

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Victorian  
 Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features Not Assessed  
 Statement of Significance  
 Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Street verandah replaced; shopfronts replaced - ingo's to R.H. (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

**Property number:** 109692

Victoria Street

213

Shop and residence,  
 part 213-215  
 Victoria Street

**Survey Notes:**

Corner site, adding prominence. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: D

Proposed Grading: D

Existing Streetscape Level: 2

Proposed Streetscape Level: 2

**What date or era does the place represent (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1874?

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**  
 `3 03 1865 City of Melbourne registration no 738 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.10.0 3 room cottage; Owner Allison, Henry  
 Builder Allison, Henry - Victoria St west  
 1 08 1865 City of Melbourne registration no 1002 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.10.0 shop and dwelling  
 Owner Allison, Henry - Undertaker - Victoria St W  
 Builder Allison, Henry  
 10 NOV 1873 City of Melbourne registration no 5664 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two shops & dwellings,

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria - next to 40  
 Owner Allison, Henry  
 Builder Allison, Henry - 40 Victoria St west'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

213 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 2

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History

Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include intact shop front c.1910-15.

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Signs added (inappropriate - remove/reinstate

sympathetic alternative) street verandah replaced;

shopfronts replaced; wall refaced; windows reglazed

(inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments See also 215 Victoria Street.

**Property number:** 109693**Victoria Street****215**

**Allison's shop and residence, part 213-215 Victoria Street, later Don Camillo coffee lounge**

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading:** D**Proposed Grading:** C**Existing****Streetscape Level:** 2**Proposed****Streetscape Level:** 2**What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** 1873-4, c1955**Creation era?** **Early Victorian-era** **Victorian-era** **Interwar** **Edwardian-era** **Post WW2****What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** **Aesthetic value** **Historical value** **Scientific value** **Social value** **Not assessed for heritage values****Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 **Contributory to precinct**  **Not significant or contributory** **Significant individually**  **Proposed for a Heritage Overlay****What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

8.1 Settling as immigrants

13.6 Eating and drinking

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

215 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 2

Conservation Study Details

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
 Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style  
 Period  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features Not Assessed  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Colours (sympathetic - no recommendation)

**Trove (NLA)**

1955, English, Photograph edition: Untitled Photograph  
 [Three men having coffee at Don Camillo cafe, 215  
 Victoria Street North Melbourne] by Giorgio Mangiamele,  
 film maker and photographer  
 `Untitled Photograph [Three men having coffee at Don  
 Camillo cafe, 215 Victoria Street North Melbourne] by  
 Giorgio Mangiamele, film maker and photographer. The  
 café was originally opened in 1950 or 1951 by Dino  
 Camillo who emigrated from Bavaria Treviso just before  
 the outbreak of WW2. In 1950 he was joined by his  
 brother Tarcisio and in 1953 they founded the Camillo  
 Bros. construction company, which later also  
 manufactured terrazzo tiles. This company was sold to the  
 firm Gilberto Crema in 1966 when Tarcisio also returned  
 to Italy for good. It is still operating [2001], under the  
 name Crema Camillo Builders. From c1954 the café/  
 restaurant was run for a few years by Mr. Pravisani [first  
 name unknown]. It is believed that the coffee espresso  
 machine installed at Don Camillo café was one of the first  
 of its type to be imported to Australia from Italy. See  
 P-00262 for a photograph of this machine. Italian Origin.'

**Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 18, (MUP), 2012 (ADB) web site 2015**

`Palmer, Ambrose Harold (1910–1990) by Bill  
 Kent...Ambrose Harold Palmer (1910-1990), boxer, boxing  
 trainer and Australian rules footballer...Palmer's  
 determined and intelligent approach and his rather old-  
 fashioned, gentlemanly attitudes and demeanour were  
 vividly recalled, in both personal and professional terms,  
 in the autobiography of his most famous pupil, the  
 French-born John Famechon, a world-title holder whom  
 he trained throughout the 1960s. He also trained other  
 talented boxers such as Paul Ferreri, Mickey Tollis and  
 Aldo Pravisani...'

**Young Victor Boxing web site 2015**

<http://www.youngvictorboxing.com.au/>

Cites Boxing Review 14/7/1961, advertising:

`Meet Aldo Pravasani at his Coffee Lounge 215 Victoria  
 Street, West Melbourne where he welcomes personally  
 friends from the Boxing World. DON CAMILLO ESPRESSO  
 COFFEE LOUNGE...'

ALSO

`Aldo Pravisani passes away in Trieste Italy

May 13 2004

Aldo Pravisani Passes away: 13th May 2004, in Trieste Italy  
 not quite 74. I have been informed this today about the  
 loss of this great boxing wizard by Luciano Coceano who  
 knew him personally as well. Lynette and I offer our  
 condolences to his family. I married my wife Lynette on  
 her 17th. birthday at St Mary's church West Melbourne  
 and my wedding reception was held at Aldo's Coffee  
 lounge "Don Camillo" upstairs reception area at Victoria  
 Street West Melbourne, just around the corner from the  
 church. I remember sparring with Aldo quite a few times  
 at Ambrose Palmer's gym (gentleman in the ring and out).  
 Victor and Lynette have great memories of Aldo when in  
 Australia between the years of 1959 and 1960.'

**Boxing in Australia**

By Grantlee Kieza, 2015: 88, 94

`Aboriginal boxer George Bracken had good wins in 1959  
 at the West Melbourne stadium including over Aldo  
 Pravisani -but he quit boxing in 1962 after Pravisani won a  
 rematch. World champion, Carruthers, retired but  
 returned to fight Pravisani but lost on points at the Sydney  
 Stadium in 1961 (see You Tube).'

**Australian Ring Magazine.**

Has Aldo Pravisani on the cover, July 1962

**Merriam-Webster Dictionary**

Definition of don

1 a Spanish nobleman or gentleman —used as a title  
 prefixed to the Christian name

2 archaic: a person of consequence: grandee

3 a head, tutor, or fellow in a college of Oxford or  
 Cambridge University; broadly : a college or university  
 professor

4 [Italian, title of respect, from donno, literally, lord, from  
 Latin dominus]: a powerful Mafia leader.

**Wikipedia**

Espresso

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

`...In the United Kingdom, espresso grew in popularity  
 among youth in the 1950s, who felt more welcome in the  
 coffee shops than in public houses (pubs).

Espresso was initially popular, particularly within the  
 Italian diaspora, growing in popularity with tourism to  
 Italy exposing others to espresso, as developed by Eiscafès  
 established by Italians in Germany.

Initially, expatriate Italian espresso bars were downmarket  
 venues, serving the working class Italian diaspora – and  
 thus providing appeal to the alternative subculture /  
 counterculture; this can still be seen in the United States  
 in Italian American neighborhoods, such as Boston's North  
 End, New York's Little Italy, and San Francisco's North  
 Beach. As specialty coffee developed in the 1980s  
 (following earlier developments in the 1970s and even  
 1960s), an indigenous artisanal coffee culture developed,  
 with espresso instead positioned as an upmarket drink.'

**Survey of Post-War Built Heritage in Victoria**

heritage ALLIANCE 2008

Don Camillo Café 028-008

`Significance Historical; aesthetic; social

References

[www.doncamillo.com.au](http://www.doncamillo.com.au)

One of the few European-style coffee shops established in  
 the 1950s that still remains in operation. According to the  
 café's website, it was one of the first three cafes to open

**SURVEYED PLACES**

in the Melbourne CBD (although it actually outside the CBD). The cafe retains much of its original character, including Formica tables, a colourful terrazzo floor and neon blade signage.'

**Don Camillo web site 2015**

Don Camillo, Italian restaurant, long term occupier- `Don Camillo Café Restaurant ... cosy collection of memorabilia filled rooms all have a unique feel ...to heighten nostalgia, there is furniture and also the original terrazzo floor that has been there since the restaurant opened 28th August, 1955...

