 35 Mount Street, Heidelberg	Lots 6, 7, LP 13714	William S. Henderson	1935	C	3
102.	ROYD 61-63 Mount Street, Heidelberg	Lot 3, Eaglemont Estate	Henry V. Champion	1901-02	C	3
103.	EOTHEN formerly EUROBA 65-67 Mount Street, Heidelberg	Lot 2, Eaglemont Estate No. 1	George A. Evans	1901-02	C	3
104.	MOORAKYNE 69-71 Mount Street, Heidelberg	Lot 1, Eaglemont Estate No. 1	Mrs. Mary Ormerod	1901-02	C	3
105.	GLENARDE HOUSE 73 Mount Street, Heidelberg	Part CP 2,	Richard Greaves	1888-89	B	2
106.	OFFICES 80 Mount Street, Heidelberg	Lots 18-17, Wyatt's Subdivision	Mrs. Edith Weaver	1935	D	3
107.	SHOPS AND OFFICES 130 Mount Street, Heidelberg	Sublot part CA 11/12, Warringal	Beatrice and James Seymour	1923	C	2
108.	HOUSE 7 Noel Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 49, Aillsley Estate	H. V. Plowman	1912	D	3
109.	UNITING CHURCH Former Knox Presbyterian Church Noel Street, Ivanhoe	-	Presbyterian Church	1927	C	3
110.	HOUSE 15 Odenwald Road, Heidelberg	Part Resubdivision of Bradshaw's	Robert Parrett	1950	D	3
111.	MOLLISON LODGE 32 Old Lower Plenty Road, View Bank	Lot 13, Heidelberg Park Estate	Henry Wreidt	1915-16	B	1
112.	HOUSE 12 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 66, Mount Eagle Estate	Ingram Patterson	1937-38	D	3
113.	INNISFAIL 25-27 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 1, Mount Eagle Estate	James F. Harrington	1927-28	B	2
114.	HOUSE 45 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 42, Mount Eagle Estate	Mervyn G. Skipper	1928	B	2

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS	SUBDIVISION	FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER(S)	DATE BUILT	STUDY RATING State/Local	
115.	HOUSE 49 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg	Lot 44, Mount Eagle Estate	Douglas T. Blecher	1947	D	3
116.	WOBURN COTTAGE 6-8 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 14, Chelsworth Estate	Cyril Menkins	1911-12	B	2
117.	HOUSE 10 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 15, Chelsworth Estate	James M. Millsom	1911-12	B	2
118.	HOUSE 13 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 24, Fairy Hills Estate	F. L. Gregg	1915	D	3
119.	HOUSE 25 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 26, Fairy Hills Estate	Norman MacGeorge	1911	A	1
120.	MARBA 3 Rockbeare Grove, Ivanhoe	Lot 13, Rockbeare Estate	Frances and Lily Kellet	1923	D	3
121.	ROCKBEARE 6-8 Rocke Street, Ivanhoe	Part CP 1, Grantee: Thomas Walker	Thomas Hutchings Bear	c1858	C	2
122.	NOVIATE OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY 230 Rosanna Road, Rosanna	St. James Park Estate	Roman Catholic Church	1928-29	C	2
123.	HOUSE 232 Rosanna Road, Rosanna	St. James Park Estate	G.T.A. Lavater	1903-04	C	2
124.	HOUSE 234 Rosanna Road, Rosanna	Lot 2, St. James Park Estate	Mrs. Adeline Bray	1910	A	1
125.	AFTON 16 Rose Street, Ivanhoe	Lot 15, Chelsworth Estate No. 2	Charles A. Walker	1933	C	3
126.	KEDDINGTON FLATS former residence 25 Rose Street, Ivanhoe	Part Lots 5 – 6, Chelsworth Estate No. 3	James E. Jenkins	1904-05	D	3
127.	IVALDA MASONIC TEMPLE 40 Salisbury Avenue, Ivanhoe	Lot 109, Rockbeare Estate	The Alphington, Ivanhoe, Darebin and Ivanhoe Mark Lodges of the Order of Masons	1923-24	D	3
128.	OFFICE AND DWELLING 10 Seddon Street (formerly Station Street) Ivanhoe	Part Lots 32, 33 Ivanhoe Estate	Reginald C. Yates	1936-37	B	2
129.	UNITING CHURCH Seddon Street, Ivanhoe	Lots 34-39, Ivanhoe Estate	Methodist (Church) Church (Sunday Trustees School)	1925 1903-09	C C	3 3
130.	IVANHOE R.S.L. Studley Road, Ivanhoe	Lots 5-6, Hillsley Estate	Wallace Stone	1913-14	A	1
131.	THENFORD HILL 9 Studley Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 2 Chelsworth Estate No. 2	Samuel F. Sharp	1910	B	2
132.	HENNINGDALE 23 Studley Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 17, Chelsworth Estate No. 2	William A. Raymond	1910	C	3
133.	THE BENT TREE 47 Studley Road, Ivanhoe	Lots 33-35, Chelsworth Estate No. 2	George J. James	1909-10	D	3

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS	SUBDIVISION	FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER(S)	DATE BUILT	STUDY RATING State/Local	
134.	LAKEMBA 75 Studley Road, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 11, Chelsworth Estate No. 2	Frederick J. O'Neill	1928-29	B	2
135.	WANA 135 Studley Road (Cnr Banksia Street) Ivanhoe	Part Lots 1-2, Heffernan's Subdivision of Lot 4 Chelsworth Estate No. 2	Dr. Edward B. Heffernan	1925	C	3
136.	HEIDELBERG RAILWAY STATION Studley Road, Heidelberg	Railway Reserve	State Government	1912-13	C	2
137.	FORMER LODGE, Austin Hospital Studley Road, Heidelberg	Hospital Reserve	(Hospital For Incurables) Austin Hospital	1892	C	2
138.	FORMER MARIAN DRUMMOND NURSES HOME Austin Hospital, Studley Road, Heidelberg	Hospital Reserve	Austin Hospital	1913-14	B	2
139.	EAST NEUK 3 Surrey Court, Ivanhoe	Lot 20, Part 13 Jennings' Beaumont Estate	Dr. J. E. Williams	1938	C	2
140.	YALLAMBIE 8-14 Tarcoola Drive, Macleod	Part CP 8,	Thomas Wragge	1874-76	B	1
141.	HOUSE 4 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 2, Glanville Estate	Refer Citation	c1905	D	3
142.	HOUSE 22 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe	Lot 1, Fairy Hills Estate	Grant and Mary Featherston	1968-69	B	2
143.	HOUSE 70 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe	-	Eric and Eva Howarth	1958-9	C	3
144.	FLATS 83-85 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 5, Valley Vue C	-	1941	D	3
145.	ROCKLEIGH 87 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe	Lot 6, Valley Vue C	Francis Forster	1928-29	C	3
146.	HOUSE 262-264 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe		Geoffrey & Ann Blainey	1957-58	C	3
147.	HOUSE 28-30 The Eyrie (Cnr. Outlook Drive) Heidelberg	Park Lot, Eaglemont Estate	James Chadwick	1903	B	1
148.	HOUSE 32-34 The Eyrie, Heidelberg	Part Lot, Eaglemont Estate	James Chadwick	1904	A	1
149.	HOUSE 36-38 The Eyrie, Heidelberg	Part Lot, Eaglemont Estate	Harold Desbrowe Annear	1903	A	1
150.	COOLARIN 6 The Ridgeway, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 8, Chelsworth I	Bennet and Merle Reynolds	1923	B	2
151.	SHERWOOD HOUSE formerly Ivanhoe House Ivanhoe Grammar School The Ridgeway, Ivanhoe	Part CP 1,	John Young Grantee: Thomas Walker	1864 1891	A	1
152.	CORANDERK 47 The Righi, Heidelberg	Lots 66-67, LP 4280	Albert E. Carlyle	1926-27	B	2

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS	SUBDIVISION	FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER(S)	DATE BUILT	STUDY RATING State/Local	
153.	HOUSE 9 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Part Lots 4-6 Rockbeare Estate	Walter D. Cooles	1920	B	2
154.	IVANHOE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE STATION 75-77 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Lots 3-4, Rockbeare Estate	Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board, State Government	1909	B	2
155.	COLES STORE 115-117 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 2, Ivanhoe Township Subdivision	G. J. Coles	1939-40	B	2
156.	THE IVANHOE HOTEL 120 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Part CP 1, Grantee: Thomas Walker	William Farrell	1935-36	C	2
157.	COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA 147 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	-	Commercial Bank of Australia	1918 1923-24	C	2
158.	SHOP AND DWELLING 158-160 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 14, Ivanhoe Estate	Refer Citation	1937-38	C	2
159.	SHOPS AND RESIDENCES 218-224 Upper Heidelberg Road, (Cnr. Ivanhoe Parade) Ivanhoe	Part Lot 53,	K. T. Eiseman	1932-33	C	2
160.	HEIDELBERG MUNICIPAL OFFICES 253-277 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe (Refer former Shire Offices and Library (15) for History)	-	Heidelberg City Council	1936-37	A	1
161.	ST. JAMES ANGLICAN PARISH HALL AND CHURCH 252-276 Upper Heidelberg Road Ivanhoe	-	Anglican (Hall) Church (Church)	1914 1908-09	B D	2 3
162.	BROOKLYN 283 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Lots 4-5, Hamiltons' Subdivision	James Hamilton Snr.	1903-04	C	3
163.	HOUSE 304 Upper Heidelberg Road, (Cnr. Marshall Street) Ivanhoe	Lot 1, Hillsley Estate No. 5	Clarence Maldwyn Roberts	1923	C	2
164.	GREYMOOUTH 309 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 10, Enid Nursery Estate	Thelma and Russell Gahan	1926-27	C	2
165.	NOVAR 330 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 13, Chelsworth Estate No. 2	Miss Christian Cunningham	1919	C	2
166.	SERENDIP formerly HILSTON 456 Upper Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg	CA 1-3/25, Warringal (also Lots 1,2, 19-20/21)	John Bear	c1858-63	B	1
167.	OFFICER MEMORIAL HOSTEL formerly TARUNA 579 Upper Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg West	Lots 37-40, Heidelberg Heights Estate	Thomas Falconer	1890	B	2

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS	SUBDIVISION	FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER(S)	DATE BUILT	STUDY RATING State/Local	
168.	IVANHOE PUBLIC GOLF COURSE CLUBHOUSE formerly CHELSWORTH Vasey Street, Ivanhoe	Part CP 2, Grantee: Thomas Walker	Henry Stevenson	c1859-63	C	3
169.	HOUSE 7 Walker Court, View Bank	Part CP 6, Grantee: Richard H. Brown	Refer Citation		D	2
170.	HOUSE 1 Warringal Place, Heidelberg	Lot 22, Grandview Heights	Sydney and Thelma Wortley	1934	C	2
171.	HOUSE 23 Wallis Avenue, Ivanhoe	Lot 1, Eden Hill Re-subdivision	Charles G. Beeston	1940-41	D	3
172.	ANNADALE 2 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 19, Fairy Hills Estate	Alfred C. Waters	1908-09	D	3
173.	HOUSE 3 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe	Part Lot 12, Chelsworth Estate No. 6	Vernon Wilkinson	1921	C	3
174.	HOUSE 6 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 17, Fairy Hills Estate	Herbert E. R. Scarfe	1911	C	3
175.	WILMAUNOR 62 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 43, Horderns' Estate	Ernest E. Lauritz	1924-25	A	1
176.	BAPTIST CHURCH 108-110 Waterdale Road, (Cnr. Livingstone Street) Ivanhoe	-	Ivanhoe Baptist Church	1926	B	2
177.	IVANHOE STATE SCHOOL (SS 2436) 120-128 Waterdale Road, (Cnr. Ailsa Grove) Ivanhoe	-	State Government	1923-24	B	2
178.	SPRINGBURN 121 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 34, King's Estate	William and Annie Anderson	1906-07	D	3
179.	THELMA 137 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe	Lot 42, King's Estate	John Calhoun	1906	D	3
180.	HADLEY FARM 17-21 Wattle Drive, Macleod	Lot 1,	Refer Citation	1920	C	3
181.	MOORWATHA 3 Wilmot Street, Macleod	Lot 18, Kennedy's Estate	Annie and William N. Kirk	1908	D	3
182.	RANGEWORTHY 39 York Avenue, Ivanhoe	Lot 17, Rangeworthy Estate	Thomas James	1910	B	2



CHARTERS VILLE, HOME OF HEIDELBERG PAINTERS DURING THE 1890's

BUILDINGS OF
SIGNIFICANCE

1. ATTILOF
39 Abbotsford Grove, Corner Wynstay Crescent,
Ivanhoe
Lot 1, Cooper's Resubdivision of Lots 71-72,
Rockbeare Estate
Built: 1923

An accountant, William E. Cooper, financed the construction of this house by Ivanhoe builder, W.H.J.Bailey, during 1923.¹ The garage facing Wynstay Grove was added in 1930.²

The house is of face and rough-cast stuccoed brick; the clinker brick dado possessing a soldier course frieze. Timber brackets support a deep eaves over-hang and half-timbering to the walls is implied within the roof gable. The tiles are Marseilles-pattern. The

half-timbering suggests English Tudor period domestic architecture or the similar Swiss Chalet mode from Northern Europe, but the overall form is that of the American Bungalow, particularly the skillion-roofed attic. A similar but earlier design by architects Oakden and Ballantyne, pioneered this mode in Victoria at Toorak (1908).³

The stucco is unpainted and the colour scheme of the trim may be original. The garden and concrete garden wall are typical of this period and the 1930s Cypress topiary, trailing rockery plants and a perimeter bed of roses complete the garden context.

Attilof is an original house designed in a style, common in Heidelberg on an elevated site and set within a garden of the period.



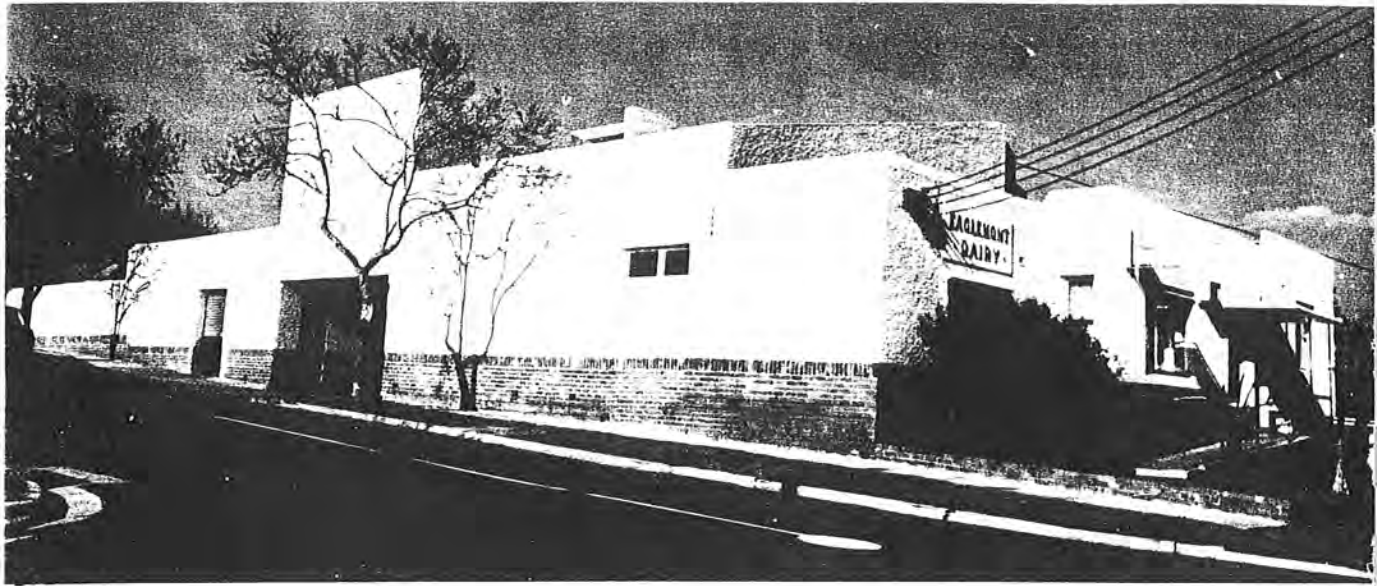
Attilof, 39 Abbotsford Grove showing appropriately clipped Pencil Pines

2. EAGLEMONT DAIRY
34 Alandale Road, Eaglemont
Lot 27, Ivanhoe Views Estate
Built: 1927-28

Frank Gillies advertised fresh milk in 1926 from his Direct Milk Supply in Banksia Street, stating that the produce was from his own farm and could be delivered anywhere in Ivanhoe, Heidelberg or Darebin.¹ This was prior to his establishing the existing factory complex in Alandale Road in 1927-28,² but only after a protracted

series of applications for a permit, owing to the dairy being outside the Heidelberg Council's Commercial Zone. His offer was to build an 'up to date model dairy' and 'expensive house' as his residence. The adjoining residents also were to be consulted.³

The result is an undistinguished (but Modern for the period) homogenous architectural form, despite its extension many times since, and is unusual only for its siting, outside Heidelberg Shire's Commercial Zone of the 1920's.



The Eaglemont Dairy at the corner of Alandale and Robina Roads

3. FORMER ANGLICAN VICARAGE
50-52 Banksia Street, Corner Hawdon Street
CA 1-3/15, Warringal Village
Built: 1917

Architects, Eggleston and Oakley designed this new vicarage for the St. Johns Anglican Church to be constructed in 1917 for a cost of 1,100 pounds.¹ It replaced the old vicarage in Vine Street and stood to the south of a new church in Hawdon Street. It was the home of the Rev. David Weir for a brief period. The Rev. Rockfort J. Brady and Rev. William T. Storrs were among those who followed.²

The house is clad with horizontal weatherboards to dado height and rough-cast stucco above, reaching into the

high gables of the roof. The rough-cast effect is achieved by the use of exposed river pebbles, a technique which has been used successfully elsewhere in Heidelberg. The timber trim and boarding is not the original colour and alterations may have occurred to the attic of the south-west bay. It is styled in a similar manner to [1] but with more of a British influence, from architects such as C.F.A. Voysey (see Norney, Surrey, 1897), which obtained expression in Australia in works by Waterhouse and Lake and Horbury Hunt,³ albeit, in this case, on a cramped site.

The house is relatively original, designed by a prominent firm of Melbourne architects, and in a style which was prolific in, and characteristic of, Heidelberg.



The former Anglican Vicarage, 50-52 Banksia Street

4. BANKSIA CLOSE FLATS
68-70 Banksia Street, Heidelberg
CAs 4 and 5/16, Warringal Village
Built: 1960-61

Architect, L.V. Connell, designed this block of 12 two-storey flats in 1960 for construction by builder, J. Pilkington at an estimated cost of 42,000 pounds; the owner was Athea Pty.Ltd. of Alphington.¹

The block has a staggered plan with each unit being set back to allow some balcony privacy, and set down to follow the terraced hillside site. Functionally, the symmetry of the plan about a central, north-south axis

defeats complete balcony privacy and allows good sun exposure to only the western of the two blocks. This type of staggered planning was used in Melbourne at Newburn Flats, Queens Road (1940-41), with much greater success.

Despite the siting problems, the flat roof construction, wrought-iron standards and balustrades, and accessories such as the letter boxes and lamps, make this example the best of its type, of that era in Heidelberg. The planning and terraced elevation have been adapted well to the site.



Banksia Close Flats, from the Banksia Street frontage,
shows clearly the staggered design

5. HOUSE
79 Banksia Street, Heidelberg
Part 1 of 4, Eaglemont Subdivision
(Elizabeth Davidson's Subdivision)
Built: 1921

Ivanhoe builder, F.J. O'Neill (qv), applied for a permit to build this brick house in May 1921 at an estimated cost of 1,000 pounds. Robert L. Sillet was the owner and future occupier.¹

The house is of red brick with a slated roof, rough-cast

stucco, half timbered gables, and fish-scale shingled dadoes to the window bays. It has a verandah, set under the high hip roof, with a timber balustrade. Unusual arched basement walls indicate that it may have been designed by the Ivanhoe architect, Henry Champion (see 61-63 Mount Street). Apart from the trim colour and part enclosure of the verandah, the house seems original and possesses some original planting such as the mature Cypress boundary hedge. It relates to 111 and 119 Banksia Street in their 'Medieval-based' styling.



House, 69 Banksia Street

6. HOUSES

93, 93A Banksia Street, Heidelberg

Built: 1958-59

These two houses were built in 1958-59 for Alex and Olga Heiteya for an estimated 16,000 pounds and are representative designs of the 1960 period.¹

Despite uneven batching of the cream face brickwork, the minimalist skillion form, with its deep eaves, varnished vertical pine boarding, timber window-walls and wrought-iron standards, are good expressions of post-war functionalism in Melbourne (Compare [4]).



House, 93-93A Banksia Street

7. LA RUNDEL
111 Banksia Street, Heidelberg
Lots 2 and 3, McLellan's Subdivision of Carn
Estate
Built: 1912

James Robert Mair purchased land from Edward Lewis in c1911 and had built La Rundel by late 1912.¹ Mair had a hardware and general goods agency at 271-275 Flinders Lane Melbourne and there he represented J.P. Cochrane and Co. of Edinburgh, who were golf ball makers, among other hard goods manufacturers. Mair had previously resided at Hotham Street, East St. Kilda.²

By 1918 Dr. Augustus Leo V. Kenny had purchased La Rundel³ and was to reside there virtually until his death in 1946. Dr. Kenny was a surgeon for 30 years at St. Vincents but, beyond this, he was one of Melbourne's more eminent Catholics. Pope Leo 13th had awarded him the Knighthood of St. Gregory in 1888, and Pope Pius 11th the Grand Cross of the order in 1929. He acted as private Chamberlain to the Pope in 1907 and was secretary to the first and second Australian Catholic Conferences in 1900 and 1903. During World War Two he was president of the Catholic Welfare Association.⁴

La Rundel is of rough-cast stuccoed brickwork with Tudoresque half-timbering in the gables and fish-scale shingling to the window bays; the roof is clad with Marseilles-pattern tiles. The overall form, with its steep overlapping gabled roof and hip-roofed window bays, is similar to C.F.A. Voysey's work of the early twentieth century in Britain. Its shingling is similar to that used by Horbury Hunt in Australia⁵, which in turn reflected the New England 'shingle style' of America. All of these streams had their derivation in English Tudor domestic.

Alterations to La Rundel include the colour scheme, an addition to the south, reglazing of the eastern windows and the addition of an awning. The grounds appear to have survived, in their original form, and include the carriage drive and a variety of exotic shrubs and trees, distributed about broad lawns.

The house is one of a pair of similarly styled residences (the other being 119 Banksia Street), which, with their Medieval inspired detailing, relate to later houses at nearby 135 Studley Road [136], 2 Warringal Place [170] and 57 Waldemar Road. Despite superficial alteration, it is a good example of its type and the former home of the eminent Dr. Kenny.



La Rundel, 111 Banksia Street, now Banksia Court Receptions

8. COVERLEY
119 Banksia Street, Heidelberg
Lot 1, Carn Estate
Built: 1907

David and Annie Maling owned Coverley when it was built in 1907 and lived there until around 1925 when Rupert V. Kirsch purchased the property.¹

David Maling was born in Richmond during 1854. He graduated as a trainee teacher but pursued his career as a journalist with The Argus, as their parliamentary reporter. It was said that he helped form public opinion on many issues in this role. His beginning as a writer was at the Kyneton Guardian and a representative from this paper as well as those from The Australasian, the Wallaby Club (first honorary life member), and the Yorick Club attended his funeral in October 1931.²

Built initially in the Queen Anne style, as a verandahed face-brick house with attics and an asymmetric northern wing, the house 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, the attics altered and the trim colours changed. The former stained shingling is now white and the timber arcading to the verandah removed.³ Fortunately the dominant part of the east elevation, the large rough-cast stuccoed gable with its half-timbering, is near to original and thus the street elevation links with [7] in the use of this Medieval detailing, the red bricks and the Marseilles-pattern roof tiling. The garden with its gravel paths and mature planting, reinforces a sense of period, albeit more akin to the 1930s.

Coverley is a large prominent house altered in detail, but contributing with its garden to a small precinct in Banksia Street. It was also the home of journalist and writer, David Maling, one of the more important members of the community of writers and artists who chose Heidelberg as their home.



Coverley, 119 Banksia Street

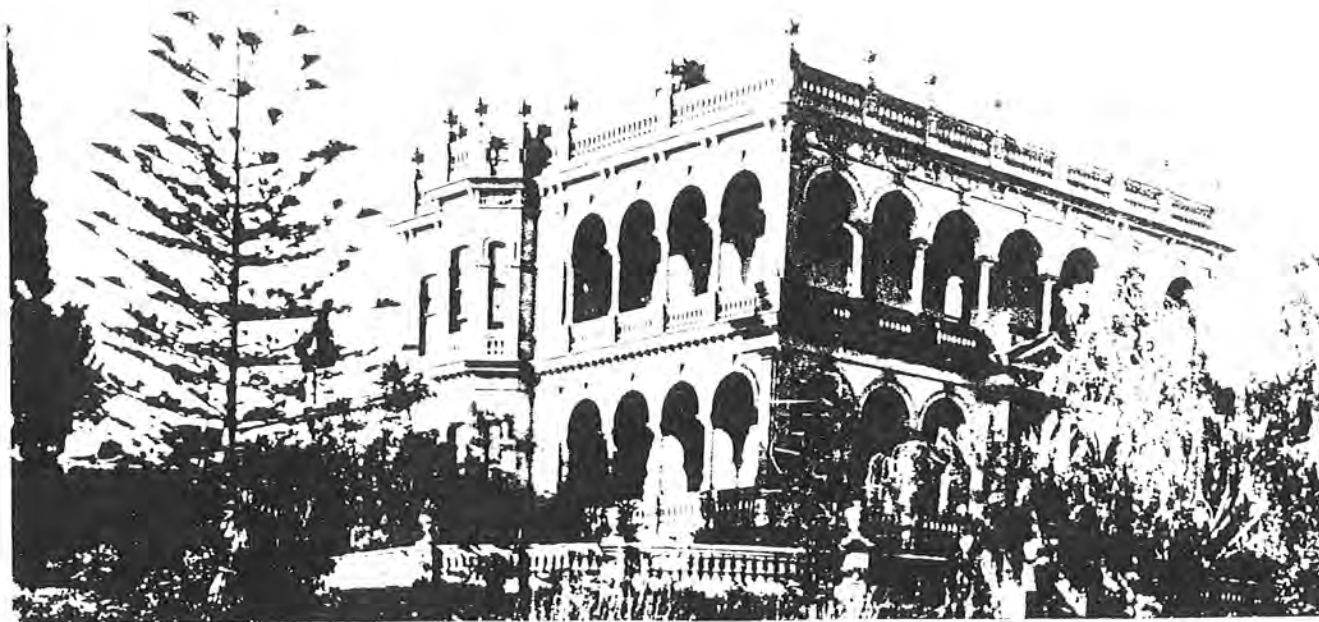
9. RAVENSWOOD
40 Beauview Parade, Ivanhoe
Part CP 2
Grantee: Thomas Walker (Lot 3, LP 22817)
Built: 1890-91

Grocer, Robert William Kennedy, built Ravenswood in 1890-91, on four acres of land fronting the Lower Heidelberg Road.¹ The gates opened onto this road whilst the stables backed onto what is now York Avenue. Ravenswood itself was set on a plateau, cut into the hillside.²

Kennedy operated a grocery store in Brunswick Street Fitzroy, retiring this century to the career of 'financier'. He owned the former hotel, Stalbridge

Chambers, Little Collins Street, having offices in the building. This may connect Ravenswood with Stalbridge Chambers' architect, D.C. Askew.³ J. Smith is another architect credited with the building whilst architects Hitchcock and Nicholson designed some of the large houses in the area, at that time.⁴

Kennedy involved himself in charity work as well, and on one occasion was the purchaser of two blocks in Noel Street for the Ivanhoe Presbyterian Church. One of these was presented to the church by Kennedy.⁵ Robert Kennedy died in 1928, apparently selling Ravenswood to a Mr. Anton, and he, to the Hamilton family in 1938. The Melbourne Ladies Benevolent Society became the owners in the 1950s, running the house as a 'Home for Lonely Women'. To that end, internal alterations were done in 1950-51, 1956 and 1959.⁶



An early photograph of Ravenswood with a young landscape

Designed after the Italian Renaissance style, (Palazzo Tarugi, Montepulciano), Ravenswood is of stuccoed brick with a two-level arcaded verandah, and has superimposed Corinthian and Doric order pilasters at the corners, swags to the entablature, a balustraded and pierced parapet with a bracketted cornice and a bracketted string-mould to the lower level. A similar balustraded garden wall once enclosed a paved courtyard to the front of the house, like Sherwood House [151], and a symmetrically placed staircase afforded access from the lower ground in the true Italian manner. This has been demolished. So too have the parapet urns, whilst additions have been made to the upper east facade and a verandah has replaced the conservatory on the lower level of this elevation.

Internally, fireplaces have been enclosed and ceilings rebuilt. What remains of the grounds, is dominated by a large Moreton Bay Fig on the south of the building and a Cypress row to the east. Otherwise, little else survives.

Comparable two-storey, arcaded and free standing buildings would include Berkeley Hall, 11 Princes Street and The Manse, 42 Barkly Street, St. Kilda; Mandeville Hall, Mandeville Crescent Toorak; Charleville, 292 Cotham Road and Merridale, 43 Sackville Street, Kew; Kaway, 405 Tooronga Road and The Terricks, 11 Paterson Street, Hawthorn; Labassa, 2 Manor Grove, Caulfield; Carmyle, 7 Carmyle Avenue, Toorak; and arcaded row houses such as 51-57 Cardigan Street, (1896-97), 175-179 Drummond Street, 21-23 Queensberry Street and 93-105 Drummond Street; all in Carlton.

Many similar examples exist but Ravenswood, because of its symmetrical main elevation, is among the more distinctive stylistically. Ravenswood also is one of a few large houses with masonry two-level arcading north of the Yarra River. Considered with Sherwood House, The Ridgeway [151], it is one of a pair of the grandest houses, from the last half of the nineteenth century, in Heidelberg.



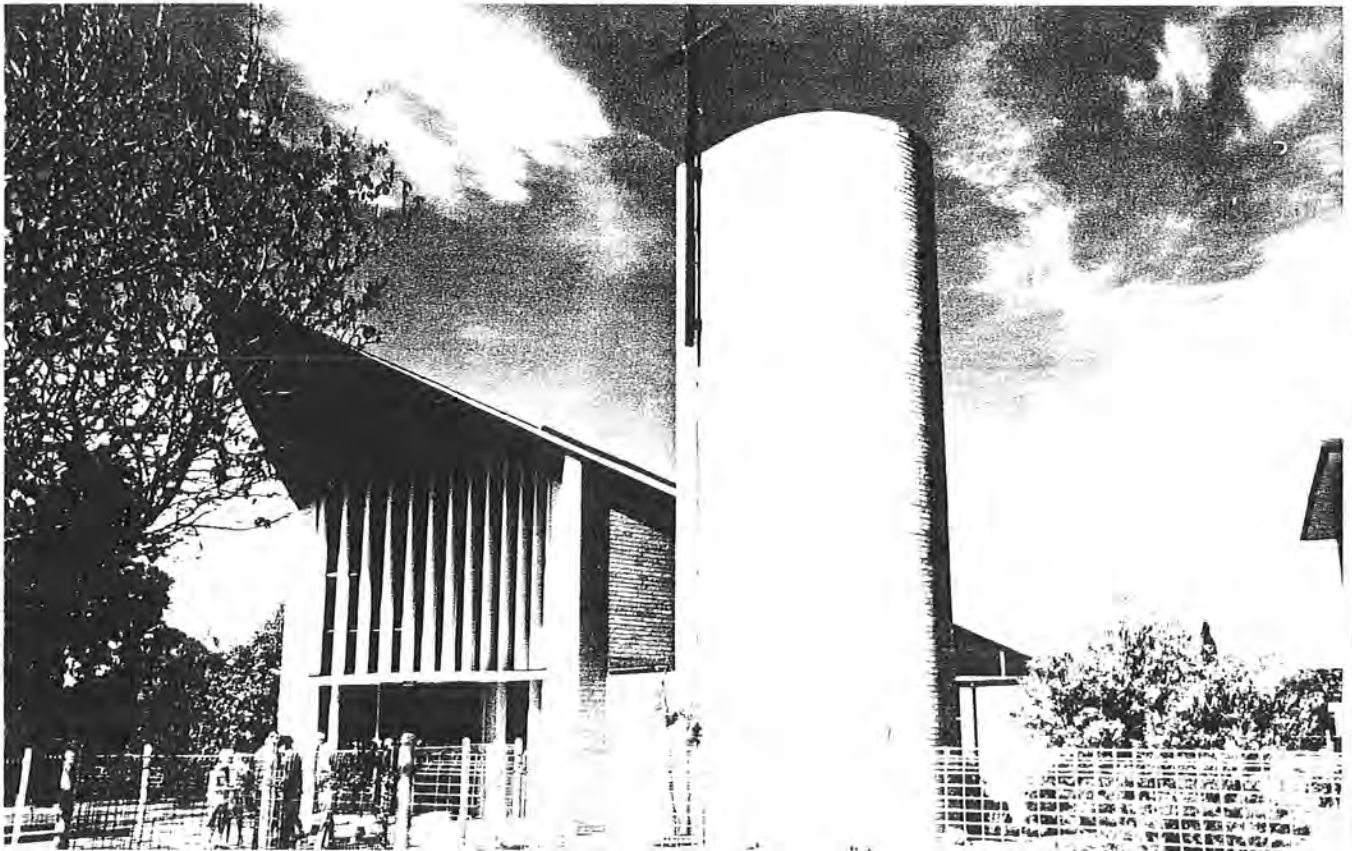
40 Beauview Parade

10. ST. BERNADETTE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
89 Bond Street, Ivanhoe
Built: 1961-62

Constructed in 1961-62 by builder, L.U.Simon to the design of architect, Robert C. Ellis¹, St. Bernadette's is patterned on Swiss architect Le Corbusier's renowned Notre-Dame du Haut Chapel at Ronchamp (1950-54). Possessing a similar circular plan bell tower and rising trianguloid roof, the resemblance stops here with the

use of a framed, face-brick panel wall structure, in contrast with Le Corbusier's organic in-situ concrete forms.

The Church is an early and successful example of the use of the non-traditional forms, already seen in domestic work of the 1950's in Victorian religious architecture.



St. Bernadette's Roman Catholic Church, 89 Bond Street

11. CHARTERISVILLE, formerly Charters Ville
77 Bourke Road North, Ivanhoe
Part CP 2
Grantee: Thomas Walker, 12.9.1838.
Built: 1845-56, c1861, c1868

Walker subdivided Portion Two from 1839 onwards, selling 84 acres to David Charteris McArthur for 350 pounds.¹

McArthur, who had opened Melbourne's first bank, the Bank of Australasia in August 1838², is said to have moved to Charters Ville when new premises were built in Collins Street during 1840. A mortgage taken out on his property during 1840 may indicate improvements on the eve of his residing there.³ However the Colony of New South Wales 1841 Census does not suggest that he resided at 'Charters Ville' but it does describe the house there as being of timber and that 8 persons resided there including 3 ticket-of-leave men.⁴ It was common practice in most banks that managers should reside on the premises and it is likely that McArthur continued to reside over his new banking chamber in Collins Street.

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 Charters Ville for a long period, receiving regular rises in salary from 1848 onwards, and travelling around the Colony during the gold period to open branches at the various diggings. As a result of substantial pay rises he acquired his brother-in-law, William Darke's property, which adjoined Charters Ville, in 1853.⁵ He mortgaged the property, now 168 acres, in 1856 for 5000 pounds⁶, having paid a total of 850 pounds only, for the land. Hence, it is likely that a substantial part of the house at Charters Ville was built in the period 1845-56. McArthur took J. D. Lang there in 1846 who declared it just a 'fancy farm' but 'the finest garden I have seen in the province'.⁷

McArthur took a 6000 pound mortgage on Charters Ville 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 after his frequent gold field trips of 1854. He holidayed in Europe during 1861-62, went to New Zealand to open branches there 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 1877.⁸ 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 perhaps both were done concurrently. Ratebook valuations, commencing in 1863, show a steady decline until 1887 when its valuation, presumably its valuation for probate, after McArthur's death, caused a rise.⁹

The house was shown, by 1912, as a symmetrical masonry building with twin projecting bays on either side of a verandah which flanked the west (rear) elevation.¹⁰ In 1962, the northern bay was demolished for a subdivision following the previous subdivisions of 1916, 1920, 1927 and 1939 which had removed lodges and grounds.¹¹

Today two changes of floor level indicate at least two construction stages. The 500mm. thick sandstone walls extend throughout the house but are coursed, squared rubble on the south and coursed random rubble on the north. This indicates that the verandahed section was built first. Basalt quoining (190 x 600mm.) exists around openings on the later south wing. The third stage is evident in the brick facing of the stonework and the construction of the window bays in the east elevation. The bricks appear to be pressed, of English size (214 x 100 x 69mm.) and include 'fancy white'

bricks which were not available in Melbourne, in quantity, until the 1860s. The bricks are laid in English bond.

It is probable that, during the third stage, the folding glazed doors were added to the verandah and the stonework stuccoed. The verandah is shown in early photographs as possessing a panelled fascia resting on timber pilaster-like supports (Doric Order), with roundels over each, and five-leaf folding arch-head glazed doors to the central pilaster bay.¹² As already stated, this work was probably done between 1868-77 or perhaps as late as 1882 when a 3.5% increase occurred in the rate valuation.¹³

The architectural work may be attributable to either Robert Russell who designed the new bank branch of 1840,¹⁴ or John Gill who designed the Heidelberg Road Board toll house (which McArthur was closely associated with), of 1854. Gill was responsible for at least three commissions in Heidelberg: - Banyule [12], additions for Robert Martin, and another, in 1845. This last may have been Charters Ville (Port Phillip Patriot of April 1845, 'a stone building at Heidelberg').

External alterations to the house include: the enclosure of the rear verandahs with ashlar-pattern boarding (common from 1885 onwards); the front verandah's reconstruction c1936 with a timber dado and insect screens¹⁵ (now being rebuilt), and general details such as new spouting profiles and fascias. Internally, the window and door opening reveals are generally panelled. High skirtings predominate (last extension), and unusual metal wall vents exist in the earlier northern section.



A view of Chartersville taken during the de Castella ownership



Chartersville

All stages of Charters Ville appear to have been constructed by McArthur and thus the house is the only memorial in Victoria to him.¹⁶

McArthur was described by Garryowen as the 'patriarch of Melbourne banking' and he acted as the treasurer for many early Melbourne institutions. He was first chairman of the Associated Banks, one of five of the 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, inducing Botanical Gardens director, Guilfoyle, to lay out the grounds of the new hospital; president of the Melbourne Cricket Club and the Old Colonists Association, and chairman of the Trustees Executors and Agency Co., to name a few.¹⁷

Another phase of Charters Ville's history was its leasing by the new owners, John Fergusson and John Roberts, to a dairyman William Veitch who sublet the south half to painter, Walter Withers and his wife, from 1890-94.¹⁸ Withers then moved to Cape Street (house now demolished) during 1895-99. The associated lodges were leased to Hal Waugh, Arthur Bassett, Fred Monteath, Tom Humphrey, Fred Williams and Leon Pole, among others. They departed, hit by the 1890's depression, and others followed such as Harry Recknall, Jack Gordon, Ernest Egersdorfer, Norman and Lionel Lindsay and Ernest

Moffitt. About 1893 E. Phillips Fox and Tudor St. George Tucker started Australia's first official summer school of art in connection with the Melbourne Art School, where students were boarded in the old house with a chaperon, as evidenced by the writings of Violet Teague and Ina Gregory's Blue Wings. Fox erected a weatherboard studio in the garden for his own work (now demolished). Many followed until a disagreement with the landlord meant only day trips for painters and the end of accommodation and the summer school.¹⁹

The third phase occurred after Hubert de Castella sold his Yering Winery and had lived in Switzerland for some 20 years. He returned to occupy Charters Ville in 1906 and his family owned the property until c1966. Hubert de Castella is the great grandfather of the present marathon runner of international fame, Robert de Castella.

Charters Ville possesses a high level of historical importance as virtually the sole dwelling house occupied by David McArthur, Melbourne's first bank manager and a person instrumental in the establishment of Melbourne's major institutions. Although the house is sadly incomplete it possesses sufficient integrity, particularly internally, to provide Victoria's only material memory to D.C. McArthur. The existing house and the remnants of its grounds were also closely associated with Australia's first summer school of art.

12. BANYULE

Buckingham Drive, Banyule

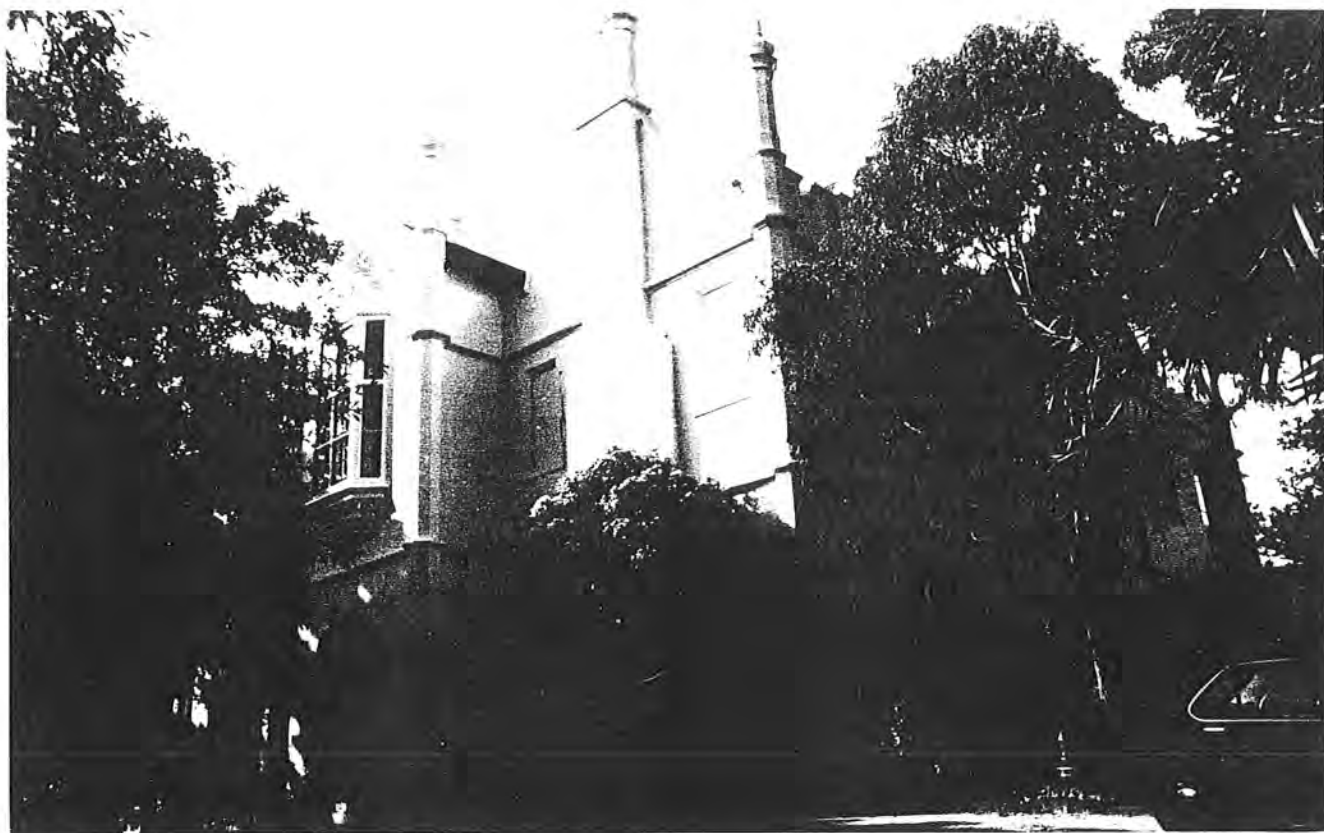
Part CP 6

Grantee: Richard H. Browne, 12.9.1838

Built: 1843, 1845-46

Grantee, R.H. Browne, commenced a subdivision of his Crown Portion in October 1839, leading to the last sale of his land in October of the next year. Joseph Hawdon purchased 279 acres of this land (Lot 6) in February 1840 for 1,550 pounds.¹

His eastern neighbour, Arthur Hogue, advertised in the Port Phillip Patriot of May 1843 that he wished to sell his 264 acres plus..... 'a substantial and well-built two storey verandahed cottage in excellent repair, containing seven rooms....surrounded by an excellent garden and orchard'.² Hogue had been at Heidelberg apparently since 1840 although he was not listed in the 1839 Directory or the 1841 Census, presumably because he leased to Archibald Thom.



A view of the south-west corner of Banyule Homestead, showing the main entrance

Garryowen, cites 'Hogue of Banyule' as providing an empty store for the first Catholic services conducted in Port Phillip by Fr. Geoghegan in 1839.³ Hogue also was a co-trustee, with J. Hawdon and others of the Port Phillip Bank, when it formed in 1839⁴ and was a founding member of the Melbourne Club.⁵

Hawdon purchased Hogue's land and homestead in October 1843, for 1,000 pounds. Interestingly, despite the presence of Hogue's cottage near Banyule and his possession of the property's name, the present house is not on his original allotment, but on Hawdon's.

Hawdon has been listed in 1839 as at 'Yarra Yarra' whilst, in 1841 he had an improved property at Heidelberg. He entertained Sir Charles Fitzroy, Governor-General of New South Wales there during 1849.⁶ Peter J. Fanning who was a tenant on part of Banyule (c1858-78) wrote in 1900 of Hawdon living there... 'before the present conspicuous building was erected'. Fanning also indicated that the house was built in 1849 in front of Hawdon's first villa which was itself demolished by Dr. Martin after he acquired Banyule and renovated it in 1872. Of those connected with Banyule's construction, Fanning noted that 'Billy Boxham's father carted the materials with a bullock team, George Mayger's father was the brick layer and Dr. Mueller laid out the Avenue approach...'. (Mueller was in Melbourne continuously by 1852). Much of this occurred prior to Fanning's advent to Heidelberg from Moonee Ponds.

Architect, John Gill, had called tenders in August 1845 for a dwelling house at Heidelberg. He also called tenders for a 'stone building' at Heidelberg in April. These could have been for the one building. A later tender called by Gill in 1850 was for alterations and additions to Robert Martin's house, suggesting some involvement by Gill in the actual construction of Martin's home which may have been one of the 1845 tenders.⁷

J.S.Prout's 'Vale at Heidelberg' of c1847 (SLV) shows Banyule in the distance and Robert Hoddle's Heidelberg-Warringal sketch (SLV) of 1847, does also.⁸ It is clear that the building was completed by then, possibly to Gill's design.

Hawdon leased Banyule to H.J.C.Chambers (Margaret Hawdon's husband) in 1853-55 when Chambers reputedly ordered the construction of two lodges in Hawdon's absence.⁹ Possibly to serve the description of the lease's scope, Hawdon had architect-surveyor, Robert Russell draw up plans of the property. Otherwise the Russell plans may deal with further work on the building or the lodges.¹⁰

James Graham who leased Banyule homestead and 40 acres from 1860, described various improvements made to the house in Hawdon's name. In 1861 the outside was painted as the plaster was cracked in many places (a tinted 'white wash') wall papers were replaced, matching the original pattern in 1863 and grazier, Hugh Glass



A view of the northern elevation which was possibly
the earliest part of the Banyule complex c1843

gave seeds (pines) for planting. In 1866 Graham reported leaks in the part of the roof which was shingled (indicating two stages of construction) and in 1868, replaced the shingles with Welsh slates.¹¹ Glass also provided Graham with over 100 varieties of Roses and Camellias and planted Cypress Pines in front of the house.¹² (The existing lawns and flower beds at the rear of the house were established by Herbert Allen after 1942).

A painting of Banyule purchased in New Zealand during 1963 shows the first detailed view of the house. The painting is presumed to have been commissioned by Hawdon prior to departing for Britain in 1858 and his eventual settlement in New Zealand c1865. Instead of the stuccoed, gabled parapets of today, the painting shows trussed timber-barged gables on each wing. The blind windows, facing west, are shown, but garden or tree planting is not.

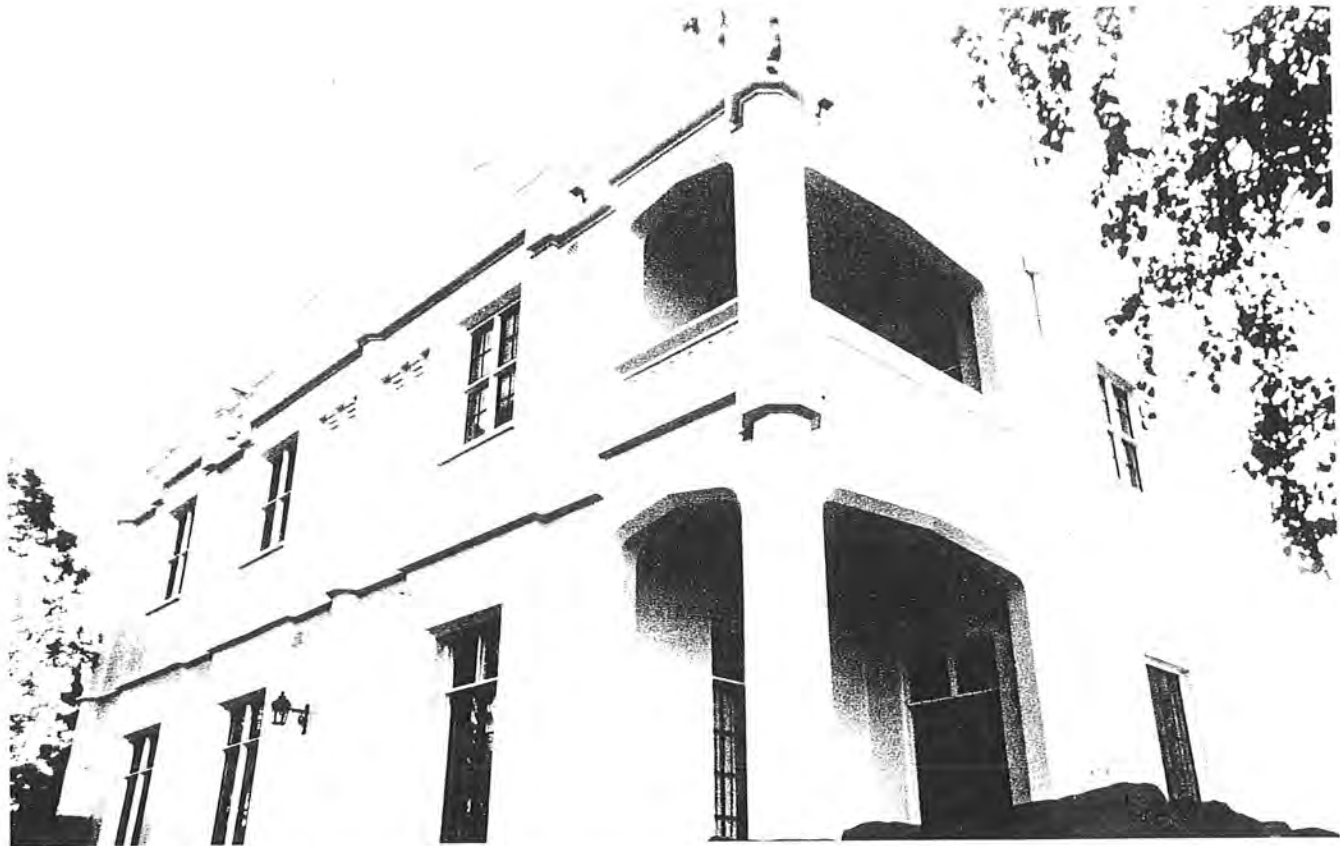
In 1868 Hawdon sold Banyule for 7,300 pounds to his neighbour Dr. Robert Martin, who carried out extensive renovations.¹³ Martin's son, R.W.K. Martin, resided there from 1874-78 until his death, and his widow, Minnie (nee Graham) until 1886. Their daughter, Edith (Warren) inherited the estate by 1892, but by then she resided in Britain.¹⁴

In 1899 much was spent on re-papering and painting to enable grazier, Gordon Lyon to move in during 1903. He remained there for 35 years.¹⁵

Lyon sought improvements and Edith sanctioned architects, Klingender and Alsop, to prepare a scheme for the addition of another bay to the south-east using matching external elements. This was completed in September 1908, by builder G. Curry for 1385 pounds. Later repair work was done in 1922, under A. and K. Henderson,¹⁶ and in 1975-77, when Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty Ltd supervised renovations for its conversion to a branch gallery of the National Gallery of Victoria, carried out by Johns and Lyng at an estimated cost of \$340,000.¹⁷

Inspections of Banyule have revealed that the single storey, L-plan Cottage at the north-east corner is of sandstone. All walls of the two storey sections are of brick; the external walls of the older section being 560 mm and the internal walls 305 mm. The 1907-08 section has 290 mm cavity walls externally. All of the older section is stuccoed whilst the north wall of the 1907-08 section is not.¹⁸ All footings and dressings are said to be sandstone.¹⁹ (Refer previously cited tenders for a 'stone building').

During renovations, after his purchase in c1942, Herbert Allen found Shakespeare's ...'so this is our life 1843' scratched into the wall of the north, single storey wing.²⁰ Thus it appears that this wing was first on the site (c1843); that the older two storey section was to the design of John Gill and built 1845-46; and that Robert Russell may have designed renovations in 1853, prior to Hawdon leaving the colony.



A view of the south-east corner, added 1908, showing extension on two levels and a porch from the original east wall.

Banyule is predominantly Elizabethan in style, with its Flemish gables, crenellated oriel, pepper-pot pinnacles and chimney groups, providing a picturesque skyline. It is generally unaltered externally but drastically refinished internally such that former paper surfaces are painted, as are mantels and joinery.

Comparably styled buildings include Glenfern, Hotham

Street, St Kilda; The Hawthornes, Coppin Grove, and Invergowrie, Hawthorn; Longerenong, near Horsham; Norwood at Wareek and Overnewton near Melton.

Banyule is the earliest known of this Medieval styled group and among the largest. Banyule may be the oldest substantial house in Victoria.



The former ballroom mantelpiece at Banyule Homestead

13. ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
Burgundy Street, Heidelberg
CA 15-18/9, Warringal Village
Warringal - Permanent Reserve 1869
Built: 1849-51, 1861

Rev. Dr. H. McCartney (later first Dean of Melbourne) commenced the Anglican Parish of Heidelberg in 1848, immediately after his arrival in the Colony with Bishop Perry on the 'Stag'.¹ McCartney held services in the Presbyterian Church, in Jika Street for a year prior to his replacement by the Rev. Hales and the laying of St. John's foundation stone in 1850. Work had already commenced on the foundations in the preceding year.²

Architect, George Reilly Cox has been cited as the designer of what 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.....' after its opening in October 1851. However tenders called by John Gill, Banyule's designer, during 1849-51 contradict Cox's role; Gill also being the architect for the timber parsonage of 1853.³ Builders, Snowball and Aitchinson completed the work for 1,343 pounds which amounted to face-brick walls, a shingled roof and an unplastered and unceiled interior.

Owing to severe structural deterioration, architects Purchas and Swyer proposed a new slate roof with internal supporting beams; a parapet built with good bricks; and cementing and plastering of the walls. The cost would be 600 pounds. When Bishop Perry consecrated the church in September 1861, this work was done.⁴ Hence, the detailing of the stucco mouldings may be accredited to Purchas and Swyer and the original form only, to Cox.

Designed in the form of a parish church, from the Decorated period of English Gothic architecture, the church possesses a square castellated tower with crocketed pinnacles, hooded pointed-arch windows and oculi with quatrafoil pattern tracery. However the whole is in the manner of the Gothic Revival of the previous Regency period in England, where the scale is small, the details simply and finely executed and the finish is stucco.

St. George's Queenscliffe (1863-64, 1878); Charles Laing's St. Peter's, Eastern Hill (1846) and the early sections of St. Francis's in Melbourne (1841-) possess this same rare Regency character. Of these the original St. John's is the more original (given additions to St. Peter's and St. Francis's) and older than St. George's.



St. John's Anglican Church, Burgundy Street

However, recent additions (c1963) have compromised this simplicity at St. John's. The porch has been extended to the south, east and west, in bagged brickwork. Corner buttresses were matched in form but parapet cappings, doors and label moulds were not. The extension complicates the original design and does not match it. Similarly the stucco has been given a slurry finish which obscures the 'psuedo stone' details of the original.

Despite those alterations, St. John's remains one of the rare group of Regency flavoured Gothic Revival churches in Victoria and is the focal point of a mature exotic setting, both within its own environ, and for Heidelberg Park as a whole and, as the oldest building in the 1839 Warringal village, it gives historic perspective to the City's growth.



A view of the church prior to the porch being added



A residence of c1915, on the site of the old timber parsonage of 1853

14. SIR HENRY BARKLY HOTEL
92 Burgundy Street, Cnr. Cape Street
Heidelberg
CA 19,20/3, Warringal Village
Grantees: J.C. Thompson and J.C. Aitken,
8.11.1849
Built: 1889-90

These allotments changed ownership from Aitken and Thompson to Sarah Smith, for fifty pounds in 1854; from Smith to farmer, Mark Sill, in February 1855 (27 pounds) and, two months later, to Lydia Bates for 264 pounds.¹ This last sale indicates that by then the lots had been improved. The new Governor of the Victorian Colony, Sir Henry Barkly, took up his duties in the following year and so too had the original Sir Henry Barkly Hotel.²

A general meeting to terminate the old Heidelberg Road Trust and initiate the new Road Board, was held there in August 1860. Pre-Shire municipal meetings were also at the hotel and the Victorian Agricultural Society (formed in 1847-48) met there, Mark Sill being one of the more important society members.³

The owner of 1864, Samuel Cole, alternated with his brother-in-law, William Greenaway as the licensee until he sold to William Inglis in 1881 for 1200 pounds.⁴ William Inglis, a Scot, had been at Diamond Creek, quartz reef mining, since 1864 where he had also run a hotel.⁵ However it was John and Margaret Dawson, the executors to Inglis' will, who presumably constructed the existing building in c1889; the family remaining there until well into this century.⁶

The present hotel was originally a two level, polychrome brick building,⁷ which was to the design of prolific hotel architects, Powell, Whitaker and Canning who called tenders for 'extensive additions'. This building with its gabled roofs and face brickwork once resembled the Old England Hotel which was designed by the same architects. However, the bricks have been stuccoed, the roof tiled and the openings altered. The site, only, possesses historical importance as a meeting place of the area's institutions.

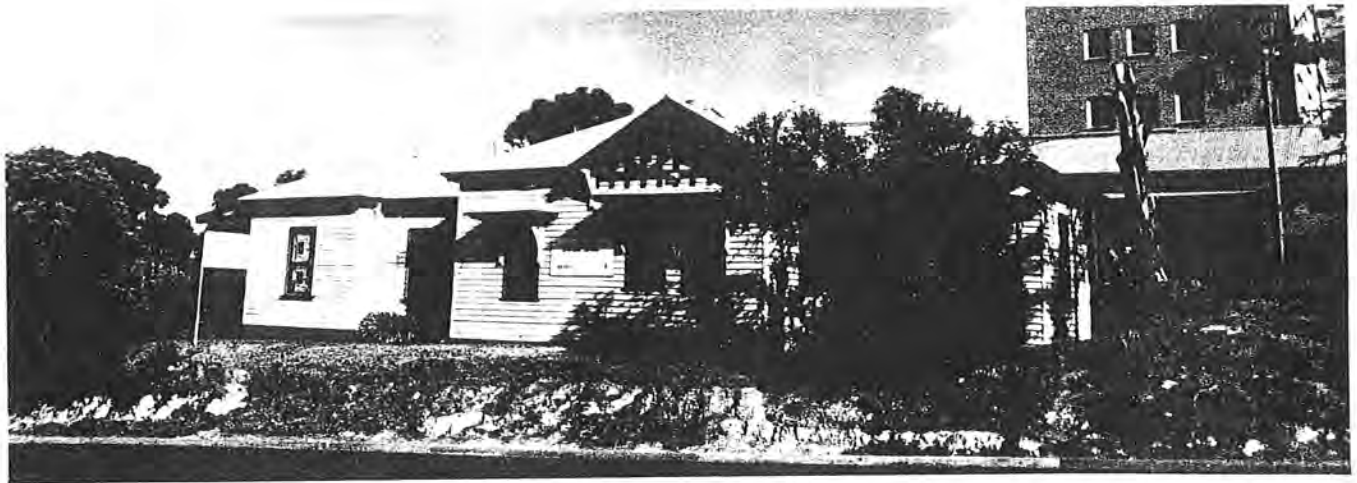


Sir Henry Barkly Hotel, 92 Burgundy Street

15. FORMER SHIRE OFFICES AND LIBRARY
Burgundy Street (Barkly Place) Heidelberg
Built: 1889, 1909

After cramped accommodation which was described in 1887 as 'ridiculous in the extreme' (Heidelberg Police Court House), the Shire Council acquired more dignified surroundings in new 'temporary' offices constructed at Burgundy Street, in Heidelberg Park. This was in 1889.¹ The offices, described as being 'a very neat structure' of timber, were double-fronted, and possessed

two windows on either side of a top-lit door; the roof was hipped and slated and the eaves were bracketted. The two front rooms contained a drawing office and Secretary's office, whilst across the back was the Council Room (4.27m. x 7.91m.) which was entered from a verandah, facing Buckland Street (Lower Heidelberg Road). The design was by Mr. Jennings, the Shire Engineer.² Additions to this 'temporary' accommodation, providing for a Rate Collector's Office, were proposed early this century. The old



The former Shire Offices and Library adjoining the Austin Hospital in Burgundy Street

court house of 1859 was reputedly moved to adjoin the complex when it was displaced by the present building [60]. This may be the gabled wing attached to the south of the old Shire Offices, however the original drawings (1908) do not show it. (H.C.C.)

New Shire Offices were designed in 1908 for a site in Barkly Place. Shire Engineer, T.H. Tisdall, acknowledged that in preparing the scheme he had received 'great assistance' from architect, H. Desbrowe Annear. In fact, the drawings were almost entirely by him. Annear's work, was generally seen by The News as 'not orthodox' but perhaps the type that Australian architecture should be.³

The new Shire Offices were completed late in 1909 whilst the old offices were shifted to the site to form the north-east corner next to the new gabled buildings. Annear's design shows a gabled porch but, a new verandah and balustrade have since been added to serve as the entrance point to the complex. Other wings have been added on the west.

Around the entrance, which was approached by a long gravel path, flowering shrub beds were planted and larger shrubs established along Studley Road and

Burgundy Street. Plants include Golden and Tree Privet, Plumbago, Agapanthus, Mirror Bush and a Fire Thorn Bush whilst trees include a Lilly Pilly, Camphor Laurel, a damaged Silky Oak and Pepper Trees: they form a near original example of the period's landscaping. At the foot of the path was the circular lawn surrounding the later war memorial. Rockeries and post and two rail fences lined the perimeter of this garden which is today well preserved but hard to reach.

The complex possesses the Annear trademarks such as bracketted timber window hoods, and multiple half timbered gables but lacks the rationalised forms and large internal spaces; possibly because of the diverse components of the complex, and his co-designer role. The colours have been changed, the verandah balustrade lost, finials and flagpoles are gone, and a general lack of maintenance is apparent. However the main elements of the complex are there and it remains in part, as one of a few non-residential commissions undertaken by Annear, (Refer Preston Town Hall) perhaps one of the two earliest Government buildings in Warringal (old Court house section), and in part, the first shire offices to be constructed in Heidelberg.

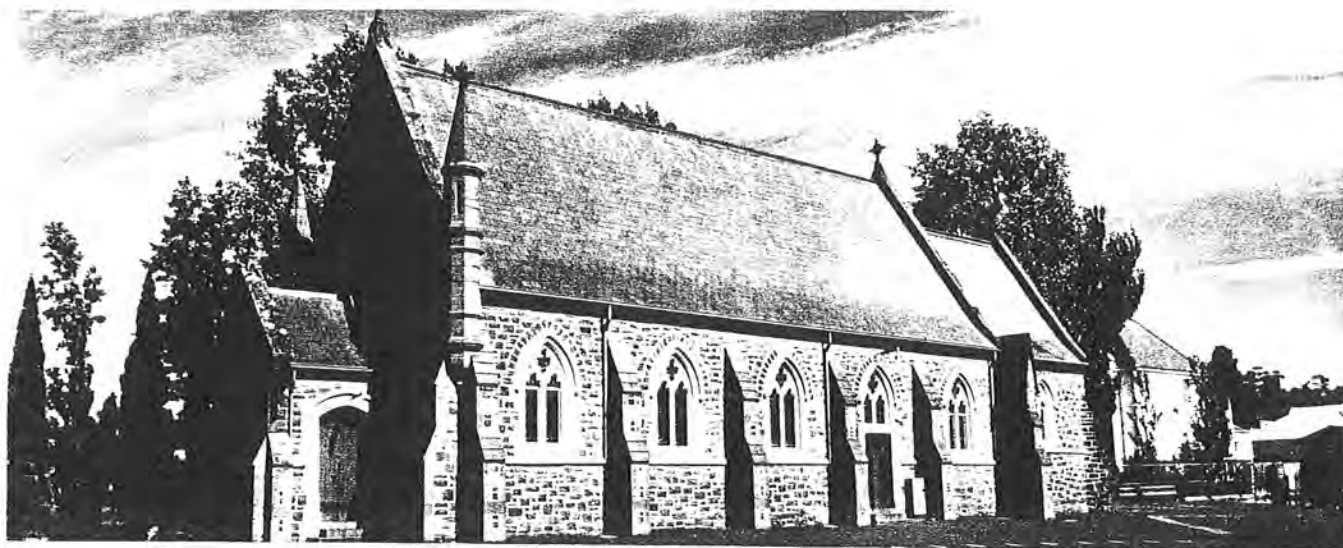
16. ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY

Cape Street, Heidelberg
CA 1-4/14, Warringal Village
Grant 2.1.1851
Built: 1859-61, Presbytery 1867, 1875

Garryowen cites the first Roman Catholic Priest to come to Port Phillip as the Rev. P.B. Geoghegan arriving on the 'Paul Pry' in May 1839. He obtained the use of a store owned by Arthur Hogue of Banyule to present Port Phillip's first Catholic service in that year.¹ It was Dr. Geoghegan who applied for a two acre church site at the Warringal village in 1848 to serve St. Monica's Parish.

