BANYULE HERITAGE PLACES STUDY

BUILDING CITATIONS

VOLUME 2—PART 2
DATA SHEETS L-Z

July 1999
BANYULE HERITAGE PLACES STUDY

BUILDING CITATIONS

Prepared for the

BANYULE CITY COUNCIL

VOLUME 2—PART 2
DATA SHEETS L-Z

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Kew 3101

July 1999
This report is Volume 2 of a set, comprising:

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</tbody>
</table>
CONSULTANTS

This report was prepared by:

Robyn Riddett
George Phillips
Katrina Place

in association with

Barrie Gallacher
Simon Howe

Allom Lovell & Associates

John Patrick Pty Ltd
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Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. 3 Latham Street is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History
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 Higinbotham and John T. Jeffrey.² George G. Gay purchased the house in 1922 and appears to have refaced it with rough-cast render by the next year. Later tenants were William Miles, Frank Bishop and William Gleeson.

Description
3 Latham Street is an extraordinary design of curved parapets, battered walls, tapered chimneys and asymmetrical composition. The elevation facing the street is a blank roughcast rendered wall relieved by 5 irregularly placed openings of different sizes and soldier courses of brickwork terminating the curved parapets, now painted. The Arts and Crafts design is reminiscent of Henry Van de Velde’s irregular but two dimensional forms or of Charles Rennie Mackintosh’s Art Nouveau inspired forms (Glasgow School of Art 1898-1909, Hill House, 1902-3), or of the white roughcast rendered work of C.F.A Voysey. The house has been extensively altered at the rear.

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

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

Significance
3 Latham Street is of local architectural significance. Unique in the City of Banyule, the house is an unusually austere and distinctive example of Arts and Crafts design. The later alterations at the rear are of no heritage significance.

Existing Heritage Listings
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- Banyule Planning Scheme
- UC Area
- National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- HO Controls

Original Source

¹ Rate Book 1910, 592.
² Rate Books 1922, 397, NAV 28 pounds; 1923, 412, NAV 55 pounds; MMBW 137956 19/8/24.
Place: Houses
Address: 7 and 9 Latham Street (Formerly Park Street), Ivanhoe

Property Information: Lots 21, 22 Cassiobury Estate

Architect/Designer: F. De Garis & Son
Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1890

Original Use: Residences
Current Use: Residences

Original Owner: Dr. Thomas Latham & Abraham R. Fenton
**Thematic/Contextual History**

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

**History**

Methodist and rechabite, Dr Thomas Latham and his relation Abraham R. Fenton, a civil servant, built these adjacent houses in Park Street in 1890. Architect F. De Garis & Son designed Fenton’s house and may have also designed Latham’s.¹ Latham sold his property. No. 7 Park Street, in 1897 to John Kelleher a salesman, when he built another larger house at the corner of Upper Heidelberg and Waterdale Roads, to the design of Rae M. King. Kelleher later sold to Thomas J. Walker, an inspector. Fenton owned No. 9 Park Street until the 1920s when it was purchased by Nurse Margaret Smith.² Dr. Latham (1853-1939) was renowned as the first Heidelberg Shire President, elected to council in 1899, to have a dry cupboard. He is also accredited with helping establish the Methodist Church in Ivanhoe.³ The Latham family includes many notable Australians who resided in No. 7 Park Street. The R. Hon. Sir John Greig Latham was 13 when the family moved there whilst other family members included B. Latham (Secretary to the Australian Notes Board), Dr. L.S. Latham (Collins Street practitioner) and A.T.L. Latham (Secretary to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals).

**Description**

Nos. 7 and 9 Latham Street are a pair of similar single-storey, 19th century, rendered Italianate villas, with return cast iron verandahs, projecting semi-octagonal bays and hipped slated roofs. Windows are double-hung sashes and the rendered chimneys have moulded cappings.

**Intactness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
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**Condition**

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<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
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**Significance**

Nos. 7 and 9 Latham Street are relatively intact Italianate villas, possibly to the design of de Garis & Sons. The house was the home of Dr Latham, of local historical importance, and briefly Sir John Latham, of national importance. It is of local historical interest.

**Existing Heritage Listings**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings**

- Victorian Heritage Register  
- Register of the National Estate  
- HO Controls

**Original Source**


² Rate Books 1890, 1244, 770; 1897, 341; 1920, 408f.
³ *Building Engineering and Mining Journal*, 22/2/90. s5.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Place:</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Builder:</td>
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<td>31 E9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Significance:</td>
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Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

Cintra was built for investor Anthony H. Scott in 1907. Edith M. Scott occupied the house from 1910 until the 1920s. A later owner was Abraham Kellet in the 1930s. Cintra's first owner, Anthony Scott, was probably 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. 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, Macarthur was in Melbourne for four months only in 1942, at which time the Allied Forces Headquarters was at Menzies Hotel. Research, completed by Graeme Butler, has not uncovered any evidence to date which confirms Cintra's military role during World War Two, as either a residence or military base.

Description

The present house appears to date from c. 1911-16, during the ownership of Albert Gerbes. The Federation style, asymmetrically planned house is of rendered brick construction, with a corner turret with a slated conical roof, rectangular bay window, rendered chimney stacks with terracotta pots and a timber posted verandah under the main hipped roof. A large attic with a gabled roof faces Hawdon Street. The fence is appropriate to the style of the house. The house has been extensively altered externally, particularly in 1926 but also in 1928, 1930 and 1940.

With the exception of the corner turret, the original roofing has been replaced with glazed terracotta tiles, and the windows were probably originally glazed with leadlight.

Intactness

| E | G | F | P |

Condition

| E | G | F | P |

Comparative Examples

St. Leonards, 12 Latham Street, Ivanhoe

Significance

Cintra is a distinctive example of the Queen Anne style in the municipality, situated on a prominent corner site. It is of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victorian Heritage Register</th>
<th>Register of the National Estate</th>
<th>Banyule Planning Scheme</th>
<th>UC Area</th>
<th>National Trust</th>
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Recommended Heritage Listings

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<tr>
<th>Victorian Heritage Register</th>
<th>Register of the National Estate</th>
<th>HO Controls</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Original Source


---

1 Rate Books 1907, 929; 1908, 1010; 1910, 1505; 1935, 354.
2 UTM, p. 414.
3 Australian Archives.
4 Heidelberg Valuer's Cards.
Place: St Leonards
Address: 12 Latham Street, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Lot 14, Chelsworth Estate

Architect/Designer: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1912

Original Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Joseph Winter
Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. 12 Latham Street is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

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

Description
St Leonards is a red brick and rendered Federation bungalow with a slated hipped and gabled roof, a gabled and trellised entrance porch supported on tapered rendered piers, and an octagonal corner window bay with an octagonal pitched roof over. Gable ends have diagonal half-timbering and windows are double-hung leadlighted sashes. It is largely intact.

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

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

Comparative Examples
Cintra, 11 Latham Street, Ivanhoe.

Significance
St Leonards is a distinctive and largely intact Federation bungalow style residence and is of local architectural significance.

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

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

Original Source

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<tr>
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<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
<td>31 H9</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>G.E. Furnell</td>
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Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

G.E. Furnell subdivided Lot 1 of the Chelsworth Estate and built Warrigundi in 1915-16. Mrs E.M. Fricker lived there in the 1920s and the Holt family from the 1930s.¹

Description

Warrigundi is situated on an elevated site, overlooking Lower Heidelberg Road. A single steep gable, infilled with roughcast and shingling, rises above an arced and fretted timber verandah. The roof is clad with Marseilles-pattern tiled roofs. The casement windows are leadlighted and the tall rendered chimneys have terracotta chimney pots.

Landscape

Agapanthus clumps provide a sympathetic foreground element whilst symmetrically placed, mature Bhutan Cypress lend a further period aspect to the setting.

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

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

Comparative Examples

Former Anglican Vicarage, 50-52 Banksia Street, Heidelberg.

Significance

Warrigundi is a well preserved example of the Federation bungalow style. The house gains distinction from its elevated site and intact garden setting. It is of local architectural and aesthetic significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Rate Books 1915, 1525; 1916, 1575.
| **Place:** | Beauview Shopping Centre Shops and Dwellings | **Significance:** | C |
| **Address:** | 253-263 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe | **Map Ref:** | 31 J9 |
| **Property Information:** | Jennings' Beauview Estate | **Architect/Designer:** | Edgar Gurney |
| **Builder:** | A. V. Jennings | **Construction Date:** | 1939 |
| **Original Use:** | Shops and Dwellings | **Current Use:** | Shops and Dwellings |
| **Original Owner:** | A. V. Jennings Construction Co. |
Thematic/Contextual History

After the Beaumont Estate was complete, another Jennings estate, Beauview, was constructed at East Ivanhoe in 1938-9. This estate was intended to be the most prestigious to date and promised that it 'embodies every virtue that makes for happy, healthy family life'. Homes were to be adapted to their site and curved courts would offer wind-free seclusion.

History

The A. V. Jennings Construction Co. provided this shopping centre as part of their Beauview Estate which had followed closely upon the previous Beaumont Estate in Ivanhoe, their fourth development. They were designed by Jennings' architect Edgar Gurney, and were the second of the Jennings' estates to include shops.

Description

Built in the English Domestic Revival style, the two-storey Beauview shops form a picturesque, stepped row down Lower Heidelberg Road. The building is of clinker brick, with rendered upper walls and hipped terracotta tiled roofs. Windows at first floor level are double-hung sashes, with horizontal glazing bars to the upper sashes. The entrances to the residences are marked at first floor level by vertical strips of glass blocks. The ground floor shops have been considerably altered.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

Shops, 218-224 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe.

Significance

The Beauview shopping centre is of local architectural and historical significance. The building is an example of the inter-War English Domestic Revival style applied to a commercial use, and was designed by A. V. Jennings' architect Edgar Gurney. The shopping centre is an integral part of the Estate.

Existing Heritage Listings

| Victoria Register | [ ] |
| Register of National Estate | [ ] |
| Banyule Planning Scheme | [x] |
| UC Area | [ ] |
| National Trust | [ ] |

Recommended Heritage Listings

| Victoria Register | [ ] |
| Register of National Estate | [ ] |
| HO Controls (Area) | [x] |

Original Source


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1 Garden. *Builders to a Nation*, Chapter 1 passim.
2 ibid.
3 *Beauview Homes*. Verbal, Edgar Gurney, A. V. Jennings. pers. comm. with G. Butler, 1985
Place: House
Address: 356 Lower Heidelberg Road, Heidelberg
Significance: B
Map Ref: 32 A6
Property Information: Lot 172, Hartland's Estate (Resubdivision)
Architect/Designer: Unknown  Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1928
Original Use: Residence  Current Use: Residence
Original Owner: Charles Chapman
Thematic/Contextual History
Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹

History
356 Lower Heidelberg Road was commenced in early 1928, for an estimated cost of £1,500.² 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.³

Description
356 Lower Heidelberg Road is a typical example of the inter-War, Californian derived Spanish Mission style. The attic style house is asymmetrically composed, and features gabled Cordova tiled roofs, textured trowelled rendered finish, ‘S’ shaped iron tie on the chimney stack, arched openings and shuttered windows.

Landscape
A brick edged gravel driveway and a part native, part exotic setting contributes to the character of the house.

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

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

Significance
356 Lower Heidelberg Road is a typical example of the Spanish Mission style, popular in the inter-War period and one of a small number of examples within Heidelberg and Ivanhoe. It is of local architectural significance.

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

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

Original Source

¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.
² Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards.
³ Victorian Directory 1942; Rate Books 1936, 3696; 1920, 2086.
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Hotels were always central to social and economic life in the early colonial settlements and Heidelberg was no exception. Despite spirited opposition to the grant of its licence, for many years community life in Heidelberg revolved around the Old England Hotel.¹ The hotel was the venue for all manner of meetings and festivities, including the meeting at which it was decided to petition for local government in the area.²

History

Henry Baker began acquiring the allotments bordering his in 1848, when he purchased Joseph Cook’s allotment for £19, creating a total land value of £26. Both lots were then mortgaged in May 1848 for £250, indicating that improvements had been undertaken in early 1848. Two years later, in 1850, Baker bought Solomon Benjamin’s adjoining land for £45. In October of that year Baker mortgaged these blocks for £119. This mortgage included ‘all buildings’ and covered the site of the present bar. The southern most point of the old group of buildings overlapped a lotment two, and this and allotment one were mortgaged in 1851 for £3,000 (original land price £88). By 1855 all blocks, ... ‘together with several messages inns, hotels, stables, outhouses, erections and buildings now erected or built’ ... , were mortgaged for £3,000. Prior to Baker’s death in 1860, the property had passed to his mortgagor and then to Henry Creswick in 1858. Martha Anne Lewis, who already owned the business, purchased the property in 1868, for £1,000. Her husband, William Lewis, the named licensee, had died the previous year and she immediately mortgaged the property for £500.³ Following the mortgage, she built ‘The New Heidelberg Hall’ and announced in 1870 that ‘A concert under Mrs Johnson will initiate proceedings’.⁴ This building has since been demolished. Further ‘extensive additions and improvements’ followed in 1872, when the building was mortgaged for £300. It is likely that this refers to the upper-level of the two-storey section, to the south of the complex.³ Martha Lewis married Halliburton Beale, taking over the Old England Hotel. Beale was the son of Anthony Beale, who established the St Helena property on the Plenty River. He handed the business over to William H. Scoullar from 1887 to 1894 it was known as Scoullar’s Hotel.⁶ Beale converted the Old Law Title to the Torrens system in 1888 and built the bichrome, two storey wing facing the Lower Road in 1889-90, in time for the new railway.⁷ The alterations were designed by prolific hotel architects, Powel, Whitaker and Gunning, who called tenders for additions to the Old England Hotel in September 1889, producing a design reminiscent of John Beswicke’s work. Powell, Whitaker and Gunning also designed the new Sir Henry Barkly Hotel.

Description

The Old England Hotel comprises three main stages of construction. The original 1848-51 ‘Staging Post Bar’ has a simple hipped roof and apparently stone structure, now rendered, and includes a similar building to the south-west and the lower storey of the Coach Room Lounge Bar. The second stage of 1872 includes the upper storey, of red brick with a gabled corrugated iron roof and bracketed eaves. Stage 3 includes the two-storey timber verandah and polychrome brick residential section.

The building has been considerably altered, the third stage being the least altered although an unsympathetic bottle shop has been added to the north, and the verandah balustrading and frieze work has been removed. The half-timbering in the gable ends, gable finials and north verandah have also been removed. 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 obscures the formerly gabled east facade of original section. The original garden has been replaced by a carpark.
Intactness: E[ ] G[ ] F[ ] P[x]

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

Significance
The Old England Hotel complex is of local architectural and historical significance. The complex spans a long period of building activity, from 1848 to 1890. The remnant original section is the second oldest building in Heidelberg, the oldest being Banyule, and one of the oldest buildings in Victoria. It may be the oldest functioning hotel in the state. The hotel was also associated with the Heidelberg Impressionist school of painters.

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

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

Original Source

---

1 Garden, *Heidelberg*, p. 74
3 Registrar General’s Office.
5 *The Argus*, 16/12/1872.
6 Cole Collection, State Library of Victoria.
7 Registrar General’s Office; V&M, p737.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>Masonic Temple, former Recreation Hall</th>
<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Architect/Designer:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
<td>1892 (1930)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Use:</strong></td>
<td>Recreation Hall</td>
<td><strong>Current Use:</strong></td>
<td>Masonic Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Heidelberg Recreation Hall Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

The Heidelberg Recreation Hall Company was founded in December 1891, to establish a circulating library, reading and writing rooms and a reference library which would provide amusement, entertainment and instruction for the growing community in the area.

History

The building was funded by local subscription and was opened in July 1892. However, the ensuing depression caused the hall to revert to its mortgagee, Thomas Wragge, in 1894.\(^1\) Wragge then continued to operate the hall into this century. In 1927 an application was made to add another storey to the hall, was lodged by the Heidelberg Masonic Lodge. The Hall reopened with its new façade and upper floor in 1930.\(^2\)

Description

The Masonic Lodge is a two-storey red brick building with a parapeted, hipped corrugated iron roof and a relatively narrow frontage to Lower Heidelberg Road. The façade is divided into three bays by vertical rendered pilasters that rise through both floors. The entrance door is recessed within a porch supported on Ionic columns, above which is a rendered decorative panel. Windows are double-hung with six-paned upper sashes and rendered lintels. The parapet is pedimented in the centre and has a simple moulded capping.

Intactness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E [ ]</th>
<th>G [ ]</th>
<th>F [x]</th>
<th>P [ ]</th>
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Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E [ ]</th>
<th>G [x]</th>
<th>F [ ]</th>
<th>P [ ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Significance

The Masonic Temple is of local historical significance. The building was Heidelberg’s first public hall, constructed in 1892 and refurbished in 1930.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


\(^1\) Garden, *Heidelberg*, pp.170, 180.
\(^2\) HBLC, Public Records Office.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place:</th>
<th>Old Lower Plenty Bridge</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
<th>A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Off Lower Plenty (Main) Road, Viewbank</td>
<td>Map Ref:</td>
<td>20 K9</td>
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<td>Construction Date:</td>
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<td>Bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Eltham and Heidelberg Road Boards</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Though there were a number of government roads gazetted through the district, for the most part the responsibility and expense associated with the construction of roads and bridges in the early years of Banyule lay with the settlers themselves. The twin issues of roads and bridges saw local settlers group together, and formed the foundations of local government in the area.

History

The bridge was associated with the original 1858 Plenty Bridge Hotel. The bridge is on the site of the river crossing of the pastoral run of Edward Willis, the first recorded settler in the Shire, in 1837. It is also the site of the earlier 1858 bridge and toll house. In May 1865, the Heidelberg Road Board informed the Eltham Road Board that the Plenty Bridge was in a 'dangerous state'. In view of the expense of making a survey.1 Charles Symons Wingrove, Secretary to the Eltham Board, assured Heidelberg later that month that his board was aware of the state of the bridge and would willingly join with Heidelberg in seeking government finance to assist in rebuilding the structure.2 The Minister for Roads and Bridges was approached and Heidelberg and Eltham jointly agreed to share the cost. Tenders were received for the stonework the following year, the successful tenderers being R. Turnbull & Co.3 Successful tenderers for the ironwork were the well known firm of E. Chambers & Co.4 The designing engineer, G. Francis, C E, supervised the work.5 In 1967, the old Lower Plenty Bridge became a footbridge only, as a much wider bridge had been built upstream. Later, in 1982, an article in The Diamond Valley News (20 April), expressed concern about the badly neglected historic old bridge, which had become 'dangerous to unwary pedestrians'.6 The bridge is presently in derelict condition.

Description

The old Lower Plenty Bridge comprises deep, riveted edge trusses with crossed web members. Iron plate I-beam transverse beams sit on the bottom flange of the edge trusses and support the deck. Only small areas of the timber deck remain. The piers on either side of the Plenty River are of coursed quarry-faced bluestone construction. Approaching the bridge at each end are bluestone wing walls which taper inward.

Intactness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E [ ] G [ ] F [x] P [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significance

The 1860s bluestone and iron Plenty Bridge is of considerable local historical significance. It is the oldest remaining bridge in the former Shire of Eltham and the original gateway, and is constructed on the site of the earlier 1858 bridge and toll house. The bridge also has associations with the original 1858 Plenty Bridge Hotel, which was a centre of community life for more than 100 years and whose sitting reflected the significance of such crossing points in the 19th century. The environs of the bridge are of local historical significance, being the site of the river crossing where Edward Willis, the first recorded settler in the Shire, had his pastoral run in 1837.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

1 Heidelberg Road Board minutes, 10 May 1865.
2 ibid, 22 May 1865.
3 ibid. 5 June 1865.
4 Heidelberg Road Board minutes 8 August 1866. ibid. 10 Oct 1866; Eltham Road Board minutes 5 April 1875.
5 ibid; 10 Oct 1866.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>Rosanna Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station</th>
<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>230-232 Lower Plenty Road, Rosanna</td>
<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
<td>20 C11</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
<td>B.S. Begg</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Architect/Designer:</strong></td>
<td>Percy E. Everett</td>
<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
<td>1953</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Use:</strong></td>
<td>Fire Brigade Station</td>
<td><strong>Current Use:</strong></td>
<td>Community House</td>
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<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Metropolitan Fire Brigade</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Rosanna Fire Brigade Station is one of two known fire stations in the area to be designed by well-known architects: Oakden and Ballantyne (Ivanhoe) and Percy Everett (Rosanna).

History

The Rosanna Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station was designed by the Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, Percy E. Everett, FRAIA and built by B.S. Begg. The foundation stone of the station and residence was laid by Shire President, Cr. W.A. Fordham in 1953. Everett announced his retirement in the same month.¹

Description

Rosanna Fire station is oriented diagonally on its corner site with a symmetrical front elevation. The central section has a low pitched roof, nearly flat, and originally housed the fire trucks. Two vehicular doors, painted red, are located within a white painted rendered surround. Flanking these are two cream brick wings with timber framed windows, presumably originally containing offices. Adjacent to the station is a single storey residence, similarly constructed of cream brick with low pitched roofs and timber framed windows. The asymmetrical entrance elevation has an unusual window featuring a triple porthole motif.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

The Rosanna Fire Station is representative of the modernist idiom that characterised public works buildings of the 1940-50s, and is attributable to Victoria’s most influential Government Chief Architect, Percy Everett. The building is one of the few fire stations built in the 1950s and is of local interest. The adjacent and contemporary residence, although of little individual architectural merit, is functionally related to the station and is of contributory significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banyule Planning Scheme</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>UC Area</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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</table>

Recommended Heritage Listings

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<td>Victorian Heritage Register</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC Controls</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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</table>

Original Source


¹ Foundation Stone, 31.7.1953.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Information</th>
<th>Aldermaston (Meares’ House)</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Simpson Army Barracks, Off Lower Plenty Road, Yallambie</th>
<th>20 F9</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>Lesley Forsyth</td>
<td>H.G. White</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Army Barracks</td>
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<td>Construction Date:</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Australian Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Use:</td>
<td>Dr Ainslie Meares</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Aldermaston is one of two known brick mansions erected in the area in this period, the other being Amberley. It was briefly the home of a prominent Australian, Dr. Ainslie Meares.

History

Aldermaston was designed by Lesley Forsyth, who was renowned for his neo-Tudor houses, for Dr Ainslie Meares and his wife. It was built by H.G. White on approximately 247 acres, which Meares had purchased from the Wragge family. Named after a village in Britain, which the couple had visited in 1934 during their honeymoon, the house was added to an existing farm complex of timber buildings and paddocks. The 77 square house was estimated to cost £7,000.

Meares, a practising psychiatrist, 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 the 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. In 1943, the adjacent Watsonia Camp, which had been established to the north the previous year, was extended. Aldermaston was requisitioned by the Department of Defence and used as a hospital for army men in training. The Meares returned to the house in 1947 and lived there until 1958 when it was purchased by the Department of Defence.

Description

Situated on a hillside and approached by a curved driveway, Aldermaston is a large, two-storey clinker brick residence in the English Domestic Revival style. The house is an asymmetrical composition of slated gabled roofs of different heights, clinker brick chimney stacks and multi-paned double-hung sash windows. A circular tower with a conical roof, featuring a tall, narrow window, contains a circular stair. Attached to the side of the house is a single-storey garage and ancillary services wing. The first floor French doors and staircase on the symmetrical garden elevation appear to be later additions, as they do not appear in an early photograph of the house. Internally, the principal feature of the house is the vast double-height entrance hall, with varnished timber paneling, large fireplace, and a gallery at first floor which communicates with the upper level rooms. Many original fittings and fixtures survive, including light fittings, door furniture and built-in book shelves.

Landscape

The grounds around the building form a relatively intact example of a large inter-War period garden. A row of Lombardy Poplar (Populus nigra ‘Italica’) follows the alignment of the old drive, which has since been re-aligned and re-surfaced in asphalt. A number of mature trees are located in the front of the house, and include Common Oak (Quercus robur), Italian Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens), Elm (Ulmus procera), Arizona Cypress (Cupressus glabra) and Norfolk Island Hibiscus (Lagunaria patersonia). The trees are set in wide expanses of turf. Situated along the southern boundary are numbers of Algerian Oak (Quercus canariensis) and Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa). At the rear (east) of the property are a series of garden beds and pathways paved in basalt. A small stone retaining wall separates the more formal garden beds close to the house from the wider garden, as does an informal hedge of Flowering Quince (Chaenomeles japonica). A row of deciduous fruit trees in the lower reaches of the eastern section is associated with the early garden.

Intactness

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

Comparative Examples

Amberley, Amberley Way, Lower Plenty Crossways, 2 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
St Clair, 35 Mount Street, Heidelberg

In addition, a number of houses in Jennings’ Beaumont Estate, although of smaller scale, are similar in style.

Significance

Aldermaston is of local architectural and historical significance. The house is a notable and original example of the English Domestic Revival style, and the former first marital home of Australia’s most renowned psychiatrist, Dr Ainslie Meares. The garden as a whole is an appropriate and near complete setting for an important local house, and a fine example of a large inter-War garden.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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2 ibid.
3 Australian Army.
4 Macleod Progress Association Inc. Submission No. 28 to Banyule City Council.
Place: Heidelberg Golf Club House (Preston Hall, Bryn Teg)  Significance: C
Address: 8 Main Road, Lower Plenty  Map Ref: 21 A9
Property Information: Unknown
Architect: Unknown  Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1887 (c.1930)
Original Use: Residence  Current Use: Golf Club House
Original Owner: Mary Thomas
Thematic/Contextual History

Further north and east of Heidelberg the land boom had relatively little, if any, effect with the area remaining essentially rural in character until well into the 20th century. Although it was common in the late 19th century for the upper-classes to build in the outer suburbs as an escape from the trials of the city, Preston Hall is the only known example of this practice in the Eltham area.

History

Preston Hall was constructed in 1887 for Mrs Mary Thomas, widow of David Thomas, who had acquired the land in 1884. By 1911 Thomas no longer resided there, however she still retained ownership of the property. After her death, ownership passed onto the executors. In 1926, it was noted in the Eltham Rate Book that the ‘Bryn Teg Estate (was) sold to the Heidelberg Golf Club Ltd, 423 Little Collins Street’. The property included two houses at that time. One of the houses and 174 acres of land were valued at NAV £200 (the present golf clubhouse). The second house and 30 acres of land were valued at NAV £100.

The club commenced construction on a 12 hole golf course in 1927 under the supervision of Harry Alexander, greenkeeper of the Yarra Yarra Golf Club. Prime Minister Stanley Melbourne Bruce officially opened the course in 1930.

Description

Preston Hall is a single-storey Italianate villa, possibly originally of polychrome brick but now painted and partly rendered. The projecting entrance porch has an arched opening with a rendered moulded archivolt and keystone, and is surmounted by a balustraded parapet. The roof is hipped and clad with corrugated iron and has bracketed eaves.

The house has been substantially altered. The corner half-timbered gables appear to date from the 1900s and have roughcast rendered coving and turned finials.

Landscape

The landscape features several notable trees. They are a large and well formed Lemon Scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora), directly east of the clubhouse, and an overgrown Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa) hedge near the first tee which may be a remnant from the early property. The Gum particularly is prominent within the landscape, and of high amenity value.

Intactness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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Condition

<table>
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<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Significance

Notwithstanding extensive unsympathetic alterations and additions and the conversion of the house to a golf club, Preston Hall is of local historical importance. It is the only late 19th century, grand brick residence in the former Shire of Eltham, of a type more usually constructed on the outskirts of Melbourne. The Lemon Scented Gum is a large tree of significant landscape value.
### Existing Heritage Listings

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

### Recommended Heritage Listings

- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- HO Controls

### Original Source


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1. Eltham Rate Book 1887 No 131. A house was recorded on the property for the first time in 1887 when Mrs Mary Thomas (David’s widow) was rated for a house etc at Lower Plenty, NAV £200.
3. Eltham Rate Book 1911-12 No. 189. Mary Thomas listed as the owner of a house on 370 acres in Crown portion 2 at Lower Plenty, NAV £215. It was occupied by Robert Hay and William Ryan.
4. Eltham Rate Book 1924-5 No 1584. These houses were described in 1924 as valued at £200 and £100, both owned by the executors of Mary Thomas.
5. Ibid. 1926-27, No. 3595.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>Greensborough Hotel</th>
<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>75 Main Street, Greensborough</td>
<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
<td>20 K2</td>
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<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td><strong>Architect:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td>Unknown</td>
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<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
<td>1925</td>
<td><strong>Current Use:</strong></td>
<td>Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Use:</strong></td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>D. &amp; M. Monaghan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

The present Greensborough Hotel was constructed on the site of the Farmers’ Arms Hotel and was named after the original Greensborough Hotel, both of which were early hotels in Greensborough.