`Since opening August 1955, Don Camillo has made its name as one of Melbourne's iconic sports café restaurants. ... Don Camillo was one of the first three café's to open in the CBD. Remarkably it is listed in Melbourne historical café (coffee?) book...Italian style café culture. ... era now spanning some 50 years, ... the Gaggia method espresso machine has existed here, stemming from the early 1950s.

... another historic landmark in this city's coffee cultural history, "Don Camillo". ... original terrazzo floor and formicca (sic) tables...'

Graeme Butler, 2015- I have been told that boxing history was the major part of the early ownership (1980s) - now Sam Greco. World Champion Kickboxer & Owner of Don Camillo.

**Newspapers:**

Coffee lounges

`The Argus': 28/4/1871

`Royal Colosseum ...open on Sunday restaurant and Coffee lounge only...'

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 14 December 1928

`TEAROOM. COFFEE LOUNGE, Space to Let. Wonderful Opportunity.

New Window to Street '

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Thursday 25 August 1949

`WAITRESSES, WAITRESSES. PART TIME OR FULL TIME. SMART, BRIGHT GIRLS NEEDED. INQUIRE GIBBY'S COFFEE LOUNGE. 263 LIT. COLLINS-ST.

WAITRESSES wanted, night work, 9 til 12, experience not necessary. Apply Ye Galleon Coffee Lounge. Acland-st.. St. Kilda. After 8.30'

`The Age': 6/11/1979

`Pasta and prices that are pleasing'

Quick Lunch review of Don Camillo, `good cheap pasta now hard to find'- noting that the Italian cafes of Carlton had all become `costly and pretentious BYOs'. Don Camillo well patronised by ABC people- go through milk bar to upstairs to find `two delightful Italian women bustling around with baskets of the best bread in Melbourne...the coffee is of course `impeccable espresso' nearby is Amiconi at 359 Victoria Street.

`The Age' June 5, 2007:

The Gaggia men -Leanne Tolra

`...Giovanni Achille Gaggia had just perfected the modern espresso machine. Andrew Brown-May writes in Espresso, Melbourne Coffee Stories that Gaggia's machine, patented in 1947, "took a great step forward, triumphing over many

prior defects" and that the "sleek chrome magic of the machine seduced Europe".

In London, Bancroft saw its potential. "My father (Harry) was a dry cleaner and while I was in London he sold out of the business.

He came over and we visited the Gaggia factory. I talked him into buying a machine. We bought one Gaggia machine and the import licence for Australia."

The Bancrofts quickly established Il Cappuccino in Fitzroy Street, St Kilda, installing their first Gaggia machine. "It had interior brick walls, indoor plants and it seated 150 people," Bancroft says."

Morning, noon and night there were people queuing to get in. Police were called to keep the crowds in check."

Within eight months they sold the business and opened El Cubana, in Toorak Road.

The purchase of that first postwar machine and licence launched Melbourne's cafe culture.

Gaggia machines were installed in the University Cafe, in Lygon Street next, then at Pellegrini Bar in Bourke Street and Don Camillo in Victoria Street.'

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`71205 Wilson, William O - Swanston St Allison, West Melbourne VIC Houses 1867 10 10

71883 Allison, Henry - Victoria St west Allison, Henry West Melbourne VIC House 1865 03 3

71886 Allison, Henry Allison, Henry - Undertaker - Victoria St W West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 1002 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.10.0 shop and dwelling 1865 08 1

71906 Allison, Henry - 40 Victoria St west (next to 40) Allison, Henry West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 5664 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two shops & dwellings 1873 11 10

74795 Allison, Henry Allison, Henry - Undertaker - Victoria St West Melbourne VIC Houses 1866 09 6

77090 Allison, Henry Allison, Henry - undertaker - Victoria St West Melbourne VIC Houses 1866 02 10'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1904

213 Levy, Mrs Dora pawnbroker

215 Kenny, Miss A confectioner, Binney, Misses dressmakers

1930

213 Smith, H., pawnbroker

215 Murphy, Miss C., confr

217-221 Allison, Alfd., undertaker

1952

213 Ball, TE hardware

215 Murphy, Miss EM confectioner

1962

Camillo, D coffee lounge

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891, 433-

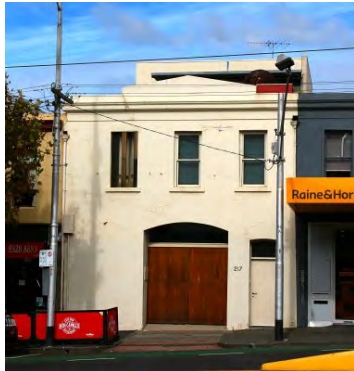
Alfred Allison owner of 213-221 (Allion trsutees have 209-211)

Mrs Levy (x-out to Thomas C Ham?) BS 4 R 18x66 £56

**Property number:** 109694

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>-219</b>	<b>Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

<b>Existing grading:</b> D	<b>Proposed Grading:</b> B
<b>Existing Streetscape Level:</b> 2	<b>Proposed Streetscape Level:</b> 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1865

- Creation era?**
- Victorian-era
- Early Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era
- Interwar
- Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value
- Historical value
- Scientific value
- Social value
- Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

- 5.4 Developing a retail centre
- 6.4 Disposing of the dead

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

- `The Age 27/3/1855
- `North Melbourne funeral establishment -Funerals furnished at the lowest charges
- H. ALLISON, Undertaker, Wreckyn-street, Parkside'

`The Argus': Henry Allison advert as undertaker 1859 from Howard Street, North Melbourne

`The Argus': 4/3/1865

`Tenders for brick and rubble work of cottage- ALLISON, Undertaker, Victoria St'

`The Argus': 10/12/1868

SIX-ROOMED now HOUSES to LET. Baths and gas, every convenience. Allison, undertaker, Victoria-street west'

`The Argus': 30/8/1884

`HENRY ALLISON, Undertaker, dies at residence 196 William St West Melbourne aged 49, to be buried at Melbourne General.'

`Mercury and Weekly Courier' (Vic. : 1878 - 1903)

Thursday 27 September 1894

`OUR LOCAL INDUSTR[ES].

...

Mr. T. H. Allison, brother of the late Alfred Allison, and who is now carrying on the old-established and widely-known Allison undertaking business, has just had completed to his order one of the most gorgeously-magnificent hearses ever manufactured in the colony. The builders are Messrs. Rintoul and Hopkins, Smith-street, Fitzroy, who are deserving of every credit for the genius of the design and excellence of workmanship displayed. The undercarriage is of a strong modern design, and the driver's seat rests on a "boot," well ribbed with imported wood comprising thirty pieces. The funeral car is of American pattern, and has large plate glass windows on both sides. At each end there are plate glass doors, all surrounded by a bold moulding. The glass is beautifully embossed the side panels with wreaths of passion flowers and convolvulus, with a winged cherub in the centre, the front doors with' an inverted torch (the emblem of death) and the doors at the rear with lamps suspended by chains. The interior of the funeral car is also most elaborately fitted, either side of a slightly raised platform being composed of holly and cedar which is displayed through the glass. The side rails are of plated silver, and the platform itself is of handsome polished wood. There are ornamental carved shutters for the back and side windows, and the substantial over hanging roof may either be be-decked with urns or plumes. Mr. T. H. Allison, the economic undertaker, the proprietor of this elaborate turn-out, ... His head office is 181 Elgin-street, Carlton, and he has branch offices at Derby street, Collingwood, and 307 Victoria-street, West Melbourne. His telephone number is 1182.'

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 5 May 1916

`INFANT'S BODY FOUND IN LANE.

The body of a newly-born made infant, enclosed in a cardboard box, was found on Wednesday evening in a lane at the rear of the premises of Mr. Alfred Allison, undertaker, Victoria-street, West Melbourne. The body was discovered by an employee of Mr. Allison. Constable Montgomery is investigating the matter.'