Garryowen also reports that the foundation stone of St. Monica's church was laid in April 1851 to replace the previous timber chapel. However, after the arrival of a new priest, Fr. John Hoyne, architects George and Schneider called tenders for a bluestone Catholic Church at Heidelberg in 1857 to replace what was described as a 'temporary church': this may have been the timber chapel or Garryowen's 1851 church.³ The new church of 1857 was to be called after St. Francis Xavier.

The priest in charge of the parish, prior to Hoyne, was Fr. Bourgeois. Antoine Fauchery, in Letters from a Miner in Australia, (1852) described Fr. Bourgeois' original church as... 'a long hut made of planks barely planed, and surmounted by a wooden cross'...⁴



St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Cape Street

In regard to the presbytery, Architects, Dowden and Ross, called tenders for a 'rubble stone cottage' for Rev. V. Bourgeois in September 1853, whilst J.B. Denny called further tenders, probably to William Wardell's design, for the present St. John's presbytery in 1867.⁵ This was extended for the Rev. William Finn, in 1875 at a cost of 1,700 Pounds and was re-constructed in c1908-09 probably to the design of Kempson and Conolly.⁷ The cast-iron verandah, added to this building at that date has since been removed but two gabled porches have been added to the east and south. In almost its original form, the presbytery possesses some architectural importance, derived from its early date and Medieval styling. Of note is the stone chimney at the south west corner of the church (now the nuns chapel). This apparently once served as a meeting room.

As with St. Patrick's Cathedral, the arrival of architect William Wardell swept aside the original 1857 plans, and the foundation stone of the third church proposal on this site (the present one), was laid in March 1859 and the church dedicated in April 1861. The design was that of William Wilkinson Wardell with supervision by J.B. Denny.⁸ However, it was under architects Kempson and Conolly, that St. John's was completed in 1909.⁹ Until this, time only the apse and three bays of the nave had been constructed and an incongruous timber porch allowed entrance through a

stuccoed brick wall at the east end. 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 and Sons), were added at a cost of 2,000 Pounds. Builders, Swanson Brothers, replaced the old slates and obtained new seats from timber merchant, James Moore also a 'substantial fence' and 'massive iron gates' were erected (these have since been demolished). Wardell's '13th Century Gothic' design had a tower placed at the north-east corner which was not erected in 1909 but other aspects of his design appear to have been executed.¹⁰

The finished church is Gothic Revival in the English Decorated manner and may be compared with many churches throughout Victoria. St. Augustine's, Keilor (c1858); St. Mary's, Caulfield (1870-71); Holy Trinity, Kew (c1862); St. Peter's, Mornington (1861-); All Saints, East St. Kilda (1858-60); and St. Lukes in South Melbourne (1857), are all comparable in general form and finish. St. John's is one of the better churches of this group in the State with design by renowned architect, William Wardell.

The third building on the site, St. Monica's School, which was opened in July 1871, has been surrounded on three sides, and its importance has been greatly diminished by the subsequent additions.



St. John's Roman Catholic Church Presbytery, Cape Street

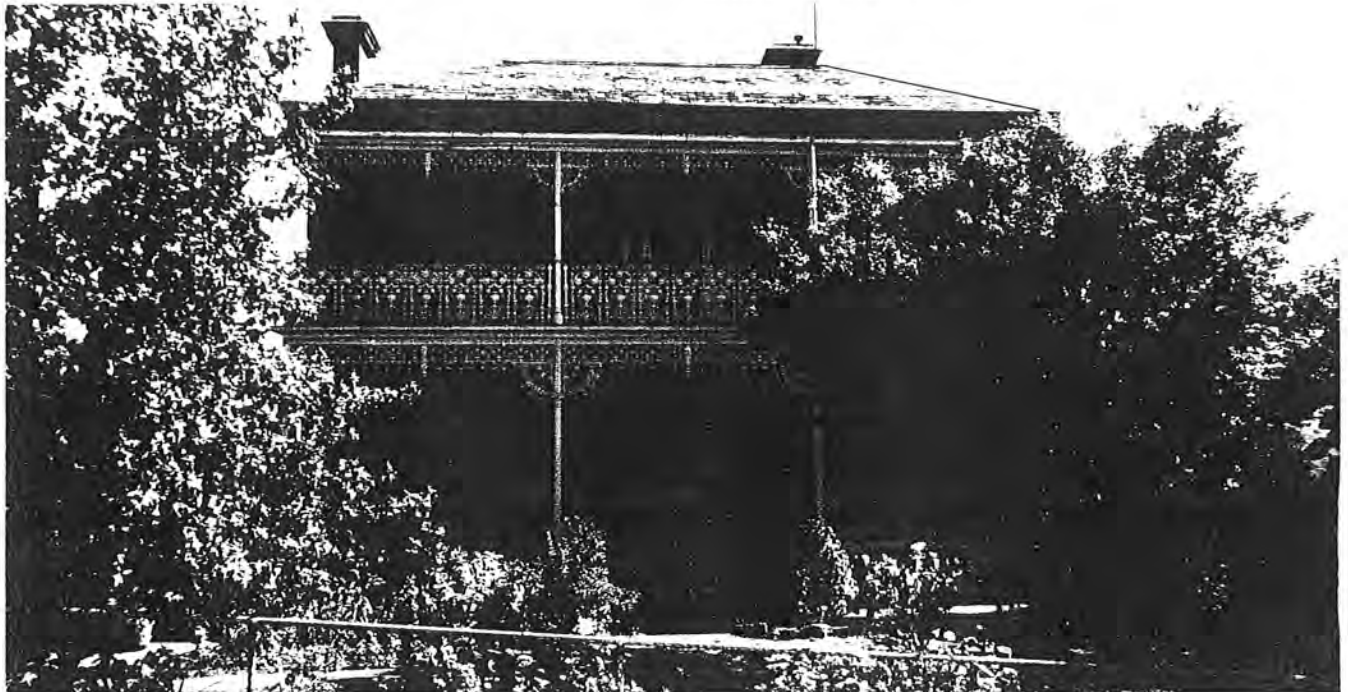
17. HOUSE
57 Cape Street, Heidelberg
CA 5/14, Warringal Village
Grantee: T. Coventry, 15.5.1851
Built: 1898

William and Christina Holland owned and occupied this house from its construction in 1898 until its sale to William E. McLean around c1902. William was a building contractor and presumably built and may have designed, this house. Holland was also Shire President in 1899-1900 and was active in the Council, having lived at Healesville, prior to his arrival in Heidelberg. A later owner was Thomas Jordan (...1920).

The house is of red brick on two levels and has an M-hip slated roof. The two level cast-iron verandah has friezes and panels similar to those shown in William

Stephens' Excelsior Foundry Catalogue of 1901 (No.6.); featuring the popular sunflower motif. Tudor character is given to an otherwise Italian Renaissance form, by the Tudor arch and mullions in the door panels.

The house is a large well built villa, typical of many similar and earlier buildings in Kew, Carlton, Parkville and Hawthorn and appears to be largely original except for what was presumably a timber picket fence and the colour scheme. However the use of cast-iron and the Boom-era form is unusual in Heidelberg; it is the city's second best example of a polychrome Italianate house. (Refer [38]).



House, 57 Cape Street

18. FORMER HEIDELBERG GOVERNMENT SCHOOL NO. 294
RESIDENCE
118-120 Cape Street, Heidelberg
CA 13/3, Warringal Village
Grantee: J. Ross, 8.11.1849
Built: 1878

This Head Teacher's Residence was constructed to the design of Henry Bastow, Education Department Architect, by contractors Hood and Kells of Richmond, for a contract price of 299 Pounds and 12 shillings. It was completed by September 1878 at an actual cost of 310 Pounds 17 shillings and 3 pence to a design which replicated, in miniature, the adjoining school house, albeit in stucco.¹

The first occupier was the widow of the former headteacher; a Mrs. Mattingley. J. McCallum followed until Alex Kelso took residence in 1889.² Kelso was more than a headteacher, he 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 Masonic Hall).³ 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 1904.⁴ 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.⁵

The house is Italian Gothic Revival in character, following the school's Italian polychrome mode.



Former Heidelberg Government School No. 294 Residence, 118-120 Cape Street

The gambrel roof profile is typical of many schools but the pointed-arch label moulds, the gambrel and the lancet windows are not often seen in schools or private residences. School residences were usually confined to rural areas and relatively unusual in suburban Melbourne. Private houses, of the Gothic revival type were more commonly in the steep gabled, fretted valence form, although the asymmetrical plan and gable

expression is common (see South Lodge, Were Street Brighton).

118-120 Cape Street has an unusual architectural form for a residence, is one of the older houses in the area, has been only superficially altered and housed a locally prominent personality, Alex Kelso.

19. STATE SCHOOL NO. 294
Cape Street, Heidelberg
CA 11-12/3, Warringal Village
Grant 28.10.1850
Built: 1922-23

Hugh Chambers, John Aitken and others, applied for a grant from the National School Board in May 1853. Approval followed and the school opened in August 1854¹, in a form not dissimilar to that still standing at Koroit (1857).² Continuing as Common School 294, the old building was eventually demolished and replaced with a co-educational building in 1877-78, to the design of the Education Department Architect, Henry Bastow.³ The residence [18] is the only recognizable remnant from this building activity although part of the 1877-78 school remains on the north-west corner of the 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 Pounds.⁴ The old building's slate roof was replaced with Marseilles-pattern tiles and a new entrance porch built across the front, leaving only the north and part of the west wall exposed, and the gambrel profile of the old roof. The fence of this complex has been replaced, the privet hedge left unclipped, but little else has changed externally, except at the rear.

The complex can be compared with other pavilion-type complexes such as the Fairfield Infectious Diseases Hospital and other local contemporary Schools such as at Ivanhoe, East Ivanhoe, and Fairfield North State Schools. This building is original to its period and provides a parallel with the mass of Bungalow derived housing, after World War One, in Heidelberg.



State School No. 294, corner Cape Street and Darebin Street

20. KALKALLO

133 Cape Street, Heidelberg

Part CA 2/11, Warringal Village

Grantee: J. Smith, 26.10.1852

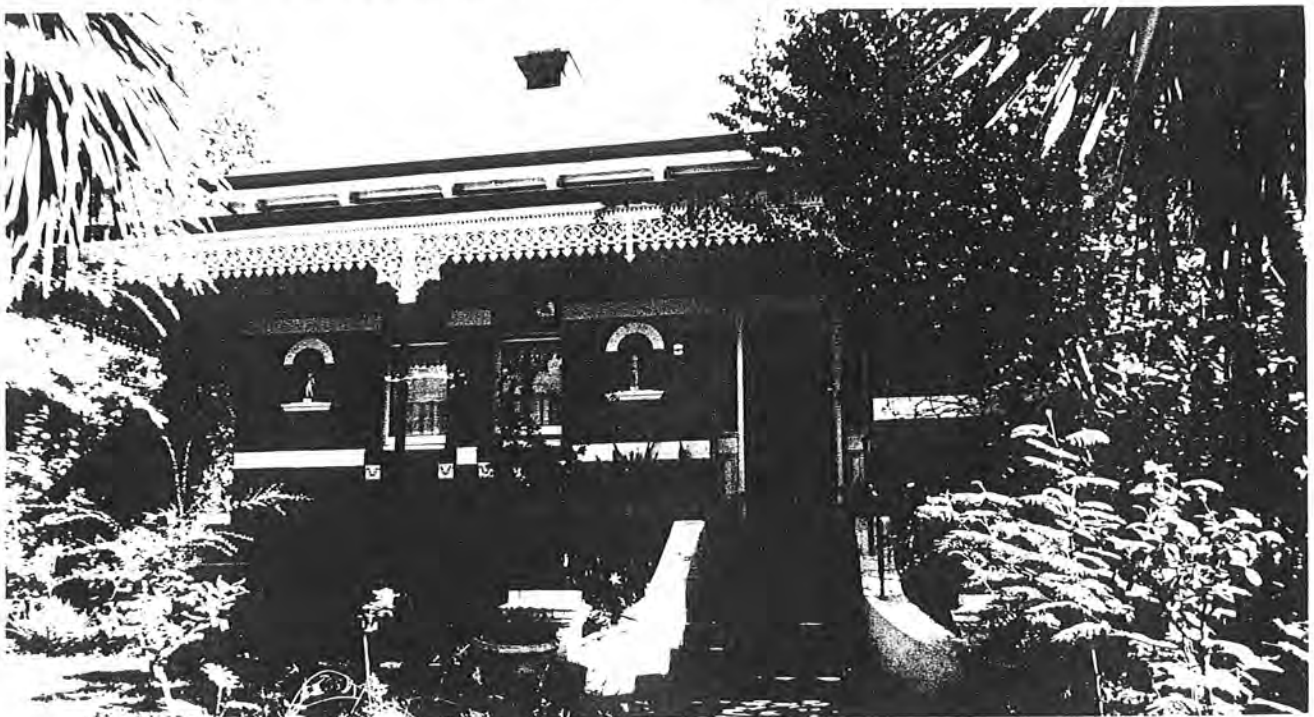
Built: 1890

Mrs. Ellen G. Preece, widow, had purchased allotments 1 and 2 of section 12 in the Warringal Village by 1890 when she constructed Kalkallo on allotment 2. She remained there until 1911 when Isabella Kerr, a spinster, took the house. A later owner was William Strong.¹ The name Kalkallo, appears in the 1910 Victorian Directory attached to a boarding house which appears to have been 133 Cape Street and run by Mrs. F. Heazlewood.

Kalkallo is a typical late Victorian period house;

double-fronted, asymmetrically planned and of face, dichrome brick with stucco dressings. An M-hip slated roof surmounts the cast-iron return verandah. The elevation is distinguished by two niches and the garden by the two palm-like plants which suit the period. The roof gutters have been replaced and presumably urns once sat on the stair-wall piers and a picket fence defined the frontage.² Internally, a white marble fireplace possesses tiles with portraits of a man and woman.

Kalkallo is representative of a style which is uncommon in Heidelberg (see [17] and [18]) being the Italianate, face brick villa, so common in earlier suburban areas, and thus is of local architectural importance.



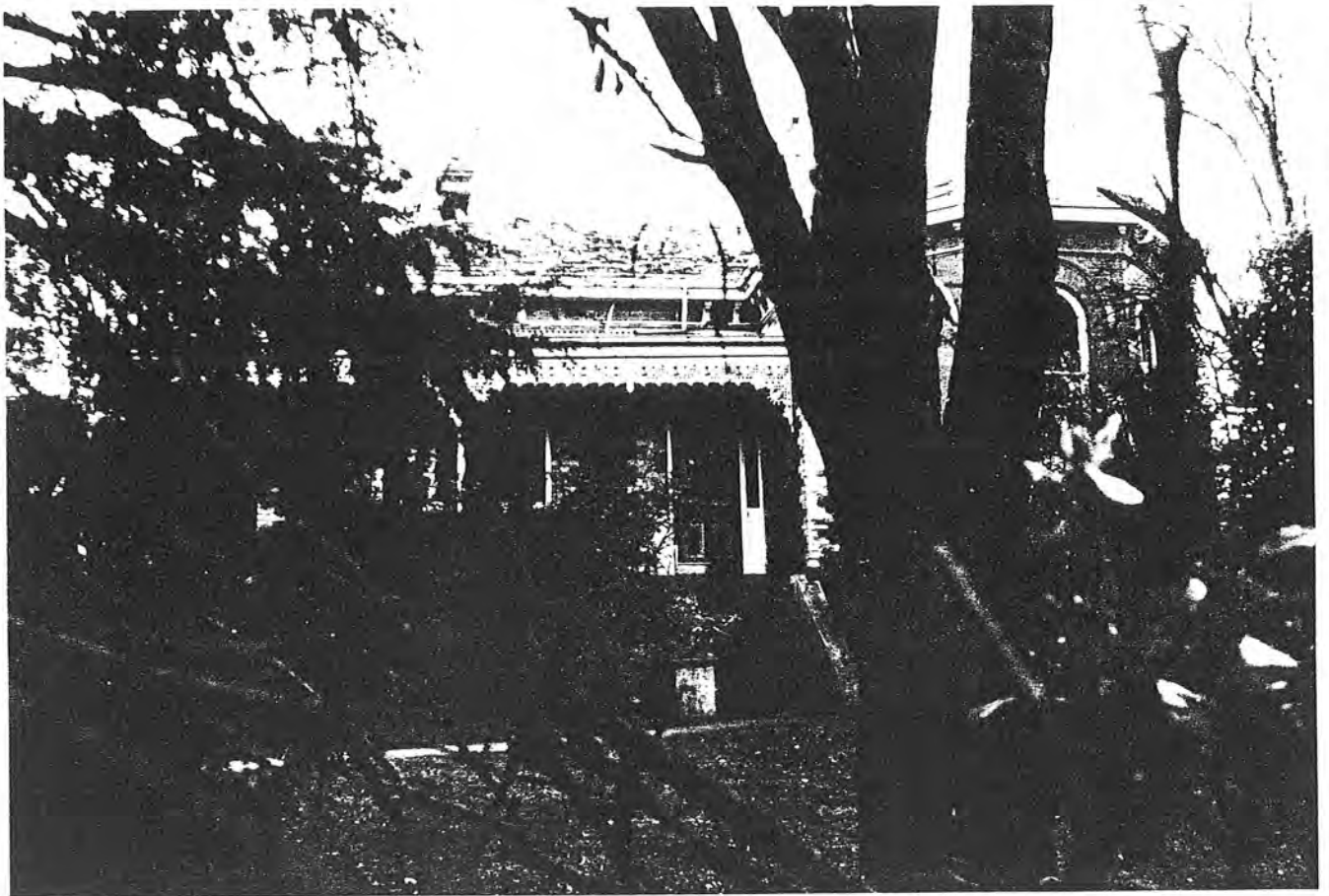
Kalkallo, 133 Cape Street

21. ELLINGTON
141 Cape Street, Heidelberg
CA 6/12, Warringal
Grantee: R. Lawson, 26.10.1852
Built: c1890

Ellington was owned for a long period 1896-1909 by school master, James Wardrop.¹ Glasgow born, Wardrop had once lived at Collingwood where he had been educated, at the Lithgow Street Common School and had eventually become an educator at that school. It is possible Wardrop may have conducted a private school at Ellington. His death meant the transfer of the property to the Scots Church Trustees who made it their manse. The Rev. Alex Hardie, who took over from Rev. Duncan Fraser in Heidelberg, made his home there until at least the late 1920s.³ It appears to have been used as Harland Presbyterian College subsequent to his departure.⁴

Like Kalkallo [20], Ellington is asymmetrically planned, of dichrome brickwork, has a slated hip roof and a cast-iron return verandah. Basalt sills and verandah footings are also evident.

Like Kalkallo this house exemplifies the typical late Victorian period Italianate villa in Heidelberg and thus has local architectural interest. Ellington, however, with its long association with education, both secular and non-secular, also achieves a degree of local historical importance.

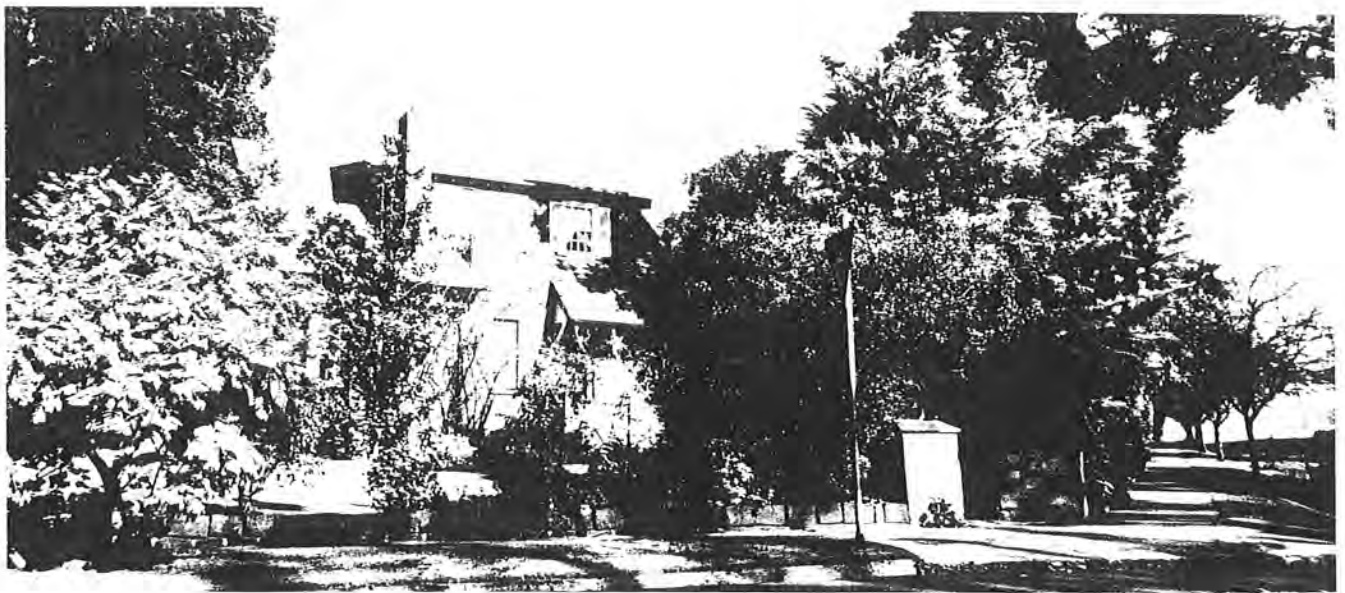


Ellington, 141 Cape Street

22. HOUSE
65 Carlsberg Road (Corner Mount Street)
Lot 1, Resubdivision of Lot 20 Mount Eagle
Estate, Heidelberg
Built: 1924

Vera and William Knox purchased this allotment from a Robert Gallaway in 1922 for 170 Pounds and they commenced this house during 1924.¹ Probable addition of an attic occurred in 1927.

William Knox was both the Manager of the Eagle and Globe Steel Company Ltd. and a leading exponent of the post Heidelberg Impressionist Landscape School of Art. He had been educated at Melbourne Grammar School and the National Gallery School; joining the Victorian Art Society in 1918 and the Australian Art Association, and being elected to the Council of both. His work is represented at the National Galleries in Melbourne,



65 Carlsberg Road

Adelaide, Perth and Canberra and has been described by Alan McCulloch, in his *Encyclopedia of Australian Art*, as attaining a.... 'jewel-like quality of surface, and, on a modest scale, matched the best work of the post Heidelberg School of Painters, of Victoria and New South Wales'.²

Knox lived there until his death in 1945. His wife Vera, lived there until the 1960s.

The house resembles Attilof [1] and hence Melbourne's earliest known house in this style - the Harry Martin bungalow in Toorak, designed by Oakden and Ballantyne (1908). The elements are: steeply gabled

Marseilles-pattern tile roof and skillion attic; unpainted rough-cast stuccoed brickwork; a tall tapering chimney; deep overhanging eaves; stained shingle cladding and clinker brick sills.

The corner site has been skillfully utilised, with the diagonal orientation of the house to the north, and the garden rockery at the boundary being typical of, if not actually from, the time. The house possesses high regional architectural importance as a good and original example of its style, and State historical importance from its close association with renowned painter, William Knox.

23. HOUSE

19 Carn Avenue, Ivanhoe
Lots 20-22, Carn Estate
Built: 1925-26

Wilfred E. Hooper and his wife, Alice Hooper owned and occupied this house from its construction in 1925-26, when the property communicated by a long driveway to Upper Heidelberg Road.¹

Wilfred Hooper was born and educated in Fitzroy, joining the Preston Tannery firm of W. Braithwaite Pty.Ltd. at the age of 14. From these early beginnings he rose to president of the Victorian Master Tanners' Association (1926-29) and the Federated Master Tanners' Association (1936-44). Hooper became Chairman of D. & W. Chandler Ltd. marrying D.J. Chandler's daughter, Alice, in 1911. At Heidelberg, he was Chairman of Directors of the Heidelberg Golf Company Ltd. 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 possessing 32 branches in Victoria and employing 1350 persons.²

19 Carn Avenue is a two-level, rough-cast stuccoed brick

house. It is asymmetrically planned and the resultant gambrel, hipped and skillion roof shapes create a picturesque composition. Presumably inspired by west coast American housing, it appears to contain some aspects of the Bungalow style with the exposed rafter-ends and deep eaves. The massive piers, with their stylised bracketed hoods express well the post-war austerity of form. 19 Carn Avenue resembles, in character, Innisfail at 25-27 Outlook Drive [113] and the work of architect, A.H. Walkley, in Fordholm Road, Hawthorn (1916).

Sale of some of the allotments after World War Two, determined that the house should be approached from Carn Avenue. Architect L. Hume Sherrard designed the existing rock walls and wrought-iron gates which face this street.³

19 Carn Avenue is a large, well sited house of regional significance which is in original condition externally, set in a garden of the period and was formerly the residence of Wilfred E. Hooper, founder of Preston Motors. Hooper also represents the progress of a number of tanners and allied tradesmen who gained prosperity and moved from Northcote or Fitzroy to the larger rural allotments of Heidelberg.



House, 19 Carn Avenue, Ivanhoe

24. CARN
41 Carn Avenue, Ivanhoe
Part CP 1
Grantee: Thomas Walker, 12.9.1838
Built: c1863

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

The first ratebook of 1863 lists Adamson on the Plenty Road with house and land of nett annual value 90 pounds. In the next year, the property is called Carn, a garden is listed, and the value rises to 100 pounds. It stayed at this level until 1874 when it rose to 160 pounds. Other significant changes in N.A.V. occurred in 1883, 1887 and 1890.²

Adamson had left Carn by 1889 when it passed to the Bank of Victoria, in the person of P.E. Crespigny. Carn was leased successively under this management to Charles Davis, Frederick Fullard and Patrick Tiernan. Tiernan leased Carn until around 1905 when William Percy Wilkinson (analyst) took it for a year. William B. Arnold, an accountant, purchased Carn and ten acres in c1906 and remained there until at least the late 1920s.³

Travers Adamson was a Dublin born barrister, politician and public servant. He came to Victoria in 1852, was a member of the Legislative Assembly (1856-60), served as Crown Prosecutor and became Solicitor General (1859-60) in Nicholson's Ministry. He was described by Geoffrey

Serle as the, 'editor of the Colony's statutes'. His arrival at Heidelberg was preceded by his marriage to Patrick Stevenson's daughter, Janet, in 1860 at St. John's Anglican Church, and his acquisition of Carn's site. Adamson became Chairman of the Heidelberg Road Board during 1864-66, following his father-in-law's membership of the earlier Road Trust.⁴

Carn is of basalt masonry, in the typical Italian Palladio villa form, and possesses a courtyard plan as did Rockbeare [121], with the main facade facing east. The latter is the only part which is in near original condition although a porch was added around 1925. Alterations in detail and general finish, externally and internally, are evident throughout the complex. One unusual but non-period addition was that of the observatory dome reputedly done during the occupation of the Raymond family.

Carn, although altered, remains representative of both Adamson's occupation and possesses the distinctive courtyard layout. Its garden setting, although containing no nineteenth century character, represents by its extent, the same period. Impressive clipped privet bushes on the nature strip are also typical of 1920-40 planting.

Carn is the fifth oldest private residence in Heidelberg, evoking the area's pre-subdivision period. It was built by a renowned barrister and politician, Travers Adamson, and possesses sufficient integrity to express these attributes as well as some aspects of early Colonial life in its possession of a courtyard plan and its construction of a material used for a small period in Victoria's history.



Carn, 41 Carn Avenue

25. ARINGA
23 Castle Street, Heidelberg
Built: 1922

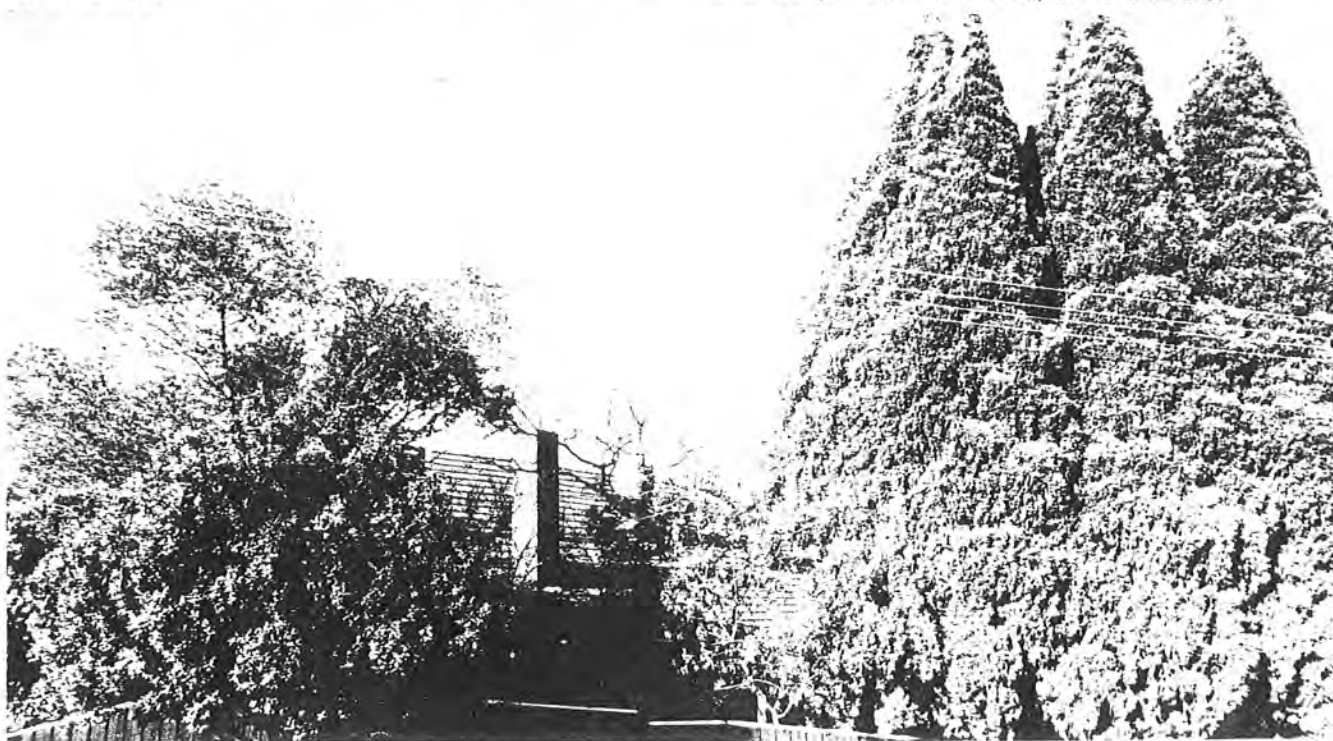
Leather merchant Claude Pizze, commissioned the prolific church architect, Louis R. Williams, to design this house in 1922. The builder was B. Dunstan Reynolds and the estimated cost 2,800 pounds.¹

Claude's father, George Pizze, had started the firm, George Pizze and Sons, in 1884. Post war contracts given to the firm had allowed sufficient dividends to build Aringa.

The house is of brick, with steeply gabled cement tile roofs and is surrounded by a dense, mature garden; the garden having received acclaim in the Metropolitan Garden Competition of 1933 (Mexican Marigold border planting, a rosery and a Dahlia bed which formed the fence line).²

Characterised by the roof shape, Aringa resembles the nearby Wana at 135 Studley Road [135] of 1925 also exhibiting the influence of the English architect C.F.A. Voysey. Subsequent subdivision has been detrimental to both the house and the garden but the former appears relatively original.

Aringa housed one of the principals of the well known Heidelberg tanning family and is a well preserved design from the prominent architect, Louis Williams.



Aringa, 23 Castle Street

26. FLATS

80-82 Castle Street, Heidelberg
Lots 1-2, Eaglemont Estate
Built: 1906

Thought, to have been designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear in 1906, this former house was occupied during the 1920s by Percy H. Born, in the late 1920s by architect, H. Vivian Taylor and in the 1930s by Frank W. Arter and John Buckley.¹

It possesses Annear's typical trianguloid roof shapes, the Marseilles-pattern terracotta tiles, roughcast stuccoed walls and bold half-timbering. Roof shapes are extended to cover verandahs, as in [124] or separated to provide an entrance porch, as in [15].

Slight alterations have not compromised this typically individual interpretation of the 15th century northern European timber domestic style by Annear, but with its more formal planning and lack of the picturesque balcony elements of The Eyrie houses, it is the least important of his Heidelberg houses. Nevertheless it is stylistically innovative compared to contemporary domestic architecture.



Flats, 80-82 Castle Street

27. HOUSE

1 Central Avenue (Corner Merton Street),
Ivanhoe
Lot 30, Hordern's Estate
Built: 1923

Archibald James Norris, a clerk, contracted F. W. Mahoney to build this house for an estimated cost of 800 pounds in 1923.¹

The house is American Bungalow in style, with shingled gables, masonry verandah piers, window bays and hoods, cement roof tiles and deep eaves on exposed rafters. Although repainted, the house has some period accessories such as the rubble stone gate posts and hedge fence. It is a fair example of its type and well sited at the corner. The house has local architectural interest.



House, 1 Central Avenue, on the corner of Merton Street

28. HOLLYOAK

2 Central Avenue (Corner Merton Street),
Ivanhoe

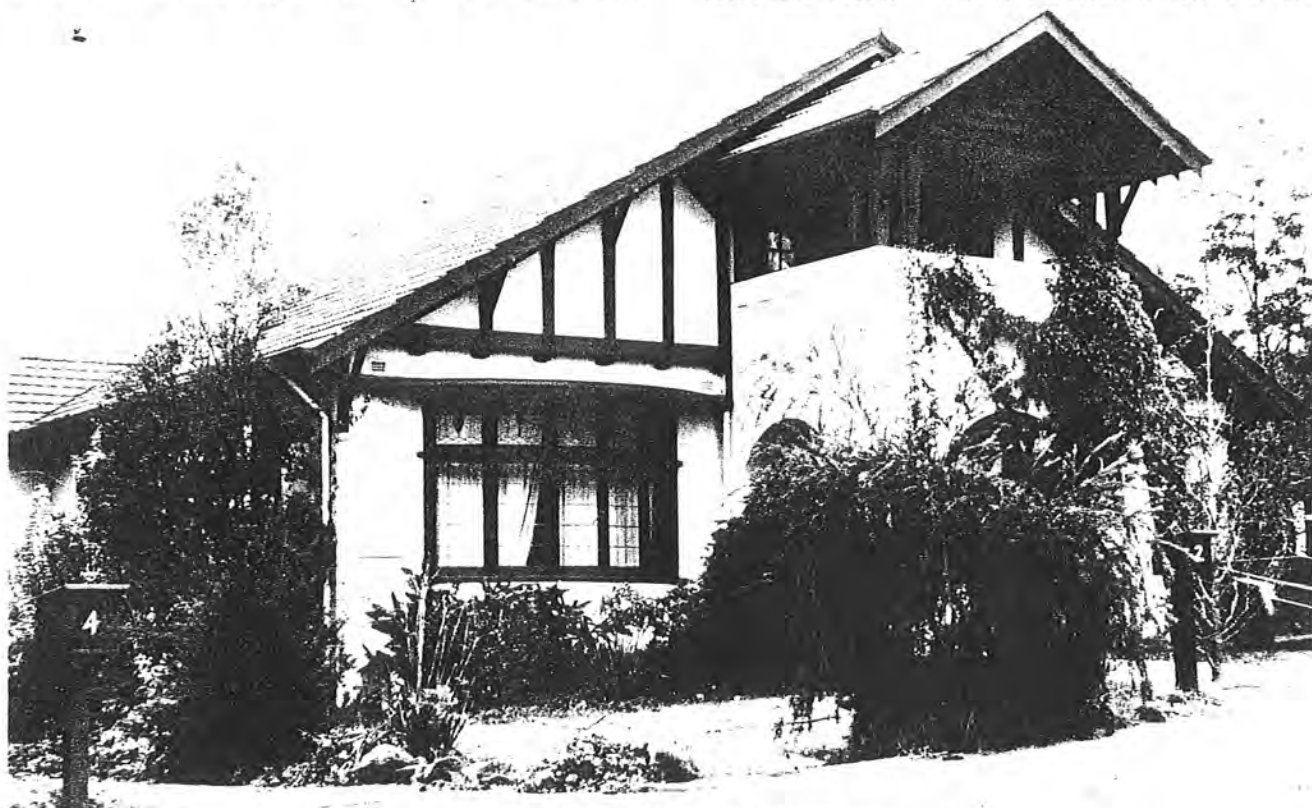
Lots 27-28, Hordern's Estate

Built: 1915

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 and estimated the cost at 1,500 pounds. Morris was to sell Hollyoak for a reserve price of 6,500 pounds and depart to the Riverina some 22 years later.¹ 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

Hollyoak was described, at this sale, as 'the home replete' and 'sumptuous'. It was 'solidly constructed of Brick with a fine rough cast exterior,... a Tiled roof and ...8 main rooms, which include a spacious billiardroom'. The interior was 'handsomely panelled', throughout in oak with double glass doors connecting all the reception rooms and the leadlighting effects were a 'feature of the architecture'. Upstairs were two sleepout dormers which may be seen also at [23], and [113]. The land (110m. x 42.7m. x 59m.)



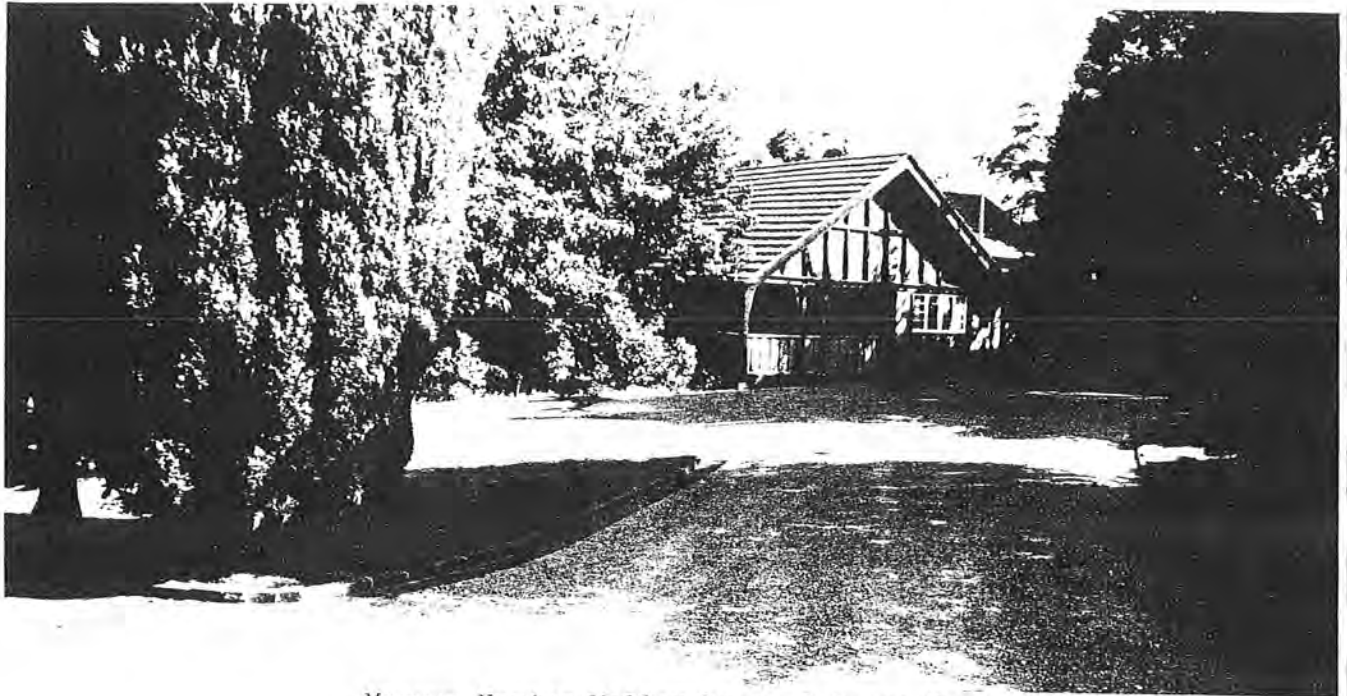
Hollyoak, 2 Central Avenue

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

Hollyoak is in the half-timbered vernacular typical of Heidelberg of 1905-25; the north European timber domestic form of the 15th century being evident in the half-timbered upper storey, tapered chimneys, the attic and the deep, bracketed eaves. The symmetrical

front elevation, with its bowed lead-light windows, verandah brackets, shingled gable and pierced entrance porch has a Bungalow character also. Internal open planning was also utilised.

Hollyoak is externally, a near original example of the romantic half-timbered style common in Heidelberg. It is also a work of Edwin Ruck who designed Kelvin Mansions in Dandenong Road (1922) and a residence in Hawthorn, in a similar revival style.



Mervyn Napier Waller home, 9 Crown Road

29. HOUSE
 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe
 Lot 34, Fairy Hills Estate
 Built: 1922-23

Builder, Phillip Millsom, applied for a permit to build what was described as a 'concrete residence' for Mervyn Napier Waller, at Crown Road Fairy Hills, in September 1922. It was to cost 1600 pounds.¹ It is said that the design of the house was evolved by the owner and builder and no architect was involved.² A guest room was added to the design of Percy Meldrum, in 1934, and a studio below the house, around 1937.³

Waller was born at Penshurst, Victoria, in 1894 and studied art at the National Gallery School. He lost his right arm serving in the A.I.F. during World War One, but gained such painting skill in his left hand that he became famous for his allegorical works in watercolour, stained glass, mosaic and other media. His major works include the Newspaper House mural, Collins Street; the Myer Mural Hall, Bourke Street; Melbourne Town Hall murals; Public Library murals, Melbourne; stained glass in St. Peters Anglican Church, Melbourne; and the Australian War Memorial, Canberra where he also executed

the largest mosaic mural in Australia. Examples of his works are kept at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane and Hobart National Galleries⁴, whilst several are at 9 Crown Road.

Externally, the house continues the half-timbered style seen in [28], with the steep gabled cement-tile roofs unpainted rough-cast stucco and strongly expressed beams, posts, brackets and fascias, all stained as original; the emphasis of the design being on the roof-gable and the upper wall it contained. The gable form is as the 15th century northern European timber domestic style, the Horbury Hunt houses (Spurling House, Brighton, 1888), or the New England Shingle Style of America. Multi-paned casement windows are part of these styles. Compared to similar buildings, in Heidelberg and elsewhere, this house is perhaps the nearest to its original external appearance. Grave paths, between lawn beds and mature exotic trees, give a contemporary setting. Internally, the spaces are of impressive proportions and the finishes original. Waller's works are prominent in parts of the interior.

9 Crown Road is near original externally and internally and a material memorial to the life and work of renowned artist, Mervyn Napier Waller.

30. TORYBURN

36 Darebin Street, Heidelberg
Part CA 19,20/12, Warringal Village
Resubdivision as Kintbury Estate
Grantee: H.J. Chambers, 26.10.1852
Built: 1904-05

John May, bowler, writer and sharebroker, built this house in 1904-05 and lived there until his death.¹ When he died, in 1949, John May was cited as the 'Bard of Heidelberg' referring to both his writings on lawn bowls in The Bulletin, his publication, Our Game by 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 lives on in May and Mellor, with John May Jr. (grandson). May was president of the Heidelberg Bowling and Croquet Clubs for 25 years and it was said that any local movements could always be assured of his support.²

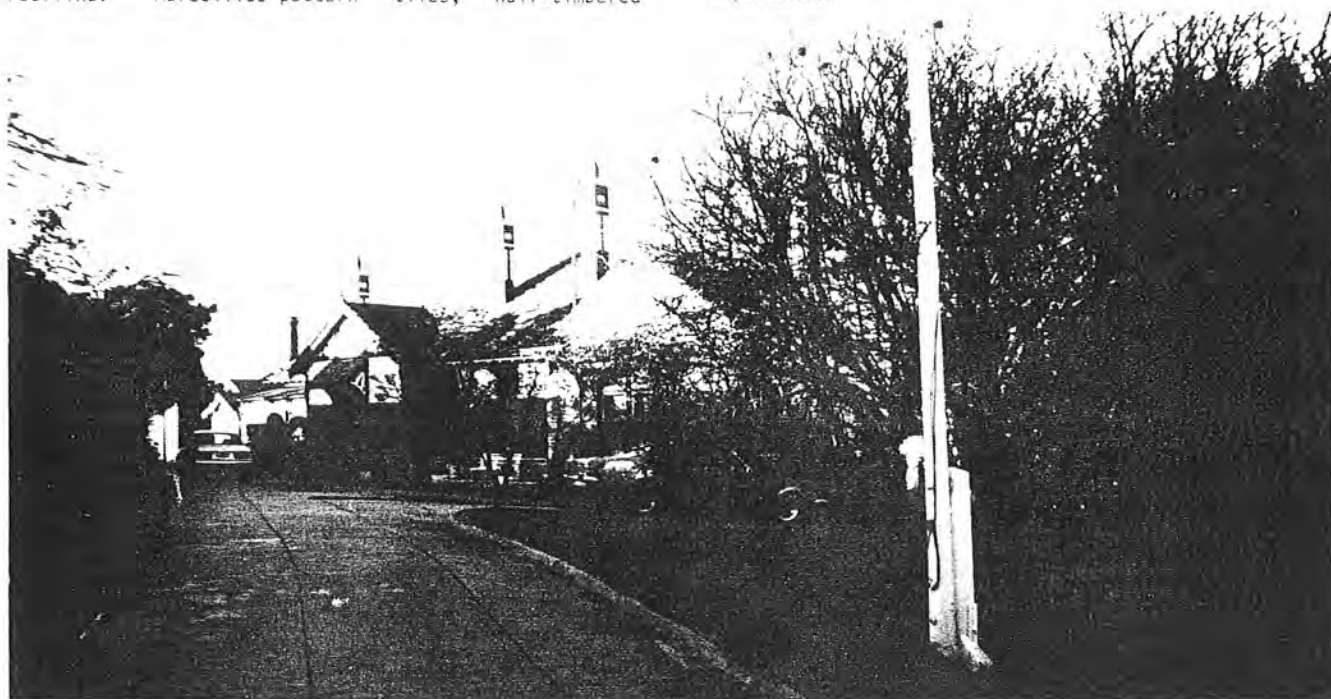
Toryburn is set on a multi-bayed asymmetrical plan reflected in a multitude of hips and gables at the roofline. Marseilles-pattern tiles, half-timbered

gables, bracketted window-hoods and red brickwork, provide the backdrop for full-arched and onion-arched slatted verandah friezes; rough-cast stucco upper walls, and lead-light casement windows; the whole being commonly termed as Melbourne Queen Anne style.

External originality is evident including outbuildings such as the former fernery, on the north-east of the site, with its sunburst gable slatting. The front fence has been replaced.

Toryburn is the most substantial house of this period in Heidelberg. It may be compared, in Heidelberg, to [7] and [8] which are both two storey but possess the common Medieval Revival elements. The Mellor residence, Mont Albert Road, Canterbury (B. Ussher, 1898) and others are similar but use towers and turrets to promote the picturesque massing rather than the multi-arched verandah slatting. Comparisons can also be made with the Marshall Street north precinct. (See Precinct No. 3.8).

This house is representative of the Heidelberg Queen Anne style. It is in original condition and was the home of John May one of Heidelberg's more important residents, who was also a national authority on lawn bowls. Toryburn has both architectural and historical importance.



Toryburn, 50 Darebin Street

31. HOUSE

52 Darebin Street, (corner Hawdon Street),
Heidelberg
Part CA 17/19, Warringal Village
Grantee: J. O'Brien, 4.5.1853
Built: 1924

Vaughan G. and Ethel Griffin commissioned Walter Burley Griffin (unrelated) to design this house which was constructed by builders, McClelland and McOrist in 1923-24 for 800 pounds. Artist, Vaughan Murray Griffin, lived there with his family, prior to his marriage in 1932. The long front room of the house was his studio.¹



A Walter Burley Griffin, Knitlock designed house, 52 Darebin Street

The house is set on a cruciform plan with walls of Griffin's concrete 'Knitlock' blocks; it has pyramid shaped roofs which are clad with Marseilles- pattern tiles. The casement windows, set between ribs ('pilasters'), have Griffin's typical chevron glazing bars and the characteristic lath and cement roof-eaves are generally intact, although breaking away at some points. Downpipes are surface mounted.

Knitlock was described by Griffin as a Segmental System in which mechanisation could be used to create variety rather than a stereotype, as with precast or insitu concrete, when money was in short supply.² The block patent was approved in 1918 and the tile, in 1919; the Knitlock Company was formed in 1922.

This Knitlock house must have come soon after the prototype Pholiota [43] and did not use the patented roof tile but reflects the modular construction and some Griffin stylism (the window chevrons). It can be compared with the Wills House, Woodend, which has some casement and some double-hung windows but no

surviving chevrons. This Wills' House is unpainted, near original and utilises an irregular plan, like Darebin Street. The most articulated Knitlock house in Victoria, however, is the Salter House, Toorak (1923) which groups four hipped pavilions around a central garden court: most other examples had simple plans.

52 Darebin Street is perhaps Griffins' second most architecturally successful Knitlock house in Victoria and in comparison with contemporary domestic building techniques and styles, is of great architectural importance as an innovatory and proto-Modern building; given its simplicity and structure-based design. It was also briefly the home of painter, graphic artist and teacher, Vaughan Griffin who was an official government artist during World War Two and won the Crouch and F.E. Richardson prizes (1935, 1939); thus continuing Heidelberg's association with the arts.

32. HOUSE
81 Darebin Street, Heidelberg.
Part CA 4/21
Grantee: J.H. Scott, 19.2.58
Built: 1890

In 1890, George N. Williams sold this allotment to spinster, Margaret McGillwray, who immediately built this house. Later in that decade Elsie McGillwray, also a spinster, was rated for the house. Thomas Vaughan, a railway porter, was the occupier-owner from 1904 for over 30 years.¹

No. 81 Darebin Street is a well preserved double-fronted, dichrome brick house. Its cast-iron convex-roof verandah, bracketted eaves, and M-hip slated roof are significant components. The verandah floor has been altered, the spouting replaced and probably, cast-iron ridge decoration removed from the roof. However, it is one of the few buildings in Heidelberg representative of the late nineteenth century (refer [17], [20], [21]).



House, 81 Darebin Street

33. BURTONHOLME
 90 Darebin Street, Heidelberg
 Part CA 5-6/27
 Grantee: J. Farrell, 14.1.68;
 S.W. Pettifer, 14.1.68
 Built: 1890

Congregational Church Minister, the Rev. Joseph B. Rudduck¹ purchased these lots from Edward Clarke, the grantee of CA 3,4/27. He then built Burtonholme and moved there from North Melbourne in 1890.¹

Law Clerk, James Stevenson purchased the property after Rudduck's death in 1903² and retained ownership until its purchase by Robert Thom in 1915.³

The Rev. Rudduck was the brother of Samuel Rudduck, a prominent Chapel Street store owner and reprobate,⁴ whilst the Rev. Thom had retired from 22 years as a Presbyterian Minister in Mansfield prior to arriving in the area. After coming to Heidelberg, he spent 9 years in charge of the Montmorency Presbyterian Church whilst his daughter, Daphne, was the teacher at the Presbyterian School in Burgundy Street. Thom, who had himself been a boys' college principal at Bendigo, had witnessed another of his daughters, a Miss Jenny Thom, become principal of the Coreen Anglican School. The Rev. Thom died in January 1928⁵ but the Thom family remained there until relatively recently.⁶ Of note is that Archibald Thom (also described as Rev. Thom) was the instigator of the Ivanhoe Estate in 1839 (Refer [151]).

Built of polychrome brickwork, the house consists of two wings: the easterly wing being bayed, double-fronted and verandahed, whilst the north wing is parapetted. Continuity of design is achieved in both wings by the use of cream brick string and impost moulds, a continuous cornice, and common terracotta brackets to the eaves. The verandah is of cast-iron with a scalloped timber frieze to the fascia the iron being intact, with joint cover-moulds in place. A glazed fernery exists on the east side as does the original picket fence and gates on the boundary.

Burtonholme is the most original and impressive Italianate styled house in Heidelberg from the late 19th century; achieving high regional importance from its skillful variation on a common villa form.



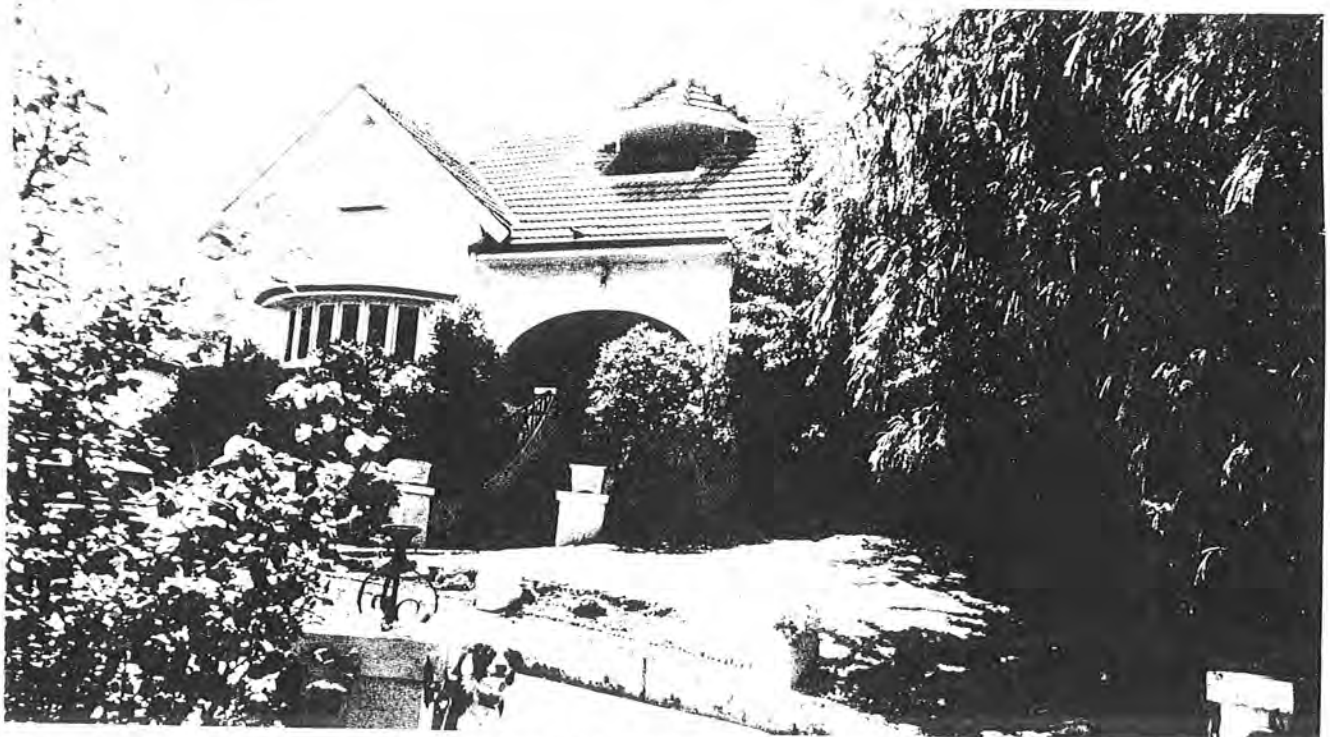
Bartonholme, 90 Darebin Street

34. THE EAGLES
32 Eaglemont Crescent, Eaglemont
Lot 12
Built: 1929

A.A. Groves of Merrie Parade, Northcote, owned this house when it was built in 1929, at a cost estimated at 1,800 pounds. It was sold in 1937 to Clifford and Sophia Baitz who lived there for a long period. It is now divided into flats.¹

The house is double fronted, of stuccoed masonry and has a cement tile roof. The dominant elevational element is a broad arch providing entrance to the porch in a similar way to 23 Fairy Street [37]. The bowed window bay, semi-octagonal dormer roof and sweeping curve of the stair balustrades, illustrate a bold use of geometric massing.

This is a picturesque, Richardsonian Romanesque variation on the Bungalow theme and possesses unusual architectural details of regional importance.

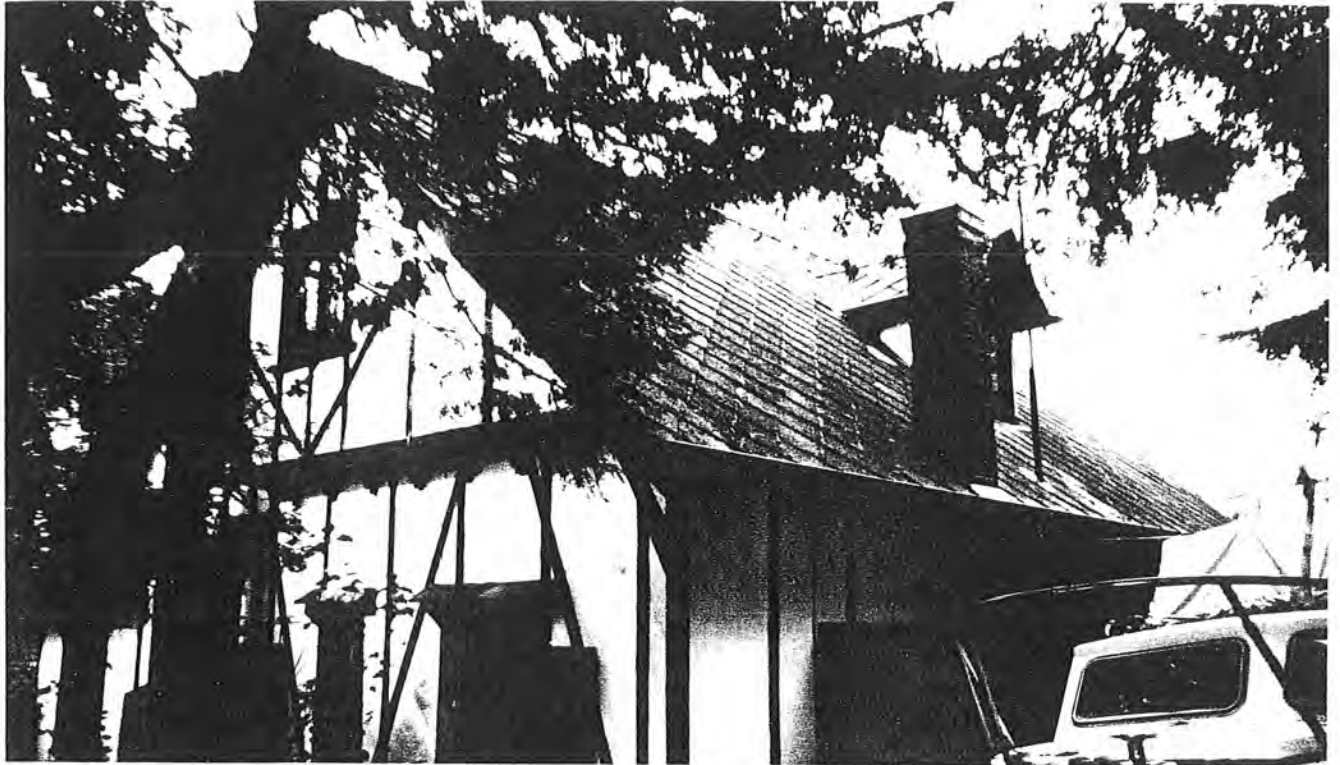


The Eagles, 32 Eaglemont Crescent

35. HIGHCROFT
48 Fairlie Avenue, Macleod
Lot 3, Cooley's resubdivision of Lots 25-26,
Strathallan 2
Built: 1934

Alfred Harbrow first occupied Highcroft in October 1934
after its construction for 450 pounds.¹

Highcroft is a well maintained Neo-Tudor style cottage not unlike the earlier designs of H. Desbrowe Annear; which has been executed in fibrous (or asbestos) cement sheet with stained cover strapping. The shallow bracketted window hoods and the attic-storey, supported on brackets, possess the 'Swiss Chalet' aspect of Annear's work (compare 54 Lucerne Crescent, Alphington). A steep gabled roof, clad with asbestos-cement diamond-pattern shingles and possessing a small dormer window, combine to make this a picturesque and near original example of the Neo-Tudor which in the 1930's emerged at rural areas like Macleod as well as suburban locations. Nearby Cypress trees add to the period atmosphere.

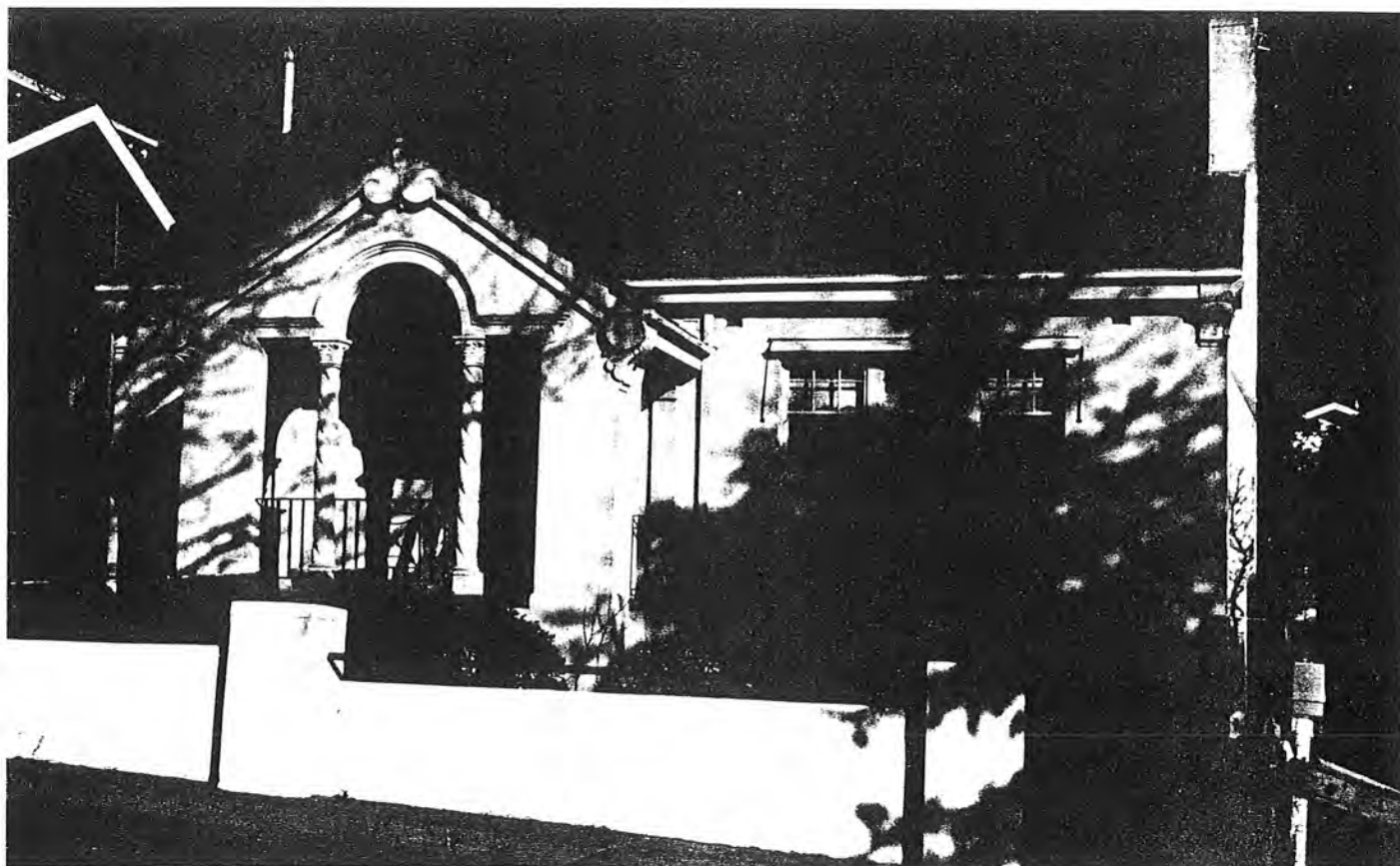


Highcroft, 38 Fairlie Avenue

36. BELLA VISTA
19 Fairy Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 8, Hordern's Subdivision
Built: 1931

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

Bella Vista is a typical Spanish Mission style house as exhibited in the northern European Baroque stucco detailing, the spiral shaft columns and the serlian arched porch. Here the Marseilles-pattern tiles and ridge decoration were still being used, as distinct from the Cordova tile; but on a form, with its simple exterior and dominant porch, which is related to the Spanish Mission style. Plain wrought-iron balustrading with some scrolls and twists create the linear counterpoint to the massive stucco form. The fence appears to be near original making this house a complete and good example of the exotic suburban styles and is well sited on the rise above the street.