History

Built on the site of the Farmer’s Arms Hotel, which was built in 1864, the Greensborough Hotel was built in 1925. It was named after one of the three original hotels in the town, at the corner of Grimshaw and Church Streets. The licensees at that time were D. & M. Monaghan. It was bought two years later by John Holohan and has remained in the Holohan family since then.¹

Description

The Greensborough Hotel occupies a site at the corner of Hailes Street East and Main Street. The building is in the Spanish Mission style, with a hipped terracotta tiled roof, Spanish Baroque scrolled gables and semi-circular arched windows. The first floor windows have flower boxes supported on rendered corbels. Recessed between the gables at first floor level on the Main Street elevation is an arcaded loggia with wrought iron balustrading.

Alterations to the building include the replacement of the original glazing and the addition of signage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intactness</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E [ ] G [ ] F [x] P [ ]</td>
<td>E [ ] G [x] F [ ] P [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significance

The Greensborough Hotel is of local historical importance. The building is constructed on the site of the Farmer’s Arms Hotel built in 1864, one of the earliest hotels in Greensborough. Although of little individual architectural significance, the present building is an unusual example of the inter-War Spanish Mission style in the suburb.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

¹ Turvey and Reynolds. *Greensborough and Greenhills.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place:</th>
<th>Old Greensborough Swimming Pool</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>On the north side of Plenty River and beneath the Main Street Bridge, Greensborough</td>
<td>Map Ref:</td>
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<td>Property Information:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>Heidelberg City Engineers</td>
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<td>Unknown</td>
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<td>Construction Date:</td>
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<td>Current Use:</td>
<td>Swimming Pool (Disused)</td>
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<td>Original Use:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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</table>
History

The swimming pool was built during the Depression as an unemployment relief measure. It was officially opened by swimming champion Frank Bearepaire, later the Lord Mayor of Melbourne. The swimming pool was closed due to pollution of the river after 30 years of use.¹

Description

The swimming pool is located on the Plenty River on the west side of the Main Street Bridge. It comprises a concrete platform along the north side of the river and a reinforced concrete bank along the south. There are integrated diving platforms and steel tube balustrading along the north side of the river.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

The former Greensborough Swimming Pool is of local historical interest. The pool is a rare surviving structure dating from the Depression years in Greensborough, and its construction at this time reflects the role of local government in providing employment opportunities.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Barnard and Keating. *Banyule City Council: Heritage Audit*. 1996
Place: Cross Ways
Address: 2 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
Property Information: Lot 75, Mount Eagle Estate
Architect/Designer: Unknown  
Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1934-35
Original Use: Residence  
Current Use: Residence
Original Owner: Charles E. Tinkler
Thematic/Contextual History
During the inter-War period Heidelberg and Ivanhoe witnessed considerable growth and development as an affluent residential suburb. Cross Ways is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History
Charles E. Tinkler, a footwear manufacturer, purchased this house after its construction in 1935 for an estimated cost of £2,800.¹

Description
Cross Ways is a large, two-storey residence designed in the English Domestic Revival style. The clinker brick house is a picturesque composition of steeply pitched gables, with distinctive brick detailing to window surrounds, gable ends, vents and chimney stacks. Windows are multi-paned double-hung sashes, arranged in groups. A two-storey, rectangular bay window features half-timbering, alluding to the Tudor style.

Intactness  Condition
E [ ]  G [x]  F [ ]  P [ ]  E [ ]  G [x]  F [ ]  P [ ]

Comparative Examples
St Clair, 35 Mount Street, Heidelberg
Amberley, Amberley Way, Lower Plenty
Aldermaston, Simpson Army Barracks, Greensborough Road, Rosanna

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

Significance
Cross Ways is prominently sited, possesses much of its original garden and is a good example of the English Domestic Revival style. It is associated with Charles Tinker, a successful member of the tannery allied trades, a number of whom settled in the emerging residential suburb of Heidelberg during the inter-War period. It is of local architectural and historical interest.

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

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

Original Source

### Bonyule Heritage Places Study: Building Citations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place:</th>
<th>House</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Information:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect/Designer:</td>
<td>Edgar Gurney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Builder:</td>
<td>A. V. Jennings</td>
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<td>Construction Date:</td>
<td>1939-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Use:</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>John E. Guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Use:</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance:</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Ref:</td>
<td>31 K8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History
During the inter-War period the A. V. Jennings Construction Co. erected a number of dwellings in the Heidelberg/Ivanhoe area. The company architect Edgar Gurney designed many of these in the moderne style, popular in Europe, of which he was particularly fond.

History
John E. Guest, a leather goods manufacturer, was the first owner of this house after its design and construction by the A. V. Jennings Construction Co. in 1935-40. The house was designed by Edgar Gurney, the Jennings’ company architect.

Description
Designed in the moderne style, 4 Maltravers Road is an asymmetrical composition of cream and red face brick, parapetted flat roof and terraces and metal-framed windows. Concrete steps provide access to a curved entrance porch. The house is a domestic interpretation of the European brick modernist idiom, showing broad similarities to German architects Gropius and Meyers’ Fagus factory (1911) by its use of metal framed corner windows and parapetted flat roofs, and the overlapping cubist forms of the work of Dutch architect W.M. Dudok.

Landscape
4 Maltravers Road appears to retain some of its original landscaping including a number of mature conifers.

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

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

Comparative Analysis
Hylsbroke, 6-8 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
17 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
25 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
4 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
49 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
East Neuk, 3 Surrey Court, Ivanhoe

Significance
The house is a good example of the European derived moderne style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. Designed by A. V. Jennings’ architect Edward Gurney, the house was built for local leather manufacturer John Guest. It is of local architectural significance.

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

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

Original Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>House</th>
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<th>C</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>16 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe</td>
<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
<td>31 K8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
<td>Lot 79, Mount Eagle Estate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect/Designer:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>W.T. Hughes?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
History
The major and perhaps only owner of this house since its construction in 1951, is W.T. Hughes. The 20 square house was estimated to cost £6,500 in 1951.

Description
16 Maltravers Road is an asymmetrically composed house of brick construction. The house is in the modernistic style, originally derived from the brick style of Dutch architect W. M. Dudok and popular in Australia in the inter-War period. Typical of the period, the house features a terracotta tiled hipped roof, steel-framed corner windows in a ‘water fall’ configuration, and ‘crazy’ pattern Harcourt stone facing to both house and garden walls.

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

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

Comparative Examples
15 Odenwald Road, Ivanhoe
Flats, 83-85 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe

Significance
15 Maltravers Road is a representative example of the suburban modernistic style popular in the middle 20th century in the municipality. It is of local architectural interest.

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

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

Original Source

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1 Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards, Permit Application 26.2.51; Victorian Directory 1962.
2 ibid.
<table>
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<th>Place:</th>
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<th>Significance:</th>
<th>C</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Information:</td>
<td>Part CP 2. Thomas Walker, 12/9/1838</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect/Designer:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Builder:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td>Residence</td>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>John Wippell Jnr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

As part of one of Walker’s Glenville Estate 300 acre allotments (purchased by Sylvester Brown) Woodrow’s 10 acre sublot 14, together with the adjoining sublots 17 and 16 were acquired by John Wippell Jnr. and Snr. in 1854. The memorial of this sale which stated ‘...and all houses...’ and the price of £367 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 built Woodrow at that time.¹

By 1893 Thomas Stokes owned Woodrow and its acreage and later owners included Tasman and Florence Routley (c.1930), then as Lot 59 of the Woodrow Estate.²

Description

The original double-fronted section of Woodrow, built during Wippel’s occupation, has been obscured by later additions to the north and south. The hipped roofs are slated and the rendered chimneys have moulded cappings. The present entrance is located within a circular tower with a slated conical roof.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intactness</th>
<th>Condition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E [ ]</td>
<td>E [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G [ ]</td>
<td>G [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F [ ]</td>
<td>F [x]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P [x]</td>
<td>P [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significance

Woodrow is of local historic interest. The remaining section of the original 1860s or 1870s house is one of a small number of farm houses surviving from Heidelberg’s pastoral period, prior to the subdivision booms of the 1880s and early 20th century.

Existing Heritage Listings

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victorian Heritage Register</td>
<td>¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate</td>
<td>²</td>
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<td>Banyule Planning Scheme</td>
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<td>UC Area</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Original Source


¹ Registrar General’s Office.
² ibid; Rate Book 1935.
| **Place:** | Roman Lodge |
| **Address:** | 30 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe |
| **Property Information:** | Lots 61-62, Mount Eagle Estate |
| **Architect/Designer:** | Geoffrey Sommers |
| **Construction Date:** | 1938-39 |
| **Original Use:** | Residence |
| **Original Owner:** | James C. Kinnear |
| **Significance:** | C |
| **Map Ref:** | 31 K7 |
| **Builder:** | Unknown |
| **Current Use:** | Residence |
Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg emerged as affluent residential areas during the inter-War period. Roman Lodge is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

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

Description
Roman Lodge is a large, two-storey residence designed in an English Domestic Revival style. The house, constructed in orange brick, as distinct from the clinker brick more usually associated with this style, is an asymmetrical composition of slated gabled roofs and tall chimney stacks. A half-timbered bay with leadlighted windows projects over the entrance door, alluding to the Tudor style. Windows are variously multi-paned casements and double-hung sashes, some with white-painted shutters.

Landscape
Roman Lodge is situated on a large block with extant mature cypresses and deciduous trees. The brick and aluminium fence is not original.

Intactness
\(E[ ]\) \(G[x]\) \(F[ ]\) \(P[ ]\)

Condition
\(E[x]\) \(G[ ]\) \(F[ ]\) \(P[ ]\)

Significance
Roman Lodge is an impressively scaled example of the English Domestic Revival style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. It is typical of homes built by prominent businessmen who moved to the area at this time. It is of historical and local architectural interest.

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

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

Original Source

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Place: House
Address: 17 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Significance: C
Map Ref: 31 F9

Property Information: Lot 4, Valley Vue Estate
Architect/Designer: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1919
Original Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence
Original Owner: William Henry Trist
Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg emerged as affluent residential areas during the inter-War period. 17 Marshall Street is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History
William Henry Trist owned this house from its construction in 1919 until the late 1930s.

Description
17 Marshall Street is a two-storey Federation bungalow style house constructed of red brick with a half timbered and rough cast first floor level. Windows are double-hung sashes, some with leadlighted upper sashes, arranged in groups and with timber bracketed sills. The projecting entrance porch is approached by a curved concrete stair, not original, and has timber piers with unusual carved timber brackets and slatted verandah balustrading. Above this is a projecting balcony, now enclosed, supported on carved timber consoles. The hipped and gabled roofs are clad with Marseilles pattern tiles.

Landscape
A large Roman Cypress to the north characterises the likely former planting.

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

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

Significance
17 Marshall Street is of local architectural interest. The house is an unusual example of the Federation bungalow style and is prominently sited on a hillside location.

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

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

Original Source

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1. Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards; Rate Book 1919, 2441; HBLC, Permit Application 2/10/1918.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place:</th>
<th>Ostara</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>102 Marshall Street, Cnr Maltravers Road Ivanhoe</td>
<td>Map Ref:</td>
<td>31 F8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Information:</td>
<td>Lot 1, Chelsworth Estate</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect/Designer:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Builder:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Date:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Ostara is one of the many larger Queen Anne style buildings erected in the area.

History

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

Description

Ostara is a large, two-storey, asymmetrically composed Queen Anne style residence of red brick construction. The Marseilles patterned terracotta tiled roof is hipped and gabled. The entrance is located within a timber verandah which has a vertical timber slatted frieze. Windows are casements with highlights, characteristic of the style, one of which has a timber bracketed hood. The gable ends are half timbered, and a roughcast frieze runs under the eaves. The front fence has been replaced.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

Substantially intact externally, Ostara is a distinctively detailed and notable example of the domestic Queen Anne style in the City of Banyule. It is of local architectural significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Rate Books 1914, 1657; 1917, 240; 1923, 2919; 1935, 471.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>Locksley</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>109 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Significance:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Architect/Designer:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
<td>S. Jenkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
<td>1918-19</td>
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<td><strong>Original Use:</strong></td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current Use:</strong></td>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>John Henry Sharwood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg emerged as affluent residential areas during the inter-War period. 109 Marshall Street is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History

Locksley was built by builder S. Jenkins, in 1919 for John Henry Sharwood, shoe manufacturer. The building cost an estimated £2,295. Sharwood, who made ‘Ladies and Gents’ high grade boots at his factory in Hoddle Street, Abbotsford, started with H. Perry and Co. of Richmond in 1892, becoming, in succession, their warehouse manager, interstate organiser and sales manager. With Louis Perel, he bought J.G. Yager’s factory in 1910, and became the 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 Company.¹

Later owners of the house include Frank Lee and H.M. Anderson. Lee made additions to the house in 1936.² The building is currently owned by Ivanhoe Girls’ Grammar School.

Description

Locksley is a large rough-cast rendered and red brick house, built in the manner of English architect C.F.A. Voysey (see Norrey, Surrey, 1897). The long, low Marshall Street elevation has twin gables with bay windows. The roof is clad with Marseilles patterned tiles and the rendered finish contains river pebbles, similar to the former Vicarage at 50 Banksia Street. A parapetted, semi-octagonal bay is situated next to the projecting entrance porch with a low pitched roof supported on squat rendered piers. Windows are double-hung with multi-paned upper sashes. The attic has a skillion roof.

Landscape

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.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

Locksley is a distinctive and impressively scaled example of a bungalow house, situated on a prominent corner site. Remnants of the original plantings survive. The house contributes to the predominant early 20th century nature of Marshall Street. Locksley was the home of J. H. Sharwood, one of the wealthiest of the numerous members of the shoe trade to settle in Heidelberg. It is of local architectural and historical significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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² Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards. HBLC, Permit Application. 19/11/18. Rate Book 1919, 1843. MMBW 111944.
| **Place:** | Lowana | **Significance:** | B |
| **Address:** | 121 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe | **Map Ref:** | 31 F7 |
| **Property Information:** | Lot 23, Hillsley Estate |
| **Architect/Designer:** | Unknown | **Builder:** | Unknown |
| **Construction Date:** | 1910 |
| **Original Use:** | Residence | **Current Use:** | School |
| **Original Owner:** | Samuel B. Rendle |
Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Lowana is one of the many larger Queen Anne style buildings erected in the area.

History

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

Description

Lowana is a large asymmetrically planned Queen Anne style residence, with hipped and gabled slated roofs with terracotta ridge cappings. The house is of red brick construction, with roughcast rendered upper walls. An attic balcony faces the street, with a half timbered gable, bracketed eaves, and a slatted timber balcony featuring decorative routed spade motifs. The ground floor verandah has alternating arched and carved timber valances beneath a timber slatted frieze and returns at a 45 degree angle. Chimneys are of red brick and render, with terracotta pots.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Analysis:

Coverley, 119 Banksia Street, Heidelberg
Buninyong, 123 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Jabatoa, 127 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Thenford Hill, 9 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
The Bent Tree, 49 Studley Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

Lowana is a notable example of the Federation style in Ivanhoe. The house, substantially intact and prominently sited, is integral to the predominant early 20th century nature of the north end of Marshall Street.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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1 Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards. Rate Books 1910, 1435; 1923, 2942; 1935, 4742.
Place: Buninyong

Address: 123 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Lot 24, Hillsley Estate

Architect/Designer: Unknown  
Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1910

Original Use: Residence  
Current Use: School

Original Owner: John Scott

Significance: C

Map Ref: 31 F7
Banyule Heritage Places Study: Building Citations

Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Buninyong is one of the many larger Queen Anne style buildings erected in the area.

History
Buninyong was first owned by John Scott, an accountant in the civil service. The following owner was Andrew Walker, who added 3 squares to the house in 1915. The last owner prior to its acquisition by Ivanhoe Girl’s Grammar School was Robert Mott.¹

Description
Buninyong is prominently sited on the west side of the street together with six other houses dating from the early 20th century. The building is a Federation attic style residence constructed of red brick with a hipped, Marseilles patterned tiled roof. The entrance elevation is broadly symmetrical, with asymmetries occurring within the overall composition. Two bay windows, one rectangular and one curved, flank the central entrance porch, above which is a gabled attic. The porch is supported on coupled timber posts with vertical timber slatted friezes. The entrance door is positioned off centre, beside which is a segmented arch multi-paned window. Gable ends are half timbered and have terracotta finials, and the tall chimney stacks are of red brick and rough cast with moulded rendered cappings. The original front fence has been removed.

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

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

Comparative Examples
Coverley, 119 Baunksia Street, Heidelberg
Jabatoa, 127 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Thenford Hill, 9 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
The Bent Tree, 49 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
Lowana, 121 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe

Significance
Buninyong is representative of the Federation style in Ivanhoe. Although altered, it is integral to the predominant early 20th century nature of the north end of Marshall Street. It is of local importance.

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

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

Original Source

¹ Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards. Rate Book 1910, 1526.
Place: Penryn
Address: 125 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe

**Property Information:** Lot 25, Hillsley Estate
Architect/Designer: Harry J. James  
Builder: R.C. Harris
Construction Date: 1915-16
Original Use: Residence  
Current Use: Unknown
Original Owner: Mrs R.V. Royce

**Significance:** C  
**Map Ref:** 31 F7
Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Penryn is one of the many larger Federation style buildings erected in the area.

History

Charles Trescothick commissioned Collingwood architect, Harry J. James to design Penryn in 1916.¹ R. C. Harris was the builder and the estimated cost was £1,200 pounds.² Mrs R.V. Royce purchased it on completion when it was occupied by Arthur Royce.³

Description

Penryn is a Federation bungalow of red brick construction, with a large slated gabled roof encompassing a verandah on the symmetrical street elevation. The verandah has red brick piers and pierced timber boarded balustrading. The large attic has a gambrel profiled roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, and a semi-circular arched opening, now glazed.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

Penryn contributes to the predominantly early 20th century nature of the north end of Marshall Street Precinct, and is a good example of the Bungalow form. It is of local importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>[ ]</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banyule Planning Scheme</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>UC Area</td>
<td>[x]</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Trust</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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Recommended Heritage Listings

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Listing</th>
<th>[ ]</th>
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<tr>
<td>Victorian Heritage Register</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HO Controls (Area)</td>
<td>[x]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Original Source


¹ Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Plan No. 103506.
² HBRB, Permit Application 9/5/16.
³ Rate Book 1916, 2092.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place:</th>
<th>Jabatoa</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
<th>B</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>127 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe</td>
<td>Map Ref:</td>
<td>31 F7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Information:</td>
<td>Lot 26, Hillsley Estate</td>
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<td>Architect/Designer:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Construction Date:</td>
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<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Alexander Jenkins?</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Jabatoa is one of the many larger Queen Anne style buildings erected in the area.

History

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

Description

Jabatoa is a large Federation style residence situated on an elevated site, of timber construction with a weatherboard plinth and roughcast upper walls. Typical of the style, the house has a hipped roof clad in Marseilles patterned tiles encompassing a verandah. The street elevation is approximately symmetrical, dominated by a wide verandah with a central projecting sem-octagonal bay, supported on turned timber posts with a slatted frieze and balustrading. A gabled attic balcony, now enclosed, has a curved pressed zinc balcony.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

Coverley, 119 Banksia Street, Heidelberg
Buninyong, 123 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Lowana, 121 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Thenford Hill, 9 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
The Bent Tree, 49 Studley Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

Jabatoa is a substantially intact example of the Federation style, and is an integral part of the predominantly early 20th century character of Marshall Street. It is of local architectural significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Rate Books 1911, 1605; 1912, 1712; 1935, 4739. Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>Danvers</th>
<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Architect/Designer:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Reginald Raymond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Danvers is one of the many larger Queen Anne style buildings erected in the area.

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

Description
Danvers is a large red brick Federation style residence with hipped and gabled Marseilles pattern tiled roof. The house has an unusual corner entrance porch with an octagonal roof supported on timber posts with decorative curved brackets and slatted frieze and balustrading. The attic window facing the street has a half timbered gable end. Other features typical of the style include leadlighted windows, roughcast frieze below the eaves and red brick chimneys with rendered moulded cappings.

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

Comparative Examples
232 Rosanna Road, Rosanna.
Blenningdale, 23 Studley Road, Ivanhoe

Significance
Danvers is a substantially intact example of the Federation style with distinctive decorative features, and contributes to the predominantly early 20th century nature of Marshall Street. Individually it is of local architectural importance.

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

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

Original Source

1 Rate Book 1911, 1606. Heidelberg Valuer's Cards.
Place: East View

Address: 16 14-Martin Street, Heidelberg

Significance: A

Map Ref: 31 K4

Property Information: Part of Crown Allotment 1/21, Warringal

Architect: Harold Desbrowe Annear  Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1903

Original Use: Residence  Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Herbert L. Tisdall
Thematic/Contextual History

East View, along with three houses built at The Eyrie, constitute the first of a group of houses designed by Annear in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe.

History

Heidelberg Shire Engineer Herbert L. Tisdall was the first owner of this house after its construction in 1903 to a design by Harold Desbrowe Annear. Tisdall employed Annear to design the reassembled Shire Offices in Burgundy Street in 1909.

Description

East View is sited on the side of a hill which slopes down from the street. The house has many details typical of Annear’s Arts and Crafts mode, including half timbering, rough cast stucco, weatherboarded dado, horizontal groupings of casement windows and bracketed window hoods. A large, broad gable encompasses the house, and chimneys are of red brick with rendered caps and terracotta chimney pots. Angled bays and an irregular shaped verandah forming an extension of the corrugated iron roof are additional characteristic features.

Landscape

The house orchard survives to the south-east and variegated Pittosporum bushes are dotted along the boundary by a wire fence of a later vintage.

Intactness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E [ ]</th>
<th>G [x]</th>
<th>F [ ]</th>
<th>P [ ]</th>
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</table>

Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E [ ]</th>
<th>G [x]</th>
<th>F [ ]</th>
<th>P [ ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Comparative Examples

The Officer House, 55 Outlook Drive (formerly 28-30 The Eyrie), Heidelberg
The Chadwick House, 32-34 The Eyrie, Ivanhoe
The Annear House, 36-38 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
MacGeorge House, 23 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe
234 Rosanna Road, Rosanna
Peroomba, 80-82 Castle Street, Ivanhoe
Woburn, 6-8 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe
Napier Waller’s House, 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

East View is of considerable architectural and historic significance. East View is one of a number of residences designed by Annear in the municipality, and is a notable example of his early Arts and Crafts mode. The house features many of his characteristic elements such as half timbering, irregular planning and distinctive bracketed window hoods.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Heritage Listings</th>
<th>Recommended Heritage Listings</th>
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<tr>
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**Original Source**

<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
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</table>

*Image of St Francis Xavier Catholic Church.*
Banyule Heritage Places Study: Building Citations

Thematic/Contextual History
St Francis Xavier Church is one of the few late 20th churches in the City of Banyule.

History
St Francis Xavier Church was blessed & opened by Rev. Justin D. Simonds D.D. PhD, Archbishop of Melbourne, on July 25th 1965. The Parish Priest at that time was Rev. Father Brendan Torr.

Description
St Francis Xavier Church is square in plan, constructed from concrete brick with red brick corner pavilions. The building has a hipped pyramid roof surmounted by a timber crucifix. Internally the building appears to be intact with coloured glazing to the clerestory windows, carved polished timber pews and sculptural metal church fittings including altar, door handles etc.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance
St Francis Xavier Church is a substantially intact example of 1960s church design, unusual in the municipality, and includes many original interior fittings and fixtures. It is of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- HO Controls

Original Source
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
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<td>Map Ref:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Information:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
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<td>Builder:</td>
<td>A. V. Jennings</td>
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<td>Construction Date:</td>
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<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>A. V. Jennings</td>
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Thematic/Contextual History

Alfred Victor Jennings founded his construction company in 1932, completing two other housing estates before commencing the Beaumont Estate, of which Hylsbrooke is a part. The 14 acres on which Jennings built his third estate was purchased in 1936 from a syndicate who owned the land in Melcombe Road. After surveying the property and finding it was suitable for an estate, he purchased it with the assistance of Henry Holzer, who owned Holzer’s Hawthorn Brickworks. Holzer loaned Jennings £12,000 for three years at a low interest rate in the form of bricks so that Jennings could concentrate his finances into paying off the loan. The estate proved to be very successful and the loan was paid off ahead of time. It was designed by Jennings’ architect Edgar Gurney and compared with Jennings’ subsequent estates, was considered innovative. The estate incorporated 94 houses.

After the estate was completed, Jennings departed to Beauview, the next development.

History

Hylsbrooke, built in 1936-37, was a duplex which incorporated No. 6, Jennings’ house, and No. 8 which served as the company’s office. This was the first building to be erected on the Melcombe Road Estate and was planned so that the Jennings family would be available to address any problems that arose. This house, as with the majority of the houses on the estate, was built from Holzer’s red Hawthorn bricks.

Description

Constructed in the fashionable Moderne style, Hylsbrooke is a two-storey, clinker brick duplex with cuboid, asymmetrical massing and a flat roof concealed behind a parapet. The fenestration is varied, comprising vertical strip windows, steel-framed corner windows and timber-framed ‘Chicago’ windows. The upper level balcony and lower level entrance porch have curved concrete balustrades. Unusual folding shutters, added after its completion, offer protection to these two openings.

The low brick front fence appears to be original.

Landscape

The garden around 6-8 Melcombe Road is a largely intact example of an inter-War garden. The property line of the duplex house is formalised in the garden by a low clipped Golden Privet (Ligustrum ovalifolium ‘Aureum’) hedge. Other low clipped Golden Privet cylinders punctuate the red brick garden wall. Dominating the site are two Golden Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa ‘Aurea’) and three Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa) pillars. Two Variegated Box (Buxus sempervirens ‘Variegata’) balls define the pedestrian entry at No. 6. These architectural plant forms complement the strongly geometric architecture of the building. Other plantings are far more low key, and consist of Roses (Rosa CV) and various low growing perennial species. The garden beds that line the perimeter of the garden and in front of the house are edged in rock, with the bulk of the area well kept turf.

The intactness of the garden, particularly with its strong links with the building, is significant.

Intactness  Condition
E [x]   G [ ]  F [ ]  P [ ]  E [ ]  G [x]  F [ ]  P [ ]

Comparative Examples

17 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
25 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
4 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
12 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
49 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
East Neuk, 3 Surrey Court, Ivanhoe
Significance

Hylsbroke is a well preserved and significant Australian adaptation of contemporary European Moderne styles. It is well sited in an intact landscape and is integral to the first Moderne styled estate designed by the A. V. Jennings Construction Company, to the design of architect Edgar Gurney located in the innovative Beaumont Estate. It was the home and office of notable building developer Alfred Victor Jennings.

Existing Heritage Listings

<table>
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<td>National Trust</td>
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Recommended Heritage Listings

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<th>Status</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>HC Controls (+area)</td>
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</table>

Original Source


1. *Garden, Builders to the Nation*, pp.36-7.
Place: Roseville

Address: 9 Melcombe Road, corner Hampton Court, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Lot 38, Jennings Beaumont Estate

Architect/Designer: Edgar Gurney

Builder: A. V. Jennings

Construction Date: 1939-40

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Edward G. Coffin

Significance: C

Map Ref: 31 G5
Thematic/Contextual History

Alfred Victor Jennings founded his construction company in 1932, completing two other housing estates before commencing the Beaumont Estate, of which Roseville is a part. The 14 acres on which Jennings built his third estate was purchased in 1936 from a syndicate who owned the land in Melcombe Road. After surveying the property and finding it was suitable for an estate, he purchased it with the assistance of Henry Holzer, who owned Holzer’s Hawthorn Brickworks. Holzer loaned Jennings £12,000 for three years at a low interest rate in the form of bricks so that Jennings could concentrate his finances into paying off the loan. The estate proved to be very successful and the loan was paid off ahead of time.¹ It was designed by Jennings’ architect Edgar Gurney and compared with Jennings’ subsequent estates, was considered innovative. The estate incorporated 94 houses.

History

The A. V. Jennings Construction Co. built this house for an estimated £1,550 in 1939-40 for Edward G. Coffin.²

Description

Constructed of clinker brick with contrasting rendered upper walls and gable ends, Roseville is designed in an eclectic English Domestic Revival style. The main roof is hipped and clad with terracotta tiles, with two projecting gables of unequal sizes. The large gable has a semi-octagonal bay with a copper roof and leadlighted double-hung sash windows, whilst the adjacent small gable contains an arched entrance porch. French doors from the dining room open onto an arcaded loggia.