`Advocate' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1868 - 1954) Thursday 5 December 1940

`ALFRED ALLISON UNDERTAKER

(Daniel Hayes, Funeral Director).

Head Office 221 VICTORIA STREET, WEST MELBOURNE (near William St.). 'Phones;

F 1980 and F 4303.

187 QUEEN'S PARADE, CLIFTON HILL.

'Phone: JW 1708.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

30 MOUNT ALEXANDER ROAD, MOONEE PONDS (next North Suburban Club).

'Phone: FU 6462.

94 HIGH STREET, NORTHCOTE.

'Phone: JW 1217.

133 RACECOURSE ROAD, NEWMARKET.

'Phone: FU 5997.

Funerals Conducted In Any District.'

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`3 03 1865 City of Melbourne registration no 738 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.10.0 3 room cottage; Owner Allison, Henry

Builder Allison, Henry - Victoria St west.

1 08 1865 City of Melbourne registration no 1002 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.10.0 shop and dwelling

Owner Allison, Henry - Undertaker - Victoria St W

Builder Allison, Henry

10 NOV 1873 City of Melbourne registration no 5664 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two shops & dwellings,

Victoria - next to 40

Owner Allison, Henry

Builder Allison, Henry - 40 Victoria St west.'

**Victoria & Its Metropolis: 709**

Allison, Alfred, Melbourne. The undertaking business situate at 40 Victoria-street, City, now owned by Mr, Alfred Allison, is one of the largest and oldest in the colony. It was established by his father, Mr. Henry Allison, in 1854, on his arrival from England, first in Wreckyn-street, and afterwards in Howard-street, temporarily, until the present premises in Victoria-street were built. Mr. Henry Allison carried on the business successfully until his death in 1884 closed a busy and energetic life, thirty years of which were spent in this city. Mr. Allison keeps one of the largest stocks of funeral requisites in the market, not only of home manufacture, but also importations from America, Germany, and Birmingham, which are required to meet the demands of an ever-increasing business. The rolling stock is of the latest and best patterns, and the carriages and hearses are among the finest in the colonies. The property has a frontage of 75 ft., to Victoria-street and 55 ft., to William-street, with a depth of 140 ft., giving ample space for a business of magnitude, Mr. Allison's private residence is at Cleveland, Ascot Vale-road, where he also has an office for transacting business.

**The Cyclopedia of Victoria.**

James Smith, 1904, Publisher Cyclopedia Co.

(Refer to a photograph, 'Cyclopedia of Victoria' Vol. 3 p.170)

JOSEPH ALLISON, Hotham Funeral Establishment. Head office :

Errol Street, North Melbourne.

Branch office : Mount Alexander Road, Moonee Ponds.

This well-known business was established in 1886 by the late Mr. Joseph Allison, a very old and esteemed colonist, who had learned his trade in the business of his father, the late Mr. Thomas Allison, Camberwell, London.

On coming out to Victoria he managed the business of his late brother, Mr. Henry Allison, Victoria Street, West Melbourne, and, on establishing himself on his own account in 1886, carried on successfully until the time of his death. The business, which is carried on under the old name by his widow, under the management of her (image Joseph Allison's Head Office, Errol Street) sons, who are Australian natives, enjoys a large and extensive connection throughout the city and suburbs. The premises

are furnished with every description of mourning requisites. The vehicles are of the most up-to-date style, and a well-trained staff of assistants is always at hand to carry out the orders of clients.

T. H. ALLISON, Undertaker and Embalmer. Head office : 181 Elgin Street, Carlton. Branches : 307 Victoria Street (near Errol Street), West Melbourne, and 11 Derby Street, Collingwood. Mr. Allison, the proprietor of the above well-known business, was born in West Melbourne in the year 1867, and educated in the district, finishing at the Carlton College. He then entered the business house of his father, the late Mr. Henry Allison, who in 1854 established the undertaking business in Victoria. There he went through every department of the business, acquiring a large experience, and qualifying himself to take over the management, in 1888, of the Carlton branch. Mr. Allison then entered into the study of embalming, as set forth in various American magazines, but his first practical lesson in the art was acquired under Professor Rivers, of the U.S., America, who lectured and demonstrated on the subject, holding classes for the purpose in Melbourne. The custom of embalming dead bodies, which may be traced back to the early days of the Egyptians, is a very necessary one as applied to modern Australia, where the climate necessitates the burial of persons within so short a time after death, and Professor Rivers' system was so complete that by the inducement of Mr. Allison, who was his first pupil in Victoria, several other undertakers also took up the study of the subject. In cases where it is necessary to remove the body from one State to another, or to send it to a foreign country for burial, the system is invaluable, not only from a hygienic point of view, inasmuch as the process of embalming prevents any possible chance of infection, but when the coffin of an embalmed body is opened weeks, or even months, after death the friends and relatives are privileged to behold the face of their dear one as it was in life, and thus all painful and repulsive ideas associated with death and corruption are removed. The custom is a usual one in America, the bodies of nearly every person who dies being embalmed, and in Australia, thanks to the enterprise and active exertions of Mr. Allison, it is gradually winning its way, so much so that it is rather the exception nowadays to find an undertaking firm of any repute without its embalmer. Mr. Allison resides on the premises in Elgin Street, so that clients may be (image of Mr. T. H. Allison. by Johnstone. O'Shannessy and Co.) assured of having their wishes carried out under his personal supervision. He acts himself as conductor on all occasions, and, with his well-trained staff of assistants, in conjunction with hearses and carriages of the most modern and up-to-date style, he is prepared to carry into immediate effect arrangements for all funerals entrusted to him, both large and small. He is the possessor of numerous testimonials from clients for the very able manner in which he has conducted a large number of both private and public interments. Mr. Allison is a member of the Victorian Master Undertakers Association, past president of the Victorian Embalmers Association, member of a great number of friendly societies, and a life member of the North Melbourne branch of the Australian Natives Association. JOHN ALLISON, Undertaker and Embalmer, 94 Simpson's Road, Richmond ; 225 Sydney Road, Brunswick ; and 67 Cardigan Place, South Melbourne. This well-known business was established in 1865 by Mr. John Allison, who was born in London in the year 1844, and educated at the British School, Camberwell, England. He is a son of Mr. Thos. Allison, who

**SURVEYED PLACES**

was for forty years in business as an undertaker in Camberwell, and was brought up to the trade in his father's establishment. At the age of eighteen, having gained a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business, he considered that it might be applied to better advantage in the colonies, and accordingly, in 1862, came out to Victoria. After three years colonial experience in West Melbourne with his brothers, Mr. Allison started on his own account as an undertaker in South Melbourne. This was in 1865, and he carried on this business and worked up an extensive connection until 1881, when he opened at and made Simpson's Road his headquarters, with an extra branch in Sydney Road. Mr. Allison has built all his own hearses and coaches, a branch of the business which he combined with the supplying to country undertakers of all the necessary adjuncts of the trade, such as coaches, hearses, coffins, coffin furnishings, etc. Latterly he has given up the coach-building branch of his business, at the instigation of the Coach-building Association, but still supplies country customers with furnishings, etc. Mr. Allison is well known as a funeral director, and from the number of testimonials in his possession it is evident that he has carried out all arrangements to the entire satisfaction of his clients. His plant is an extensive one, and, with a well-trained staff of employees, Mr. Allison is prepared to execute any order in town or country in first-class style at the shortest notice. Mr. Allison is a member of all the benefit associations, and takes an active part in all movements connected with several of the most important. He is also greatly interested in sport of every description, and is an enthusiast in shooting, this being his favourite pastime, and when time admits may be found taking a few days' holiday in the country. He married a daughter of Captain John McMillan, master mariner, a very old colonist, and has a family of four sons and one daughter. Three of his sons assist him in his business, and his daughter Amy, now married, is highly accomplished in elocution, painting, and music.