Bella Vista, 19 Fairy Street

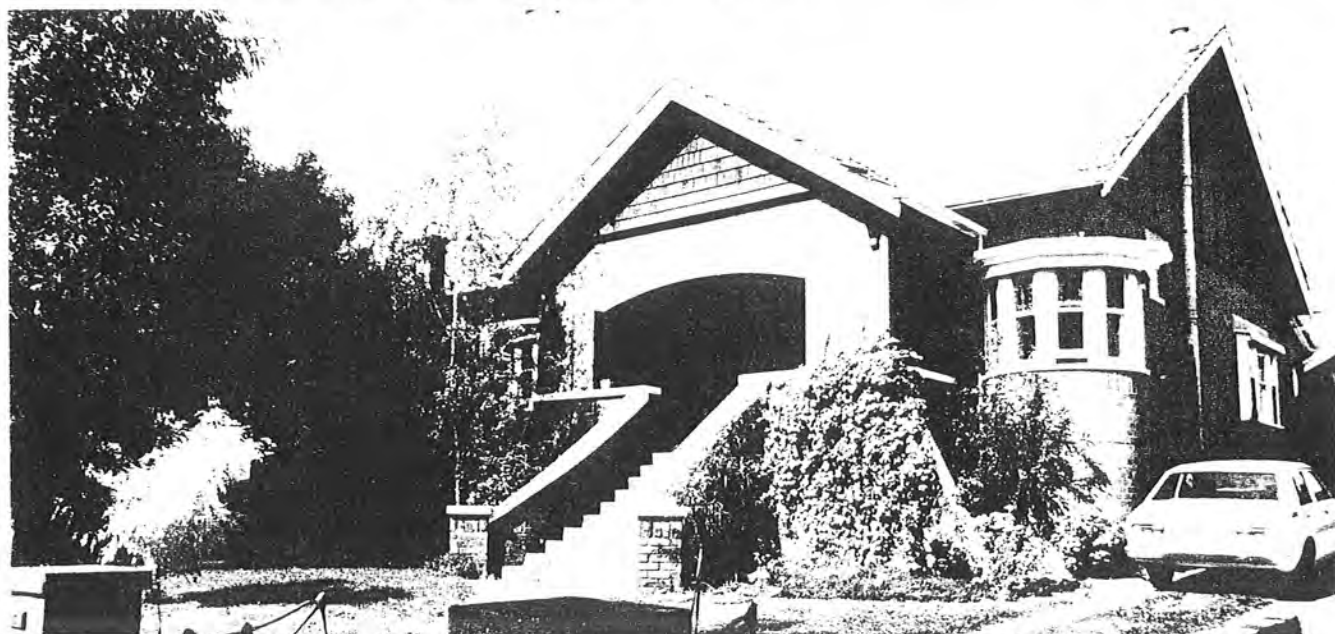
37. HOUSE
 23 Fairy Street, Ivanhoe
 Lot 6, Chelsworth Estate No. 5
 Built: 1928

An accountant, Cuthbert C.E. Gaskell, built this house in 1928.¹

Like [34], the house is elevated above an already rising site with an impressive staircase, flanked by flared brick walls, which rises centrally within a segment-arched porch opening. As a picturesque centrepiece to the high gabled porch, a cylindrical

window bay has been placed on the north-west corner. Shingled gables with half-timbering below, continue the Bungalow theme whilst the bold round and gabled shapes are reminiscent of the earlier Queen Anne style and the American domestic Romanesque revival, popularised by Richardson. The red brick fence and Jacobean pattern wrought iron are original.

This is a skillfully massed Bungalow styled suburban house, with bold aspects of the American Romanesque revival.



House, 23 Fairy Street

38. IVANHOE MANOR
134 Ford Street, Ivanhoe
Lots 16-20, Woodlands Estate
Built: 1888

Alfred Ford, a solicitor of Chancery Lane, Melbourne, constructed this house on 24 acres next to the Darebin Creek, in 1888.¹ He lived there until about 1920.

Alfred Ford was the first Shire President of the four-riding shire, serving from 1891-93, and was to return to that position for three consecutive terms 1900-03; being the longest serving President in the period up until 1935.² He instigated the Heidelberg Musical Society in 1892 and became its conductor in that year, serving in an executive role for some 30 years to follow. He also helped form 'The Strollers', in 1908, who were a 16 voice male choral group which were still

active up until 1954. Ford was the first to win a gold medal at the Heidelberg Rifle Club after its formation in 1901.³

Ford's house is a large two-level stuccoed brick house, patterned on the Italian Renaissance villa form. It has an M-hip slated roof, and a return cast-iron verandah which terminates on the south-east bay. The house is relatively plain externally with mouldings restrained to impost string-moulds and architraves which frame segment-arched windows at ground level and full arches at the upper. The house is comparable to 57 Cape Street which has a similar form but with face brickwork. '*Pheonix canariensis*' specimens dotted in the still spacious grounds give this house a more authentic setting despite the unsympathetic additions on the site. No. 134 Ford Street is a large house, typical of the period and among the best of its type in the City. It was built by one of Heidelberg's more prominent municipal governors, Alfred Ford.



Ivanhoe Manor, 134 Ford Street

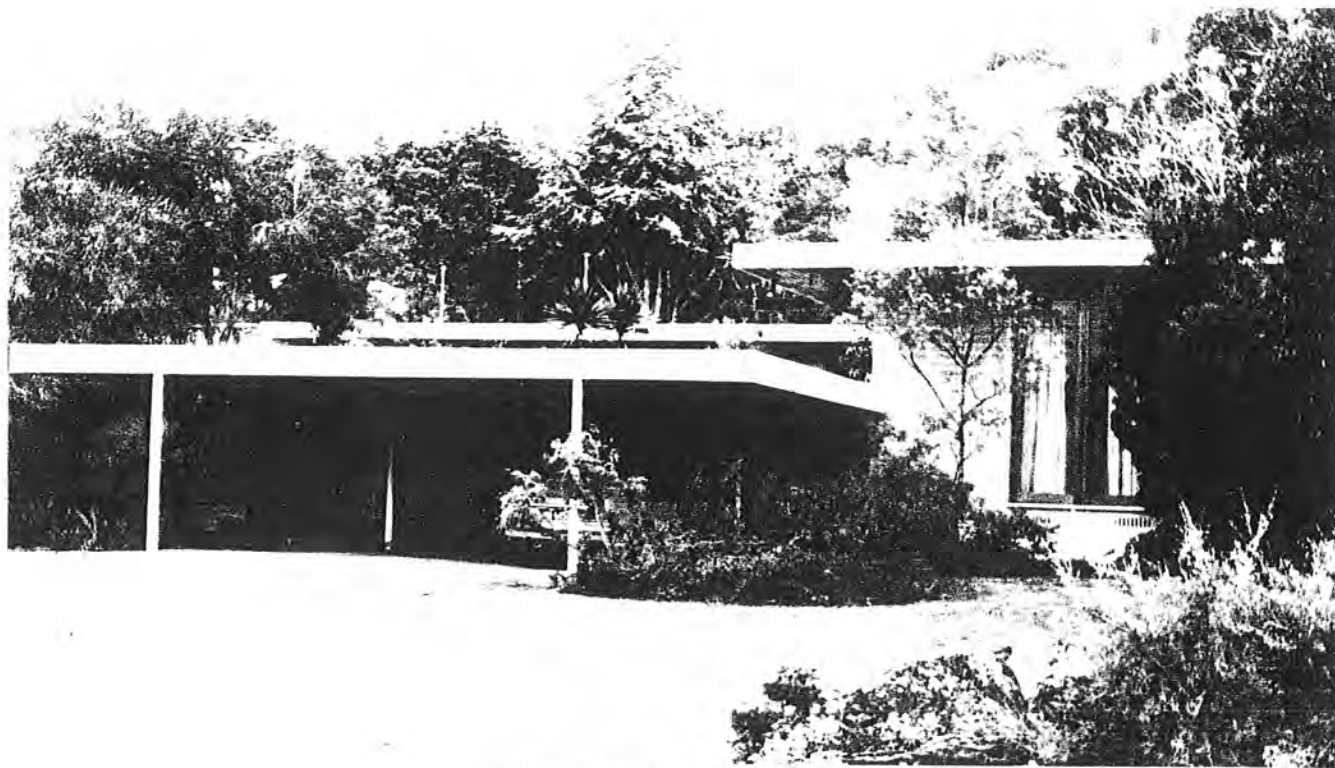
39. BOX HOUSE
2 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 102, Glenard Estate
Built: 1962

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 Planned in an L to provide a private court and swimming pool away from the busy Heidelberg Road, the design achieved a useful blend of floor levels on a flat site. Floor to ceiling glazing, in the form of double french doors in laquered hardwood, is set against clay coloured concrete masonry, as are the overhanging boxed eaves. Laquered hardwood lining

to both the eaves and the walls continues the harmony of wood and clay colours, whilst the four slender pipe standards supporting the carport are picked out in white against this earthy background, as are the fascias.

2 Glenard Drive is one of Melbourne's better designs in the idiom using overlapping asymmetrically arranged rectanguloids and associated stepped, flat roof lines in the manner of Frank L. Wright (i.e. Kaufmann House, 1936), but with the new post-war austerity, stripped of Wright's romanticism. A derivative of a similar influence occurs at Melcombe Road in the Beaumont Estate [97].

This is Heidelberg's best example of the architecture of that time.



Box House, 2 Glenard Drive

40. WILLIAMS HOUSE
4 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 103, Glenard Estate
Built: 1963

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 1965.¹

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 simple, easily perceived structure, set against rough materials such as the clinker, were combined with deep psuedo-structural fascias which were cantilevered to shade the window glass. Extended garden-walls sought to extend the house beyond its simple shape to create private garden courts and integrate the house with its environment. This style contrasts with [39] in its massiveness, its choice of roughly finished materials and details but shares other planning and elevational aspects: the romanticism is retained as against the austere refinement of the Box house.

This house won the R.A.I.A. Single House Award and is one of the better houses of its type built in Melbourne.



Williams House, 4 Glenard Drive

41. HOUSE

6 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 104, Glenard Estate
Built: 1935

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

Of weatherboarded construction and clad with Marseilles-pattern roof tiles, this house is similar to H. Desbrowe Annear's design in Lucerne Crescent,

Alphington for W. McInnes.² The shallow timber window hoods, small diamond-pane fireside windows, the eccentric chimney and disposition of the roof vents are Annear-like, but Annear's death in 1933 precludes his involvement. Clipped Pittosporum bushes and Privet hedges are so arranged to complement the witty asymmetry of the elevation.

This is a well kept house, in near original condition, with an unusual and pleasing northern elevation.



House, 6 Glenard Drive

42. LIPPINCOTT HOUSE

21 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 99, Glenard Estate
Built: 1917

After his appointment as Federal Capital Director of Design for Canberra in 1913, W.B. Griffin sailed in 1914 from America with his wife, his sister Genevieve and her husband, architect Roy Lippincott.

Lippincott graduated at Cornell University in 1909 and had entered Griffin's American practice as head draftsman shortly prior to his winning the Canberra commission. He ran Griffin's Melbourne office as a junior partner, in the period of Griffin's involvement in Canberra from 1914-1920 and when the Canberra office closed, was forced to seek work through architectural competitions; one for the Chicago Tribune Building (1922) and the other for the Auckland University (1921). He did this with Edward Billson, a recent graduate working in Griffin's office at the time. They won the latter and left for New Zealand in 1921. There,

Lippincott was to become president of the New Zealand Institute of Architects and prosper professionally by the introduction of the Prairie School of architecture to that country.²

Owners who followed Lippincott, at Glenard Drive, include W.H. Iredale, Robert Wyllie, Conrad Sayce, author, and Murray Griffin, painter.³

Johnson, in his book Australian Architecture 1901-05 attributes the design of this house to Lippincott with a considerable influence from Griffin. Lippincott's partner Edward Billson, testifies that the design was Lippincott's as does E. Hamilton-Moore a friend of Griffin at that time.⁴ A design for a brick house, by Lippincott, which was published during 1912, in America, is almost identical to his own in Glenard Drive hence the house can be safely attributed to its architect owner.⁵ The builder was A. Parker, the estimated cost 800 pounds and the permit date April 1917.

The dominant, flared roof gable is an element which had been used in F.L. Wright's Dana House (1903) and the Carter House (1910) by Griffin, and in that context has definite Japanese origins as seen in the Palace of the Shoguns, Kyoto, and in the low horizontal window strips and deep eaves, of the Ko-shoin Katsura Imperial Palace, Kyoto.

At 21 Glenard Drive, the Japanese gable and low window strips are set on a flared brick podium which supports textured clinker brick pilasters and stuccoed spandrels. Between the pilasters are casement windows with mullions forming side-lights to a central Chinese lattice motif. Internally, these windows have laquered, matching timber panels between, forming a horizontal strip effect; unlike contemporary domestic architecture in Melbourne which maintained the 'hole in the wall' isolated window treatment. A continuous pelmet underscores this and its dark laquered finish emulates that of the exposed ceiling joists; both being set against textured

plasterwork. The gable-motif repeats itself as the main decorative feature to the interior; the living-room fireplace, with its gabled fascia in conjunction with a truncated trianguloid on the chimney screen, providing a shape not unlike Japanese helmets of the Shogun period.

This house, designed by Roy Lippincott, is Melbourne's earliest (1917) and possibly its best domestic example of the F.L. Wright school of American architecture brought here by Walter B. Griffin and popularised by his employees, Lippincott, Billson and Nichols.

The house is near original externally and internally (an attic window was added sympathetically to the design of R.A. Eggleston). Brick paving, exotics and mature gums provide an appropriate setting for this house which expresses Griffin's ideals for housing estates by the absence of front fences and its continuity with the street.



Lippincott House, 21 Glenard Drive,
prior to the erection of the adjoining southerly residence

43. PHOLIOTA

Rear of 23 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 100, Glenard Estate
Built: c1919-20

Allotments from J.E. Keam's Glenard Estate (designed by W.B. Griffin), were first sold in June 1916.¹ Griffin purchased lot 100 beside his brother-in-law, Roy Lippincott's allotment 101. Both were near the intersection of Mossman and Glenard Drives. Rate descriptions of the improvement on Griffin's allotment commenced in 1920-21, describing the house as a 'humpy'. By November 1922, it was assessed as simply a house.² Memoirs of Joyce Keam (of Glenard Farm), describe Pholiota as existing prior to her departure in 1919 Life at Glenard, 1980, (typescript).

In December 1920, Griffin ceased to be Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction in Canberra, and it is likely that he had prepared for his departure by the commencement of his Knitlock prototype, Pholiota (mushroom), in 1919. The Griffins lived there for a brief period prior to their departure to Castlecrag in 1921. Gordon Barclay (1924), Mrs Beatrice Broadhurst and Miss E. Hayward were subsequent owners.³

Unlike the similar Knitlock house at Frankston, Gumnuts (c1922), Pholiota used the Knitlock system only in the walls; the roof being of Marseilles-pattern tiles. Pholiota's plan expressed Griffin's abhorrence of the passage. Sleeping cubicles opened off a central living area and service rooms were placed in corners,



Pholiota, at the rear of 23 Glenard Drive

communicating to the outside... 'out of doors separation of the private quarters from the common or work rooms, obviating the long, dismal, wasteful passageway, is a characteristic advantage of this climate that was recognised in the heights throughout the bush, where alone, architecture strictly rational (sic), is not circumscribed by, the exotic impossibilities of the suburban builder', wrote Griffin.⁴

The Knitlock system itself was seen as a rational tool for the creation of suburban homes by the average man, at a low cost, which avoided the monotony of large scale precast units (such as were used by the State Savings Bank of Victoria in their insitu concrete houses). Griffin and David C. Jenkins (builder and co-director) applied for the Knitlock brick patent in May 1917 and the tiles followed in March 1918. They were approved by mid 1919 and the Knitlock Company was formed in 1922.⁵

Despite their focus on rationalism and the average suburban household, the Pholiota, and Gumnuts designs still had Griffin's style elements; the grouped windows, forming horizontal strips, and the low

pyramidal roof which epitomised the initial name of mushroom (Pholiota). Extensions of this principal have been more successful architecturally, (Salter House, Glyndebourne Avenue, Toorak) and the Gumnuts house is more original in that it is free standing and has the Knitlock tile, but this, as their prototype, must have greater historic importance.

A new house has been joined to the east side of Pholiota and consequently, this elevation has been greatly altered. Other alterations, mainly in finish 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 facilitated isolation of the living room. A tent-like ceiling and a pendulous silk light shade hung at the centre of the room.

Pholiota was the first of many Knitlock houses in Victoria; it is on Griffin's Glenard Estate; it served as the Griffins' Melbourne home for a period (1920-21), and was used extensively in articles to publicise and market the Knitlock system.

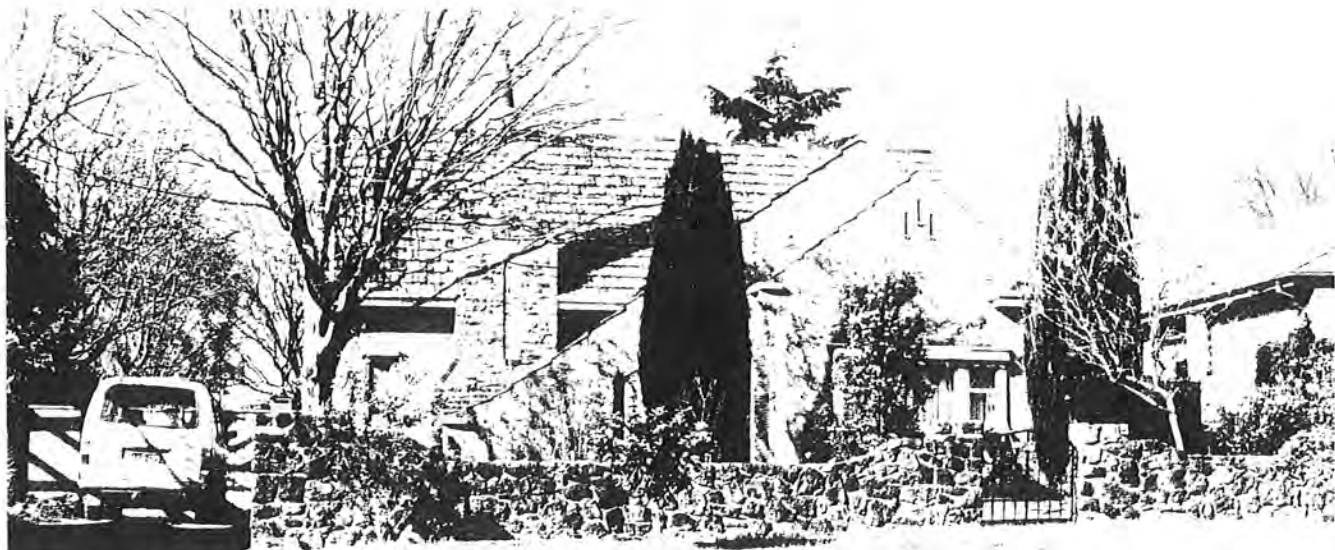
44. HOUSE
28 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 75, Glenard Estate
Built: 1938

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

It perpetuates the Neo-Tudor form with aspects of the

Spanish Mission and Italian Villa. Unpainted, textured and coloured stucco, a clinker brick chimney, diamond-pane leadlights, heeler brick architraves and the perennial Marseilles-pattern tiles are the important elements of the house. The rubble garden walls make the street aspect typical of Heidelberg and only lack the rockery plants.

This house is of local significance only, providing a period perspective to the area.



House, 28 Glenard Drive

45. GLENARD FARM
40 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 2, Glenard Estate
Built: c1909

As the northern section of Thomas Walker's Crown Portion 2, the property, Leighton, was first developed by Joseph Hawdon as an investment, which he leased to brothers Lemuel and Armyne Bolden and eventually sold to them in 1840.¹ 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 comprised 200 acres west of Lower Heidelberg Road and 150 acres on the east, next to the river. The latter portion was not sold and, instead, leased to Richard Greaves. His son Herbert farmed the land and it became known as Glenard Farm whilst Greaves built Glenarde House at 73 Mount Street, 1888-89 [105].²

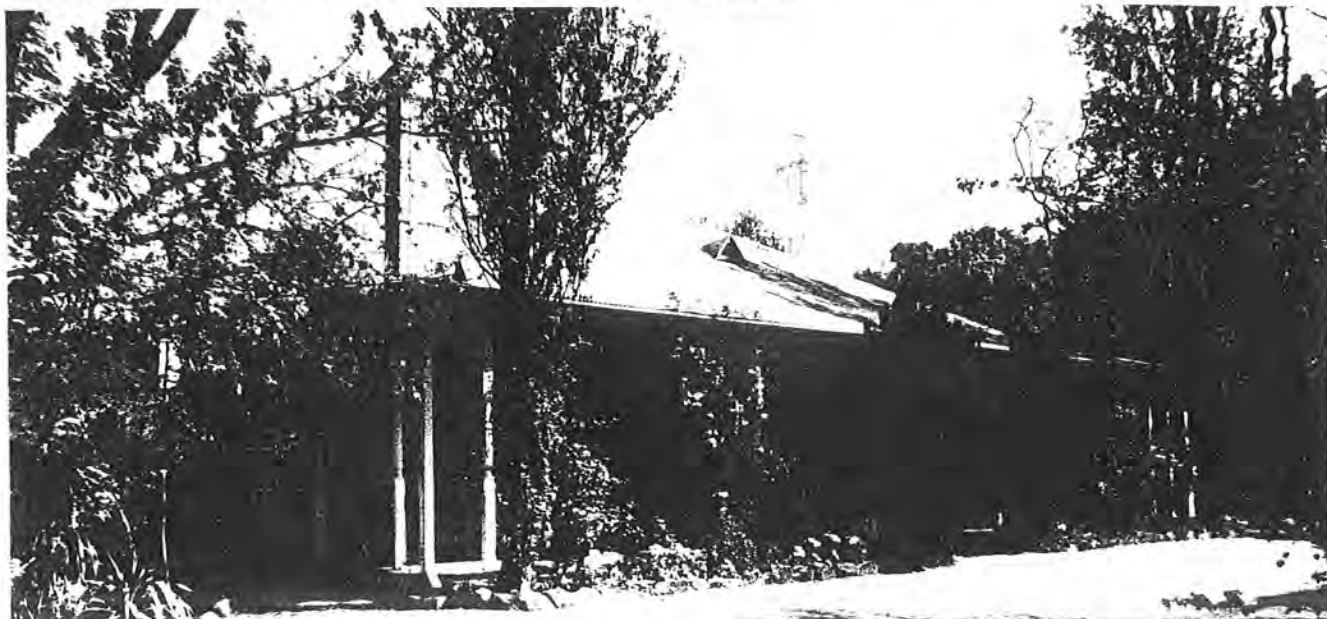
Peter E Keam, alternately described as an engineer and a grazier, purchased Bolden's Glenard Farm in 1906 and constructed 40 Glenard Drive soon afterwards. Keam's

daughter estimated it was about 1907 or 1908 but Municipal rate books show a substantial increase on the NAV of the property (House and 150 acres) in 1910.

In June 1916 Keam's W.B.Griffin-designed subdivision was sold and Glenard Farm formed Lot 2, adjoining Homestead Park. Apparently Keam then left for Tasmania but only after initiating innovative subdivision designs (Mount Eagle and Glenard) and pressing the government to construct The Boulevard to serve them.³

Since its construction in the Queen Anne style, Glenard Farm's face brickwork walls and banded chimneys have been painted white, major alterations carried out to openings, its fence removed (the gateposts remain) and a frieze removed from between the turned verandah posts.

The house no longer expresses its construction date externally or the period of Keam's occupation and hence does not possess architectural significance. It does however have local historic importance, being the home of Peter Keam the developer of Mount Eagle and Glenard Estates.



Glenard Farm, 40 Glenard Drive

46. STANTON
56 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 34, Glenard Estate
Built: 1930

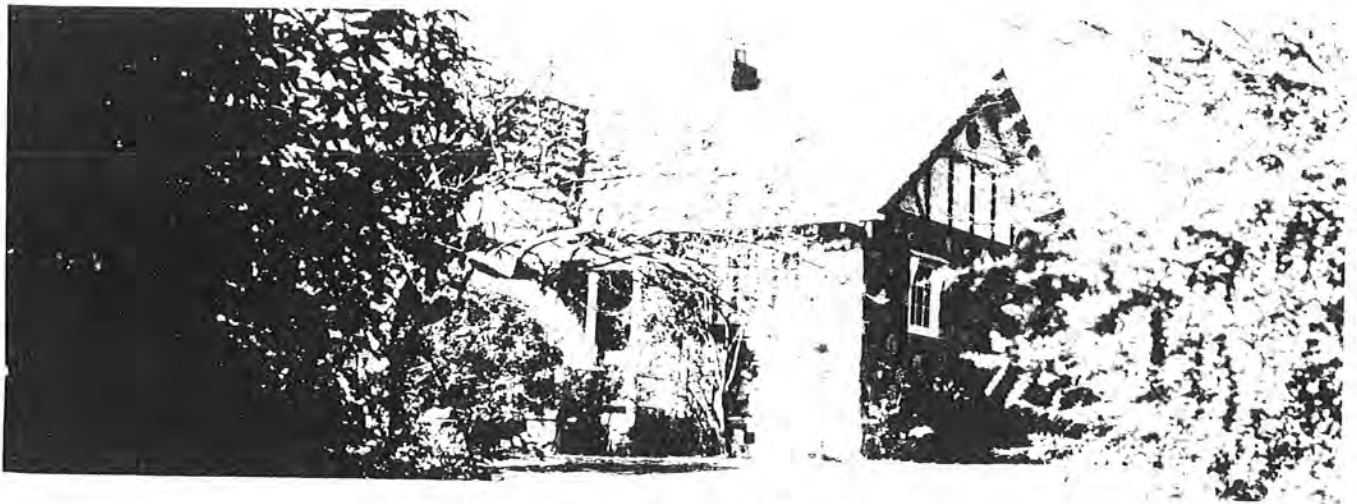
Artist, Clewin Simon V. Harcourt, built this house in 1930 after purchasing the allotment from William Flood the previous year.¹

Harcourt (1871-1965), was born in Dunolly. He attended the Melbourne Gallery School, the Westminster Art School, London, the Academie des Beaux Arts in Antwerp and exhibited at the Royal Academy, London. He won the silver medal for figure painting at the Academie, in 1901, and painted at the Paris Salon from 1909. He was

a foundation member of the Western Australian Society of Arts and Crafts and the Australian Art Association, in 1912. Subsequent to his portraiture pursuits, he became renowned for his instrument making. He made some 12 Boehm flutes and piccolos in wood, ebonite and silver until deafness made him a recluse. He had, by then, almost ceased painting.²

Placed diagonally on the block to face north and the view, Stanton is built of sandstone rubble, has a Marseilles-pattern roof tile, half timbered gables, and hooded multi-pane casement sashes.

The house has local significance, emphasising the period of Neo-Tudor design and more particularly, Heidelberg as the artists' domain.



Stanton, 56 Glenard Drive

47. AR MBAILE FEIN
2 Green Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 102, Heart of Ivanhoe Estate
Built: 1889

Francis Le Plastrier occupied and owned this house from its construction in 1889 until his death c1916.¹ It originally occupied Lots 102 - 103.

Le Plastrier came to Ivanhoe from Oxford Street, Collingwood where his occupation was listed as insurance agent.²

Ar Mbaile Fein is a double-fronted, weather boarded house with a return cast-iron verandah. The top and side-lit door is off-centre to allow for a window bay on the western half of the elevation. Isolated bracket pairs support the eaves and a gently scalloped spade-head picket fence and gate survive at the frontage. Clipped hedges, topiary, and a trellised side garden-gate lend a period feeling to this well preserved nineteenth-century house.

Ar Mbaile Fein is one of the early homes of the area and has local significance, providing reference to past building design.



Ar Mbaile Fein, 2 Green Street

48. STRATHALLAN BAPTIST AGED PEOPLES' HOME
 81-109 Greensborough Road, Macleod
 Part Lot 301, LP 8662, Macleod Golf Links,
 Part CP 9
 Grantee: Neil McLean, 5.2.1840.
 Built: 1906-07

Scottish grantee, Neil McLean, sold this portion to his brother Malcolm, in 1842 who also acquired CP 10 to the west. Although Malcolm McLean and his family returned to Scotland in the 1850's they remained the owners of Strathallan until c1890, leasing the property out after their departure.¹

Charles James' ambitious scheme for the extension of the Heidelberg Railway drew the Strathallan Trustees into sale negotiations during 1888, with a development company represented by James and parliamentarian Thomas Bent. James Bent who already owned the Rosanna and Berlin estates, began a protracted acquisition of the property which the McLeans were anxious to rid themselves of, given signs of the coming financial crash.² This purchase was all to no avail as James was declared bankrupt in 1897 and his Heidelberg land went to a liquidator who sold portions of the property early in 1900. These portions were then subdivided.

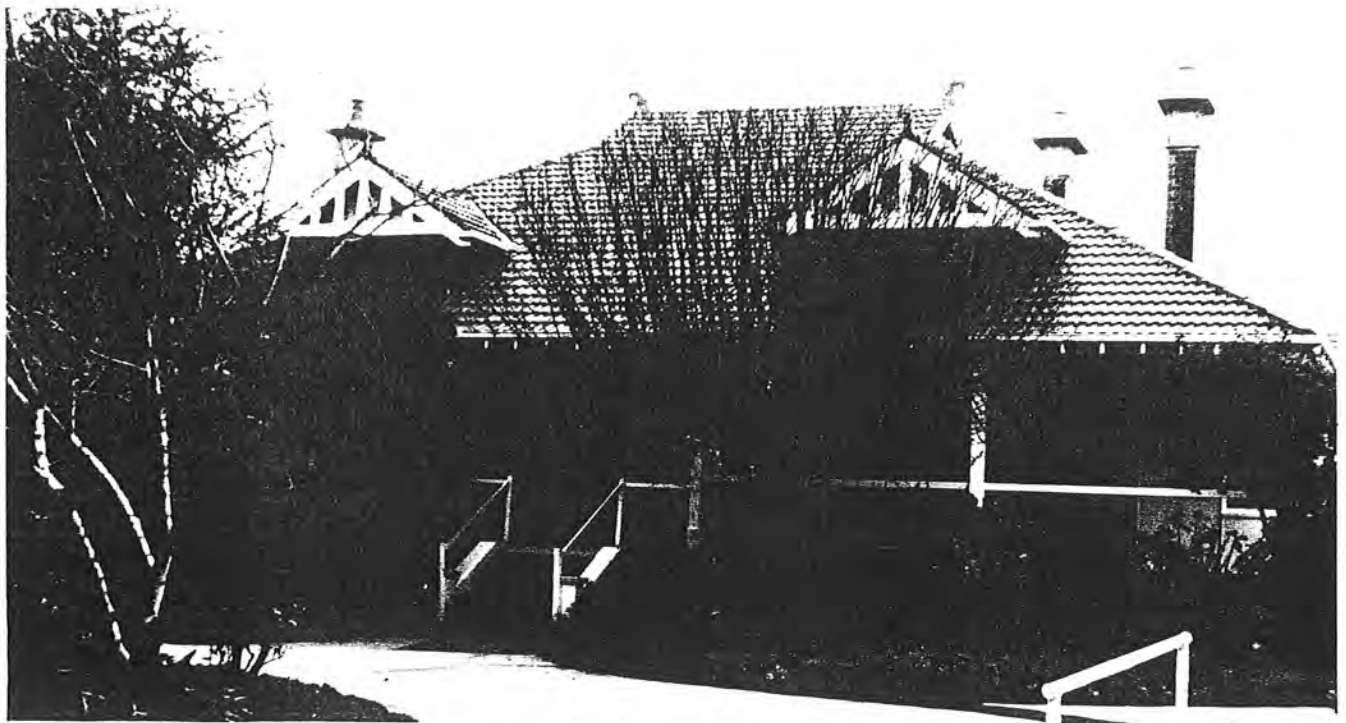
Henry Bamfield, a grazier, leased one of these portions (226 acres) until 1906-07 when Michael and Annie Le

Grand (graziers) purchased the land and added the above house.³ Later owners included Herbert W. Gepp (1920-36) who eventually sold to create the Macleod Golf Links Estate.⁴ Gepp was General Manager of Australian Electrolytic Zinc.

By 1944 Strathallan was acquired by the Baptist Church and major additions made in 1957-58. Although basically original, this Queen Anne style house, with its half-timbered gables, Marseilles-pattern tiles and encircling verandah, lacks details such as the balustrading and presumably a verandah frieze. Additions have been made on the north and west sides but some of the outbuildings from the farm complex remain amongst numerous buildings added for its use as a Home.

Stone lined pathways and lawn beds show remnants of the old garden layout but the mature '*Cordyline australis*' and the Monterey and Canary Island Pines, which line driveways and the house yard boundary, are prominent elements.

The house was built on a small part of the original Strathallan and was not connected with any of Strathallan's owners, however it is representative of the large farm houses built around the still rural Heidelberg of the early century (Refer [111], [180], [181]), and has been owned by regionally prominent persons.



Strathallan Baptist Aged Peoples' Home, 81-109 Greensborough Road

49. RUTLAND

2 Hampton Court, Ivanhoe

Lot 34, LP 14357, Jennings' Beaumont Estate

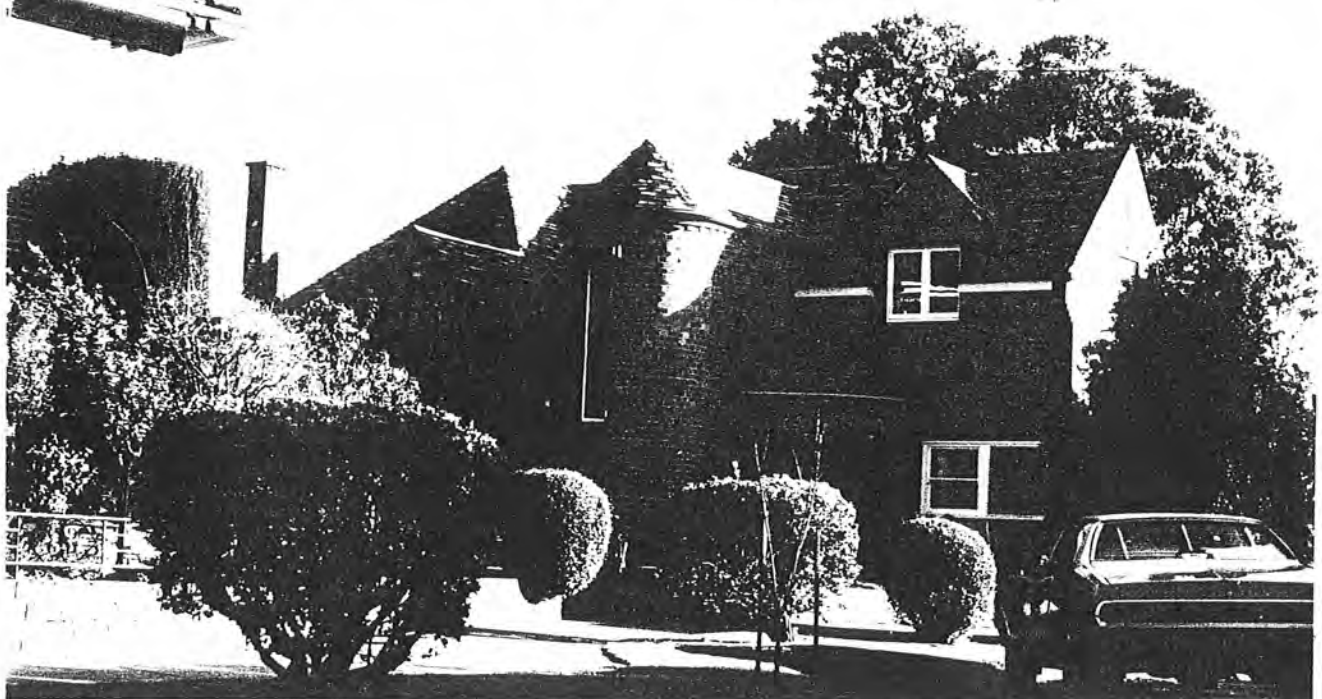
Built: 1938-39

This house was built in 1938-39 at an estimated cost of 1,150 pounds. It is of the Neo-Tudor style, two levels, and of face brick.¹

Built on A.V. Jennings' Beaumont Estate, this house is to the design of Edgar Gurney and although in contrast to his Modern designs in Melcombe Road, shows a skilled approach to massing. Curved tower-like stair wells, are

juxta-posed against gabled and hipped roof shapes with dormer windows, to create a successful blend of bold shapes (see also 9 Melcombe Road); the expressed intention being to counterpose these picturesque designs against the flat-roof modern designs nearby.

Clipped topiary in the garden is contemporary to the building and gives this house regional architectural significance as a vital part of the important Beaumont Estate and a skillful massing of traditional elements on a Modern plan.



Rutland, 2 Hampton Court

50. AWABA
33-35 Hawdon Street, Heidelberg
Lot 1, LP 97851, of Lot 7 Awaba Estate
Built: c1896

Edmund. E. Smith, of the ship-owning merchant firm of N. Howard Smith and Sons Ltd., built this unusual house in c1896, and later leased to Edward J. Goode for two years prior to its purchase by Richard H. Ellis. Ellis sold to the Hon. Frederick Hagelthorn MLA in c1913 and he leased it to an Arthur V. Wacker. A Mrs Isabella Woolcock owned and occupied the property in the 1920-30 period.¹

The house is of rough-cast stuccoed brickwork with brick quoins, rough-cast and timbered gables, Marseilles-pattern roof tiles and prominent duplex chimney shafts which are set diagonally to the base in the Elizabethan manner. The verandah is supported on

turned timber posts whilst the segment-arched frieze consists of pierced foliations. The entrance door is deeply panelled with segment-arched main and side-lights of coloured glass and tall toplight panels. The effect, although the lacquered wood has been painted, is impressive. The major gabled bay, at the north east corner, has a deeply bracketted window hood which divides upper and lower lights; the lower having been reglazed but the upper retains intricate panels of coloured glass in the Jacobean manner. The balance of the house is obscured by planting.

This house is an unusual early and picturesque combination of elements inspired by the domestic Medieval revival of the late 19th century in English architecture. It is a large and early house of the area, was built for a regionally prominent businessman and gave its name to the original suburban subdivision.



Awaba, 33-35 Hawdon Street

51. CINTRA, formerly LIS ESCOP
121 Hawdon Street, Heidelberg
Part CA 4-5/9
Grantee: W.H. Tripp, 4.5. 1853
Built: c1872

William Tripp purchased Crown Allotments 4 and 5/9 for 65 pounds and 60 pounds respectively. Lawrence Wadeson was the owner of CA 5 by 1854 and sold it to Richard Wadeson for 50 pounds in 1858. Wadeson resold to George Robertson in the following year. Robertson mortgaged to Henry Miller for 400 pounds in 1860, an increase of 300% on the last sale price. It is possible that substantial improvements occurred during c1859-61. By 1862 Robertson sold to David Davies for 500 pounds.

Davies was related to draper, John Christopher and it was his wife Margaretta, who eventually received the property in 1873. By 1877 Christopher commenced to convert the old law titles to Torrens and owned allotments 1-5/19 (to Darebin Street).¹

John Christopher did not continuously occupy this property until 1879-80. Prior to this he was rated for a house and land in Hawdon Street (presumably Cintra) which he leased to Police Court Clerk, James B. Drummond (1873-77) and Thomas Kavanagh (1877-79), after he had initially occupied the property himself during 1871-72. In 1872, the valuation was more than doubled, perhaps denoting the construction of the present house. Other valuation increases occurred in 1885 (160%) and 1887 (195%).

Christopher was a major shareholder of the Mount Eagle Estate Cos. and a director of the Northern Gas Company; being ensnared in the land boom of the 1880's but escaping financially unscathed.² Christopher died in 1896 and his wife continued to reside there.

After Christopher, Charles M. Davies (as an executor) owned Cintra until William Woolcock took it. Albert Gerbes had it (c1910-15) prior to the Rev. Bishop Arthur Green's ownership from 1915.³

Bishop Green called the house Lis Escop. He was born in Surrey during 1857 and educated at Trinity College and Melbourne University, winning the Bowen and Bromby prizes (1880). He was ordained by the Bishop of Melbourne (1880) and commenced as an 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 and serving as Canon of St Paul's Melbourne.⁴

The house is double-fronted, of stuccoed brick (English size 222mm x 104mm x 76mm and probably handmade) and has a simple timber and cast-iron verandah on three sides. Two formerly verandahed bays, one stuccoed brick and the other of timber, extend from the west elevation forming a courtyard similar to that of Carn [24]. 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 and attic room placed within the valley of the M-hip,

slated roof. This appears to be from the Albert Gerbes period of ownership (c1911-16).⁵ The attic has since been 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.

Generally, the house and verandah guttering have been replaced as has the formerly striped and convex-profile verandah roof. A colour scheme consisting of dark verandah trim colours (maroone) existed early this century and only the column capitals were picked out in a light tone. Joinery colours are remembered as being a dark green and the stucco was sandstone coloured with dark quoins. Early photographs show New Zealand flax dotted midst continuous flowering shrub beds which flanked the low border plants (Southern Wormwood?) 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. Internally ceiling roses and mantels have generally gone.

Cintra is one of Heidelberg's older private houses and is perhaps the second oldest in the Government Warringal Village. It is externally well preserved, has been the home of a former Bishop of Melbourne and was originally built by a draper cum land speculator.



A view of Cintra's eastern facade

52. OFFICES

Former Darebin Bridge Hotel, 899 Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
CP 1, Part Lot 2, Walker's Glanville Estate
Grantee: Thomas Walker, 12.9.1838
Built: c1863-64

Thomas Walker sold Lot 2 of his Glanville Estate to Edward Brown in 1840 and subsequently Francis Clark owned the lot. Clark leased 7 acres of it at the Darebin Creek and Heidelberg Road corner, to James Watson for 100 pounds per year from 1853-1865. A piece of 9 acres in the same location was sold by Clark to William Dunn, in December 1856, for over 965 pounds.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 licence in May 1850 saying that the refused house was... 'neither sufficiently spacious, nor convenient for a public house'... but allowed a new application in September... 'a new house having been erected.' However Selwyn's c1860 Geological Survey of Victoria' (plan 1, North East) shows the 'Darebin Creek Hotel' south of the Darebin, on the south side of Heidelberg Road (listed in the 1863 Rate book as a wine saloon owned by Bear).



Former Darebin Bridge Hotel, 899 Heidelberg Road

The name 'Darebin Bridge Hotel' probably was applied to a new building on the new site, north of the creek, at around the time of the new bridge's construction 1862-64. This is implied by the unstuccoed rubble wall below the level of the approach embankment to the old bridge, which still exists and the room subdivision at the former natural ground line. (refer Structures No. 2.1). The 1863 Ratebook is the first proof of the present hotel's existence but the actual construction date remains in doubt.

William R Lewis, later of the Old England, was the licensee in 1853-57; John Crooks from 1863-65, William Dunn, the owner, took it around 1865 and James Cunningham had the hotel between 1866 and 1880.² Mrs. Catherine Cunningham continuing until 1888. Henry Dunn of Castlemaine inherited the ownership this century and eventually closed the hotel, under Emma Dight, in 1922.³

Later occupiers have included artist, William Frater who used it as a studio.⁴

The building has a basement and two levels over, with a timber verandah at road level. The construction is of rule-stuccoed rubble basalt, although there is no stucco on the basement wall. The verandah spans across a void fronting the basement's east elevations however as the 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.

The plan above basement level has one large room, at each level, across the front, and two rooms and a stair-well across the rear. Arches once bridged both the ground level entrance and that into the stairwell, but have since been filled in and squared

off. Deep timber reveals exist to most internal joinery. The stone thickness varies from 455 mm (upper level internal walls) to 545 mm (ground level internal walls). The basement-level rooms have been internally stuccoed but not to a true surface. Skirtings are generally 165 mm high and architraves 120 mm. The remaining fireplace mantels are plain, with acanthus leaf brackets, and joinery paint colours appear to have been dark brown. The plainly styled but probably original staircase and some window glazing have 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. A Pepper Tree at the front, rockeries from this century on the south, and the rubble-fill road wall, adjacent to the front, are all evocative and contributive elements from various periods in the building's history.

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. The ogee-profile spouting at the main roof level is of the old type whereas the verandah gutter is not. 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 as are the posts and capitals.

Comparable buildings in use and form, include the Bridge Hotel, Church Street, Hawthorn (c1856); Sir John Young Hotel, Palmerston Street, Carlton (1869); Mac's Hotel, Franklin Street, Melbourne (1853-54); Browtop, Prospect Road, Geelong (c1850); Merrijig Inn, Portland; Seacombe House, Portland (c1847); Devonshire Arms Hotel, Fitzroy (1845); Derwent Hotel, Port Albert (c1858); and the Macaroni Factory at Hepburn Springs (1859).

Of the above examples the Darebin Bridge is representative in form of the older groups of hotels at Geelong and Portland, and may be the second oldest hotel in Heidelberg, after the first stage of the Old England. It also occupies a semi-rural site created by its proximity to the creek and parklands which enhances its expression of early Heidelberg. It also is related in its construction stages to the historic basalt bridge over the nearby Darebin Creek.



Shop and Dwelling, 1041 Heidelberg Road

53. SHOP AND DWELLING
1041 Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 80, Sullivan's Subdivision of Lot 78
Built: 1935

A Ms. Stella Kenehan was listed as the owner of this shop and dwelling in 1935 and Reginald J. Day as the first occupier. Day had formerly operated a newsagency further north along Heidelberg Road. J.F.

McKelvie had a newsagency and the post office here in 1939.¹

Built of banded face and stuccoed brick, the elevations of the building are divided into horizontal strips, broken by 'vertical features' of stucco which give emphasis to its corner and major north elevations. The shopfronts are original making this a prominently sited, intact shop and dwelling representative of its period.

54. FOREST LODGE

16 Hopetoun Grove, Cnr. Maltravers Road,
Ivanhoe

Lots 1, 2 Bailey's Subdivision

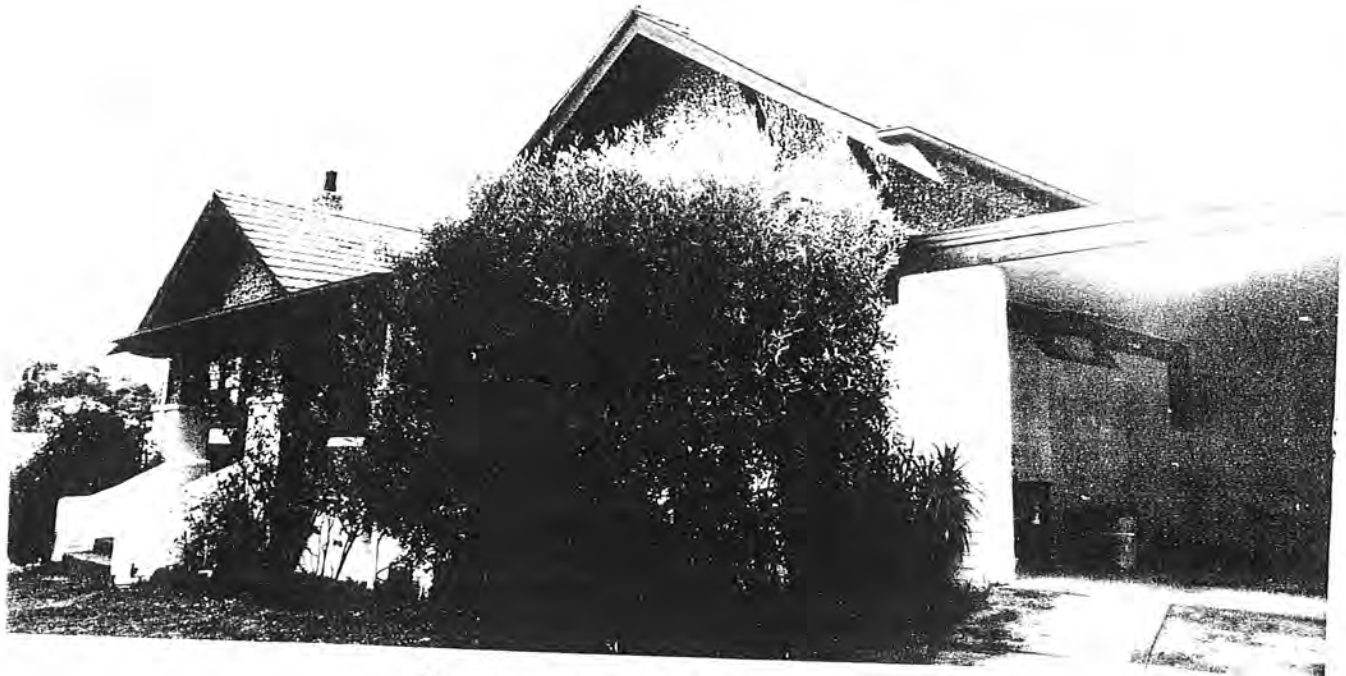
Built: 1925-26

William H. Bailey, the prolific Ivanhoe builder, constructed Forest Lodge for his own use during 1925-26.¹

Built of face brick (now painted) and pebble-dash, rough-cast stucco, the house perpetuates the Californian

Bungalow form seen in [1], and the pebble finish of 50-52 Banksia Street (Eggleston and Oakley, 1917). Marseilles-pattern tiles, deep eaves, a twin-gabled elevation and heavy verandah piers underscore the horizontal emphasis of the style.

Forest Lodge has been altered and added to, but it commands a prominent corner site and retains its Bungalow form and the rare pebble finish rough-cast, as yet unpainted. It was also built and occupied by a locally prominent builder, William Bailey.



Forest Lodge, 16 Hopetoun Grove

55. KOONUNG, EASTON, ERICTON

1,3,5 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe

Part Lots 73-75, Ivanhoe Estate (LP 3417)

Built: c1892

Architect, G.S. Gunn, called tenders for three detached villas in Ivanhoe, during 1892. It would appear that these were probably 1-5 Ivanhoe Parade.¹ Early owners of these formerly identical houses include Hector Brown (No. 5, 1912 - 25), E. L. Parker (No. 3, 1923- 37)... and Kitty H. Connolly (Nos. 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

Typically late Victorian in period, the houses have slated hip roofs, bracketted eaves and convex-roof verandahs. They are all of dichrome brickwork; No. 1 having also a stuccoed window bay on the east elevation, which distinguishes it from Nos. 3-5.

Terracotta chimney cornices, with patterned brick shafts under, have been obscured on No. 1 with paintwork and the timber verandah posts have been replaced on Nos. 3-5. Ironically, the bressumer, 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.

These houses form an isolated and partly original group at the bottom of Ivanhoe Parade and illustrate the commencement of this subdivision which has been otherwise mainly built up this century and subsequently partly cleared for carparks. The proximity of 1 Ivanhoe Parade to the adjacent Kitchener Reserve enhances this house and distinguishes the group.



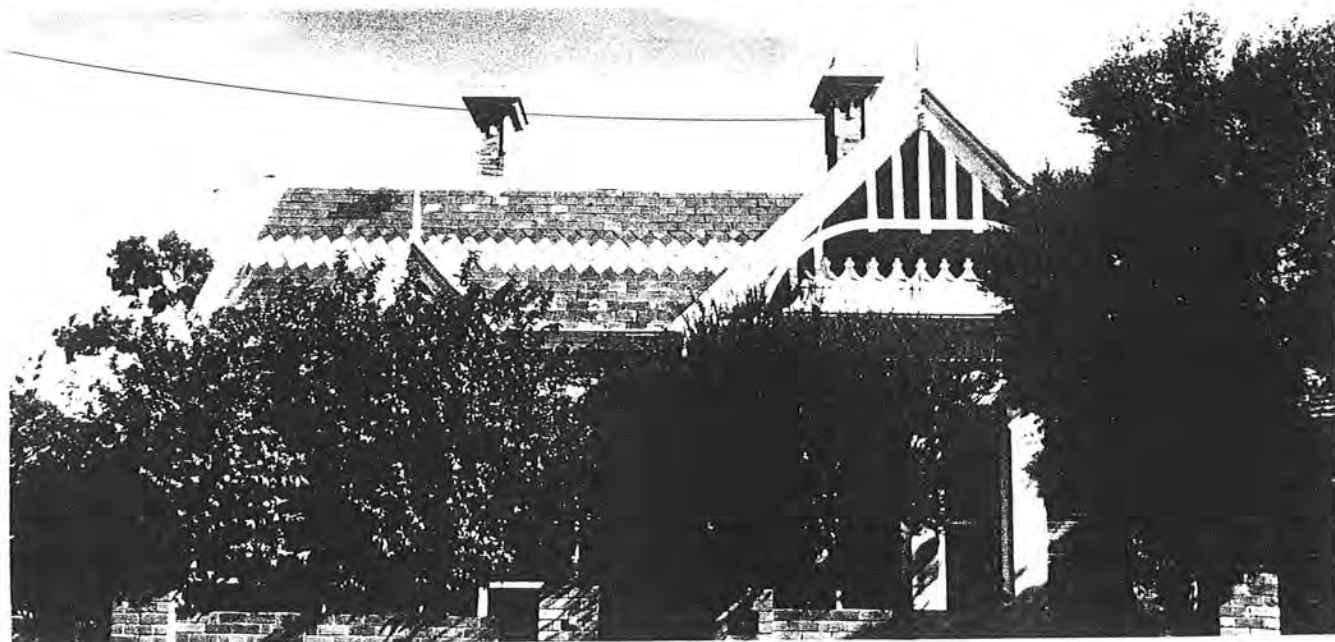
Koonung, 1 Ivanhoe Parade

56. THE GABLES

20 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe
Lots 69-70, King's Subdivision B
Built: 1891

Annie and Edward Aland occupied this house, after its construction in 1891, until c1901. Aland was a boot manufacturer.¹ Then James Hamilton, a herbalist, occupied it for a time until R. Bain purchased the property and leased it to builder, Albert A. Meyer.² Meyer owned the house by c1908 and acquired the adjoining Lot 71 upon which he constructed a 'large iron workshop and stables' in 1918.³ Work in Heidelberg, done by Meyer, includes a villa for the Catholic Church in Upper Heidelberg Road.

The Gables shows a combination of the Italian Romanesque, Renaissance and English Gothic Revival domestic styles. Its King-post gable trussing and square-head, trefoil-crowned window-bay, illustrate the Tudor and Gothic Revival, and the stuccoed chimney cornices and striped brickwork reveal the Italian influence. However its dominant characteristic is the Gothic-derived, gabled form, the timber detailing of which repeats the arched elements seen in the timber verandah, with its sunburst bracket-piercing. Diaper-patterned encaustic tiles and panelled side lights to the entrance door, with Tudor-arch heads, enhance this well preserved combination of Medieval and Renaissance elements. A brick fence has replaced what was probably picket but the iron shed survives to the south of the house.



The Gables, 20 Ivanhoe Parade

The house is a stylistic precursor to the wealth of Neo-Tudor and Queen Anne housing in Heidelberg and is the only late nineteenth century private house in Heidelberg to express a strong Medieval influence (compare with Austin Hospital Lodge). The style is

not well represented at this scale in Victoria. The Gables is an extremely original and well composed example. (Refer 7 Walker Street, Northcote, c1873; Napperby, Miller Street, Essendon, c1898; 5-9 Yarra Street, Hawthorn.)



Belle Vue, 57 Ivanhoe Parade

57. BELLE VUE
57 Ivanhoe Parade, corner Clifton Avenue,
Ivanhoe
Lot 34, King's Subdivision A
Built: 1915

Builder, Albert G. Burgess, constructed this home for himself, in 1915, and remained there until at least the late 1930's.¹

The house is of rough-cast, stuccoed timber construction and in the Bungalow style as seen at [1]. A

weatherboard dado, a shingled gable and attic, deep eaves brackets and a tapered rough-cast chimney are combined in an effective but restrained manner, whilst the Moorish-arched brackets, between the duplex verandah posts, are unusual. Segmentally arched window heads are used throughout.

The formerly stained shingling has been painted white as has the weatherboarding. Those superficial changes, however, do not alter what is a relatively early and novel use of this style on a prominent corner site in Heidelberg.



House, 73 Ivanhoe Parade

58. HOUSE

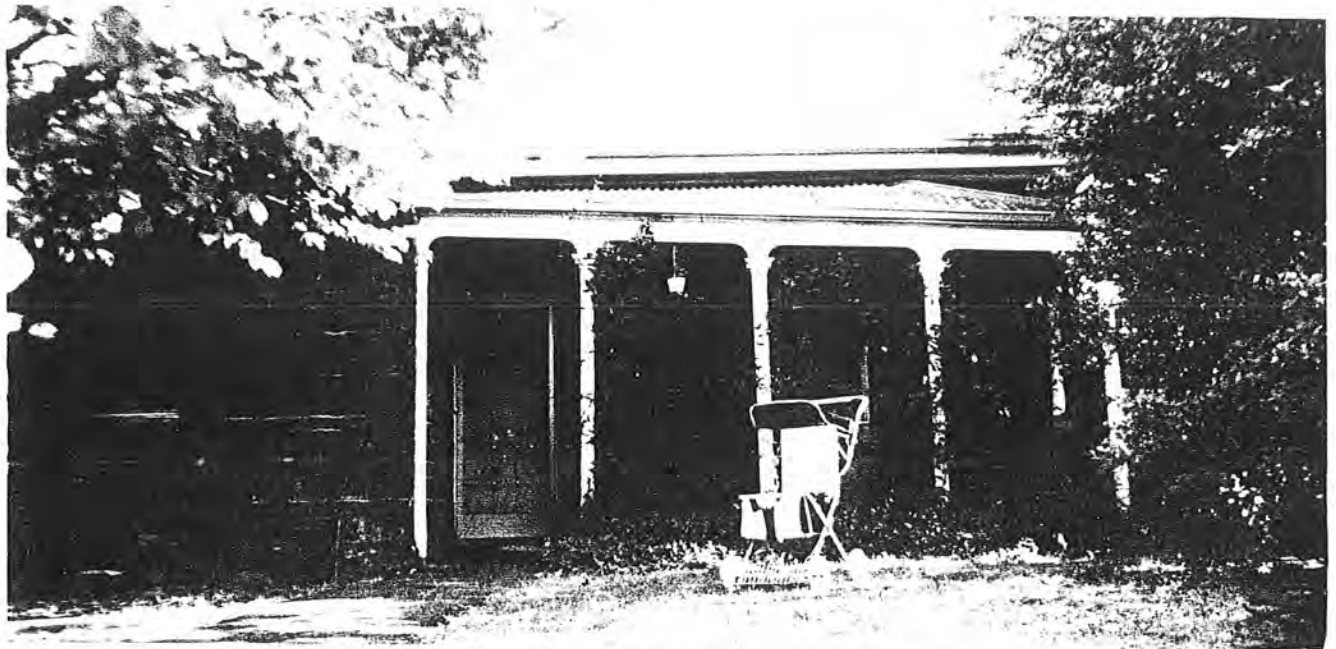
73 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe
Lot 8, King's Subdivision C
Built: 1935

A clerk, James Thomson, owned this house after its construction in 1935 for an estimated cost of 1,250 pounds.

The house is of textured stuccoed brick, with a concrete tiled hip roof, and similarly stuccoed masonry fence. Reflecting the Italian villa influence, the formal

massing of the elevation is offset by bas-relief geometric friezes, under the eaves, and enhanced by large clipped shrubs, symmetrically placed at the entrance porch. The stucco is unpainted and the trim colours appear original, making the house comparable with Afton, 16 Rose Street 1932, [125].

This house is a representative and extremely well preserved example of the Italian Villa style in an original garden setting.



Former Police Quarters, Jika Street

59. FORMER POLICE QUARTERS

Jika Street, Heidelberg
Court House and Police Reserve, CS7,
Warringal
Built: 1859

The influx of gold seekers in the colony inspired a similar influx of substantial police buildings, court houses and goals. In 1859 the year of this building's construction, police buildings (offices and residence) were built at Caramut, Camperdown, Clunes, Eltham, Hamilton, Inverleigh, Kilmore and Kyneton, to name a few.¹

The above residence stood east of the detached office (two rooms) and the lockup stood to the west of the offices (the latter two have been demolished). Under acting chief architect, James Balmain, a design for a basalt masonry residence containing dining room, parlour, two bedrooms and service rooms at the rear, was prepared. Its construction along with the offices and lockup, at a cost of 1,244 pounds, was undertaken by builders Amos and Co.² Maintenance has occurred since with the timber verandah floors being replaced with asphalt and a new bathroom, added by D.C. Andrew in 1924.

The residence is asymmetrically planned with a timber verandah supported on timber posts and capitals. The walls are of coursed random basalt rubble and the quoins given an axed surface. Generally the interior has been refinished, being presumably initially of a simple design. The sagging verandah is sadly in need of repair and the spouting has been replaced with a non-matching profile.

The former police quarters is possibly the fourth oldest house in Heidelberg and, of the three other buildings, is the most original. It may be compared with the Kilmore Police quarters (1859) which adopts a similar Palladian villa form, although gabled, and has the same asymmetrical plan and layout. However Kilmore's verandah, which passes in front of the forward plan-bay, is clumsily contrived. Beechworth's Police Station is similar in form but planned for a combined station and residence.

Heidelberg is one of the better former police residences of the 1850s in the State and forms part of a public building group, located in the original civic centre of the Warringal Village.

60. HEIDELBERG HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM
FORMER COURT HOUSE
Jika Street, Heidelberg
Court House and Police Reserve, CS7,
Warringal
Built: 1899-1900

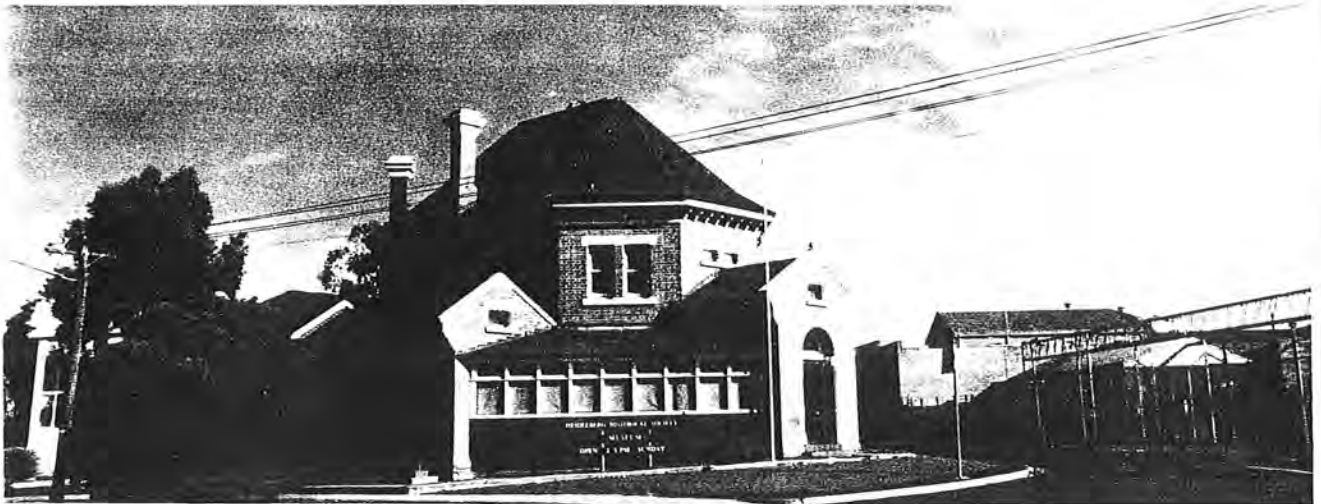
The first court of petty sessions built by the Colonial Government in Heidelberg was erected by a Mr. Cormack, in 1859, for 449 pounds. It was sited close to the police buildings which were built in the same year. Repairs followed over the years until this building was erected by Swanson Brothers for 1871 pounds 17 shillings and 9 pence in 1899-1900 and reputedly the old court house was shifted to become part of the former Shire Office Complex in Barkly Place. The old court building appears to be the gabled wing attached to the old Shire Offices at the south [16].

Assistant Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, J.B. Cohen, designed this distinctively shaped building. A tall, octagonal court room is flanked by low ancillary rooms and a gabled porch entrance; the whole designed freely in the manner of the Italian Romanesque (San Vitale, Church, Ravenna, 526-48 AD). Red brick and stucco with Italian Renaissance derived ornament such as the bracketed

eaves, was combined with a formerly Jacobean flavour gallery to the side of the entrance which has since been altered. A gently 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 pounds.

Today the former courthouse is the home of the Heidelberg Historical Society. Unfortunately the building no longer possesses the cast-iron pinnacles, slates and vents in the main roof and the leadlight gallery, with its panelled dado. The picket fence has also gone and, internally and externally, the paint colours have changed.

The only other known courthouse of this type is at Yarram. Although it was built some years after Heidelberg it is much better preserved, internally and externally. However both buildings are of a distinctive form and the Heidelberg example is well sited, on a corner, above Heidelberg Park, giving it local prominence. It is part of a public building group, located in the former civic centre of the old Warringal Village.