Intactness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Significance

Roseville is a well preserved example of the picturesque English Domestic Revival style, and a part of the innovative A. V. Jennings Beaumont Estate designed by architect Edgar Gurney. Individually it is of local importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ *Garden, Builders to the Nation.* pp 36-7.
² *Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards; Victorian Directory* 1962.
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Edgar Gurney</td>
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Alfred Victor Jennings founded his construction company in 1932, completing two other housing estates before commencing the Beaumont Estate, of which 17 Melcombe Road is a part. The 14 acres on which Jennings built his third estate was purchased in 1936 from a syndicate who owned the land in Melcombe Road. After surveying the property and finding it was suitable for an estate, he purchased it with the assistance of Henry Holzer, who owned Holzer’s Hawthorn Brickworks. Holzer loaned Jennings £12,000 for three years at a low interest rate in the form of bricks so that Jennings could concentrate his finances into paying off the loan. The estate proved to be very successful and the loan was paid off ahead of time. It was designed by Jennings’ architect Edgar Gurney and compared with Jennings’ subsequent estates, was considered innovative. The estate incorporated 94 houses.

History

Architect for the Jennings’ Construction Company, Edgar Gurney constructed this house for himself in 1937; it was to cost £1,100. The house is one of a small number of cream brick houses in the estate, which was predominantly built from red Hawthorn bricks.

Description

Designed in the Moderne style, 17 Melcombe Road is an asymmetrical composition of cream and red face brick, parapeted flat roof and terraces and metal-framed windows. The house is a domestic interpretation of the European brick modernist idiom, showing broad similarities to German architects Gropius and Meyers’ Fagus factory (1911) by its use of meal framed corner windows and parapeted flat roofs, and the overlapping cubic forms of the work of Dutch architect W.M. Dudok.

Intactness

| E | G | F | P |

Condition

| E | G | F | P |

Comparative Analysis

Hylsbroke, 6-8 Melcombe Road, Heidelberg
4 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
25 Melcombe Road, Heidelberg
12 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
49 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
East Neuk, 3 Surrey Court, Ivanhoe

Significance

17 Melcombe Road is one of the corner focal points of the innovative Beaumont Estate, the first predominantly Moderne style estate designed by the A. V. Jennings’ Construction Company, to the design of architect Edgar Gurney. Substantially intact, the house is a local interpretation of European Modernism, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

| Victorian Heritage Register | Register of the National Estate | HO Controls (Area) |

Original Source


---

Place: House

Address: 25 Melcombe Road, cnr. Surrey Court, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Lot 22, Jenning's Beaumont Estate

Architect/Designer: Edgar Gurney

Builder: A. V. Jennings Construction Co.

Construction Date: 1938

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: George W. Lee
Thematic/Contextual History

Alfred Victor Jennings founded his construction company in 1932, completing two other housing estates before commencing the Beaumont Estate, of which 25 Melcombe Road is a part. The 14 acres on which Jennings built his third estate was purchased in 1936 from a syndicate who owned the land in Melcombe Road. After surveying the property and finding it was suitable for an estate, he purchased it with the assistance of Henry Holzer, who owned Holzer’s Hawthorn Brickworks. Holzer loaned Jennings £12,000 for three years at a low interest rate in the form of ‘bricks’ so that Jennings could concentrate his finances into paying off the loan. The estate proved to be very successful and the loan was paid off ahead of time. It was designed by Jennings’ architect Edgar Gurney and compared with Jennings’ subsequent estates, was considered innovative. The estate incorporated 94 houses.

History

25 Melcombe Road was constructed by the A. V. Jennings’ Construction Company as a part of their Beaumont Estate. The house was designed by Edgar Gurney, the Jennings architect, and cost an estimated £1,100. The first owner of the house was sales manager, George W. Lee.

Description

Located on a corner site, 25 Melcombe Road is a single-storey Moderne style house, constructed of yellow brick with a flat roof. The house features corner windows with projecting brick sills and heads, and a porch with a concrete hood supported on a red brick pier.

Intactness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
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Condition

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<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
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Comparative Examples

Hylsbroke, 6-8 Melcombe Road, Heidelberg
4 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
17 Melcombe Road, Heidelberg
12 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
49 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
East Neuk, 3 Surrey Court, Ivanhoe

Significance

25 Melcombe Road is an integral part of the innovative Beaumont Estate, the first predominantly Moderne style estate designed by the A. V. Jennings’ Construction Company, to the design of Edgar Gurney. Substantially intact, the house is a local interpretation of European Modernism, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. It is of local architectural importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


---

1 Garden, *Builders to the Nation*. pp.36-7.
Place: Raellein  
Address: 26 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe  
Significance: B  
Map Ref: 31 G6  

Property Information: Lot 11, Enid Nursery Estate  

Architect/Designer: Edgar Gurney  
Builder: A. V. Jennings  
Construction Date: 1938  

Original Use: Residence  
Current Use: Residence  

Original Owner: Ray Millard
Thematic/Contextual History

Alfred Victor Jennings founded his construction company in 1932, completing two other housing estates before commencing the Beaumont Estate, which included the development of a previous subdivision on the east side of Melcombe Road.

History

26 Melcombe Road, which was erected on the later subdivision, was first owned by a bookmaker, Ray Millard, and was built by Jennings, to Edgar Gurney’s design for £1,250.¹

Description

26 Melcombe Road is in the Spanish Mission style, fashionable during the inter-War period. The single storey house is asymmetrically planned with fan textured rendered walls, low pitched gabled and hipped roofs clad with Cordova tiles and arched openings. A projecting gabled section features a Serlian window, and the gable extends on one side at a lower pitch over the arched entrance porch. A single garage is located at the side to the rear of the property. The low brick garden wall is a common element within the Beaumont estate.

Intactness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Condition

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</table>

Comparative Examples

Lakemba, 75 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
Bella Vista, 19 Fairy Street, Ivanhoe

Significance

26 Melcombe Road is part of the innovative A. V. Jennings Beaumont Estate, designed by Jennings’ architect Edgar Gurney. The house is well preserved suburban example of the Spanish Mission style and individually is of local architectural significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- HO Controls

Original Source


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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Anglican Church</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

St Stephens Anglican Church is one of at least six red/clinker brick Edwardian churches constructed in the City of Banyule.

History

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.

Description

St Stephens is a small church, designed in an unusual and inventive Arts and Crafts style. Constructed of clinker brick, the church has a steeply pitched gabled terracotta tiled roof, which extends on one side to form a bracketed porch over the side entrance. A distinctive tapering brick tower projects at the corner of the building, and has a gabled bellcote with a bracketed hood, surmounted by a white painted rendered spire. The simple Tudor arched windows have red and clinker brick voussoirs.

Intactness

<table>
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<tr>
<th>E</th>
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<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
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Condition

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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

Comparative Examples

Baptist Church, 108-110 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

St Stephen’s is a notable example of the Arts and Crafts style, distinguished by its unusual bell tower and spire. The church is designed by prolific church architect Louis R. Williams.

Existing Heritage Listings

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Banyule Planning Scheme</th>
<th>UC Area</th>
<th>National Trust</th>
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Recommended Heritage Listings

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Original Source


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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>William &amp; Vera Knox</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Significance: B

Map Ref: 31 K6
Thematic/Contextual History
Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.1 These years saw the development of the estates sold before and during World War One, including Griffin’s Glenard and Mount Eagle estates (1914-16). 12 Mount Street was the residence of William Knox, an important artist in the Heidelberg art movement, and his wife Vera from its construction in 1924 to William Knox’s death in 1945.

History
Construction of the house at 12 Mount Street commenced in 1924 by William and Vera Knox, after purchasing the allotment from Robert Gallaway for £170 two years earlier.2 William Knox, the manager of the Eagle and Globe Steel Company Ltd, was a leading exponent of the Post-Heidelberg Impressionist landscape School of Art and was associated with the Victorian Art Society and the Australian Art Association. His work is represented at the National Galleries in Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Canberra and has been described by Alan McCulloch as attaining a ‘jewel-like quality of surface, and on a modest scale, [Knox’s work] matched the best work of the Post-Heidelberg School of Painters, of Victoria and New South Wales’.3 Knox died in 1945. His wife Vera remained at the house until the 1960s.

Description
12 Mount Street is oriented diagonally on its corner block. The house is an Arts and Crafts style bungalow, with steeply pitched, terracotta-tiled roofs with wide overhanging eaves, roughcast walls painted grey and a tall tapering chimney. Plinth and window sills are of clinker brick and windows are multi-paned, double-hung sashes. The attic windows have scillion-roofs and walls clad in green painted shingles.

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

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

Comparative Examples
Attilof, 39 Abbotsford Grove, Ivanhoe
57 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe
304 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

Significance
No. 12 Mount Street is of local historical significance. The house was the residence of renowned Heidelberg painter William Knox and his wife Vera from its construction in 1924 to William Knox’s death in 1945. The house is representative of the Arts and Crafts bungalow style popular in the municipality in the inter-War period.

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

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

Original Source
1 Figures are from the Australian Census.
2 VC. Rate Books 1924, 4253; 1923, 3846.
Place: St Clair
Address: 35 Mount Street, Heidelberg
Significance: C
Map Ref: 31 K5

Property Information: Lots 6,7, LP 13714

Architect/Designer: Unknown  Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1936
Original Use: Residence  Current Use: Residence
Original Owner: William S. Henderson
Banyule Heritage Places Study: Building Citations

Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg emerged as affluent residential areas during the inter-War period. St Clair is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History
Company director, William S. Henderson, purchased these lots from Francis Wright, and built St. Clair in 1935 for an estimated cost of £1,675.¹

Description
St Clair is a two storey, clinker brick, English Domestic Revival style residence with gabled tiled roofs and multi-paned, double-hung sash windows. The house features distinctive brick detailing, tapestry brickwork to the tall chimney stack and gable ends, and light coloured bricks voussoirs to the arched entrance opening and soldier courses over window openings. Above the entrance arch is a carriage light, characteristic of the style. The house is prominently sited within a lawned garden with mature deciduous trees.

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

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

Comparative Examples
Aldermaston, Simpson Army Barracks, Greensborough Road, Rosanna
Crossways, 2 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
Amberley, Amberley Way, Lower Plenty

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

Significance
St Clair is a representative example of the English Domestic Revival style, popular amongst prominent businessmen who moved to Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. It is of local architectural importance.

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

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

Original Source

¹ Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards, Permit Application 11/1/35. ER 1941.
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<tr>
<td>Property Information:</td>
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<td>Architect/Designer:</td>
<td>Henry V. Champion</td>
<td>Builder:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Henry V. Champion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

Architect, engineer and surveyor, Henry V. Champion designed and constructed Royd in 1901-02.\(^1\) Christian Champion followed Henry as the owner in 1917.\(^2\)

Captain Henry Vines Champion was born in Melbourne in 1859, educated at Wesley and Melbourne University and articled to engineer, Major R.H. Shakespeare. He served as Rosedale Shire Engineer, then he went to Williamstown as town surveyor and, in 1893, started his own business as an engineering and mining surveyor. Champion was 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 MMBW sewer. In Heidelberg, he surveyed and designed the Hillsley Estate for agents Tolhurst and Druce in 1908 as well as other smaller subdivisions.

Description

Sited on a ridge, Royd is a single-storey weatherboard house with a slated roof with terracotta ridge cresting. The basement level is supported on arched red brickwork. The main elevation has a distinctive composition of triple gables, with two larger gables flanking a smaller central gable. Two semi-hexagonal window bays are sited under the outer gables whilst a rectangular window bay is located beneath the central gable. The timber verandah is supported by turned timber posts with slatted timber brackets.

Internally, little remains of original features but the plan, with its transverse passage, is unusual.

Intactness

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

Comparative Examples

79 Banksia Street, Heidelberg

Significance

Royd is an externally well preserved weatherboard Queen Anne style house, sharing similar stylistic elements to other adjacent buildings, and contributes to the early 20th century nature of Mount Street. Royd was also the home of the prominent civil engineer and architect, Henry Champion. It is of local importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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\(^1\) Rate Book 1901, 121.
\(^2\) Rate Book, 1917. 2775
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Original Use:</strong></td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<td><strong>Current Use:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>George A. Evans</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. 65-67 Mount Street is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History

Eothen was built for business manager George A. Evans in 1901-02. Evans sold the property to A.R. Stewart in 1911 who, in turn, sold to Ernest A. Smith in the late 1910s. Thomas McDonald lived in Eothen from 1925 and may have added the attic addition in 1927. Later occupiers were William A. Pollard (1930s) and after that Oscar Mendelsohn, a writer and wine connoisseur.

Description

Eothen has a symmetrical street elevation. Twin shingled gabled bays flank a projecting verandah with a slatted frieze, turned posts and slatted balustrading, details which evoke an oriental influence. The house is constructed of red brick and the roof clad with Marseilles pattern tiles, and gables are supported on distinctive sunburst timber brackets. An attic addition with a skillion roof has been constructed between the two gabled bays.

Internally, major decorative elements and finishes have survived.

Landscape

The garden has some valuable mature trees contemporary with the house.

Intactness  Condition
E [ ]  G [ ]  F [x]  P [ ]  E [ ]  G [x]  F [ ]  P [ ]

Significance

Although altered and of little individual architectural significance, Eothen shares stylistic elements with other adjacent houses and contributes to the predominant early 20th century character of Mount Street. It is of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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1 Rate Books 1901, 211; 1911, 1915; 1920, 3337.
3 Victorian Directories 1930, 1939.
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<th>Place:</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Mary Ormerod</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

![Building Image]

Banyule Heritage Places Study: Building Citations

Allom Lovell & Associates
Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

Moorakyne was built for Mrs Mary Ormerod in 1901-02.¹ Ormerod, the widow of Colonel Ormerod, a prominent Heidelberg identity of the 1890s, lived there until at least 1925.² The Ormerod family retained ownership of the property until the late 1930s.

Description

Moorakyne is in the Queen Anne style, with Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles, red brick to the lower walls and rough cast render to the upper levels, half timbered gables and tall red brick chimneys. The verandah has a slatted frieze and turned timber posts. Windows are multi-paned leadlighted casements. A timber section has subsequently been added to the west.

Landscape

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.

Intactness

| E | G | F | P |

Condition

| E | G | F | P |

Significance

Moorakyne is representative of the domestic Queen Anne style in the City of Banyule. The house shares stylistic elements with other adjacent houses and contributes to the predominant early 20th century character of Mount Street. The garden provides an appropriate setting for the property which is of local importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

| Victorian Heritage Register |  |
| Register of the National Estate |  |
| HO Controls |  |

Original Source


¹ Rate Book 1901, 450.
² *Heidelberg Historian*, No 49 - Mrs Heather Gorton.
### Place: Glenarde House

#### Address: 73 Mount Street, Heidelberg

#### Property Information: Part Crown Portion 2

#### Architect/Designer: Unknown

#### Builder: Unknown

#### Construction Date: 1888-89

#### Original Use: Residence

#### Current Use: Residence

#### Original Owner: Richard Greaves

#### Significance: B

#### Map Ref: 31 K5
Thematic/Contextual History

Joseph Hawdon purchased Lot 1 of Walkers’ Granville Estate, selling it in 1840 to the Bolden family. At the time of sale, the property was called Leighton. The Boldens retained the land until the land boom in the 1880s persuaded them to sell by tender. John Christopher 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 1880s. This was Glenarde Farm and the future Glenarde Estate.

History

Richard Greaves built Glenarde House in 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 Plenary river, coming from Buckinghamshire in the 1840s, but his death 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 the lease at Glenarde House, on land purchased from Christopher and others (Eaglemont Estate).²

The next owner after Greaves’ death was Henry Frost, a grocer (1906-c.1919), and he was followed by Wreghitt Rank in c.1920.³ Rank’s son, Benjamin (later Sir Benjamin, 1972) was around 9 years old when he came to the house. Benjamin Rank became one of Australia’s more prominent plastic surgeons. He obtained experience in London prior to serving during World War Two in the Australian Imperial Forces plastic surgeon unit, and also at the Heidelberg Military Hospital. By 1950, Rank had moved to Mill Hill, in Vine Street, Heidelberg.⁴

Description

Glenarde House is a double-fronted 19th century villa with a hipped corrugated iron roof with timber bracketed eaves. The house has an ornate cast iron verandah with turned timber balustrading and dentillated fascia. The entrance elevation is clad with ashlar patterned boards, whilst the side elevations are weatherboarded. Chimneys are of bichrome brickwork, with moulded brick cappings. The central entrance door is flanked by tripartite double-hung sash windows.

Internally, tongue and grooved lining boards once provided the base for hessian and paper to the walls, and an archway divides the passage. Painted timber mantles have survived in the main rooms.

Intactness | Condition
--- | ---
E [ ] G [x] F [ ] P [ ]

Comparative Analysis

Coolyarr, Diamond Creek Road, Greensborough
14 Kenilworth Parade, Ivanhoe

Significance

Glenarde House is a well preserved and prominently sited example of an ashlar-fronted 19th century villa, and was the first homestead associated with Glenard Farm.
**Existing Heritage Listings**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings**

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

**Original Source**


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3. Rate Book 1920, 3335.
<table>
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<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Beatrice &amp; James B. Seymour</td>
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</table>
History

The shops, offices and dwellings at 124-130 Mount Street were constructed for Beatrice and James B. Seymour in 1923. The property was retained by a member of the Seymour family until the 1970s. Occupiers of the building include Seymour & Lyle, Estate Agents, A.J. Stott (tailor).

Description

124-130 Mount Street is a two storey red brick and rough cast rendered building occupying a corner site and designed in free Arts and Crafts style. Windows at first floor level are multi-paned double-hung sashes. A rough cast gable interrupts the eaves on the west elevation, and has an oriel window supported on timber brackets. The corner is marked by a circular tower with a squat metal clad cupola. The ground floor below the awning as been considerably altered.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

Shops and Dwelling, 158-160 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

With the exception of the ground floor shops, 130 Mount Street is a largely intact example of the commercial application of the red brick arts and craft style. The building is one of the few original buildings left in the Burgundy Street commercial centre, and is of local significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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1 Rate Book 1923, 519ff. MMBW 122453.
2 Photos held by the Heidelberg Historical Society.
Place: Victor & Peggy Stone House
Significance: A
Address: 22 Mount Eagle Road (formerly 332 Lower Heidelberg Road), Ivanhoe
Map Ref: 32 A8

Property Information: Lot 177, Hartland's Estate

Architect/Designer: Robin Boyd
Builder: Rupert Anderson
Construction Date: 1954

Original Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Victor & Peggy Stone
Thematic/Contextual History

The Victor and Peggy Stone House is one of a number of houses designed by prominent architects constructed in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the post-War period.

History

Architect Robin Boyd, whilst in association with Roy Grounds and Frederick Romberg, designed this house for Victor and Peggy Stone in 1954. It was estimated to cost £5,000. By 1962-63, the original malthoid roof had proved unsatisfactory and was replaced by a steel decking.

Description

22 Mount Eagle Road is a two-storey house constructed on a steeply sloping site, featuring bagged brickwork, skillion roofs, timber framed windows and a timber pergola covered in wisteria facing the garden.

Landscape

The garden created for the Stone family in 1956 is located on a reasonably steep site. The garden features extensive rock work in the form of steps and terrace walls. Most of the paths are gravel. The garden cascades down the slope, and retains much of its informal qualities. This is enhanced by the informal planing style, and the mixture of natives and exotic species within the garden. The lawns also take on flowing forms.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

Featherstone House, 22 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe

Significance

22 Mount Eagle Road is of considerable architectural and historical significance. The house was designed by prominent mid-20th century architect and critic Robin Boyd, a principal of the important architectural practice of Grounds Romberg & Boyd. The house is enhanced by its garden, a relatively intact and well maintained example of the work of the prominent landscape designer Ellis Stones.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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2 Submission No. 15, Victor and Peggy Stone.
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<thead>
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

41 Keam Street is one of a number of houses designed by prominent architects and constructed in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the post-War period. Romberg is one of the many architects and artists who settled around the Banyule area throughout the 20th century.

History

Swiss trained architect, Frederick Romberg, applied for a permit to build this house for his family, in May 1941 at an estimated cost of £2,500.¹

Description

Unlike the off-form concrete Expressionist mode of his flats, Romberg’s own house is of bagged brickwork with a tiled shallow pitched gabled roof, exposed rafter ends and sandstone ‘Helmatstil’ chimneys with his characteristic floating baffle, over the shaft.² The house is elevated on its hillside siting. The cantilevered concrete curved, balconies, with wrought iron pipe handrails, have diagonal patterned wire balustrading and the downpipes are goosenecked up to the roof gutters. Later designs by Romberg at Heidelberg and Upwey extend this simple, skillion and gabled roof formula, also reflected in designs by Mockridge Stahle and Mitchell and Peter McIntyre in the 1950s.

Intactness     Condition
E [ ]     G [x] F [ ]    P [ ]

Significance

41 Keam Street, Ivanhoe, is of State architectural significance. The building is designed by notable architect Frederick Romberg for himself, is a domestic interpretation of the mid 20th century functionalist idiom, using simple, juxtaposed rectangular forms, shallow pitched gabled roofs and cantilevered balconies.

Existing Heritage Listings

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<th>Banyule Planning Scheme</th>
<th>UC Area</th>
<th>National Trust</th>
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Recommended Heritage Listings

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Original Source


¹ Heidelberg Valuers Cards.
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

St Faith’s is the only brick church in the former Shire of Eltham constructed between 1890 and 1950. When this church was constructed, the area was semi-rural and it has now completely changed with suburban development. It is one of at least six red/clinker brick Edwardian churches constructed in the City of Banyule.

A private school was run in the church hall by Miss Green, the sister of Bishop Green of Lis Escop. There were 50 students who were charged 6d. per week. It continued there for 5 years until the opening of the Montmorency State School in 1922.¹

History

St Faith’s, a Presbyterian church, was established along with a church hall in 1917.²

Description

St Faith’s is a modest Gothic Revival style building based on a standard rectangular design by Louis Williams. The single-storey building is of red brick construction with a gabled roof with overhanging eaves. Windows are casements with pointed arched timber frames. Internally the walls are of face red brick.

The building has been significantly altered. The building has been significantly extended to the north in the 1970s or 80s, obliterating the original entrance. The original windows on the north elevation have been removed and replaced by a large tubular metal framed bay window constructed c.1970s, and the original roofing has been replaced with glazed terracotta tiles.

Intactness  |  Condition
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E [ ] G [ ] F [x] P [ ] | E [ ] G [x] F [ ] P [ ]

Significance

St Faith’s is of local historical interest. St Faith’s is the only brick church in the former Shire of Eltham constructed between 1890 and 1950, and is an example of a standard small church designed by Louis Williams. St Faith’s is one of the few surviving structures from pre-suburban Montmorency.

Architecturally, the significance of the church has been greatly diminished by unsympathetic alterations.

Existing Heritage Listings

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<tr>
<td>National Trust [ ]</td>
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Original Source


**Place:** Adobe Houses and dam [Peck's Dam]  
**Significance:** B

**Address:** 12-16, 59, 68, 67-71, 72, 73-75 Napier Crescent, and 134 Grand Boulevard, Montmorency  
**Map Ref:** 21 F7

**Property Information:** Unknown

**Architect:** Various  
**Builder:** Various

**Construction Date:** Late 1940s

**Original Use:** Residences and dam  
**Current Use:** Residences and dam

**Original Owner:** Various
Thematic/Contextual History

Artists, and many other craftsmen, artists, architects, builders and intellectuals, flocked to the Eltham district in the inter-War period. The unspoiled landscape offered a rural retreat which was still within easy reach of the city. Many considered mud-brick to be the most desirable of all building materials and methods of construction, being easily available and requiring only human labour to execute. In the same spirit, intrusion into the natural landscape around these houses was kept to a minimum. Those who were attracted to the area from the 1940s were influential in creating a distinctive Eltham lifestyle and consciousness.

History

During the late 1940s land could be bought on the west side of Bolton Street in Napier Crescent for the low price of £40 a block on a time payment programme at the rate of 5s. a week. Allotments adjacent to each other near the dam at the end of Napier Crescent were purchased by Tim Burstall (film director) and his wife Betty (founder of the La Mama theatre), Arthur Boyd, John Percival, Ray Marginson (later MMBW chairman) and his wife Betty, Dr Fred Jacka (physicist of the Antarctic Division) and his wife Verna and Brian O'Shaughnessy (philosopher). Many of the original and later purchasers of the land in the Panorama Heights Estate bought mud brick houses on their own land, working on the constructions themselves. Most of the houses had iron roofs. A number of these mud brick homes have survived. These include:

- 12-16 Napier Crescent (Lots 767, 768, 769). Adobe house owned by Fred and Verna Jacka.
- 68 Napier Crescent (Lot 793). Mud brick house originally owned and built by Tim and Betty Burstall. The Burstall’s were responsible for an influx of people, including many University and artistic personalities to Eltham. The house, even before it was completed, became a centre of social life for a group of artists and intellectuals who were attracted to Eltham in the post World War Two period.
- 72 Napier Crescent (Lots 789-790). Originally owned by Frederick John and Inga Clendinnen and later by Gaven Walter Bovell.
- 73-75 Napier Crescent (Lots 804, 805). Adobe house near the dam by artist Harold Lyndon Peck into the 1970s.
- 134 Grand Boulevard, Montmorency South, built by Cyril Jacka, brother of Fred Jacka, in the mid 1950s. During construction of the house Cyril and his wife lived at the rear of the site in a timber horse-drawn caravan, which still remains. The original section has been demolished, but various mud brick and timber boarded additions dating from the late 1950s, 60s and 70s survive.

Description

The Napier Crescent Houses have in common mud brick construction, timber-framed windows and low pitched skillion or gabled roofs, simple rectangular forms, and are all well screened by native vegetation. Walls are either painted white or an earthy ochre colour. No. 73-75 Napier Street features a balcony at first floor level with recycled 19th century cast iron balustrade, reputedly constructed to remind the original owners of their former house in Fitzroy. The second storey, accessed by a spiral stair, was added in the 1950s, and the living room was added in the 1980s. Internally, the timber framing, which comprises roughly hewn timber posts, is exposed. No. 67-71 is a two storey house and has a wide verandah facing the street supported on circular timber posts. Nos. 59 and 68 also have timber verandahs. No. 68—the original Burstall house—is two storeys and, like the house at 73-75, has roughly hewn timber post construction, and walls internally are painted mud brick. The single-storey house at
134 Grand Boulevard is part mud brick and part timber construction, with a continuous skillion metal deck roof encompassing the various additions.

**Landscape**

The landscape around the end of Napier Crescent consists largely of native vegetation around the dam area, and native gardens in the private allotments. Several Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) are located adjacent to the west of the dam. The vegetation is effective in conveying a bush setting to the precinct, and screens much of the architectural elements in the street. The area is significant as an early example of the planning ideals and the suburban lifestyle associated with the Eltham community, where the natural setting becomes the dominant element in the landscape, over the house. This is effectively conveyed even though much of the bush setting is contrived, and the dam man-made.

**Intactness**

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

**Condition**

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

**Comparative Examples**

9 and 11 Hughes Street, Montmorency

**Significance**

The group of houses built on the late 1940s subdivision of Panorama Heights is an early example of the development of a distinctive Eltham building style using adobe (mud-brick). The houses are also significant for their associations with a group of artists and intellectuals who, in the post World War II period, were attracted to the Eltham landscape and developed a distinctive residential lifestyle. Most of the houses have been altered and extended in an adhoc fashion, in accord with the philosophy of mud brick construction.

**Existing Heritage Listings**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings**

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

**Original Source**


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1 A. Knox. *We are What We Stand on.*, p. 60; Lodge Plan: LP 13612 (Napier Crescent Subdivision).
3 Eltham Shire Valuation Book, West Riding; LP 13612.
4 ibid.
6 Eltham Shire Valuation Book, West Riding; LP 13612.
7 ibid.
8 ibid.
9 Information provided by present owner and Mr Graham Willis, correspondence to Banyule City Council, 5 September 1998.
Place: House
Address: 7 Noel Street, Ivanhoe
Property Information: Lot 49, Ailsley Estate
Architect/Designer: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1912
Original Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence
Original Owner: Arthur H. Lewis
Significance: C
Map Ref: 31 F7
Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. 7 Noel Street is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History
7 Noel Street was constructed for business manager Arthur H. Lewis in 1912. From the 1930s the house was owned by H. V. Plowman.¹

Description
No. 7 Noel Street is a weatherboard, single storey, Federation style residence with a broad, half timbered gable and timber slatted verandah facing the street. The roof is clad with Marseilles patterned tiles, and the red brick chimneys have rendered moulded cappings and terracotta pots. Typical of the style, the casement windows have Art Nouveau patterned leadlighting, and curved verandah brackets. The timber picket fence appears to be original.

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

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

Comparative Examples
Annandale, 2 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe.

Significance
No 7 Noel Street is a well preserved house dating from the period of early suburban growth in Heidelberg. The house possess interesting original features including stained glass and decorative timber verandah details. It is of local historical interest.

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

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

Original Source

¹ Rate Books 1910, 1168; 1912, 1351.
Uniting Church
Former Knox Presbyterian Church

8 Noel Street, Ivanhoe

Unknown

R.M. and M.H. King

Builder: William Hannah

1927

Church

Current Use: Church

Presbyterian Church
Thematic/Contextual History

Prior to the construction of the Knox Presbyterian Church services were held by the Rev. Alex Hardie in the Old State School, Ivanhoe, in the Old State School during March 1908. Rev. Hardie had been inducted to Heidelberg in September 1907. In April 1908, a Presbyterian school hall was commenced in Ivanhoe Parade which was shifted to Noel Street in 1917. Benefactors of the new building were Robert W. Thomson and Robert Kennedy who also assisted with the construction of the new church in front of it in 1927.