**Alfred Allison in the Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922**

`Name: Alfred Allison  
 Father's name: Henry Allison  
 Mother's name: Jane Hone  
 Birth Place: Melbourne, Victoria  
 Registration Year: 1861  
 Registration Place: Victoria  
 Registration Number: 18748'

**Probate**

`Henry Allison Undertaker Carlton 29 Aug 1884 28/457 VPRS 28/P0, unit 337; VPRS 28/P2, unit 170; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 95'  
 Late of 40 Victoria St, West Melbourne and 64 Elgin St, Carlton - will statement by John Allison undertaker of Richmond 1886 (co-signed Sarah Allison widow of Ascot Vale, with 2 young children)- father was Thomas Allison of Camberwell, England who sent out £1000 to Henry Allison who paid interest of £8/centum - at Thomas's death £1000 to be divided among 5 sons- Henry, Edward, James, Joseph and John- with Henry able to advance share if any needed it. £200 has been paid to widow of James Allison.  
 Real estate  
 `lot 4 of Michael Barry's subdivision of CA part 11, 12-13/D North Melbourne - 33' to William St x74' with houses; etc part CA2/4 Jika Jika Melb town 44' in Howard St x 115' and houses, etc.'  
 part CA3/4 North Melbourne and houses

also houses in Walsh St CA 9/H, Capel St etc.  
 CA 1/D, CA2/D Victoria St with houses; Leveson St etc; Elgin St, Ascot Vale.'  
 Extensive list of rents received.  
 Estate: £3116 -Edward William Allison undertaker of Elgin St Carlton 3rd executor- each granted a commission.

`Alfred Allison Undertaker West Melbourne 16 Mar 1889 39/382 VPRS 28/P0, unit 484; VPRS 28/P2, unit 260; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 147'  
 Estate: Victoria Street- 213, 215, 217, 221 (217, 221 occupied by Alfred) part CA2/D four two-storey brick shops and dwellings, etc.;  
 223 Victoria St one brick shop & dwelling;  
 William St 2-storey brick dwelling 5 rooms;  
 Ascot Vale Rd and Bank St, superior brick villa, etc.  
 See detailed list of contents  
 £11150 worth.  
 See also list of mortuary stock at death.

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

217 TO 219 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level D 2  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Early Victorian  
 Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date NWMCS  
 Architect  
 Builder  
 First Owner The location of the first Allison mortuary business, under the style of Henry Allison was claimed to have been in 1854 at this address, however since the grant was issued in 1859, this is doubtful. Henry died in 1884, to be succeeded by his son Alfred and several branches were added. Five years later, Alfred died leaving the business to his brother-in-law, Walter Downing when it became '...The most prominent and extensively known establishment in the metropolis..' By 1903, branches existed at...(???)  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Consisting of a parapeted stuccoed brick pair: one a shop and residence (221) and the other possessing a carriage entrance with a residence over. Simple fenestration (221 with blind hoods) and cornice mouldings provide the typically conservative elevation. Notable features include stable for funeral parlour - 221; doors similar to old type.  
 Statement of Significance  
 Architecturally, old and of a conservative design, typical of the date, but altered (particularly 221), however the survival of the carriage way to 217-19 provides an uncommon element in the commercial streetscape which communicates the 19th century nature and original use of the building: of local importance. Historically, among the oldest group of shops in the area and reputedly the embodiment of an even older business which survives

**SURVEYED PLACES**

today on a metropolitan-wide basis: of regional importance.

Recommended Alterations Consider reinstatement of shop front and verandah to 221; repaint in original or typical colours; restore the carriage way doors to 217-19. Rezone to local business. Tiles added c 1910.

**Other Comments**

Integrity - (Referring to a photograph, 'Cyclopedia of Victoria' Vol. 3 p.170) The timber street verandah has been replaced on 221, with a cantilever; the shop front with central ingo and panelled timber plinths, have been replaced; dado tiles have been added to 217-19 and the formerly biparting carriage way doors replaced.

Streetscape - In an old but altered part of the Victoria Street commercial precinct.

**Moonee Valley Thematic Environmental History: 187****Birth and death**

There are no cemeteries in Moonee Valley but the community has been well served by undertakers. Joseph Allison and Alfred Allison both established businesses in the area in the late nineteenth century. Joseph Allison's main premises were in Errol Street, North Melbourne but he also had a branch office firstly at 10 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds (in 1890), then at Mt Alexander Road, Ascot Vale. 523 At the same time Alfred Allison, whose main business was located in West Melbourne, had branch offices in Racecourse Road, Newmarket and also in Mt Alexander Road next to the 'Cycling Club'. 524 No doubt the Allisons were related, but the businesses were run as separate entities and in competition with each other' (cites 523 'North Melbourne Advertiser', 21 February 1890.

524 'Essendon Gazette', 12 November 1914.)

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1942

213 Rayner, Mrs Gladys

215 Murphy, Miss E. M., confectioner

217-221 Allison, Alfd., undertaker

221 Downing, Miss Mabel

223 Jenkins, T., dealer

225 Young, N. C. M.

229 Philpin, W., chemist

William st

1930

215 Murphy, Miss C., confr

217-221 Allison, Alfd., undertaker

221 Downing, Miss Mabel

223 Roberts, Wm., & Son, tailors

225 Considine, Mrs M. M., dairy produce

1910

215 Buchanan, Mrs E., cfr

221 Allison, A., undertkr

223 Roberts, William, & Son, tailors

1893

215 O'Kane, Thos., plumber

221 Allison, A., undertaker

223 Vacant

225 Neustadt, Misses, milnra.

229 Simpson, Will., chemist

William st

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1867, 1190-

(Reynolds)

Allison owner-occupier: Brick house 4 rooms & kitchen; Brick house 2 rooms; Brick shop 4 rooms, coach house, office, stable

(Munroe)

1870, 1242-

(Melville)

Kelly, Henry Allison, 36 Victoria St BH 5 rooms £36

Brown, Henry Allison, 38 Victoria St BH 5 rooms £36

Henry Allison, owner-occupier 40 Victoria St B Shop stable, coach house 4 rooms £60

(Munro)

1891, 431-

Allions' Trstees own 209-211 BS 4 rooms

Alfred Allison owns 213-221 BS 4 rooms, 221 stabling

Henry Smith, 209; Willm Roberts, 211; Willm Levy 213;

Mrs Levy x-out; Walter Downing 221.

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study****(1983): V1: 526-****History**

The location of the first Allison mortuary business, under the style of Henry Allison was claimed to have been in 1854 at this address, however since the grant was issued in 1859, this is doubtful. Henry died in 1884, to be succeeded by his son Alfred and several branches were added. Five years later, Alfred died leaving the business to his brother-in-law, Walter Downing when it became.. 'The most prominent and extensively known establishment in the metropolis..' By 1903, branches existed at Moonee Ponds, Newmarket, Clifton Hill (still existing ), and High St, Northcote.

**Description**

Consisting of a parapeted stuccoed brick pair: one a shop and residence (221) and the other possessing a carriage entrance with a residence over. Simple fenestration (221 with blind hoods) and cornice mouldings provide the typically conservative elevation. Notable features include stable for funeral parlour - 221; doors similar to old type.

Integrity - (Referring to a photograph, 'Cyclopedia of Victoria' Vol.3 p.170) The timber street verandah has been replaced on 221, with a cantilever; the shop front with central ingo and panelled timber plinths, have been replaced; dado tiles have been added to 217-19 and the formerly biparting carriage way doors replaced.

Streetscape - In an old but altered part of the Victoria Street commercial precinct.

**Significance**

Architecturally, old and of a conservative design, typical of the date, but altered (particularly 221), however the survival of the carriage way to 217-19 provides an uncommon element in the commercial streetscape which communicates the 19th century nature and original use of the building: of local importance. Historically, among the oldest group of shops in the area and reputedly the embodiment of an even older business which survives today on a metropolitan-wide basis: of regional importance.