Former Court House, Jika Street

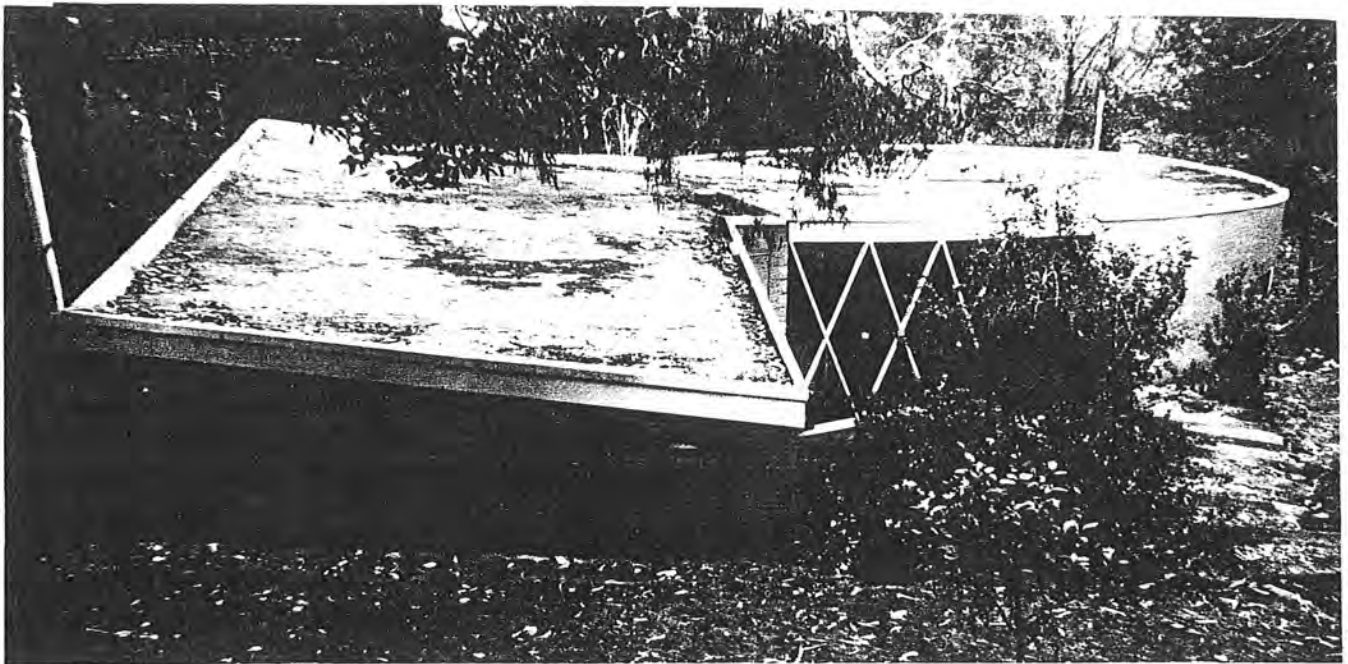
61. HOUSE
40 Keam Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 193, Harland's Estate, LP8402
Built: 1953

Architect R. Peter McIntyre, designed this unusual house in 1953 for stockbroker, Hans Snelleman. The estimated cost was 6,000 pounds.

Known as the 'doughnut' 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'.

This building is an outstanding and unusual expression of a development of the minimalist design form of the period and its successful adaption to a sloping site. It is also characteristic of similarly innovative designs executed by Peter McIntyre in this period.



House, 40 Keam Street

62. HOUSE

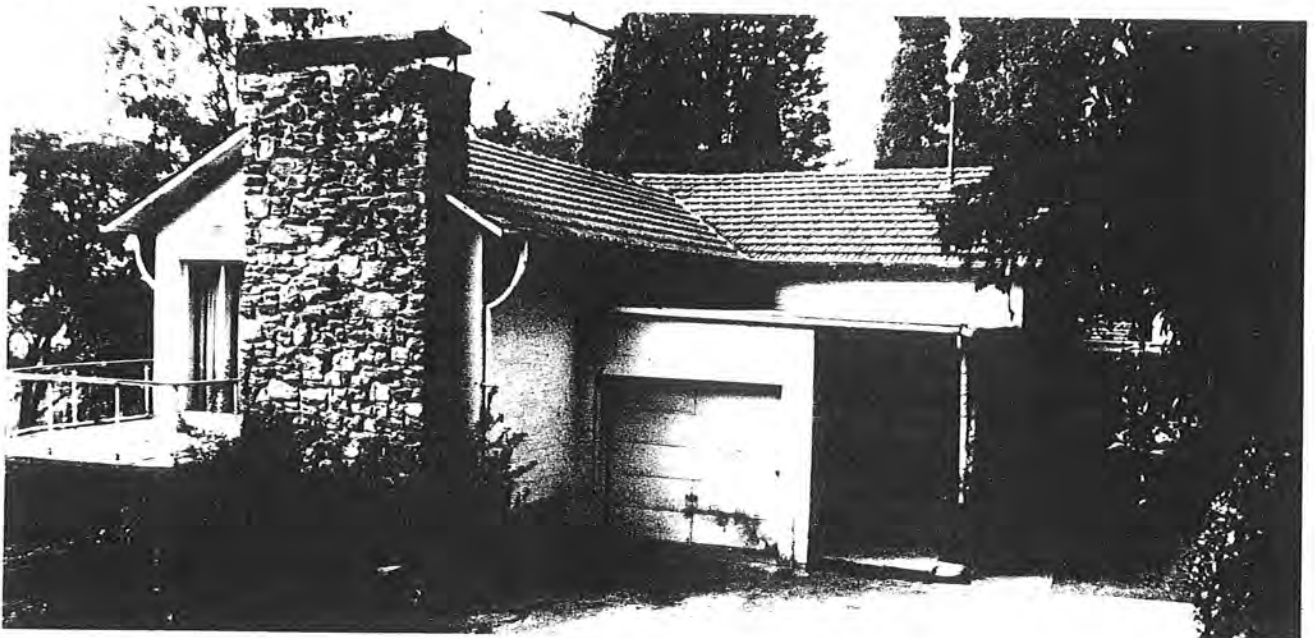
41 Keam Street (Also 342 Lower Heidelberg Road) Ivanhoe
Part Lot 174, Hartland's Estate
Built : 1941

Swiss trained architect, Frederick Romberg, applied for a permit to build this house for his family, in May 1941 at an estimated cost of 2,500 pounds.¹ Like his Glenunga Flats (c1940-41), this house was a differing design approach from that seen at Newburn Flats and the later Stanhill Flats.

Using less of the off-form concrete Expressionist mode seen in his flats and more of the small-scale typically European domestic design, Romberg exposed rafter ends, used a tiled pitched roof, bagged brick and sand stone

'Helmatstil' chimneys with his characteristic floating baffle, over the shaft.² Curved, concrete-floor balconies, with wrought-iron pipe handrails, also possessed diaper pattern, wire balustrading to inject that element of Modern and the downpipes were goosenecked up to the roof gutters. Later designs by Romberg, at Heidelberg and Upwey, were to extend this simple, skillion-roof formula, as did designers like Mockridge Stahle and Mitchell and Peter McIntyre in the 1950s.

This, like Roy Grounds' Clendon Flats, and Mewton and Grounds' European Modern work of the 1930s, is a pioneering work in the rejection of eclectic manners and predetermined shapes for functional planning and instead the use of simple, counterposed rectanguloid elements to achieve form, lighting and facility.



House, 41 Keam Street

63. HOUSE
14 Kenilworth Parade, Ivanhoe
Lot 13, Rockbeare Estate
Built: 1906-07

Accountant, R.W. Beresford Barry, was the first owner of this house. Margaret E. Durham had it in the 1920s, as did Amy Kimpton, and John W. Slater was the owner-occupier in the 1930s.¹

The house has an M-hip iron-clad roof, face brick and rough-cast chimney, ashlar pattern wall-boarding and a cast-iron decorated timber verandah. Casement windows

with toplights and segmentally arched door lights exemplify the transition elements attached to the late Victorian period, Italianate form. A club-head picket fence with a gently scalloped profile is an important accessory to the house.

More typical of Northcote and Brunswick (Seen at 23 Alphington Street, Northcote as early as 1887), this basic form can also be seen at Waterdale Road [179] in Heidelberg. It is one of the better and more complete examples of this type in the City.



House, 14 Kenilworth Parade

64. OAKBANK
7 Kingsley Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 98, Hordern's Subdivision
Built: 1920-21

Architectural modeller, James M. Millsom financed the construction of this house, possibly to the design of his son Phillip, in 1920-21. He leased it to Frederick Wall and from 1922-26, to Frederick Bloore. Marion and Alfred Wakelam owned it from 1927 and it is still owned by this family.¹

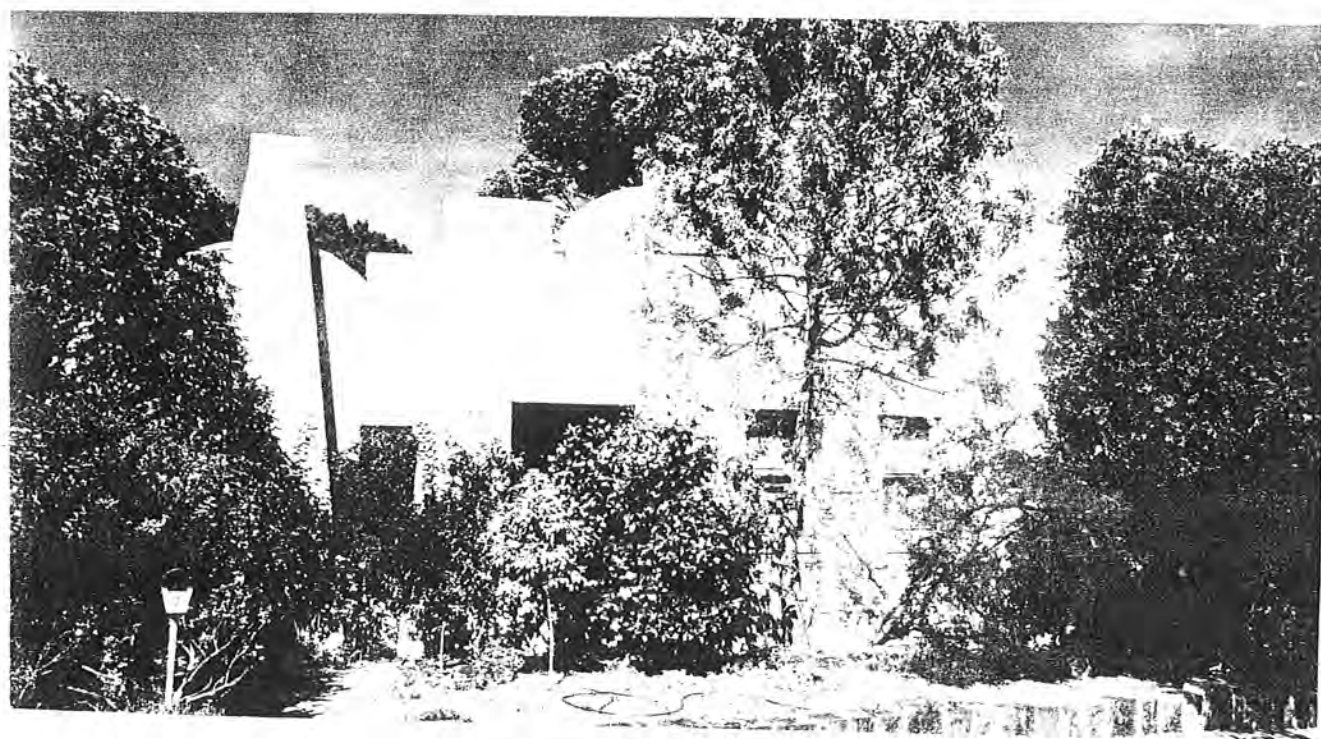
The house is asymmetrically planned with two intersecting gabled roofs. Deep, bracketed eaves and the stained half-timbering are like Annear's work; the stained window-head height, board cladding underscoring

the original quality of this house. Wrought iron balustrades and a concrete porch floor have been added and new white spouting is prominently displayed across the stained boards. White casement windows, with ten-pane sashes, are reminiscent of 6 Glenard Drive [41] in the deliberate contrast sought against the dark background. Comparison may be made with the Waller House [29] which was claimed as partly to the design of one of Millsom's builder son, Phillip.

This house, although on a small scale, is an original adaption of the Swiss Chalet style, first introduced to Heidelberg by H.D. Annear and may be a design of prolific local builder, Phillip Millsom.



Oakbank, 7 Kingsley Street



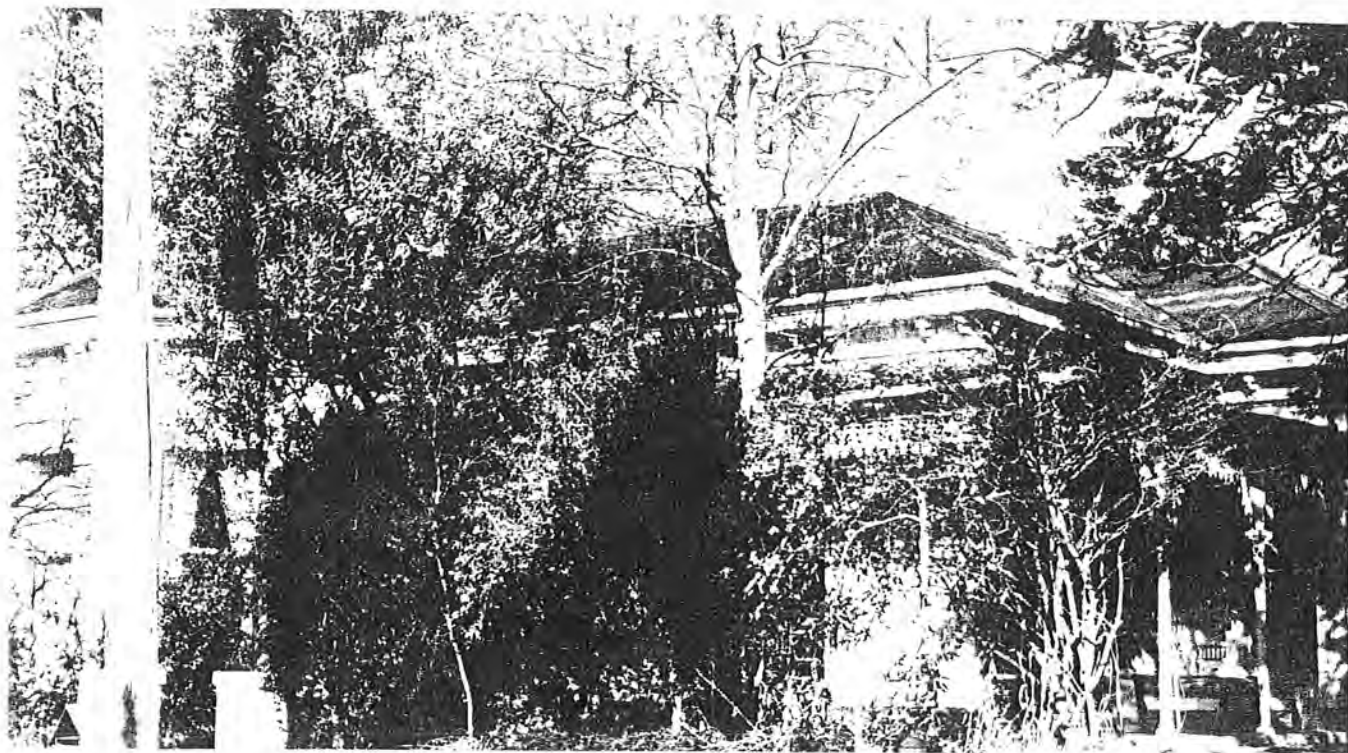
House, 3 Latham Street

65. HOUSE
3 Latham Street (formerly Park Street) Ivanhoe
Part Lot 19, Cassiobury Estate A
Built 1910; 1923

Alfred W. Frost of Sandringham appears to have built this house, in 1910, and leased it to Cornelius De Zoete, gardener.¹ Several tenants followed, including May Benzie, Fred E. Clark, Robert Higginbotham and John T. Jeffrey.² George W. Gay purchased the house in 1922 and appears to have refaced it with textured stucco by

the next year.³ William Miles, Frank Bishop and William Gleeson leased it in the following period.

This house is an extraordinary design of curved parapets, tapered chimneys and asymmetrical composition with aspects of Henry Van de Velde's irregular but two-dimensional forms (preceding the three-dimensional German Expressionism) or Mackintosh's Art Nouveau inspired forms (Glasgow School of Art 1898-1909). Only the Conservatorium of Music, Parkville, exhibits a similar two-dimensional plasticity but otherwise this building is unique in Victoria.



House, 7 Latham Street

66. HOUSES

7 and 9 Latham Street (Formerly Park Street)

Ivanhoe

Lots 21, 22, Cassioburg Estate

Built: 1890

Methodist and reprobate, Dr. Thomas Latham (7) and his relation, civil servant, Abraham R. Fenton (9) built these houses, side by side, in Park Street during 1890. John Kelleher a salesman, purchased Latham's house in 1897 and an inspector, Thomas J. Walker owned it after him. Latham built another larger house at the corner

of Upper Heidelberg and Waterdale Roads, in 1897, to the design of Rae M. King. This has been defaced.

Ironically, No.9 also turned to medical affiliations when Nurse Margaret Smith owned it, in the 1920s; Fenton having owned it until at least 1912 (a Miss E. Vickers ran a private hospital in 5 Park Street also).¹ Architect F. de Garis and Son designed Fenton's house and may have also designed Latham's.²

Dr. Latham (1853-1939), a staunch reprobate, was renowned as the first Heidelberg Shire President to have a dry cupboard. He was first elected to Council in 1899.



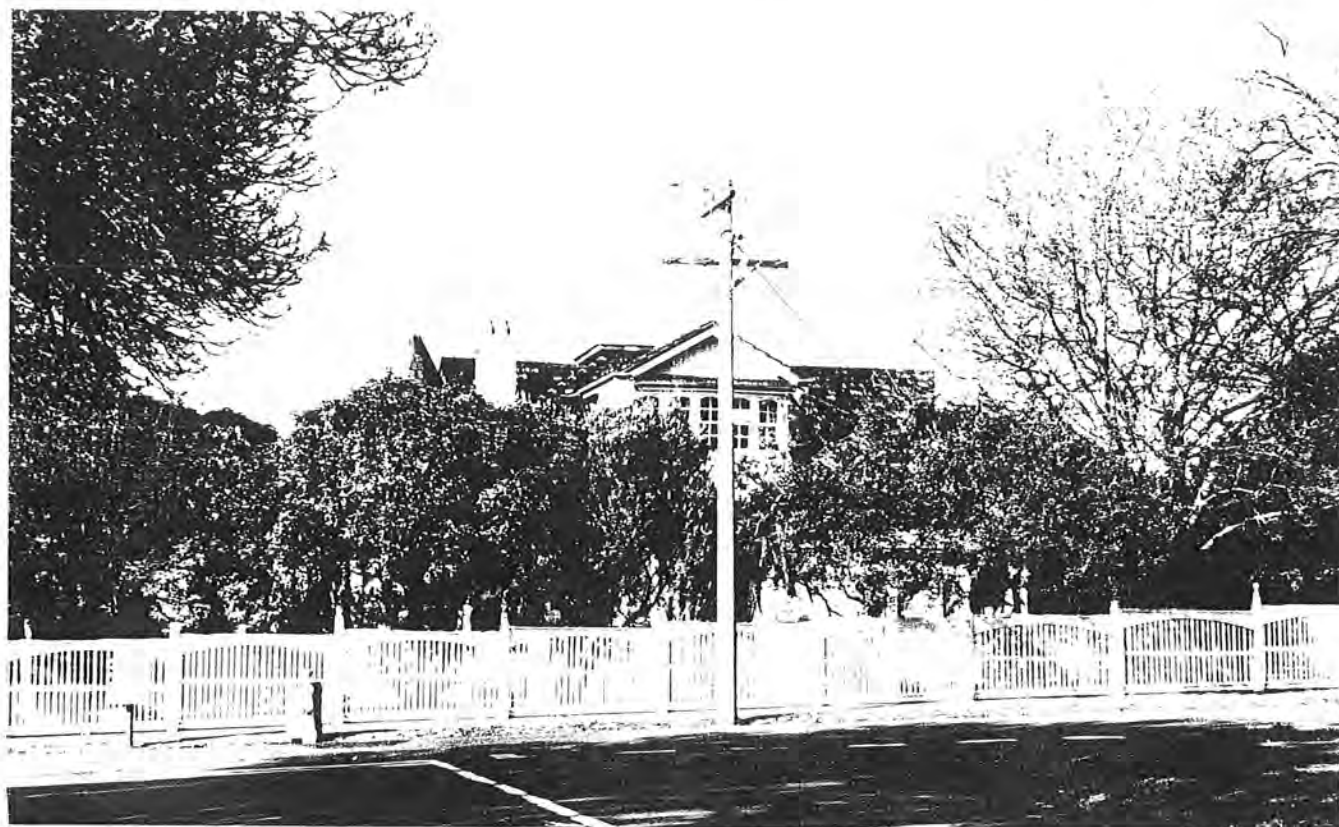
House, 9 Latham Street

He is also accredited with helping establish the Methodist Church in Ivanhoe.³ Latham's home, however, may be more important, as the shelter for his famous family.

The R. Hon. Sir John Greig Latham was 13 when they moved there whilst other family members included B. Latham (Secretary to the Australian Notes Board), Dr. L.S. Latham (Collins Street practitioner), A.T.L. Latham (Secretary to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals), and Mrs. J.G. Turner whose husband was manager of the Maryborough Branch of A.M.P.⁴

The decoration has been stripped from No. 9. Latham Street but No. 7. (Latham's home), has escaped this despoilation. It has retained decorative cast-iron friezework, return verandah, metal window-hoods and eave brackets and thus is evocative of the period when Latham owned it, although the front fence (presumedly picket) has gone.

No. 7. Latham Street is a relatively original, Italianate villa, possibly to the design of de Garis and Sons which was the home of Dr. Latham (of local historical importance) and briefly Sir John Latham (of national importance).



Cintra, 11 Latham Street

67. CINTRA, formerly CARINYA
11 Latham Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 1, 2, Chelsworth Estate 2
Built: 1907

This large house was built by investor, Anthony H. Scott in 1907. It was occupied after 1910 by Edith M. Scott until the 1920s and Abraham Kellet owned it during the 1930s.¹

It is said that General Macarthur made this his Supreme Command Headquarters of Allied Forces in the south-west Pacific during World War Two. However he was in Melbourne for four months only in 1942, and the Allied Forces Headquarters was at Menzies Hotel. Research to date has not uncovered any evidence which confirm Cintra's military role during World War Two as either a residence or military base.²

It is likely that Cintra's first owner, Anthony Scott, was born in Cumberland, England, in the 1840s, and landed in Geelong to proceed with his family to the Wimmera. The family moved to Kangaroo Ground and from there to Yarra Flats on Steel's Creek. Cintra may have been his retirement home.³

The house has a circular slated turret roof, juxtaposed with a gabled and hipped tile roof and an observation platform, typical of its construction date, is at the highest point. Apart from the reconstructed but impressive timber boundary fence, the house has been extensively altered externally, particularly in 1926 but also in 1928, 1930, and 1940.⁴

Cintra is a prominent residence, however its extensively altered architecture coupled with the uncertainty relating to its role during World War Two place the property at a lower level of architectural and historical significance.

68. ST. LEONARDS
12 Latham Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 14, Chelsworth Estate
Built: 1912

Joseph Winter, a clerk, was the first owner of St. Leonards and remained there until the 1960s.¹

St. Leonards is a face- brick and stucco house with a slated roof of Oriental inspired hips and gables, a gabled and trellised porch, an octagonal window bay and a pitched roof over. Gently tapered porch piers, rough

cast chimneys with flared cornices, and half timbering, are other attributes. Unusual aspects of the design include double-hung (rather than casement) lead-light windows and the absence of cappings to the roof hips which is generally associated with a later period. If not original the trim colours are sympathetic.

With the exception of the fence, this house is well preserved and an advanced design for its construction date, showing the effect of the Japanese influence on the previous Queen Anne form.



St. Leonards, 12 Latham Street

69. YANTARINGA
57 Locksley Road, Cnr. Maltravers Road
Ivanhoe
Lots 6-8, Chelsworth Estate
Built: 1918-19

Herbert and Annie Olney made this house and garden the showpiece of Heidelberg from their commencing to build, in 1919¹, to the opening of the private bowling green there, in 1927. Then the 'delightful sunken gardens', and the 'fairyland' nature of their illuminated fountain were a delight to those lucky enough to form part of the Yantaringa Bowling Club.² The garden was voted the best in Melbourne during 1928.³

Sir Herbert Olney (Kt. Cr. 1942) was an MLC for North Melbourne Province (1931-43), Chairman of the Yarra Bend National Park Trust, Chairman of Modern Plastic Products Pty. Ltd. and a director of Eagle Star Insurance Co.. Born in Ballarat, he came to Melbourne forming J.P. Howe and Co. in 1911 and retired in 1927 at the age of 52.

He was for 9 years Chairman of the Zoological Board of Victoria, President of the Mount Royal Home for the Aged and Chairman of the Metropolitan Hospital Association. Another local body, the Fairfield Infectious Diseases Hospital also received his devotion and, when he retired from politics in 1943, he was applauded by his colleagues as a tireless worker, both inside the House and outside in charities.⁴

Today the southern and northern parts of the garden have been built on with flats. Fortunately the mature, frontage border- beds remain whilst the rest of the garden appears intact, albeit overgrown. Of a character similar to municipal reserves like Kitchener Reserve, the skyline is dominated by the Canary Island Date Palms, some conifers and other evergreens. Flowering shrubs clump in the mid ground whilst the dry-joint rockery and associated plants are well

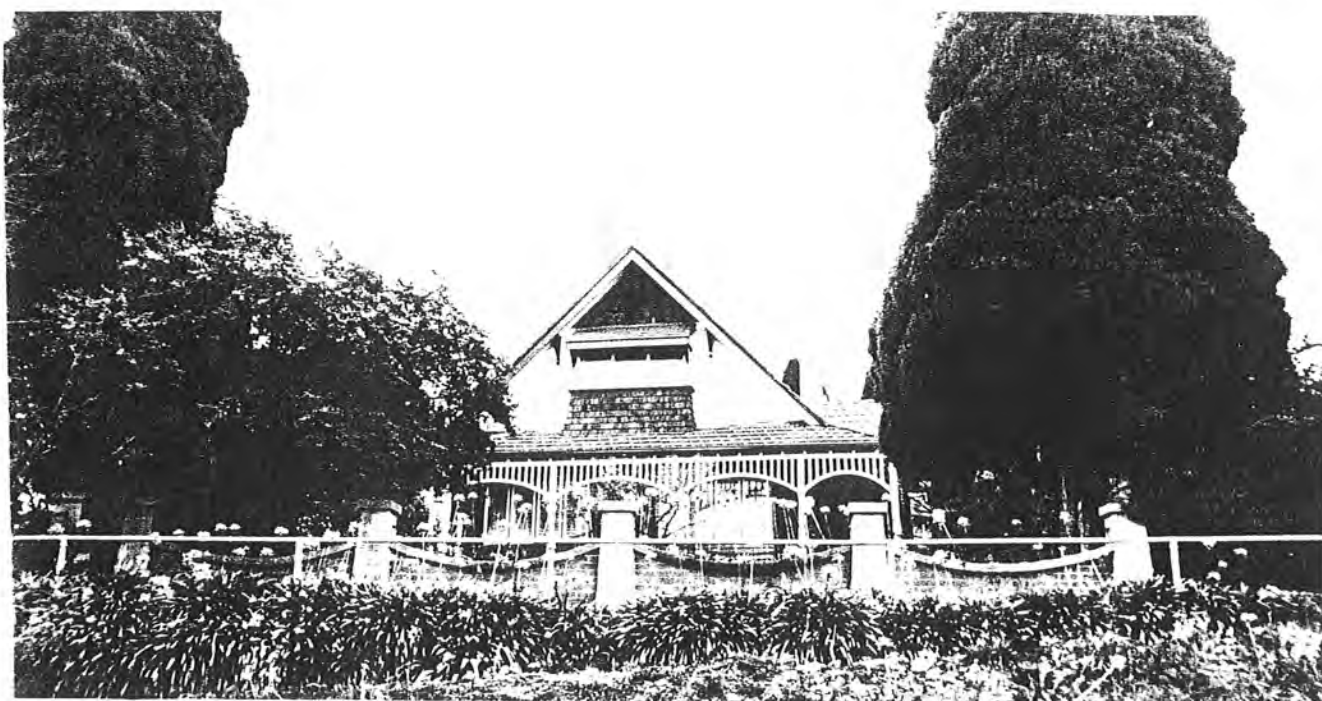


Yantaringa, 57 Locksley Road

preserved, at the base. The famous Yantaringa bowling green and clubhouse have since been reputedly relocated at the Victorian Parliament House gardens.

The major elements of this garden are of importance as both representing Heidelberg's best garden of the 1920s and the work of a personality of statewide importance, Sir Hubert Olney.

The house itself was altered in 1927 and 1958 but possesses some architectural importance as a large Bungalow styled residence with aspects of the Swiss Chalet style with its attic set in the gable and the long trailing brackets under the eaves, (refer [70] and [135]). The shingling has been painted over but otherwise the major elements are intact.



Warringundi, 137 Lower Heidelberg Road

70. WARRIGUNDI

137 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Part Lot 1, Chelsworth Estate 3
Built: 1915-16

G. E. Furnell subdivided Lot 1 of the Chelsworth Estate and built this house in 1915-16. A Mrs. E.M. Fricker lived there in the 1920s and, since the 1930s the Holt family has owned Warrigundi.¹

Set up on a hillside, overlooking the Lower Heidelberg Road, Warrigundi is styled to take full advantage of an elevated site. A single steep gable, clad in rough-cast, rises above an arcaded timber verandah and, within the gable, an attic window is emphasized with adjacent stained shingling. This is done both in the apex and below the window sill, as a balconette motif.

A window hood continues the shingling whilst similarly dark coloured brackets support the eaves.

The walls are of red face brick, the roof clad with Marseilles-pattern terracotta tiles and window bays of leadlight, are placed across the main frontage. Swagged arches to the brick and stucco fence are successful counter points to the slatted verandah arcading. Agapanthus clumps provide another foreground element whilst symmetrically placed, mature Bhutan Cypress lend a further period aspect to the setting.

Warrigundi is a well preserved house, in a form successfully derived from the New England Shingle style, the previous Melbourne Queen Anne domestic and the Swiss Chalet styles. Its elevated site and period garden setting enhance its distinctive architectural form.



House, 189 Lower Heidelberg Road

71. HOUSE

189 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 77, Jennings' Beauview Estate
Built: 1939

This house was built by the A.V. Jennings Construction Company in 1939 for an estimated cost of 1,460 pounds.¹ It was to the design of Jennings' architect, Edgar M. Gurney.

With sparse decoration derived from a mixture of sources, the design shows more strongly the skill of

asymmetrical massing and the modern materials, such as steel windows and the favoured clinker-brick. Geometric pattern wrought-iron, particularly the stepped gate profile is evocative of early 1930s decoration, whilst the attention to massing was more aligned with contemporary Modern architecture both in this spartan form and the Jennings' Neo-Tudor designs elsewhere in the City.

This is an intact and successful example of its type and was used as the display home for the Beauview Estate.²



Beauview Shopping Centre, 253-263 Lower Heidelberg Road

72. BEAUVIEW SHOPPING CENTRE
Shops and Dwellings
253-263 Lower Heidelberg Road
Jennings' Beauview Estate
Built: 1939

The Albert V. Jennings Construction Company provided this shopping centre as part of their Beauview Estate which had followed closely upon the previous Beaumont Estate (qv) in Ivanhoe. It was their fourth development. This was the second of the Jennings' estates to include

shops but these remain the most original and architecturally skillful; the design being by Jennings' architect, Edgar Gurney.¹

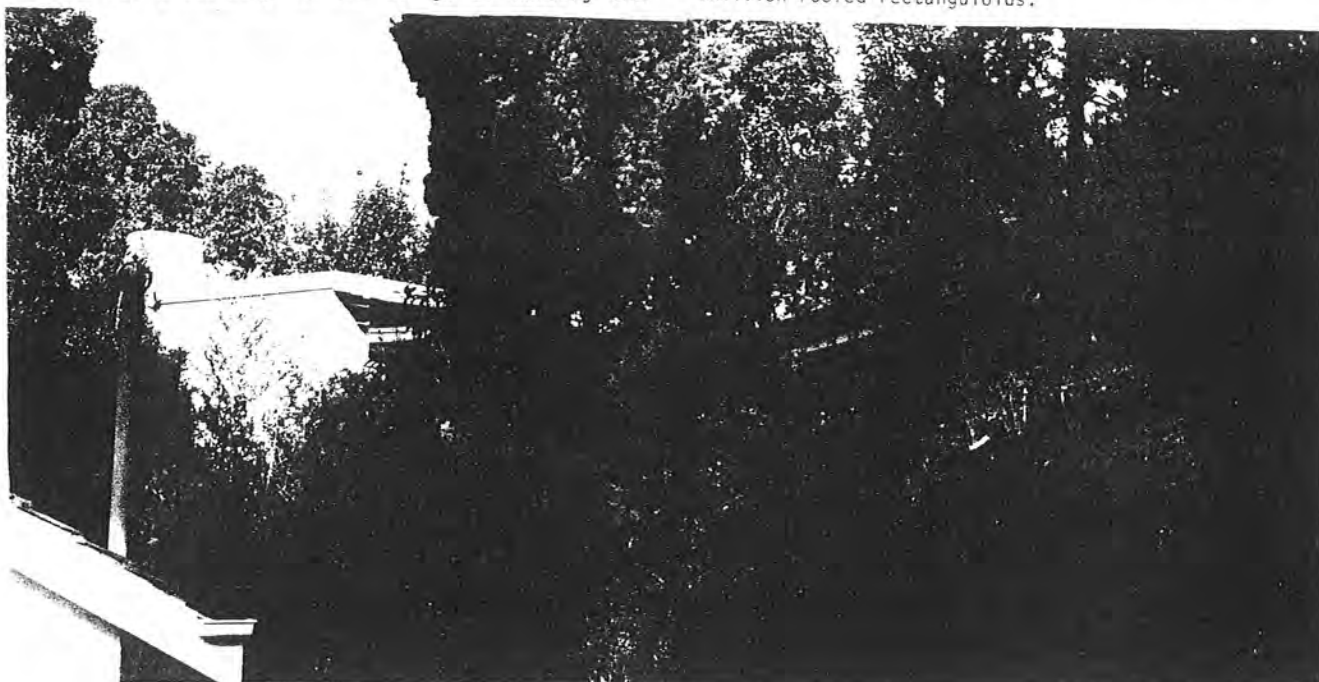
Built in a Neo-Tudor manner (with half timbering suggested by brick architraves and dadoes against the white stucco), each shop and verandah are all but intact. They form a picturesque, stepped-row down the hill; each shop punctuated by the requisite vertical feature. These shops are an important part of Jennings' second estate in Heidelberg.

73. HOUSE
332 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 177, Hartland's Estate
Built: 1954

Architects, Grounds Romberg and Boyd, designed this house for Victor and Peggy Stone in 1954. It was estimated to cost 5,000 pounds. Additions were made in 1962-63, presumably to the design of Romberg and

Boyd where the original Malthoid roof appears to have been replaced with steel deck.¹

This is a representative house of this important architectural practice and its individuals; using the painted bagged brickwork of Romberg's 1941 house [62] and Roy Grounds' Clendon Flats, together with a successful functional-minimalist arrangement of detached skillion roofed rectanguloids.



House, 332 Lower Heidelberg Road veiled by surrounding vegetation



House, 356 Lower Heidelberg Road

74. HOUSE
356 Lower Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg
Lot 172, Hartland's Estate (Resubdivision)
Built: 1928

This Spanish Mission style house was commenced in early 1928, for an estimated cost of 1,500 pounds.¹ The first occupier may have been Charles R. Chapman and later occupiers include Colin Boyle, Mrs. Harriet Hunter, E.D. Blackley and G. & J. Grossbard.²

Although Spanish Mission was claimed to be introduced in

Victoria by Butler and Bradshaw's Mission to Seamen, Flinders Street West (1916-), the first wave of popular use, started around 1927 (Norris's Kellow House, St. Kilda Road) and Spanish and Italian Villa styles were being popularised by large houses such as in Avoca Street, South Yarra by Blackett and Forster (1927).

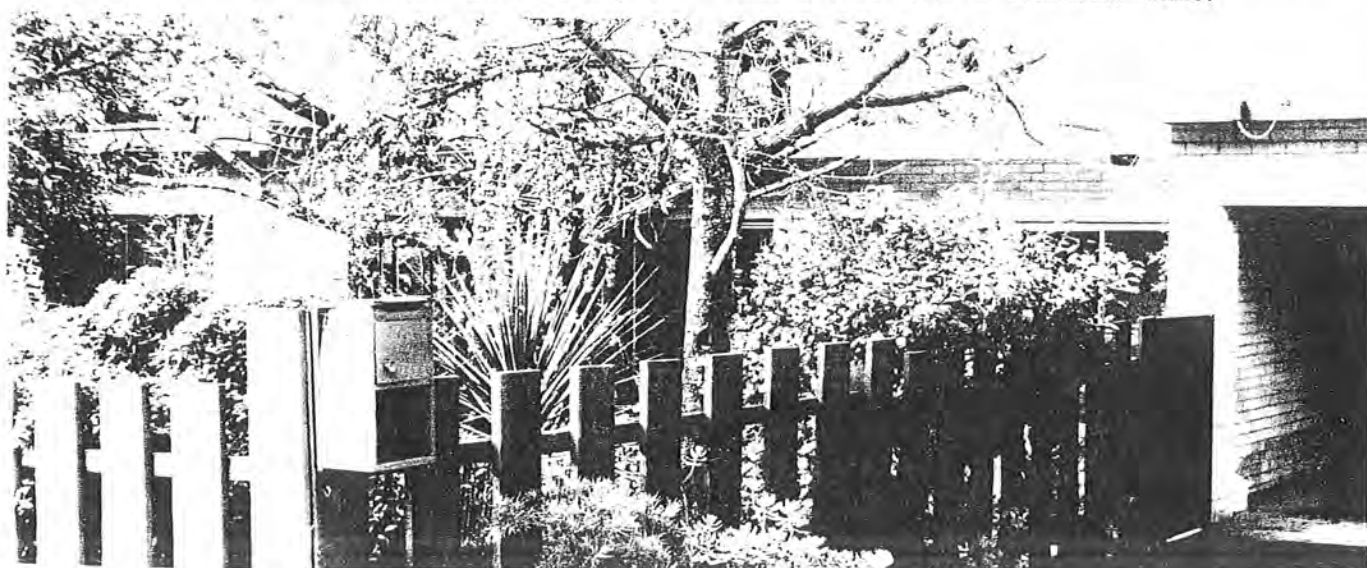
This house is an early example of Spanish Mission, with its Cordova tiles, arches, texture stucco, formal trellis work and shuttered multi-pane windows. A brick-edged gravel drive and a part native, part exotic setting, contributes to its worth.

75. HOUSE
362 Lower Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg
Lot 1, Resubdivision of Glenard Estate
Built: 1961

Alfred R. La Gerche, a draftsman, lived in Waterdale Road in the early 1900s. He died at his Rotherwood Road home in 1948 after becoming the Chief Architect of the S.E.C. where he aided in planning Yallourn and the design of

its homes.¹ His son, John A. La Gerche, designed and occupied this house in 1961 for an estimated cost of 6,000 pounds. La Gerche sold it soon afterwards to another architect.²

John La Gerche was known as the designer of Melbourne's first 'glass box' (Gilbert Court, Collins Street), and this house shows a contemporary approach to house design, as well as a continuance of the choice of this locality for artists' or architects' homes.



House, 362 Lower Heidelberg Road

76. OLD ENGLAND HOTEL
 465 Lower Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg
 CAs 1-4/2, Warringal
 Grantees: S. Benjamin (1-2/2) 11.11.1846;
 H. Baker (3/2) 22.7.1847; J. Cook (4/2)
 22.7.1847
 Built: 1848-51, 1872, 1889-90

Henry Baker started the acquisition of the allotments adjoining his, in 1848, when he purchased Joseph Cook's allotment for 19 pounds. Two years later he bought Solomon Benjamin's for 45 pounds. His lot plus Cook's, was mortgaged in May 1848 for 250 pounds; their combined land purchase value having been 26 pounds. It is therefore almost certain that considerable improvements had commenced on CAs 3-4/2 during 1848.

In October 1850 Baker mortgaged these same blocks for 119 pounds. This mortgage included 'all buildings' and covered the site of the present bar (the Staging Post). The southern most point of the old building group overlaps allotment two; this and allotment one were mortgaged in 1851 for 3,000 pounds (original land price 88 pounds). By 1855 all blocks were mortgaged for 3,000 pounds....'Together with the several messuages inns, hotels, stables, outhouses, erections and buildings now erected or built',

Baker died in 1860, by which time the property had passed to his mortgager and finally to Henry Creswick in 1858. Martha Anne Lewis who already had the business purchased the property in 1868, for 1,000 pounds. She immediately mortgaged it for 500 pounds (her husband,

William Lewis, who was also the licensee, had died the previous year).¹ Following the mortgage she built 'The New Heidelberg Hall' at great expense and announced in 1870 that 'A concert, under Mrs. Johnson will initiate proceedings.'² This building has since been demolished. Further 'extensive additions and improvements' followed in 1872, as did a mortgage for 300 pounds. It is likely that this refers to the upper-level of the two-storey section, to the south of the complex ('Coach Room Lounge Bar').³

Halliburton Beale was born on St. Helena Island, he came to Tasmania in 1839 and crossed to Port Phillip in the same year. His father, Anthony Beale, established the St. Helena property on the Plenty River. Halliburton Beale married Martha Lewis, taking over the Old England Hotel. Beale converted his Old Law Title to the Torrens system in 1888 and built the dichrome, two-storey wing facing the Lower Road in 1889-90, in time for the new railway.⁴ He handed the business over to William H. Scoun and during 1887-94 it became Scoun's Hotel.⁵ Prolific hotel architects, Powell, Whitaker and Gunning, called tenders for additions to the Old England Hotel in September 1889, producing a design reminiscent of John Beswicke's work (refer [137]).⁶ These architects also designed the new Sir Henry Barkly Hotel [14].

While in London, Scoun and his daughters were the pre-occupation of reminiscences by Arthur Streeton (1908), thinking of Heidelberg and the Old England of 19 years ago.⁷ Painter Walter Withers, was a friend of Beale's and was buried at the St. Helena, Beale private cemetery.



1982 view of the Old England Hotel;
 the old section has been obscured by a new public bar and bottle shop,
 the garden replaced with asphalt and the scalloped picket fence removed.

The present complex contains the following part as described in stages:- STAGE ONE: (1848-51), 'The Staging Post Bar' (a simple hip-roof apparently stone structure, now stuccoed) and a similar building to the south-west and the lower storey of the Coach Room

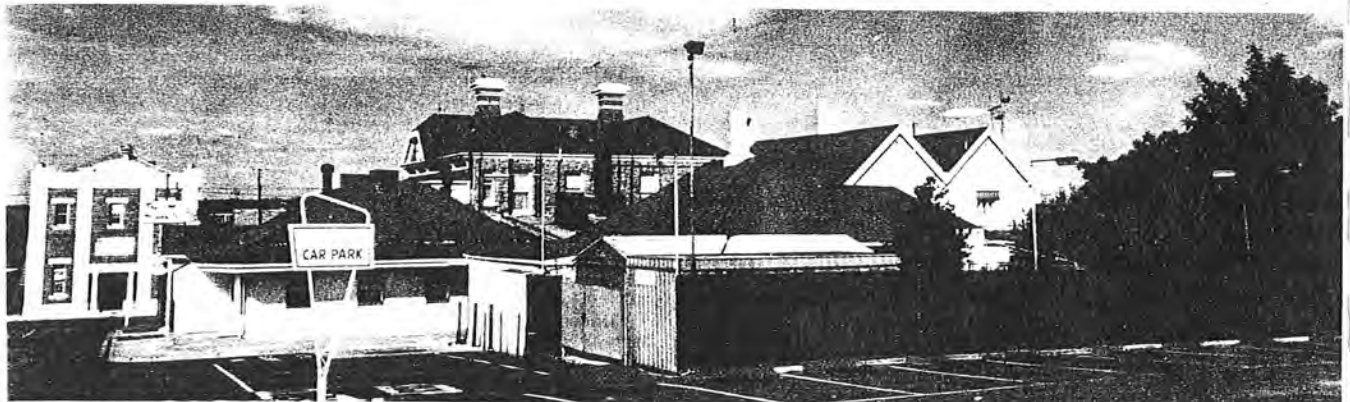
Lounge Bar; STAGE TWO (1872), the upper, face-brick Tudor/Gothic Revival gabled storey with a new two-level verandah (now painted) and STAGE THREE (1889-90), two-level verandah and polychrome brick residential section.

All of these buildings have been altered; the third stage being the least altered although an unsympathetic bottle shop has been added to the north. The second stage is a mixture of periods, being characterised by the pierced gable valences. Its symmetrical, upper and bayed lower facades have been compromised by the addition of the third stage. The verandah also has been replaced. The simple roof and plan of the first stage have been obscured by numerous additions, alterations, covered ways, outbuildings and fences. The modern Bottle Shop again obscures and replaces the east facade (formerly gabled) of part of stage one. Stage three is the most architecturally interesting and has parallels with Beswicke and Coote's Austin Hospital Lodge [137] and the former Heidelberg State School residence. It reflects a style more usual in institutional or educational buildings and unusual in hotels.

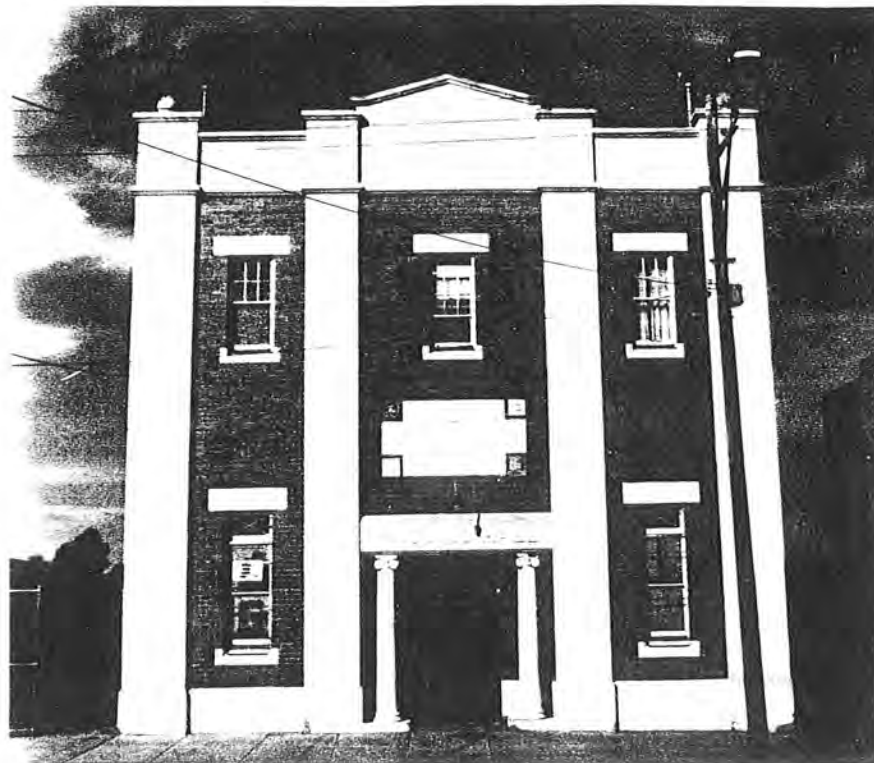
Elizabethan Revival gable elements, superimposed on a symmetrically fenestrated Classical (Italian

Renaissance) elevation, are augmented with timber Medieval flavour, strapwork verandah friezes and turned verandah posts which are associated with the later Melbourne Queen Anne style. The balustrading, much of the verandah friezework, all of the gable half-timbering, the gable finials and north verandah have gone. So too have the scalloped picket fence and the mature garden, which have been replaced by a modern carpark.⁸

Despite these alterations, the 1889-90 building still represents an early use of this style for commercial cum residential use. The complex is of further architectural interest, as a group of buildings, covering a large period of building design (1848-90). It also has great historic interest being in part, pre-Victorian Colony construction, the oldest commercial building in Heidelberg and the second oldest building (after Banyule). It is also possibly the oldest functioning hotel in Victoria and was associated with the Heidelberg Impressionist School of painters.



View from west of the hotel complex showing the oldest section (c1848) on the left, the c1872 buildings to the right, and the c1889 section at the centre.



Masonic Temple, 472 Lower Heidelberg Road

77. MASONIC TEMPLE former RECREATION HALL
472 Lower Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg
Built: 1892, 1930

December 1891 was the foundation of the Heidelberg Recreation Hall Company which was pledged to establish a circulating library, reading and writing rooms, a reference library and provide amusement, entertainment and instruction. Local subscription allowed the hall to be opened in July 1892 but the depression caused the hall to revert to its mortgagee, Thomas Wragge, in

1894.¹ He then operated the hall into this century. Thirty six years after its opening, application was made to add another storey to the hall, this time by the Heidelberg Masonic Lodge. The Hall opened with its new facade and upper floor in 1930.²

This was Heidelberg's first public hall and its red, face-brick Neo-Classic addition has added another architectural facet to that of history and relates to the earlier red brick and stucco wing of the Old England opposite of local historical importance.



Rosanna Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station, 230-232 Lower Plenty Road

78. ROSANNA METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE STATION
230-232 Lower Plenty Road, Rosanna
Built: 1953

Shire President, Cr. W. A. Fordham laid the foundation stone of this station and residence in 1953. The then former Chief Architect, Public Works Department, Percy E. Everett, FRAIA, was the architect and B.S. Begg, the builder. Everett announced his retirement in the same month.¹

Fire stations have been an evolution of standardised

forms. This station is one of the few built in the 1950s and thus it represents a minority in this evolution. It shows Everett's occasional use of symmetry, rounded forms and the Dutch derived face brickwork. Beside the station, the residence is a miniature Dudok with the glazed heeler feature bricks on the chimney and the asymmetrical plan.

This complex is evocative of design themes of the 1940-50s and attributable solely to Victoria's most influential Government Chief Architect, Percy Everett. The buildings have regional architectural importance.

79. ALDERMASTON
Watsonia Military Camp
Off Lower Plenty Road, Rosanna
Built: 1936

Dr. Ainslie Meares was the first owner of Aldermaston. It was designed by Lesley Forsyth, who was renowned for his Neo-Tudor houses, and built by H.G. White on some 247 acres of land, purchased from the Wragge family.¹ Named after the Meares' 1934 honeymoon village in Britain, Aldermaston was added amongst an existing farm complex of timber buildings and paddocks. The 77 squares of house was estimated to cost 7,000 pounds.² The Australian Army requisitioned the property during World War Two, purchasing it in two parts, 1943 and 1951.³

Dr. Ainslie Meares, a practising psychiatrist, has published over 23 books and 100 papers on the subject including Relief Without Drugs (1967), The Way Up (1970) and The New Woman (1974). He was president of the Medico Legal Society of Victoria, Foundation fellow of the Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists and President of the International Society of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis.⁴

Built in the Neo-Tudor style, so favoured in Heidelberg, Aldermaston is perhaps the biggest and the best, showing an extension of the eclectic style to suit the modern concept of massing. Clinker face-brickwork, steep overlapping slated gabled roofs and multi-paned shuttered windows are the components of the style,



Aldermaston - Watsonia Military Camp, Lower Plenty Road

whilst the curved driveway, with main and service entrances spaced along its length, illustrates a design for facility on a grand scale. Internally, the two levels of the house are carried through to overlook a vast two level space, in the Great Hall manner, with the lacquered veneered panelling, large fireplace, and gallery which communicates with the upper level rooms.

The garden has basically survived and is an important part of the hillside setting.

This is an outstanding and original house of the Neo-Tudor style and the former first marital home of Australia's most renowned psychiatrist, Dr. Ainslie Meares. The building is of state importance, architecturally and historically.



Cross Ways, 2 Maltravers Road

80. CROSS WAYS

2 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 75, Mount Eagle Estate
Built: 1934-35

Charles E. Tinkler, footwear manufacturer, purchased this house after its construction in 1935, for an estimated cost of 2,800 pounds.¹ Like Aldermaston,

'Cross Ways exemplifies the Neo-Tudor Style, with its half timbering, clinker brickwork and mannered use of contrasting coloured bricks to suggest half-timbering and fretted barges. Like Aldermaston, it is also an extension of the style into Modernism and shows attention to massing, providing a balanced asymmetrical composition.

The house is prominently sited, possesses much of its original garden and is a good example of its type. It also, through its first occupant, exemplifies the numerous successful members of tannery-allied trades,

from Fitzroy and Collingwood, who settled in the emerging residential suburb of Heidelberg. Crossways has regional importance, architecturally, and local importance, historically.

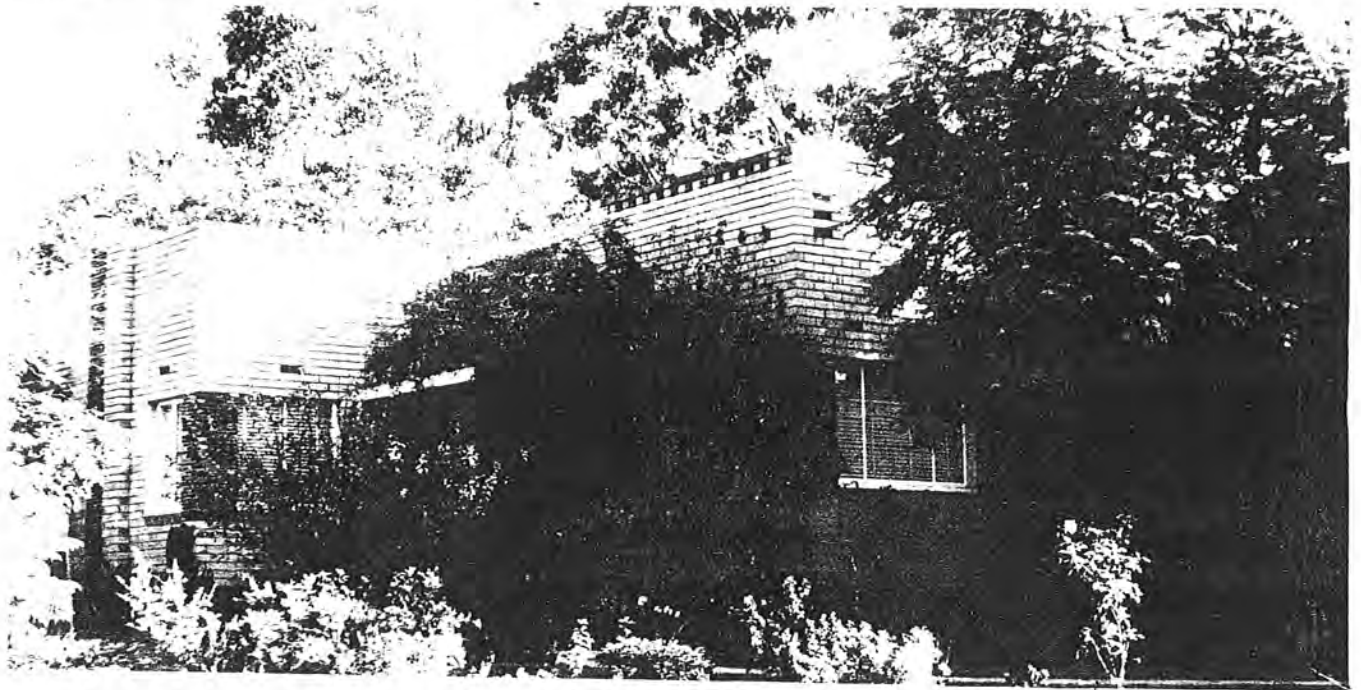
81. HOUSE
4 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 76, Mount Eagle Estate
Built: 1939-40

John E. Guest, a leathersgoods manufacturer, first owned this house after its design and construction by A. V. Jennings Construction Company in 1939-40.¹ To the design of Edgar Gurney, Jennings' architect, the house continues and extends the European influence seen at Melcombe Road in the Beaumont Estate.

Built of cream face brickwork, with parapetted flat roof construction, corner steel frame windows and asymmetrically composed, overlapping rectanguloid masses, the house represents all the ideals of both the

brick dominated designs of Willem Dudok, in the Netherlands, and F.L. Wright's interpretation of the European styles (Kaufman House 1936). It was preceded in Victoria by the De Stijl style, Yuncken Freeman and Freeman's Smith House, in Toorak (1934) and Mewton and Grounds' houses of 1934, however this house presents a later stage of Europe's influence as epitomised by the coloured banded brickwork of the Netherlands school.

This house is an important and original design, deriving fundamentally from the European Modern style, with its sub styles, as interpreted from overseas examples and adapted for the site and client. It has high regional importance and historically the ownership by a tannery-allied figure lends local significance.



House, 4 Maltravers Road

82. HOUSE
16 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 79, Mount Eagle Estate
Built: 1951

The major and perhaps only owner of this house, since its construction in 1951, is W.T. Hughes.¹ Estimated to cost 6,500 pounds in 1951, the floor area built was 20 squares.²

This house is a combination of; the face brick and asymmetrical massing favoured by the Dudok school, the

curves originally inspired by Eric Mendelsohn in Germany, and the Italian Villa hip-roof form which has existed since settlement in Australia and was revived in the late 1920s.

Steel-framed corner windows in a 'water fall' configuration, and 'crazy' pattern Harcourt stone facing, to both building and garden walls, make this house and its conifer-based garden, one of the better examples of the suburban hybrid-house, which had developed in parallel with and prior to the Modern movement, in Victoria. The building is of high regional importance, architecturally.



House, 16 Maltravers Road

83. WOODROW

21 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
Part CP 2

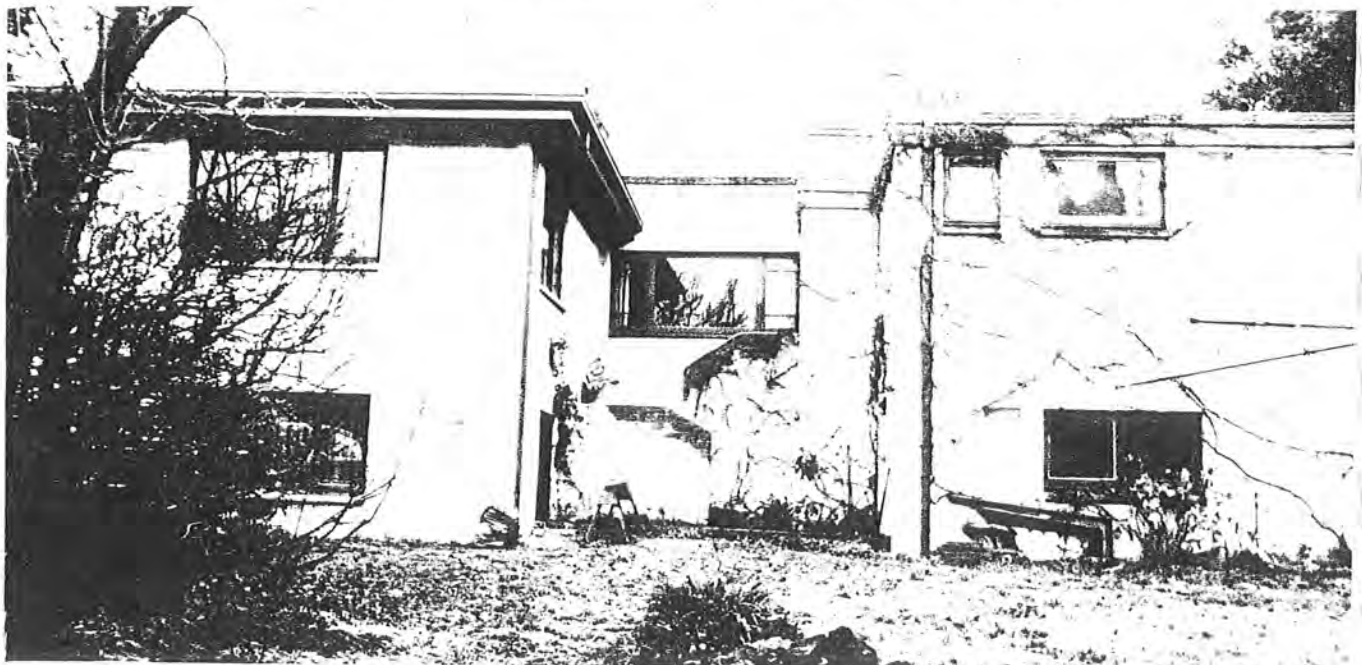
Grantee: Thomas Walker, 12.9.1838
Built: c1860-70

As part of one of Walker's Glanville Estate 300 acre allotments (purchased by Sylvester Brown) Woodrow's 10 acre subplot 14, together with the adjoining sublots 17 and 16, were acquired by John Wippell Junior and Senior in 1854. The memorial of this sale which stated... 'and all houses'... and the price of 367 pounds indicate that some improvements were already on the allotment. John Wippell Jnr. mortgaged the property to his relative, George Kirk, in 1861 and may have then built Woodrow.¹

Thomas Stokes owned Woodrow and its acreage by 1893 and later owners included Tasman and Florence Routley (c1930), then as Lot 59 of the Woodrow Estate.² The house's age is in doubt but it appears to be now the period 1860-70.

Additions to this house however, both at the north and south, prevent it ever practically recapturing its former double-fronted verandahed shape, associated with Wippell's occupation. Some mature trees and a fine Cypress hedge denote the garden's development in various stages but represent no one period.

Woodrow has local historic interest as one of a small number of farm houses surviving from Heidelberg's pastoral period, prior to the subdivision booms of the 1880s and early twentieth century.

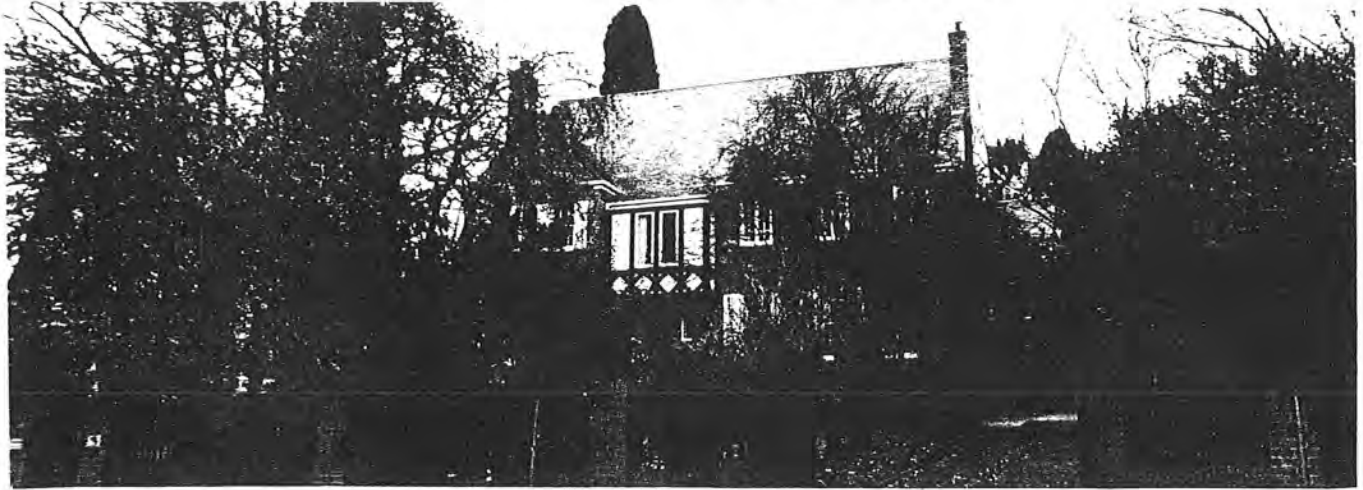


A 1982 view of Woodrow shows a dramatic change to the building facade

84. ROMAN LODGE
30 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
Lots 61-62, Mount Eagle Estate
Built: 1938-39

Rope Manufacturer, James C. Kinnear, commissioned architect Geoffrey Sommers to design Roman Lodge in 1938. It was estimated to cost 3,500 pounds and totalled 43 squares in area.¹ J.C. Kinnear was a director of Kinnears Ropes (Aust) Ltd.²

This two-level face brick and slate roof house is another of Heidelberg's fine stock of Neo Tudor houses and is situated adjacent to a number of similar houses in Maltravers Road [80]. The fence is new but the garden still possesses some mature specimens from its original layout. Roman Lodge is of regional architectural importance.



Roman Lodge, 30 Maltravers Road

85. HOUSE
17 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 4, Valley Vue Estate
Built: 1919

William Henry Trist owned this house from its construction in 1919 until well into the 1930s.¹

A blend of the Bungalow and some of the previous Queen Anne styles, the house is of two levels with face brick

walls and rough-cast stucco. Marseilles-pattern tiles and half timbering (now painted out) are period finishes but the attic and porch are the dominant stylistic elements. A large Roman Cypress to the north characterises the likely former planting.