History

Architects R.M. and M.H. King prepared plans for the Knox Presbyterian Church which were approved in May 1927 and tenders called in August. R.W. Thompson laid the foundation stone two months later, to allow local builder, William Hannah to commence its construction. It was opened and dedicated in April 1928.¹

Description

The Uniting Church is a small gabled building, constructed of clinker brick with rendered dressings. The details are derived from English Perpendicular Gothic, including window tracery and the pointed arched entrance opening. The entrance elevation has heavy square corner piers flanking a tall, pointed arched leadlighted window. The transepts have hipped terracotta tiled roofs with a quatrefoil patterned parapet frieze.

Intactness

| E | G | F | P |

Condition

| E | G | F | P |

Significance

The Uniting Church is modest example of the Gothic Revival style, interpreted in clinker brick. The church contributes to the early 20th century nature of the street and individually is of interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- HO Controls

Original Source


¹ *The Heidelberg News* 21/10/1927; 27/4/1928.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Mollison Lodge</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner</td>
<td>Henry Wreidt</td>
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</table>
Thematic History
Further north and east of Heidelberg the land boom had little, if any effect, with the area remaining essentially rural in character until well into the 20th century. Few pastoral or agricultural buildings survive from the early 20th century, with Mollison Lodge being one of the important exceptions.

History
Mollison Lodge was built by Henry Wreidt on 7 acres next to the Plenty River. Miss Mollison Wriedt, who owned the house after Wreidt's death in 1924, leased it out from 1936-39 to Mary Warne-Smith.  

Description
Mollison Lodge is a weatherboard, single storey house with a slated hipped roof, encompassing a verandah supported on turned timber posts. The roof has terracotta ridge cappings, and chimneys are of red brick with terracotta chimney pots.

Landscape
The site is dominated by a perimeter planting of Monterey Pine (Pinus radiata), which forms an avenue along the gravel drive on the west side of the site. A large Italian Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens) is visible to the rear of the property, as is a Privet (Ligustrum ovalifolium) hedge, close to the house, which appears to screen a more shrub or flower garden. The front boundary is defined by a simple timber and wire mesh fence, which is typical of the inter-War period. Permission of the owners is required in order to undertake a more detailed examination of the garden.

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E & G & F & P & X & Y \\
\end{array}
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Condition
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E & G & F & P & X & Y \\
\end{array}
\]

Significance
Mollison Lodge is a good example of the Federation Bungalow style, and is enhanced by its mature garden setting.

Existing Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register
Register of the National Estate
Banyule Planning Scheme
UC Area
National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register
Register of the National Estate
HO Controls

Original Source

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Allom Lovell & Associates
Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg emerged as affluent residential areas during the inter-War period. 12 Outlook Drive is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History
Owners of this house, which was built in late 1937 at a cost of £1,500, include Ingram Patterson and Mr Westmoreland.¹

Description
12 Outlook Drive is a two-storey Modernist style house, constructed of brick, now painted, and with a parapeted roof. Windows are timber-framed casement. The projecting entrance porch is of glass brick.

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

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

Comparative Examples
17 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
25 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
4 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
49 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
East Neuk, 3 Surrey Court, Ivanhoe

Significance
12 Outlook Drive, although altered, is an unusually severe example of the inter-War Moderne style. It is of local interest.

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

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

Original Source

¹ Heidelberg Valuer's Cards.
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Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg emerged as affluent residential areas during the inter-War period. 25-27 Outlook Drive is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History

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

The Harrington Company retailed photographic equipment 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 being ‘in the first rank of well known photographic firms’.²

Description

Innissin is a large, asymmetrically planned attic-style bungalow, constructed of rendered brickwork and with broad terracotta tiled roofs with exposed rafter ends. The house has a two-storey porte-cochère, with a sleepout balcony above, now glazed. Windows are double-hung sashes with bracketed sills.

Landscape

The garden is typical of the area, and features a substantial rock wall on the street frontage, and a number of low stone retaining walls within the garden. The driveway forms a semi-circular approach to the house and enters the street at the west and east extents of the boundary. Each entrance is defined by a substantial rendered pergola, in the same material as the house. A central white pergola within the garden, and a prominent rock wall appear to be more modern additions. The garden features a number of mature specimens, including Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Lillypilly (*Acmena smithii*), and an Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) to the rear of the property. Other plants include a large Flowering Cherry (*Prunus CV*) and a large *Viburnum* sp. The vegetation at the front of the property cascades over the footpath, which blurs the line between street frontages and property lines, and was an original design intent for the Griffin estate.

Intactness

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Condition

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<th>E</th>
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<th>P</th>
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Comparative Analysis:

19 Carn Avenue, Ivanhoe.

Significance

Innissin is a good example of an American influenced bungalow style in the municipality, notable for its large scale and enhanced by its elevated site and original garden setting. The garden is of local interest for its typical inter-War period style, and its level of intactness. It is also significant as it reflects the original design intent of Walter Burley Griffin for the gardens and broader landscape within the Mount Eagle Estate.
Existing Heritage Listings

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Recommended Heritage Listings

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<td>SLO Controls</td>
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Original Source


1. Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards. Rate Book 1927, 5386
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
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**Significance:** B
**Map Ref:** 31 K7
Thematic/Contextual History

The Mount Eagle Estate (Eaglemont) was designed by Walter Burley Griffin for Peter E. Keam, and was offered for sale from 1915. The estate was located in the eastern part of Heidelberg, overlooking Lower Heidelberg Road. Coghill and Haughton were the sole selling agents for the estate, which was offered at 20% deposit and 5-year terms at 5% interest. Set on a sloping site, the estate featured an irregular plan, with curving roads following the contours of the land and offering views out on several levels, and a series of public parks (Summit Park, Maltravers Park, Outlook Park and Eyrre Park). Substantial numbers of existing (pre-subdivision) trees were retained as part of the estate design. Eaglemont was the first of Griffin’s estates in Victoria and the most successful. It was hailed by town planners and architects for its innovation and the high level of amenity it offered.

History

Architect, Walter Burley Griffin, designed this two-level house for author and journalist Mervyn G. Skipper and his wife Lena. It was completed in 1928. Later occupants include Garth Hardham (1947), journalist; Margaret C. Knappen (1942) and Peter and Mary Scott-Maxwell (1962-7).

Mervyn G. Skipper was born in Adelaide in 1886 and was educated at St. Peter’s College Adelaide, winning the first junior Tennyson medal for literature. He worked from 1904-24 in the Eastern Extensions Cable Co., spending several years in the far east. After his marriage, in 1913, he returned to Melbourne 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 Whiteman’s Garden, both based on his overseas experiences. It is said that he sold this house in 1947 to help finance Jorgenson’s artists’ colony at Eltham. His son Matcham, silversmith, now of Montsalvat, grew up in the house.

Description

45 Outlook Drive is a two-storey house constructed of bagged brickwork, comprising two gabled wings connected by a gallery-entrance wing enclosing a courtyard on three sides. The roof is clad with terracotta tiles, with wide projecting timber slatted eaves. Windows are casements, and the chimneys have elevated hoods.

Internally, decoration is minimal except for the Japanese-inspired fireplace which has vertical dentillated mouldings. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intactness</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E [ ] G [ ] F [x] P [ ]</td>
<td>E [ ] G [x] F [ ] P [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparative Analysis:

Lippincott House, 21 Glenard Street, Heidelberg
Ralph Griffin House (Walter Burley Griffin, c.1910)
Niles Club, Michigan (Walter Burley Griffin, 1909)
Mary Williams House, Toorak (Walter Burley Griffin, 1928)
Comstock House (Walter Burley Griffin, c.1912)

Significance

45 Outlook Drive is of local architectural and historical significance. The architectural significance has been diminished because of its later alterations. It is the only house designed by prominent architect Walter Burley Griffin on his Mount Eagle subdivision, and, although altered, is of interest because of its unusual plan form and distinctive details. The house was the residence of notable journalist, author and cartoonist Mervyn Skipper.
**Existing Heritage Listings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listing</th>
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<tr>
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<td>[x]</td>
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<td>National Trust</td>
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</table>

**Recommended Heritage Listings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO Controls (Area)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Original Source**


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1. Heidelberg Valuer's Cards.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>House</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
<th>C</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
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<td>Map Ref:</td>
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<td>Property Information:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Douglas T. Belcher</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
History
Douglas T. Belcher had 49 Outlook Drive built in 1947, having acquired the land from Mr Murray in 1944.\(^1\) It has been suggested that the house may have been designed by Frederick Romberg.\(^2\)

Description
49 Outlook Drive is a late example of Moderne style. The asymmetrically composed house is constructed on a sloping site, and is built of brick with shallow-pitched roofs.

Nautical inspired motifs include the tubular steel balustrading of the external stair and first floor balcony, and a porthole window and roof deck on the upper storey. Windows are steel framed casements.

Intactness
\[ E \quad G \quad F \quad P \]

Condition
\[ E \quad G \quad F \quad P \]

Comparative Examples
17 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
25 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
4 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe
12 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
East Neuk, 3 Surrey Court, Ivanhoe

Significance
49 Outlook Drive is a late example of the Moderne style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe. Individually, it is of local architectural importance, and is of contributory significance to the Precinct.

Existing Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register
Register of the National Estate
Banyule Planning Scheme
UC Area
National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register
Register of the National Estate
HO Controls (Area)

Original Source

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\(^1\) National Trust File No. 3818; Birrell, pp 150f.; Johnson p 62
\(^2\) Submission No. 24, Ms J Crone
Place: The Officer House

Address: 55 Outlook Drive (formerly 28-30 The Eyrie), Eaglemont

Property Information: Part Lot Eaglemont Estate

Architect: Harold Desbrowe Annear    Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1903

Original Use: Residence    Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: James Chadwick

Significance: A

Map Ref: 31 K7
Thematic History

The Officer House is one of a group of three houses on the Eaglemont Estate designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear, and one of a larger group of Arts and Crafts style houses in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe.

History

Architect, Harold Desbrowe Annear, was the nominal purchaser of this allotment at McMeikan & Co’s. sale of Eaglemont and Mt Eagle allotments. He paid £170 for the 300’ x 160’ block which was equally divided into three.1 His father-in-law, James Chadwick, became co-owner of this sub-plot and that to the west (32-34 The Eryrie), whilst Annear retained the corner block at The Panorama (36-38 The Eryrie). Houses were designed by Annear for the three sub-plots.

This house, built in 1903, was the first of Annear’s three houses to be occupied (1903-05). It was leased out to George Officer from 1906 to 1912 and then to the artist William Blamire Young, who had designed the MacGeorge House garden. By the 1920s the house was owned by Colonel J. M. Carroll. Subsequent to that date, the southern half of the block was divided and built on.

Description

55 Outlook Drive is one of a cluster of three houses designed by Annear within the Eaglemont Estate. Like its neighbours, the house is asymmetrically planned and possesses many of the distinctive and quirky details common to Annear’s houses of this period. Windows are casements with highlights and have carved bracketed hoods, the lower walls are weatherboarded whilst the upper walls and gable ends are timbered and roughcast rendered. The terracotta tiled gabled roof extends to form a verandah, which has a distinctive ogee-arched timber slatted frieze and balustrade and is supported by timber posts with tulip shaped brackets. A diaper-patterned half timbered frieze runs across the Outlook Drive elevation, beneath the projecting gable end.

The kitchen windows of 55 Outlook Drive were replaced in 1939, and others were replaced in the 1960s.

Intactness

| E | G | F | P |

Condition

| E | G | F | P |

Comparative Analysis:

The Chadwick House, 32-34 The Eryrie, Heidelberg
The Annear House, 36-38 The Eryrie, Heidelberg
East View, 14 Martin Street, Heidelberg
234 Rosanna Road, Rosanna
25 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe
Napier Waller’s House, 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe
Peromba, 80-82 Castle Street, Heidelberg

Significance

55 Outlook Drive is of considerable architectural and historical significance. Substantially intact, the house is one of three constructed on the Eaglemont estate, and designed by prominent architect Harold Desbrowe Annear. The house is a notable example of his early Arts and Crafts mode, featuring many of his characteristic elements such as half-timbered and roughcast walls, weatherboarded plinth, timber slatted balustrading and timber bracketed window hoods. From 1906-1912 the house was the residence of artist William Blamire Young.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Heritage Listings</th>
<th>Recommended Heritage Listings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Victorian Heritage Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate</td>
<td>Register of the National Estate</td>
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<td>Banyule Planning Scheme</td>
<td>HC Controls</td>
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<td>UC Areas</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Original Source**


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1 National Trust File No. 3281; Copy of Sale Plan held by Heidelberg City Council.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Parade College</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
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<td>Builder</td>
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<td>Current Use</td>
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<td>Original Owner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Map Ref</td>
<td>10 A10</td>
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

The Australasian headquarters of most Catholic religious orders were based in Melbourne in the early 20th century in a period of consolidation and expansion under Archbishop Mannix. Parade College is a substantially intact example of a building constructed for this purpose. It is one of the group of seminaries erected by the Roman Catholic Church from the 1920s to the 1950s, others being Loyola College, Odyssey House and the Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy.

History

Edmund Rice College, a school for boys interested in priesthood, was established on this site in 1953. When the college was opened by Archbishop Mannix, in his second last public appearance, over 50,000 people attended the blessing. Christian Brothers’ Parade College was established in 1968, at an initial estimated cost of $900,000, an extension of the original Parade College in Victoria Parade, East Melbourne. In 1977 Edmund Rice College closed and was acquired by Parade College.¹

Description

Parade College is a large building set within expansive grounds, comprising radiating one and two-storey wings constructed of red brick with gabled terracotta tiled roofs. The repetitive fenestration arrangement of single and paired double-hung sash windows reinforces the institutional character of the building. The wings converge at the centre of the building on the chapel bell tower, an unusual brick structure with an elliptical concrete arch surmounted by a metal crucifix. The chapel itself is a double-height hall, with tall, narrow metal framed windows.

Landscape

A mature row of Monterey Pine (Pinus radiata) are situated along the main approach to the Edmund Rice Campus. They appear to be contemporary with the main building, and would have originally served as a break from the surrounding farmland, as the northern section of the row still does today. A second, informal planting of Eucalypts, mainly Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus cladocalyx), follows the alignment of the Pines.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Analysis:

Odyssey House, Bonds Road Lower Plenty, 1952.

Significance

Parade College is one of several institutional buildings erected by the Catholic Church in the municipality. Although of little individual architectural significance, the building is notable for its large scale and landscape setting. The mature trees are contemporary with the early campus of the college, reflecting the early rural environment of the site. The building and landscape are of local interest.
Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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1. Barnard and Keating, *Banyule City Council Heritage Audit*. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>Woburn Cottage</th>
<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>6-8 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe</td>
<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
<td>31 E11</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Architect/Designer:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Current Use:</strong></td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Cyril Menkins (George Foletta)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

Cyril Menkins built the beginnings of Woburn Cottage 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 1930s and made extensive alterations in 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.

Description

Woburn is in an attic style, Tudor residence of timber construction, with Marseilles pattern tiled roofs. The half-timbered gables which face east and west, with their rough-cast rendering, are perhaps the main distinguishable elements of original 1912 section, each with large leadlight Tudor arched windows. The tapered, rendered chimneys appear to date from the 1920s or 30s alterations.

Internally the major space is the upstairs billiard room which has an exposed truss ceiling (1912) whilst its counterpart is at lower ground level at the south-west corner, where a fine 1930s interior was added with custom made lamp fittings and furnishing.

Landscape

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

Intactness

| E [ ] | G [x] | F [ ] | P [ ] |
| Condition |
| E [ ] | G [x] | F [ ] | P [ ] |

Comparative Analysis

The Chadwick House, 32-34 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
The Annear House, 36-38 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
55 Outlook Drive (formerly 28-30 The Eyrie), Heidelberg

Significance

Woburn is a large example of the half-timbered Arts and Crafts style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe in the early 20th century. The house is enhanced by its garden setting and intact interiors. It is of local historical importance and local architectural significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Rate Books 1912, 319; 1923, 401.
Place: House

Significance: B

Address: 10 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe

Map Ref: 31 E11

Property Information: Lot 15, Chelsworth Estate

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1911-1912

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: James M. Millsom
Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. 10 Redesdale Road is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History

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 plasterwork.

At Ivanhoe, Millsom became President of the Fairy Hills Progress Association during the early 1920s and, in that time, issues dealt with 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 and Waller’s daughter’s house in The Boulevard.¹

In 1930 James Millsom moved to Warrandyte and William Galbally acquired 10 Redesdale Road. His sons, Francis and John, both grew up in the house. Francis became 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 More recently Dr. B.P. Galbally owned the house.

Additions were made to the house in 1923, 1928, 1961 and 1977.³

Description

10 Redesdale Road is in an Arts and Crafts Bungalow style, of timber construction, with steeply pitched Marseilles-patterned tiles to the gabled roofs and half timbering evoking the Tudor style. Walls are pebble dash rendered and whilst the tapering chimneys are smooth rendered with ruled lines. Windows are multi-paned casements with timber surrounds.

Landscape

The garden elements are from diverse periods but mature conifers and a Weeping Cherry contribute to the inter-War character.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Analysis

Aringa, 23 Castle Street, Heidelberg
6 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg
Hollyoak, 2 Central Avenue, Ivanhoe

Significance

10 Redesdale Road is a good example of an Arts and Crafts bungalow, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe, and enhanced by its picturesque garden setting. The house was the home of both the Millsom family and the Galbally family, and is of local historical significance.
Existing Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register [ ]
Register of the National Estate [ ]
Banyule Planning Scheme [x]
UC Area [ ]
National Trust [ ]

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

Original Source

3. Heidelberg Valuer's Cards.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
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<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Alfred C. Waters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Annandale is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area and was one of the many artist’s residences in Banyule.

History
Alfred C. Waters, an accountant, was the first owner of this house after its construction in 1908-09. Later owners included pottery manufacturer, Percy V. Cornwell who made alterations carried out by builder, Mr Collison in 1920. 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 where Percy had become an apprentice in 1905.

Description
Annandale, originally in the Queen Anne domestic style, was considerably altered and extended by Percy Cornwell from the 1920s, usually in materials from his factory. Fish-scale terracotta cladding was placed in the gable end, a brick hit and miss fence was added to both frontages and numerous outbuildings were added, in terracotta lumber, at the rear. Subsequently the verandahs have been enclosed and other alterations made to the house.

Landscape
The fence and adjacent beds of Agapanthus are important elements, contributing to the adjoining streetscape. The fence is brick hit and miss, constructed from Cornwell’s bricks, while the numerous outbuildings at the rear are terracotta lumber.

Intactness
E [ ] G [ ] F [x] P [ ]
Condition
E [ ] G [x] F [ ] P [ ]

Comparative Examples
7 Noel Street, Ivanhoe
456 Mitcham Road, Mitcham

Significance
Annandale is of local historical and architectural significance. The house was owned by successful pottery manufacturer Percy Cornwell, who made alterations to the building to create a showcase for pottery materials from his factory.

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

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

Original Source

---

1 Rate Book 1908, 1179
2 BRB 18/12/10.
Place: House  
Address: 15 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe  

Significance: B  
Map Ref: 31 E11  

Property Information: Part Lot 24, Fairy Hills Estate  

Architect/Designer: F.L. Gregg?  
Builder: F.L. Gregg  
Construction Date: 1915  

Original Use: Residence  
Current Use: Residence  
Original Owner: Unknown
Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. 13 Riverside Road is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History

13 Riverside Road was constructed by builder F. L. Gregg in 1915 for an estimated cost of £400. Later occupiers include Henry King, Godfrey Hawker and Harriett Baracchi.¹

Description

13 Riverside Road is a small, single storey, house of rendered brick construction. The hipped roof is slated roof and has terracotta ridge cappings. A projecting gabled section in the centre of the street elevation dates from the 1920s, and has a semi-octagonal bay with double-hung sash windows and shingling to the gable end. Bullnose-profiled corrugated iron verandahs flank the 1920s addition. The chimneys are of red brick.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

Although altered, 13 Riverside Road contributes to the early 20th century character of the riverside precinct of Redesdale, Crown and Riverside Roads. It is of local significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Rate Book 1914, 1348; RG 1915-; BRB 16.2.1915.
Place: MacGeorge House

Address: 25 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Lot 26, Fairy Hills Estate

Architect: Harold Desbrowe Annear

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1911

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Norman MacGeorge
Thematic/Contextual History

The MacGeorge House is one of a number of buildings in the City of Banyule which was connected with the artistic movement of that area in the late 19th and early 20th century. It is one of a group of Arts and Crafts style houses designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe.

History

25 Riverside Road, designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear, was constructed in 1911 for painter Norman MacGeorge. The garden was designed by painter, designer and art critic William Blamire Young.1 MacGeorge remained in the house until his death in 1952.

MacGeorge studied at the School of Design, National Gallery of Victoria, painting mainly water-colour and oil 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 an art critic for the Melbourne Herald and lectured at Melbourne University. Consequently, his home became a rendezvous for young artists and overseas visitors.2

Description

25 Riverside Road is in the picturesque, Arts and Crafts style exemplified by the broad gable with half-timbering, horizontal groupings of casement windows, timber verandah balustrading and tapered rendered chimneys. Unlike Annear’s other Heidelberg houses, the walls of the MacGeorge residence are roughcast, without half timbering or a weatherboarded dado.

Internally, the living spaces are large and partially interconnect, as in the manner which became more common in the 1920s, with horizontal sliding doors between living and dining rooms. Door-high wainscoting, exposed ceiling battens and continuous window strips, with an under-shelf bracketed from below are complemented by built-in timber furniture. Waxed floors, Persian rugs and early 20th century furnishings contribute to the spacious Jacobean-like interior.

Two areas were enclosed on the north-east balcony in 1938, but otherwise, the house is intact.

Landscape

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 of the beds of shrubs, while other more contrived parts have gone.

Intactness  Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Comparative Examples

The Officer House, 55 Outlook Drive (formerly 28-30 The Eyrie), Heidelberg
The Chadwick House, 32-34 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
The Annear House, 36-38 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
East View, 14 Martin Street, Heidelberg
234 Rosanna Road, Rosanna
Peroonba, 80-82 Castle Street, Ivanhoe
Woburn, 6-8 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe
Napier Waller’s House, 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe
Significance
25 Riverside Road is of considerable architectural and historic significance. The building was the home of prominent artist and critic Norman MacGeorge, reflecting the continuing role of Heidelberg as a popular artist’s rural retreat. Externally largely intact, 25 Riverside Road is one of a number of houses designed by prominent architect Harold Desbrowe Annear in his early Arts and Crafts mode. The house features typical characteristics of this style such as roughcast walls, tapered roughcast chimneys, groupings of casement windows, timber verandah balustrading, built-in furniture and innovative open planning principles.

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

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

Original Source

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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg emerged as affluent residential areas leading up to and during the inter-War period. No. 2 Rockbeare Grove is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History

Unknown. The house at 2 Rockbeare Grove was built c.1915 on an allotment of Stage Two of the Rockebeare Park Estate, subdivided by surveyors, Muntz and Muntz in 1910. Stage One was subdivided in 1888, comprising Waverley Avenue, and Kenilworth Parade.

Description

2 Rockbeare Grove, Ivanhoe, is a single-storey timber Edwardian bungalow set in a pleasant landscape setting. The house has a hipped, Marseilles patterned terracotta tiled roof with terracotta ridge crestings and finials. A small tower, square in plan, marks the corner of Waverley Avenue and Rockbeare Grove. Walls are weatherboarded, with the exception of the upper part of the tower which is roughcast rendered. A verandah faces Waverley Avenue, supported on timber posts with plinths finished in roughcast render. The posts have decorative carved timber brackets. A small porch projects into the centre of the verandah, dividing it into two sections. There is a ripple iron awning over the entrance door, which has glazed sidelights. Windows on the two street elevations are leadlighted double-hung sashes. Chimneys are red brick, with terracotta pots.

Intactness

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Condition

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</table>

Significance

2 Rockbeare Grove, Ivanhoe, is of local architectural significance. The house is an unusual Edwardian bungalow residence, which displays both late Edwardian and inter-War bungalow characteristics. The house is distinguished by its verandah, entrance porch and unusual corner tower.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

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1 Lodged Plan 5841. Rate Book 1912, 404.
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg emerged as affluent residential areas during the inter-War period. Rockbeare is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History

Builder, A. Bellis, constructed Marba in 1923 for Frances and Lily Kellet at an estimated cost of £2,000.1

Description

Rockbeare is a Bungalow style face red brick house with hipped and gabled terracotta tiled roofs with exposed rafter ends and tall, plain brick chimneys. Double-hung sash windows are arranged in groups and have wide overhanging hoods, geometric leadlighting in the upper sashes and soldier course clinker brick bracketed sills. The side entrance porch has a segmented arched opening, and the adjacent projecting gabled section facing the street has a shingled gable and vent. The red brick fence, with rendered piers and capping, is original.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

Marba is a representative example of an inter-War bungalow, substantially intact with distinctive detailing. It is of local architectural interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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1 BRB 11/6/1923; Rate Book 1973, 449.
Place: Rockbeare (Rock Bare)  
Address: 6-8 Rocke Street, Ivanhoe  
Significance: B  
Map Ref: 31 E9  


Architect/Designer: Unknown  
Builder: Unknown  
Construction Date: c.1858-60  
Original Use: Residence  
Current Use: Residence  
Original Owner: Thomas Hutchins Bear
Thematic/Contextual History

The 1840s and 1850s saw patchy settlement and development in the Banyule district, with an emphasis on rural sized landholdings and pastoral and agricultural activities. In the southern parts of the City of Banyule, a good deal of land was taken up by gentlemen farmers, who built large and relatively palatial country villas on land which remained within easy commuting distance. Rockbeare was built by Thomas Bear on the Glenville Estate, which he leased to various gentlemen favouring a rural retreat.

History

Rockebeare was constructed prior to 1863 when it was first listed in the rate books. The house was built on land first owned by Thomas Walker, as a component of his Glenville Estate. Walker sold Lot 4, comprising 47 acres, to Francis Clark in 1853 for £2,387. Clark then sold to Thomas Hutchins Bear four years later, for £3,412. Bear was listed as J.P., Heidelberg in c.1858 and it is likely that Rockbeare was constructed in 1857-58. This is supported by the calling of tenders by architect George Wharton for additions to a house on the Darebin Creek in March 1860.1 Rockebeare was certainly constructed before 1864 when the rates increased by only 10% from 1863.2

In 1867 agent James Graham commented on ‘Bear’s nice house...empty for two years...five miles from town’. In the same year, William McCulloch began to lease the house which was still rated at the 1864 value. Then began a series of mortgages; £4,000 in 1868, £3,000 in 1875 and £450 in 1877; Bear eventually losing the property to his mortgagees in 1878.

William H. Rocke purchased Lot 5, to the north of Rockbeare, from the Hon. Caleb Jenner in 1870, for £1,600. Rocke owned W.H. Rocke and Co., prestigious Melbourne furniture retailers and interior decorators in Melbourne during the late 19th century. Rocke resided there until his death in 1882 when Salisbury Ann Rocke and family moved to Lot 4, which they had purchased c.1881.3

The land was subdivided in 1888 as the Rockbeare Park Estate, comprising Waverley Avenue, and Kenilworth Parade.4 Mrs Rocke remained at Rockbeare until c.1892, when Charles and then George Rocke both owned and occupied the house.5 Surveyors, Muntz and Muntz subdivided the balance of the estate in 1910 when Thomas Pitman leased the homestead for a period.6 Builder George S. Gay purchased Rockbeare and Lot 17, in c.1916 and then carried out improvements.7 From the later subdivision, the street names Salisbury and Buchanan derive from Mrs Rocke’s family.

Description

Rockebeare is a single-storey, rendered Italianate villa with a hipped roof and an encircling verandah, situated on a large block with a deep front garden. Rendered quoining exists at the corners of the house. Rubble stone foundations reportedly support the sub-floor structure, and presumably the render has been applied onto a rubble wall construction, as with the former Darebin Bridge Hotel which was built on land owned by Clark, the owner of Rockbeare’s site.

Rockebeare has undergone numerous alterations. Photographs of the house published c.1910 show that originally the verandah was sheet zinc in a concave profile, supported on early open-work timber supports. This has since been replaced by corrugated iron roofing, new timber posts, new floor, gutters, and Oriental inspired false rafter ends applied to the verandah fascia, which have no relationship with the verandah rafters. Metal ridge cappings have been replaced with terracotta and the gutter line of the main roof extended on exposed rafter ends. The interior is simply finished.