**Recommendations**

Consider reinstatement of shop front and verandah to 221; repaint in original or typical colours; restore the carriage way doors to 217-19. Rezone to local business.



**SURVEYED PLACES**

Tiles added c 1910.

**Property number:** 109695**Victoria Street****221****Henry Allison later  
Alfred Allison,  
undertaking  
premises (part)****Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading:** D**Proposed Grading:** C**Existing****Streetscape Level:** 2**Proposed****Streetscape Level:** 2**What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** 1865**Creation era?** **Early Victorian-era** **Victorian-era** **Interwar** **Edwardian-era** **Post WW2****What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** **Aesthetic value** **Historical value** **Scientific value** **Social value** **Not assessed for heritage values****Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 **Contributory to precinct**  **Not significant or contributory** **Significant individually**  **Proposed for a Heritage Overlay****What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

6.4 Disposing of the dead

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

`The Age 27/3/1855

`North Melbourne funeral establishment -Funerals furnished at the lowest charges

H. ALLISON, Undertaker, Wreckyn-street, Parkside'

`The Argus': Henry Allison advert as undertaker 1859 from Howard Street, North Melbourne

**SURVEYED PLACES**

`The Argus': 4/3/1865

`Tenders for brick and rubble work of cottage- ALLISON, Undertaker, Victoria St'

`The Argus': 10/12/1868

SIX-ROOMED now HOUSES to LET. Baths and gas, every convenience. Allison, undertaker, Victoria-street west'

`The Argus': 30/8/1884

`HENRY ALLISON, Undertaker, dies at residence 196 William St West Melbourne aged 49, to be buried at Melbourne General.'

`Mercury and Weekly Courier' (Vic. : 1878 - 1903)

Thursday 27 September 1894

`OUR LOCAL INDUSTR[ES].

...

Mr. T. H. Allison, brother of the late Alfred Allison, and who is now carrying on the old-established and widely-known Allison undertaking business, has just had completed to his order one of the most gorgeously-magnificent hearses ever manufactured in the colony. The builders are Messrs. Rintoul and Hopkins, Smith-street, Fitzroy, who are deserving of every credit for the genius of the design and excellence of workmanship displayed. The undercarriage is of a strong modern design, and the driver's seat rests on a "boot," well ribbed with imported wood comprising thirty pieces. The funeral car is of American pattern, and has large plate glass windows on both sides. At each end there are plate glass doors, all surrounded by a bold moulding. The glass is beautifully embossed the side panels with wreaths of passion flowers and convolvulus, with a winged cherub in the centre, the front doors with' an inverted torch (the emblem of death) and the doors at the rear with lamps suspended by chains. The interior of the funeral car is also most elaborately fitted, either side of a slightly raised platform being composed of holly and cedar which is displayed through the glass. The side rails are of plated silver, and the platform itself is of handsome polished wood. There are ornamental carved shutters for the back and side windows, and the substantial over hanging roof may either be be-decked with urns or plumes. Mr. T. H. Allison, the economic undertaker, the proprietor of this elaborate turn-out, ... His head office is 181 Elgin-street, Carlton, and he has branch offices at Derby street, Collingwood, and 307 Victoria-street, West Melbourne. His telephone number is 1182.'

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 5 May 1916

`INFANT'S BODY FOUND IN LANE.

The body of a newly-born made infant, enclosed in a cardboard box, was found on Wednesday evening in a lane at the rear of the premises of Mr. Alfred Allison, undertaker, Victoria-street, West Melbourne. The body was discovered by an employee of Mr. Allison. Constable Montgomery is investigating the matter.'

`Advocate' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1868 - 1954) Thursday 5 December 1940

`ALFRED ALLISON UNDERTAKER

(Daniel Hayes, Funeral Director).

Head Office 221 VICTORIA STREET, WEST MELBOURNE (near William St.). 'Phones;

F 1980 and F 4303.

187 QUEEN'S PARADE, CLIFTON HILL.

'Phone: JW 1708.

30 MOUNT ALEXANDER ROAD, MOONEE PONDS (next North Suburban Club).

'Phone: FU 6462.

94 HIGH STREET, NORTHCOTE.

'Phone: JW 1217.

133 RACECOURSE ROAD, NEWMARKET.

'Phone: FU 5997.

Funerals Conducted In Any District.'

#### **Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`3 03 1865 City of Melbourne registration no 738

[Burchett Index]. Fee 1.10.0 3 room cottage; Owner Allison, Henry

Builder Allison, Henry - Victoria St west.

1 08 1865 City of Melbourne registration no 1002

[Burchett Index]. Fee 1.10.0 shop and dwelling

Owner Allison, Henry - Undertaker - Victoria St W

Builder Allison, Henry

10 NOV 1873 City of Melbourne registration no 5664

[Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two shops & dwellings,

Victoria - next to 40

Owner Allison, Henry

Builder Allison, Henry - 40 Victoria St west.'

#### **Victoria & Its Metropolis: 709**

Allison, Alfred, Melbourne. The undertaking business situate at 40 Victoria-street, City, now owned by Mr, Alfred Allison, is one of the largest and oldest in the colony. It was established by his father, Mr. Henry Allison, in 1854, on his arrival from England, first in Wreckyn-street, and afterwards in Howard-street, temporarily, until the present premises in Victoria-street were built. Mr. Henry Allison carried on the business successfully until his death in 1884 closed a busy and energetic life, thirty years of which were spent in this city. Mr. Allison keeps one of the largest stocks of funeral requisites in the market, not only of home manufacture, but also importations from America, Germany, and Birmingham, which are required to meet the demands of an ever-increasing business. The rolling stock is of the latest and best patterns, and the carriages and hearses are among the finest in the colonies. The property has a frontage of 75 ft., to Victoria-street and 55 ft., to William-street, with a depth of 140 ft., giving ample space for a business of magnitude. Mr. Allison's private residence is at Cleveland, Ascot Vale-road, where he also has an office for transacting business.

#### **The Cyclopedia of Victoria.**

James Smith, 1904, Publisher Cyclopedia Co.

(Refer to a photograph, 'Cyclopedia of Victoria' Vol. 3 p.170)

JOSEPH ALLISON, Hotham Funeral Establishment. Head office :

Errol Street, North Melbourne.

Branch office : Mount Alexander Road, Moonee Ponds.

This well-known business was established in 1886 by the late Mr. Joseph Allison, a very old and esteemed colonist, who had learned his trade in the business of his father, the late Mr. Thomas Allison, Camberwell, London.

On coming out to Victoria he managed the business of his late brother, Mr. Henry Allison, Victoria Street, West Melbourne, and, on establishing himself on his own account in 1886, carried on successfully until the time of his death. The business, which is carried on under the old name by his widow, under the management of her (image Joseph Allison's Head Office, Errol Street) sons, who are Australian natives, enjoys a large and extensive connection throughout the city and suburbs. The premises

**SURVEYED PLACES**

are furnished with every description of mourning requisites. The vehicles are of the most up-to-date style, and a well-trained staff of assistants is always at hand to carry out the orders of clients.