This is a relatively original and unusually styled house on a prominent hillside location. It has local architectural importance.



House, 17 Marshall Street

86. OSTARA
102 Marshall Street, Cnr. Maltravers Road
Ivanhoe
Lot 1, Chelsworth Estate
Built: c1900

red brickwork, identified with the Queen Anne style of architecture. However, its formal, asymmetrical plan hints more at the previous Victorian period Italianate villas, despite the bracketed window hoods and differing ridge lines.

Early owners of Ostara include John and Jane Duigan, George S. Maggs and Norman Lilley.¹

This two-level house has the half timbered gables, Marseilles-pattern tiles and ridges, rough-cast and face

The house is in near original condition externally but the fence has been replaced unsympathetically. It is a notable transition-style house which incorporates the previous Neo-Elizabethan styles in the new Queen Anne suburban style and has local architectural importance.



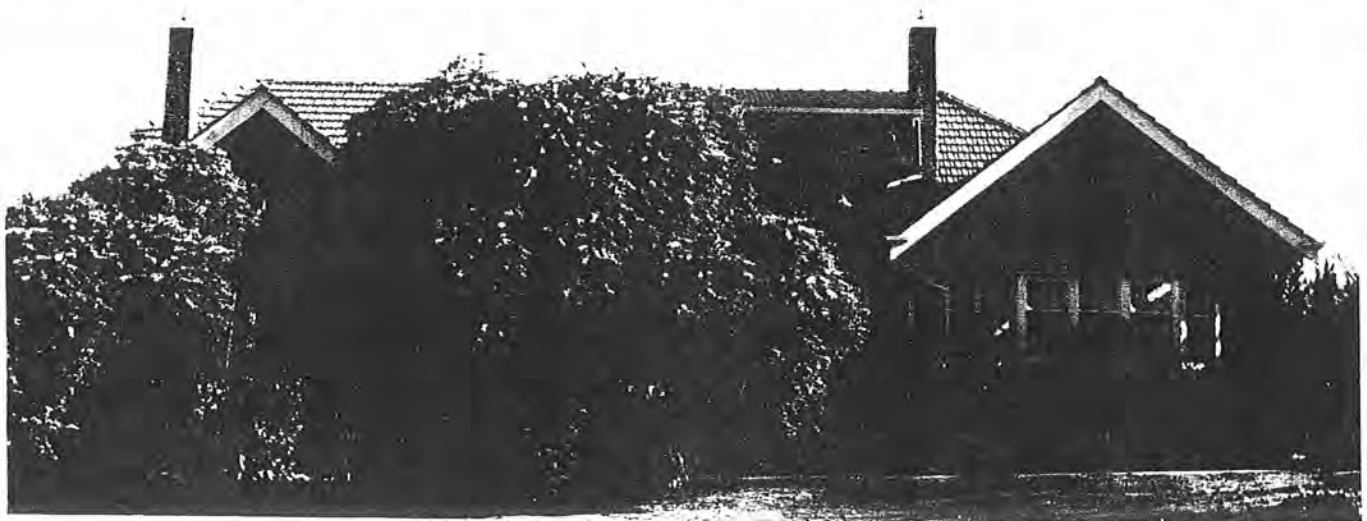
Ostara, 102 Marshall Street

87. LOCKSLEY
109 Marshall Street, Cnr. Norman Street, Ivanhoe
Lots 17-19, Hillisley Estate
Built: 1918-19

1919, for an estimated cost of 2,295 pounds. Later owners were Frank Lee and H.M. Anderson. Lee added to the house in 1936.¹ Since, Ivanhoe Girls' Grammar School has become the owner.

Shoe manufacturer, John Henry Sharwood, owned this house, after its construction by builder S. Jenkins, in

Sharwood made 'Ladies and Gents' high grade boots and shoes at his factory in Hoddle Street, Abbotsford. He started with H. Perry and Co. of Richmond in 1892,



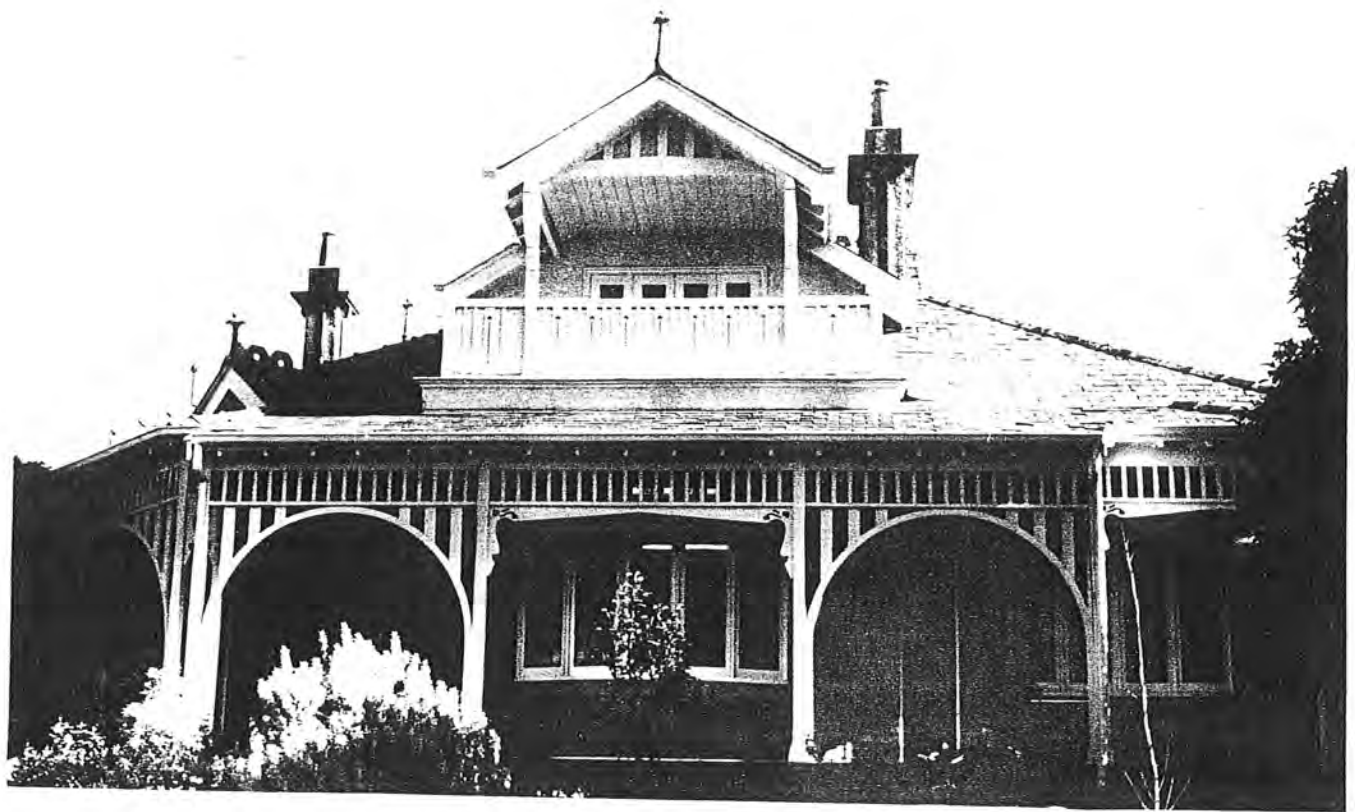
Locksley, 109 Marshall Street

becoming their warehouse manager, interstate organizer and sales manager, in succession. With Louis Perel, he bought J.G. Yager's factory in 1910, and became sole owner in 1914. He sold this to Benson and Norris in 1920 and built another factory of his own. He represented the shoe trade at the Wages Board and was a Reference Board member for the Arbitration Court. When he built Locksley, he was 45 years old. Locally he was a director of the Heidelberg Golf Course Company.²

This is a large rough-cast stuccoed and face brick house, built in the manner of English architect, C.F.A. Voysey (see Norney, Surrey, 1897), as epitomised by its twin, broad gables with their window bays under. The stucco has the rare applied river pebbles similar to [3] and [54]. A semi-octagonal bay flanks the porch and

creates unusual complexity between the gabled bays when seen against the skillion roof attic. On the east, one gabled bay is repeated but in a construction with a gambrel profile roof line and a single-level, piered porch. The garden retains the original shrub planting, albeit in an overgrown state, but many of the flowering shrub beds and borders of the 1920s have been replaced with lawn.

Locksley is a large and successfully designed house in near original condition, on a prominent corner site and was the home of J.H. Sharwood, perhaps the wealthiest of the numerous members of the shoe trade to settle in Heidelberg. The property is of high regional importance.



Lowana, 121 Marshall Street

88. LOWANA
121 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 23, Hillsley Estate
Built: 1910

Furniture warehouseman, Samuel B. Rendle, was the first owner of Lowana after its construction in 1910. Later owners include Alfred Mather and Charles W. Phillips leased it from a Mrs. A. M. Wilson in the 1930s.¹ Ivanhoe Girls' Grammar School owns the property and architect, John F.D. Scarborough and Partners Pty. Ltd. designed alterations to the interior, carried out in 1976.

Perhaps the most impressive of the Marshall Street Queen Anne precinct, Lowana is crowned with a half-timbered,

gabled attic with rough cast walls and timber rails, incised in an onion or garlic form. Below the slated roof the arcaded timber verandah follows the bayed profile of the plan, creating a distinctive elevation with parallels at both levels. The attic form is reinforced at verandah level, by a shallow Tudor arch, under the slatted frieze. Face brick and rough cast stucco occur on the lower level walls. Externally the trim colours and the fence's removal are the only major alterations.

Lowana is a key building in the Marshall Street Precinct (Refer Precinct 3.8), an externally well preserved house successfully designed in the Queen Anne attic style and set on an elevated and prominent site.

89. BUNINYONG
123 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 24, Hillsley Estate
Built: 1910

An accountant in the civil service, John Scott, was the first owner of Buninyong. Andrew Walker was the next, adding 3 squares to the house in 1915 and Robert Mott was the owner prior to its acquisition by Ivanhoe Girls' Grammar School.¹

The house is of face brick and rough cast stucco and like 87] it has half timbering to a central gabled attic (now enclosed) and to the twin gables on either side of the entrance porch (similar to 9 Studley Road). The porch has Japanese inspired slatted friezes, between the duplex columns and over the entrance. The fence has been removed.

Altered as it is, Buninyong has low architectural importance but is a highly compatible element to the Marshall Street, Queen Anne, set on a prominent site.



Buninyong, 123 Marshall Street

90. PENRYN
125 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 25, Hillsley Estate
Built: 1915-16

Charles Trescowthick commissioned Collingwood architect, Harry J. James, to design Penryn in 1916.¹ A Mrs R.V. Royce purchased it on completion and Arthur Royce occupied it.² R.C. Harris was the builder and the estimated cost was 1,200 pounds.³ William A. Robinson owned Penryn during the 1930's.

Adopting the attic form, for the view, the design departs from the previous Queen Anne houses, adopting a heavy and austere Bungalow form. The gambrel roof profile of the gable is reminiscent of the former Heidelberg State School residence, is extended by carved brackets over a bold, face brick arch which appears to have since been glazed in.

The building contributes to the Marshall Street Precinct, with its attic roof form, near original condition and is an early example of the austere Bungalow form.



Penryn, 125 Marshall Street

91. JABATOA
127 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 26, Hillsley Estate
Built: 1910

Alexander Jenkins, a local chemist, and his wife Jane occupied this house briefly, after it was built in 1910, selling it in the next year to Carl O. Marschner. John A. Terdich and later, Rupert Terdich owned the house until Ivanhoe Girls' Grammar School acquired it.¹

The half-timbered attic with its pressed zinc

balustrade, dominates this house, as [87], whilst, unlike the other houses of the precinct, the lower walls are timber framed and clad with rough-cast and weather boards. Window and verandah bays reinforce the elevation's symmetry whilst the slatted balustrading and friezework provide visual texture. The fence has been removed, the colours changed and the attic has new glazing.

Jabatoa is a relatively original, Queen Anne, attic style house and is a valuable part of the Marshall Street precinct.



Jabotoa, 127 Marshall Street

92. DANVERS
129-131 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 27-28, Hillsley Estate
Built: 1910-11

Shoe-last and Knife manufacturer, Reginald Raymond, owned this house, after its construction in 1910-11, having purchased the land from one Fitzroy R. Millar. John W. Hirst owned Danvers during the 1930's.¹

A half-timbered gabled attic, less dominant than [90] and [87], is again the major element of this house. The

Marseilles-pattern, tiled roof covers two window bays on the front elevation, whilst a minor peaked roof draws emphasis to the entrance porch which is set to one side. A gabled bay faces to the east. The walls are of face brick and the verandah of timber.

Danvers is a modest, relatively original Queen Anne style house built on a multi-bayed plan. Although its form has been obscured by the surrounding foliage, it contributes to the Marshall Street Precinct. The original fence has been removed.



Danvers, 129-131 Marshall Street

93. EAST VIEW
14 Martin Street, Heidelberg
Part CA 1/21, Warringal
Built: 1903

Heidelberg Shire Engineer, Herbert L. Tisdall, was the first owner of this house after its construction in 1903.¹ It was Tisdall who employed architect, H. Desbrowe Annear to design the reassembled shire offices in Burgundy Street [16] during 1909. Given Annear's



East View, 14 Martin Street

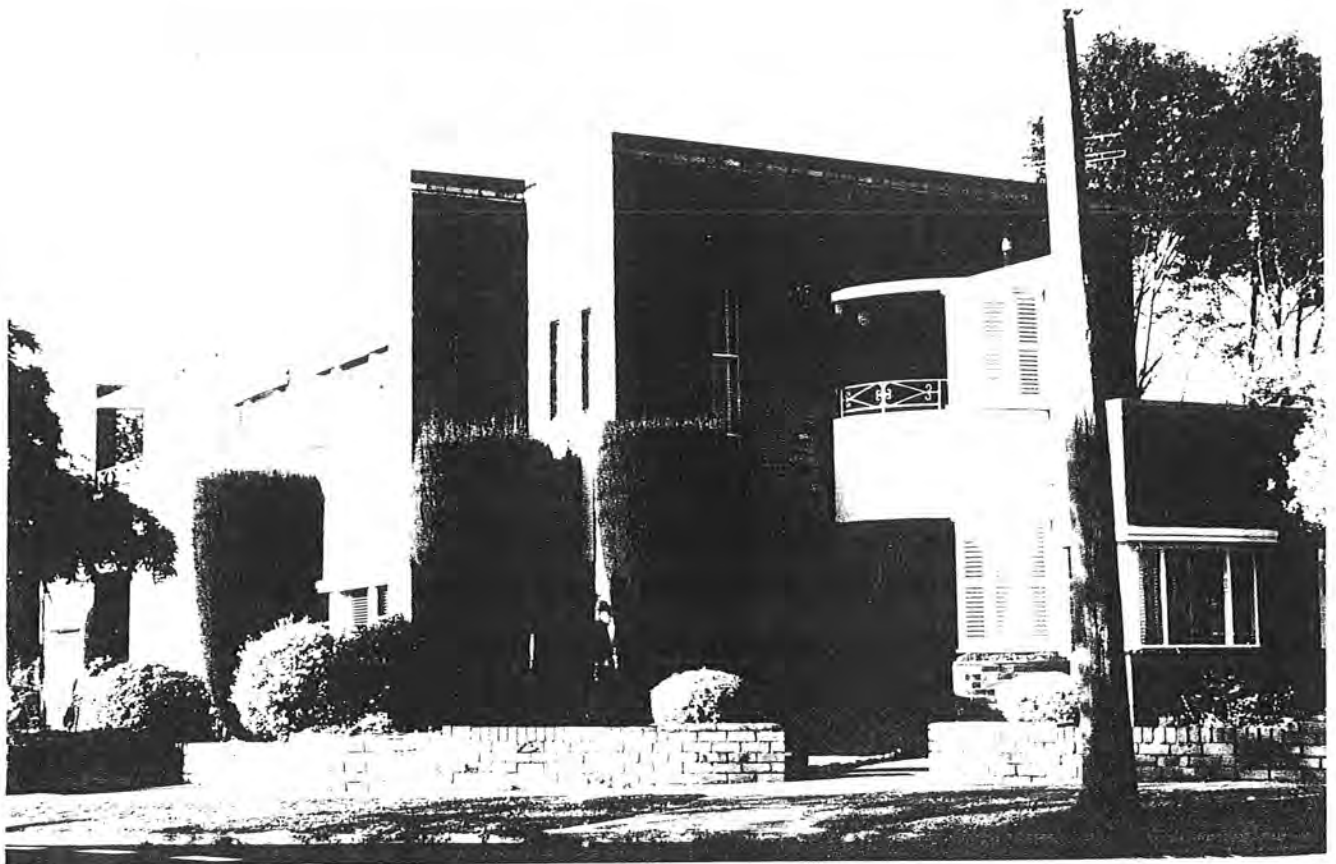
characteristic styling, this house is almost certainly to his design.

Walls of unpainted roughcast stucco and stained half-timbering are placed above a boarded dado whilst Annear's triangular porch roof, to the south, is typically an extension of the iron roof pitch. The balustrade detail seen at the MacGeorge house [119], is repeated here as are the bracketted window hoods. The plan is characteristically irregular.

East View lacks the elevated and steep siting of those at The Eyrie and the consequent slope for expression of the verandah and balustrade motifs seen there. However

it appears to be externally, the most original house to his design in the City and typically, is a free and original use of contemporary, domestic-style elements. The house orchard survives to the south-east and a wire fabric fence, of a later vintage, exists as a remnant at the street alignment. Here, variegated Pittosporum bushes are also dotted along the boundary.

East View, along with two houses built at The Eyrie, constitute the first houses designed by Annear in Heidelberg. Other houses such as MacGeorge's [119] and 234 Rosanna Road [124] were designed and built several years later.



Hylsbroke, 6-8 Melcombe Road

94. HYLSBROKE
 6-8 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
 Part Lot 20, Jennings Beaumont Estate
 Built: 1937

Alfred Victor Jennings founded his construction company in 1932. The Beaumont Estate, of which Hylsbroke is a part, was his third, but compared with many subsequent estates, its layout was considered innovatory. Jennings lived in 8 Melcombe Road and the Company's office was at No.6.1, being among the first houses built. Other houses followed on the estate until their completion meant Jennings' departure to his next estate, Beauview (qv.). Hylsbroke was designed by Jennings' architect, Edgar Gurney.

Hylsbroke is a two-level, clinker-brick duplex with a parapetted flat roof and a curved concrete balustrade, which marks the upper-level balcony and the lower-level entrance porch. Unusual folding shutters, added after its completion, offer protection to these two openings. Two large overlapping cuboids form the massing whilst the entrance and balcony elements provide smaller scale and varied shape and finish counterpoint. Window strips, vertical and horizontal, are arranged to align with adjacent elements in the elevations; some being steel framed and at corners, and others being of timber. Clipped columnar Cypress and Golden Privet bushes are as important as formal parts of the buildings elevation, as they are elements of an intact garden.

Hylsbroke is a well preserved and important Australian adaption of innovatory European Modern styles. It is

well sited, in an intact landscape and the first Modern styled estate design constructed by the A.V. Jennings Construction Company, to the design of architect Edgar

Gurney in the innovatory Beaumont Estate. (refer Precinct 3.5).

95. ROSEVILLE

9 Melcombe Road, corner Hampton Court, Ivanhoe
Lot 38, Jennings Beaumont Estate
Built: 1939-40

A.V. Jennings Construction Company built this house for an estimated 1550 pounds in 1939-40. Edward G. Coffin was the owner.¹

Built of stuccoed and face clinker brick, the house has aspects of Neo-Tudor as well as the strong influence of the Italian Villa style of the late 1920's. Clinker Marseilles-pattern tiles clad the main roof and a

concave-profile bronze hood, the main window bay. A colonnaded porch has double glazed doors opening into the dining room, the arches being repeated on the north elevation. A low brick boundary wall continues the estate's theme and the garden is pleasant, if not period.

This is a well preserved, picturesque house, designed by Jennings' architect Edgar Gurney, in the exotic Italian Villa style and set in the innovatory Beaumont Estate. (refer Precinct 3.5).



Roseville, 9 Melcombe Road

96. HOUSE

17 Melcombe Road, corner Tudor Court, Ivanhoe
Lot 30, Jennings Beaumont Estate
Built: 1937

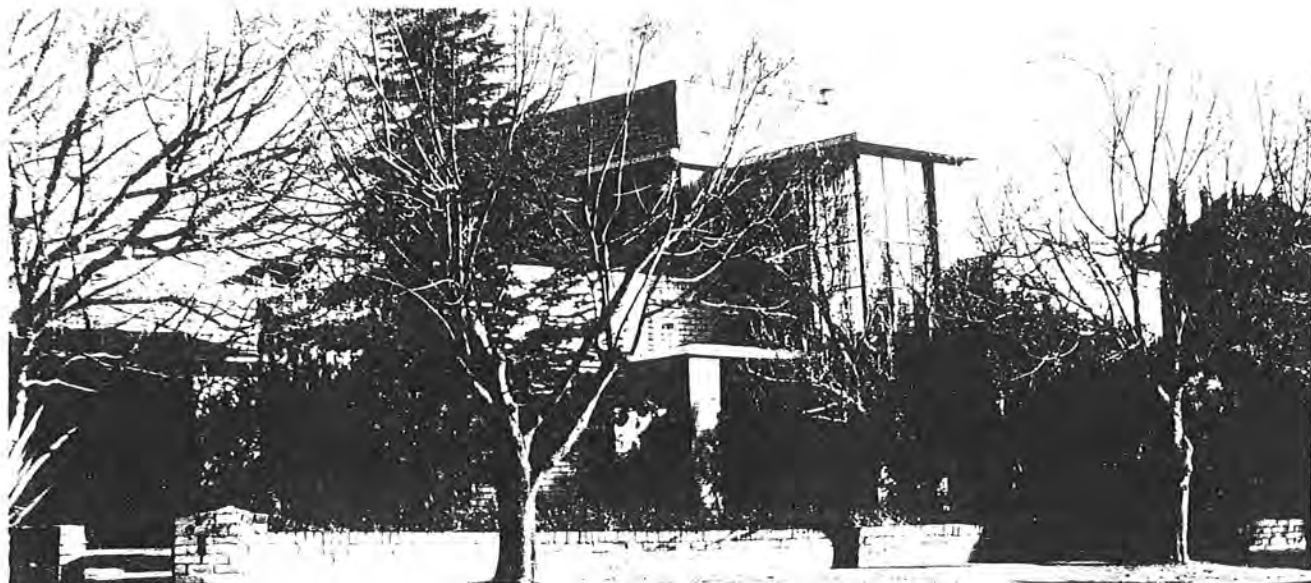
Architect for the Jennings' Construction Company, Edgar Gurney, designed this house for himself in 1937; it was to cost 1,100 pounds.¹

The house is of cream and red brick, has a parapetted main roof and terraces, flat concrete slabs (hollow block) for roofs and metal-framed glazing rising almost two levels. The fence is as for the estate, a low brick wall.

Showing similarities to German architects, Gropius and Meyers, Fagus Factory (1911) (by its use of banded face

brickwork and metal-framed glass as contrasting negative-positive masses in the composition) and the overlapping 'cubist' rectanguloids of Dudok, this house, above all in the estate, is the most successful in its interpretation of contemporary European architecture. In Victoria, it has like [80] parallels with the work of Mewton and Grounds, particularly at Brighton, Seabrook and Fildes; most of these being earlier. However none of these domestic examples are as pure in the derivation from Europe, as original or as extensive in the juxtaposition of masses, glass and solid.

The house is an important design using structurally innovative techniques and provides one of the corner focal-points of the innovatory Beaumont Estate. (refer Precinct 3.5).



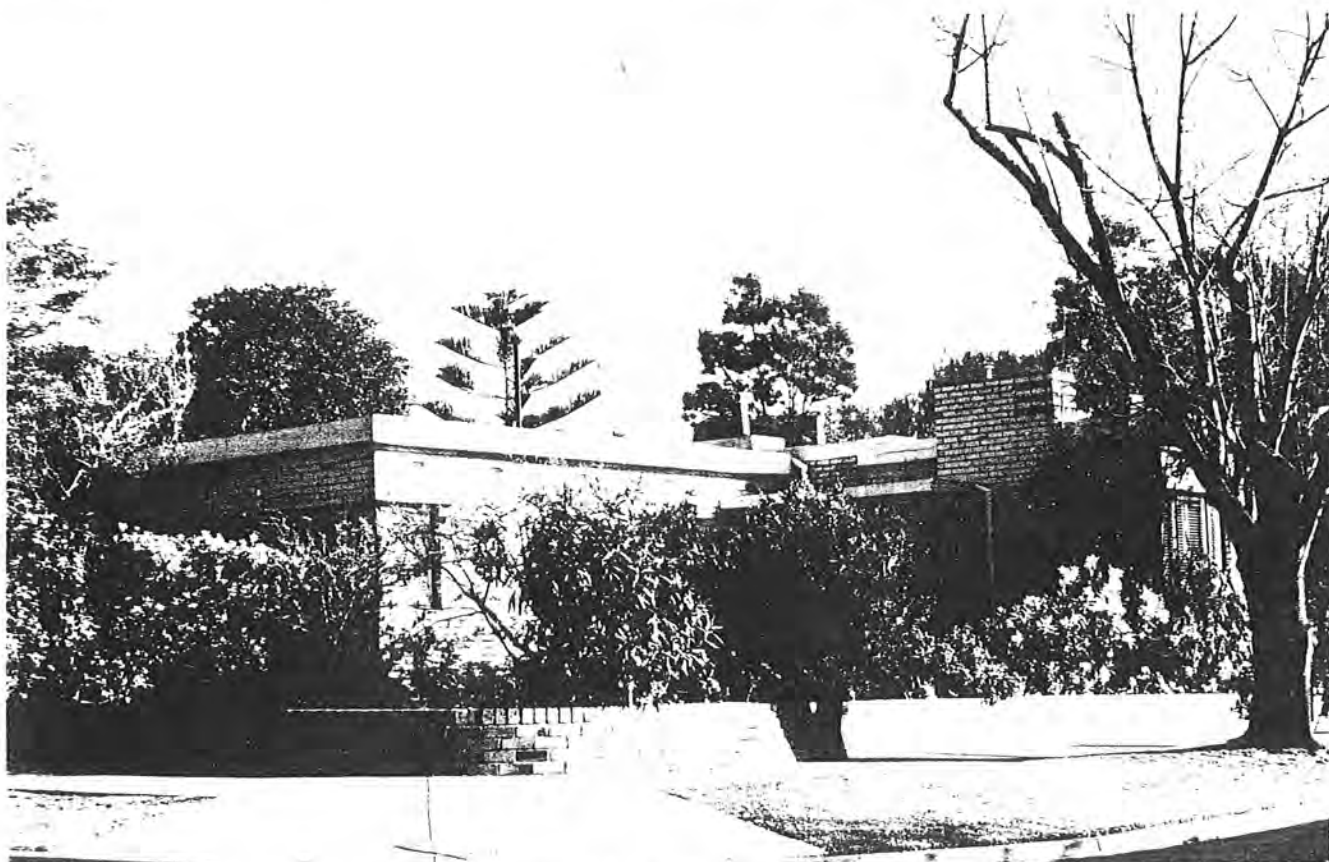
House, 17 Melcombe Road

97. HOUSE
25 Melcombe Road, corner Surrey Court, Ivanhoe
Lot 22, Jennings' Beaumont Estate
Built: 1938

Sales Manager, George W. Lee was the first owner of this house. It was designed by Edgar Gurney, estimated at 1,100 pounds and built by the Jennings Construction Company.¹

Located at the corner as a Modern signpost to the court, this house is a single-level version of [96], possessing the innovatory concrete slab roofs (hollow block) and fascias, corner steel-frame windows, banded cream and red brickwork, but less of the bold massing seen in [96].

It is a notable and innovatory design and contributes to the unique partly Modern character of the Beaumont Estate. (refer Precinct 3.5).



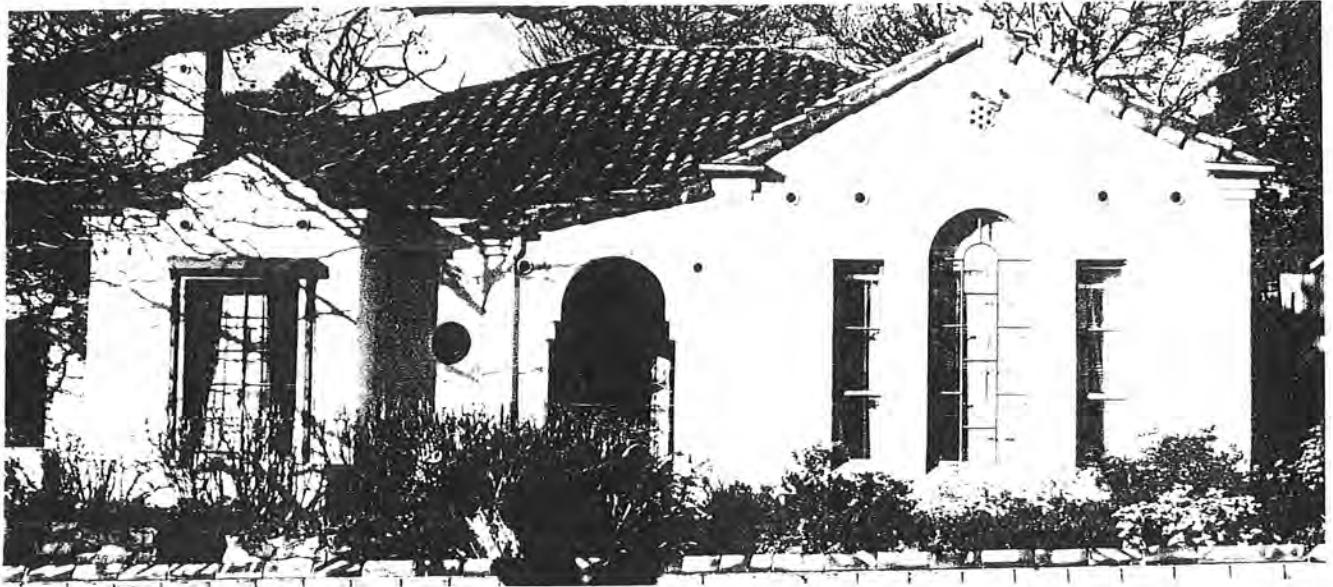
House, 25 Melcombe Road

98. RAELLEIN
 26 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
 Lot 11, Enid Nursery Estate
 Built: 1938

A.V. Jennings Construction Company developed the west side of Melcombe Road, as their Beaumont Estate but obtained sites of a previous subdivision on the east. This house was first owned by a bookmaker, Ray Millard, and was built by Jennings, to Edgar Gurney's design, for 1,250 pounds.¹

It is Spanish Mission in style, with its Cordova tiles, barges, and fan-stuccoed brick, but steel-framed windows update the late 1920's style see [74] to the 1930's. A stylized Palladian motif is the major element in the thrust bay of the asymmetrical plan. Echoed by the entrance arch, it is countered on the north by a rectangular, multi-paned light, under a minor gable. The low brick garden wall is the common element with the Beaumont Estate but the house style is atypical. A similarly styled garage is placed on the north.

This is a well preserved, suburban-scaled villa in the Spanish Villa mode and part of the innovatory Beaumont Estate. (refer Precinct 3.5).



Raellein, 26 Melcombe Road

99. ST STEPHEN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
 22-24 Merton Street, Ivanhoe
 Built: 1926-27

Prolific church architect, Louis R. Williams, designed this church in 1926 to be built by T. H. Rowe, for its opening by Archdeacon Hindley in April 1927.¹ St. Stephen's was the second Anglican church built in the Ivanhoe Parish. A vestry was added in 1929.

The design is unusual and innovatory for its period. Renouncing the Gothic Revival seen in his earlier

Trinity College Chapel, Parkville, and the Neo-Gothic as seen at the contemporary (1927) Epiphany Anglican Church in Northcote, Williams has used Tudor arches in the south end, adopted a Bungalow shingled gable to the west and a unique Expressionist tower at the corner. The tower, with its gabled bellcoat, seemingly constructed of solid brick, supports a more traditional spire and what appear to be reinforced concrete, bracketted hoods.

Built of clinker brick, the church is an early institutional use of this popular domestic material and possesses design elements unique in Victorian ecclesiastical design for this period.



St. Stephen's Anglican Church, 22-24 Merton Street

100. BALGARTNIE
18 Mount Street, corner Carlsberg Road
Heidelberg
Lot 8, Balgartnie Estate
Built: 1896

Stock agent, Wilson Cameron, built Balgartnie on 3 acres of Mount Eagle, in 1896.¹ Cameron, who was described as a dour Scotsman by fellow agent, Hugh Peck (Memoirs of a Stockman, p.21) worked for Pearson Rowe Smith and Co. in the 1880's, as their leading stock and station agent. Wilson also had property in Kilmore where his sons took up grazing. Later owners include James and Mary Walker and Louis Arthur.²

Balgartnie, like its contemporary Glenarde House [105], is a double-fronted timber house (weatherboard), with a timber return verandah and window bays on the east face.

Cast-iron brackets and timber verandah capitals provide the ornament. The roof is clad with iron and is of an M-hip profile.

Fronting Balgartnie on the east are extensive gardens and a tennis court which epitomises what was once relatively common amongst the larger homes of Heidelberg see [88]. The Lilydale toppings to the carriage drive reinforce this period appearance but grass lawns probably have replaced the original planting beds. Mature Cypress and Canary Island Palms provide the appropriate backdrop to this garden.

Balgartnie has no great architectural importance other than its originality and its fine landscaped setting. It is however, of historical interest due to its exemplification of the comfortable homes on large blocks which inspired many pastoralists to retire in semi-rural Heidelberg during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, refer [105].



Balgartnie, 18 Mount Street

101 ST. CLAIR
35 Mount Street, Heidelberg
Lots 6,7, LP 13714
Built: 1935

Company director, William S. Henderson, purchased these lots from Francis Wright, and built St Clair in 1935 for an estimated cost of 1,675 pounds.¹

Like Crossways [80], Roman Lodge [84] and Aldermaston [79], this house is a large well preserved Neo-Tudor style residence. The elements of this style are the clinker brick, set in patterns in the walls, the tapestry bricks on the lintols, the square-headed, multi-pane windows, and the steeply gabled Marseilles-pattern tiled roofs.

St. Clair is prominently sited above lawns and mature deciduous trees. It has local importance being representative of the Neo-Tudor style.



St. Clair, 35 Mount Street

102. ROYD
61-63 Mount Street, Heidelberg
Lot 3, Eaglemont Estate No. 1
Built: 1901-02

Architect, engineer and surveyor, Henry V. Champion designed and constructed Royd in 1901-02.¹

Captain Henry Vinel Champion was born in Melbourne (1859) educated at Wesley and the University, and articled to engineer, Major R.H. Shakespeare. From a position as Rosedale Shire Engineer, he went to Williamstown as town surveyor and, in 1893, started his own business as an engineering and mining surveyor. He became president of the Victorian Institute of Engineers, a life-member of the London Engineering Society and was awarded the Telford prize for his paper on the North Yarra Main Sewer. He supervised the construction of the main tunnel under the Yarra at Hawthorn for the M.M.B.W. Sewer.

In Heidelberg, he surveyed and designed the Hillsley Estate in 1908, for agents Tolhurst and Druce and other smaller subdivisions.² Christian Champion followed Henry as the owner in 1917.³

Royd is of a distinctive triple gabled design where two large half-timbered gables flank a smaller gable, central to the elevation. Two semi-hexagonal window bays are sited under the outer gables whilst a rectangular window bay is central. Slatted timber brackets are supported by turned posts along the verandah, whilst the balustrade consists of panelled saltire crosses. The cladding is of weatherboards whilst the basement level is supported on arched red brickwork. Internally, little remains of original features but the plan, with its transverse passage, is unusual.

Royd is an externally well preserved Medieval inspired house, is sited on a ridge, in company with houses 65-71 Mount Street, which date from the same period and share similar stylistic elements. Royd was also the home of the prominent civil engineer and architect, Henry Champion.



Royd, 61-63 Mount Street

103. EOTHEN formerly EUROBA
65-67 Mount Street, Heidelberg
Lot 2, Eaglemont Estate No. 1
Built: 1901-02

Business manager, George A. Evans, was the first owner of Eothen in 1901-02. He sold to A.R. Stewart in 1911 and Stewart sold to Ernest A. Smith during c1917-20.¹ Thomas MacDonald lived there during 1925₂ and perhaps was responsible for the attic addition of 1927₃. William A. Pollard lived there in the 1930's₄ and Oscar Mendelsohn, a writer and wine connoisseur, at a later date.

Eothen, like Royd [102] is symmetrically elevated, with twin shingled gable bays to each side. Between is a

timber verandah with a slatted frieze, turned posts and slatted balustrading. The details evoke an oriental influence. The walls are of face-red brick, the roof clad with Marseilles-pattern tiles and the roof gables supported on distinctive sunburst timber brackets. Internally, major decorative elements and finishes have survived and the garden has some valuable mature trees. It is likely that superficial alterations were made to the facade c1927 (shingled gables).

Elements of this design may be early but the other qualities of the design are marred by the added attic. Eothen shares stylistic elements and the construction date with [102] and [104], forming a distinguishable Medieval-styled group in Mount Street.



Eothen, 65-67 Mount Street

104. MOORAKYNE
69-71 Mount Street, (Corner Castle Street)
Heidelberg
Lot 1, Eaglemont Estate No. 1
Built: 1901-02

Mrs Mary Ormerod was the first owner of Moorakyne in 1901-02.¹ She was presumably the widow of Colonel Ormerod, a prominent Heidelberg identity of the 1890's² and lived there at least until 1925. The Ormerod family continued to own it to the late 1930's.

Moorakyne was Melbourne Queen Anne in style, with Marseilles-pattern tiles, face-red brick to lower walls, rough cast stucco to the upper levels and half timbering in the many gables. A slatted verandah frieze and turned timber posts were early expressions of the style. Subsequently, a timber section on the west has been replaced using similar roof and wall materials to create a sympathetic, albeit differently styled addition. The fence and the colour scheme to the timber trim have also been added, the verandah floors rebuilt, and the chimneys altered.

The garden surrounding Moorakyne contains a number of mature specimen trees including conifers which evoke the period of construction. A conifer row also exists on the Castle Street nature strip, to the west, which reinforces this dark foliage character. Further to the west, a rockery and agapanthus extend this planting precinct almost to The Righi. As well, 65 Castle Street, with its similar styling to Moorakyne, provides the termination of the built precinct on the west.

Moorakyne, situated on the corner, is pivotal to the precinct of Queen Anne/Neo-Tudor houses, extending along Mount and Castle Streets, whilst possessing moderate architectural importance as an early example of the Queen Anne domestic style in Melbourne.



Moorakyne, 69-71 Mount Street

105. GLENARDE HOUSE
73 Mount Street, Heidelberg
Part CP 2
Grantee Thomas Walker, 12.9.1838
Built: 1888-89

Joseph Hawdon purchased Lot 1 of Walker's Glanville Estate, selling it in 1840 to the Bolden Family. At the time of sale it was called Leighton. The Boldens retained the land until the land boom of the 1880's persuaded them to sell by tender. John Christopher (qv) was the buyer of the western half on which Glenarde House stands whilst the eastern half was leased to grazier, Richard Greaves from the late 1880's. This was Glenard Farm and the future Glenard Estate (qv). In the same period, Richard Greaves built Glenarde House (1888-89) and eventually retired there whilst his son, Herbert Greaves, ran the farm.¹

John Greaves, Richard's father, had first farmed on the Plenty River, coming from Buckinghamshire in the 1840's, but his death in 1849 meant that his older son, Richard was to continue as family head and he leased land near Heidelberg. In 1853, Richard and his brother took a farm at Cranbourne. They later returned to Heidelberg to lease Glenard and build Glenarde House on land purchased from Christopher and others (Eaglemont Estate).²

The next owner after Greaves' death was Henry Frost, a grocer (1906-c1919), and he was followed by Wreghitt Rank in c1920.³ Rank's son, Benjamin (later Sir Benjamin, 1972) was about nine years old when he came to the house. Benjamin Rank became one of Australia's more prominent plastic surgeons obtaining experience in London prior to serving during World War II in the AIF plastic surgeon unit and at the Heidelberg Military

Hospital. By 1950, Rank had moved to Mill Hill, in Vine Street, Heidelberg.⁴

Glenarde House is a double-fronted, hip-roof timber-clad house. Ashlar pattern boards are used on the facade and square-edge boards elsewhere. The return verandah has an ogee-profile roof, pressed metal capitals, cast-iron friezes, timber posts and atypical turned timber balustrading. Details such as the dentillated gutter mould are still intact whilst the ogee gutter-profile has been retained and the bracketed eaves survive. The chimneys have terracotta cornices, string moulds to the shafts, and are of dichrome face-brick. The front fence has been replaced. Internally, tongue and grooved

lining boards once provided the base for hessian and paper to the walls, a bold arch divides the passage, whilst marble and painted timber mantels have survived in the main rooms. The papering has been removed.

Glenarde House is a well preserved prominently sited and early example of this ashlar-fronted construction which was used extensively throughout the middle northern suburbs from 1900- but rarely prior to 1890 see [178] and [179]. It, like Balgarnie [100] is associated with the continuing pastoral activity in Heidelberg and was the first homestead associated with Glenard Farm (refer Glenard Farm House, [45]).



Glenarde House, 73 Mount Street

106. OFFICES

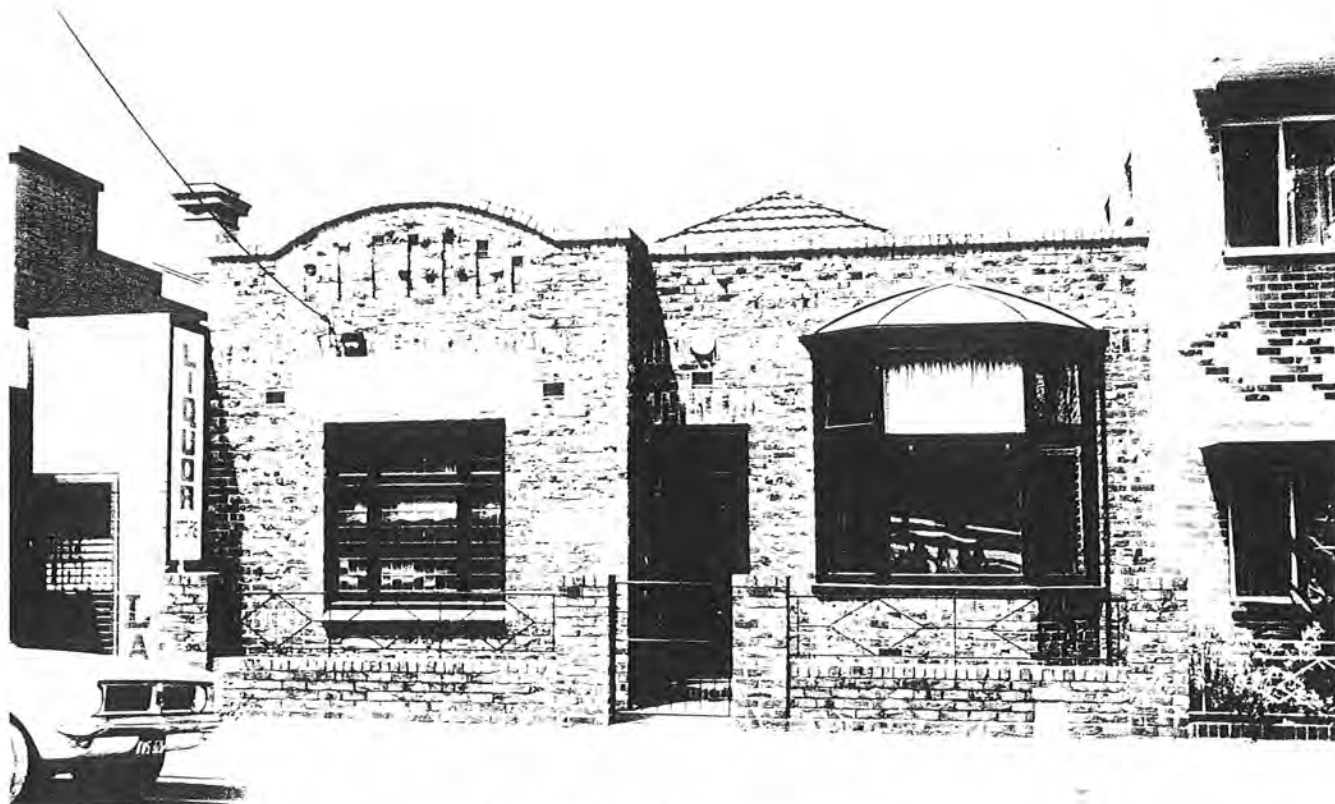
80 Mount Street, Heidelberg
Lots 17-18, Wyatt's Subdivision
Built: 1935

John D. Mills leased this as dental chambers from a Mrs Edith Weaver, after its construction in 1935.¹

Built of clinker face-brickwork with a parapetted roofline, the building has subtle eclectic elements such as the arched entablature and the vertical recesses below it (suggesting half-timbering), which is combined

with a large bay window (reglazed) with a bronze semi-domical roof. Soldier coursing at window heads and elsewhere give pseudo structural decoration whilst the Cyclone wrought-iron and brick fence provide the period details.

This is a near intact and unusual fusion of the needs of offices and the provision of a show window, in an adaption of the Neo-Tudor style and sited in the contemporary, and largely original, Yarra Village shopping centre.



Offices, 80 Mount Street

107. SHOPS, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS
130 Mount Street (Cnr. Burgundy Street)
Heidelberg
Sub-lot part CA 11/12 Warringal
Built: 1923

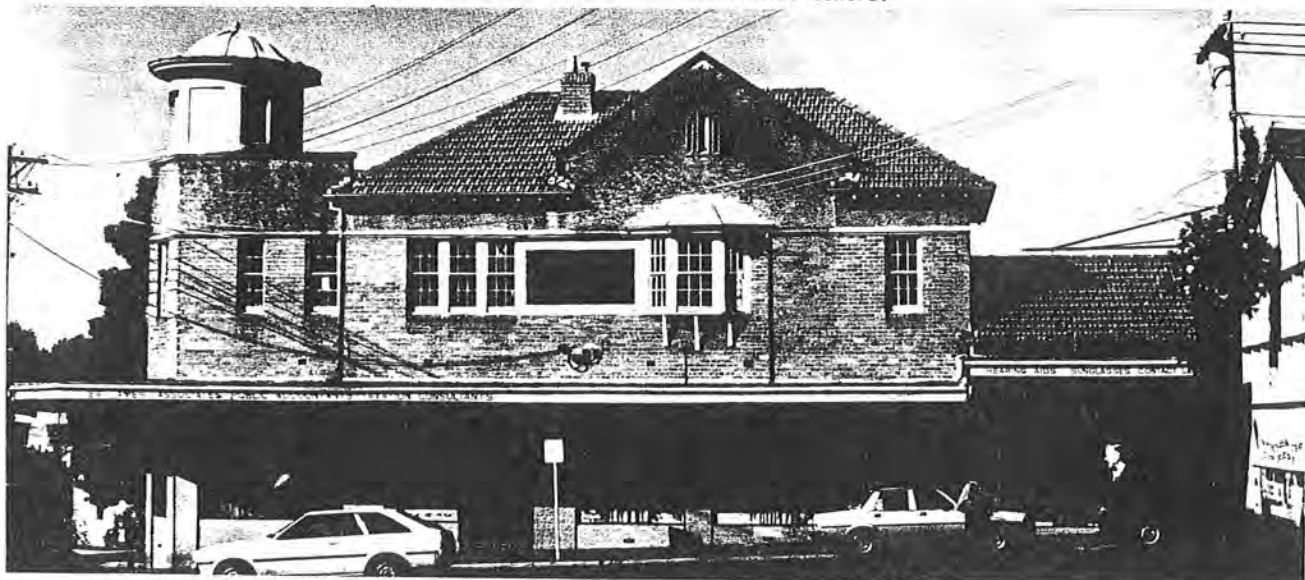
Beatrice and James B. Seymour were the first owners of this prominent and near original commercial building after its construction in 1923. Major occupiers were Seymour and Lyle, Estate Agents.¹

Another occupier was A.J. Stott (tailor)²; the property being connected with the Seymour family, until the 1970s.

This corner building combines some of the flavour of the

earlier Edwardian Freestyle architecture and the contemporary Bungalow influence. The corner round-tower and cupola reflect the former whilst the latter is seen in the hip roof, exposed rafter-ends and horizontal window strips. Face red brick and textured stucco are common to both styles. The west and most important elevation has a balance contrived by the grouping of fenestration elements and the offsetting of the gable to balance the mass of the tower to the north.

The building is near to original with the exception of some southern shop fronts and painted signs on the brickwork and a successful combination of differing forms and elements.³ It is dominant and one of the few original buildings left in the Burgundy Street commercial centre.



Shops and Offices, 130 Mount Street

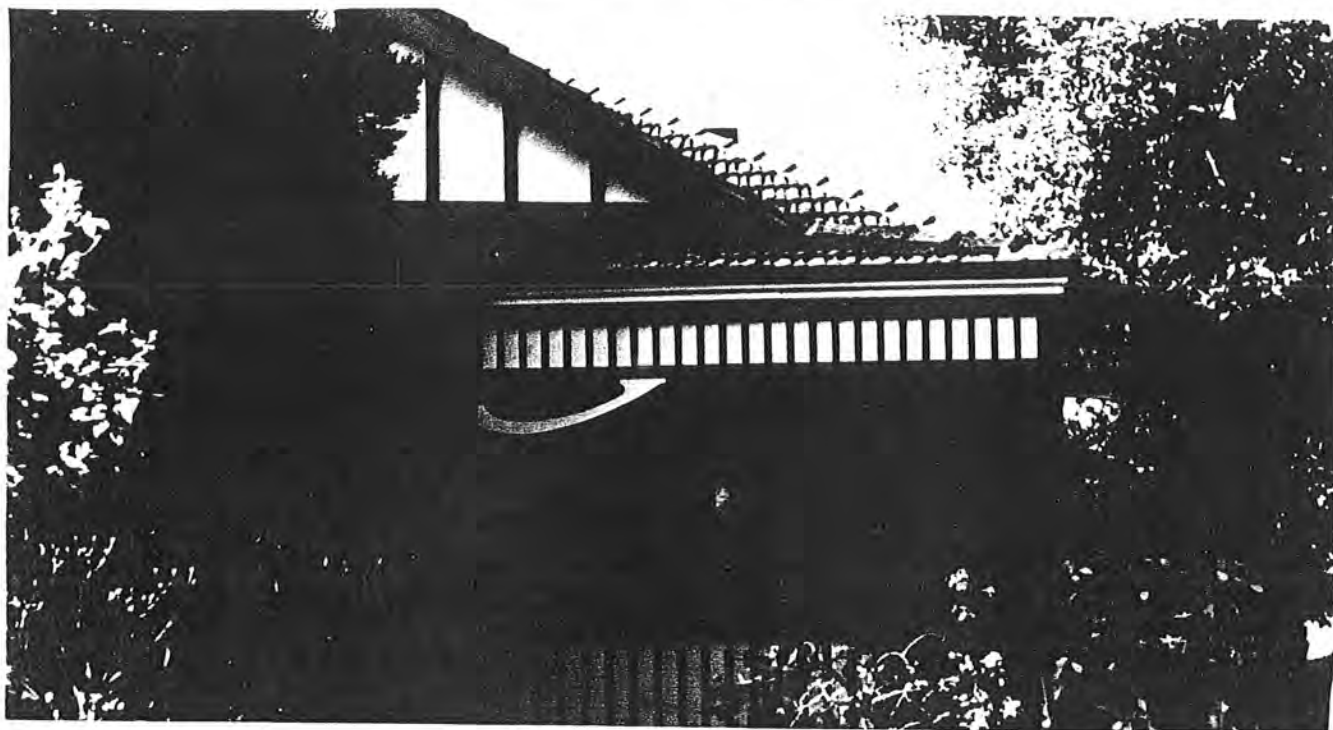
108. HOUSE
7 Noel Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 49, Aillsley Estate
Built: 1912

Business manager Arthur H. Lewis, was the first owner of this house after its construction in 1912. H.V. Plowman was the owner, from the late 1930's to the present.¹

Styled in an Oriental influenced Bungalow style, parallel to the domestic Queen Anne style, the house has the latter's half-timbered gables, and Marseilles-pattern tiles. Timber slatted verandah

friezes, balustrade, and brackets mark the Oriental Bungalow influence. Weatherboards, with bands of scalloped boards, clad the walls and leadlight casement windows and doorway sidelights, in Art Nouveau and Arts and Crafts patterns, provide analogous parts to the Queen Anne style. A fine Cypress hedge and picket fence are valuable accessories to the house.

This is a well preserved house of a type synonymous with Heidelberg's early suburban growth which possesses interesting details and glass work and an original setting. The house is of regional significance.



House, 7 Noel Street

109. UNITING CHURCH
Former Knox Presbyterian Church
Noel Street, Ivanhoe
Built: 1927

The Rev. Alex Hardie was inducted to Heidelberg in September 1907 and gave his first service at Ivanhoe, in the old State School, during March 1908. In the following month, a Presbyterian school hall was commenced in Ivanhoe Parade and, in 1917, this was shifted to the Noel Street site. Robert W. Thomson and Robert Kennedy were benefactors towards its construction and the construction of the new church in front of it.

Architects, R.M. and M.H. King prepared plans for the present church which were approved in May 1927 and tenders called in August. R.W. Thomson laid the foundation stone, two months later, to allow local builder, William Hannah to commence its construction in front of the old timber church hall of 1908. It was opened and dedicated in April 1928.¹

The Church stands today with few alterations to the illustrated design. Revived from the Decorated period of Northern European Gothic architecture, the church reflects contemporary influences with its clinker brick walls, Marseilles-pattern tiles, severely treated forms and simplified ornament. Bar-tracery windows abound to all sides of the church's octagonal plan and a quatrafoil motif is repeated in a stucco parapet frieze.

The church is of an unusual plan, externally near original and although of no great architectural pretensions, echoes a modern approach to eclectic design and is part of the Noel Street civic-church precinct which contains Ivanhoe Girls' Grammar School and St. James Church Hall. (Compare with Clifton Hill Presbyterian Church, 1892).



Former Knox Presbyterian Church, Noel Street

110. HOUSE
15 Odenwald Road, Heidelberg
Part Resubdivision of Bradshaw's
Built: 1950

Robert Parrett purchased this lot for 770 pounds in 1945. Five years later, he had built a house there for an estimated cost of 3,250 pounds. Later owners included A. Chivers and the Parks family.

The house is similar to [83] in its fusion of previous European styles into a suburban hybridised type. Cream brick geometric shapes are combined below the split-level, hipped and tiled roof; a waterfall chimney, corner windows and curved forms are skillfully juxtaposed to make one of Heidelberg's better examples of this type (see also 83-85 The Boulevard, [144]).



House, 15 Odenwald Road

111. MOLLISON LODGE

32 Old Lower Plenty Road, View Bank
Lot 13, Heidelberg Park Estate
Built: 1915-16

Henry Wreidt built this house on 7 acres next to the Plenty River. Prior to this, a Mollison Wreidt had lived in the area, dying in 1876 at the age of 92.

A Miss Mollison Wreidt, owned this house, after Henry Wreidt's death in 1924 and leased it to a Mary Warne-Smith (c1936-39) Today the house is still owned by the family.¹

It is of weatherboard, has a slate roof and a verandah set on turned timber posts. The design is the Oriental influenced Bungalow type, as epitomised by the

symmetrical hipped roof, decorated with Queen Anne domestic parts such as the turned posts. Clipped (Golden Privet) hedges, surround the house, and are separated by extensive lawns from another row of mature Radiata Pines. The pines surround the property and combine with other natural elements to add significantly to the environmental value of the property.

This is an externally well preserved house, in an impressive period setting. It is also one of the few unsubdivided properties of this size and location which were originally taken up as retirement or small farming prospects on the urban fringe early this century. (Refer Moorwatha, 3 Wilmot Street, Macleod [181], Strathallan, Greensborough Road [48], Hadley Farm, Wattle Drive, Macleod [180]).



Mollison Lodge, 32 Old Lower Plenty Road

112. HOUSE

12 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 66, Mount Eagle Estate
Built: 1937-38

An early owner of this house was Ingram Patterson and another was a Mr. Westmoreland. The house was commenced late in 1937 and estimated to cost 1,500 pounds.¹

The house possesses Modern elements, like 4 Maltravers Road [81], derived from earlier architectural designs in

Europe and like [81], it may have been to the design of A.V. Jennings' architect, Edgar Gurney. Glass bricks and face-brick details (now painted) contrast against the stucco rectanguloid of the main walls and the parapetted roof line.

This house is unusual for its period and location in Heidelberg, being built at the height of Neo-Tudor popularity on a subdivision containing mainly eclectic architecture.



House, 12 Outlook Drive

113. INNISFAIL
25-27 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 1, Mount Eagle Estate
Built: 1927-28

Photographic wholesaler and retailer, James F. Harrington, owned this house on its completion in 1928, having purchased the land from Milton Davey for 600 pounds. Harrington resold to an accountant, Henry W. Buckley, for 4,000 pounds in 1934.¹

The Harrington Company retailed photographic material as early as 1895, having a head office in Sydney and branches in Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane, twelve years later. At that time they were described as 'in the first rank of well known photographic firms'.²



Innisfail, 25-27 Outlook Drive

114. HOUSE.
45 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 42, Mt. Eaglemont Estate
Built: 1928

Architect, Walter Burley Griffin, designed this two-level house for author and journalist Mervyn G. Skipper and his wife Lena.¹ It was completed in 1928.²

Later occupiers include Garth Hardham (1947), journalist; Margaret C. Knappen (1942); and Peter and Mary Scott-Maxwell (1962-).³

Mervyn G. Skipper was born at Adelaide in 1886, educated at St. Peter's College Adelaide, winning the first junior Tennyson medal for literature. He worked during 1904-24, in the Eastern Extension Cable Co. spending several years in the far east. After his marriage, in 1913, he returned to eventually become Melbourne editor of The Bulletin in 1924. He authored The Drinking Pool (1929) a children's book and the similar In the Whitemans' Garden, both based on his overseas experiences. It is said that he sold this house in 1947 to help finance Jorgensen's artists colony at Eltham. His son, Matcham, a silversmith now of Monsalvaat, grew up in the house.⁴

Innisfail is of stuccoed brickwork, of two levels, with American Bungalow attributes such as the tiled hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and a monumental scale. A two-level port-cochere and formerly open 'sleepout balcony' are crowned by a shingled gable, set above a spreading hip roof. Sparse stucco ornament places a 'smile' on the swagged arch upper balustrades and provides panelling to the heavy piers below. The mature elements of the garden, and its various pergolas appear to be original.

Innisfail is prominent, both by its large scale and elevated site and appears to be an original example of an austere design type not generally seen in Heidelberg. (Refer 19 Carn Avenue [23]) It is sited in an original garden setting.

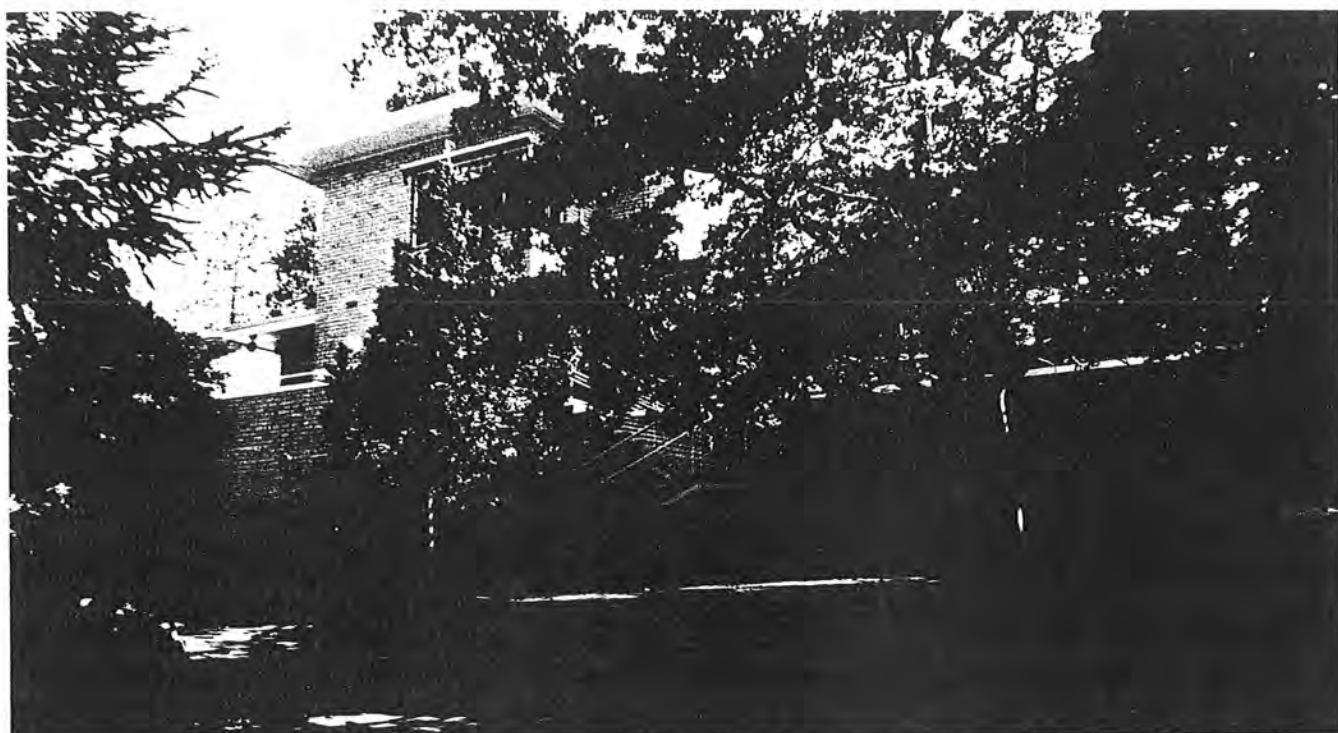
Three-quarters enclosing a courtyard, the house extends in two gabled wings from a gallery-entrance wing running transversely to them. The gables used are extended at the ridge, creating the Japanese temple profile seen at Lippincott's House, Glenard Drive and many earlier Griffin houses (Ralph Griffin House c1910). The plan modifies Griffin's normal cruciform or T-shape, where a central gabled wing rises from a transverse one (see Niles Club, Michigan 1909). The house is of painted, bagged brick, the roof of Marseilles-pattern terracotta tile and the general expression a simple one. There are no external ornaments, save the chimney shafts, their elevated hoods, and the corner windows. The house compares with Griffin's Mary Williams House, Toorak, in its use of the axial plan and flared gable roof-profile. Some of the projecting eaves have been removed and presumably the window mullions have been replaced with one-sheet glazing, particularly the glazed gallery (see Comstock House, c1912).

Internally, decoration is minimised save for the fire place which has vertical dentillated mouldings with a superposed gabled motif in bas-relief. The mantel is

typically simple and Japanese like. Comparison may be made to earlier Griffin American interiors which had far more built-in massing and geometric effect, see again Ralph Griffin House, c1910, and also the Mary Williams House, Toorak.

Other alterations include the addition of a carport, raising of the courtyard level and the glazing of the former sleepouts at the rear of the house.

Despite its altered state, it may still be compared favourably with contemporary house designs which generally were eclectically derived and hence of a predetermined plan, shape and form, with applied rather than structural decoration, and not completely responsive to their function or environment. It is the only Griffin design on his Mount Eagle subdivision and was the home of notable journalist, author and cartoonist, Mervyn Skipper.