To the west of the house is a pavilion addition c.1916, replacing an earlier extensive brick servants’ wing which was demolished for subdivision.
Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

Rockbeare is of local historical significance. The house is one of the oldest in the municipality, predating suburban subdivision.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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1 Melbourne University Index.
2 Ginham Papers, 22/2/1867 (MUA); Rate Book 1867, 44; Rate Book 1864, 44.
3 Registrar General’s Office.
5 Rate Book 1893, 468.
6 Lodged Plan 5841. Rate Book 1912, 404.
7 Rate Book 1916, 463.
| **Place:** | Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy | **Significance:** | B |
| **Address:** | 230 Rosanna Road, Rosanna | **Map Ref:** | 32 B1 |
| **Property Information:** | St James Park Estate |
| **Architect/Designer:** | R. Harper | **Builder:** | Unknown |
| **Construction Date:** | 1928-29 |
| **Original Use:** | Novitiate | **Current Use:** | Novitiate/Nursing Home |
| **Original Owner:** | Roman Catholic Church |
Thematic/Contextual History

The Australasian headquarters of most Catholic religious orders were based in Melbourne in the early 20th century in a period of consolidation and expansion under Archbishop Mannix. The Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy is a substantially intact example of a building constructed for this purpose. It is one of the group of seminaries erected by the Roman Catholic Church from the 1920s to the 1930s, others are Loyola College; and later, Odyssey House and Parade College.

History

Architect R. Harper of Abbotsford designed the Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy in 1928. The foundation stone was laid by the visiting Papal Legate (His Eminence Bonaventure Cardinal Cerretti) and the building was completed in September 1929 for a cost estimated at between £30,000 to £50,000. The Order was originally from Ascot Vale, moving to rural Rosanna to a building described by parish Priest, Fr. Power as a 'high water mark of the district'.

Description

The Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy is a large, three storey Gothic Revival style building located on a 25 acre site. The building is roughcast rendered with smooth rendered window dressings, and has a distinct institutional character, reinforced by its symmetrical entrance elevation with gabled bays at each end, and repetitive fenestration at the side and rear. Gabled bays flank the central pointed arched entrance, with statues contained within niches in the gable ends. The three-storey loggias have pointed and segmented arched openings between stepped buttresses, and a diaper patterned parapet frieze. Windows are pointed-arched double-hung sashes. A small chapel exists on the south side of the building, and has a semi-octagonal apse with pointed arched windows with rendered quoining.

Landscape

The bulk of the remnant landscape around the old Novitiate of the Mercy Sisters is located on the Rosanna Road (western) frontage. Four rows of Golden Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa 'Aurea') dominate the site. The central row appears to follow the line of an old driveway, which was probably a service entrance to the property. It is currently a car park. The main driveway is entered via a pair of iron gates set on rendered pillars, the same material as on the main building. Parts of the drive are edged in rock, which suggests the edge of old garden beds, or basalt with a basalt gutter. The timber and cyclone wire mesh front fence appears to be mainly original.

Among the mature vegetation on the site are a number of Canary Island Date Palm (Phoenix canariensis), Pin Oak (Quercus palustris) and Common Oak (Quercus robur), Camphor Laurel (Cinamonum camphora) and Himalayan Cedar (Cedrus deodara). The planting in front of the main building is quite symmetrical. Another row of Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa), which appears to be an overgrown hedge, is located to the north of the site. A row of Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa) is another notable feature. Smaller plantings include Mature Crepe Myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica) and old fruit trees to the east of the site. Overgrown Box (Buxus sempervirens) are scattered throughout the site, and are probably remnants of old garden walks.

The garden is significant for the large numbers of mature trees and shrubs, which reflect the landscape of the early history of the building, and the early layout of the garden, which is still discernible from the Place:ment of this plant material.

Intactness

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Comparative Examples

Loyola, Grimshaw Street, Greensborough
Significance
The Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy is of local architectural and historical significance.

The large scale of the building reflects the status of the Catholic Church during a period of expansion initiated under Archbishop Daniel Mannix after World War One. It is one of a group of seminary buildings in the City of Banyule including the former Loyola College, Odyssey House and Parade College.

The building is representative of the conservative inter-War Gothic Revival style, used for institutional buildings at this time, and is notable for its large scale. The building is further enhanced by its mature landscaped setting. The Novitiate commands expansive views across the Yarra Valley, and is a landmark in the local vicinity.

Existing Heritage Listings

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Recommended Heritage Listings

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Original Source

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Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. 232 Rosanna Road is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History
Architects Oakden & Ballantyne designed a residence for G.T.A. Laveter in 1903 on a four acre allotment. Later owners included Edward Terry from c.1915 and William Sellick from 1920.1 Lavater was the Chief Accountant of the Victorian Railways (1872 - 87) and father of poet and musician, Louis Laveter.

Description
Typical of the Federation or Queen Anne style, 232 Rosanna Road is an asymmetrical composition with a return verandah, hipped Marseilles patterned tiled roof, tall red brick chimneys and bracketed overhanging gables. The verandah is supported on timber posts with a slatted timber frieze. An octagonal tower is positioned on the corner, and has a steeply pitched octagonal tiled roof. Internal alterations have apparently been carried out for its occupation as part of the Sisters of Mercy Novitiate.

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

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

Comparative Examples
Danvers, 129-131 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Henningdale, 23 Studley Road, Ivanhoe

Significance
232 Rosanna Road is a distinctively detailed design by Oaken and Ballantyne, an important architectural firm who specialised in Queen Anne and later Bungalow styles. It is of local architectural significance.

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

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

Original Source

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1 Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards. *Building Engineering and Mining Journal* 20/10/03, p265. Rate Book 1904, 286.
Place: House
Address: 234 Rosanna Road, Rosanna
Significance: A
Map Ref: 20 C12

Property Information: Lot 2, St James Park Estate

Architect: Harold Desbrowe Annear  Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1910

Original Use: Residence  Current Use: Residence
Original Owner: Adeline Bray
Thematic/Contextual History

234 Rosanna Road is one of a group of Arts and Crafts style houses designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe.

History

Mrs Adeline Bray, a poultry farmer, was the first owner of this H Desbrowe Annear designed house when it was constructed in 1910.\(^1\) The site originally covered 7 acres but Mrs L. N. Carter, a later owner, commissioned surveyors Garlick & Stewart to subdivide in 1955,\(^2\) and Rowell Street now occupies the site of the fowl sheds. Later owners include Selina Ireland and Percy de Courcy.\(^3\)

Description

Similar to Annear’s Eyrie houses, 234 Rosanna Road features an irregular plan creating a picturesque composition. The half-timbering, trussed gables, bracketed timber window hoods and roughcast stucco are characteristic elements, and the gabled roof slopes extend to the south-east to create a verandah. Like the MacGeorge House, however, this building lacks the curvilinear ornament of the Eyrie houses. Internally, the house has panelled wainscoting, built-in mantels and furnishings, and extensive coloured leaded glass designs.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

The Officer House, 55 Outlook Drive (formerly 28-30 The Eyrie), Heidelberg
The Chadwick House, 32-34 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
The Annear House, 36-38 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
East View, 14 Martin Street, Heidelberg
Peroomba, 80-82 Castle Street, Ivanhoe
Woburn, 6-8 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe
Napier Waller’s House, 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe
MacGeorge House, 25 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

234 Rosanna Road is of considerable architectural significance. Externally largely intact, 234 Rosanna Road is one of a number of houses in the municipality designed by prominent architect Harold Desbrowe Annear in his early Arts and Crafts mode. The house is a notable example of this style, featuring many of his characteristic elements such as half-timbering and roughcast walls, weatherboarded plinth and horizontal groupings of casement windows with timber bracketed window hoods.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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\(^1\) Rate Book 1910, 132.
\(^2\) H418.
\(^3\) Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards.
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<td>Charles A. Walker</td>
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Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

Charles A Walker, a tanner, built this house in 1933 for an estimated £2,361. 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. He may have been connected to Thomas Walker, grantee to the Crown Portion of this subdivision.\(^2\)

Description

Afton is a large single storey Classical revival villa located on a corner site, of clinker brick construction with contrasting rendered upper walls and a hipped cement tiled roof. The projecting entrance porch is supported on barley twist or salmonic Corinthian columns, with a frieze bearing the name of the house in raised lettering. Windows are double hung sashes and the rendered chimney stacks have simple moulded cappings. The clinker brick and rendered front fence is original.

Intactness

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Comparative Examples

73 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe

Significance

Afton is representative of the classical revival style, popular during the inter-War period. The house was owned by tanner Charles Walker, one of a number of tanners who settled in the emerging residential suburbs of Heidelberg and Ivanhoe at this time. It is of local architectural interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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\(^1\) Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards. Rate Book 1932, 287.

Place: Keddington Flats (former residence)
Address: 25 Rose Street, Ivanhoe
Significance: C
Map Ref: 31 E9

Property Information: Part Lots 5-6, Chelsworth Estate No 3

Architect/Designer: James E. Jenkins
Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1904-05

Original Use: Residence
Current Use: Residences (Flats)

Original Owner: James E. Jenkins
Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

Surveyor, James E. Jenkins probably designed this house for his own use in 1904. Moving to Malvern in 1911, he leased Keddington to Matthew Johnson, before selling to Frederick Stephenson. The house was converted into flats c.1935.

Description

Keddington Flats is a large, asymmetrically planned two-storey red brick house with double-hung sash windows, rendered string courses at window sill and head levels and hipped and gabled corrugated iron roofs. The gable end facing the street is half-timbered, and the two-storey return verandah has turned timber posts with unusual carved brackets and simple timber balustrading and frieze. The tall red brick chimney stacks have rendered moulding cappings.

Alterations to the building include the construction of an external concrete stair providing access to the upper levels, and a glazed extension at ground floor level.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

Keddington Flats is an example of the two-storey Queen Anne style within the municipality, distinguished by its two-storey verandah with unusual geometric timber balustrading and carved brackets. It is of local architectural and historic interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

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<th>Place:</th>
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<td>7A Rosehill Road, Lower Plenty</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dr W K Davenport</td>
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

From the turn of the century stronger development occurred in Ivanhoe and Heidelberg, as these areas were connected to transport and other services and facilities. Other areas remained distinctively rural until well into the inter-War and in some cases, post-war periods. The Lower Plenty and Montmorency area remained almost entirely rural in nature until well into the 20th century, though much of the land was subdivided into smaller farmlets from the turn of the century. By 1920, however, the movement toward the residential development which by the post-World War Two period would eventually characterise these suburbs had begun.

History

Yarrowee was built for a medical practitioner, Dr Waldron Keith Davenport (1897-1965) and his wife, Betty. It was designed by the well-established firm of Melbourne architects, HW and F B Tompkins, and noted landscape designer Edna Walling was engaged to lay out the garden. Photographs of the completed house were published in the *RVIA Journal* in March 1940, and it was described as ‘an attractive residence of the American Colonial style.’ In 1952, Dr Davenport sold the house to Hilton Nicholas, a director of the well-known Aspro pharmaceutical company. Nicholas made some minor alterations to the house, including a bar fitout to the design of architects Stephenson & Turner. He sold the house in 1996, and the property appeared as the ‘House of the Week’ in the Sydney-based *Weekend Australian*.

Description

Yarrowee is an American Colonial style two-storey residence constructed of white painted brick with slated gabled roofs. A double-height portico dominates the entrance elevation, with elongated square piers with simple moulded cappings. Windows are double-hung sashes and have brick sills and yellow painted timber shutters.

Landscape

The garden at Yarrowee is approached via a long driveway that winds through the property’s rural landscape. The formal garden is differentiated from the paddocks and remnant bushland to the south by a white timber post and rail fence. The driveway ends in a turning circle with a central lawn and Ivy (*Hedera helix*) clad stone wall.

The garden was designed by Edna Walling, and it features many of her trademarks. These include a number of stone terraces and retaining walls throughout the garden, particularly the series of terraces radiating from the rear (south) of the house. Many of the paths also feature random stone paving, another Walling trademark. However it is the Lemon scented gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) copse in the central driveway lawn that is the most striking feature, and reminiscent of the driveway at Cruden Farm (1929). It is also significant as an early widespread use of native vegetation in an ornamental garden.

The shrubbery at the rear of the house feature dense plantings of Hydrangeas (*Hydrangea macrophylla* CV), Azaleas (*Rhododendron* CV) and Camellias (*Camellia* CV). A major planting of Azaleas follows a path along the bottom of the terrace. The terrace itself features a swimming pool finished in stone. It is understood that this pool was rejuvenated approximately 15 years ago from an earlier pool. It is not known if this was an original feature of the garden. The upper edge of the terrace features a clipped Viburnum (*Viburnum tinus*) hedge. To the west of the house are a number of mature conifers, such as Cypress (*Cupressus* sp.) and Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) planted in a row.

The garden is particularly significant as a relatively early design by Edna Walling, displaying some of the formality from this period of her work. It is well maintained and retains much of its original character. It is also significant for the early, prominent use of native vegetation in a formal garden.
particularly in the City of Banyule.

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

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

Significance

Yarrowee is an example of an American Colonial style house, unusual in the municipality, and one of a few large residences constructed in the former Shire of Eltham prior to 1940. The house, designed by noted architects H W and F B Tompkins, gains particular distinction from its garden, laid out by renowned landscape designer Edna Walling, featuring an early use of Australian native trees as a major component of the garden designer. It is of local aesthetic importance.

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

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

Original Source


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1. Mrs Margery Nicholas, pers. com.
2. Drawings in Stephenson & Turner Archive, Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.
Place: Ivalda Masonic Temple
Address: 40 Salisbury Avenue, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Lot 109, Rockbeare Estate


Construction Date: 1923-24

Original Use: Masonic Temple  Current Use: Masonic Temple

Original Owner: Order of Masons

Significance: C
Map Ref: 31 E9
History
The Alphington (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. The temple was designed by
Brother B.D. Reynolds, built by Brother W.H.J. Bailey 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

Description
Designed in a classical revival style, the Ivalda Masonic Temple has a projecting pedimented portico
supported on Tuscan columns facing the street. The building is roughcast rendered with contrasting
smooth rendered moulded entablature, stepped parapet and cuoining. A copper clad dome is placed
centrally. The double entrance doors are panelled with a semi-circular fanlight and rendered surround,
and tripartite windows on either side of the portico.

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

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

Significance
The Ivalda Masonic Temple is conservative example of the Classical revival style, and, although of little
individual architectural merit, is an unusual example of the style in the municipality which is of local
interest.

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

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

Original Source

1 Foundation Stone, Ivalda Masonic Temple.
2 The Heidelberg News 20/10/23.
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<thead>
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<th>Significance:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
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<td>31 F8</td>
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<td>Marcus Martin</td>
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<td>Dental Surgery and Dwelling</td>
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<td>Original Use:</td>
<td>Dental Chambers</td>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Reginald C. Yates</td>
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<td>Reginald C. Yates</td>
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History
Dentist, Reginald C. Yates commissioned notable architect Marcus Martin to design these Neo-Georgian dental chambers in 1936. The cost estimate was £2,014.¹

Description
The neo-Georgian style two-storey building is of clinker brick with a Marseilles patterned tiled parapet gabled roof. The street elevation is slightly asymmetrical. The fanlighted entrance door is placed off-centre, and has an open pedimented portico supported by slender Doric columns. The ground floor windows are multi-paned double-hung sash windows with rendered keystones; windows at first floor level are shuttered. The building is set back from the street, and the entrance is approached by a shallow flight of brick steps.

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

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

Significance
10 Seddon Street is of local architectural significance. It is a balanced Georgian Revival style dental office and dwelling, typical of those designed by distinguished, usually domestic, architect, Marcus Martin. The building continues to be occupied by a dental practice.

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

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

Original Source

¹ Heidelberg Valuer's Cards. BLM 6/10/1936.
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<th>Significance:</th>
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<td>Uniting Church</td>
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

The Uniting Church was built to replace the former church building, which is now used as a Sunday School. The trustees for the construction of the original church were John Jenkin, Abraham Fendon, A.H. Scott and prominent Wesleyan, Thomas Latham. Latham, his relative Abraham Fenton, Walter Brooks, Horatio Larcher and Miss Lowe were among those who initiated a Methodist service at the Ivanhoe State School in 1890.

History

The current Sunday school building was constructed in 1903. Additions were made to this building in 1909 and a porch was added in 1925.¹ In July of the same year the foundation stone was laid, by Latham, 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. 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.

Description

The Uniting Church is a red brick building with rendered dressings, drawing from the Norman or English Romanesque architecture. The central tower features a crenellated parapet with machiolations, diagonal buttresses and round arched windows with moulded hoods. Flanking the tower are two gables of different sizes with roughcast half-timbered gable ends and windows with plate tracery. A large Cypress and conifers enhance the building’s setting.

The interior is dominated by a pre-Raphaelite Mural panel by L.G. McPherson, 1935.

Intactness

| E | G | F | P |

Condition

| E | G | F | P |

Significance

Substantially intact, the Uniting Church and Sunday School is an unusual example of the Norman Style in religious architecture which is of local interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


² Ibid.
**Place:** St Katherine’s Anglican Church and Cemetery  
**Significance:** B  

**Address:** 277-279 St Helena Road, St Helena  
**Map Ref:** 11 E11  

**Grantee:** Anthony Beale  
**Title:** 65 hectares of Section 15, Nillumbik  

**Architect:** Unknown  
(Charles Maplestone, Kenneth Crossier)  
**Builder:** Unknown  

**Construction Date:** c. 1860 (1869, 1957)  

**Original Use:** Church & Cemetery  
**Current Use:** Church & Cemetery  

**Original Owner:** Anthony Beale
History

St Katherine's Church was built by Major Anthony Beale in 1858. Beale had previously been the Paymaster-General of the British East India Company on the island of St Helena in the South Atlantic Ocean until 1834, at which time the company relinquished control of the island. Beale and his family came to Victoria, via Tasmania, and eventually moved to a property they established on the Plenty River in 1839. Beale held a land grant for 129 hectares issued by the Colonial Land and Immigrations Office in London which he used to buy 65 hectares of Section 15, Nillumbik. The land order was in the name of John Lindsay of Kent who apparently wished to make some provision for the Beale family. His wife, Katherine Rose Beale, the niece of the Governor of St Helena, died in 1856 and Beale erected the Rose Chapel in her memory. The original chapel was a one room building with a fireplace made from handmade bricks. After Beale's death in 1865 the church was bequeathed to the Church of England, and was subsequently consecrated as the St Katherine's Church in 1876 after alterations completed by Beale's son-in-law, Charles Mapstone, in 1869. These comprised pulling down the original chimney, added a vestry and two stained glass windows behind the altar, commemorating Katherine and Anthony Beale. Stained glass windows also commemorate Beale's relatives and casualties of World War One.

The small cemetery accompanying the church was a private burial ground for the Beale family, however many important local citizens are also buried there including artist Walter Withers, Graham Webster, a police magistrate of Victoria, and other pioneers of the district.

St Katherine's Anglican Church was destroyed in bushfire in 1957 when only the walls and memorials remained. The church was rebuilt by public subscription as close to the original as possible and when it was re-dedicated in November of the same year the church was debt free. The cemetery, as well as trees which surrounded the old homestead, are intact.

Description

St Katherine's Church is a small rendered brick building with a gabled slate roof. A gabled entrance porch projects on the south elevation, and has a pair of V-jointed entrance doors. The render is ruled in imitation of ashlar, and there are pointed arched stained glass windows along the west, north and east facades.

Landscape

The cemetery at St Katherine's is a rare example of a surviving churchyard cemetery. The first burial was in 1856. The layout is quite simple, with graves in rows, and a central gravel approach running towards the church. The monuments are relatively simple, predominantly gravestones, and with some graves featuring stone surrounds. The front boundary consists of a white chain slung between metal posts and is recent, as are the barbed wire fences along the other boundaries.

The 1957 bushfire that gutted the church left little original paintings. Of note, within the churchyard, are two large Lemon Scented Gums (Corymbia citriodora) and a Kurrajong (Brachychiton populneus) on the western boundary of the site, and a row of Italian Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens) adjacent to the church. Two clumps of Elm (Ulmus procera) may well be suckers from earlier specimens in the adjacent reserve.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E [ ] G [x] F [ ] P [ ]</td>
<td>E [ ] G [x] F [ ] P [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Significance

St Helena’s is a rare surviving example of a churchyard cemetery. It is of local historical significance because of its association with the local pioneering family, the Beales, and other notable citizens including Walter Withers and Graham Webster. The cemetery is also the oldest in the municipality, of State significance. The high level of maintenance and the rural ambience contribute to the overall significance of the site.

St Katherine’s Church building has been reconstructed and is of local historical interest, principally for its value in interpreting the original setting within the Cemetery. It contains stained glass windows of local historical significance, commemorating casualties of the Beale family in World War One.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- HC Controls

Original Source


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1. St Katherine’s Church: The Story of its Beginnings.
2. Edwards, op. cit. p.18.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid; Barnard & Keating.
**Place:** Former Lodge, Austin Hospital

**Address:** Studley Road, Heidelberg

**Significance:** B

**Map Ref:** 31 G6

**Property Information:** Government Reserve

**Architect/Designer:** John Beswick (Beswick and Coote)

**Builder:** Unknown

**Construction Date:** 1892

**Original Use:** Gate Lodge

**Current Use:** Creche

**Original Owner:** Victorian Colonial Government
Thematic/Contextual History

The Austin Hospital was established in 1882 through the beneficence of Mrs Thomas Austin. The hospital's original charter was to care for those suffering from 'incurable diseases', but this was expanded greatly in the 20th century. The word 'incurable' was dropped from the name of the hospital and it moved to keep pace with developments in all areas of medicine and other related fields.

History

Austin Hospital, formerly the Hospital for Incurables, was initiated by a grant of £7,000 by Mrs Thomas Austin, grazier of Barwon Park, on a government reserve on 17.5 acres. The towered Venetian Gothic Complex, designed by architect, George R. Johnson, opened in August 1882.¹

When the railway station opened at Heidelberg in 1888, the hospital management committee decided that there should be a new entrance on Studley Road, facing the station, with a two-room lodge. Architect John Beswick was commissioned in 1889 but the lodge gates and driveway's construction was supervised by his later firm Beswick and Coote in 1892.²

The gate lodge was the residence of the hospital's secretary W.J.G. Turner from March 1892 until he left in 1894 because of the cramped conditions. The next occupant was the Assistant Gardener, Charles Murphy and his wife. Beswick was commissioned again in 1902 to design a second gatehouse comprising a small gabled, one room timber structure to be built east of Beswick's 1892 gateway, and the lodge. The lodge was extended in 1907 by E. Bowness to Beswick's design at a cost of £547 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


Description

The former Austin Hospital lodge is an asymmetrically planned, single storey building, of polychrome brick construction with a rendered plinth, with slated gambrel roofs and bracketed eaves. Window bays have bracketed slate roofs. Cast iron ridge finials survive on the main roof. String courses are of brown brick and window voussoirs are of yellow brick, and the red brick chimneys have rendered moulded cappings and terracotta pots.

Landscape

See Former Marian Drummond Nurses' Home.

Intactness

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Condition

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<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
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</table>

Comparative Examples

Ellington, 141 Cape Street, Heidelberg
Kalkallo, 133 Cape Street, Heidelberg
The Gables, 20 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe
Brooklyn, 283 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Significance

On the basis of the information to date, when assessed on an individual basis and in the metropolitan or state-wide context, the former Gate Lodge appears to be a building of relatively minor significance. Though by a known architect of some prominence, many more interesting examples of Beswick’s work survive elsewhere in the metropolitan area, including a significant group of houses in Harcourt Street, Hawthorn, one of which - Beswick’s own residence, Rothe, 29 Harcourt Street - has been added to the Victorian Heritage Register. At best, it is considered that the building might be of local significance in the Heidelberg context as one of a relatively small number of surviving Victorian residences in a suburb which was extensively developed in the early 20th century and, more particularly, in the inter-War period.

The former Gate Lodge may be considered significant at a higher level, however, in the context of the historical evolution of the Austin Hospital complex. The building is one of the few surviving 19th century buildings on the site and marks the original main entrance to the hospital site from Studley Road. In this regard its retention on the site is considered to be essential.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Heritage Listings</th>
<th>Recommended Heritage Listings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>National Trust</td>
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Original Source

Allom Lovell & Associates. Austin Campus: Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre, Melbourne, 1997

3 ibid.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>Former Marian Drummond Nurses' Home</th>
<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
<th>B</th>
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<td>31 G6</td>
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<td><strong>Architect/Designer:</strong></td>
<td>A.E.H. Carleton</td>
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<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Austin Hospital</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

The Austin Hospital was established in 1882 through the beneficence of Mrs Thomas Austin. The hospital's original charter was to care for those suffering from 'incurable diseases', but this was expanded greatly in the 20th century. The word 'incurable' was dropped from the name of the hospital and it moved to keep pace with developments in all areas of medicine and other related fields.

History

In April 1913, Melbourne jeweller, William Drummond, gave £7,000 to the Austin for the construction of a new Nurses' Home, designed by A.E.H. Carleton, to be named in memory of his wife, Marian. A further £1,000 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. The Bowen Nurses' Home had become very overcrowded with the expansion of the hospital, and it was felt that a new home might attract those nurses who might otherwise have gone to other city hospitals, to train at the Austin instead. The new home contained separate bedrooms for the Matron and sixty nurses and domestic servants, together with four sitting rooms on the ground floor and a large lounge on the first floor. Two-storey verandahs extended around three sides of the building.

Described in 1914 as in the Romanesque (American) style, internally it was furnished in blackwood and oak and boasted 'padded' floors in the night duty section.


Description

With the exception of a glazed infill to a small section of the first floor verandah and a recent brick addition to the rear, the Marian Drummond building is remarkably intact externally. The building is of red brick and render, and has a wide, two storey encircling verandah with stained shingled balustrading at first floor level, decorative geometric metal balustrading at ground floor level, and tapered timber posts with carved brackets and moulded cappings. The centrally positioned half timbered and shingled gabled porch is supported on rendered classical piers.

Internally, it is also very intact, retaining most of its original plan form and fabric, including the stairs, main corridors and bedrooms, most of which are now used as consulting rooms. At first floor level the arrangement of rooms has been altered and the verandahs infilled to create a more open waiting and administrative/meeting area. The original stained glass in the building was replaced in 1986.

Landscape (Austin Hospital)

The site features extensive plantings of mature trees towards the south east section of the site. Many trees are set in lawn, and date from the early history of the site. They include Himalayan Cedar (Cedrus deodara), Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa), Desert Ash (Fraxinus oxycarpa), Bush Box (Lophostemon confertus), Pinoak (Quercus palustris) and Common Oak (Quercus robur). Also of note is a large Cotton Palm (Washingtonia robusta) and extensive Privet (Ligustrum ovalifolium) hedges near the south eastern entry area.

Intactness

| E | G | F | P |

Condition

| E | G | F | P |

Comparative Analysis

The George E. Johnston design of the Austin Hospital
The Bowen Wing of the Austin Hospital
Fairfield Hospital Nurses Home, Fairfield
St. Hilda's, Albert Street, East Melbourne.

Allom Lovell & Associates

390
Significance

Architecturally, the Marian Drummond Building is an interesting example of a late Federation transitional bungalow style applied to an institutional building. The half-timbering to the central gable is a Queen Anne element, while the pitch of the gable itself is more typical of the Federation bungalow styles. The combination of geometric pattern iron balustrading panels at the lower level and shingled weatherboards to the upper level is also unusual.

The building is also of some historical significance. With the exception of the former Bowen Nurses’ Home, which is now very substantially altered, the Marian Drummond Memorial Nurses’ Home appears possibly to be the earliest surviving purpose-built nurses’ home in metropolitan Melbourne. The Nurses’ Home at the Alfred Hospital, constructed in 1908, was recently demolished. Other nurses’ homes were constructed in the post-World War Two period, and many of these have also been demolished. The Queen Victoria Hospital Nurses’ Home, formerly the Melbourne Hospital, was demolished in 1994; the Royal Melbourne Hospital Nurses’ Home (c.1950) has been converted to offices, as have the St Vincent’s Hospital’s Nurses’ Home (1958) and the Children’s Hospital Nurses’ Home (c.1950); Prince Henry’s Hospital Nurses’ Home has been demolished along with the rest of the hospital complex, and the Western Hospital Nurses’ Home (c.1950) was demolished in 1987. The Nurses’ Home at the former Methodist Babies’ Home, Copelen Street (constructed in the 1930s) was extant in 1993, however, it would appear that the of the surviving nurses’ homes in the metropolitan area, the closest in date to the Marian Drummond is the Edward Wilson Nurses’ Home (1925), also at the Austin. Further research would be required to clarify this issue.

The building is of a level of significance which would warrant retention and conservation of the external fabric. Historically and architecturally the building is at least of local significance and potentially of state significance. Its retention is considered to be essential.