T. H. ALLISON, Undertaker and Embalmer. Head office : 181 Elgin Street, Carlton. Branches : 307 Victoria Street (near Errol Street), West Melbourne, and 11 Derby Street, Collingwood. Mr. Allison, the proprietor of the above well-known business, was born in West Melbourne in the year 1867, and educated in the district, finishing at the Carlton College. He then entered the business house of his father, the late Mr. Henry Allison, who in 1854 established the undertaking business in Victoria. There he went through every department of the business, acquiring a large experience, and qualifying himself to take over the management, in 1888, of the Carlton branch. Mr. Allison then entered into the study of embalming, as set forth in various American magazines, but his first practical lesson in the art was acquired under Professor Rivers, of the U.S., America, who lectured and demonstrated on the subject, holding classes for the purpose in Melbourne. The custom of embalming dead bodies, which may be traced back to the early days of the Egyptians, is a very necessary one as applied to modern Australia, where the climate necessitates the burial of persons within so short a time after death, and Professor Rivers' system was so complete that by the inducement of Mr. Allison, who was his first pupil in Victoria, several other undertakers also took up the study of the subject. In cases where it is necessary to remove the body from one State to another, or to send it to a foreign country for burial, the system is invaluable, not only from a hygienic point of view, inasmuch as the process of embalming prevents any possible chance of infection, but when the coffin of an embalmed body is opened weeks, or even months, after death the friends and relatives are privileged to behold the face of their dear one as it was in life, and thus all painful and repulsive ideas associated with death and corruption are removed. The custom is a usual one in America, the bodies of nearly every person who dies being embalmed, and in Australia, thanks to the enterprise and active exertions of Mr. Allison, it is gradually winning its way, so much so that it is rather the exception nowadays to find an undertaking firm of any repute without its embalmer. Mr. Allison resides on the premises in Elgin Street, so that clients may be (image of Mr. T. H. Allison. by Johnstone. O'Shannessy and Co.) assured of having their wishes carried out under his personal supervision. He acts himself as conductor on all occasions, and, with his well-trained staff of assistants, in conjunction with hearses and carriages of the most modern and up-to-date style, he is prepared to carry into immediate effect arrangements for all funerals entrusted to him, both large and small. He is the possessor of numerous testimonials from clients for the very able manner in which he has conducted a large number of both private and public interments. Mr. Allison is a member of the Victorian Master Undertakers Association, past president of the Victorian Embalmers Association, member of a great number of friendly societies, and a life member of the North Melbourne branch of the Australian Natives Association. JOHN ALLISON, Undertaker and Embalmer, 94 Simpson's Road, Richmond ; 225 Sydney Road, Brunswick ; and 67 Cardigan Place, South Melbourne. This well-known business was established in 1865 by Mr. John Allison, who was born in London in the year 1844, and educated at the British School, Camberwell, England. He is a son of Mr. Thos. Allison, who

was for forty years in business as an undertaker in Camberwell, and was brought up to the trade in his father's establishment. At the age of eighteen, having gained a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business, he considered that it might be applied to better advantage in the colonies, and accordingly, in 1862, came out to Victoria. After three years colonial experience in West Melbourne with his brothers, Mr. Allison started on his own account as an undertaker in South Melbourne. This was in 1865, and he carried on this business and worked up an extensive connection until 1881, when he opened at and made Simpson's Road his headquarters, with an extra branch in Sydney Road. Mr. Allison has built all his own hearses and coaches, a branch of the business which he combined with the supplying to country undertakers of all the necessary adjuncts of the trade, such as coaches, hearses, coffins, coffin furnishings, etc. Latterly he has given up the coach-building branch of his business, at the instigation of the Coach-building Association, but still supplies country customers with furnishings, etc. Mr. Allison is well known as a funeral director, and from the number of testimonials in his possession it is evident that he has carried out all arrangements to the entire satisfaction of his clients. His plant is an extensive one, and, with a well-trained staff of employees, Mr. Allison is prepared to execute any order in town or country in first-class style at the shortest notice. Mr. Allison is a member of all the benefit associations, and takes an active part in all movements connected with several of the most important. He is also greatly interested in sport of every description, and is an enthusiast in shooting, this being his favourite pastime, and when time admits may be found taking a few days' holiday in the country. He married a daughter of Captain John McMillan, master mariner, a very old colonist, and has a family of four sons and one daughter. Three of his sons assist him in his business, and his daughter Amy, now married, is highly accomplished in elocution, painting, and music.

**Alfred Allison in the Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922**

`Name: Alfred Allison  
 Father's name: Henry Allison  
 Mother's name: Jane Hone  
 Birth Place: Melbourne, Victoria  
 Registration Year: 1861  
 Registration Place: Victoria  
 Registration Number: 18748'

**Probate**

`Henry Allison Undertaker Carlton 29 Aug 1884 28/457  
 VPRS 28/P0, unit 337; VPRS 28/P2, unit 170; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 95'  
 Late of 40 Victoria St, West Melbourne and 64 Elgin St, Carlton - will statement by John Allison undertaker of Richmond 1886 (co-signed Sarah Allison widow of Ascot Vale, with 2 young children)- father was Thomas Allison of Camberwell, England who sent out £1000 to Henry Allison who paid interest of £8/centum - at Thomas's death £1000 to be divided among 5 sons- Henry, Edward, James, Joseph and John- with Henry able to advance share if any needed it. £200 has been paid to widow of James Allison.  
 Real estate  
 `lot 4 of Michael Barry's subdivision of CA part 11, 12-13/D North Melbourne - 33' to William St x74' with houses; etc part CA2/4 Jika Jika Melb town 44' in Howard St x 115' and houses, etc.'  
 part CA3/4 North Melbourne and houses

**SURVEYED PLACES**

also houses in Walsh St CA 9/H, Capel St etc.  
CA 1/D, CA2/D Victoria St with houses; Leveson St etc;  
Elgin St, Ascot Vale.'  
Extensive list of rents received.  
Estate: £3116 -Edward William Allison undertaker of Elgin  
St Carlton 3rd executor- each granted a commission.

'Alfred Allison Undertaker West Melbourne 16 Mar 1889  
39/382 VPRS 28/P0, unit 484; VPRS 28/P2, unit 260; VPRS  
7591/P2, unit 147'  
Estate: Victoria Street- 213, 215, 217, 221 (217, 221  
occupied by Alfred) part CA2/D four two-storey brick  
shops and dwellings, etc.;;  
223 Victoria St one brick shop & dwelling;  
William St 2-storey brick dwelling 5 rooms;  
Ascot Vale Rd and Bank St, superior brick villa, etc.  
See detailed list of contents  
£11150 worth.  
See also list of mortuary stock at death.

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building  
Identification Form (BIF)**

221 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 2  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Early Victorian  
Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date NWMCS  
Architect  
Builder  
First Owner  
Integrity Fair  
Condition Fair  
Original Building Type  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features  
Notable features include former Allison's Funeral Parlour.  
Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations  
Street verandah replaced; shopfront replaced  
(inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic  
alternative) signs upper facade (inappropriate -  
remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative)  
Other Comments.

**Moonee Valley Thematic Environmental History: 187**

Birth and death  
There are no cemeteries in Moonee Valley but the  
community has been well served by undertakers. Joseph  
Allison and Alfred Allison both established businesses in  
the area in the late nineteenth century. Joseph Allison's  
main premises were in Errol Street, North Melbourne but  
he also had a branch office firstly at 10 Puckle Street,  
Moonee Ponds (in 1890), then at Mt Alexander Road,  
Ascot Vale. 523 At the same time Alfred Allison, whose  
main business was located in West Melbourne, had  
branch offices in Racecourse Road, Newmarket and also in  
Mt Alexander Road next to the 'Cycling Club'. 524 No  
doubt the Allison's were related, but the businesses were

run as separate entities and in competition with each  
other' (cites 523 'North Melbourne Advertiser', 21  
February 1890.  
524 'Essendon Gazette', 12 November 1914.)

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1930  
215 Murphy, Miss C., confr  
217-221 Allison, Alfd., undertaker  
221 Downing, Miss Mabel  
223 Roberts, Wm., & Son, tailors  
225 Considine, Mrs M. M., dairy produce

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1867, 1190-  
(Reynolds)  
Allison owner-occupier: Brick house 4 rooms & kitchen;  
Brick house 2 rooms; Brick shop 4 rooms, coach house,  
office, stable  
(Munroe)  
1870, 1242-  
(Melville)  
Kelly, Henry Allison, 36 Victoria St BH 5 rooms £36  
Brown, Henry Allison, 38 Victoria St BH 5 rooms £36  
Henry Allison, owner-occupier 40 Victoria St B Shop  
stable, coach house 4 rooms £60  
(Munro)

1891, 431-  
Allison's Trustees own 209-211 BS 4 rooms  
Alfred Allison owns 213-221 BS 4 rooms, 221 stabling  
Henry Smith, 209; Willm Roberts, 211; Willm Levy 213;  
Mrs Levy x-out; Walter Downing 221.