House, 45 Outlook Drive

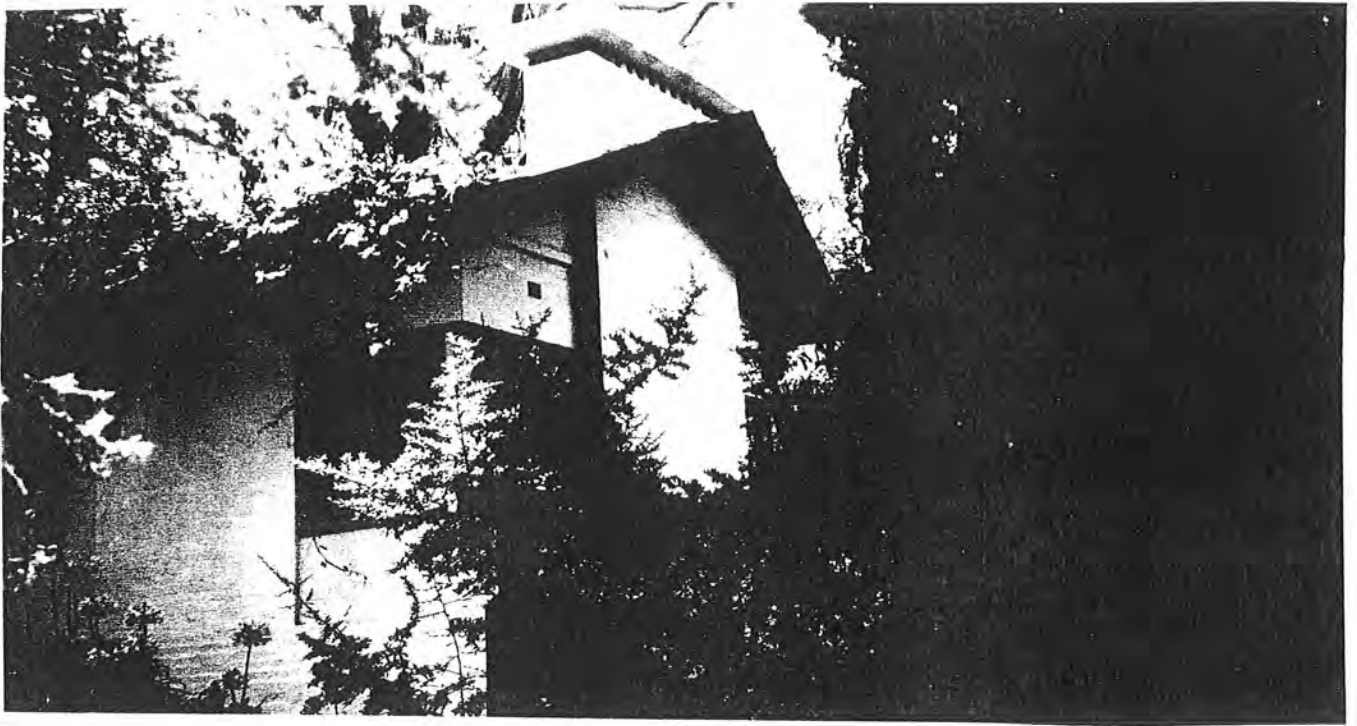
115. HOUSE
49 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
Lot 44, Eaglemont Estate
Built: 1947

Douglas T. Belcher, owned this house after its construction in 1947 and his acquisition of the land from a Mr Murray in 1944.¹

The house is large, evidently architect designed and generally follows Modern European architectural styling. The curved concrete stair with its slender rod balustrading provides an elegant example of this

influence. Built of cream face brick with gently sloping skillion roofs, the design has achieved some success in the massing of the forms and use of the sloping site.

The house contrasts with hybridised contemporaries in Heidelberg [110] and [82] which although designed with mass relationships in mind, use a greater variety of sources for their decoration and shaping of the masses. The simplicity of 49 Outlook Drive aligns it more with the work of Frederick Romberg and provides the precursor for buildings like 93-93A Banksia Street, 1958-59 [6].



House, 49 Outlook Drive

116. WOBURN COTTAGE

6-8 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 14, Chelsworth Estate No. 6

Built: 1911-12

Cyril Menkins built the beginnings of this house in 1911-12. Three years later, he leased it to Hedley K. Hotham until it was acquired by Frank and Phyllis Russell in 1923.¹ George Foletta, of Prestige-Holeproof fame, owned it during the 1930's, and made extensive additions during 1931-33. He added rooms to the south and north-west and made alterations to the north and front. Accounting for rate valuation increases, other work may have been carried out in 1924, 1926 and 1929.

The half-timbered gables which face east and west, with their rough-cast stucco, are perhaps the main distinguishable elements of 1912. A large leadlight, Tudor-arched window is centred on each gable. Beside the gables, rise tapered stuccoed chimneys which appear to be of c1920-30. Internally, the major space is the

upstairs billiard room which has an exposed trussed ceiling (1912) whilst its counterpoint is at lower ground-level at the south-west corner, where a fine 1930's interior was added with custom made lamp fittings and furnishings. The house is of timber construction.

The front and rear gardens are diverse in character but the major original elements (conifers and palms) are discernable as is the terraced layout at the rear, fronting the river. A large Weeping Cherry, in common with [117] is prominent in the front garden whilst on the western boundary, a large glass house has been built (1920-30's) at the rear.

This is an extensive and well preserved house and garden, which relates basically to its original construction of 1912, but has notable additions, sympathetically integrated from other eras, including the notable interiors, the billiardroom and 1930's lounge.



Woburn Cottage, 6-8 Redesdale Road

117. HOUSE
10 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 15, Chelsworth Estate No. 6
Built: 1911-12

Architectural modeller, James M Millsom, built this house for his family in 1911-12, and moved there from Woodhead Street, Fitzroy. The Millsom family had originally come from Scotland to concentrate their efforts in Melbourne, at Fitzroy and Collingwood, where each carried out some aspect of the architectural decoration trade. James specialised in ornamental plaster ceilings.

At Ivanhoe, Millsom became President of the Fairy Hills Progress Association during the early 1920's and, in that time, issues dealt with had included the extension of gas reticulation and the location of the Darebin Station. The Association had 200 members.

James' son Phillip, became a builder in the area, constructing the Napier Waller House [3] and Waller's daughter's house in The Boulevard.¹

In 1930 James Millsom moved to Warrandyte and William Stanton Galbally acquired 10 Redesdale Road. His sons, Francis and John, both grew up in this house, Frank

becoming a nationally renowned criminal barrister/solicitor and John, a member of the Legislative Council for Melbourne North in 1949, and Labor Leader in the Upper House from 1955.² Dr. B. P. Galbally owned the house more recently.

Like Woburn Cottage, this house is in the Neo-Tudor vernacular with Marseilles-patterned tiles to the steeply gabled roofs, slim tapered chimneys and rough-cast stucco. The timber-framed walls and the overall simple form with the stylised placement of the half timbering, make this house an early example of its type. It is comparable with Waller's house in Crown Road.

Again the garden elements are from diverse periods but the mature conifers provide subsidiary effect to the Weeping Cherry at the front of the house.

Additions have been made in 1923, 1928, 1961 and 1977.³

Woburn Cottage continues the Neo-Tudor metaphor, so common in Heidelberg but applied to a Voysey-influenced form. It is set in a picturesque garden and was the home of both the Galbally and the Millsom families, the former being of national historic interest, the latter of local stature.



House, 10 Redesdale Road

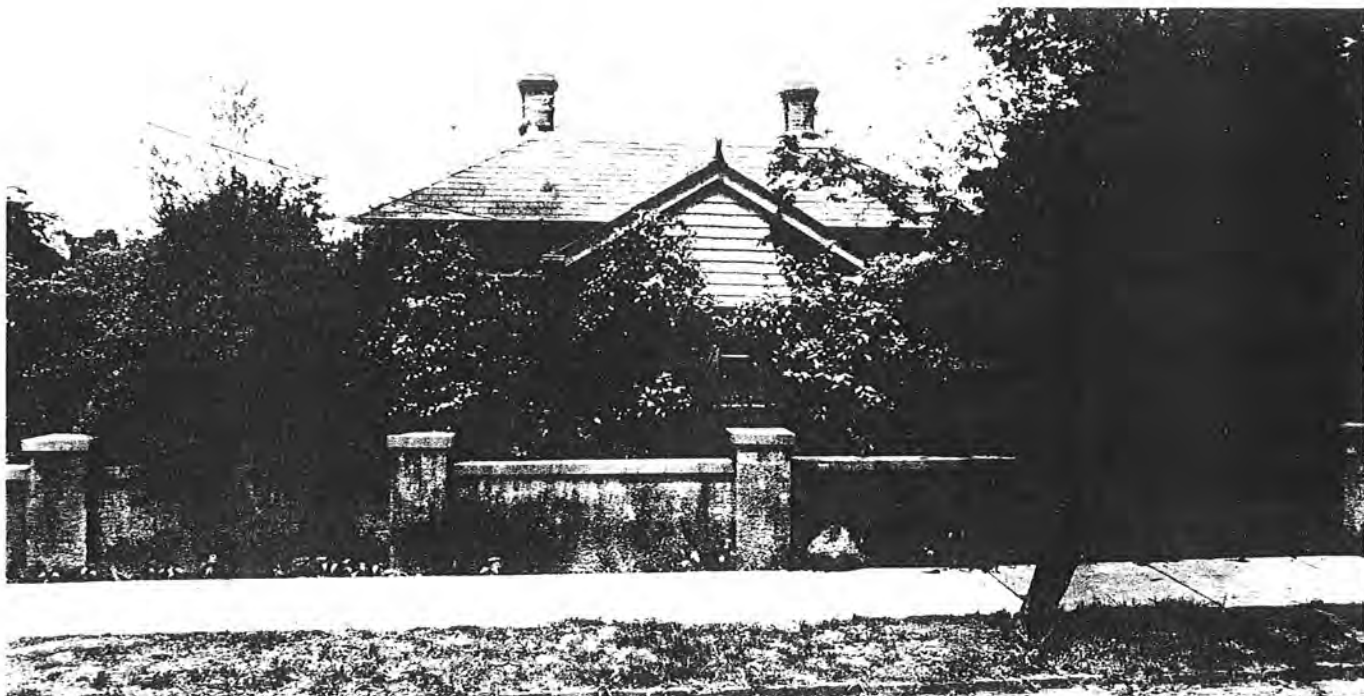
118. HOUSE
13 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe
Part Lot 24, Fairy Hills Estate
Built: 1915

Builder F. L. Gregg, built this house in 1915 for an estimated cost of 400 pounds. Henry King, Godfrey Hawker and Harriett Baracchi lived there subsequently.¹

The house is double-fronted with rough-cast stucco walls

and a slated hip roof with terracotta ridging, which marks the age of the house. Shingling to the gabled, centrally located porch however appears to be from the 1920's as does the stuccoed masonry fence (c1925).

This house with its dual character and wild garden, has many original attributes (unpainted stucco, old trim colours) and contributes to the riverside precinct of Redesdale, Crown and Riverside Roads. (Compare with [69]).



House, 13 Riverside Road

119. HOUSE
25 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 26, Fairy Hills Estate
Built: 1911

Architect, H. Desbrowe Annear designed this house for its construction in 1911. Painter, Norman MacGeorge was the owner and remained so until his death in 1952. Painter, designer and art critic, William Blamire Young designed the garden.¹

MacGeorge studied at the School of Design, National Gallery of Victoria, painting mainly water and oil colour landscape works under the influence of the English and French Modernists. After his return from Europe in 1930, he was committed to the Modern School of art. He was art critic in the Melbourne Herald, and

lectured at Melbourne University and consequently his home became a rendezvous for young artists and overseas visitors.²

Annears' design is still in the picturesque half-timbered styles seen in 18th Century Northern European examples (i.e. Farmhouse, Fischbachau) as exemplified by the broad central gable, with half-timbering, horizontal window strips, bracketted window-hoods and deep bracketting of the upper floor level. A soldier course of clinker brick, trims the gable and the same bricks are used internally for fireplaces. It was claimed this was one of the first uses of clinkers which had previously been discarded by brick makers, however, they were common to earlier Annear designs in this mode (Refer [147], [148] and



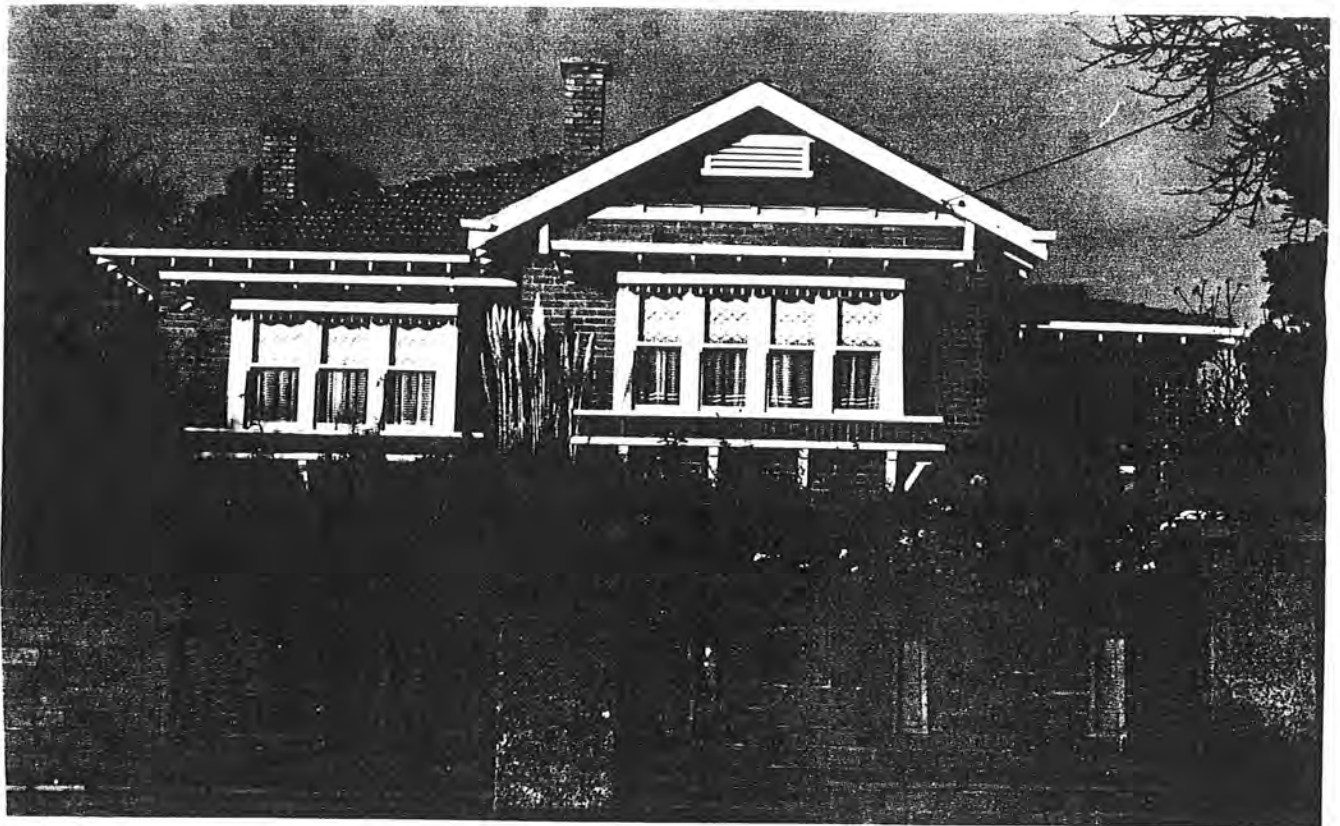
View from the east, showing an enclosed porch on the left

[149]), being an essential replication of the rough brick seen in the Medieval examples. The whole of Heidelberg was to see many more clinkers as years passed.

Internally, the living spaces are large and partially interconnect, as in the manner which became more common in the 1920's, with horizontally sliding doors between dining and living rooms. Door-high wainscoting, exposed ceiling battens and continuous window strips, with an under-shelf bracketted from below, may have induced Sir John Longstaff to exclaim ...'(this is) the nicest room I have ever been in ' of the living room. Waxed floors, Persian rugs and early twentieth century furnishings contribute to the spacious Jacobean-like interior.

Two squares were enclosed on the north east balcony in 1938, but otherwise, the house is original. Blamire Young's garden once had clipped privet hedges dividing the formal part from the informal section which blended the riverside gums with ... 'rioting flowers, spreading oaks and acacias'. The oaks remain as do the natives and some beds of shrubs whilst the other more contrived parts have gone.

This house is innovatory, containing open planning principles seen also in The Eyrie houses [147] - [149]. It expressed a simplified articulation of what was known as the Swiss Chalet Style which is used in a more purposely picturesque and decorative way at The Eyrie. It was also the home of the prominent artist and critic, Norman MacGeorge, and is a perpetuation of Heidelberg as an artist's rural retreat.



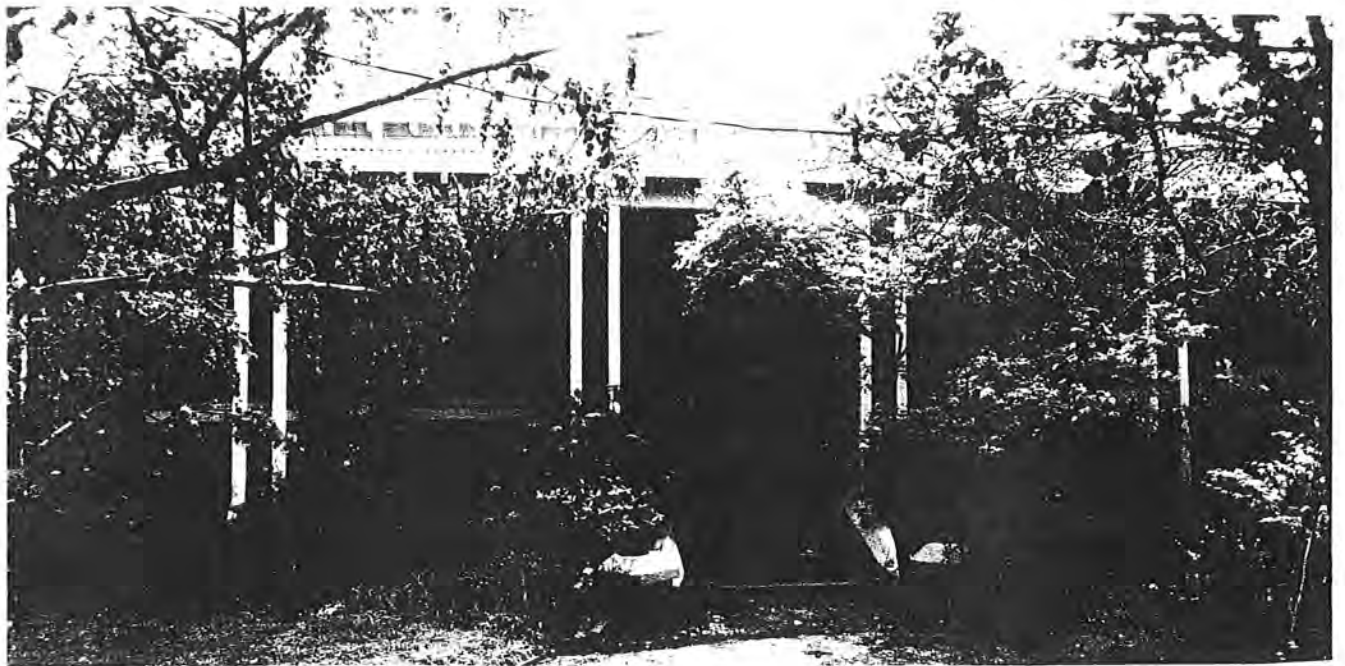
Marba, 3 Rockbeare Grove

120. MARBA
3 Rockbeare Grove, Ivanhoe
Lot 13, Rockbeare Estate
Built: 1923

Builder, A. Bellis, constructed Marba in 1923, for Frances and Lily Kellet at an estimated cost of 2,000 pounds.¹

It is a Bungalow styled, face red-brick house with unusual soldier coursed clinker brick-work which form bracketted window shelves and stretcher bond panels over the window bays. It has the typical shingled gable and vent, and a side entrance porch next to the driveway. A pergola-portal marks the driveway's penetration of the brick and stucco fence.

This house is an original example of its type with unusual detailing.



Rockbeare, 6-8 Rocke Street

121. ROCKBEARE
6-8 Rocke Street, Ivanhoe
Part CP 1
Grantee: Thomas Walker, 12.9.1838
Built: c1858-60

Thomas Walker sold lot 4 which was 47 acres of his Glanville Estate, to Francis Clark in 1853 for the high price of 2,387 pounds. Four years later, Thomas Hutchings Bear bought it for 3,412 pounds. Then began a series of mortgages; 4,000 pounds in 1868, 3,000 pounds in 1875 and 450 pounds in 1877; Bear eventually losing the property to his mortgagors in 1878.

In 1867, agent James Graham, commented on 'Bear's nice house ... empty for two years ... five miles from town'. In the same year, William MacCulloch began to lease the house which had been valued (rates) similarly since 1864 when it had increased only 10% from the first 1863 value.¹ It is likely then that Rockbeare was constructed, prior to 1863. This is supported by Bear's listing as a J.P. at Heidelberg in c1858 and also by the calling of tenders by Architect, George Wharton, for additions to a house on the Darebin Creek in March 1860.² Of note is that Rockbeare was listed as 'Rock Bare' in the 1870 Directory although in the 1864 rate book, it is 'Rockbeare'.³

Meanwhile the renowned furniture retailer, William H. Rocke, purchased lot 5, to the north, from the Hon. Caleb Jenner in 1870, for 1,600 pounds, and resided there until Salisbury Ann Rocke took Bear's lot 4 (c1881) and the family moved into Rockbeare. William Rocke had died contemporary with this move in 1882.⁴ W.H. Rocke and Co. were one of the more prestigious furniture retailers and interior decorators in Melbourne during the latter half of last century.

Mrs. Rocke remained in control of Rockbeare until c1892, when Charles and later George Rocke occupied and owned it.⁵ Meanwhile, the Rockbeare Park Estate (1888) had been offered for sale, comprising Waverley Avenue, and Kenilworth Parade.⁶ Surveyors, Muntz and Muntz, subdivided the balance of the estate in 1910.⁷ when Thomas Pitman leased the homestead for a period.⁸ Builder, George S. Gay, purchased Rockbeare and Lot 17, in c1916, and presumably then carried out improvements.⁹ From the later subdivision, the street names Salisbury and Buchanan derive from Mrs. Rocke's family.

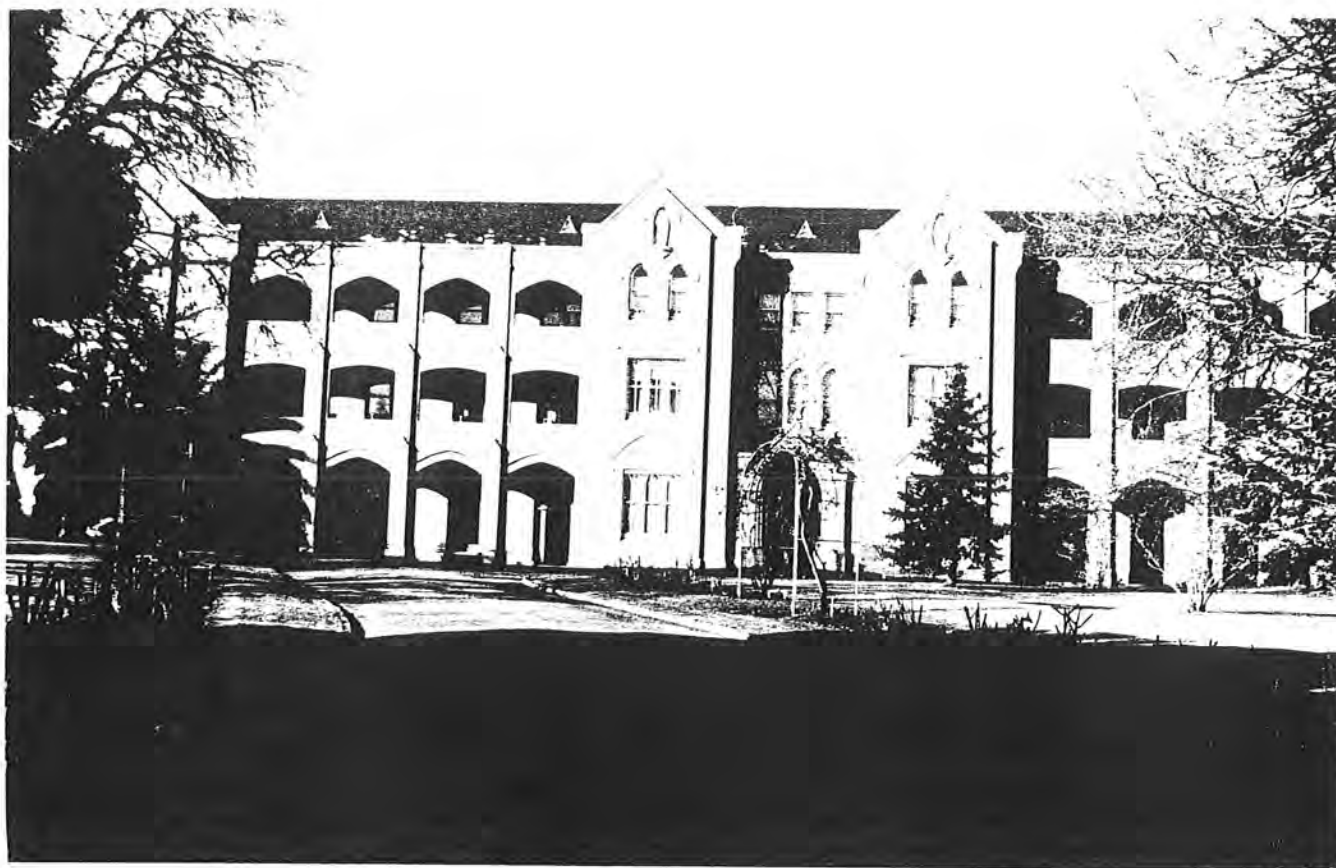
Photographs published of Rockbeare c1910 show that originally the verandah was sheet zinc in a concave profile, supported on early-pattern openwork timber supports. This has since been replaced in part by corrugated iron on the roof, new timber posts, new floor, gutters, and Orient-inspired 'rafter ends' applied to the bressumer which have no relationship with the verandah rafters. The rafters support timber decking, originally placed there for the sheet zinc. Metal roof cappings have been replaced with terracotta and the gutterline of the main roof extended on outrigger 'rafters' (as the verandah) to accept a new fascia and gutter. The interior is simply finished.

On the west of the house is a pavilion addition of c1916 which is where an extensive brick wing stood (demolished for subdivision). Despite the alterations the house roof shape has survived, with its chimneys, as has the quoined stucco of the walls and its openings.¹⁰

Reputedly, rubble stone foundations support the sub floor structure and presumably, the stucco has been applied onto a rubble wall construction, as with the former Darebin Bridge Hotel [52], which was built on land owned by Clark, the owner of Rockbeare's site.¹¹

Rockbeare, although altered externally, and robbed of its extensive servants' wing on the west, is still of early construction and essentially almost complete. It

is among the few houses built north of the Yarra in Melbourne's early 'suburbs'. It preceded the present subdivision and may be the third oldest private house in Heidelberg.



Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy, 230 Rosanna Road

122. NOVITIATE OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY
230 Rosanna Road, Rosanna
St. James Park Estate
Built: 1928-29

Architect, R. Harper of Abbotsford, designed this building in 1928. Estimates of its cost varied from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds and it was completed by September 1929. The building contains some 107 rooms, 6 sculleries, a cloister and a chapel (south) and is placed on 25 acres of grounds. The foundation stone was laid by the visiting Papal Legate (His Eminence Bonaventure Cardinal Cerretti). Parish Priest, Fr. Power described the move, made from Ascot Vale by the Order to the rural surrounds of Rosanna. Its architecture, he said, would be a'high water mark of the district..₁

Of three levels and of stuccoed brick, the building presents its major facade to the west. Gabled bays terminate the facade whilst two minor bays draw emphasis to the central entrance. Gothic, segmented and Tudor arched openings and arcades are used at different

levels, under label-moulds and between implied buttresses. Ornament consists of a bas-relief diaper pattern frieze at the parapet, statues and niches, and trefoil motifs at the buttress gable. The entrance is typically through multiple Gothic arches to a screen entrance beyond. The nave walls of the chapel, its faceted apse and the gabled transept provide a recessed asymmetrical element on the south end.

The design is similar to many earlier Catholic complexes: The Little Sisters of the Poor, Northcote and the Abbotsford Complex. It perpetuates an established Tudorbethan theme used by the church from last century and is to Heidelberg, the only extensive example of this in the City. It, like Banyule (similarly Medieval) gives scale- contrasts to the built-form around it and a green-space, underscored by mature border trees (Cypress) and the original and prominent conifer hedge and gateway onto Rosanna Road. It is a prominent and important building within Heidelberg, commanding expansive views across the Yarra Valley to the distant Dandenongs, and possessing local architectural and historical significance.

123. HOUSE
232 Rosanna Road, Rosanna
St. James Park Estate
Built: 1903-04

Architects, Oakden and Ballantyne, designed a residence for G.T.A. Lavater, in 1903, on a four-acre allotment. Edward Terry owned it from c1915 and William Sellick from 1920.¹ Lavater was the Chief Accountant of the Victorian Railways (1872-87) and father of poet and musician, Louis Lavater.

In the Queen Anne domestic form, the house is towered, on a bayed plan, is of weatherboard and stucco and has a

Marseilles-pattern tile roof. The verandah is of timber with a slatted frieze in the Oriental manner, and there is an attic dormer in the roof (altered). Apparently internal alterations have been carried out for its occupation as part of the Sisters of Mercy novitiate.

It is a successful, representative and distinctively detailed design from an important architectural firm who specialised in Queen Anne and later Bungalow styles. Its siting, on a hillside next to the novitiate, lends to it a period setting, in the form of mature Monterey Pines and an extensive Cypress row on the south.



House, 232 Rosanna Road

124. HOUSE
234 Rosanna Road, Rosanna
Lot 2, St James Park Estate
Built: 1910

Mrs Adeline Bray, a poultry farmer, owned this H. Desbrowe Annear designed house after its construction in

1910.¹ The site was originally over 7 acres but Rowell Street now occupies the ground where the fowl sheds stood; a Mrs L.N. Carter having commissioned Surveyors, Garlick and Stewart, to subdivide in 1955.² Other owners include Selina Ireland and Percy de Courcey.³



House, 234 Rosanna Road

Using similar elements to the MacGeorge House [119], Annear has used extended roof planes and an irregular plan, to provide 'verandahs' and picturesque shapes, similar to those found at The Eyrie. The lack of curvilinear ornament makes this house a transition as also is MacGeorge's House. The half-timbering, trussed gables, bracketted timber window hoods and rough-cast stucco are familiar elements, with the triangulated framing of the south-east being used as a continuation of the half-timber pattern (a similar corner has been sheeted in at the MacGeorge House). The house has not

the grand interconnecting spaces of MacGeorge's but does have the panelled wainscoting, built in mantels and furnishings, and extensive coloured leaded-glass designs, albeit in the conventional symmetrical plan motifs of the English Arts and Crafts movement.

Except for minor changes to service rooms, this house is original, internally and externally, and is a major departure from any contemporary house design (other than Annear's) in Victoria.

125. AFTON

16 Rose Street, Ivanhoe

Lot 15, Chelsworth Estate No. 2

Built: 1933

Charles A. Walker, a tanner, built this house in 1933 for an estimated 2,361 pounds. After his death in 1949, the house was sold to J.R. Law-Smith.¹

At his death, Walker was noted as one of a pioneer family of Ivanhoe (and a member of the Bowling and Homing Clubs) and may have been connected with Thomas Walker, grantee to the Crown Portion of this subdivision.²

Afton possesses the heavy formal appearance of Italian Villa style. Panelled and textured stucco (unpainted), spiralled columns, a cement tiled roof, and a clinker brick dado, combined with the green trim, make this an original example of its type, albeit a sombre one. Clinker brick and stucco piers comprise the original fence.

Afton has local architectural and historic interest.



Afton, 16 Rose Street

126. KEDDINGTON FLATS (former residence)

25 Rose Street, Ivanhoe

Part Lots 5-6, Chelsworth Estate No. 3

Built: 1904-05

Surveyor, James E. Jenkins, presumably designed this two storey brick and stucco house for his own use in 1904. Moving to Malvern in 1911, he leased Keddington to Matthew Johnson and later it was sold to Frederick Stephenson. It appears to have been flats since c1935. Note that a John Jenkin was architect for Ivanhoe Methodist Church.¹

On basically an Italianate, asymmetrically planned form, Keddington has been transposed to the Tudor manner by the half-timbered gable, red brick and square-head windows, although the timber verandah was an ornamental balustrade after the Japanese manner.

The house is neglected but shows in its gable colour scheme, the original finishes used. It represents an unusual building type in Heidelberg, being two storeyed and basically 19th century in form (see [17]).



Kennington Flats, 25 Rose Street

127. IVALDA MASONIC TEMPLE
40 Salisbury Avenue, Ivanhoe
Lot 109, Rockbeare Estate
Built: 1923-24

The Alphinton (No. 230) Ivanhoe (No. 295) Darebin (No. 306) and Ivanhoe Mark (No. 58) Lodges of the Order of Masons combined to construct the Ivalda Temple in 1923. Brother B.D. Reynolds was their architect, Brother W.H.J. Bailey (qv), their builder and the foundation stone was laid by Most Worshipful Brother F.T. Hickford, MA LLB, Pro Grand Master in December 1923.¹

The bottom level was to be a concert hall whilst above was the lodge room.²

Designed in textured stuccoed brick, on traditional Pantheon 'temple' lines, the building has a Tuscan Order pedimented portico, smooth stuccoed quoins at the corners, and a secondary parapet-entablature, above the pediment. A copper-clad dome is placed centrally. Stylised elements include the tripartite windows, their decorative symbolism, and the simplified fanlight and double entrance-door combination.

'Neo-Greek' in style, the temple provides an original if late example of this architectural manner (i.e. Emily MacPherson School of Domestic Economy, 1926) to suit an established form for Lodge temples (see 945 Dandenong Road, Malvern East).



Ivalda Masonic Temple, 40 Salisbury Avenue

128. OFFICE AND DWELLING
 10 Seddon Street (formerly Station Street)
 Ivanhoe
 Part Lots 32 and 33, Ivanhoe Estate
 Built: 1936-37
 Dentist, Reginald C. Yates, commissioned architect
 Marcus Martin to design these Neo-Georgian dental
 chambers in 1936. The cost estimate was 2,014 pounds.¹

Built of clinker brick, with Marseilles-pattern tiles to
 a parapet-gabled roof, the building obtains its style

from its symmetrical fenestration, planar facade and
 central fanlight entrance. A stuccoed Doric,
 pedimented portico emphasises the entrance and shuttered
 multi-pane sashes provide further detail.

This office and dwelling is a balanced eclectic design
 from a distinguished, usually domestic architect, Marcus
 Martin. The building possesses regional architectural
 importance.



Office and Dwelling, 10 Seddon Street

129. UNITING CHURCH formerly Methodist Church
 Seddon Street, Ivanhoe
 Lots 34-39, Ivanhoe Estate
 Built: Sunday School: 1904-09
 Church: 1925

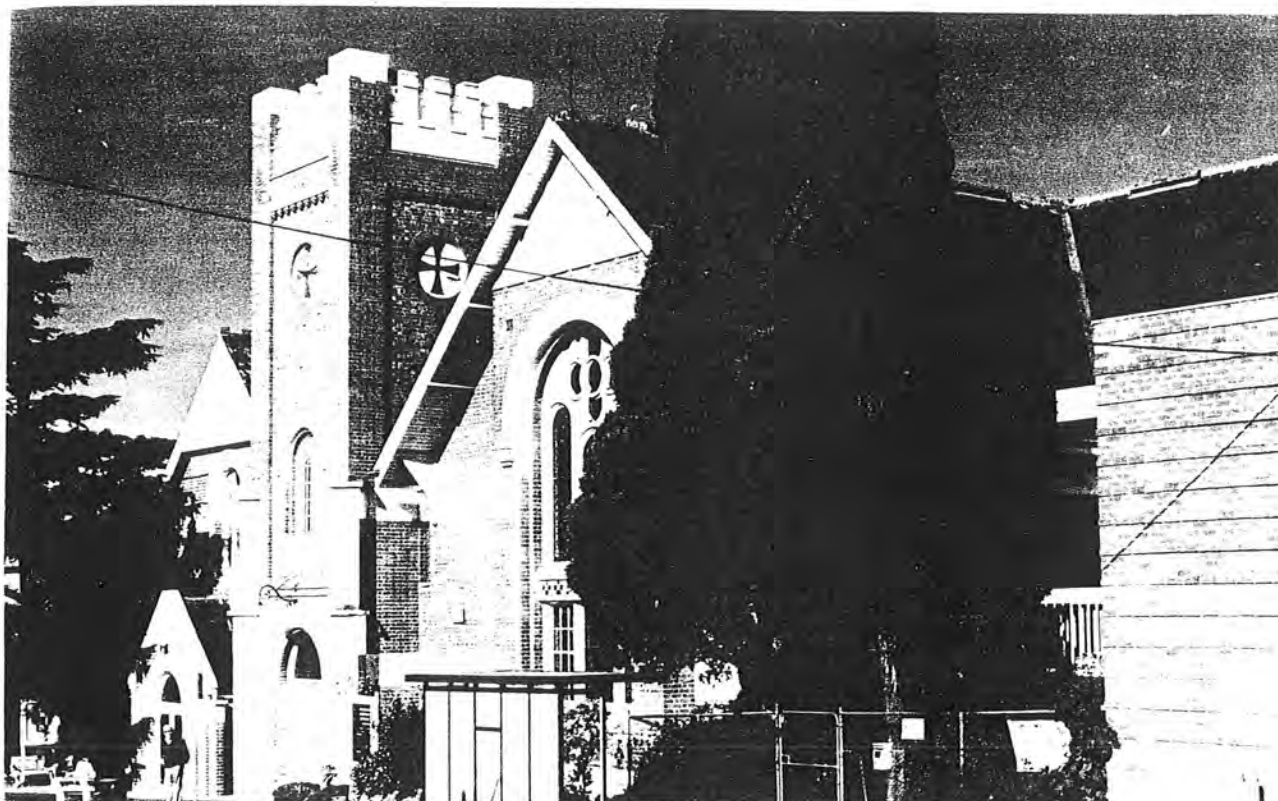
Prominent Wesleyan, Thomas Latham (qv), was one of four
 original trustees for the construction of this church
 (Latham, John Jenkin, Abraham Fendon and A.H. Scott).
 Latham, his relative Abraham Fenton, Walter Brooks,
 Horatio Larcher and a Miss Lowe were among those who
 first achieved a Methodist service, at the Ivanhoe State
 School, in 1890. Thirteen years passed prior to
 building the first brick church, (now the Sunday
 School). Additions were made to this building in 1909
 and a porch was finally added in 1925.¹ Latham was
 again involved in July 1925 when he laid the foundation
 stone for the existing church building.

Architect and trustee John Jenkin, designed the second,
 red brick and stucco church building which was estimated
 to cost 7,000 pounds. Builder, George Gay, completed it

for its dedication in October 1925.² The Church
 displaced the School Hall of 1914, which now stands at
 the rear.³

Drawing from the Norman or English Romanesque period of
 architecture, the dominant part of the design is the
 fortified tower, with its battlements, machicolations,
 and flanking gables which derive from the timber
 (non-vaulted) roof construction of the Medieval Great
 Halls. Plate tracery is another characteristic.
 Rough-cast gables echo the continuing Neo-Tudor domestic
 design in Heidelberg and the large Cypress and other
 conifers reflect the favoured garden setting. The
 interior is impressive and is dominated by a
 pre-Raphaelite Mural panel by L.G. McPherson (1935).

The Church and Sunday School are near original and
 exemplify an uncommon style in religious architecture;
 that of the Saxon-Norman period of England. (Compare
 with [109] and the Clifton Hill Presbyterian Church,
 1892).



Uniting Church, Seddon Street

130. IVANHOE R.S.L.
formerly CLARIVUE (or Clairvue)
Studley Road, Ivanhoe
Lots 5-6, Hillsley Estate
Built: 1913-14

Builder John W. Brown, constructed this large house for Fitzroy timber merchant, Wallace Stone. Stone, formerly of Napier Street Fitzroy, died at Clarivue in 1935 and it was sold in 1936. His grand children now run his business as 'D.J. Stone' off Hoddle Street in Collingwood.¹

Described in 1936 as an .. 'Early English Brick Residence', Clarivue boasted a wide entrance hall, panelled with fiddle-back Blackwood, a Queensland Maple Staircase, a Drawing Room of 18' x 15', a dining room of 25' x 18', bedrooms and a breakfast room, whilst upstairs, was the Billiard Room (24' x 18')... it had also a beautiful flower garden'.² It was sold to R.A. Treganowan (of Ramsay and Treganowan, oil and grease merchants).³

Clarivue is perhaps the grandest of the early Medieval Domestic Revival houses in Heidelberg. It is externally near original and possesses most of its original grounds and outbuildings. Prototype buildings may be seen in 15th Century Germany (Houses, Market Place, Miltenberg or Durer's House, Nuremberg) as well as in Britain (Guild Hall, Lavenham). Half-timbering, a bracketted gable, face red brick, multi-pane casement windows, fish-scale shingling and onion-pierced balustrading are essential decorative elements, applied to a picturesque multi-gabled form.

Almost identical massing and finish is displayed at 111 Banksia Street [7] although this has been altered. 119 Banksia Street [8] is also similar but has again been altered and is more English than European.

Clarivue is the best of a distinctive Heidelberg Medieval revival substyle which appears to be derived from North European domestic architecture of the 15th Century. It may be the best in Victoria.



Ivanhoe R.S.L., Studley Road

131. THENFORD HILL
9 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 2, Chelsworth Estate No. 2
Built: 1910

Timber merchant, Samuel F. Sharp, first owned Thenford Hill in 1910.¹ After his death in 1927, Robert S. Paterson and then Mrs M. Paterson owned the house until relatively recently.²

Sharp's death was cited as a loss to the Ivanhoe Community particularly the Ivanhoe Scouts for whom he provided a 'fully equipped bungalow' at the rear of his residence. He was the Parents Committee president of the Scouts and a Council member of Ivanhoe Boys Grammar School.³

The main feature of the design is the central attic with its hipped roof, fretted balustrading and arched

openings to three sides. The east elevation presents an asymmetrical distribution of hipped, slated roofs around the attic which is carried down as an entrance porch, on duplex corner turned columns.

Thenford Hill is similar to the Marshall Street group [87-91] particularly [87]. Unlike typical Melbourne Queen Anne domestic style houses, these are designed to be viewed from the front only, presumably through the influence of the steep sites and the inability to easily circumnavigate them.

Like [130] this house is superior to [87] and is the best of this type in the City and may be among the best in Melbourne. It is splendidly sited above specimens of mature exotic trees (conifers) of the period.



Thenford Hill, 9 Studley Road

132. HENNINGDALE
23 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 17, Chelsworth Estate No. 2
Built: 1910

William A. Raymond, member of the shoe-last and knife manufacturing family (G.W. Raymond Pty Ltd), was the first owner of this house in 1910.¹ Presumably Reginald Raymond was his brother and thus it is explained why Reginald's house Danvers, in Marshall Street [92] is of a similar design. Henry and Agnes Knorr owned the house subsequently.²

Set on, basically an L-plan, the design emphasis vies between the thrust, gabled bay and the splayed moongate porch which fills in the corner of the L-shape. Above this, is an octagonal hip-roof attic which has been now

glazed in. Melbourne Queen Anne domestic principles apply where the plan is bayed (as in Danvers) but a similarity exists with the attic sub-style of [131] and [88], because of the emphasis at and over the entrance. The walls are face red brick and rough-cast stucco, and the roof is Marseilles-pattern tile. The front window bay has been reglazed and the fence has been replaced.

Henningdale is of architectural interest because of its attic style and moongate porch, and of local historical importance as the home of a leather-trade owner, and subsequently, that of well known local shopkeepers, the Knorrs.



133. THE BENT TREE
 47 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
 Lots 33-35 Resubdivision of
 Chelsworth Estate No. 2
 Built: 1909-10

Hemingdale, 23 Studley Road

Photographer, George J. James, was the first owner of The Bent Tree in 1910, moving there from his house in Kenilworth Parade.¹ Thomas and Ethel McKay were later owners until its purchase by Herbert Tinsley in 1958.

The Bent Tree, named after the old gum tree which once stood in its grounds, has a bayed plan, red brick walls and Marseilles-pattern roof tiles. Its eastern attic (now enclosed) made it comparable with other Queen Anne attic-style houses, such as 121 Marshall Street [88] or

given its non-symmetrical form, Henningdale 23 Studley Road [132]. Renovations are evident internally at The Bent Tree (1920's-leaded glass doors and lights) which are echoed by the western attic externally. However, some notable plaster ceiling panel and cornice friezes have survived, depicting native and exotic flora interspersed with whiplash motifs.

Remnants of the Metropolitan Garden Competition entry of 1933 (T.A. McKay) are visible in the form of basalt dry-jointed rockeries at the rear and side, whilst the terraced lawns at the front are also common. McKay's beds of salvias and flox are gone - as is the old bent tree which formerly existed at the frontage.² A masonry garden wall and wrought iron gate from the 1930's



The Bent Tree, 47 Studley Road

survives, extending across the adjoining property which was once part of the grounds. The Bent Tree is a relatively original example of the Queen Anne attic style which achieves some local

historic interest from its construction by local photographer George James who authored a number of published views of Ivanhoe in the 1920's.



Lakemba, 75 Studley Road revealing the Spanish Mission mode of design

134. LAKEMBA
25 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
Part Lot 11, Chelsworth Estate No.2
Built: 1928-29

Ivanhoe builder, Frederick J. O'Neill and his wife Louisa, purchased this allotment from Mrs Ada Kempter in 1928. Architects, Peck and Kempter, then designed Lakemba for its completion by its owner-builder in April 1929. Until 1982, the house was owned by the family and consequently it is in original condition, internally and externally.¹

Designed in rough-cast stuccoed brick, Lakemba is an early and complete example of the American Spanish Mission domestic style which may be seen at 26 Melcombe Road [98] 1938, and 356 Lower Heidelberg Road [74]. Some resemblance in details may be seen to Locksley, 109 Marshall Street, which may also have been designed by Peck and Kempter.

135. WANA
135 Studley Road, corner Banksia Street, Ivanhoe
Part Lots 1-2, Heffernan's Subdivision of Lot 4
Chelsworth Estate No. 2
Built: 1925

Dr Edward B. Heffernan was the first owner of Wana, after its construction in 1925, for an estimated cost of 2,500 pounds.¹ The Heffernan family continued to live there at least until the 1940's.

Wana is of red brick, has two levels, and a T-plan which has broad attic gables to each of the three bays. Stained shingling, at each gable apex, and under the

Elements include the spiralled-shaft, stylised Corinthian arcade to the porch, the similarly arched window groups, and the stucco cartouche ventilator aligned with the roof ridge. Greek Revival patterns are used in the leadlight windows, Marseilles-pattern tiles on the roof, and a gambrel profile to the thrust bay roof-line. A terraced garden is retained by clinker brick walls and a pergola entrance to the subterranean garage is supported on clinker brick piers. Internally all is original, including the scumbled textured plasterwork, clear laquered timber fittings, picture shelves and polished hardwood floors, with centre carpet-squares. Leaded glass doors and friezes follow Neo-Grec lines, including, the bathroom shower screen. Above the bathroom rare Marseilles-pattern glass roofing tiles provide light for a leaded sky light in the ceiling.

Lakemba is an original and early Spanish Mission home in its original setting and designed by prominent architects Peck and Kempter for successful local builder, Frederick O'Neill.

attic window-strips of the two major facades (north and east), provides the American flavour of the New England Shingle Style popularised by McKim Mead and White (see Isaac Bell Residence, Newport, 1881-83) and Horbury Hunt in Australia. An American Bungalow type porch, with heavy stuccoed piers, gives a symmetry atypical to the above examples.

Wana is externally near original, one of the early, large American Bungalow houses in Heidelberg and is prominently sited.



Wana, 135 Studley Road

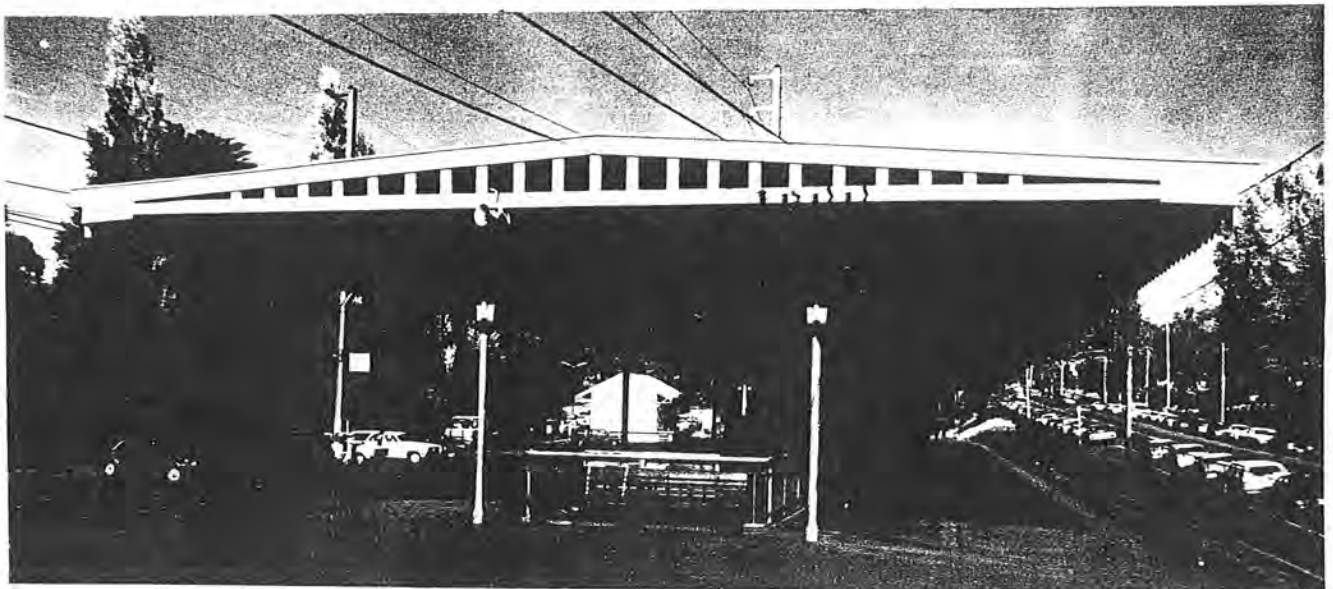
136. HEIDELBERG RAILWAY STATION
Studley Road, Heidelberg
Built: 1912-13

Collingwood was linked from Alphington terminus to Heidelberg and Royal Park Junction to Clifton Hill in May 1888, thus completing a circuitous route from Heidelberg to Spencer Street, via Royal Park and numerous spur lines en route. This was so until Collingwood was linked with Princes Bridge in 1901.¹

The work at Heidelberg entailed in the first stage, was the construction of earth works and a platform, two gatehouse cottages between Alphington and Heidelberg, and an engine shed at Banksia Street built by contractor P. Williams for 567 pounds. A timber station building stood next to Studley Road, in contrast to the present island station with its subway access, and an associated hay and corn store fronted Burgundy Street.²

This was modified when the line was extended to Eltham in 1902, but the present structure resulted from the Hurstbridge extension of 1912. For this, new station buildings and an island platform were constructed at Ivanhoe and Heidelberg among others to serve an extra line of traffic. Heidelberg opened midst much celebration, in September 1913. J.H. Fraser was the Engineer in Chief of Ways and Works, but it was the Engineer of Works, W.R. Rennick who approved the drawings. The station cost 13,000 pounds.³

The station canopy is a rivetted steel angle frame, on circular cast-iron columns which is utilitarian with the exception of the roundel brace within the curved column-to-roof truss brace. The same motif is used as intermediate supports to the wrought-iron pipe handrail to the balustrading, which is itself of wrought-iron vertical bars supported by cast-iron columns from a basalt coping. The same coping trims asphalt paving at the platform edge.



Heidelberg Railway Station, Studley Road

The offices beneath the canopy are of face brick, and smooth and rough-cast stucco trim. Corner piers take brick segment arches with the stucco confined to spandrels, tympanum and the lintol cornice, at the roof junction. Scalloped-edge corrugated iron valences are applied along the platform edge of the canopy, whilst across the short ends, a contemporary half-timber trim is applied.

Heidelberg is one of a style-group of seven, most epitomised by the Essendon (1909) and Caulfield Stations. In a recent Victoria-wide study of stations, it was rated as 'important' and deserving preservation and enhancement.⁴



The former Lodge, Austin Hospital

137 FORMER LODGE, AUSTIN HOSPITAL
Studley Road, Heidelberg
Built: 1892

Austin Hospital, formerly the Hospital for Incurables, was initiated by a grant of 7,000 pounds by Mrs Thomas Austin (grazier of Barwon Park) on a government reserve of 17½ acres. The hospital opened in August 1882 in the form of a towered Venetian Gothic Complex to the design of architect, George R. Johnson.¹

Given the opening of the railway station at Heidelberg in 1888, the hospital committee of Management required a two-room lodge to be built at a new entrance facing the station, in Studley Road. Architect, John Beswick was commissioned in 1889, but the lodge, gates and driveway's construction was supervised by his later firm Beswicke and Coote, in 1892.²

The hospitals secretary W.J.G. Turner, resided there from March 1892 until, due to its cramped accommodation, he left in 1894 being replaced by the Assistant Gardner, Charles Murphy and his wife. Beswicke was again commissioned in 1902 to design another gatehouse, being a small gabled, one-room timber structure built east of Beswicke's 1892 gateway, and the lodge. The lodge was

extended in 1907 by E. Bowness, to Beswicke's design, at a cost of 547 pounds to provide for a Residential Medical Officer.³

A later resident was Dr. Rupert A. Willis who served as Medical Superintendent (1927-30) at the then Austin Chronic Diseases Hospital and later became Professor of Pathology, Royal College of Surgeons, London (1945-50) and at Leeds University (1950-).⁴

The former lodge is of cavity red brickwork with stripes of browns and creams at impost height, and cream voissiors over openings. The roof is slated and composed in a gambrel profile at the twin gables of the two plan bays. Window bays to each plan-bay have bracketted, slated roofs, the northern roof having the original ogee spouting. Cast-iron ridge finials have survived on the main roof. Trim colouring has changed.⁵

This is the earliest surviving building on the Austin Hospital site (given the demolition of the 1881-82 complex for the first multi-storey tower) hence it is of historical importance, particularly as it is externally in near original condition. It is also to the design of John Beswicke, who specialised in Medieval influenced domestic design.

138. FORMER MARIAN DRUMMOND NURSES HOME
Austin Hospital
Studley Road, Heidelberg
Built: 1913-14

William Drummond, the Collins Street Jeweller,¹ donated 7,000 pounds, in April 1913, for a nurses home which was to be named in memory of his deceased wife, Marian. A further 1,000 pounds was given for the building's completion in September 1914 when it was opened by the wife of Alderman, Strong, who had been chairman of the building committee. Since, the building has been used for resident doctors. The architect was A.E.H. Carleton.¹

The building is of face red brick and stucco, has a Marseilles-pattern tile roof, is built in two levels and possesses a wide (8.2m) encircling verandah with stained shingle balustrading. A half-timbered and shingled gable, with a porch under, marks the entrance and focus of the building, stylised Classical ornament is applied here in stucco. Described in 1914 as in the Romanesque (American) style, it possessed 60 rooms divided into a hierarchy for matrons, sisters, nurses, night-duty staff and maids. Internally it was furnished in blackwood and oak and boasted 'padded' floors in the night-duty section.²



Former Marian Drummond Nurses Home, Austin Hospital, Studley Road

139. EAST NEUK
3 Surrey Court, Ivanhoe
Lot 20, Part 13 Jennings' Beaumont Estate
Built: 1938

A.V. Jennings Construction Company built East Neuk in 1938 for an estimated 975 pounds.¹ An early owner was Dr. J.E. Williams.²

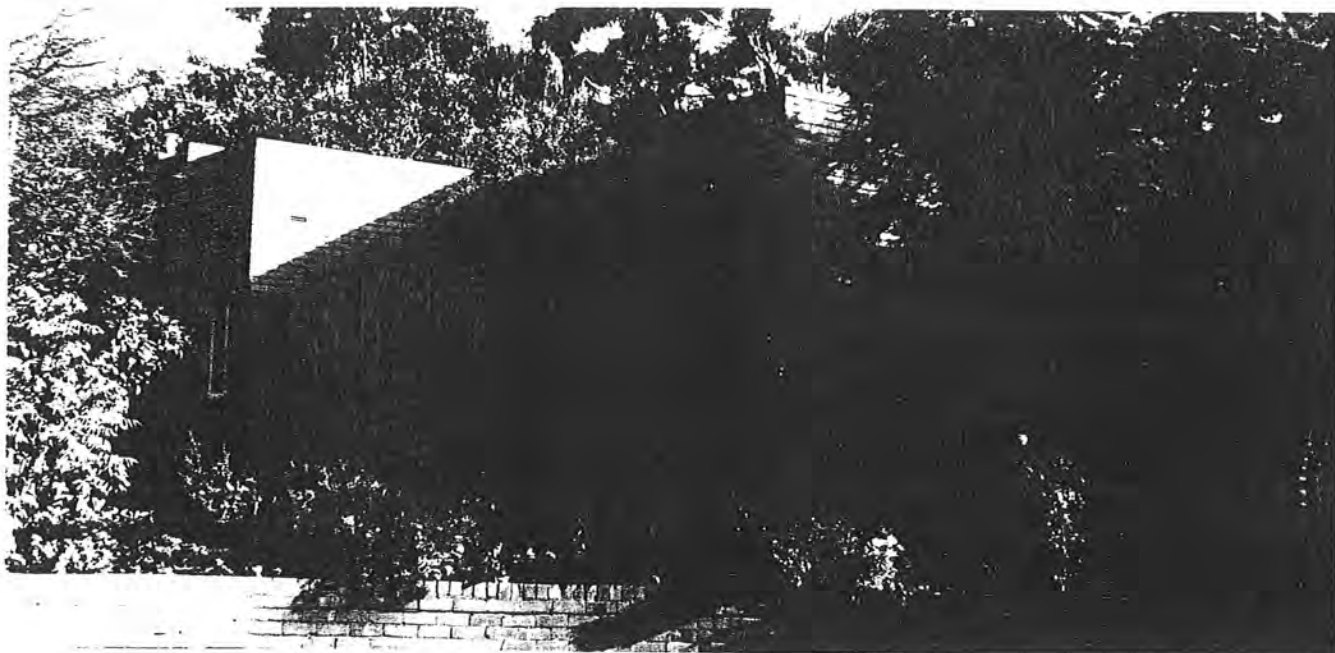
Comparable to both earlier and contemporary buildings, in the complex (i.e. the original George R. Johnson design and the Bowen Wing), the design combines the Tudor domestic gable, an Indian Bungalow symmetrical composition and verandah treatment; the shingling used in the American Bungalow, Shingle Style houses of New England (Hoxie House, Sandwich) U.S.A; and the Romanesque revival popularised by Richardson. Other contemporary nurses accommodation at Fairfield Hospital, is also comparable whilst Carleton's St. Hilda's, Albert Street, East Melbourne has many similarities.

The verandahs have been filled in, at upper and lower levels at the Marian Drummond Home but otherwise it is relatively original.

This is one of the few surviving early buildings (Refer [137]) in the hospital complex which possesses the character of its original design and setting. Both the building and the landscaped approaches (i.e. clipped shrubs in exotic garden beds near the entrance) have been maintained to reflect the earlier design ideals. It is also among the first buildings of the Bungalow pavilion type in Victorian hospitals or non-residential design generally.

This house was to Jennings' architect, Edgar Gurney's design in his Modern manner of cream brick, with red string courses. The form is parapetted, flat roofed and has steel frame corner windows and a 'vertical feature' of brick ribbing.

East Neuk is externally original and of architectural importance, contributing to this unique twentieth century subdivision, the Beaumont Estate (refer Precinct 3.5).



East Neuk, 3 Surrey Court

140. YALLAMBIE
 8-14 Tarcoola Drive, Macleod
 Part CP 8
 Grantee: Thomas Wills, 12.9.1838
 Built: 1872-75

Thomas Wills sold his Crown Portion to neighbouring land owner Thomas Walker, in 1839. Walker, as he had done with his other portions, subdivided the lower 5/6th of the land into 12 allotments and sold them in the same year. Yallambie lies on Lot 5, of that subdivision and this land was sold to John and Robert Bakewell in 1846, for 31 pounds. The Bakewells also acquired lots 1-4 and 8-12 by 1853, owning most of the portion north of Martins Lane and south of Yallambie Road. Robert purchased John's interest for 6,000 pounds in 1859 but

his death in 1867 eventually meant the property's sale to Thomas Wragge in 1872 for 2,950 pounds.¹

Wragge was born in Nottingham and trained there as a farmer. He came to Port Phillip in 1841, eventually purchasing Yallambie where he claimed to have started the first orchard in the district. Although Wragge did not own Yallambie until 1872, as early as 1857, he was leasing a 160 acre property called West Bank on the Plenty River, from Joseph M. Hall (owner of lot 12 of the subdivision). It appears that he then took up a large property on the Murrumbidgee (NSW) where he ran



Yallambie Homestead

sheep. Tulla was another similar property acquired by Wragge on which he became famous for his Merino breeding. By 1872, he had 'retired' to Yallambie and by 1910 he was dead.²

Rate descriptions of Wragge's holding on the Plenty River, commence in 1871. The valuation increases by 36% in 1875-76 but remains relatively steady until the 100 acres attached to the house increases to 606 acres in 1893.³

Given the architectural style, it is likely that the present house was built some time between Wragge's acquisition of the property in 1872, and 1875-76. This is supported by the constant valuation of the property from 1865 until that time (prior to Wragge's ownership and during John Ashton's lease of Bakewell's property).

Further rateable improvements appear to have been carried out in 1910 (by Wragge's widow, Sarah Ann) and 1919 by Edwin, Henry and Thomas, Wragge's sons.

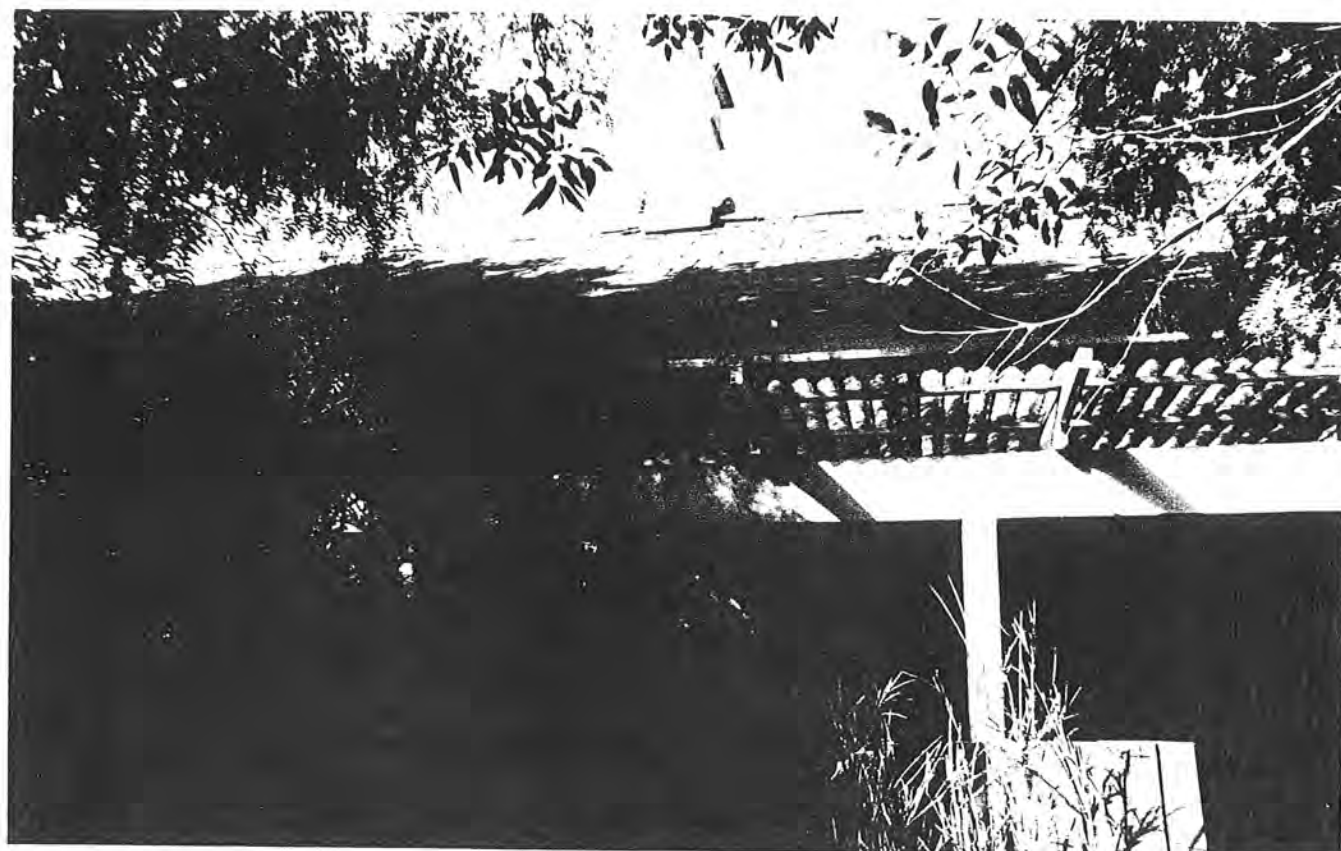
The house has two-levels built of stuccoed masonry and is designed in the Italianate (derived Palladian Villa) style of architecture. It has an asymmetrical plan, window bays, and stucco ornament derived from the Italian Renaissance. The main roof is of a slated, hipped profile and planned over a number of room bays.

a shingle-clad balustrade to an upper level. Alterations to ground level openings, under the verandah, are evident but generally the full arch and segment arch is dominant at the window heads. Corniced guilloche pattern balconettes and corniced stucco chimneys have survived, but the timber picket fence and clipped hedge have gone from the house yard.⁴

Internally, all but one marble mantel have gone, as has the main staircase. These were removed as part of extensive renovations in c1919-23. Further major alterations to the property include the removal of outbuildings (stables), which appear to have been built prior to the house and once stood to the north of the main building. These were recently demolished and had walls of hand-made (English 18th century 'stock' size) slop moulded brickwork and sandstone rubble, and were paved with river stones.⁵

The former grounds and orchards of Yallambie are apparent on the hill (exotic and native pines, oaks, an extensive Wistaria hedge and a huge Cordyline) and on the flat (Figs, Oaks, Pines), providing perhaps the largest and nearest to original context for an early Victorian era house in Heidelberg (see also Banyule [12]).