Landscape Significance

The Austin Hospital is enhanced by its landscape setting, which includes a wide variety of mature trees. The trees contribute significantly to the character of the area, and the aesthetic appeal of the hospital grounds.

Existing Heritage Listings

<table>
<thead>
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Recommended Heritage Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO Controls</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Original Source


| **Place:** | Heidelberg Railway Station | **Significance:** | B |
| **Address:** | Studley Road, Heidelberg | **Map Ref:** | 31 G7 |
| **Property Information:** | Unknown |
| **Architect/Designer:** | W.R. Rennick? | **Builder:** | Public Works Department |
| **Construction Date:** | 1912-13 |
| **Original Use:** | Railway Station | **Current Use:** | Railway Station |
| **Original Owner:** | Victorian State Government |
Thematic/Contextual History

The route from Heidelberg to Spencer Street, via Royal Park and numerous spur lines en route, was completed when Collingwood was linked from the Alphington terminus to Clifton Hill, through Heidelberg and Royal Junction, in May 1888.

Heidelberg Railway Station was completed in two stages. 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. At that time a timber station building stood next to Studley Road and an associated hay and corn store fronted Burgundy Street.

This arrangement was modified when the line was extended to Eltham in 1902 and again when the line was extended to Hurstbridge in 1912. At this time new station buildings and an island platform were constructed at Ivanhoe and Heidelberg, among others, to serve an extra line of traffic.

History

The drawings for Heidelberg Railway Station were approved by the Engineer of Works W.R. Rennick, rather than J.H. Fraser, the Engineer in Chief of Ways and Works. When completed in September 1913, at a cost of £13,000, Heidelberg Station opened to much celebration.

Description

The station building is constructed on an elevated platform between the two railway lines. The building is of red brick on a bluestone plinth, with a rendered string course running across the elevations and rendered moulded keystones above each window and door opening. Segmented arched roughcast rendered parapets between brick piers are located at each end of the building. The original windows have been replaced and the building has been extended at one end in the 1970s or 80s.

Riveted steel angle framed canopies are fixed to each side of the building, and have scalloped ripple iron fascias. The canopy extends along the platform and is supported on circular cast iron columns with curved angle brackets.

Intactness

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Condition

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Significance

The Heidelberg Railway Station is one of a group of Edwardian railway stations of the island platform type, others including Essendon, Caulfield and Box Hill railway stations. Although altered, the station still retains typical features of this style such as curved parapets, contrasting red brick and render and cantilevered awnings. It is of local historical and architectural significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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Recommended Heritage Listings

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Original Source

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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

Clairvue was constructed for Fitzroy timber merchant Wallace Stone, by builder John W. Brown, in 1913-14. Stone, formerly of Napier Street, Fitzroy, died at Clarivue in 1935 and a year later the house was sold. Stone’s grandchildren continue to run his business as D.J. Stone, off Hoddle Street in Collingwood.¹

At the time of its sale it was described as an ‘Early English Brick Residence’. Clairvue boasted ‘a wide entrance hall panelled with fiddleback Blackwood, a Queensland Maple Staircase, a Drawing Room 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 also had a beautiful flower garden’.² It was sold to R.A. Tregowan, of Ramsay & Tregowan, oil and grease merchants.³

Description

Clairvue is a large, Queen Anne style residence prominently sited on the top of a hill. Constructed of red brick the house has slated gabled roofs, tall red brick chimney stacks with cement rendered moulded caps and terracotta pots. A large, steeply-pitched slated gabled roof faces the street, the gable end infilled with half timbering and surmounted by a terracotta finial. An unusual break front timber balcony is supported on turned timber posts and has onion-pierced balustrading and fish-scale shingling.

It is externally in near original condition and retains most of its original grounds and outbuildings.

Landscape

The garden consists of shrubberies close to the old house, and specimen trees located throughout the site, set in lawn. The property is entered off Studley Road via a set of stone steps. The pedestrian paths on the site are concrete, with a vitreous clay drain. The main path is lined with a planting of Roses (Rosa CV). The dense shrubberies close to the main building feature Camellias (Camellia japonica CV), Rhododendrons (Rhododendron CV) and Saucer Magnolia (Magnolia x soulangeana).

Specimen trees include Lillypilly (Acmena smithii), Illawarra Flame Tree (Brachychiton acerifolium), White Poplar (Populus alba), Italian Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens), two Canary Island Date Palm (Phoenix canariensis) prominent on the southern boundary, and Golden Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa ‘Aurea’). At the rear (north) of the property is an overgrown Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa) hedge.

The garden retains many of its original trees, as well as reflecting its early design. It is an appropriate landscape for an important local building, prominent in the local area by its elevated situation.

Intactness Condition

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

Comparative Examples

La Rundel, 11 Banksia Street, Heidelberg.

Significance

Clairvue is of local architectural significance. Perhaps the grandest of the early Queen Anne style houses in Heidelberg, the house is comparable to other large Queen Anne style houses of the period constructed in Melbourne’s middle-ring suburbs such as Kew, Middle Park and Canterbury.

396
Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


1 Rate Book 1914, 1453.
2 The Heidelberg News, 1/5/1936
3 Rate Book, 1935, 3293
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

Timber merchant, Samuel F. Sharp, first owned Thenford Hill in 1910.¹ After his death in 1927, Robert S. Paterson, then Mrs 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 had provided a ‘fully equipped bungalow’ at the rear of his residence. He was the Parents Committee president for the scouts and a council member of Ivanhoe Boys’ Grammar School.³

Description

Thenford Hill is a large, asymmetrically planned, red brick Queen Anne style residence, with a hipped slated roof. The entrance porch is approached by a flight of curved stairs and has a segmented arched valence beneath a timber slatted frieze. Adjacent to the entrance porch is a bow window with double-hung sashes and a hipped roof. Coupled turned timber posts support the central attic, which has a timber fretted balustrade and arched openings. The tall chimney stacks are of red brick and roughcast render, and have moulded timber cappings. Mature conifers survive in the garden.

Intactness

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Comparative Analysis

Coverley, 119 Banksia Street, Heidelberg
Lowana, 121 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Buninyong, 123 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Jabatoa, 127 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
The Bent Tree, 47 Studley Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

Thenford Hill is a notable example of the Queen Anne style in the municipality and is of local architectural significance. The house is externally substantially intact, and is considerably enhanced by its mature landscape setting.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Rate Book 1910, 1541.
² Directories 1930, 1960.
³ The Heidelberg News 13/5/1927.
Place: Henningdale
Address: 23 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
Property Information: Lot 17, Chelsworth Estate No 2

Significance: C
Map Ref: 31 G6

Architect/Designer: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Construction Date: 1910
Original Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence
Original Owner: William A. Raymond
Thematic/Contextual History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Henningdale is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History
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.\(^1\) It is possible that Reginald Raymond was his brother, and would explain why Reginald’s house, Danvers, in Marshall Street is of similar design. Later owners were Henry and Agnes Knorr.\(^2\)

Description
Henningdale is an asymmetrical Federation style residence constructed of red brick with a Marseilles patterned terracotta tiled roof. The plan is broadly L-shaped, and a semi-octagonal timber verandah with a moongate porch fills the corner of the ‘L’. Above this is an octagonal hip roof attic which has been now glazed. The gable end facing the street is half timbered and rough cast rendered. The front window bay has been reglazed and the fence has been replaced.

Intactness
\[ E [ ] \ G [ ] \ F [x] \ P [ ] \]

Condition
\[ E [ ] \ G [x] \ F [ ] \ P [ ] \]

Comparative Examples
Danvers, 129-131 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
232 Rosanna Road, Rosanna.

Significance
Henningdale is of local architectural interest and historical importance. The L-shaped plan-form and moongate porch are distinctive features of this Queen Anne style residence. Henningdale was the home of a leather-trade owner, and subsequently, that of well known local shopkeepers, the Knorrs.

Existing Heritage Listings
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- Banyule Planning Scheme
- UC Area
- National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- HO Controls

Original Source

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\(^1\) Rate Books 1911, 1346; 1909, 427.
\(^2\) Rate Books 1926, 3125; 1920, 1935.
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<tr>
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<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Frederick J. O'Neill</td>
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Banyule Heritage Places Study: Building Citations

Thematic/Contextual History

Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹ These years saw the development of the estates, such as the Chelsworth Estate, sold before and during World War One.

History

Ivanhoe builder, Frederick J. O’Neill and his wife Louisa, purchased this allotment from Mrs Ada Kempter in 1928. Architects, Peck and Kemter, then designed Lakemba for its completion by its owner-builder in April 1929. Until 1982, the house was owned by the family and consequently was in original condition, internally and externally.²

Description

Lakemba is a distinctive domestic example of the Californian derived Spanish Mission style. Elements include the roughcast rendered walls, arced entrance loggia supported on barley twist or salomonic Corinthian columns and wrought iron balustrading. Double-hung sash windows are arranged in groups of two or three, separated by barley twist columns supporting arches containing low relief, fan-shaped ornament. The upper sashes have Greek Revival patterned leadlighting. The main roof is hipped and clad with Marseilles patterned terracotta tiles. The central projecting section has a gambrel profile.

The terraced garden has original clinker brick retaining walls. The sub-basement garage has a pergola entrance supported on clinker brick piers.

Internally the house is largely intact, featuring scumbled plasterwork, clear varnished timber fittings, picture shelves and polished hardwood floors with centre carpet squares. Leaded glass doors and friezes are in the Greek Revival style, including the bathroom shower screen. Above the bathroom rare Marseilles pattern glass roofing tiles provide light for a leaded sky light in the ceiling.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Analysis

Raelilin, 26 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
Bella Vista, 19 Fairy Street, Ivanhoe

Significance

Lakemba is an original and distinctive Spanish Mission style suburban residence in its original setting, and designed by prominent architects Peck and Kemter for successful local builder Frederick O’Neill. It has intact interiors and is of local architectural significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.
² Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards. Rate Book 1928, 3316. BCM 13/12/28.
Place: The Bent Tree

Address: 47 Studley Road, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Lots 33-35 Resubdivision of Chelsworth Estate No 2

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Construction Date: 1909-10

Original Use: Residence

Original Owner: George J. James

Significance: B

Map Ref: 31 G6

Builder: Unknown

Current Use: Residence
Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

Photographer George J. James was the first owner of The Bent Tree in 1910, moving there from his house in Kenilworth Parade. Thomas and Ethel McKay were later owners until it was purchased by Herbert Tinsley in 1958.

Description

The Bent Tree, named after the old gum tree which once stood in its grounds, is an asymmetrical Queen Anne attic style residence constructed of red brick with hipped and gabled Marseilles patterned tiled roofs. The house possesses typical features of the style, such as a half timbered and roughcast gable ends, a shingled attic balcony, now enclosed, leadlighted casement windows, a timber fretted verandah and red brick chimney stacks surmounted by terracotta pots.

Renovations are evident internally, such as leadlighted glass doors and lights dating from the 1920s. However, some notable plaster ceiling panels and cornice friezes have survived, depicting native and exotic flora.

Landscape

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. A masonry garden wall and wrought iron gate from the 1930s survives, extending across the adjoining property which was once part of the grounds.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

Coverley, 119 Banksia Street, Heidelberg
Buninyong, 123 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Jabatoa, 127 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe
Thenford Hill, 9 Studley Road, Ivanhoe
Lowana, 121 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe

Significance

The Bent Tree is of local historical and aesthetic significance. The house is a largely intact example of the Queen Anne attic style, constructed for local photographer George James who published a number of views of Ivanhoe in the 1920s. Remnants of important garden features remain.
Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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1 Rate Books 1909, 682-1; 1910, 948.
Place: Wana

Address: 135 Studley Road, corner Banksia Street, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Part Lots 1-2, Hefferman's Subdivision of Lot 4 Chelworth Estate No 2

Significance: C

Map Ref: 31 G7

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1925

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Dr Edward B. Hefferman
Thematic/Contextual History
Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.\(^1\) These years saw the development of the estates sold before and during World War Two.

History
Dr Edward B. Hefferman was the first owner of Wana after its construction in 1925 for an estimated cost of 2,500.\(^2\) The Hefferman family continued to live there at least until the 1940s.

Description
Of red and clinker brick construction, Wana is an attic style bungalow with tall brick chimneys and multi-paned double-hung sash windows with timber bracketed sills. The street elevation comprises a large, board gable and a central projecting porch supported on squat rendered piers, flanked by groups of double-hung sash windows. Gable ends are shingled, reflecting an American influence.

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

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

Significance
Substantially intact, Wana is a distinctive and prominently sited American style bungalow house in the municipality. It is of local architectural importance.

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

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

Original Source

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\(^1\) Figures are from the Australian Census.
\(^2\) Rate Book 1925, 2986. Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards. Permit Application S 1925
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Thematic/Contextual History

Alfred Victor Jennings founded his construction company in 1932, completing two other housing estates before commencing the Beaumont Estate, of which East Neuk is a part. The 14 acres on which Jennings built his third estate was purchased in 1936 from a syndicate who owned the land in Melcombe Road. After surveying the property and finding it was suitable for an estate, he purchased it with the assistance of Henry Holzer, who owned Holzer’s Hawthorn Brickworks. Holzer loaned Jennings £12,000 for three years at a low interest rate in the form of bricks so that Jennings could concentrate his finances into paying off the loan. The estate proved to be very successful and the loan was paid off ahead of time. It was designed by Jennings architect Edgar Gurney and compared with Jennings’ subsequent estates, was considered innovative. The estate incorporated 94 houses.

History

A. V. Jennings Construction Company built East Neuk in 1938 for an estimated £975. An early owner was Dr J. E. Williams.

Description

East Neuk was designed by Jennings’ architect Edgar Gurney’s design in his Modern manner, constructed of cream brick, with selective use of manganese brick. The house is an asymmetrical composition of rectangular masses with steel framed windows and a parapetted flat roof.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

Hyalsbroke, 6-8 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
17 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
25 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
4 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg
49 Outlook Drive, Heidelberg

Significance

East Neuk is integral to the innovative Beaumont Estate, the first Moderne styled estate designed by the A. V. Jennings Construction Company, to the design of architect Edgar Gurney. Substantially intact, the house is a local interpretation of the European Modern style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. It is of local architectural and historic importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


1 Garden, *Builders to the Nation*, pp. 36-7.
2 Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards Permit Application. 20/7/38.
3 ibid; Victorian Directory 1962.
<table>
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Thematic History
Yallambie is one of the many properties in Banyule to have been built on land which had been subdivided by speculator, Thomas Walker. It was the summer residence of Thomas Wragge, a successful farmer, and as such is one of the substantial gentlemen’s residences to be erected within the City of Banyule.

History
Thomas Wills sold his Crown Portion to neighbouring land owner Thomas Walker in 1839. Walker subdivided the land, as he had done with his other portions, and sold the 12 allotments in the same year. Lot 5 was sold to John and Robert Bakewell in 1840 for £31. The Bakewells called their property ‘Yallambee’; an aboriginal word meaning place of rest.¹ By 1853 the Bakewells owned most of the land north of Martin’s Lane and south of Yallambie Road, having acquired lots 1-4 and 8-12. Robert purchased John’s interest for £6,000 in 1859, and retained the property until his death in 1867. The land was eventually sold to Thomas Wragge in 1872 for £2,950.²

Wragge was born in Nottingham and had trained there as a farmer. He came to Port Phillip in 1851 and owned or leased properties in Victoria and New South Wales where he became famous for his Merino breeding. In 1857 he leased a property on the Plenty River, and claimed to have started the first orchard in Port Phillip.³

Wragge constructed a new residence on the property, replacing the earlier Bakewell house of the 1840s.⁴ It is likely that Yallambie was built between 1872 and 1875-6; during this period the valuation of the property described in the rate books remained constant. The valuation of the property increased by 36% in 1875-76, then remained steady until Wragge’s purchase of an adjoining 606 acres in 1893, a total holding of 706 acres.⁵ Wragge remained at Yallambie until his death in 1910.⁶ In that year his widow, Sarah Ann, carried out extensive improvements to the house. In 1919 further alterations were carried out by Wragge’s sons Edwin, Henry and Thomas.

The property continued to be used as a farm until 1959, when part of the land was sold and developed by A V Jennings.⁷

Description
Yallambie is a two-storey, asymmetrically planned Italianate style villa with hipped slate roofs with bracketed eaves. Walls are rendered, and a plain string course divides the two storeys. Windows are semi-circular and segmented arched double-hung sashes with moulded surrounds. Chimneys are rendered with moulded cappings. Timber post verandahs dating from the 1910-19 period of alterations are located on the east and south elevations, which replaced the original cast iron verandahs, and have timber slatted friezes and shingled balustrading at first floor level. Other alterations from this period include the addition of bay windows, timber picture rails, timber lining boards and beams to the ceiling of one of the front rooms and the replacement of the original stair. Two-storey additions exist to the rear (west). Some of the original joinery survives including a number of four-panelled doors with hand painted floral decoration by Wragge’s daughters.⁸ Several original marble and slate fireplaces also survive.

There are several outbuildings on the property including a 19th century dairy and laundry, an early 20th century garage and a water tower. An early stables building was demolished in the 1980s.⁹

Landscape
The property slopes steeply down to the extensive river flats, which is now part of a linear park system. The retention of the trees throughout the precinct, beyond the current property’s boundary, reflects the setting of the house before subdivision.

A large outbuilding and brick rendered water tank are located in the front (south west) of the property.
The driveway has a gravel surface and leads to a turning circle at the front of the house.

A host of trees associated with the original estate are scattered throughout the grounds and throughout the adjoining properties and parklands. Most of the remnant trees are located to the rear of the house, which is dominated by mature conifers. These include Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), various true pines (*Pinus radiata* and *P. pinaster*), Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), and a Mexican Cypress (*Cupressus lusitanica*). These trees are situated on a steep bank which appears to have been terraced, but the current garden is overgrown.

**Intactness**

\[ \begin{array}{cccc}
E & G & F & x \\
\end{array} \]

**Condition**

\[ \begin{array}{cccc}
E & G & F & x \\
\end{array} \]

**Significance**

Yallambie is of local architectural and historical significance. Constructed in the 1870s, the house is a rare surviving 19th century building in the suburb dating from period of rural settlement. The property, which was established in the 1840s, continued to function as a farm until the 1950s, and retains a number of outbuildings. The Italianate style house, although altered, is notable for its large scale, contrasting with the more recent suburban development in the area. The house is enhanced by its setting on a relatively large site overlooking the Plenty River reserve.

The garden is notable for the fine, mature trees scattered throughout the site. They reflect the grandeur of the early estate, are prominent within the local neighbourhood, and are early examples of these trees within the municipality.

**Existing Heritage Listings**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings**

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

**Original Source**


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1 Information provided by present owner, correspondence to the Banyule City Council dated 30 September 1998.
2 Registrar General’s Office.
3 National Trust of Australia (Vic).
4 Information provided by present owner, correspondence to the Banyule City Council dated 30 September 1998.
5 Rate Books 1875, 285; 1876, 310; 1893, 473.
7 Information provided by present owner, correspondence to the Banyule City Council dated 30 September 1998.
8 Information supplied by present owner, pers. comm.
9 Information supplied by present owner, pers. comm.
Place: House

Significance: C

Address: 4 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe

Map Ref: 31 E10

Property Information: Part Lot 2, Glanville Estate

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: c. 1905

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Unknown
Thematic History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. The house at 4 The Boulevard is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History

John and Edward Brown purchased 54 acres, including the Darebin Creek crossing of Heidelberg Road, from Thomas Walker’s 1839-40 Glenville Estate. Francis Clark acquired two lots in 1856, one of which reputedly became the site of ‘a large and comfortable house’ at the end of Thyer Road next to Waterdale.¹

Clark did not reside at the house, known as Fairy Hills, until 1876. Prior to that, from c.1863 until 1866, the house and land was leased by Thomas and Alfred Ford from William T. Clark, a storekeeper. William temporarily occupied Fairy Hills himself in 1866. Francis Clark moved into Fairy Hills in 1867, making rateable improvements in 1883 and 1887. Clark remained at the house until his death in 1896.²

4 The Boulevard post-dates Clark’s occupation and was probably built c.1905. Prior to the present subdivision, this house was one of three timber buildings on the Fairy Hills Estate.

Description

4 The Boulevard is of weatherboard construction with a gabled terracotta tiled roof with terracotta ridge cappings. A weatherboard addition has been constructed at one end of the house c 1920s or 30s, and has a bow window with geometric leadlighted double-hung sashes.

Landscape

Of note is the nearby remnant of a Southern Wormwood hecge at the Turnpike Road nature strip. Lombardy poplars may locate the driveway to the original entrance to the house.³

Intactness          | Condition

Significance

4 The Boulevard is a representative example of the weatherboard Federation style residence in Heidelberg.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

| Victorian Heritage Register |   |
| Register of the National Estate |   |
| HO Controls |   |

Original Source


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² Heidelberg Rate Books 1863, 45; 1864, 45; 1867, 41; 1875, 58; 1876, 68; 1886, 188; 1887, 189.
³ Butler states that living memory cites Clark’s house as having been near Sylvan Court in Clark Road, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works recorded plans of early this century do not show a house in this locality.
<table>
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<td>Property Information:</td>
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<td>Robin Boyd</td>
<td>Builder:</td>
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<td>Construction Date:</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Featherstone House is one of a number of houses built in the City of Banyule by prominent architects, such as Robin Boyd, in the 20th century. The house is one of a number of buildings in the City of Banyule which has received recognition from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects awards. Boyd won a Citation in the R.A.I.A. (Victoria) Awards in 1972 for this house, four years after its design. The skillion roofed form was popularised by architects such as Frank Dixon, Mockridge, Stahle and Mitchell, as well as Boyd himself, in the early 1950s.

History

Robin Boyd designed this house in 1968 for furniture designers Grant and Mary Featherstone. The estimated cost was $24,000. P.M. Versteegen & Sons Pty. Ltd. were the builders and consultants to the architects included Wearing-Smith & Gloery (structural) and E. Williams (mechanical). The Featherstones furnished the house with pieces of their own design.

Description

Located on a steeply sloping site, Featherstone House comprises two adjoining sections of different heights, constructed of cream brick with reinforced concrete floors and skillion roofs clad with translucent fibreglass. A carport is located at the top of the site. Internally, beams and rafters are exposed in the large 'garden room', which has an earth floor and a large timber framed window wall facing south. Elevated platforms provide bedroom, studio, living and dining accommodation. Each of the rooms contains furniture designed by the Featherstones.

Landscape

22 The Boulevard appears to retain much of the natural vegetation of the area.

Intactness

| E | G[ ] | F[ ] | P[ ] |

Condition

| E | G[ ] | F[ ] | P[ ] |

Comparative Examples

Victor and Peggy Stone House, 22 Mount Eagle Drive, Ivanhoe.

Significance

Featherstone House is of state architectural and historical significance. It was designed by prominent mid-20th century architect and critic Robin Boyd for Mary and Grant Featherstone, notable industrial designers who provided furniture of their own design for the house. The house is an unusual and original design, literally an integration of interior and exterior, and is well adapted to its site.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

| Victorian Heritage Register | Register of the National Estate | HO Controls |

Original Source


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1 Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards Permit Application 36793 June 1968
Place: House

Address: 70 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Unknown

Significance: C

Map Ref: 31 F10

Architect/Designer: Eric Howarth  
Builder: F.J. Grills

Construction Date: 1958-59

Original Use: Residence  
Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Eric & Eva Howarth
History
70 The Boulevard was constructed in 1958-59 for Eric and Eva Howarth for an estimated cost of £12,000. It was designed by Eric Howarth and built by F. J. Grills.¹

Description
Like the house at 22 The Boulevard, this house occupies a rural, inclined site, with vehicle access at the top of the site. The two-storey house is of cream brick construction with a simple skillion roof form with cladding of roll jointed copper, timber-framed window walls, and Alpine ash vertical boarded spandrel panels dividing each level.

Intactness
E[ ] G[ ] F[ ] P[ ]

Condition
E[ ] G[ ] F[ ] P[ ]

Significance
70 The Boulevard is representative of the post-war domestic Functionalist idiom in the municipality. It is of local architectural interest.

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

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

Original Source

¹ Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards Permit Application 17368 8/1958. E. Howarth, Pers comment with G. Butler, 1985
<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

Although there were many Moderne buildings erected in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe, very few flats were erected in that style.

History

Unknown.

Description

83-85 The Boulevard is a late example of the Moderne style. Constructed of cream brick, the two-storey block of flats is prominently located on an elevated site. The building is approached by a curved flight of stairs with cream brick balustrading. The building is triple fronted, with curved ‘waterfall corners’ and curved steel-framed corner windows. The terracotta tiled roof is hipped, concealed in part behind a parapet. Contrasting brown brick is used for the plinth and string courses.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

15 Odenwald Street, Ivanhoe
16 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

83-85 The Boulevard is a distinctive example of the inter-War Moderne style, enhanced by its elevated siting. This is one of the few blocks of flats in the municipality and is of local architectural importance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source

Place: Rockleigh

Address: 87 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Lot 6, Valley Vue C

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Construction Date: 1928-29

Original Use: Residence

Original Owner: Francis Forster

Significance: C

Map Ref: 31 F10

Builder: Unknown

Current Use: Residence
Thematic/Contextual History
Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive housing development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire.¹

History
Francis Forster, a salesman, built Rockleigh in 1929 for an estimated £1,250, on land purchased from Harold Hutchinson in 1923.²

Description
Rockleigh is a clinker brick and roughcast rendered English Domestic Revival attic style house, located on an elevated site. The gambrel roof is clad with Marseilles patterned tiles. A hip roofed dormer with multi-paned windows faces the street.

Landscape
A large Bhutan Cypress to the east of the house further accentuates the dramatic siting of the house.

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

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

Significance
Rockleigh is a representative example of the English Domestic Revival style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe in the inter-War period and is of local architectural interest.

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

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

Original Source

¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.
² Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards Permit Application 12/3/29. Rate Books 1928, 3782; 1924, 2810.
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<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>32-34 The Eyrie, Heidelberg</td>
<td><strong>Map Ref.:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>James Chadwick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic/Contextual History
32-34 The Eyrie is one of a group of three houses on the Eaglemont Estate designed by architect Harold Desbrowe Annear, and one of a larger group of arts and crafts style houses in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe.

History
Architect Harold Desbrowe Annear was the nominal purchaser of this allotment at McMeikan & Co's. sale of the Eaglemont and Mt Eagle allotments. He paid £170 for the 300' x 160' block which was equally divided into three. His father-in-law, James Chadwick, became co-owner of this sub-lot and that to the east (30-32 The Eyrie), whilst Annear retained the corner block at The Panorama (36-38 The Eyrie). Houses were designed by Annear for the three sub-plots, this one being built in 1904 for Chadwick. The house was leased briefly to Charles Stanby, civil servant, until 1907 after which Chadwick occupied the house. A later occupier was Arthur V. Walker.¹

Description
32-34 The Eyrie is designed in Annear's early Arts and Crafts style. In addition to the typical features characteristic of the prevailing style of domestic architecture such as half-timbering and terracotta tiling, the house possesses many of Annear's distinctive and quirky details such as bracketed window hoods, slatted and ogee-arched balustrading to the balconies, unusual roof angles, projecting bracketed gables and, internally, irregular planning. The tall chimney stacks have unusual arched cappings. All of these elements combine to form an asymmetrical and picturesquely composed house situated on a steeply sloping site.

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

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

Comparative Examples
The Officer House, 55 Outlook Drive (formerly 28-30 The Eyrie), Heidelberg
The Annear House, 36-38 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
234 Rosanna Road, Rosanna
East View, 14 Martin Street, Heidelberg
25 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe
Woburn, 6-8 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe
Napier Waler's House, 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe
80-82 Castle Street, Heidelberg

Significance
32-34 The Eyrie is of considerable architectural and historical significance. Substantially intact, 32-34 The Eyrie is one of three houses constructed on the Eaglemont Estate and designed by prominent architect Harold Desbrowe Annear in his early Arts and Crafts mode. The house is a notable example of this style, featuring many of his characteristic elements such as half-timbered and roughcast walls, weatherboarded plinth and horizontal groupings of casement windows with timber bracketed window hoods.

¹ Allom Lovell & Associates
Existing Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register [x]
Register of the National Estate [x]
Banyule Planning Scheme [x]
UC Area [ ]
National Trust [x]

Recommended Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register [x]
Register of the National Estate [x]
HC Controls [x]

Original Source

1 Rate Books 1903; 1906, 104; 1907, 982.
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Harold &amp; Florence Annear</td>
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

36-38 The Eyrie is one of a group of three houses on the Eaglemont Estate designed by architect Harold Desbrowe Annear and one of a larger group within Banyule.