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study  
(1983): V1: 526-**

217-219, 221  
History  
The location of the first Allison mortuary business,  
under the style of Henry Allison..was claimed to have  
been in 1854 at this address, however since the grant  
was issued in 1859, this is doubtful. Henry died in 1884,  
to be succeeded by his son Alfred and several branches  
were added. Five years later, Alfred died leaving the  
business to his brother-in-law, Walter Downing when it  
became.'The most prominent and extensively known  
establishment in the metropolis..' By 1903, branches  
existed at Moonee Ponds, Newmarket, Clifton Hill (still  
existing ), and High St, Northcote.  
Description  
Consisting of a parapeted stuccoed brick pair: one a  
shop and residence (221) and the other possessing a  
carriage entrance with a residence over. Simple  
fenestration (221 with blind hoods) and cornice  
mouldings provide the typically conservative elevation.  
Notable features include stable for funeral parlour -  
221; doors similar to old type.

Integrity - (Referring to a photograph, 'Cyclopedia of  
Victoria' Vol.3 p.170) The timber street verandah has  
been replaced on 221, with a cantilever; the shop front  
with central ingo and panelled timber plinths, have been  
replaced; dado tiles have been added to 217-19 and the  
formerly biparting carriage way doors replaced.  
Streetscape - In an old but altered part of the Victoria  
Street commercial precinct.

Significance  
Architecturally, old and of a conservative design, typical

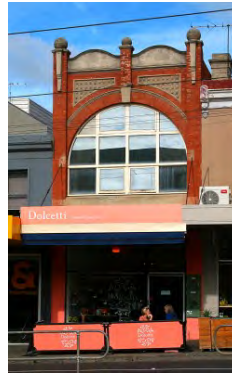
**SURVEYED PLACES**

of the date, but altered (particularly 221), however the survival of the carriage way to 217-19 provides an uncommon element in the commercial streetscape which communicates the 19th century nature and original use of the building: of local importance. Historically, among the oldest group of shops in the area and reputedly the embodiment of an even older business which survives today on a metropolitan-wide basis: of regional importance.

**Recommendations**

Consider reinstatement of shop front and verandah to 221; repaint in original or typical colours; restore the carriage way doors to 217-19. Rezone to local business. Tiles added c 1910.

**Property number:** 109696

**Victoria Street****223****Survey Notes:**

Distinctive details and upper level arch; upper level porch enclosed. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading:** D**Proposed Grading:** D**Existing****Streetscape Level:** 2**Proposed****Streetscape Level:** 2**What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** 1900-1915**Creation era?** Victorian-era Edwardian-era Early Victorian-era Interwar Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Scientific value Not assessed for heritage values Historical value Social value**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

223 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 2

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, no date Adopted

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Edwardian  
 Period 1900-15 - Edwardian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Notable features include unpainted cement render;  
 unpainted decorative brickwork; verandah roof and  
 structure; notable design; cantilever original?  
 Statement of Significance  
 Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Shopfront replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original  
 design/sympathetic alternative)

**Property number:** 109697

Victoria Street

229

Boyle's Chemist  
shop and residence**Survey Notes:**

Ground level changed, reducing integrity; corner site to William Street, adding prominence. Refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: D

Proposed Grading: D

Existing  
Streetscape Level: 2Proposed  
Streetscape Level: 2**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1869-

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

225 TO 229 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 2

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
 Butler, no date Adopted

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Early Victorian  
 Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features Not Assessed  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Street verandah replaced; shopfronts replaced  
 (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic  
 alternative)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

Research notes:

Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:  
 Building Permit Application 3440 1869  
 Shop and residence Victoria & William Streets, Thomas  
 Boyle owner; builder, Paton & Pepper  
 Building Permit Application 3156 1869- 2 storey house  
 Victoria & William Streets, Thomas Boyle owner; builder,  
 W Bolger.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1930  
 225 Considine, Michael F.  
 229 Philpin, W., chemist  
 William st  
 1904  
 225 Skinner, C.H. draper  
 229 Simpson, W chemist

1875  
 44 Thomas Boyle, Thomas Murphy, chemist

**Property number:** 109698

Victoria Street

273

St Mary's Star of the  
 Sea Church complex,  
 and stained glass  
 window

**Survey Notes:**

Refer to Victorian Heritage Register Statement of  
 Significance (Appendix 3) .

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** B                      **Proposed Grading:** A

**Existing Streetscape Level:** 2                      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 1

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1891-1900

**Creation era?**                       Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era                       Interwar  
 Edwardian-era                       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value                       Historical value  
 Scientific value                       Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO979 St Mary Star of the Sea Church Complex, 33 Howard Street  
 and 235-273 Victoria Street, West Melbourne (Victorian  
 Heritage Register)

Contributory to precinct                       Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually                       Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015 grading and  
 reconcile address with Heritage Victoria Register H2182.

**References (if any):**

See also 25, 33 HOWARD STREET WEST MELBOURNE  
 3003

St Mary's Presbytery, also boys' & girls schools

**Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

Howard Street 25 - School C 2  
 Howard Street 33 - Presbytery B 2  
 Howard Street 33 – Church B 2

**SURVEYED PLACES****Victorian Heritage Database**

Victorian Heritage Register: H2182

'Stained Glass Window at West Melbourne St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic Church

Location:

33 Howard Street, West Melbourne, MELBOURNE CITY, 3003

Local Government Area:

MELBOURNE CITY

Heritage Type:

Memorial Artwork, Window

Description:

Subject

The Ascension Pentecost

Inscription

Pray for Lieutenant Andrew Christopher Fogarty -....

Description &amp; History

Few stained glass soldier memorials are to be found in Catholic churches and this is possibly the most significant and largest example to be seen in Victoria. The window was placed in St. Mary's Star of the Sea by the family and friends of Lieutenant Chris Fogarty and occupied the five lights of the south transept with the Ascension of Christ in the three central main lights, flanked by images of St. John and St. Mary. The lower panels were filled with the scene of the Holy Spirit Descending at Pentecost and the image of Christ in Glory filled the main tracery oculus. Chris Fogarty's late father, Mr. Thomas Fogarty, was twice Mayor of North Melbourne. His brother, medical officer Major Joseph P. Fogarty MC, OBE, survived the war. Lieutenant Andrew Christopher Fogarty, was born on 28 January 1885, fourth son to Thomas and Cecilia Fogarty. Chris was educated at St. Patrick's College, Ballarat before studying medicine for two years, at Ormond College, University of Melbourne. His file papers listed his civilian occupation as 'grazier' when he enlisted on 26 February 1915. Some time after his enlistment he married Mary Agnes Fogarty. He joined 24 Battalion, sailing for the Middle East and Gallipoli on HMAT Euripides with 6th Brigade on 8 May 1915 after only two weeks at Broadmeadows camp and a month at Officer Training School. On 22 May he was commissioned 2 Lieutenant and full Lieutenant on 26 August 1916; he was killed in action 29 November 1915. He was buried in Browns Dip Cemetery near Anzac Cove and then reinterred at Lone Pine Cemetery in 1923.

References &amp; Acknowledgements

AWM Roll of Honour; NAA : B2455, Fogarty AC; Argus 15 December 1915, p.1; 14 May 1917, p.6; Advocate, 19 May 1917, p.29.

With thanks to Mike Fogarty, descendant of Joseph Fogarty.