The house itself is superficially altered and is of low architectural importance but remains as the period focus of the above important pre-subdivision context with its original landscape.



House, 2 The Boulevard

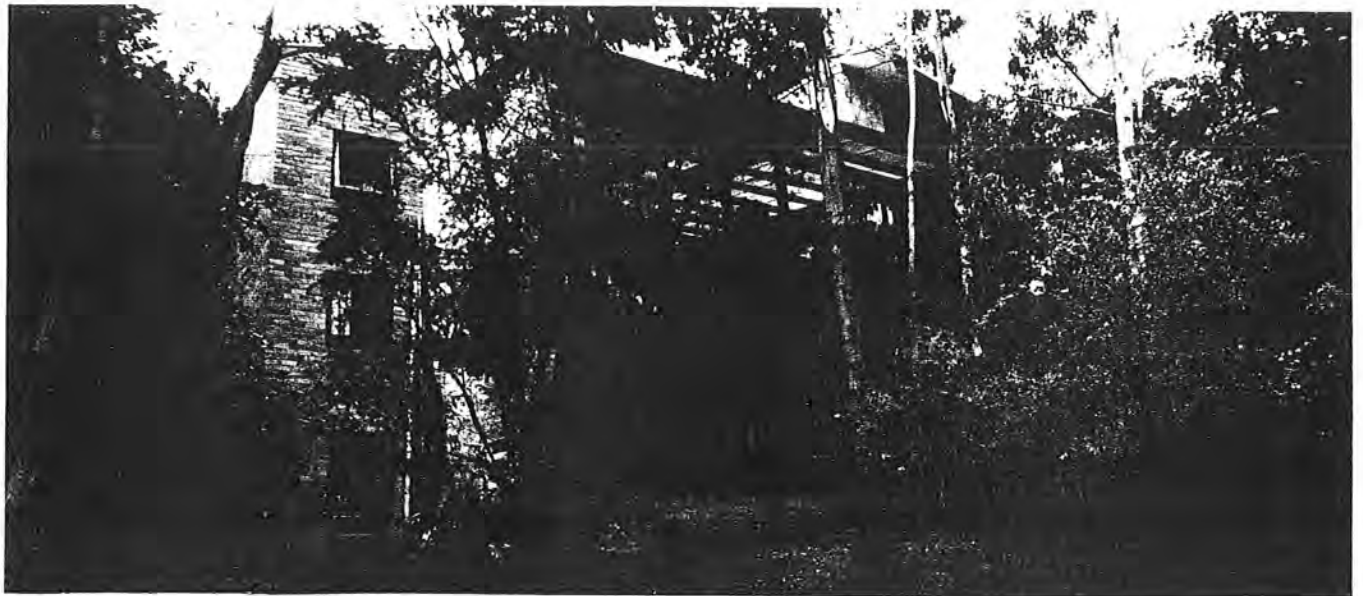
141. HOUSE

2 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe
Part Lot 2, Glanville Estate
Built: c1905

Thomas Walker's Glanville Estate of 1839-40 yielded 54 acres at the Darebin Creek crossing of the Heidelberg Road. John and Edward Brown purchased it from Walker. As one of two lots purchased by Francis Clark in the estate, this was acquired in 1856 and reputedly became the site of 'a large and comfortable house'....¹ which appears to have been at the end of Thyer Road next to Waterdale.² Lombardy Poplars may locate the driveway to this spot. (Note: living memory cites Clark's house as having been near Sylvan Court in Clark Road, however Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works' record plans of early this century do not show a house in this locality).

Until 1876, Clark did not reside at Fairy Hills. Thomas and Alfred Ford leased the house and land from William T. Clark, a storekeeper, from c1863 until 1866 when William temporarily occupied what was listed as 'Fairy Hills'. Francis Clark took Fairy Hills, made rateable improvements in 1883 and 1887 and died in 1896.³

Prior to the present subdivision, this house was one of three timber buildings on Fairy Hills. From its external appearance it probably dates from c1905 (chimneys and terracotta ridge decoration) and thus post-dates Clark's occupation. Of note is the nearby remnant of a Southern Wormwood hedge, at the Turnpike Road nature strip.



House, 22 The Boulevard

142. HOUSE

22 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe
Lot 1, Fairy Hills Estate
Built: 1968-69

Robin Boyd of architects, Romberg and Boyd, designed this house in 1968¹, for furniture designers, Grant and Mary Featherston. The estimated cost was \$24,000. P.M. Versteegen and Sons Pty Ltd were the builders and consultants to the architects included Wearing-Smith and Gloury (structural) and E. Williams (mechanical).

The walls are of cream clinker face brick, the floors of reinforced concrete, the roof of translucent fibreglass (insulated with 100 mm of dacron fibre), and the beams, joists and rafters are of exposed timber. A wall of glass to the south and the translucent roof facilitate a 'garden room' which has an earth floor. Water and planting provide the enclosed aspect for four elevated and linked platforms each representing a single use (bedroom, studio, living room and dining room). Each of these rooms contains furnishings designed by the Featherstons.² A carport at the top of the ascending hillside space, a kitchen-utility area opening off the bottom and a flat attached to the east, provide additional services.

Externally, the house form is two adjoining skillions, on different levels, and a shaft on the west with an adverse skillion roof. The parallel skillions are not a successful device visually and their differing fenestration, when seen on the south elevation, accentuates this, making the house's major value the interior.

This skillion roofed form had been popularised by architects such as Frank Dixon, Mockridge, Stahle and Mitchell, and Boyd himself in the early 1950's whilst the multi-level interior had been explored by McGlashan and Everist in the previous year (Heide). Boyd won a Citation in the RAIA (Victoria) Awards (1972) for this house, four years after its design.

The house is an original response to its rural hillside site, possesses a unique interior, is the work of renowned architect, Robin Boyd, and the home of Australia's more notable industrial design team, Grant and Mary Featherston.

143. HOUSE
70 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe
Built: 1958-59

This house was constructed in 1958-59 for Eric and Eva Howarth for an estimated cost of 12,000 pounds. Eric Howarth was the architect-owner, and F.J. Grills was the builder.¹

Like [142], the house occupies a rural, inclined site and responds by split-floor levels and vehicle access at

the top of the site. A simple skillion roof form has been adopted, with cladding of roll-jointed copper, and the timber-framed window walls, have Alpine Ash vertical-boarded spandrel panels dividing each level. Cream face brick is used on continuous walling.

The design is contemporaneous to its construction date and is sensitively adjusted to the site. Its repainting and mature copper roof cause it to blend with its bush setting.



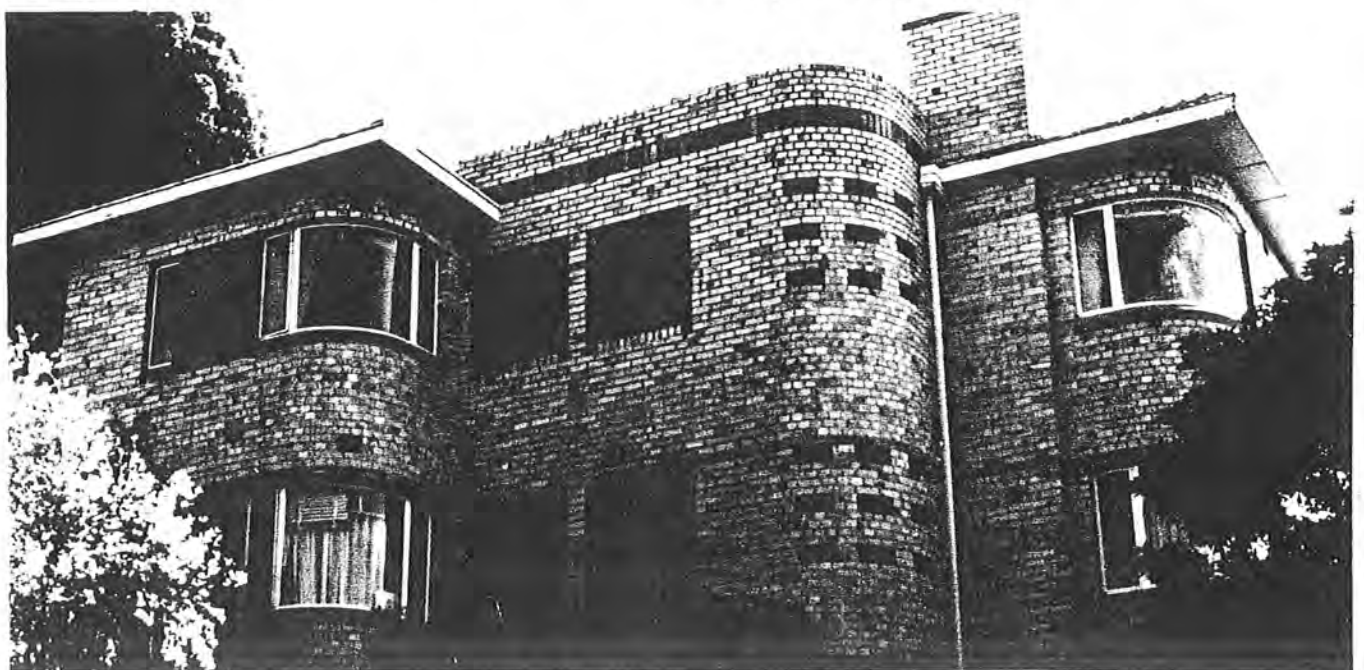
House, 70 The Boulevard

144. FLATS
83-85 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe
Part Lot 5, Valley Vue C
Built: 1941

These flats exhibit the Moderne approach to design. Spurned by leading architects as taking stylistic elements out of their context for the sake of fashion, the style was deftly differentiated by its name, from the Modern movement.

Parapet walls (but with pitched roofs behind), curved forms, corner windows, glass bricks and dichrome brickwork were all aspects of various streams of the European Modern Movement which clad similar plan-forms to that of the contemporary Neo-Tudor. This compares to 16 Maltravers Road [82] but is ten years earlier.

These flats are a near original, prominently sited local adoption of an overseas style, but are inferior to other similar Melbourne examples such as the Fenton-Bowen House, Toorak Road, Toorak.



Flats, 83-85 The Boulevard

145. ROCKLEIGH
87 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe
Lot 6, Valley Vue C
Built: 1928-29

Harold Hutchinson sold Francis Forster (salesman) this allotment in 1923. Forster then built Rockleigh in 1929 for an estimated 1,250 pounds.¹

Of rough-cast stucco and face clinker brick, Rockleigh is another variation on the Neo-Tudor style. Its gambrel-gabled roof, Marseilles-pattern tiles and half-timbered attics evoke this style. A gigantic Bhutan Cypress to the east of the house further accentuates its dramatic siting.

Rockleigh contributes in a picturesque way to its semi-rural surroundings and possesses local architectural significance as a near original example of the Neo-Tudor style.



Rockleigh, 87 The Boulevard

146. HOUSE
262-264 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe
Lot 34
Built: 1957-58

Architect, Don Hendry Fulton designed this house in 1957 for historian Geoffrey Blainey and his wife Ann. The builder was a Mr Whiteman and the estimated cost 6,000 pounds. The house was extended in 1976 to the owners' design.¹

Built of concrete masonry facework, the house adopts the contemporary simple skillion roof-form, with timber-framed window walls, which may be seen at [143] and [142], as well as a number of other riverside houses which form a Modern enclave in this part of Heidelberg.

The architect, D.H. Fulton, was later to win the General Building (1965) category of the RAIA (Victoria) architecture awards and, in this building, has designed an early example of the unpainted concrete block/masonry and skillion, steel deck roof vernacular which was to become generally popular among architects in the 1960-70's.

The house has local historical significance, being the home of the prominent historian Geoffrey Blainey and regional architectural interest, as an early example of a popular form, in a native, semi-rural setting.



House, 262-264 The Boulevard

148. HOUSE
32-34 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
Part Lot Eaglemont Estate
Built: 1904

James Chadwick, father-in-law of architect, H.D. Annear, owned this house after its construction and leased it to a civil servant, Charles Stanesby until he, himself, became the occupier in 1907.¹ A later occupier was Arthur V. Walker.²

32-34 The Eyrie has the half-timbered roughcast walls, the hipped and gabled Marseilles-pattern tile roof, arcaded chimney stacks and cantilevered gables of [147]. So too the swagged and ogee-arch, slatted balustrading to its balconies and the overall picturesque disposition of elements have been borrowed from Northern European 14th and 15th century domestic styles. These are

exemplified in the white rough cast and black stained timbering (i.e. Black and White houses).

This house, like [148] and [150], is placed in an ideal setting and is externally a unique adoption of a Northern European Medieval domestic half-timbered style which differed from the only comparable contemporary, the Queen Anne domestic, although possessing half-timbering and Marseilles-pattern tiles. The style was to be perpetuated in Heidelberg; in Banksia Street [7] and in a developed form in Maltravers Road [80] and [84]. However like [147] this prototype form, remained peculiar to Annear's work, providing unusual and successful combinations of form and space, both internally and externally. It may be seen as an early example of a Medieval revival style, unique to Heidelberg.



House, 32-34 The Eyrie

149. HOUSE
36-38 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
Part Lot Eaglemont Estate
Built: 1903

Architect, Harold Desbrowe Annear, designed this house for himself and his wife Florence (nee Chadwick), in 1903.¹ A later occupier was Angus Sinclair.²

Born into a Bendigo mining family in 1866, Annear was educated at Hawthorn Grammar School and was articled to architect, William Salway in 1883. An admirer of Medieval revivalists, John Ruskin and H.H. Richardson, he followed also the English Arts and Crafts movement. He was responsible for aiding the establishment of the art and craft orientated T-Square Club in 1900 of which he was founding President. His designs include the Classical Springthorpe memorial at Kew Cemetery (1897) and much Medieval inspired work in Heidelberg, Ivanhoe, Greensborough and Alphington prior to his post First War, Neo-Classic designs. He published For everyman his home (1922) which repeated the popular theme of the

period of modest homes for the working class. After designing many large homes for the rich, Annear died in 1933.³

His house at 36-38 The Eyrie differs from the others only in that it possessed a corrugated iron roof, painted red to resemble the more expensive Marseilles-pattern tiles. Since this has been replaced with red-coloured Marseilles-pattern metal tiles.

Significantly, it also possessed Annear's initials in lead light, patterned after those of German engraver Durer (refer Durer's House, Nuremberg).

This house (like [147] and [148]), is placed in an ideal setting and is externally a unique adoption of a Northern European Medieval domestic half-timbered style which differed from the only comparable contemporary Queen Anne domestic, although possessing half-timbering and Marseilles-pattern tiles. The style was to be perpetuated in Heidelberg; in Banksia Street [7] and in a developed form in Maltravers Road [80] and [84].



House, 28-30 The Eyrie

147. HOUSE
28-30 The Eyrie, Corner Outlook Drive,
Heidelberg
Part Lot Eaglemont Estate
Built: 1903

Architect, Harold Desbrowe Annear, was the nominal purchaser of this allotment at McMeikan and Cos. sale of Eaglemont and Mt. Eagle allotments. He paid 170 pounds for 300' x 160' block which was divided equally into three.¹ His father-in-law, James Chadwick, became the owner of this subplot and that to the west (32-34 The Eyrie) whilst Annear retained the corner block at The Panorama (36-38 The Eyrie). Houses were designed by Annear for the three sublots with this house being first occupied (1903-05) and then leased out by Chadwick, first to George Officer (1906-1912) and then to the artist William Blamire Young (Young had designed the MacGeorge house garden). It is interesting to note that Outlook Drive originally stopped at The Eyrie and its continuation was Chadwick Road, named after the first occupier/owner of this house. This was so until c 1946.

Colonel J.M. Carroll owned the house by the 1920's. Subsequently the southern half of this block has been divided off and built on.

The house, like [119] has an outwardly irregular, bayed plan which allows the picturesque disposition of half-timbered, rough-cast stucco forms and gables around the south and east facades. Shallow bracketted window hoods, over grouped casement sashes, are typical Annear devices whilst the half-timbered patterns and bracketted cantilevered gables are drawn from Northern European 15th Century housing (Durer's House, Nuremberg) and the Tudor period in England (Guild Hall, Lavenham). Other eclectic references were stated at the time, at the sale of one of the houses in 1919 ... 'A Beautiful Swiss Chalet Home of dark stained hardwood and rough-cast .. (with) built-in furniture, Red Californian pine panelled bathroom...'.² This eclecticism is illustrated

later in Annear's career where he developed a Classical parallel Revival style (i.e. 1 Heyington Place, Toorak).

Nevertheless, the verandahs appear to be more stylised than eclectic in their design. Ox-bow arches, half-arches and swagged arches are used in the manner of arched timber wall-frames of the Medieval German examples, but in a skeletal way, using timber slatting instead of stucco infill. At the turned posts, the timber arched bressumers are taken by tulip-shaped brackets, making the whole like the French Art Nouveau (eg. Victor Horta) in character.

Internally, again like [119], the dining and living rooms interconnect, with cavity sliding doors between, illustrating Annear's statement that ... 'The free and constant enjoyment of the whole of the living rooms of the house by all in it is a much healthier ideal...' rather than making each one discrete.

The kitchen windows of 28-30 The Eyrie have been replaced (1939) as have others (c1960). The rough-cast and external boarding have been painted green, destroying the original stark contrast of stained timbering against the white roughcast which, in turn, related to the negative linear qualities of the verandah design, white against black.

This house (like [148] and [149]) is placed in an ideal setting and is externally a unique adoption of a Northern European Medieval domestic, half-timbered style which differed from the only comparable contemporary, the Queen Anne domestic, although possessing half-timbering and Marseilles-pattern tiles. The style was to be perpetuated in Heidelberg; in Banksia Street [7] and in a developed form in Maltravers Road [80] and [84]. However this prototype form, remained peculiar to Annear's work, providing unusual and successful combinations of form and space both internally and externally. It may be seen as an early example of a Medieval revival style unique to Heidelberg.

However, this primary form remained peculiar to Annear's work, providing unusual and successful combinations of form and space, both externally and internally. This

was possibly Annear's first house, designed for himself. It may be seen as an early example of a Medieval revival style unique to Heidelberg.



House, 36-38 The Eyrie

150. COOLARIN
6 The Ridgeway, Ivanhoe
Part Lot 8, Chelsworth I
Built: 1923

Bennett and Merle Reynolds occupied and owned Coolarin after its construction in 1923. Later it appears to have been sold to a Mrs. Annie P. Creese and in 1935, to Thomas and Ethel McDermott.

Resembling Locksley in Marshall Street [87], the house has an 'L' plan, with a steep roof and gable terminating each plan bay. At the corner of the 'L' a bold semi-circular porch set between pressed cement Tuscan Order Columns, becomes in turn the base for a timber-clad attic-storey which opens onto the porch roof, as to a terrace.

Coolarin possesses a number of idiosyncratic details, such as the narrow band of river stones set in the otherwise smooth stuccoed masonry walls; the French

cartouche wall vents; the Mexican flavour bas-relief beam-end motifs above the windows; the sharpened roof rafter-ends exposed at the eaves; the odd chimney shape; and the unusual pierced brackets supporting the attic roof. These are combined with more typical elements such as the semi-circular window bay and the cement-tiled roof, to constitute a boldly modelled and unusually detailed house design. The fence is later and the attic shingling has been painted to some extent.

Locksley [87], Forest Lodge [54], and the old vicarage in Banksia Street [3] are comparable buildings in this combination of Bungalow detailing, Freestyle Elizabethan planning (see Happislaugh House, North Norfolk, 1900), and the influence of English architect, Voysey (Norney, Surrey, 1897).

Coolarin has a semi-exotic setting, with its palm and a Cordyline australis, and a matching garage at the rear.

It is prominently sited and a distinctively styled house for its era.



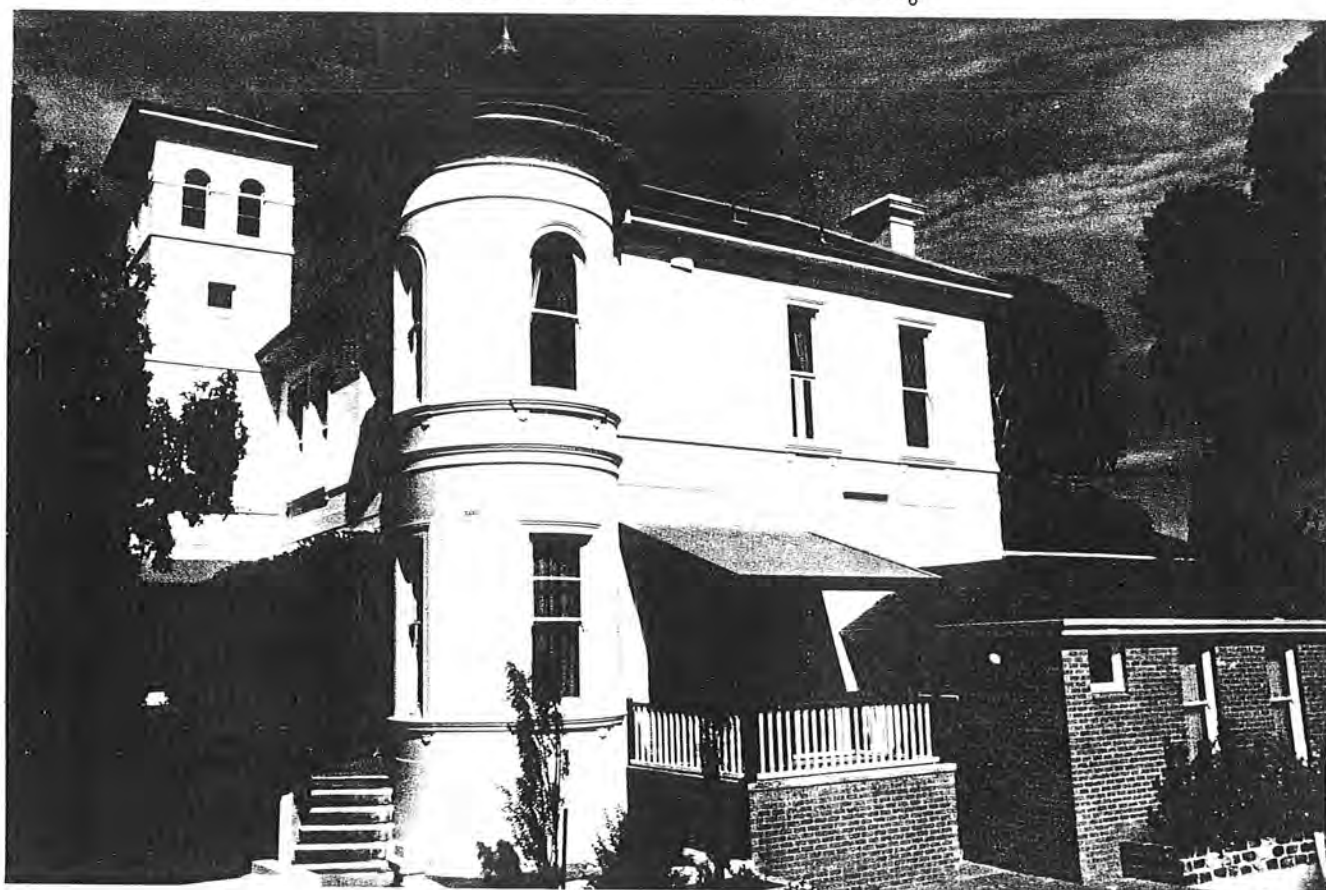
Coolarin, 6 The Ridgeway

151. SHERWOOD HOUSE, formerly IVANHOE HOUSE
Ivanhoe Boys' Grammar School,
The Ridgeway, Ivanhoe
Part CP 1
Grantee: Thomas Walker 12.9.1838
Built: 1864-68, 1891

Walker's Glanville Estate of 1839 yielded a thin strip of land between The Ridgeway and Russell Street, below Lower Heidelberg Road and another between Waterdale and St. Elmo Roads above it. This was sold to the Rev. Archibald Thom, in 1839, for 525 pounds (105 acres).¹ He called the unimproved estate Ivanhoe, in a sale advertisement of 1840.² He mortgaged it during 1843, losing the property to Puller and Porter in the same year. Porter then sold it to John Greenaway for 290 pounds in 1849. It is said that a cottage was on the

site at that date and in 1855 Greenaway called tenders for the addition of a verandah to it. After Greenaway's death in 1863, Ivanhoe was sold to builder John Young (1864), for 2,600 pounds.³

Elizabeth Greenaway was rated in 1863 for house and land on the Ivanhoe Estate, and it is claimed that part of Ivanhoe House existed then.⁴ The following year, John Young was the owner/occupier and the Gross Annual Value was increased by 100%. Young, owned the Ivanhoe Hotel (as Greenaway had previously), during the 1860-70's and a brick field in Ivanhoe. The Net Annual Value increases by 60% in 1868 when one Latham leased the property; in 1882 by 58%, when merchant Joseph Beaumont leased it; and in 1892 by 60% after its sale to Horace A. Wilcox.⁵ Early photographs show Ivanhoe House without its corner round tower and it is probable that Young constructed it to this stage during his tenure of 1864-87.⁶



Sherwood House, The Ridgeway

Young joined the Heidelberg Road Board in 1867 but his frequent trips to Sydney and New Zealand meant his resignation and the leasing out of Ivanhoe House. In Sydney he became Lord Mayor in 1886 and founding president of the New South Wales Bowling Association. He was known as 'the father of bowling'. Associated with his construction of part of St. Patrick's Cathedral is the gazebo which was built from the stone, salvaged from the second church on the site, prior to St. Patrick's (1858-). The gazebo was dismantled in the 1960's and its stones are said to be in storage. It possessed a finialled spire and stood to the east of the house.⁷

A photograph of c1875 shows Ivanhoe House with its Italianate form in stuccoed masonry, adorned by a deep-roofed timber verandah. To the north is what was probably Greenaway's house and detached kitchen (demolished). The characteristic square, hipped-roof tower, which is derived from the Italian Romanesque campanile, resembles that of Bishop's Court, East Melbourne which was designed by James Blackburn Jnr., in partnership with Arthur Newson.⁸ It is possible that Young's 1864 building was to the design of Blackburn Jnr. whose father had used the Italian Romanesque extensively in Tasmania (Rosedale, Campbell Town).⁹ St Patrick's College, where Young had built the first stage

of St. Patrick's Cathedral, also possessed a similar tower (1865), being among a small number of domestic campaniles in Melbourne.

After Horace Wilcox acquired Ivanhoe, it appears that architects, Hitchcock and Nicholson replaced the verandah roof and extended the house north from the tower to meet a new round tower. This meant demolishing Greenaway's old house and creating a French Chateaux character.¹⁰ The extensive and impressive garden wall balustrading and urns (many have since gone) appear to have been from the earlier stage. Subsequently, a number of unsympathetic additions have been applied to the north, west and south faces. Ivanhoe Boys Grammar

School has occupied the house since 1920 and it was renamed Sherwood House in 1924.

Ivanhoe House is historically important as the precursor to the Ivanhoe suburb, containing the Ivanhoe Village within the original 1840 holding. It is also associated with John Greenaway, who built the first Ivanhoe Hotel [156] and John Young who became nationally famous. Architecturally, it possesses one of the few domestic Italian Romanesque derived towers in Melbourne which is aptly counterpointed by the French round tower designed by the prominent architect, Norman Hitchcock. It is possible that the original building was designed by James Blackburn Jnr.



Coranderk, 47 The Righi

152. CORANDERK

47 The Righi, Heidelberg

Lot 66-67, LP 4280

Built: 1926-27

Coranderk which was estimated to cost 2,800 pounds, was constructed for metal worker, Albert E. Carlyle in 1926-27. The Carlyles owned it until 1961.¹

The house is of red clinker brick, with glazed Marseilles-pattern tiles to a multi-hipped and attic roof. Verandah piers are of heavy proportions and also of brick, echoing and being part of the extensive brick

fence around the house. Patterned brickwork is used extensively, simulating quoins at corners, in soldier course under openings and in herringbone bond in the fence. A pergola portal accentuates this Oriental influenced Bungalow style house, as does the hipped attic roof, placed centrally to a descending order of hips. Mature Canary Island Date Palms adorn the nature strip, creating an exotic character.

Coranderk is an unusual, extensive and original house in a near original setting.

153. HOUSE

9 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

Part Lots 4-6, Rockbeare Estate

Built: 1920

This house was built by F.W. Hollis for shoe manufacturer, Walter D. Cookes, in 1920, and cost 3,700 pounds.¹

Walter David Cookes established the Ezywalkin Shoe Company Pty Ltd in 1901. Originally from Bombala, New

South Wales, he started with John Hunter and Co. in Perth (1895-1900) but later joined with T.O. Gaze to commence a shoe store in Freemantle (Ezywalkin). The Melbourne factory was established in 1910, becoming a separate company in 1912. In that year, the first Ezywalkin boot and shoe store was opened in Melbourne and another in Adelaide (1913), run by a separate arm of the firm. He was also director of the Clifton Shoe Co. Pty Ltd and aided the founding of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association in 1910.²

Cooke's garden also was extensive, with rockery borders and flowering shrub beds including dahlias and roses. It was often pictured in the national publication, The Home Gardener and covered an area where subsequently houses have been built creating an 'axe-handle' site. Some of these beds survive, fronting the house (now elevated) whilst the pergola portal (with new gates) also exists at the frontage.

Originally of unpainted stuccoed cement, red brickwork and with a Marseilles-pattern tile, hipped and gabled roof, the house has changed little since, excepting the painted stucco and new trim colours. The design is

distinguished from its Queen Anne and Victorian period precursors by the stuccoed two-level verandah supported on superposed, smooth shaft Ionic columns. The swagged and bowed balustrade recalls Annear's earlier swagged timber arches (seen in [147] - [149]), but the heavy plastic form is quite different with some links to [152], in that the Bungalow influence is evident.

This is an unusual design, the house is externally original and it was owned by the founder of Ezywalkin, another successful manufacturer from the leather trade, so well represented in Heidelberg.



House, 9 Upper Heidelberg Road

154. IVANHOE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE STATION
75-77 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Built: 1909

Oakden and Ballantyne designed this fire station for its construction in 1909.¹

At Heidelberg, a station had already been located at the south west corner of Cape and Darebin Street, since the 1890's in a small gabled timber shed with a tower beside it. This continued to operate after the new Ivanhoe Station opened.²

As architects to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board since 1899, Oakden and Ballantyne designed many similar fire stations including Riversdale Road, Camberwell (1903, demolished); Hoddle Street, Abbotsford (1917, recycled 1982); 193-199 William Street, Melbourne (1919, demolished); Glenhuntly Fire Station (1919); Bluff Road Sandringham (1926); Brighton Road, St Kilda (1927); Union Road, Moonee Ponds (1927); Hampshire Road, Sunshine (1927); Union Street, Ascot Vale and Swanston Street, Carlton (1929).³ Notable stations at William Street, Hawthorn; Willis Street, Malvern and Curzon Street, North Melbourne were also to their design.

Ivanhoe is the earliest surviving station definitely to Oakden and Ballantyne's design and thus marks the commencement of a style which was to develop for some 30 years prior to Seabrook and Fildes (Architects) starting

another style-theme. Hence, some similarities can still be seen with the latter designs, particularly the Hoddle Street station (1929).

Unlike the parapetted and the later Bungalow gabled designs of other Oakden and Ballantyne stations, Ivanhoe has an exposed hipped and slated roof with gabled wings. Stucco (now painted) and red bricks are common to other stations as is the stylised use of Classical ornament in the Beaux Arts manner and the associated symmetrical composition (bold bracketted cornices, extended consoles and French cartouche-like treatment of fire brigade insignia).

As counterpoint to this heavy symmetry, the wrought-iron balustrades to the residential level have repeating roundel and scrolled lyre patterns in a simple, linear manner. In Ivanhoe, this building may be compared with the C.B.A. Bank (1918-24) which is a similar style but much later.

This fire station is externally intact (save for trim colours), the earliest surviving example of prolific fire brigade architects Oakden and Ballantyne, and one of the earlier metropolitan stations. Of the Oakden and Ballantyne stations it is ranked, over a broad stylistic basis as third after Hawthorn and Carlton.



Ivanhoe Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station, 75-77 Upper Heidelberg Road

155. COLES STORE

115-117 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 2, Ivanhoe Township Subdivision
Built: 1939-40

On allotments owned by Anthony H. Scott in the mid 1930's and occupied by May Woodnorth and A.E. Wortley among others, G.J. Coles Pty Ltd constructed this two-level shop and offices, presumably to the design of architect, Harry Norris in 1939-40. The cost estimate was 3,600 pounds.

Norris created this architype for G.J. Coles in the mid 1930's and it was used extensively both in the Bourke Street store (now defaced) and throughout the metropolitan area. The components were a parapetted stuccoed upper level, with horizontal streamlines, 'vertical features' positioned to separate window strips, where structure occurred, or frame them as at Ivanhoe, where the structure was a single span.



Coles Store, 115-117 Upper Heidelberg Road

Functional devices such as window-head drip moulds were simple stuccoed bars, windows were metal-framed and the cantilever canopies below were characteristically painted red, of a functional shape, and 'decorated' with restraint at the corners. The show windows reflected the influence of German architect Eric Mendelsohn and his curved Schocken Department Store, on retail architecture in Melbourne, as epitomised by the former MacPhersons Building, Collins Street.

Ivanhoe Coles has two double-door entrances flanked by intact curved glass and tiled show windows and paved with geometric patterned terrazzo. Inside the curves

continue in timber veneered counters with chrome edges and curved glass-screens, as well as the impressive curved coves of the monitor roof-light and its fibrous plaster decorative grooves and vent slots.

Comparable Coles stores would be in Station Street, Fairfield and High Street, Northcote. Of this suburban shop type, Ivanhoe is among the best, having been an innovative design at its construction and well maintained since.

(refer Ivanhoe Shopping Centre, Precinct 3.3)



The Ivanhoe Hotel, 120 Upper Heidelberg Road

156. THE IVANHOE HOTEL
120 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Part C P1
Grantee: Thomas Walker, 12.9.1838
Built: 1935-36

Part of Walker's 1839 Glenville Estate, the original Ivanhoe Hotel was built on an 105 acre lot purchased by the Rev. Archibald Thom and eventually sold to John Greenaway in 1849.¹ This was the Ivanhoe Estate and was a subordinate building to Greenaway's homestead (see [151]).

Architect, Charles Balding called tenders for the first Ivanhoe Hotel, built for John Greenaway in 1854, where the Civic Centre now stands.² Contractor, John Young, acquired it in 1864, and in this year, William Young obtained a licence. Young's ownership continued until 1887 and licencees included George Coleman, Mrs Walter Banks, John Lees (1865), Emanuel King, William Conroy, James Collins (1870), Walter Jenkinson, and William Farrell (1873-77). Farrell again took the licence, after Young had sold, presumably in a new building and on a new site, which may now be seen only from the rear of the present hotel. Architect, George Jobbins, called tenders for a hotel in Ivanhoe, during 1889, and this was probably the second Ivanhoe Hotel.³ Licensee, W. C. Farrell, requested a 'temporary bar' licence at his premises in that year.

When sold in 1909, it was 2 storey, of brick and had two shops adjoining; one with a 5 room dwelling.

Mrs Ellen Ryan took the licence in June 1922 commencing a 60 year tenure by that family. James Ryan, her husband had come from Western Australia to become licensee of the Alphington Hotel and then owner of the Ivanhoe.⁴ A pictorial representation of the Ryan's previous hotels may be seen in the etched glass windows facing the street.

The Ryans thoroughly renovated the hotel in 1935-36 when a stuccoed screen wall was placed at the frontage which covered the old facades and incorporated new vertical and horizontal massing. In the manner of the European De Stijl group, smooth stuccoed masonry planes intersect in a cubist combination of masses. As a continuation of previous hotel designs, a dado of glazed tiles was placed across the front. A tower holds a hooded neon sign on each face. Further minor alterations were done in 1952-53 and in 1965 but the character is unaltered. The bar with its rounded ply-covered counters is original.

The Ivanhoe Hotel is a successfully derived European Modern design which relates to the adjoining streetscape. It is also a site with buildings which date from subdivision in the 1880's. (Refer Ivanhoe Shopping Centre, Precinct 3.3).



Commercial Bank of Australia, 147 Upper Heidelberg Road

157. COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA
147 Upper Heidelberg Road, Cnr. Waterdale Road,
Ivanhoe
Built: 1918, 1923-24

Alterations done in the 1950s have not affected the bank exterior except in the alteration of trim and stucco colours.

The Commercial Bank of Australia has been in Heidelberg since the 1870s when Thomas Leech managed a branch in Burgundy Street. The C.B.A. opened at Ivanhoe in 1917 and one year later, a one-storey brick and stucco bank was constructed for 540 pounds, by local builder, William Hannah, at the Waterdale Road corner of Upper Heidelberg Road. This is the lower storey of today's building. A second level was added by another local builder, C.R. Bailey (qv.) in 1923-24 for 2,000 pounds.¹

The bank is of a Neo Classical Style and may be compared with Marcus Martin's 10 Seddon Street [128]. It has a balustraded parapet, heavy bracketed cornices and a minor pediment over the entrance. The red brickwork is banded at the corners to suggest quoining. It is an important corner element to the Upper Heidelberg Road Commercial Streetscape and it is likely that this was to the design of renowned architect, Walter R. Butler who designed other Commercial Banking of Australia banks during this period. (refer Ivanhoe Shopping Centre, Precinct 3.3)



Shop and Dwelling, 158-160 Upper Heidelberg Road

158. SHOPS AND DWELLINGS

158-160 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Part Lot 14, Ivanhoe Estate
Built: 1937-38

Gilray Stores (fancy goods) were early occupiers of this building after its construction in 1937-38 at a cost of 2,735 pounds.¹

In contrast to Coles Store [155], this contemporary building opts for the Neo-Tudor which is architypical in

Heidelberg's domestic architecture. Gables, with glazed soldier coursed brickwork trimming the outline, Marseilles-pattern tiles (clinker), cream painted textured stucco and an oriel at the corner, are important elements.

The ground level has been altered, albeit with another type of clinker brick, and the verandah reclad. As a corner building, it has both the architectural elements and period style to provide a metaphor to the past and a major contributing element to the streetscape. (refer Ivanhoe Shopping Centre, Precinct 3.3).



Shops and Dwellings, 218-224 Upper Heidelberg Road

159. SHOPS AND RESIDENCES

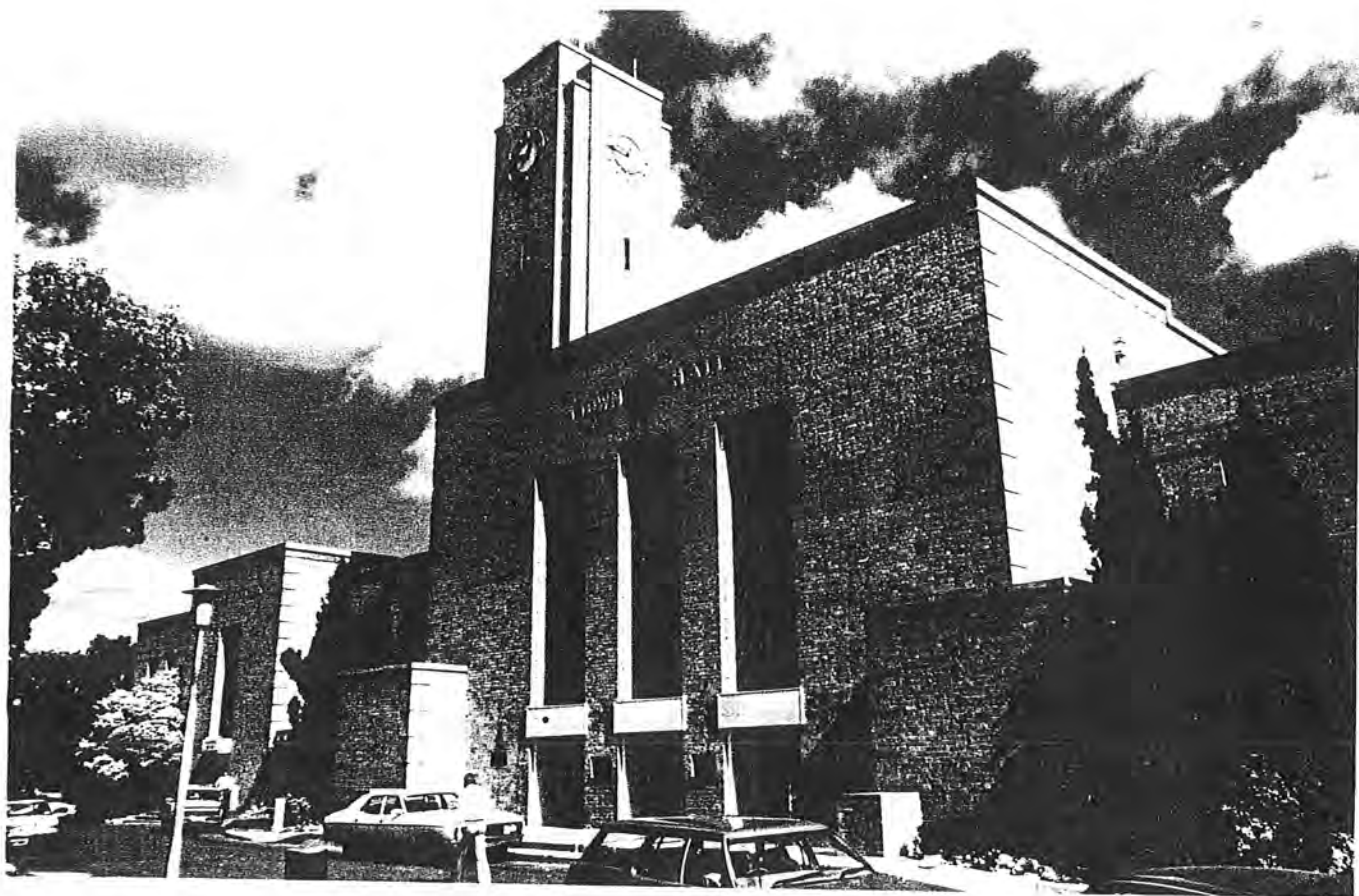
218-224 Upper Heidelberg Road,
Cnr. Ivanhoe Parade Ivanhoe
Part Lot 53
Built: 1932-33

K.T. Eiseman built these shops in the name of his wife, Lillian M. Eiseman, for 3,200 pounds.¹ Architects, Gawler and Drummond, may have designed them, having designed Eiseman's own house in 1928. Early occupiers included Walter G. Carson (confectioner), Mr. I. Davy (dressmaker), Nelson Stone (baker) and Norman J. Williams.²

The building is designed in a Spanish Mission, Commercial style which was also adapted for Gawler and Drummond's Adult Deaf Society Chapel, Jolimont Square,

East Melbourne. The upper residential level has two dominant arched and scrolled gables over window arcades, which are matched, in miniature, by a gable at the Ivanhoe Parade corner. Fan-textured plaster and blended Marseilles-pattern tiles hint at the period. Window boxes and shutters only, have been added to this level but considerable alteration has taken place at the canopy and ground level.

This is an altered but contributive corner building to the Upper Heidelberg Road streetscape, providing, as well, exotic architectural variety above the canopy line and being in a style relatively unusual in commercial architecture. (refer Ivanhoe Shopping Centre, Precinct 3.3).



Heidelberg Municipal Offices, 253-277 Upper Heidelberg Road

160. HEIDELBERG MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND TOWN HALL
253-277 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Built: 1936-37
(Refer former Shire Offices and Library [15] for History)

After the 'temporary offices' were constructed in Barkly Place, a site for a permanent Town Hall and offices was sought culminating in the offer of Ivanhoe House, in 1925, from Mrs. T. Robinson. A 180 feet frontage of the site which once accommodated the first Ivanhoe Hotel (qv), was made available at a cost of 3,500 pounds.¹

Three years later Council requested that plans for a new building be prepared. Architect, Francis Gibbins, prepared an elaborate Beaux Arts inspired scheme which was presumably stopped by the Depression. In February 1935 Council sanctioned the expenditure of 20,000 pounds maximum on buildings to be designed by architects in association, Peck and Kemter and A.C. Leith and Associates and the drawings were completed later that year.² The Council building committee consisted of G.C. Hawker, S. Panther, Hon. W.F. Finlayson, R. Reid (Mayor) and J.C. Jessop; Frank Phillips was the Town Clerk.³

Local builder, G.S. Gay was the contractor and completion was reached in April 1937 when the Governor of Victoria, Lord Huntingfield opened the Town Hall.⁴ The furnished final cost was 77,306 pounds.⁵

Reminiscences on the period cite H.E. Bartlett (subsequently a partner of Leith) as the planner of the complex whilst Leith pursued the structural problems in the town hall itself, where new welded steel methods were employed to provide a column-free space.⁶ Peck and Kemter had shared in design innovation previously in their association with W.B. Griffin in Capitol House, Swanston Street, whilst Leith and Bartlett (an Eltham Shire Councillor), continued as the architects for later works to the building which included the now demolished canopy (designed by H.E. Bartlett) in 1956-57. This firm also designed Kew and other municipal buildings throughout Victoria. The Heidelberg complex won the RVIA Street Architecture Medal for 1939; the similarly styled second Church of Christ Scientist, Camberwell having won in 1938.

Willem Dudok's Hilversum Town Hall (1928-30) is well known as the precursor to that at Heidelberg. However despite the similar cream brickwork and the clock tower, Dudok's design is far less massive and less prone to symmetry. The almost F.L. Wright succession of horizontal interlocking cuboids and rectanguloids with horizontal window-strips of Hilversum, contrast with Heidelberg's blockish elevation of connected rather than interlocking masses. The lateral displacement and physical size differences of the masses are the only suggestion of asymmetry.

Similar buildings in Victoria include the earlier Macpherson Robertson Girls Secondary School, South Melbourne and the Sanitarium Health Food Company Factory which both show a more faithful interpretation of Dudok. Heidelberg, like the second Church of Christ Scientist, shows Neo-Classic tendencies but nevertheless is a magnificently sited and monumentally massed building which has been well preserved externally.

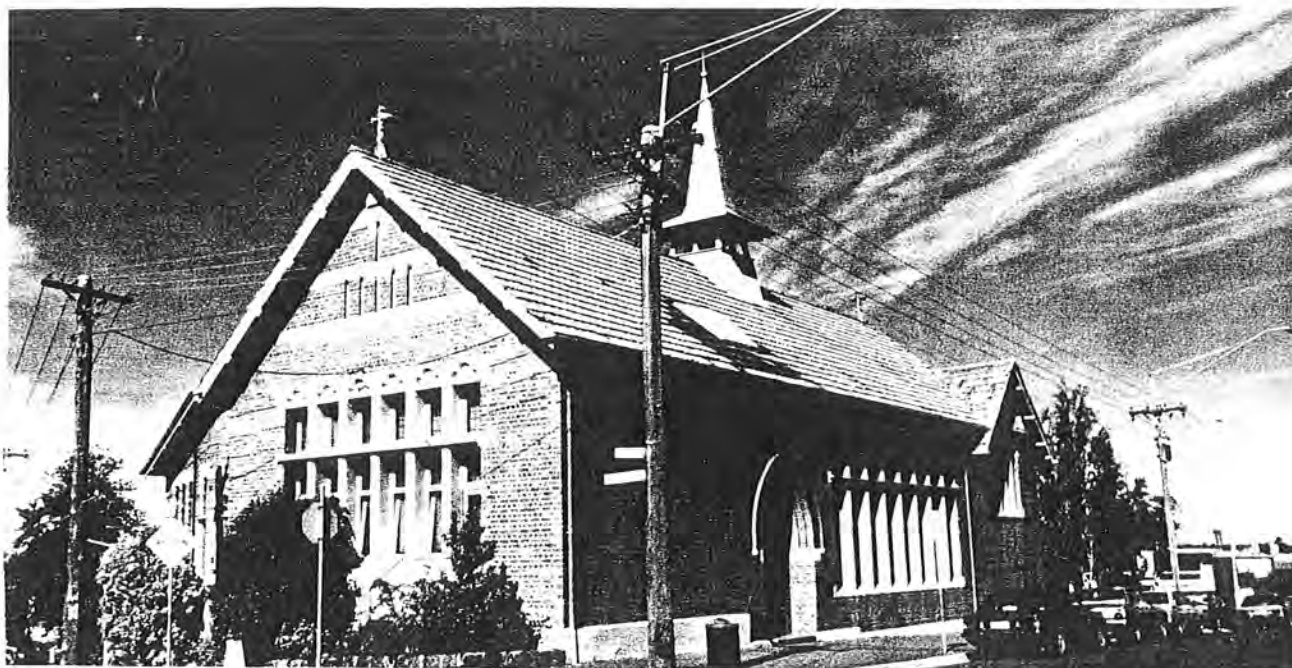
Renovations have taken place internally (extensively) to the general office but sympathetically to the other major spaces which include the upper and lower halls (Streeton and Conder Rooms) former supper and meeting rooms. The upper-level foyer and the adjoining Council Chamber, Mayor's Room, Committee Rooms and Mayoress's Room are all important interiors. Finishes included art-texture cream coloured plasterwork, Walnut and Queensland Maple veneered joinery, apricot coloured

curtaining, patterned terrazzo and herringbone pattern parquetry and rubber flooring. The general colour scheme was described as 'pale autumn tints'. Much of the woodwork however has since been painted.

Original details absent from the exterior include the pedestal lamps flanking the town hall and office entrances, the planters at the same entrances and the vertical ribs (stucco) to the tower which were presumably removed when the neon circle was added to the clock.

Elements of the landscaping have survived but much of the original contrived formalism of the clipped Cypress and Privet specimens has been lost.

The building is of primary significance both from a state and local viewpoint.



St. James Anglican Parish Church and Hall, 252-276 Upper Heidelberg Road

161. ST. JAMES ANGLICAN PARISH CHURCH AND HALL
252-276 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Built: Church: 1908-09, Hall: 1914

With the separation of Ivanhoe from Heidelberg Parish, and the construction of St. James church in 1908-09, came the need for a Parish Hall and School, under the Rev. Sidney Buckley.¹ Architects, North and Williams designed the hall and school in 1914,² and a kindergarten school was added in 1918 by builder J. Coat.³

Designed in freely modified Gothic, the hall is face red brick, with stucco bands, and a gabled Marseilles-pattern tile roof. A textured stucco finish is applied to the flared tower base of the art-metal clad fleche. Stylised elements include the bold massive-mullioned window groups, to the north and west;

the former group having trefoil bas-relief window heads. Traditional elements include a pointed entrance arch and half-timbered gable to the minor wing. Internally, there are exposed arch-brace trusses, in the Medieval manner, under softwood ceiling lining boards. These are juxtaposed with face brickwork and wide Tudor arches, similar to North and Williams' Trinity College Chapel, Melbourne University.

The hall is near original and an early and free use of the established ecclesiastical style, on a prominent site.

The Church, however, designed as it is in a conservative early English Parish Church mode, is not representative of its construction date, has been altered externally and is architecturally unimportant. It is however of local historical importance as the First Ivanhoe Anglican Church.

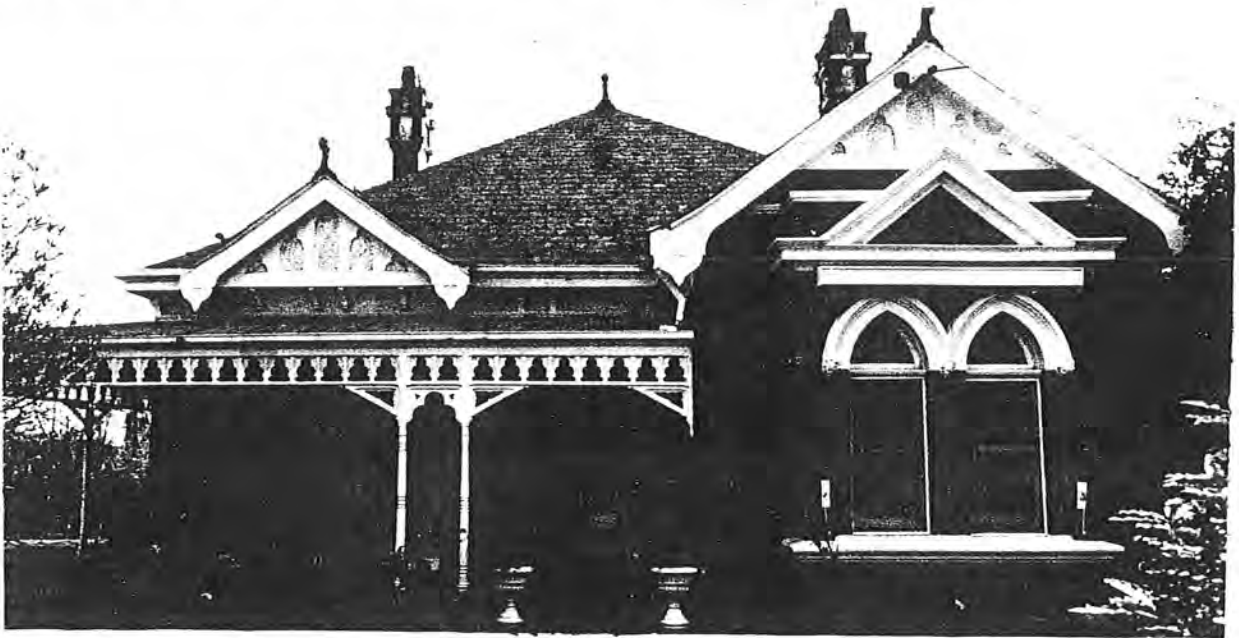
162. BROOKLYN
283 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 4-5, Hamilton's Subdivison
Built: 1903-04

James Hamilton Snr, the herbalist, built this house on a 337' x 170' x 170' block in 1903-04. William Gibson was the next owner during the late 1920's and 1930's.¹

Possessing both late Victorian period and early twentieth century style elements, this house has the half-timbered and bracketted gables of the English Tudor period, combined with stucco Gothic arches (with leaded

top lights), a stuccoed Classical pediment which echoes the gables, and an extended trefoil motif in the verandah frieze and brackets. A slated hipped and gabled roof extends over the L-plan and an iron roof covers the verandah. Face red brickwork is the ground for stucco detail which has been since painted white as has the trim.

The roof gutters have been replaced but otherwise, this is an externally intact and large house, designed in a transition style which uses both Classical and Medieval elements.

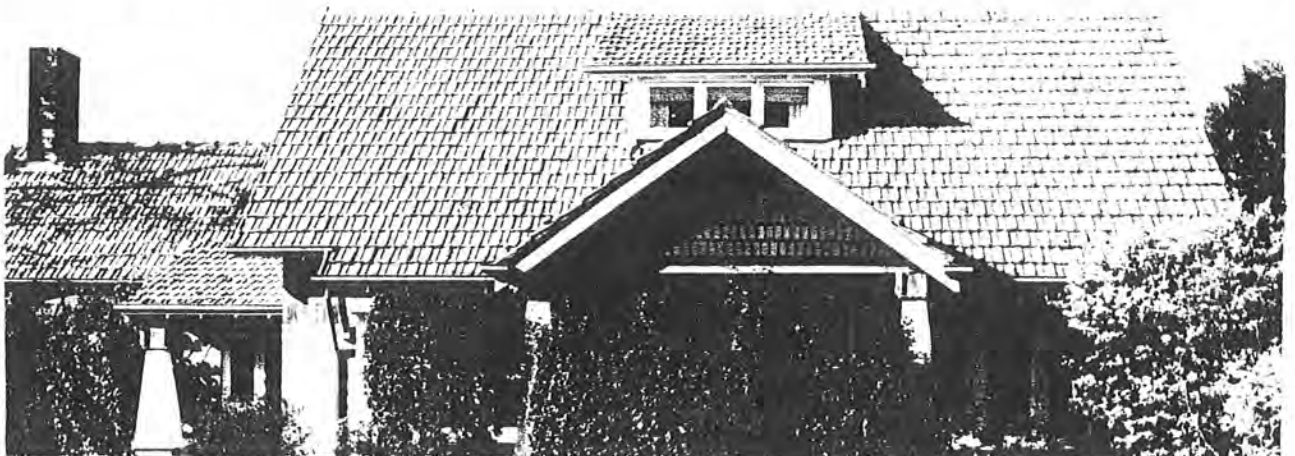


Brooklyn, 283 Upper Heidelberg Road

163. HOUSE
304 Upper Heidelberg Road,
Corner Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Lot 1, Hillsley Estate No. 5
Built: 1923

Builder, J. Jenkin, constructed this house in 1923 for sales representative, Clarence Maldwyn Roberts. It was to cost 1,450 pounds.¹

The house is a well preserved Bungalow styled home of face brick walls, with the clinker brick soldier-course at window head height, the shingled gable (still stained) skillion-roof attic and a Marseilles-pattern tile roof. Heavy, trapezoidal verandah piers are also typical. Their stuccoed finish has been painted white but other trim appears to be of the original colour. Overgrown topiary is evident in variagated leaf colours, at the frontage but a new brick fence masks this in part. This house has local architectural significance.



House, 304 Upper Heidelberg Road

164. GREYMOUTH
309 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 10, Enid Nursery Estate
Built: 1926-27

Thelma and Russell Gahan were the first owners of Greymouth, after its construction by B. Greenwood in 1926-27. The cost estimate for this house was 500 pounds.¹

This simple weatherboarded house, with its pyramidal tiled roof, is distinguished by its unique shingled

porch roof, after the Chinese or Japanese manner. Other simple, Orient inspired details, include the slatted window-hood brackets with the hoods being arranged symmetrically on the elevation. The original picket fence has been duplicated by a brick fence at the frontage, leaving a wide expanse of lawn between. Clipped shrub shapes alternate along the fence line.

This is one of a few 'Japanese' styled houses built in Melbourne. Charles Greenhill in Kew, and Arthur Purnell in South Yarra and Toorak, were the only other known purveyors of 'Oriental' houses in this period.



Greymouth, 309 Upper Heidelberg Road

165. NOVAR
330 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 13, Chelsworth Estate No. 2
Built: 1919

Miss Christian Cunningham was the first owner of Novar after purchasing its site from Claude Pizzey in c1917. It was leased to George Duncan for a brief period prior to J.B. Cunningham owning and occupying it.¹

Novar is unusual, appearing to be a transition building from the Victorian era, but being built much later. Set on a symmetrical twin-gabled plan, it has gable trusses, a hip-roof and octagonal window bays beneath each gable.

Face red brick and a Marseilles-pattern tiled roof only bely an earlier period by the detailing of the tiles at the gable valences and the exposed rafter-ends beneath the original ogee-profile, roof gutters (window bays). Attached to this conservative form is a central Orient inspired porch, with round columns, curved bressumer ends and exposed rafters. At the frontage a mature Cypress hedge reinforces the original state of this unusual design.

Novar is an unusual fusion of late Victorian period Medieval stylism and the early twentieth century Bungalow type, set in an original garden. It has local architectural importance.



Novar, 330 Upper Heidelberg Road

166. SERENDIP formerly HILSTON
456 Upper Heidelberg Road,
Corner Bolden Street, Heidelberg
CA 1-3/25 Warringal
Grantee: J. Bear 14.6.1858
Built: c1858-63

John Bear purchased lots 1-3/25 for 68, 41 and 39 pounds respectively and was first rated for a 'garden and house' on the Plenty Road in 1863.¹ although Melbourne Directories suggest he might have resided there from c1858. Bear had some money dealings with the architect, Robert Russell prior to the house construction and therefore it is possible that Russell designed it.²

By 1866, Bear and his wife Mary Ann had departed to Bay Street, Brighton when they leased the house to Joseph Pantoni, a former Commissioner of Crown Lands and gold fields, grazier and vigneron. By 1870, the Presbyterian minister, Duncan Fraser leased the house until solicitor John Scott Mills occupied it.³ Bear sold to Robert B. Martin in 1876 and died five years later, leaving 2,000 pounds plus probate. Bear was born at Lewisham, Kent and he died at Brighton.

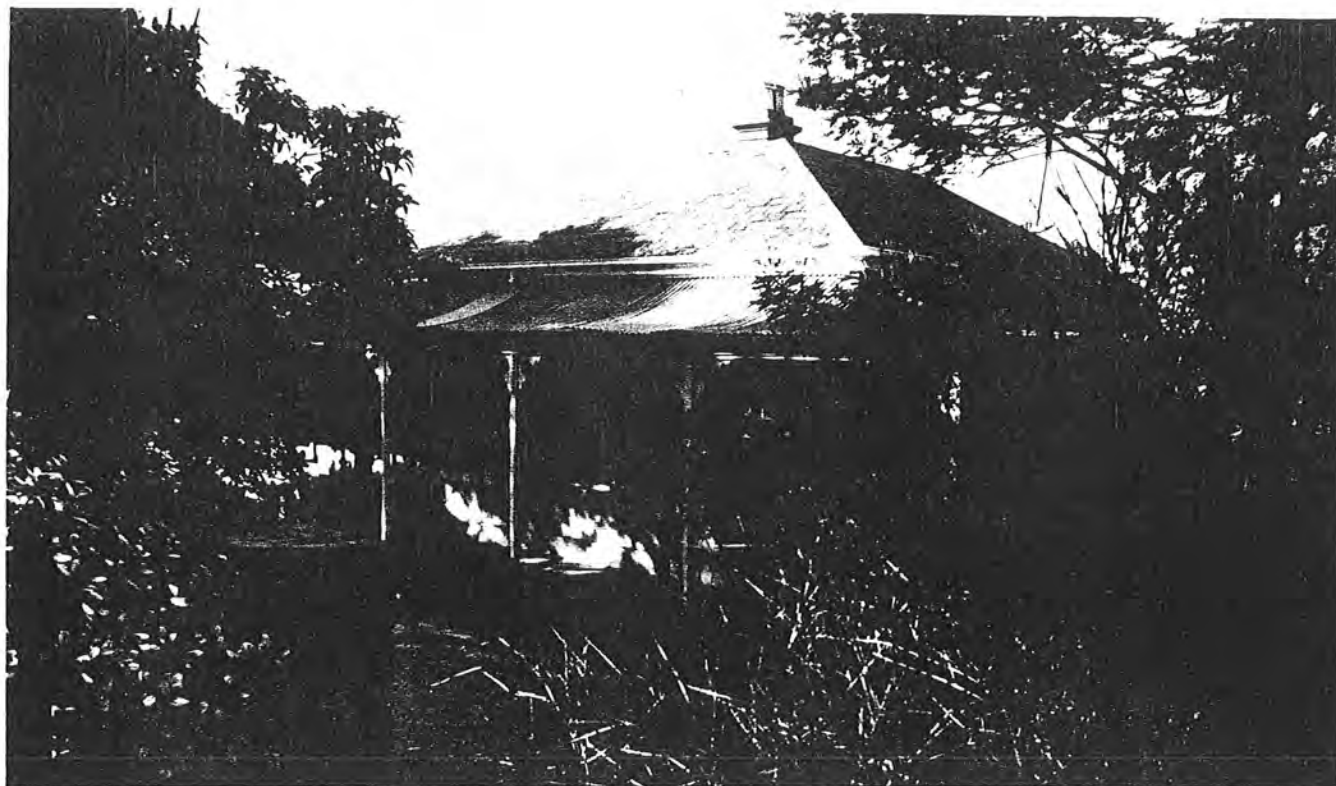
The Martins became owner-occupiers (1885-) and improvements were made in 1887 (33% increase NAV). Thomas Falconer, of Taruna [167] leased the house in the 1880's and, by the late 1890's, James Wood was renting the house from the new owners, Edward Cropper and George Godfrey of Barkly Place. James Wood, formerly of Bayview Terrace, Northcote, purchased Serendip in 1897,

and commenced improvements in 1902-03 to allow it to be leased to William and Minnie Blair in 1905. School teacher, Alex Kelso (qv) leased it from 1914 to 1918.⁴

Under a three bayed M-profile hip slate roof the house extends four rooms (two on either side of the hall) across the frontage. A concave-profile verandah surrounds the house with unusual matching rafters, similar to Thomas H. Bear's Rockbeare [120]. Like Rockbeare however the verandah has been altered, and timber brackets and posts presumably associated with the 1902-03 renovations have replaced the originals. Stucco facing reputedly is over brickwork and stucco architraves may be later than the construction date, possibly from the 1887 improvements.

A cavity red brick service wing on the north side also appears to be from the 1902-03 improvements this has been altered since (upper and lower openings and shutters). Some of the internal subdivision of the house has been removed as have fireplace mantels. What may be an original basalt rubble garden wall has been extended at both ends.

Serendip parallels with Cintra [51] as an early house on an urban sized allotment. It is possibly the oldest private house in the Warringal Village (if not the most original) and one of the older houses in Heidelberg, but it has been altered.