History

Architect Harold Desbrowe Annear, was the nominal purchaser of this allotment at McMeikan & Co’s sale of Eaglemont and Mt Eagle allotments. He paid £170 for the 300'x160' block which was equally divided into three. His father-in-law, James Chadwick, became co-owner of this sub-plot 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 subplots including this house which Annear designed this for himself and his wife Florence in 1903.¹ It differed from his other houses in its use of red painted corrugated iron for the roof, rather than the more expensive Marseilles tiles. Annear was born in Bendigo in 1866 to a mining family and was educated at Hawthorn Grammar School, after which he was articled to architect William Salway in 1883. An admirer of the Medieval revivalists John Ruskin and H.H. Richardson, he also followed the arts and crafts movement. He was a founding member and first President of the arts and crafts oriented T-Square Club in 1900. He published For Every Man his Home in 1922 which repeated the popular theme of modest homes for the working class. Annear died in 1933.²

Description

36-38 The Eyrie is one of a cluster of three houses designed by Annear within the Eaglemont Estate. Like its neighbours, the house possesses many of the distinctive and quirky details common to Annear’s houses of this period such as bracketed window hoods, slatted and ogee -arched balustrading to the balconies, unusual roof angles, projecting bracketed gables, and, internally, irregular planning. Chimneys are tapered and roughcast. All of these elements combine to form an asymmetrical and picturesquely composed house situated on a steeply sloping site. The original red corrugated iron roof has been replaced with metal tiles. One of the windows contains Annear’s initials in leadlight, patterned after those of German engraver Durer.

Intactness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
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Condition

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
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</table>

Comparative Examples

The Officer House, 55 Outlook Drive (formerly 28-30 The Eyrie), Heidelberg
The Annear House, 32-34 The Eyrie, Heidelberg
234 Rosanna Road, Heidelberg
East View, 14 Martin Street, Heidelberg
25 Riverside Road, Ivanhoe
80-82 Castle Street, Heidelberg
Woburn, 6-8 Redesdale Road, Ivanhoe
Napier Waller’s House, 9 Crown Road, Ivanhoe

Significance

36-38 The Eyrie is of considerable architectural and historic significance. Substantially intact, 36-38 The Eyrie is one of three houses constructed on the Eaglemont Estate. The house was designed by prominent architect Harold Desbrowe Annear for himself and his wife Florence in 1903. The house is a notable example of his early arts and crafts mode, featuring many of his characteristic elements such as half-timbered and roughcast walls, weatherboarded plinth and horizontal groupings of casement windows with timber bracketed window hoods.

432

Allom Lovell & Associates
## Existing Heritage Listings

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

## Recommended Heritage Listings

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

### Original Source


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1. Heidelberg Rate Book 1903, 48.
**Place:** Coolarin  
**Significance:** B  
**Address:** 6 The Ridgeway, Ivanhoe  
**Map Ref:** 31 F9  

**Property Information:** Part Lot 8, Chelsworth I  

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

**Construction Date:** 1923  
**Current Use:** Residence  

**Original Use:** Residence  

**Original Owner:** Bennet & Merle Reynolds
Thematic/Contextual History
Like Northcote and Preston, the most intensive development in Heidelberg occurred in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1933, 3,151 houses were constructed in the Shire. These years saw the development of the estates, such as the Chelsworth Estate, sold before and during World War One.

History
Bennet and Merle Reynolds owned and occupied Coolarin after its construction in 1923. Later it appears to have been sold to Mrs Annie P. Crease and in 1935 to Thomas and Ethel McDermott.

Description
Coolarin is an eclectic, rendered brick inter-War villa. The house is ‘L’ shaped in plan with a steep, cement tiled, gabled roof to each arm. At the corner of the ‘L’ is a bold semi-circular porch with pressed Tuscan columns, above which is a weatherboarded attic with a wide overhanging skillion roof.

The house possesses a number of idiosyncratic details, such as the narrow band of river stones set in the otherwise smooth rendered walls, the French cartouche wall vents, the raised rendered squares above the windows, the pointed 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 at the corner and the double-hung sash windows. The fence is of a later date.

Landscape
Coolarin has a semi-exotic setting, with its palm and an ‘Albertii’ (Cordyline australis).

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

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

Significance
Coolarin is a prominently sited and distinctively and eclectically styled house of the inter-War period, possessing a number of idiosyncratic details. The semi exotic landscape complements the house.

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

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

Original Source

1 Figures are from the Australian Census.
Place: Sherwood House (Formerly Ivanhoe House)  
Ivanhoe Boys' Grammar School  

Significance: A  

Address: The Ridgeway, Ivanhoe  

Map Ref: 312 F9  

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

Architect: James Blackburn Jnr. ?  

Construction Date: 1864-8 (1891)  

Current Use: School  

Original Use: Residence  

Original Owner: John Young
Thematic/Contextual History

The 1840s and 1850s saw patchy settlement and development in the Banyule district, with an emphasis on rural sized land holdings and pastoral and agricultural activities. In the southern parts of the City of Banyule, a good deal of land was taken up by gentlemen farmers, who built large and relatively palatial country villas on land which remained within easy commuting distance. John Young, owner of the Ivanhoe Hotel, built the first section of Ivanhoe House, while leasing the bulk of the land to tenant farmers.

History

John Greenaway purchased the strip of land between The Ridgeway and Russell Street in 1849 from mortgagees Puller and Porter. It is unknown whether a cottage existed on the land at that time, however tenders were called for the addition of a verandah in 1855. The property was sold to John Young, builder, after Greenaway’s death in 1863, at a cost of £2,600.1 Elizabeth Greenaway was rated as having a house in 1863 prior to the sale.2 Young improved the value of the house by 100% the following year, it is not known whether the existing cottage was incorporated or demolished. It is possible that the building was designed by James Blackburn Jnr.

Young, who owned the Ivanhoe Hotel and a brick field in Ivanhoe, joined the Heidelberg Road Board in 1867, but frequent trips to Sydney and New Zealand forced his resignation as well as the leasing out of Ivanhoe House. He became Lord Mayor of Sydney in 1886 and was the founding President of the N.S.W. Bowling Association, becoming known as the ‘Father of Bowling’.

The value of Ivanhoe House increased by 60% when Young leased the property to Latham in 1868, by 58% when leased by merchant Joseph Beaumont in 1882 and by 60% when it was sold to Horace A. Wilcox in 1892.3 At this time the house was extended north from the tower, demolishing Greenaway’s cottage, to include a second tower. The work was completed by architects Hitchcock & Nicholson who reinstated the verandah at the same time.

The house has been occupied by Ivanhoe Boys’ Grammar School since 1920. The school renamed the building Sherwood House in 1924 and made a number of unsympathetic alterations to the north, west and south elevations.

Description

Sherwood House is a large Italianate style, two-storey residence with hipped slated roofs with bracketed eaves. Rendered externally, the house is asymmetrically composed featuring a square tower and later circular tower, semi-circular arched and rectangular double-hung sashes, bracketed eaves and rendered chimney stacks with moulded cappings. The facades are articulated by moulded string courses and rendered moulded architraves.

Landscape

What remains of the original garden consists of a number of mature trees, and a terrace to the rear of Sherwood House. The terrace features bluestone retaining walls topped with a white painted balustrade. A number of cast iron urns were placed along the balustrade, but only one is extant; a set of steps leads to the wider school yard.

Of the remnant trees, notable specimens include a row of Himalayan Cedar (Cedrus deodara) to the north of Sherwood House, a number of Lombardy Poplar (Populus nigra ‘Italica’) and Monterey Pine (Pinus radiata). Specimen trees include a large Lillypilly (Acmena smithii), directly behind Sherwood House, as well as Illawarra Flame Tree (Brachychiton acerifolium), Camphor Laurel (Cinnamomum camphora), Honey Locust (Gleditsia triacanthos) and Bunya Pine ( Araucaria bidwillii) all located to the north. It is not clear if all these trees are associated with the original garden, or nearby gardens.

The landscape is significant for the remnant trees scattered throughout the grounds, which are associated with the early Ivanhoe property. The terracing at the rear is also a notable landscape element within the
municipality, reflecting a formal, man-made landscape feature.

### Intactness

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

### Condition

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

### Significance

Ivanhoe House is of considerable local architectural (including landscape) and historical significance. The house predates the suburb of Ivanhoe, containing Ivanhoe Village within the original 1840 holding. It is also associated with John Greenaway, who built the first Ivanhoe hotel and John Young who became nationally famous.

### Existing Heritage Listings

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

### Recommended Heritage Listings

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

### Original Source


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1. Registrar General's Office.
2. Rate Book 1863,69; National Trust File No. 2198; Letter from Ivanhoe Grammar 4/12/1870 stating reminiscences of a Mr. Greenaway.
3. Rate Books 1864,68; 1868, 113; 1883, 21; 1893, 568.
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<thead>
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<th>Coranderrk</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Albert E. Carlyle</td>
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</table>
Thematic/Contextual History

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

History

Coranderk, which was estimated to cost £2,800, was constructed for metal worker, Albert E. Carlyle in 1926-27. The Carlyle’s owned it until 1961.²

Description

Coranderk is a bungalow style residence of red and clinker brick, with a glazed Marseilles pattern tiled hipped roof. The brick verandah piers are of heavy proportions, characteristic of the style. Patterned brickwork is used extensively, with red brick quoining, soldier courses under openings and in a herringbone pattern in the front fence. The semi-circular attic has leadlighted casements, shingled lower walls and a hipped tiled roof.

Landscape

The garden features a number of prominent plantings. They are four Canary Island Date Palm (Phoenix canariensis) on the nature strip, and three mature Italian Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens) located within the garden on the western side. The property is surrounded by a notable low brick wall, which features a clinker brick insert. The wall extends into the neighbouring southern property, which suggests the garden has been truncated at some stage. The main entrance to the property is via a brick and timber pergola on the north western corner, which is a typical feature of an inter-War garden. Garden beds within the property feature low stone retaining walls, which cater to the gently sloping site. The prominence of the bold planting design within the streetscape, and unusual detail in the garden wall makes Coranderk a significant local garden.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

Coranderk is an unusual, and substantially intact bungalow house with distinctive brick detailing enhanced by its near original garden setting. It is of local aesthetic significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Figures are from the Australian Census.
² Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards Permit Application 9/8/1926; Rate Book 1926, 4944.
Place: House
Address: 7 Thomas Court, Heidelberg

Significance: C
Map Ref: 31 J5

Property Information: Part Resubdivision of Bradshaw's

Architect/Designer: Unknown
Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1950

Original Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Robert Parrett
Banyule Heritage Places Study: Building Citations

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

Description
7 Odenwald Road is a two-storey residence of cream brick construction occupying a prominent corner site. The house is asymmetrically composed with a projecting ‘D’ ended bay with curved glass window and parapeted terrace above, wide overhanging boxed eaves, corner windows and waterfall chimney, all features which are reminiscent of the moderne style of fifteen years earlier.

Intactness
E [ ] G [x] F [ ] P [ ]  
Condition
E [ ] G [x] F [ ] P [ ]

Comparative Examples
16 Maltravers Road, Ivanhoe

Significance
7 Odenwald Road is representative of the popular middle 20th century suburban style Robin Boyd termed ‘Waterfall’. It is of local architectural interest.

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

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

Original Source
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<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
<td>31 E8</td>
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<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Walter D. Cookes</td>
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</table>
Thematic History

It was common for successful Melbourne businessmen and their families to move to Banyule in the early 20th century as the area settled into becoming one of Melbourne’s more affluent suburbs. 9 Upper Heidelberg Road is one of the many substantial villas erected during that period.

History

This house was built by F.W. Hollis for shoe manufacturer, Walter D. Cookes in 1920 and cost £3,700.¹

Walter David Cookes established the Ezywalkin Shoe Company Pty Ltd in 1901. Originally from Bombala, New South Wales, he started with John Hunter & Co. in Perth (1895-1900) but later joined with T.O. Gaze to commence a shoe store in Fremantle (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 as also director of the Clifton Shoe Co. Pty Ltd and aided the founding of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association in 1910.²

Description

9 Upper Heidelberg Road is a large, asymmetrically planned red brick house with a hipped and gabled terracotta tiled roof and a two storey return verandah, angled at the corner. The verandah is supported on rendered, squat Ionic columns, with bowed cement rendered balustrading. A curved stair provides access to the ground floor level of the verandah. Windows are leadlighted double-hung sashes and the tall red brick chimney stacks have terracotta chimney pots.

Landscape

Cookes’ garden was extensive, with rockery borders and flowering shrub beds including dahlia and roses. It was often pictured in the national publication, The Home Gardener and, before development, the ‘axe-handle’ site covered a substantial area. Some of these beds survive, fronting the house, now elevated, whilst the original pergola portal, with new gates, survives at the front entrance in addition to a mature hedge.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

Substantially intact externally, 9 Upper Heidelberg Road is an unusual example of the red brick Queen Anne style. The house is distinguished by its two-storey classically derived verandah.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ BRB 5/1/1910; Rate Book 1919, 1740.
² Who’s Who in Australia, 1935.
| **Place:** | Ivanhoe Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station | **Significance:** | B |
| **Address:** | 75-77 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe | **Map Ref:** | 31 E8 |
| **Property Information:** | Unknown | **Architect/Designer:** | Oakden and Ballantyne |
| **Builder:** | Unknown | **Construction Date:** | 1909 |
| **Original Use:** | Fire Station | **Current Use:** | Cafe |
| **Original Owner:** | Metropolitan Fire Brigade |
Thematic History

The Ivanhoe Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station was constructed in response to the rapid expansion of Heidelberg and Ivanhoe after the extension of the railway in 1901. It was one of many stations erected by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in the first half of the 20th century and one of two fire brigade stations in the City of Banyule designed by notable 20th century architects, the other being the Rosanna Fire Brigade Station. (Percy Everett)

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), and Swanston Street, Carlton (1929).¹

Ivanhoe is the earliest surviving station known to be to Oakden and Ballantyne's design and thus marks the commencement of a style which was to develop for some 30 years.

History

Oakden and Ballantyne designed this fire station for construction in 1909.²

At Heidelberg, a station had already been located at the south west corner of Cape and Darebin Street since the 1890s in a small gabled timber shed with a tower beside it. This continued to operate after the new Ivanhoe Station opened.³

The Fire Station is presently used for commercial purposes.

Description

The Fire Station is a symmetrical two storey, red brick building with rendered dressings, designed in a free classical revival style. The central section projects slightly, and originally housed the fire trucks. The roof is hipped and slated with terracotta ridge cappings. The first floor, containing residential accommodation, is articulated by red brick piers, banded in imitation of rustication, with rendered moulded cappings and a classical modillioned cornice. The words 'Metropolitan Fire Brigade' are inscribed in raised lettering above the ground floor cornice. The recessed first floor verandas at each end of the building have cast iron balustrading. Windows are variously multi-paned double-hung sashes, and casements with multi-paned highlights.

Intactness  Condition
E [ ]  G [x]  F [ ]  P [ ]  E [ ]  G [x]  F [ ]  P [ ]

Comparative Analysis

Abbotsford Fire Station, Hoddle Street, Abbotsford (1917)
Sandringham Fire Station, Bluff Road, Sandringham (1926)
Moonee Ponds Fire Station, Union Road, Moonee Ponds (1927)
St Kilda Fire Station, Brighton Road, St Kilda (1927)
Sunshine Fire Station, Hampshire Road, Sunshine (1927)
Carlton Fire Station, Swanston Street, Carlton (1929).

Significance

The Ivanhoe Metropolitan Fire Station is the earliest surviving example of a fire station design by prolific architects Oakden and Ballantyne, and one of the earliest metropolitan stations. The building is substantially intact externally.
Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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2 Melbourne University Index.
3 Victorian Directories 1900, 1925.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place:</th>
<th>Coles Store</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
<th>C</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
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Thematic History

By the 1930s Ivanhoe was becoming a prosperous Melbourne suburb and the resultant influx of new residents attracted larger retailers who could be assured good custom. The Coles Store, designed during this period, is one of many buildings in Ivanhoe and Heidelberg by a notable 20th century architect.

The design was based on a archetype created by Norris in the 1930s, which was used extensively both in the Bourke Street store, now defaced, and throughout the metropolitan area.

History

On allotments owned by Anthony H. Scott in the mid 1930s and occupied by May Woodnorth and A. E. Wortley among others, G.J. Coles Pty Ltd constructed his two-level shop and offices, presumably to the design of architect, Harry Norris in 1939-40. The cost estimate was £3,600.  

Description

The Ivanhoe Coles Store is a two-storey, moderne style building with a rendered street elevation. Four small windows are grouped horizontally at first floor level, united by continuous rendered hood. Flanking these, at each end of the facade, are two vertical rendered features which rise through the moulded parapet. Horizontal incised lines run across part of the elevation. The ground floor shop front below the cantilevered awning, has been altered. Two double-door entrances are flanked by curved glass and tiled show windows and paved with geometric patterned terrazzo.

Intactness

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Condition

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</table>

Comparative Analysis

Coles, Station Street, Fairfield
Coles, High Street, Northcote
St Kilda Market Complex, 156-160 Acland Street, St Kilda

Significance

The Ivanhoe Coles Store, Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe, is of local architectural importance. The store, designed by notable inter-War architect Harry Norris, is substantially intact with some alterations at ground floor level. The building is representative example of a standard store type used by G. J. Coles throughout metropolitan Melbourne.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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1 Heidelberg Valuer's Cards: Permit Application 8.6.1939. Rate Book 1935, 2958f.
Place: Former Commercial Bank of Australia
Address: 147 Upper Heidelberg Road, cnr Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Unknown
Architect/Designer: Unknown
Construction Date: 1918, 1923-24
Original Use: Bank
Original Owner: Commercial Bank of Australia

Significance: B
Map Ref: 31 F7
Builder: William Hannah (C.R. Bailey)
Current Use: Shops
Thematic History

The Commercial Bank of Australia, which had been in Heidelberg since the 1870s when a branch was managed by Thomas Leech in Burgundy Street, opened in Ivanhoe in 1917.

History

In 1917, a year after its opening, a one-storey brick and stucco bank was constructed in Ivanhoe for £540, by local builder, William Hannah, at the Waterdale Road corner of Upper Heidelberg Road. This now constitutes the lower storey of the current building. A second level was added by another local builder, C.R. Bailey in 1923-24 for £2,000.1

Description

Situated on a corner, the Commercial Bank is in a heavy classical revival style constructed of red brick with banded piers to suggest rustication. It has a balustraded parapet, bracketed cornice and a cement rendered pediment over the entrance. Windows are double-hung sashes with highlights, grouped in pairs. The name of the building is inscribed in raised lettering in the frieze of the ground floor entablature.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

The Commercial Bank is an important corner element in the Upper Heidelberg Road commercial streetscape. It is likely that the building was to the design of renowned architect Walter R Butler who designed a number of Commercial Banks during this period.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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Place: Shops and Dwellings

Address: 158-160 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

Property Information: Part Lot 14, Ivanhoe Estate

Significance: B

Map Ref: 31 E8

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1937-38

Original Use: Shops and Residences

Current Use: Shops and Residences

Original Owner: Unknown
Thematic History

By the 1930s, Ivanhoe, a prosperous Melbourne suburb, attracted retailers to provide for the influx of new residents, resulting in the development of many small shopping strips along Upper Heidelberg Road.

History

Gilray Stores, purveyors of fancy goods, were early occupiers of this building after its construction in 1937-38 at a cost of £2,735.¹

Description

158-160 Upper Heidelberg Road is a two storey building occupying a corner site, designed in an eclectic English Domestic Revival style. The brick and render building is asymmetrically composed, with a gabled terracotta tiled roof and corner turret at the corner. Windows are variously casements, multi-paned double-hung sashes and glass block strip windows. A multi-paned, glazed French door opens onto a wrought iron Juliet balcony and has a bracketed terracotta tiled hood. Part of the Upper Heidelberg Road elevation is faced in cream brick, with contrasting horizontal bands of brown brick, whilst the remainder is roughcast rendered with a weatherboarded gable end.

The shop fronts at ground floor level have been considerably altered.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

Shops and Dwelling, 130 Mount Street, Heidelberg.

Significance

158-160 Upper Heidelberg Road is a distinctive element in the commercial streetscape. Prominently sited on the corner, and notable for its eclectic array of decorative features drawn from the English Domestic Revival style.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards Permit Application 9/9/1937.
**Place:** Shops and Residences  
**Significance:** C  
**Address:** 218-224 Upper Heidelberg Road, cnr Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe  
**Map Ref:** 31 F7  
**Property Information:** Part Lot 53  
**Architect/Designer:** Gawler and Drummond?  
**Builder:** Unknown  
**Construction Date:** 1932-33  
**Original Use:** Shops and Residences  
**Current Use:** Shops and Residences  
**Original Owner:** K.T. Eisman
Thematic History

By the 1930s, Ivanhoe, a prosperous Melbourne suburb, attracted retailers to provide for the influx of new residents, resulting in the development of many small shopping strips along Upper Heidelberg Road.

History

K.T. Eisman built these shops in the name of his wife, Lillian M. Eisman for £3,200.¹ They may have been designed by architects Gawler and Drummond, who designed the Eisman’s house in 1928. Early occupiers included Walter G. Carson (confectioner), Mr I. Davy (dressmaker), Nelson Stone (baker) and Norman J. Williams.²

Description

218-224 Upper Heidelberg Road, is designed in a Spanish Mission style, comprising shops at ground level and, originally, residential accommodation on the upper level. The building has a fan textured rendered finish and terracotta tiled roof. Two scrolled gables project over arched openings at first floor level, supported on corbelled brackets. A similar gable marks Ivanhoe Parade corner. The building has been substantially altered below the awning.

Intactness  

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

Beauview Shopping Centre, 253-263 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe.

Significance

218-224 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe, is of local architectural importance. It is an example of the Spanish Mission style applied to a commercial building, unusual in the municipality, and is a distinctive element in the Upper Heidelberg Road streetscape.

Existing Heritage Listings

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Recommended Heritage Listings

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<td>HO Controls (Area)</td>
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Original Source


¹ Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards Permit Application 24/8/32.
² Rate Book 1935, 3122f; Victorian Directory 1939.
Place: St James Anglican Parish Church and Hall
Significance: B
Address: 252-276 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe
Map Ref: 31 F7

Property Information: Unknown

Architect/Designer: North & Williams
Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: Church: 1908-09
Hall: 1914

Original Use: Church & Hall
Current Use: Church & Hall

Original Owner: Anglican Church
Thematic History

St James Anglican Parish Church is one of at least six red-clinker brick Edwardian churches constructed in the City of Banyule. It was the first Anglican church to be built in Ivanhoe.

History

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. Architects, North and Williams designed the hall and school in 1914, and a kindergarten school was added in 1918 by builder J. Coat.

Description

Designed in freely modified Gothic style, St James Anglican Parish Church is of face red brick, with contrasting rendered bands, window dressings and plinth, and a gabled Marseilles pattern tiled roof. Surmounting the ridge of the roof is a metal clad flèche with a flared base. Tall narrow windows are arranged in groups on the north and west elevations, separated by deep rendered brick mullions. Those on the west gable end have trefoil bas-relief window heads. Other features include a pointed arched doorway and half-timbered gabled end on the north elevation.

Internally, there are exposed timber trusses, in the Medieval manner, and timber lined ceiling. These are juxtaposed with face brick walls and wide Tudor arches, similar to North and Williams’ Trinity College Chapel, Melbourne University.

Alterations include the installation of a large skylight on the north facing roof slope.

Intactness

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Condition

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<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[x]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Significance

St James Anglican Church is of local historical significance. Designed in a red brick free style Gothic manner, the church is the first Anglican church constructed in Ivanhoe. Although the building is of little individual architectural significance, it is prominently sited on Upper Heidelberg Road.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- HO Controls

Original Source


---

2 FC 18.7.1914. Melbourne University Index: UCS (Williams) Collection.
3 BRB 26.2.18.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place:</th>
<th>Heidelberg Municipal Offices and Town Hall</th>
<th>Significance: A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>253-277 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe</td>
<td>Map Ref: 31 F7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Information:</td>
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<td>Construction Date:</td>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Use:</td>
<td>Municipal Offices and Town Hall</td>
<td>Current Use: Municipal Offices and Town Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Heidelberg City Council</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic History

The Moderne style was popular in Heidelberg in the inter-War period, reflecting the prosperity of the rapidly developing suburb. The Heidelberg Municipal Offices and Town Hall was a successful example of the style applied to a public building, built in response to the community’s need for a permanent civic centre.

History

The existing Municipal Offices were erected to replace temporary offices situated in Barkly Place. A permanent site was sought and in 1925 Mrs T. Robinson offered Ivanhoe House. 180 feet frontage, formerly the site of the first Ivanhoe Hotel, was made available at a cost of £3,500.1 Plans were prepared three years later by architect Francis Gibbons on an elaborate Beaux Arts inspired design but were stopped, presumably by the Depression. In 1935 plans to build permanent offices were recommenced by the building committee - G.C. Hawker, S. Panther, Hon. W.F. Finlayson, R. Reid (Mayor) and J.C. Jessop.2 This time a design was to be prepared by Peck & Kemter and A.C. Leith & Associates, architects in association, at a cost of £20,000.3 Local contractor, G.S. Gay, was hired to construct the building which was completed by April 1937, at a final furnished cost of £77,306.4 The building was opened by the Governor of Victoria, Lord Huntingfield.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 the 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 a porté cochere, designed by H.E. Bartlett, in 1956-57. This firm also designed other municipal buildings throughout Victoria. The Heidelberg complex won the R.V.I.A. Street Architecture Award in 1939; the similarly styled second Church of Christ Scientist, Camberwell, having won in 1938.

Description

The Heidelberg Town Hall is designed in a rectilinear moderne style, reminiscent of the Hilversum Town Hall (1928-30) by the Dutch Modernist architect W. M. Dudok. The building comprises an asymmetrical arrangement of cubic forms constructed of yellow brick, relieved only by a regular fenestration pattern, incised quoining and rendered cappings. Windows are steel framed and are grouped vertically. The tower, in the centre of the building complex, is square in plan and has a number of setbacks at its apex and a clock on each face. The present porté cochere, with rendered fluted piers, is of recent construction; the earlier 1956-57 porté cochere was demolished at an unknown date.

Original details absent from the exterior include the pedestal lamps, flanking the town hall and office entrances, and the planters at these entrances.

Internally, finishes included scumbled cream coloured plasterwork, Walnut and Queensland Maple veneered joinery, apricot coloured curtains, 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.

Extensive renovations have take place internally to the general office but sympathetically to the other major spaces which include the upper and lower halls, 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.
Intactness
E [ ] G [x] F [ ] P [ ]

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

Comparative Examples
Church of Christ Scientist, Camberwell.
Residences in the City of Banyule which used the Modern cream brick design include:
17 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
25 Melcombe Road, Ivanhoe
East Neuk, 3 Surrey Court, Ivanhoe
Flats, 83-85 The Boulevard, Ivanhoe

Significance
The Heidelberg Town Hall and Municipal Offices are of considerable local historical, social and architectural significance.

Construction of the building in 1936-37 is associated with the period of rapid suburban expansion of the municipality in the inter-War period. Located on a prominent hill site, the building possesses considerable landmark qualities in the local area, dominating the Upper Heidelberg Road precinct. Architecturally, the building is representative of the inter-War moderne style, and, more specifically is an interpretation of the cubist manner of the Dutch modernist architect W. M. Dudok. The Town Hall was designed by prominent architects Peck and Kenter and A. C. Leith and Associates, the latter also responsible for the extensive alterations at the Collingwood Town Hall in 1937-38. The building is substantially intact internally and externally.

The building has important social significance because of its role since 1937 as the focus of local government in Heidelberg and continues to provide a community focus for civic activity.

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

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

Original Source

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1. HAM July 1925, p.749.
3. HAM. 18/12/1928.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>Brooklyn</th>
<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>283 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe</td>
<td><strong>Map Ref.:</strong></td>
<td>31 G6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
<td>Lot 4-5 Hamilton’s Subdivision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Architect/Designer:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
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<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>James Hamilton Snr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic History

After the extension of the railway in 1901, Ivanhoe and Heidelberg expanded rapidly. Brooklyn is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History

James Hamilton Snr, a herbalist, built this house on a 337’ x 170’ x 170’ block in 1903-04. William Gibson brought the house in the late 1920s and lived until the 1930s.¹

Description

Brooklyn is a transitional red brick late Victorian/Queen Anne style house, with a number of Gothic derived elements. The house has a hipped slated roof capped by a terracotta finial, and tall red brick chimneys surmounted by terracotta pots. The projected gabled section facing the street has a trefoil shaped half timbering and a moulded pedimented hood above paired, pointed, arched, leadlighted sash windows. The verandah features a trefoil motif in the timber frieze.

Intactness

E [ ] G [X] F [ ] P [ ]

Condition

E [ ] G [X] F [ ] P [ ]

Comparative Examples

Ellington, 141 Cape Street, Heidelberg
The Gables, 20 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe
Kalkallo, 133 Cape Street, Heidelberg
Former Gate Lodge, Austin Hospital, Studley Road, Heidelberg.

Significance

Brooklyn is a substantially intact example of an eclectic transitional late Victorian/early 20th century style residence, unusual in the municipality, and with a variety of distinctive decorative features. It is of local architectural and historical interest.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Heidelberg Valuers Cards. Rate Books 1903, 310; 1923, 1970; 1935, 3031f.
<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
<td>Lot 1, Hillsley Estate No 5</td>
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<td><strong>Architect/Designer:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
<td>J. Jenkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Use:</strong></td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td><strong>Current Use:</strong></td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Clarence Maldwyn Roberts</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Thematic History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. 304 Upper Heidelberg Road is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History
Builder J. Jenkin constructed this house in 1923 for sales representative Clarence Maldwyn Roberts, for an estimated cost of £1,450.¹

Description
304 Upper Heidelberg Road is an inter-War, attic style bungalow of red brick construction with broad gabled roofs and a gabled entrance porch supported on squat, tapered rendered piers. A soldier course runs across the street elevation at window head level, and gable ends infilled with stained shingles. The double-hung windows are grouped together and have leadlighted upper sashes. The attic window has a skillion roof.

Landscape
Overgrown topiary is evident in variegated leaf colours in the front garden. The red brick front fence is not original.

Intactness
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Condition
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Comparative Examples
57 Ivanhoe Parade, Ivanhoe
Attilof, 39 Abbotsford Grove, Ivanhoe
12 Mount Street, Heidelberg

Significance
304 Upper Heidelberg Road is a typical example of a burgalow style residence, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. It is of local architectural interest.

Existing Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register
Register of the National Estate
Banyule Planning Scheme
UC Area
National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register
Register of the National Estate
HO Controls

Original Source

¹ BRB 4/4/1923. IER 1931.
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<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
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<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>330 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe</td>
<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
<td>31 G5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
<td>Lot 13, Chelsworth Estate No 2</td>
<td><strong>Architect/Designer:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><strong>Original Use:</strong></td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Christian Cunningham</td>
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</table>
Thematic History
Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. Novar is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area.

History
Miss Christian Cunningham was the first owner of Novar after purchasing its site from Claude Pizzey in c.1917. It was leased to George Duncan for a brief period prior to J.B. Cunningham owning and occupying it.¹

Description
Novar is a single-storey, red brick Federation style house, with hipped and gabled terracotta tiled roofs, with an unusual symmetrical entrance elevation. Twin gables and semi-octagonal bay windows with hipped tiled roofs flank the central entrance porch, which has a skillion tiled roof supported on cast iron columns. Windows are double-hung sashes. The front garden features a mature Cypress hedge.

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

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

Significance
Novar, an unusual example of the red brick Federation style, features a number of transitional Victorian elements and is of local interest.

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

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

Original Source

¹ Rate Books 1917, 1635; 1919, 1897; Victorian Directory 1925.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>Serendip (Formerly Hilston)</th>
<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
<th>B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>456 Upper Heidelberg Road, Corner Bolden Street, Heidelberg</td>
<td><strong>Map Ref:</strong></td>
<td>31 J4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
<td>Crown Allotment 1-3/25 Warringal. Grantee: John Bear 14/6/1858</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Architect:</strong></td>
<td>Robert Russell?</td>
<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
<td>c.1860</td>
<td><strong>Current Use:</strong></td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<td><strong>Original Use:</strong></td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>John Bear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic History
Serendip was constructed after a period of settlement in the Banyule area in the 1840s and 1850s. It was one of the later allotments offered for sale from the Warringal Village, to accommodate the influx of people through the area following the goldrush. Serendip remains as one of the few surviving substantial early Victorian homesteads erected during that period.

History
After purchasing lots 1-3/25 for £68, £41 and £39 respectively, John Bear first appears in the rate books for a 'garden and house' on Plenty Road in 1863, although he is listed in the Melbourne Directories as having lived there from 1858. Bear had financial dealings with architect Robert Russell prior to the construction of the house and this may suggest that Russell designed Hilston.

After departing to Brighton by 1866, Bear and his wife Mary Ann leased the house to Joseph Patoni, former Commissioner of Crown Lands and Gold Fields, grazier and vigneron. By 1870 the house had been leased by Duncan Fraser, a Presbyterian minister, who was followed by solicitor John Scott Mill. The house was finally sold to Robert B. Martin in 1876.

The Martin family bought the property in 1885, making improvements which increased the value by 33% in 1887. They leased the property to Thomas Falconer of Tarring then sold to Edward Cropper and George Godfrey of Barkly Place. Cropper and Godfrey leased the house to James Wood, formerly of Bayview Terrace, Northcote. Wood purchased Serendip in 1897 and implemented improvements in 1902-3 before leasing it to William and Minnie Blair in 1905. The Blairs were followed by Alex Kelso, school teacher, who leased the house from 1914-18.

Description
Serendip is a single-storey homestead with a return timber verandah and hipped slated roof. Three double-hung sash windows are located on either side of the centrally positioned door on the entrance elevation. The rendered finish is reputedly over the original face brickwork, and the rendered window architraves may date from the 1887 improvements. The verandah has a concave profile roof with curved rafters, similar to Thomas H. Bear's Rockbeare. The timber posts have carved brackets which appear to date from the 1902-03 renovations. The red brick service wing on the north side also appears to date from this time, and has since been altered. Alterations have taken place internally, including the removal of mantelpieces.

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

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

Significance
Serendip is of local historical significance. It is a part of the original Warringal Village, and is one of the oldest remaining houses in Heidelberg.

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

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

Original Source
1 Rate Book 1863, 182. Registrar General’s Office.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place:</th>
<th>House (Taruna)</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Property Information:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Thomas Falconer</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thematic History

The late 19th century saw patchy settlement and development in the northern Banyule district, with an emphasis on rural sized land holdings and pastoral and agricultural activities.

History

On the 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. Falconer apparently departed for England and leased out Taruna for a time but had returned by the 1920s. On one occasion, stockbroker Sydney W. Fulton leased the property (1895-96) and renamed the house Serendip, which has prompted the confusion between the two houses. Fulton eventually left for Hawthorn and Taruna became the Ella Aubrey Officer Memorial Hostel in 1955.

The house is now a private residence.

Description

Taruna is double-fronted, single storey residence of brick construction with a hipped slate roof, bracketed eaves and a return timber verandah. The centrally positioned entrance door has glazed sidelights and highlight, and is flanked by pairs of double-hung sash windows which extend to the floor and have segmented arched highlights. The timber verandah posts have simple moulded caps and bases, and the chimneys have moulded cement rendered caps.

Alterations include the painting of the original bichrome brickwork, the replacement of the verandah floor and additions to the rear.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Analysis

Cintra, 121 Hawdon Street, Heidelberg.

Significance

Taruna is representative of the 19th century Italianate style, commonly found in Hawthorn and Kew but unusual in Heidelberg. Architecturally, the integrity of the house is significantly diminished by the over-painting of the polychrome brickwork. Significant elements of the much publicised original garden survive. It is of local aesthetic and historic significance.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


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1 Rate Book 1890, 152.
<table>
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<td>Map Ref:</td>
<td>32 Fl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect/Designer:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Thematic History**

There were many rural allotments along the Yarra River, of which the house now at 7 Walker Court appears to be an example.

**History**

Unknown. The house at 7 Walker Court was built in the 19th century. According to Graeme Butler it appears in an early painting of the district.¹

**Description**

7 Walker Court is a small, single storey house with a steeply pitched hipped roof and a verandah on the front elevation. The house has undergone extensive alterations. The verandah has rough cast rendered piers which appears to date from the 1920s, and the roof has been clad relatively recently with corrugated galvanised steel. Additions exist to the rear.

**Intactness**

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

**Condition**

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

**Significance**

7 Walker Court is of local historical significance. The building is one of the few houses dating from the 19th century remaining in the area, and appears in an early painting.

**Existing Heritage Listings**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings**

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

**Original Source**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Significance:</th>
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<td>Map Ref:</td>
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<td>Property Information:</td>
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<td>Architect/Designer:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner:</td>
<td>Charles G. Beeston</td>
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</table>
Thematic History
During the inter-War period Heidelberg and Ivanhoe underwent considerable growth and development as an affluent residential suburb. 23 Wallis Avenue is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History
Factory manager, Charles G. Beeston was an early owner of this house after its construction in 1940-41 for an estimated £1,100.

Description
23 Wallis Avenue is a modest example of the clinker brick English Domestic Revival style. The single storey, asymmetrically planned house has gabled terracotta tiled roofs, diamond pane, leadlighted windows and a tapered clinker brick chimney.

Landscape
The surrounding garden, with its rockeries and clipped ornamental shrubs is a good example of period garden design.

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

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

Significance
23 Wallis Street is a typical example of the English Domestic Revival style, popular in Ivanhoe and Heidelberg during the inter-War period. The house and its garden are of local interest.

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

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

Original Source
| Place: | House | Significance: | C |
| Address: | 1 Warringal Place, Heidelberg | Map Ref: | 31 J5 |
| Property Information: | Lot 22, Grandview Heights |
| Architect/Designer: | Unknown | Builder: | Unknown |
| Construction Date: | 1934 |
| Original Use: | Unknown | Current Use: | Residence |
| Original Owner: | Sydney and Thelma Wortley |
Thematic History
During the inter-War period Heidelberg and Ivanhoe witnessed considerable growth and development as an affluent residential suburb. 1 Warringal Place is one of the many houses erected in the area in this period.

History
Reginald Raymond sold this allotment to Sydney and Thelma Wortley who built 1 Warringal Place immediately after, in 1934. Sydney Wortley was a butcher.¹

Description
1 Warringal Place is a large, two-storey clinker brick house in the English Domestic Revival style. The house is asymmetrically planned, with a picturesque roof line comprising weatherboarded and roughcast rendered gables clad with terracotta tiles, and a tall clinker brick chimney stack. Windows are leadlighted casements, arranged in groups. The picturesque character of the house is enhanced by its mature garden.

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

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

Comparative Analysis
Ashmead, Grimshaw Street, cnr Eldale Road, Greensborough.

Significance
1 Warringal Place is a distinctive example of the English Domestic Revival Style, popular in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe during the inter-War period. It is of local architectural importance.

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

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

Original Source

¹ Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards, Permit Application 10/9/40.
Place: House

Address: 3 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe

Significance: C

Map Ref: 31 F8

Property Information: Part Lot 12, Chelsworth Estate No 6

Architect/Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Construction Date: 1921

Original Use: Residence

Current Use: Residence

Original Owner: Vernon Wilkinson
**Thematic History**

During the inter-War period Heidelberg and Ivanhoe witnessed considerable growth and development as an affluent residential suburb. 3 Waterdale Road is one of the many houses erected in the area in this period.

**History**

Vernon Wilkinson was the first owner of this house after its construction in 1921 for an estimated £1,900. The Wilkinson family owned the house until the late 1960s.¹

**Description**

3 Waterdale Road is an attic style bungalow residence, with a hipped and gabled Marseilles patterned terracotta tiled roof. Windows are double-hung with leadlighted upper sashes, and the broad gable end is shingled.

**Landscape**

Mature trees and well clipped boundary hedges contribute to the precinct, being at the corner and adjacent to the centre median.

**Intactness**

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**Condition**

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<tr>
<th>E</th>
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</table>

**Comparative Examples**

6 Glenard Drive, Heidelberg

**Significance**

3 Waterdale Road is an intact example of the bungalow style, popular in Ivanhoe and Heidelberg during the inter-War period, and enhanced by its mature dense garden setting. The house and its garden contributes to the heritage nature of a residential precinct at the base of Waterdale Road. It is of local importance.

**Existing Heritage Listings**

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

**Recommended Heritage Listings**

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

**Original Source**


¹ Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards, Permit Application 17/5/21.
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<th>House</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property Information:</strong></td>
<td>Lot 17, Fairy Hills Estate</td>
<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Original Use:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Current Use:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Herbert E.R. Scarfe</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thematic History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg experienced rapid expansion after the extension of the railway in 1901. 6 Waterdale Road is one of the many early 20th century buildings erected in the area and was one of the many artist’s residences in Banyule.

History

Draftsman, Herbert E.R. Scarfe was the first owner of 6 Waterdale Road, built on the Fairy Hills Estate in 1911.¹ Scarfe had been visiting the area since the 1880s and when, in the early 1900s, it was recommended that he move to the country with his family, he designed and supervised the construction of his home. Scarfe was also a designer of stained glass windows and designed all the lead light windows in this house.

Description

6 Waterdale Road is of roughcast render with a weatherboard dado and a Marseilles pattern tile hipped roof. Windows are leadlighted casements and the gable end facing the street is half timbered and shingled. The verandah is supported on plain timber posts with curved timber brackets.

Intactness

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Condition

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</table>

Significance

6 Waterdale Road is of local historic interest. The house was the residence of Herbert Scarfe, one of the Fairy Hills artists/designers.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

- Victorian Heritage Register
- Register of the National Estate
- HO Controls

Original Source


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¹ Rate Book 1911. Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards. ER 1914.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place:</strong></th>
<th>Wilmaunor</th>
<th><strong>Significance:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>62 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original Owner:</strong></td>
<td>Ernest E. Lauritz</td>
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</table>
Banyule Heritage Places Study: Building Citations

Thematic History
During the inter-War period Heidelberg and Ivanhoe witnessed considerable growth and development as an affluent residential suburb. Wilmaunor is one of the many houses erected in the area in this period.

History
Wilmaunor was built for Ernest E. Lauritz in 1925 at an estimated cost of £857.¹

Description
Wilmaunor is an inter-War bungalow style residence, with a broad gabled roof clad with Marseilles patterned tiles and a projecting entrance porch supported on tapered cement rendered piers on brick plinths. Gable ends are infilled with stained shingles. The upper walls of the house are clad with roughcast render, above stained bullnose weatherboarded plinth.

Landscape
The garden is typical of an inter-War, bungalow residence. Whilst run down, the landscape retains many original features characteristic of the period. A mature Canary Island Date Palm (Phoenix canariensis) dominates the central lawn area. A Saucer Magnolia (Magnolia x soulangiana) is located to the north of the front door, with a large Camellia (Camellia japonica CV) to the east. A number of clipped Golden Privet (Ligustrum ovalifolium ‘Aureum’) are dotted along the front fence and side boundaries. The front fence, typical of the period, is constructed of timber and wire mesh. A number of inappropriate native shrubs have been planted along the northern boundary.

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

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

Significance
Wilmaunor is an intact example of the inter-War bungalow style small suburban house in Heidelberg, enhanced by its relatively intact original garden.

Existing Heritage Listings
Victoria Heratige Register [ ]
Register of the National Estate [ ]
Banyule Planning Scheme [x]
UC Area [ ]
National Trust [ ]

Recommended Heritage Listings
Victoria Heritage Register [ ]
Register of the National Estate [ ]
HO Controls [ ]

Original Source

¹ Heidelberg Valuer’s Cards, Permit Application 23/7/1923. MMBW 138126 Genydate 1925.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place:</th>
<th>Baptist Church and Sunday School</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>108-110 Waterdale Road, Cnr Livingstone Street, Ivanhoe</td>
<td>Map Ref:</td>
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<td>Construction Date:</td>
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<td>Original Use:</td>
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</table>
Thematic History

The Baptist Church is one of at least six red/clinker brick churches constructed in the City of Banyule during the Edwardian period.

History

Plans for the Baptist Church were prepared by architect L.E. Warner, under Ivanhoe’s first Baptist minister, J.E. Newnham, in 1913.¹ Thirteen years later local builder, C.H. Hannah constructed the building at an estimated cost of £4,000, for the prevailing minister, T.P. Trinham.

Description

Designed in a free interpretation of the Gothic style, the Baptist Church is of red brick construction with a steeply pitched, terracotta shingled gabled roof. Windows openings along the side elevations are positioned between stepped buttresses, and have cement rendered hoods, sills and Perpendicular Gothic style tracery. The corner square tower is oriented at 45 degrees to the church, and has an unusual buttressed, copper clad spire. The gable end is infilled with shingles.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Analysis

Former St. Stephens, 22-24 Merton Street, Ivanhoe.

Significance

The Baptist Church, 108-110 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe is of local architectural significance. The church is a notable example of the free Arts and Crafts Gothic style, distinguished by its unusual corner tower and traceried windows. The tower is a landmark in the local vicinity.

Existing Heritage Listings

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Recommended Heritage Listings

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<tr>
<td>HO Controls</td>
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Original Source


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**Place:** Ivanhoe State School (SS 2436)  
**Significance:** B

**Address:** 120-128 Waterdale Road, Cnr Ailsa Grove, Ivanhoe  
**Map Ref:** 31 F7

**Property Information:** Unknown

**Architect/Designer:** E. Evan Smith  
**Builder:** G. S. Gay

**Construction Date:** 1923-24

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

**Original Owner:** Victorian State Government
History

Ivanhoe State School No. 2436 replaced No. 324 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 and the foundation stone of Ivanhoe State School No. 2436 was laid by John Cain M.L.A. in June 1923, allowing local builder, G. S. Gay to proceed with his £11,790 contract.²

Public Works Department Chief Architect, E Evan Smith, signed documents prepared by H. J. Kerr for stage one of the school which was completed in Easte: 1924, followed by a two storey extension on the west, which was built by J.C. Corbett in 1926-27.

Description

Ivanhoe State School is a two and three storey building constructed of red brick with hipped and parapetted gabled Marseilles patterned terracotta tiled roofs. The eaves have exposed rafter ends. Characteristic of this institutional type in the inter-War period, the timber-framed double-hung windows have highlights and are arranged in groups with rendered sills and lintels. The gabled parapets emphasise the east entrance. The entrance door has an ornate rendered Ionic surround and curved pediment.

Intactness

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Condition

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<th>P</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Comparative Examples

State School No. 294, Cape Street, Heidelberg.

Significance

The Ivanhoe State School is of local social significance. The school has served the local community continuously since the 1924, replacing the 1881 school on the Post Office site. Although of little individual architectural significance, the building is externally a near original example of a school building in a Free Style design.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


² Contact Fannings (Public Records Office). The Heidelberg News 7/7/1923, 16/2/1924.
| **Place:** | Thelma | **Significance:** | C |
| **Address:** | 137 Waterdale Road, Ivanhoe | **Map Ref:** | 31 F7 |
| **Property Information:** | Lot 42, King’s Estate |
| **Architect/Designer:** | Unknown | **Builder:** | Unknown |
| **Construction Date:** | 1906 |
| **Original Use:** | Residence | **Current Use:** | Residence |
| **Original Owner:** | John and Margaret Calhoun |
Thematic History

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

History

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 1960s.¹

Description

Thelma is a late example of the Victorian double-fronted villa type. The house is of weatherboard construction and has a hipped corrugated iron roof with bracketed eaves. Typical of this period is the bullnose profile verandah supported on turned timber posts, and double-hung sash windows grouped in pairs. The chimney is of red brick with rendered cappings and terracotta pots. The window bay on the north side of the front elevation has a decorative timber gabled roof.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Comparative Examples

Ar Mbaile Fein, 2 Green Street, Ivanhoe.

Significance

Thelma is of a form typical of residential development in Northcote and Brunswick, but rare in Heidelberg and Ivanhoe.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

| Victoria Heritage Register | [ ] |
| Register of the National Estate | [ ] |
| HO Controls | [ ] |

Original Source


<table>
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<th>Place:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Map Ref:</td>
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<tr>
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</table>
Thematic History

There were many rural allotments around Greensborough, of which Hadley Farm is an example.

History

Unknown.

Description

Hadley Farm originally occupied a larger rural allotment on the suburban fringe of Melbourne, subsequently subdivided.\(^1\) Of weatherboard construction, the double-fronted house appears to date from the 19th century, with alterations c. 1920. The panelled front door is flanked by double-hung sash windows with moulded timber architraves. The roof is hipped and clad in corrugated iron. The front verandah has a corrugated iron concave profiled roof, supported on timber posts, with remnants of a timber slatted frieze.

Landscape

The large garden around the property consists of an ornamental garden close to the house, with what appears to be an orchard and vegetable garden to the east. Both parts of the garden are completely overgrown. Original trees on the site include Common Oak (Quercus robur) close to the house, a Peppercorn Tree (Schinus molle) on the street frontage, and a Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa) to the east of the house. A Loquat (Eriobotrya japonica) and various Flowering Cherries (Prunus CV) are prominent throughout the garden. Of particular note is a large Cabbage Tree (Cordyline australis) and an unidentified arborescent succulent, both on the street frontage. Pelargonium and various other herbaceous species scramble throughout the garden.

Whilst in a poor condition, the garden retains many elements contemporary with the early period of the house, and represents a substantial mature garden within the suburban locale.

Intactness | Condition
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E [ ] | E [ ]
G [ ] | G [ ]
F [x] | F [ ]
P [ ] | P [x]

Comparative Examples

Southernwood, 250 Bolton Street, Eltham.
Woodlands, Doon Court, Greensborough
Former Shire Offices, Burgundy Street, Heidelberg.

Significance

Hadley Farm is of local historical interest. Whilst its origins are unknown, the house appears to be of 19th century construction, albeit altered, and appears to be one of the earliest surviving buildings in Macleod.
Existing Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register
Register of the National Estate
Banyule Planning Scheme
UC Area
National Trust

Recommended Heritage Listings
Victorian Heritage Register
Register of the National Estate
HO Controls

Original Source

1 Heidelberg Valuer's Cards.
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</table>
Thematic History

Ivanhoe and Heidelberg emerged as affluent residential area leading up to and during the inter-War period. 5 Waverley Avenue is one of the many houses erected in the area at this time.

History

Unknown. The house at 5 Waverley Avenue was built c.1920s on an allotment of Stage One of the Rockebeare Park Estate, subdivided in 1888, comprising Waverley Avenue, and Kenilworth Parade.¹ Surveyors, Muntz and Muntz subdivided the balance of the estate in 1910.²

Description

5 Waverley Avenue is a large attic style bungalow, of red brick construction. The house is asymmetrically planned, and has a broad jerkin-head Marseilles patterned terracotta tiled roof. A hip-roofed entrance porch projects on the entrance elevation, flanked by polygonal and rectangular bay windows. The porch has heavy brick piers, with rendered brick buttresses and capitals. Windows are double-hung, with leadlighted upper sashes. The double entrance doors have unusual triangular glazed upper panels. There is a hipped roofed dormer window facing the street, with shingled walls and leadlighted casements. An unusual tower-like addition exists on the side (east) elevation, also of red brick construction and with double-hung sash windows.

The red brick and rendered pier-and-wall front fence is original.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

5 Waverley Avenue is of local architectural significance. The house is a notable and unusual example of an inter-War bungalow, retaining intact its leadlighted bay windows and broad entrance porch.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

¹ Garden, *Heidelberg*, p. 144.
² Lodged Plan 5841. Rate Book 1912, 404.
Place: Rangeworthy
Address: 39 York Avenue, Ivanhoe
Property Information: Lot 17, Rangeworthy Estate
Significance: B
Map Ref: 31 H8

Architect/Designer: Unknown
Construction Date: 1910
Original Use: Residence
Original Owner: Thomas James
Builder: Unknown
Current Use: Residence
Thematic History

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

History

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 (c.1925-35).³ The house was similar to Brewer's own Adembach which overlooked the Yarra at Park Crescent, Fairfield.

Description

Rangeworthy is a transitional Victorian/Edwardian residence, of red brick construction with yellow brick string courses and slated roofs with terracotta ridge cappings. Asymmetrically planned, the house comprises a number of hipped roof pavilions, a two-storey tower with a steeply pitched roof clad with unusual fish-scale slates, and a timber verandah. Typical decorative Victorian features include the pressed cement swaged frieze beneath the bracketed eaves, cement rendered quoining, window sills and voussoirs, and the rendered chimneys with vermiculated panels, rendered moulded cappings and barrel tops. The verandah is supported by chamfered timber posts with carved and pierced brackets and moulded timber caps.

The house has been extended to the east.

Intactness

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

Condition

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

Significance

Rangeworthy is of local architectural significance. The building is a notable example of the transitional style, unusual in the municipality. Substantially intact, the house gains distinction by its eclectic array of decorative features.

Existing Heritage Listings

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

Recommended Heritage Listings

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

Original Source


¹ Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Record Plan 118.
² Cyclopaedia of Victoria Vol 1, p 546.
³ Rate Books 1910, 2406; 1935, 4936. Victorian Directory 1915
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Maps and Plans

*Plan of the Parish of Nillumbik.* 20 February 1840. Central Plan Office.

*Plan of Portions of Land as Measured in the Parish of Nillumbik,* 30 May 1842. Central Plan Office.

*Plan of the New Line of Road ...,* 8 August 1846. Central Plan Office.

*Plan of Subdivided Sections in adjoining the Parish of Nillumbik surveyed by William Weston Howe.* 18 April 1848. Central Plan Office.

*Plan of Proposed Road from Warrigal to Moonee Ponds in the Parishes Keelbundora and Jika Jika, County of Bourke,* n.d., n.a. Central Plan Office.

*Plan Showing the Surveyed Lands to the Northward of Melbourne and Allotments Contiguous to it,* R. Hoddle, surveyor, 1837, Roll Plan 104.

*Survey of a Main Line of road from the Marked Heidelberg Road Near the Merri Creek through the Parishes of Jika Jika, Keelbundora, Morang Yan Yean Toorourrong.* William Weston Howe, surveyor, 1847, Roads H4.

*Plan of the Parish of Nillumbik* 20 Feb. 1849. Syd. N4 Central Plan Office

*Plan of the Portions of Land as measured in the parish of Nillumbik,* 30 May 1842. Sydney, N3 Central Plan Office

*Plan of the New Line of Road* from the NW corner of Hughes and Hoskins Allot. 85 to the Village of Warringal, also to the Village Reserve in the parish of Nillumb-bik, 8 August 1846. Old Road, W5 (Shire)

*Plan of Subdivided Sections in and adjoining the Parish of Nillumbik surveyed by Wm. Weston Howe,* 18 April 1848. Syd. N5 (Shire)

*Plan of the Parish of Nillumbik* Lindsay Clarke, Assistant Surveyor. 17 April, 1850. Syd., N2 (Shire)

*Plan of the Lands in the Parish of Nillumbik for sale* Syd. N62 (Saire)


*Eltham Village Reserve (E40)* Central Plan Office.


Parish Plan Nillumbik (shows Holloway purchase). (Shire)

Village of Eltham. Parish of Nillumbik. Percy Bromfield Assistant Surveyor. 12 August 1856. (Shire)

Post-Approach to Diamond Creek. Proclaimed Road 31 (Shire)

Nillumbik Evelyn County A Robertson. 1857 Roll 28. Central Plan Office


Diagram of the Road from the River Plenty to the Kangaroo Ground. Old Road P3 (Shire) Eltham Road District. Plan of proposed diversion of road on the Kangaroo Ground (shows road from Anderson’s Creek to Caledonia Diggings, recent road and proposed new road). (Shire)


Heidelberg-Doncaster Manoeuvre Area Monash 1912.M/Def. 120 Nillumbik (shows buildings and other features) Central Plan Office.


Shire of Eltham. Plan of Portion of South Riding (shows recent subdivisions) (Shire)

Yan Yean. Prepared by Australian Section. Imperial General Staff. (Shows roads, bridges, buildings, physical features.) State Library of Victoria.


Reef Mining Locations in the Shire of Eltham. 1980s (Shire)

Current Melway maps. Shire of Eltham

Secondary Sources

Published Sources


Kenna, Len. *In the Beginning There Was Only the Land*. Lions Club of Bundoola, Bundoola, 1988.


Unpublished Reports and Theses


Australian Heritage Commission. Citations from the Register of the National Estate for buildings in Banyule.


APPENDIX A

The following is a preliminary list of additional buildings which should be assessed in any further studies completed in the City of Banyule. It comprises buildings which were noted in the process of this study and should not be treated as a definitive list. A thorough survey of the Heidelberg/Ivanhoe/Eaglmont area should be undertaken in the future, paying particular attention to 20th century buildings which appear to have been largely ignored in previous studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Architect/s</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Simpson House</td>
<td>Cnr Douglas Street &amp; Grove Road, Rosanna</td>
<td>Robin Boyd</td>
<td>1956-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgess House</td>
<td>Longstaff Street, Ivanhoe</td>
<td>Boyd, Romberg and Grounds</td>
<td>1962-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banksia Street Bridge &amp; Syphon</td>
<td>Banksia Street, Heidelberg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>117 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>3 Burgundy Street</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>4 Summit Drive, Heidelberg</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>42 Keam Street, Heidelberg</td>
<td>Peter McIntyre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>4 Hampton Court, Heidelberg</td>
<td>A.V. Jennings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>1 Hampton Court, Heidelberg</td>
<td>A.V. Jennings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby Care Centre</td>
<td>208 Burgundy Street, Heidelberg</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin Hospital</td>
<td>Studley Road, Heidelberg</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>Cnr. Studley Road &amp; Upper Heidelberg Road</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>1 Rockbeare Grove, Ivanhoe</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>c.1920s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix A1