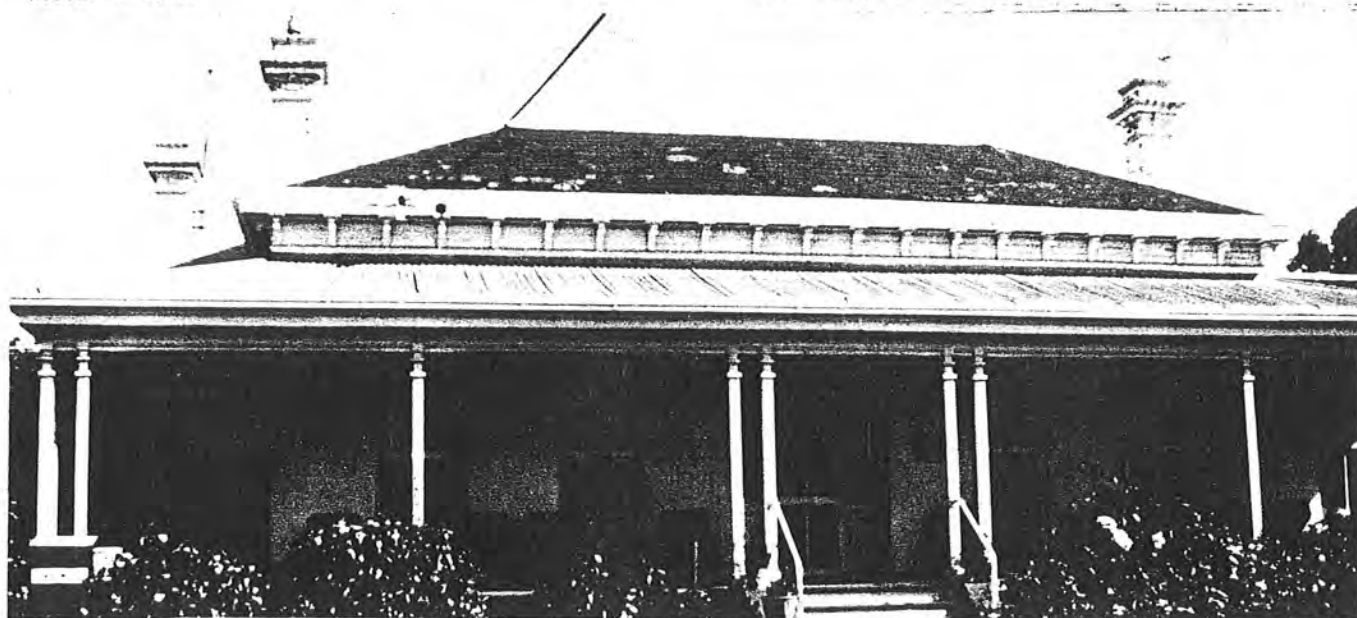


Serendip, 456 Upper Heidelberg Road

167. OFFICER MEMORIAL HOSTEL formerly TARUNA
 579 Upper Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg West
 Lots 37-40, Heidelberg Heights
 Built: 1890

On Heidelberg Heights subdivision of 1888, clerk, Thomas Falconer built this large double-fronted brick house in 1890 after residing for a time at what is now Serendip [166]. Falconer apparently departed for England and leased out Taruna for a time but had returned by the 1920's. On one occasion, stockbroker, Sydney W. Fulton leased it (1895-96) and renamed the house Serendip which has prompted the confusion between the two houses. Fulton eventually left for Hawthorn and Taruna eventually became the Ella Aubrey Officer Memorial Hostel in 1955.

Taruna is a face brick (formerly dichrome) double fronted house with a return timber verandah, and a slated M-profile hip roof. Segment-arched top lights are placed over double-hung windows with skirting level sills, whilst decorative elements include eaves, brackets, terracotta cornices and a timber frieze to the verandah bressumer. Alterations include the replacement of the verandah floor and additions at the rear but the most damaging is the painting of the polychrome



Officer Memorial Hostel, 579 Upper Heidelberg Road

brickwork. Trim colours have also been painted over. The spacious grounds include some mature specimens and garden remnants from diverse eras. Taruna is one of a small number of late Victorian houses

in Heidelberg, one of a few nineteenth century dwellings north of the Warringal Village and the only house contemporaneous with the formation of the boom period Heidelberg Heights subdivision.



Original masonry bays flank an altered or replaced timber centre and are themselves flanked by sundry and damaging additions

168. IVANHOE PUBLIC GOLF COURSE CLUBHOUSE formerly
CHELSWORTH
Vasey Street, Ivanhoe
Part CP 2
Grantee: Thomas Walker, 12.9.1838
Built: c1859-63

Walker subdivided his Crown Portion in 1839, selling 157 acres of Chelsworth to George B. Smyth, the holding extended between the line of Wamba and Warncliffe Roads, below Lower Heidelberg Road. The 1841 Census and 1839 Directory do not list Smyth in Heidelberg and by 1843 what appears to be debt, forced him to sell to brothers, Patrick and Henry Stevenson.¹

In 1859 Patrick sold his share to Henry Stevenson for 10,000 pounds. At that time 374 acres, part of which later became Carne (but was unbuilt on as yet), were sold'with all' and singular houses.' In the same transaction, 1,400 pounds was borrowed², and this may have been when Chelsworth was constructed.

Patrick Stevenson was elected to the Heidelberg Road Trust in 1846 and remained so for many years.⁴ Early ratebooks attribute the ownership of Chelsworth to him rather than Henry, stating that Patrick occupied and owned....'house, land and garden - (called) Chelsworth...' in 1863. As well he leased a house and land to each of John Affleck, Alex Falconer, Samuel Wall and William Day: all on Chelsworth.⁵

Stevenson died in 1878 but had already departed from Chelsworth by 1870 when his son-in-law, Thomas W. Water, occupied it as did Walter Harris, a dairyman.⁶ By 1880 Charlotte Stevenson (Henry's wife) was accredited as the owner and leased out Chelsworth which then included 143 acres of the southern part of Carne (below Lower Heidelberg Road) such that the property extended from Marshall Street to Warncliffe Road.³ Tenants included Samuel Gardiner (c1876-82), Joseph Beaumont in the 1880's and dairyman, Horatio Larcher in the 1890's.⁷

After acquisition by the Chelsworth Estate Company Pty Ltd in 1904, Charles B. Irvine of Orbest purchased the remaining 170 acres and homestead not suitable for residential subdivision (being river flats).⁸ Heidelberg Shire Council, anxious to acquire parklands next to the river, began acquiring Chelsworth in the late 1920's and purchased the balance in 1931, running a public golf course there from 1934.⁹

Today Chelsworth survives in part. Two, bayed and stuccoed masonry wings, formerly with full-length windows to each facet, are the original sections which until recent renovations, possessed shingled roof cladding. What was a timber and probable earliest part of the house, between the masonry wings, has been replaced with a larger structure which, although it is verandahed like the original, has been thrust forward of the two old wings which were originally proud of it⁺

Sundry additions to and in front of these masonry wings, further obscure their interrelationship. A timber barn and outbuildings have been removed and all that remains of the grounds, historically, are an avenue of oaks and some conifers to the north. However the surrounding golf course preserves the essence of Chelsworth's original rural setting.

Chelsworth survives, in part, as one of three Heidelberg pastoral homesteads deriving from pre-Victorian period holdings which still stand within a rural environment (i.e. Banyule). The date of its remaining parts is obscure but the initial construction is likely to be c1859-63.



House, 7 Walker Court

169. HOUSE
7 Walker Court, View Bank
Part CP 6
Grantee: Richard H Brown, 12.9.1838

Arthur Hogue purchased part of Brown's Heidelberg Estate of 1839 and called it Banyule. He subsequently sold this to Joseph Hawdon and it became part of the larger Banyule.

This house, although altered, represents with its simple high hip roof, verandah, and double-fronted fenestration, the early small cottages of Heidelberg which may now be seen in photographs but only in reality at this house. However the verandah has been rebuilt and altered, the roof reclad, a new chimney added and additions made to the rear. The date of construction has not been determined but the house appears in an early painting of the area and is therefore of local historical importance.



House, 1 Warringal Place

170. HOUSE
1 Warringal Place, Heidelberg
Lot 22, Grandview Heights
Built: 1934

Reginald Raymond sold this allotment to Sydney and Thelma Wortley and the house was built immediately after, in 1934. Sydney Wortley was a butcher. The house is one of many fine houses, in the Neo-Tudor style, owing their existence to early examples such as

[7]. It is in nearly original condition with a clinker brick driveway, vesiculated basalt rockeries, leaded windows, terra cotta tiles and shingles, rough-cast stuccoed brick and face clinker-brick trim - all valuable accessories to the picturesque massing of the house itself. 1 Warringal Place forms part of a Medieval inspired precinct in this part of Banksia Street.

171. HOUSE
23 Wallis Avenue, Ivanhoe
Lot 1, Eden Hill resubdivision
Built: 1940-41

Factory Manager, Charles G Beeston, was an early owner of this house after its construction in 1940-41 for an estimated 1,100 pounds.¹

Following a developed Neo-Tudor style, this well preserved house is of clinker brick with a clinker Marseilles-pattern tile roof, and is set on an L-plan. A distinctive tapered chimney with diamond-pane sidelights is a major part of the elevation. The surrounding garden, with its rockeries and clipped ornamental shrubs, is a good example of period garden design.



House, 23 Wallis Avenue

172. ANNANDALE
2 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 19, Fairy Hills Estate
Built: 1908-09

Alfred C Waters, an accountant, was the first owner of this house after its construction in 1908-09.¹ Subsequently pottery manufacturer, Percy V. Cornwell became the owner and the builder, a Mr Collinson, added to the house in 1920 for Cornwell.² Further additions were made in 1936 and 1939. Percy Cornwell and his brother were co-managers and owners of Cornwell's Brunswick Pottery from 1912. Their father, Alfred Cornwell, had established the works in 1859 and Percy had become an apprentice there in 1905.³ Annandale, originally of the Queen Anne domestic style, has been added to by Cornwell, usually in materials from his factory. Already roofed with Marseilles-pattern

tiles, fish-scale terracotta cladding was placed in the gable, a brick hit-and-miss fence was added to both frontages and numerous outbuildings were added, in terracotta lumber, at the rear.

Since, verandahs have been enclosed and further alterations made which make the house of little architectural importance. The Cornwell materials which have been extensively utilised are of greater interest. The fence and adjacent beds of Agapanthus are also important elements, contributing to the adjoining streetscape.

This house possesses regional historic interest as the home of a prominent pottery works owner and architectural interest as a showcase for some of the pottery materials which are no longer available.



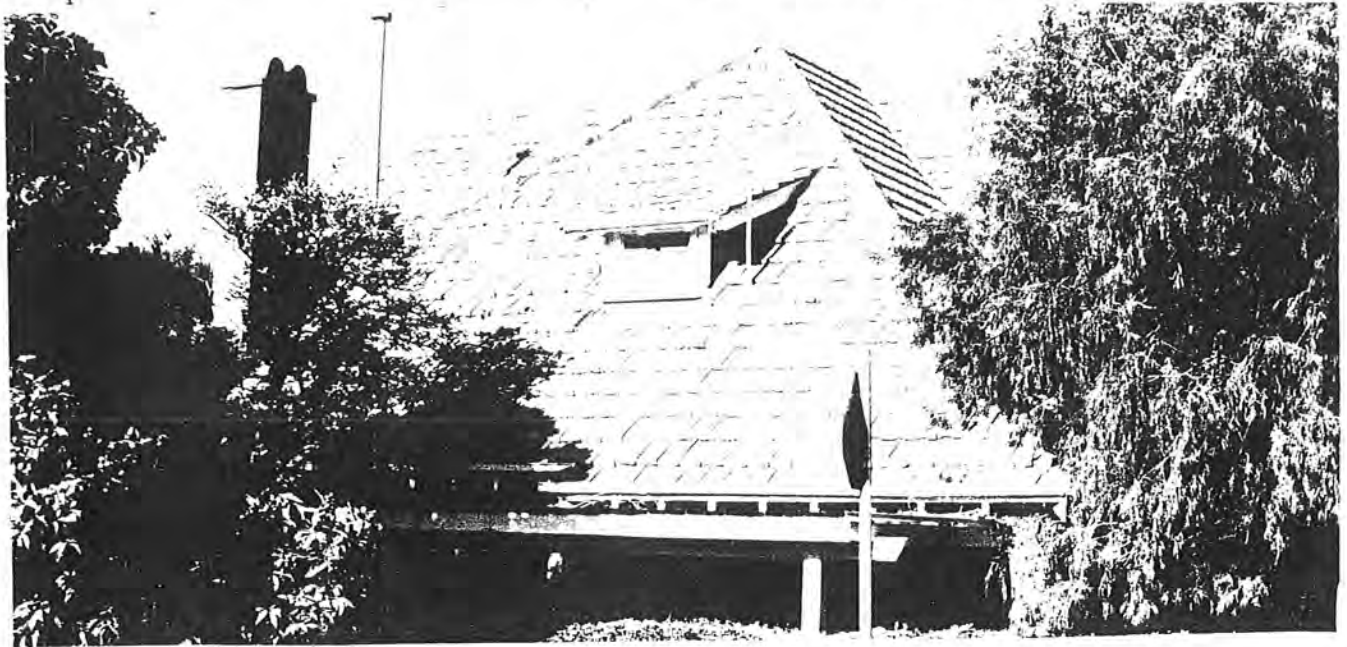
Annandale, 2 Waterdale Road

173. HOUSE
3 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe
Part Lot 12, Chelsworth Estate No. 6
Built: 1921

Vernon Wilkinson was the first owner of this house after its construction in 1921 for an estimated 1,900 pounds. The Wilkinson family owned the house until the late 1960s.¹

A hipped and gabled Marseilles-pattern tile roof dominates an asymmetrical brick-clad form. Mature trees and well-clipped boundary hedges contribute to the precinct, being at the corner and adjacent to the centre median and [172].

This is a relatively original house which with its planting contributes to a residential precinct at the base of Waterdale Road.



House, 3 Waterdale Road

174. HOUSE
6 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 17, Fairy Hills Estate
Built: 1911

Draftsman, Herbert E. R. Scarfe was the first owner of this house built on the Fairy Hills Estate in 1911.¹

As early as 1880, Scarfe made regular trips to the Fairy Hills Estate and developed a strong affection for the area. In the early 1900's it was recommended that he move to the country with his family. Scarfe was drawn by his earlier experience to Fairy Hills where he designed and supervised the construction of this house. As a draftsman Scarfe was also a designer of stained glass windows, designing all the lead-light window in this house.

Of roughcast stucco with a weatherboard dado and a Marseilles-pattern tile roof, the house has the shingled window-hoods of the American Bungalow influence but the overall form and half-timbered gables are of the Queen Anne. Timber verandah brackets add an Oriental aspect which is furthered by the attic, hip-roof and ridge details.

The house is original except for the painting-out of the dado and changed trim colours. It was also the home of one of the Fairy Hills artist/designers and as such contributes to the history of this area.



House, 6 Waterdale Road

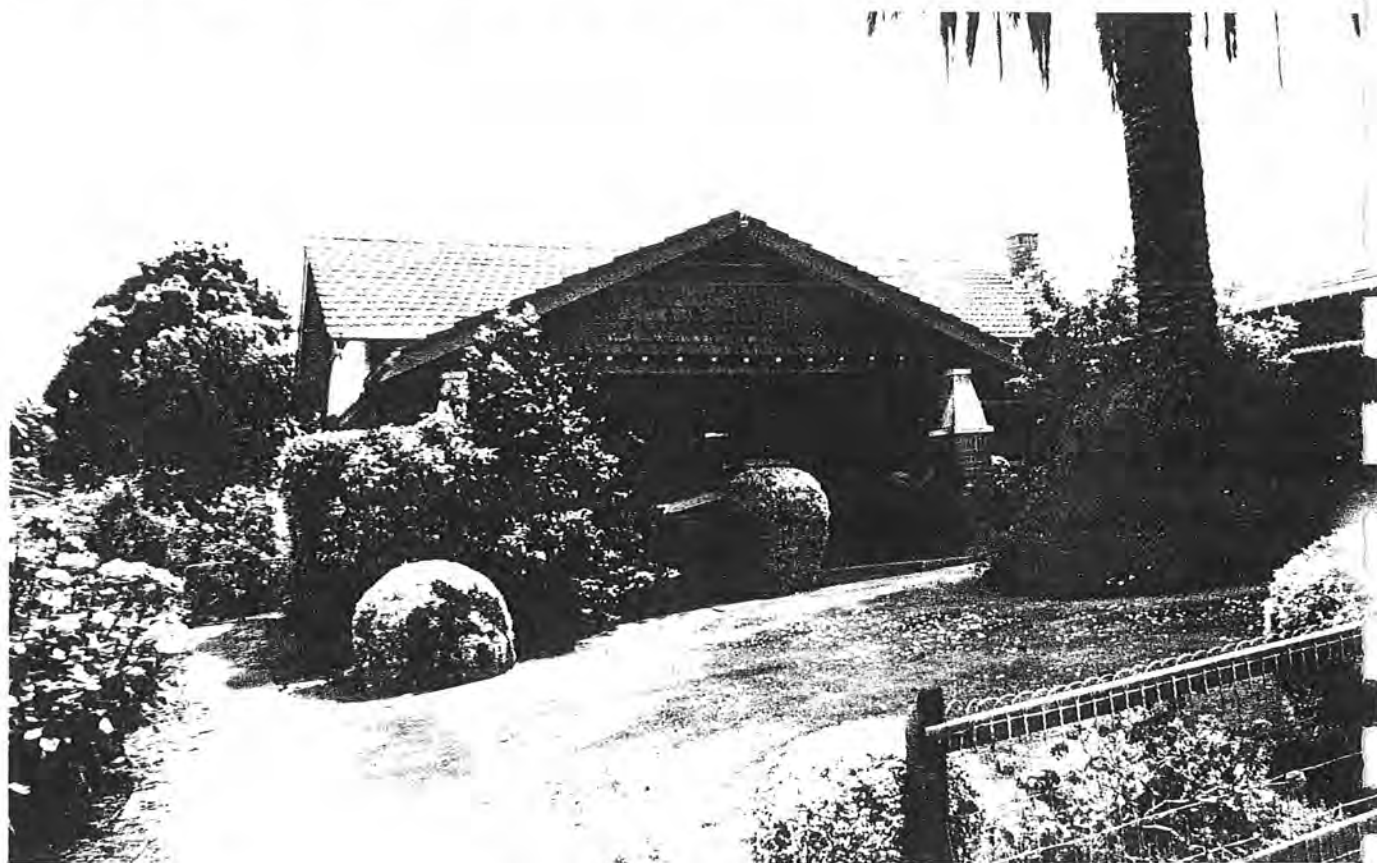
175. WILMAUNOR
62 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 43, Horden's Estate
Built: 1924-25

Ernest E. Lauritz was Wilmaunor's first owner. It was built in 1925, at an estimated cost 857 pounds.

Marseilles-pattern tiles clad the broad gabled roofs, stained shingles fill the gables and roughcast stucco covers the walls above stained bullnose weather boards.

Truncated pyramidal verandah piers on brick bases, support the gigantic span over the porch. Cyclone wire-fabric fencing allows the beautifully maintained garden of clipped Golden Privet and other ornamental evergreens to be seen whilst the towering Canary Island Date Palm provides the exotic Californian touch. Wilmaunor epitomises the American Bungalow and is in original condition.

This is Heidelberg's best example and one of Melbourne's better American Bungalow style homes, as used in the small suburban villa context.



Wilmanor, 62 Waterdale Road

176. BAPTIST CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL
108-110 Waterdale Road, Cnr. Livingstone Street,
Ivanhoe
Built: 1926

Architect, L. E. Warner, designed this church for construction by local builder, C. H. Hannah, at an estimated cost of 4,000 pounds. T.P. Trinham was the prevailing Minister; the first Baptist Minister in Ivanhoe having been J E Newnham when plans for the church were prepared some 13 years prior.¹

Designed in a freely adapted Gothic/Romanesque manner (like St. James Church Hall), the Church has also the shingled gable of the contemporary domestic Bungalow

style. The design is distinguished by its sharply delineated pressed-cement mouldings, in the form of Tudor and trefoil Romanesque arches to window groups, the buttress caps, eaves, brackets and particularly the corner square-tower and its buttressed, copper-clad spire. This tower relates well to the corner site. The adjoining Sunday School possesses a similar character.

Although later than other Freestyle Gothic churches, this church provides a new vocabulary of stucco detail is skillfully massed and prominently sited.



Baptist Church, 108-110 Waterdale Road

177. IVANHOE STATE SCHOOL (SS 2436)
120-28 Waterdale Road, Cnr. Ailsa Grove, Ivanhoe
Built: 1923-24

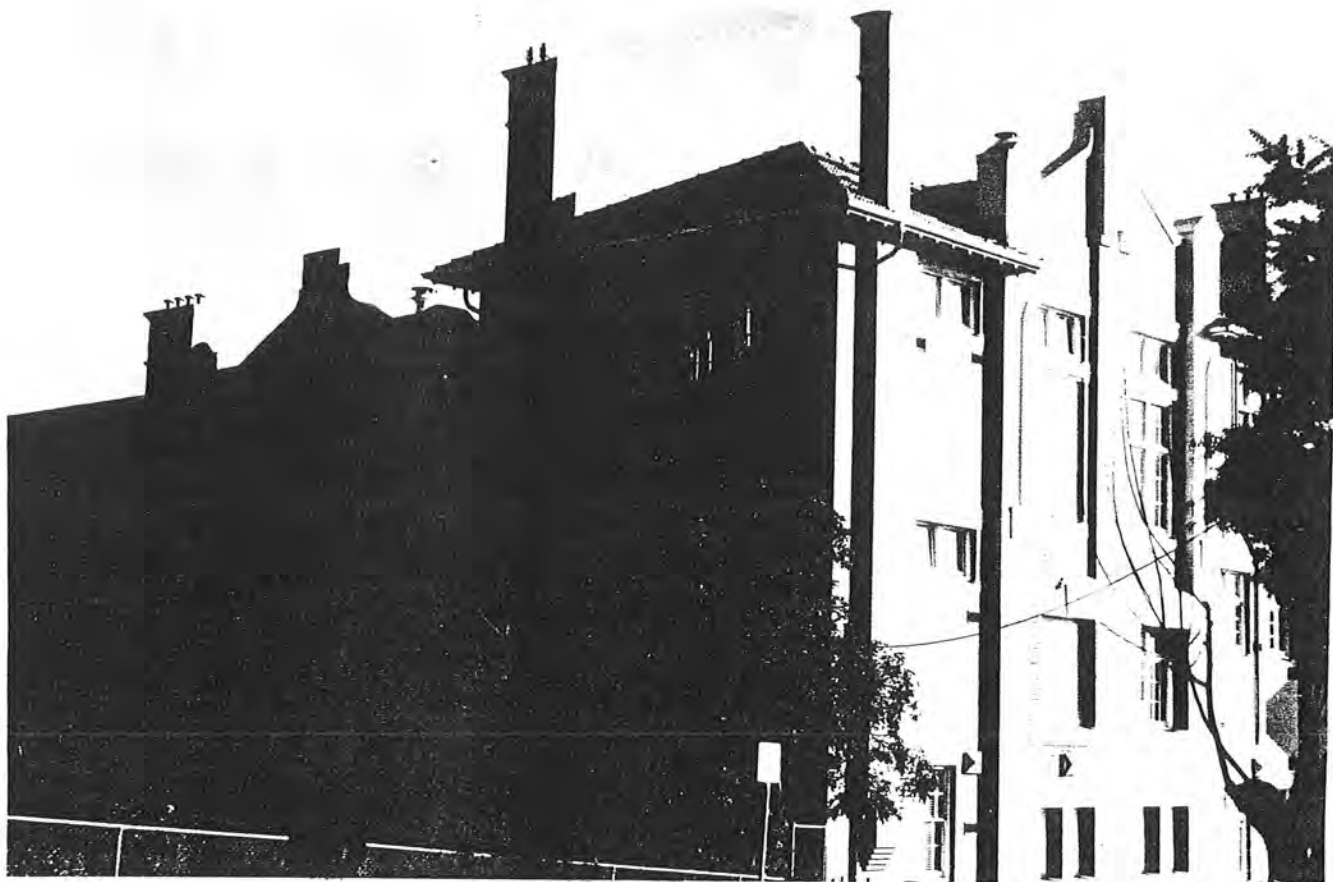
SS2436 replaced SS324 which was located on the present Post Office site and opened during November 1881 in a relocated annexe, from the Melbourne Exhibition Buildings.¹

Four acres were purchased in Waterdale Road, for 2,376 pounds and the foundation stone of SS2436 was laid by John Cain MLA, in June 1923, allowing local builder, G. S. Gay, to proceed with his 11,790 pound contract.

Public Works Department Chief Architect, E Evan Smith, signed documents prepared by H J Kerr for stage one of SS2436 which was completed in Easter 1924, whilst a two-storey extension on the west was built by J. C. Corbett in 1926-27.

The school is of two and three levels, face red brick and stucco, and presents a combination of hipped and parapetted gable roofs. The gabled parapets are used for emphasis at the entrance (east) and as a central motif on the north. The flanking and projecting eaves line creates a horizontal counterpoint to this gable. A free use of stucco ornament, at the gable apex and to the piers which flank the gable, emphasises the bay composition and, on the east, links with the segmentally arched porch pediment.

Comparable buildings are limited to either schools (Fairfield North, Kew and East Ivanhoe Primary School) or contemporary hospital buildings (Fairfield Infectious Diseases Hospital). Ivanhoe State is an externally near original example of a Tudor or Medieval based Free Style design.



Ivanhoe State School, 120-128 Waterdale Road

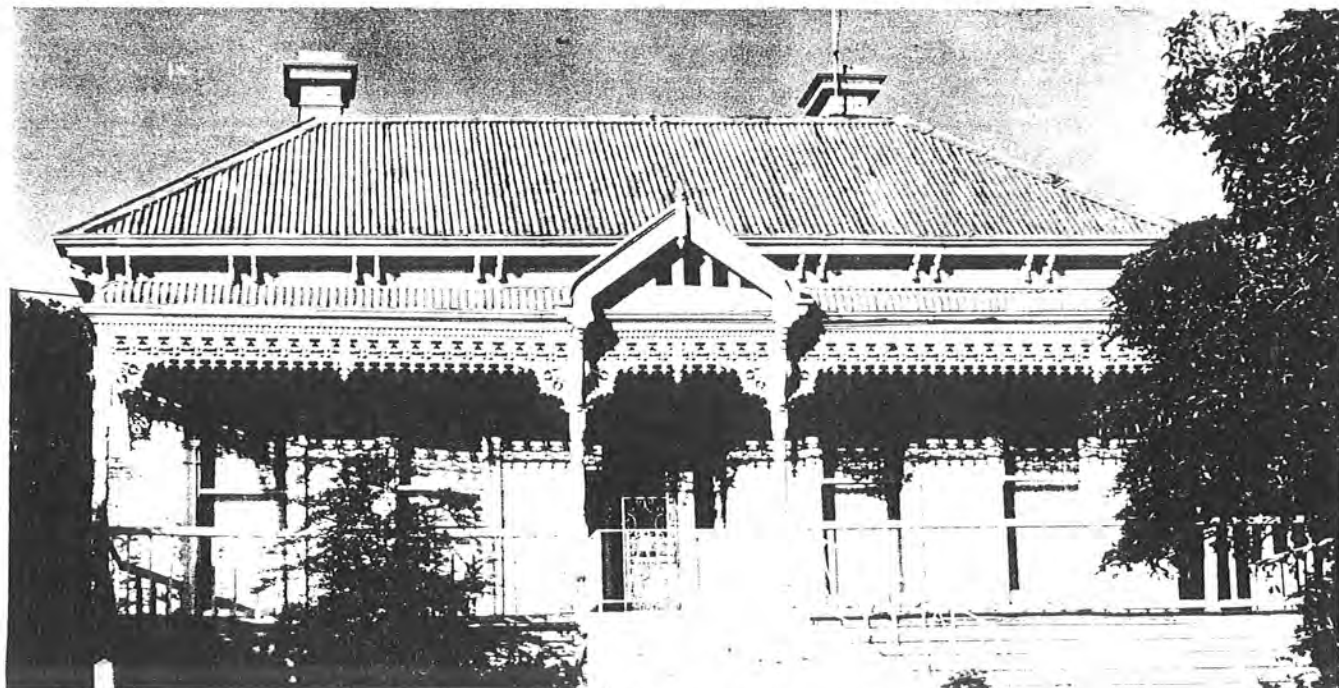
178. SPRINGBURN
121 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 34, King's Estate B
Built: 1906-07

William and Annie Anderson were the first owners of Springburn which is still owned by the family.¹ It is a double-fronted, ashlar-boarded house with a bullnose-profile verandah at the front, supported on turned timber posts and decorated with brackets and friezes of cast-iron.

A distinguishing feature is the central gable to the verandah which had contemporary half-timbering, in contrast to the late Victorian period design of the rest.

Springburn represents a design which was repeated many times in Northcote, Brunswick and Preston and is based on prototypes, offered in the mid 1880's for suburban villas (Refer [105]). It is one of Heidelberg's few examples of this type and despite the new verandah and fence, is relatively complete. 14 Kenilworth Parade [63] is however a more original example (see also [179]).

The house is of local architectural interest only.



Springburn, 121 Waterdale Road

179. THELMA
137 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe
Lot 42, King's Estate
Built: 1906

John Calhoun a clerk in the civil service, and his wife Margaret, first occupied this house in 1906. It was owned by the family until the 1960's.¹

Basically late Victorian period in character (like [178]), Thelma also has a superimposed, trussed gable

over a window bay, on the north of the front elevation. A bullnose-profile return verandah is supported on timber posts and decorated with cast-iron. Square-edged boards are used instead of ashlar to the front and the clapboards have been replaced with cemented masonry, as have the verandah steps, balustrading, and the front fence.

Thelma is representative of a type but incomplete. It has local architectural interest.



Thelma, 137 Waterdale Road

180. HADLEY FARM
17-21 Wattle Drive, Macleod
Lot 1
Built: 1920

Like Moorwatha [181], this is a house which once occupied a larger rural allotment on the suburban fringe, since subdivided. Built in 1920, it has a high,

simple-hip roof which could well be from a much earlier date but the slatted verandah frieze matches the period. It faces away from Wattle Drive towards its previous access road, Greensborough Road, hence is a reminder of the new suburban area's past. The building has local historical interest.



Hadley Farm, 17-21 Wattle Drive

181. MOORWATHA
3 Wilmot Street, Macleod
Lot, Kennedy's Estate
Built: 1908

Robert Kennedy (qv) subdivided this rural estate to create 5-acre blocks.¹ Annie and William N. Kirk, estate agents, were the first owner-occupiers of the house in 1908 and remained there at least until William's death in 1933.²

Moorwatha has the hipped roof-line associated with the contemporary Queen Anne style but also has restrained timber valances to its encircling verandah and a symmetrical front-wing elevation which promotes a more Oriental flavour.

Now surrounded by suburban development, Moorwatha (like [180]), with its comparatively early styling, lends a time-perspective to its surroundings. However, compared with [111], both [181] and [180] are inferior, possessing only local historical importance.



Moorwatha, 3 Wilmot Street

182. RANGEWORTHY
39 York Avenue, Ivanhoe
Lot 17, Rangeworthy Estate
Built: 1910

39 York Avenue takes its name from a property which was formerly across York Avenue from Ravenswood and to the north-east of this house.¹ Shire Councillor and timber merchant, William J. Brewer of Fairfield Park, subdivided the Rangeworthy Estate early this century, creating 107 'large allotments' for a'fashionable suburb'.²

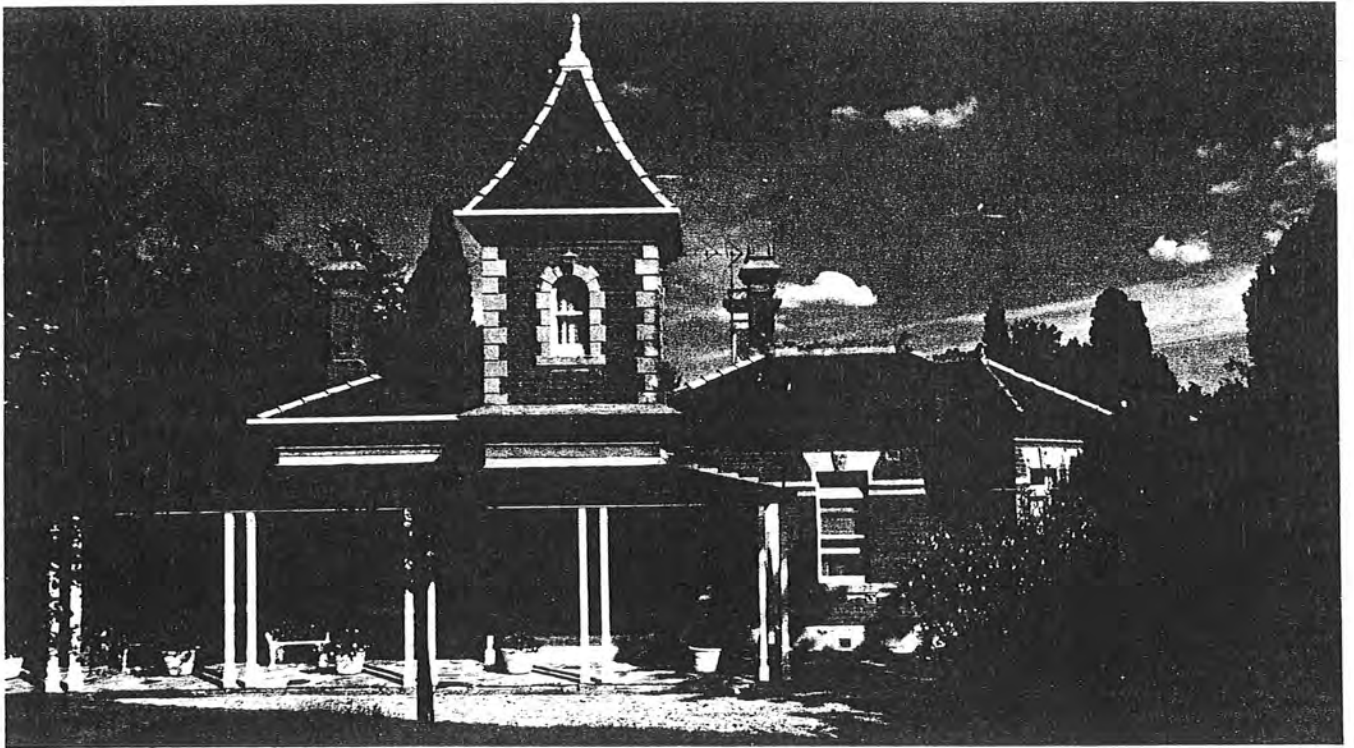
Thomas James was the first owner (1910-20) followed by Wilfred Bromby (c1925-35).³ The house was similar to Brewer's own Adembach which overlooked the Yarra at Park Crescent, Fairfield, and it is likely they shared the same architect.

Rangeworthy is Victorian in the shape of its various wings (hipped and bayed slated roofs) but the disposition of the wings, in an asymmetrical fashion, is more akin to early this century. So, too, is the terracotta ridge capping and fringes. Other late-Victorian aspects are the Flemish-bond, face dichrome

brick, double-hung windows, quoining and keystones to window heads and the barrel-top stucco chimney shafts, with their cornices and vermiculated panelling. The distinctive element of the design is the concave-profile roof to the tower, with its fish-scale slate cladding and terracotta ridge capping, giving the house a French Chateau character, in miniature. (See Chateau, Moncley 1778; Central Square, Charleville.)

The house has been extended to the east and the former ogee-profile iron verandah roof has been replaced with a shallow skillion slate roof. The vertical timber slatted verandah frieze is also gone, as is the picket fence to the frontage.⁴

These alterations, although in a sympathetic form and materials, have altered an important elevation of the house and thus modified the building's architectural importance, albeit one derived from a picturesque assembly of forms and details from differing architectural styles (transitional). However the tower remains unaltered and is unmatched in Heidelberg, contributing period visual variety to the local area.



Rangeworthy, 39 York Avenue

The White Man's Garden



Mervyn Skipper

A MERVYN SKIPPER CARTOON REFLECTS ATTITUDES TO THE ENVIRONMENT - 1920's.

APPENDICES.

1. ATTILOF
 1. (a) ER 1931
 - (b) RB 1924, 553
 - (c) MMBW 135398
 - (d) V.C.
2. BCM 6.2.30
3. Johnson, p57
2. EAGLEMONT DAIRY
 1. THN 10.4.26
 2. (a) RB 1928, 5630
 - (b) VC (P.A. 28.11.27)
 3. THN 21.10.21
3. FORMER ANGLICAN VICARAGE
 1. (a) THN 7.10.32
 - (b) RB 1917, 439
 - (c) RB 1919, 447
 2. (a) RB 1919, 447
 - (b) RB 1923, 493
 - (c) RB 1930, 466
 3. Johnson, p56f: House at Grenarne, (c1908)
4. BANKSIA CLOSE FLATS
 1. PA. 22346
5. HOUSE
6. HOUSES
 1. (a) NC: PA. 17505
 - (b) D 1962
7. LA RUNDEL
 1. RB 1912, 2096
 2. (a) D1912
 - (b) Australasian Hardware and Machiner Journal 19.4.1909, p141
 3. (a) RB 1918, 2844
 - (b) RB 1925, 6035
 4. THN 4.10.46
 5. Johnson, p54f. p.47
8. COVERLEY
 1. (a) IRB 1907, 715
 - (b) RB 1920, 3374
 - (c) BW 120273
 2. THN 2.10.31
 3. Photo (H.C.C.) copy held
9. RAVENSWOOD
 1. (a) RB 1891, 284
 - (b) RB 1893, 293
 2. MMBW Record Plan 118, 1912
 3. (a) verbal: Mrs. J.M.M. Swanson
 - (b) RB 1910, 1096
 4. The Heritage of Australia, p3/34
 5. THN 21.10.21/3
 6. (a) NT, FN 3005
 - (b) VC
10. ST. BERNADETTE
 1. F.S.
11. CHARTERISVILLE, formerly CHARTERS VILLE
 1. Syd. 536 RGO
 2. ANZ archives
 3. 2-164, RGO
 4. NSW Census Return 39, (ANZ archives)
 5. ANZ archives
 6. 39.718; 15.505 (RGO)
 7. J.D. Lang, Phillips land p83-4, quoted in THN 12.8.1932
 8. (a) ANZ archives
 - (b) 103.172 (RGO)
 9. RB 1863, 83
 - RB 1887, 633
 10. MMBW Record Plan
 11. Peterson, p20
 12. ANZ archives
 13. RB 1883, 188 (361 Pounds; RB 1881, 79 350 Pounds)
 14. ADB V5, p122
 15. Photos, Peterson
 16. Peterson p16; Castella family say no additions wince McArthur's death.
 17. Blainoy, ADB, Vol. 5 p122
 18. RB 18
 19. William Moore, The Story of Australian Art, (extract ANZ archives) cites Halwaugh, Violet Teague, Ina Gregory
12. BANYULE
 1. RGO: Syd. 251; 8872 (9)
 2. P.P. Patriot 11.5.1843/3
 3. Garryowen, p137
 4. op cit p324
 5. op cit p418
 6. op cit p226
 7. (a) NT. FN 1085
 - (b) The Leader, 12.5.1900
 - (c) P.P. Patriot, 1.8.45/3
 - (d) P.P. Herald 28.11.50/3
 8. -
 9. Graham Papers, 2.5.1853 (MVA)
 10. loc cit, 2.9.1863
 11. loc cit, 26.6.1861, 2.7.1863, 10.6.1864, 2.3.1866
 12. Peterson, p50f
 13. op cit, p43f
 14. (a) ibid
 - (b) Corden p.119f.
 15. Peterson p.45f
 16. ibid
 17. National Gallery of Victoria, Banyule Gallery typescript
 18. Peterson, p.51f
 19. NT
 - FN 1085
 10. NT. FN 1085
13. ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
 1. Garryowen, p125
 2. THN, 30.9.32
 3. (a) ibid
 - (b) Church of England Messenger, 26.11.1851
 3. THN, 30.9.1932
14. SIR HENRY BARKLY HOTEL
 1. RGO
 2. Garden, p103
 3. op cit PPS 72, 97, 125
 4. (a) RGO
 - (b) The Argus, -.6.1872
 5. V. & M p739
 6. (a) RB 1934, 177
 - (b) RGO
 7. Photographs, The Australasian, 30.7.1904
 8. BEMJ, 30.3.99
15. FORMER SHIRE OFFICES AND LIBRARY
 1. Garden, p171f
 2. (a) Contract No. 17 Drawings (H.C.C.)
 - (b) The Mercury, 11.4.1889
 3. THN 18.9.1909
 4. Photograph held
16. ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY
 1. Garryowen, p.137
 2. The Advocate, 4.12.1946/15
 3. (a) Garryowen, p.148
 - (b) The Argus 27.10.57
 4. Reprinted in The Heidelberg, 17.6.1981/6
 5. (a) The Herald, 15.9.1853/1
 - (b) The Argus, 2.1.67/3
 6. Some of the Fruits of Fifty Years, p34f
 7. THN, 11.9.09
 8. (a) The Herald, 17.4.1861/7
 - (b) F.S. gives date as 4.5.1860
 9. (a) THAN 11.9.09
 - (b) The Advocate, 11.9.09/19
 10. The Herald, loc cit.
17. HOUSE
 1. RB, 1898, 233
 1. RB, 1902, 230
 3. CO5, p.10
 4. WD 1901, (delayed listing)
 5. RB 1920, 435
 6. See 29 Sackville Street, Kew; the parsonage Richard Hill Wardlow, Parkville
18. FORMER HEIDELBERG GOVERNMENT SCHOOL NO. 294 RESIDENCE
 1. NT. FN 3857, Cites Building File, 294, (GRO)
 2. ibid
 3. Garden, p.169f.
 4. NT. FN 3857, loc cit
 5. The Australasian, 6.2.1897/273f. (Photograph)

19. STATE SCHOOL NO. 294
 1. Garden, p.96
 2. Burchell, Victorian Schools, p.60f
 3. V & R, V3, p.28f
 4. Contract 1922-3/94 Drawings, dated 29.8.22 (PRO)
20. KALKALLO
 1. RB 1889, 361;
RB 1890, 403;
RB 1912, 389;
RB 1920, 422
 2. See MMBW Record Plan 20
21. ELLINGTON
 1. RB 1896, 499;
RB 1909, 746
 2. V & M, p.536
 3. RB 1910, 385;
RB 1923, 442
 4. RB 1936, 506
(Cites Allotments 1,2,11/12, but address as 141 Cape Street)
22. HOUSE
 1. (a) VC
(b) RB 1924, 4253
(c) RB 1923, 3846
 2. (a) The Argus, 14.6.1945/7
(b) McCulloch Encyclopedia of Australian Art, p.308
23. HOUSE
 1. (a) RB 1926, 3283
(b) RB 1925, 2868
 2. (a) Who's Who in Australia, 1950
(b) Interview with Colin R. Rose, former Preston Motors Company Secretary
 3. Verbal, L. Hume Sherrard
24. CARN
 1. RGO
 2. RB 1863, 302; RB 1864, 293; RB 1865, 293; RB 1883, 1; RB 1887, 1; 43;
RB 1890, 508
 3. ibid; RB 1896, 627; RB 1906, 962; RB 1926, 3287.
 4. (a) S. Roylance, AOB, Vol. 3, p.18
(b) Serle, The Golden Age, (Melbourne 1963)
- 25.
- 26.
27. HOUSE
 1. PA 21.2.1923; RB 1922, 365
28. HOLLYOAK
 1. RB 1916, 335; PA 21.12.1915
 2. V & M, p.693
 3. Sale Poster, 1937 (H.H.S.)
29. HOUSE
 1. (a) PA 4.9.22
(b) RB 1922-3, 4215
 2. Verbal from Mrs. P. Millson
 3. (a) MMBW 119174
(b) VC
 4. (a) McCulloch, Encyclopedia Australian Art, p.568
(b) Who's Who in Australia, 1950, p.729
30. TORYBURN
 1. RB 1904, 319
 2. (a) THN 14.1.49
(b) Lindsay Heap, Secretary, Melbourne Stock Exchange
(c) John May
31. HOUSE
 1. (a) N.T. FN 3817; Letter, Murray Griffin, 1.7.1980
(b) RB 1922, 224
RB 1923, 115
 2. The Australian Home Beautiful, 1.9.27/13
 3. McCulloch, p.246
32. HOUSE
 1. (a) RB 1890, 564
(b) RB 1900, 331
(c) RB 1904, 355
(d) RD 1936, 235
33. BURTONHOLME
 1. (a) RB 1890, 101
(b) RB 1891, 456
 2. H.C.R.
 3. (a) RB 1914, 222
(b) 1920, 233
 4. V & M, p.530
 5. THN 20.1.1928
 6. D 1962
- 34.
35. HIGHCROFT
 1. H.V.C.
36. BELLA VISTA
 1. (a) RB 1931, 437
(b) H.V.C. Permit 13.7.1931
37. HOUSE
 1. RB 1928, 439
38. IVANHOE MANOR
 1. (a) RB 1888, 365
(b) RB 1887, 311
 2. COS P10
 3. P.H.H., pps. 53-4, 64
39. BOX HOUSE
 1. (a) H.V.C.
(b) Neil Clerehan, verbal
40. WILLIAMS HOUSE
 1. (a) PA 26768, 26.11.1962
(b) Charles Duncan, verbal
41. HOUSE
 1. RB 1935, 4371
 1. Butler, Northcote Conservation Study, 1982
42. LIPPINCOTT HOUSE
 1. Birrell, pp. 19-20
 2. Birrell, pp. 132, 20
 3. RB 1922, 3429; RB 1923, 3818, RB 1930, 3284.
 4. (a) The Age, 17.11.1972
(b) Billson, verbal, 1982
 5. Johnson, Australian Architecture 1901-51, p.115
 6. BRB 14.4.1917, (PRO)
- PHOLIOTA
 1. The Herald, 8.6.1916
 2. RB 1920-1, 3415; RB 1922-3, 3819; RB 1923, 41424
 3. RB 1924-5, 4551; RB 1928-9, 4300; RB 1936-7, 4366
 4. Birrell, p.144f quotes Griffin
 4. N.T. FN 3819, p.
Navaretiti (26.3.80)
 5. See Australian Home Builder, 8.1922, 8.1923;
Australian Home Beautiful, 9.1927, 10.1927
44. HOUSE
45. GLENARD FARM
 1. RGO Syd. 553
 2. Garden, pps. 143, 146, 178
46. STANTON
 1. RB 1930, 33222; RB 1929, 4345
 2. (a) The Argus 23.7.1965/5
(b) McCulloch, p.255
47. AR MBAILE FEIN
 1. RB 1889, 113; RB 1917, 1001 Executors of Le Plastriel
 2. D1890
48. STRATHALLAN BAPTIST AGED PEOPLE'S HOME
 1. Garden, p.22 quotes RGO 27827
 2. op cit p.92
 3. op cit. p.180f; 146f
 4. RB 1906, 25; RB 1908, 436; RB 1936, 1722
49. RUTLAND
50. AWABA
 1. RB 1906, 864; RB 1908, 513; RB 1912, 2016;
RB 1916, 2635; RB 1930, 4836
51. CINTRA, formerly LIS ESCOP
 1. (a) RGO 10045
(b) Garden p.142
 2. RB 1871, 283; RB1872, 279; RB 1877, 103; RB 1885,
RB 1887, 45; RB 1879, 45; RB 1907, 133; RB 1920,
 3. Garden p.151, p.162N, p181f.
 4. WW 1927-8, p.105
 5. RB 1911, 401; RB 1916, 479
52. OFFICES
 1. RGO 16194
 2. Cole Collection (S4V)
 3. AHB
 4. Butler, Northcote Conservation Study, Building 145
53. SHOP AND DWELLING
 1. (a) RB 1935, 642
(b) D1939

54. FOREST LODGE
 1. (a) HVC, PA2.12.1925; Additions 1974
 - (b) RB 1926, 4881; RB 1925, 4507; RB 1924, 3890
55. KOONUNG
 1. RB 1935, 2993f; RB 1923, 1763f; RB 1912, 1079f
 2. BEMJ 13.2.1892/Sp3
56. THE GABLES
 1. RB 1890, 28; RB 1891, 8; RB 1893, 15; RB 1901, 29
 2. RB 1905, 577; RB 1908, 804
 3. RB 1918, 1188
57. BELLE VUE
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) RB 1914, 1083; RB 1915, 1113
 - (c) D1937
58. HOUSE
 1. (a) HVC, PA 25.1.1935
 - (b) RB 1935, 2767
 - (c) ER 1936
59. FORMER POLICE QUARTERS
 1. PWD Summary of Contracts, (PRO)
 2. (a) *ibid*, contract 1859-215
 - (b) Contract drawings, 1923-4/655 (PRO)
 3. *ibid*
60. FORMER COURT HOUSE
 1. PWD Summary of Contracts, 1859/87 (PRO)
 2. *ibid*, 1899-00/91
 3. PHH, p.62
 4. Contract Drawings (PRO)
 5. PWD, loc cit 1900-1/2
 6. PHH, p.62 Photograph
61. HOUSE
 1. (a) HVC, PA 13.3, 1953
 - (b) Guide to Victorian Architecture, 1956
62. HOUSE
 1. HVC
 2. Architecture Australia, 4.1977/71
63. HOUSE
 1. (a) ER 1931, 1912
 - (b) RB 1907, 75; RB 1920, 570; RB 1935, 849
64. OAKBANK
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) RB 1920, 1773; rb 1925, 2781; RB 1927, 3064
65. THE GABLES
 1. RB 1910, 592
 2. RB 1915, 374; RB 1912, 331; RB 1920, 406;
 3. (a) RB 1922, 397, NAV 28 Pounds, RB 1923, 412, NAV 55 Pounds
 - (b) MMBW 137956 19.8.24
66. HOUSES
 1. RB 1890, 1244, 770; RB 1897, 341; RB 1920, 408f.
 2. BEMJ, 22.2.90/s5
 3. (a) THN
 - (b) 8.3.24 Garden p.162f
 4. (a) THN 8.3.24
 - (b) Who's Who in Australia, 1950
67. CINTRA, formerly CARINYA
 1. RB 1907, 929; RB 1908, 1010; RB 1910, 1505; RB 1935, 354
 2. Australian Archives
 3. UTM p414
 4. HVC
68. ST. LEONARDS
 1. RB 1912, 343; D1937
69. YANTARINGA
 1. (a) RB 1920, 2602; RB L(Lc, !)%{
 - (b) D1920 - 1st
 2. THN 28.10.27
 3. THN 30.3.28
 4. (a) Who's Who in Australia 1950, p.550
 - (b) THN 19.3.43
70. WARRIGUNDI
 1. RB 1915, 1525; RB 1916, 1575
71. HOUSE
 1. HVC PA 19.5.39
 2. Beauview Homes
72. BEAUVIEW SHOPPING CENTRE
 1. (a) Beauview Homes
 - (b) Verbal: A.V. Jennings, E. Gurney
73. HOUSE
 1. HVC
74. HOUSE
 1. HVC
 2. D 1942; RB 1936, 3696; RB 1920, 2086
75. HOUSE
 1. (a) THN 8.10.48
 - (b) RB 1909, 759
 2. HVC
76. OLD ENGLAND HOTEL
 1. RGO
 2. The Argus, 5.9.1870
 3. The Argus, 16.12.1872
 4. (a) RGO
 - (b) V & M, p.737
 5. Cole Collection (SLV)
 6. BEMJ 11.4.89/53
 7. Smike to Bulldog, (Sydney 1946) pp26f. 92f.
 8. Photo, The Australian, 20.7.1904/269
77. MASONIC TEMPLE
 1. Garden PA 170, 180
 2. HBLC (PRO)
78. ROSANNA METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE STATION
 1. F5 31.7.1953
79. ALDERMASTON
 1. (a) Verbal A. Meares
 - (b) HVC, PA 15.4.36
 2. *ibid*
 3. Australian Army
80. CROSS WAYS
 1. (a) HVC
 - PA 10.11.34
 - (b) D1939
 - (c) ER 1936
81. HOUSE
 1. (a) MMBW 216262
 - (b) D 1944
 - (c) ER 1941
 - (d) HVC
82. HOUSE
 1. (a) HVC, PA 26.2.51
 - (b) D1962
 2. *ibid*
83. WOODROW
 1. RGO
 2. (a) *ibid*
 - (b) RB 1935
84. ROMAN LODGE
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) The Age, -.4.1976
 2. Business Who's Who in Australia 1974, p.366
85. HOUSE
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) RB 1919, 2441
 - (c) HBLC, PA 2.10.18
86. OSTARA
 1. RB 1914, 1657; RB 1917, 240; RB 1923, 2919; RB 1935, 471;
87. LOCKSLEY
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) HBLC, PA. 19.11.18
 - (c) RB 1919, 1843
 - (d) MMBW 111944
 2. (a) Who's Who in Australia 1935, p. 992
 - (b) THN 13.5.27
88. LOWANA
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) RB 1910, 1435; RB 1923, 2942; RB 1935, 4742
89. BUNINYONG
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) RB 1910, 1526
90. PENRYN
 1. MMBW 103506
 2. RB 1916, 2092
 3. HBRB, PA 9.5.16
91. JABOTOA
 1. (a) RB 1911, 1605; RB 1912, 1712; RB 1935, 4739
 - (b) HVC
92. DANVERS
 1. (a) RB 1911, 1606
 - (b) HVC

93. EASTVIEW
94. HYSBROKE
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) D1939
95. ROSEVILLE
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) D1962
96. HOUSE
 1. HVC, D1939
97.
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) ER 1941
 - (c) D 1939
98.
 1. (a) HVC, PA 30.3.1938
 - (b) D1939
 - (c) ER 1941
99. ST. STEPHEN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
 1. (a) FS
 - (b) PHH, p76
100. BALGARTNIE
 1. RB 1896, 103
 2. (a) RB 1920, 3324
 - (b) RB 1923, 4029
101. ST. CLAIR
 1. (a) HVC, PA 11.1.35
 - (b) ER 1941
102. ROYD
 1. RB 1901, 121
 2. CoFV, VI, p.389
 3. RB 1917, 2775
103. EOTHEN formerly EUROBA
 1. (a) RB 1901, 211
 - (b) RB 1911, 1915
 - (c) RB 1920, 3337
 2. D1925
 3. HVC
 4. D1930, D1939
104. MOORAKYNE
 1. RB 1901, 450
 2. Heidelberg Historian, No. 49 - Mrs. Heather Gorton
 3. D1939
105. GLENARD HOUSE
 1. (a) Garden pps. 30f, 143f.
 - (b) RB 1889, 790; RB 1888, 388
 2. (a) Garden p.143,
 - (b) Gunsen The Good Country, (Melbourne 1968)
 3. RB 1920, 3335
 4. Who's Who in Australia 1950, 1975
106. OFFICES
 1. RB 1935, 597
107. SHOPS, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS
 1. RB 1923, 519f
 2. MMBW 122453
 3. Photos (HHS)
108. HOUSE
 1. RB 1910, 1168; RB 1912, 1351
109. UNITING CHURCH
 1. THN. 21.10.27; THN. 27.4.28
110. HOUSE
111. MOLLISON LODGE
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) RB 1915, 978
 - (c) IRB 1936, 304
 - (d) D 1939
112. HOUSE
 1. HVC
113. INNISFALL
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) RB 1927, 5386
 2. Barton, Jubilee History of Greenland, (Brisbane 1909) p.282f.
114. HOUSE
 1. HVC
115. HOUSE
 1. (a) NTFN
 - (b) 3818: Birrell, pp 150f.
 - (c) Johnson P.62
 2. (a) RB 1927-8, 5376
 - (b) THN 24.2.28
 3. NT FN 3818; MMBW Plan 192488
 4. (a) E. Knox The Advertisers and Publishers Guide, (Sydney 1935) p. 183
 - (b) Who's Who in Australia, 1933-4
116. WOBURN COTTAGE
 1. RB 1912, 319; RB 1923, 401
117. HOUSE
 1. (a) Verbal: Mrs. P. Millson
 - (b) D1905, D1912-15, D1901
 - (c) THN 16.2.24
 2. Who's Who in Australia, 1977
 3. HVC
118. HOUSE
 1. (a) RB 1914, 1348; RG 1915 - ;
 - (b) BRB 16.2.1915
119. HOUSE
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) AHB
 2. (a) Who's Who in Australia, 1950
 - (b) McCulloch, Encyclopedia of Australian Art, 131
120. MARBA
 1. (a) BRB, 11.6.1023
 - (b) RB 1973, 449
121. ROCKBEARE
 1. (a) Gingham Papers, 22.2.1867 (MUA)
 - (b) RB 1867, 44; RB 1864, 44
 2. MU Index
 3. RB 1864, D1870
 4. RGO
 5. RB 1893, 468
 6. Garden p.144
 7. LP 5841
 8. RB 1912, 404
 9. RB 1916, 463
122. NOVITIATE OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY
 1. (a) THN 12.10.28/3
 - (b) HVC
 - (c) The Advocate, 18.10.28/17
123. HOUSE
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) BEMJ 20.10.03/265
 - (c) RB 1904, 286
124. HOUSE
 1. RB 1910, 132
 2. H418
 3. HVC
125.
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) RB 1932, 287
 2. THN 3.6.1949
126. KEDDINGTON FLATS
127. IVALDA MASONIC TEMPLE
 1. F.S.
 2. THN 20.10.23
128. OFFICE AND DWELLING
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) BLM 6.10.1936
129. UNITING CHURCH
 1. (a) PHH, PB 54, 38
 - (b) THN 25.7.25
 2. *ibid*
130. IVANHOE R.S.L. formerly CLARIVUE (or Clairvue)
 1. (a) RB 1914, 1453
 2. THN 1.5.1936
 3. RB 1935, 3293
 4. Reid, The Book of Buildings, p.147
131. THENFORD HILL
 1. RB 1910, 1541
 2. D1930, D1960
 3. THN 13.5.1927

132. HENNINGDALE
 1. RB 1911, 1346; RB 1909, 427
 2. RB 1926, 3125; RB 1920, 1935
133. THE BENT TREE
 1. RB 1909, 682-1; RB 1910, 948
 2. THN 24.3.33
134. LAKEMBA
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) RB 1928, 3316
 - (c) BCM 13.12.28
135. WANA
 1. (a) RB 1925, 2986
 - (b) HVC PA 5.1925
 2. (a) MMBW 139302
 - (b) RB 1935, 3328
136. HEIDELBERG RAILWAY STATION
137. FORMER LODGE AUSTIN HOSPITAL
 1. (a) Garden p.164
 - (b) Illustrated Australian News, 1.6.1881/107
 2. (a) ABCN 23.4.92/294
 - (b) Lucas and Gault, A Century of Compassion, abstract
 3. ibid
 4. (a) ibid
 - (b) Who's Who in Australia, 1950
 5. The Australasian, 22.10.1914
138. FORMER MARIAN DRUMMOND NURSES HOSTEL
139. EAST NEUK
 1. HVC
 - PA 20.7.38
 2. (a) ibid
 - (b) D1962
140. YALLAMBIE
 1. RGO
 2. (a) The Victorian Centenary Book, p.134
 - (b) Death 12.5.1910
 3. RB 1875, 285; RB 1876, 310; RB 1893, 473
141. HOUSE
 1. (a) RGO
 - (b) Garden p. 80
 2. MMBW Record Plan
 3. RB 1863, 45; RB 1864, 45; RB 1867, 41; RB 1875, 58; RB 1876, 68; RB 1886, 188; RB 1887, 189
142. HOUSE
 1. HVC PA 36793 June 1968.
 2. Architecture in Australia, 2.71/52f.
143. HOUSE
 1. (a) HVC PA 17368, 8.1958
 - (b) Verbal from E. Howarth
144. FLATS
 1. HVC
145. ROCKLEIGH
 1. (a) HVC PA 12.3.29
 - (b) RB 1928, 3782; RB 1924, 2810
146. HOUSE
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) Owner
147. HOUSE
 1. NT
 - FN 3281; Copy Sale Plan held by H.C.C.
 2. RB 1903, 49; RB 1906, 193; D1912, D1913, D1927
 3. THN 8.3.19
148. HOUSE
 1. RB 1903, - (land; RB 1906, 104; RB 1907, 982
149. HOUSE
 1. RB 1903, 48
 2. D1925
 3. (a) G. Tibbits, ADB, Vol. 7,
 - (b) Woodfall Harold Deslowe Annear,
 - Architecture in Australia, 2.1967/100f
150. COOLARIN
151. SHERWOOD HOUSE, formerly Ivanhoe House, /Ivanhoe Boys Grammar School The Ridgeway
 1. RGO
 2. Garden, pps. 26-7
 3. RGO
 4. (a) RB 1863, 69
 - (b) INT FN. 2198; Letter from Ivanhoe Grammar 4.12.70 stating reminiscences of a Mr. Greenaway
 5. RB 1864, 68; RB 1868, 113; RB 1883, 21; RB 1893, 568
 6. Photo (RHSV)
 7. (a) ibid
 - (b) Garden, p.116f
 8. M.C.C. Permit Register 21.5.50
 9. Grove, Historic Environment, Vol. 2 No. 1, p.17f
 10. BEMJ 24.1.91-5-3: Two storey Tower residence, Ivanhoe
152. CORANDERK
 1. (a) HVC PA. 9.8.26
 - (b) RB 1926, 4944
153. HOUSE
 1. (a) BRB 5.1.10
 - (b) RB 1919, 1740
 2. Who's Who in Australia, 1935
154. IVANHOE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE STATION
 1. MU Index
 2. D 1900, D 1925
 3. Jacobs, G. Ballantyne, M.U.Thesis
155. COLES STORE
 1. (a) HVC: PA 8.6.1939
 - (b) RB 1935, 2958f
156. THE IVANHOE HOTEL
 1. RGO
 2. The Argus, 10.3.1854/3
 3. ABCN 23.2-89/193
 4. (a) THN 5.2.43
 - (b) Cole Collection Vol. 3, p.180 (SLV)
157. COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA
 1. (a) CBA Archives: Photos, CBA Board Minutes
 - (b) BRB 26.2.18; 28.8.23
 - (c) D 1878
158. SHOP AND DWELLING
 1. HVC PA - -9.1937
159. SHOPS AND RESIDENCES
 1. HVC PA 24.8.32
 2. RB 1935, 3122f; D 1939
160. HEIDELBERG MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND TOWN HALL
 1. HAM July 1925, p.749
 2. Ioc cit 18.12.1928
 3. Heidelberg 1937, PA17-18
 4. ibid
 5. F. Phillips The Heidelberg Historian, No. 47
 6. ibid
161. ST. JAMES ANGLICAN PARISH HALL AND SCHOOL
 1. PHH p.76
 2. (a) FC 18.7.1914
 - (b) MU Index: UCS (Williams) Collection
 3. BRB 26.2.18
162. BROOKLYN
 1. (a) HVC
 - (b) IRB 1903, 310; RB 1923, 1970; RB 1935, 3031f
163. HOUSE
 1. (a) BRB 4.4 1923
 - (b) IER 1931
164. GREYMOUTH
 1. (a) HVC, PA 8.1926
 - (b) RB 1935, 3042
 - (c) JBW 157, 564
165. NOVAR
 1. RB 1917, 1635; RB 1919, 1897; D1925
166. SERENDIP
 1. (a) RB 1863, 182
 - (b) RGO
 2. Argus, 21-5. 1860/8
 3. (a) RB 1865, 175; RB 1887, 150; RB 1879, 126; RB 1874, 125
 - (b) D1865
 - (c) V & M, Vol. 2, p.497-8
 4. (a) RB 1897, 122; RB 1898, 503; RB 1903, 557; D 1896
 - (b) RGO: Sold 19.7.1897
 - (c) Garden p.169-170

167. OFFICER MEMORIAL HOSTEL formerly TARUNA
 1. RB 1890, 152
 2. (a) MMBW Plan 108 (Field Book) DP 2694: 'T. Falconer England "Taruna"
 - (b) D 1925
 3. (a) D1896 'Serendip' Fulton
 - (b) RB 1895, 165; Fulton occupies Lots 37-40 plus house
 - (c) RB 1896, 175; Fulton leaves
168. IVANHOE PUBLIC GOLF COURSE CLUBHOUSE formerly CHELSWORTH
1. RGO
 2. ibid
 3. ibid
 4. Garden, pps. 56-62
 5. RB 1863, 67, 71-3
 6. Garden p.126; D 1870
 7. (a) D1870-82
 - (b) RB 1890-1, 1239
 8. RB 1905, 164-5; RB 1908, 259
 9. (a) RB 1934-5, 3781;
 - (b) Refer: Man Made Landscape in Heidelberg
169. HOUSE
170. HOUSE
1. HVC, PA 10.9.40
171. HOUSE
172. ANNANDALE
1. RB 1908, 1179
 2. BRB 18.12.10
 3. Who's Who in Australia 1935, p. 256
173. HOUSE
1. HVC, PA 17.5.21
174. HOUSE
1. (a) RB 1911 -
 - (b) HVC
 - (c) ER 1914
175. WILMAUNOR
1. (a) HVC, PA 23.7.1923
 - (b) MMBW 138126 Genydete 1925
176. BAPTIST CHURCH
1. THN 28.3.26
177. IVANHOE STATE SCHOOL (SS 2436)
1. V & R Vol. 3, p.86
 2. (a) Contact Fannings (PRO)
 - (b) THN 16.2.24, 7.7.23
178. SPRINGBURN
1. (a) HVC occupied 16.9.07
 - (b) D 1910
179. THELMA
1. (a) HVC
 - (b) D1910
 - (c) RB 1906, 323
180. HADLEY FARM
1. HVC
181. MOORWATHA
1. RB 1908, 395
 1. RB 1908, 458; D1925; THN 10.3.33
182. RANGEWORTHY
1. MMBW Record Plan 118
 2. C. of V. Vol. 1, p.546
 3. RB 1910, 2406; RB 1935, 4936; D1915

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