Year Construction Ended:

1917

Conflicts Commemorated:

First World War 1914-18

Designers/Architects:

Dancey, George H , Brooks, Robinson &amp; Co.'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)****33 HOWARD STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003**

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

B 2

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Victorian

Period 1876-99 - Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type Church

History

During the priesthood of the Very Rev. Henry England, St. Mary's became a separate parish in 1872, when it was already becoming obvious that the old accommodation was inadequate. There was no presbytery and a small existing structure on the west of the reserve, had served as both school and a place of worship since 1854. The new presbytery was built by 1873 and ten years later a church to the design of Tappin, Gilbert and Denehy, was begun, the foundation stone being laid by Archbishop Goold. Unfortunately the construction came to a halt in 1884 when funds ran out. Dean England died in 1888 and his successor, the Rev. Patrick Aylward could see that the existing plans did not cater for the rapidly increasing Catholic population of North Melbourne. In 1891 the church was redesigned and recommenced from the design of architect Edgar J. Henderson and the supervision of Phillip Kennedy. By 1900, the present church, Melbourne's largest parish church, was completed, including the installation of the organ and opened on 18th February, 1900 by Cardinal Moran. The blackwood cased organ is the oldest surviving of the pipe organs built by George Fincham of Richmond.

Description/Notable Features

Described as French Gothic, the church has not yet reached completion, the proposed 61 metre spire and bell tower having not been placed on the asymmetrically placed corner tower. Barrabool Hills sandstone is the major wall material with contrasting New Zealand Oamaru limestone dressing, the roof is slated whilst red Aberdeen polished granite is used in door and window surrounds. Internally, Swedish granite pillars on marble bases with Malmsbury basalt as the plinths, are used, in parallel with the all marble transept piers and the Pyrenean rose marbles of the side chapels. Timber (Kauri) groined arches, springing from hammer beam trusses in the ceiling obtain significance as uncommon replication of Gothic stone vaulting (Refer to lesser timber groining at the former Methodist Church, Hesse Street, Queenscliff), whilst the floor is of blackwood, as were the original seats. Numerous traceried coloured and Muranese glass windows light the clerestory and nave ends. Traditionally, cruciform planned, with nave and aisles, the other unrealised aspects of the design include the absence of pinnacles at the corner buttresses. Integrity - Generally original, except for the perimeter fence and proposed church grounds, the fence was of a gently scalloped profile, spade (or similar) head, timber picket, and the grounds envisaged included partieres set in gravel or asphalted grounds, now purely the latter. However these are of minor importance compared to the scale of the church.

Statement of Significance

Comparable with St. Lukes, North Fitzroy (1879-81) ; Scots



**SURVEYED PLACES**

Church, Melbourne (1873-4); St. Ignatius, Richmond; Uniting Church, Williamstown; St. Mary's and St. Georges, Geelong; this uncompleted church must be considered of lesser significance given the massive base created for the spire and the consequent compositional imbalance now existing. However, the richness and extent of the interior, with its timber vaulting and multitudinous stone types and being completed, provide the major importance of this church; of regional significance externally and State wide importance internally. Historically, the relative size of the church represents the high percentage of Irish in the area.

**Recommended Alterations**

Fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

Recommendations - Rebuild picket fence as desired.

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

During the priesthood of the Very Rev. Henry England, St. Mary's became a separate parish in 1872, when it was already becoming obvious that the old accommodation was inadequate. There was no presbytery and a small existing structure on the west of the reserve, had served as both school and a place of worship since 1854. The new presbytery was built by 1873 and ten years later a church to the design of Tappin, Gilbert and Denehy, was begun, the foundation stone being laid by Archbishop Goold. Unfortunately the construction came to a halt in 1884 when funds ran out. Dean England died in 1888 and his successor, the Rev. Patrick Aylward could see that the existing plans did not cater for the rapidly increasing Catholic population of North Melbourne. In 1891 the church was redesigned and recommenced from the design of architect Edgar J. Henderson and the supervision of Phillip Kennedy. By 1900, the present church, Melbourne's largest parish church, was completed, including the installation of the organ and opened on 18th February, 1900 by Cardinal Moran. The blackwood cased organ is the oldest surviving of the pipe organs built by George Fincham of Richmond.

**Description**

Described as French Gothic, the church has not yet reached completion, the proposed 61 metre spire and bell tower having not been placed on the asymmetrically placed corner tower. Barrabool Hills sandstone is the major wall material with contrasting New Zealand Oamaru limestone dressing, the roof is slated whilst red Aberdeen polished granite is used in door and window surrounds. Internally, Swedish granite pillars on marble bases with Malmsbury basalt as the plinths, are used, in parallel with the all marble transept piers and the Pyrenean rose marbles of the side chapels. Timber (Kauri) groined arches, springing from hammer beam trusses in the ceiling obtain significance as uncommon replication of Gothic stone vaulting (Refer to lesser timber groining at the former Methodist Church, Hesse Street, Queenscliff), whilst the floor is of blackwood, as were the original seats. Numerous traceried coloured and Muranese glass windows light the clerestory and nave ends. Traditionally, cruciform planned, with nave and aisles, the other unrealised aspects of the design include the absence of pinnacles at the corner buttresses. Integrity - Generally original, except for the perimeter fence and proposed church grounds, the fence was of a gently scalloped profile, spade (or similar) head, timber picket, and the grounds envisaged included partieres set in gravel or asphalted grounds, now purely the latter. However these are of

minor importance compared to the scale of the church. Significance

Comparable with St. Lukes, North Fitzroy (1879-81); Scots Church, Melbourne (1873-4); St. Ignatius, Richmond; Uniting Church, Williamstown; St. Mary's and St. Georges, Geelong; this uncompleted church must be considered of lesser significance given the massive base created for the spire and the consequent compositional imbalance now existing. However, the richness and extent of the interior, with its timber vaulting and multitudinous stone types and being completed, provide the major importance of this church; of regional significance externally and State wide importance internally.

Historically, the relative size of the church represents the high percentage of Irish in the area.

Recommendations - Rebuild picket fence as desired.

**Property number:** 105013

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **B** Proposed Grading: **B**

Existing Streetscape Level: **1** Proposed Streetscape Level: **1**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1881

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Wednesday 17 December 1873

'THE ACCIDENT AT THE POST OFFICE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

Sir,-After the numerous accidents which have lately occurred on the gold fields having fatal results, and the public attention which has been directed to accidents of this description, I cannot be at all surprised at the feeling that would arise in many persons' minds when it was

known that one of the men, named Charles Henslem, engaged in painting the upper portion of one of the rooms of the General Post-office had lost his life by falling from the scaffold; but it is scarcely a sufficient justification for such a misrepresentation of facts as appears in the account given by your evening contemporary, which states that the rope which supported the part of the scaffolding he was working upon gave way, implying of necessity that the rope and scaffolding used were insufficient for the purpose-a direct misrepresentation of facts. It further states there is some feeling existing amongst the Post-office people against Mr. Stedeford, the contractor, &c. The greater part of the work requiring the use of scaffolding is completed, and, I fully believe to the satisfaction of the officials of the department. The whole of the work has been carried on under the supervision of a clerk of works appointed by the Public Works department, and while not for one moment attempting to shift or thrust responsibility on his shoulders, the staging and all connected with it has been under his supervision, and remarks were freely made at the time the scaffold was erected by many persons competent to judge that it was more than sufficient for the purpose required. The unfortunate man met his death not from the scaffolding ropes giving way, but through the rope by which he was lowering one of the planks to a lower portion of the building catching his foot, particulars of which will be fully disclosed at the inquest. The latter portion of the report to which I refer is simply of the highly sensational description that that paper delights to use to sport with the feelings of its readers, and while no person can more sincerely regret this fatal accident, I could not allow the imputations intended to be cast upon me to remain unanswered.

I am., &c.,  
 JOHN STEDEFORD, Contractor.  
 3 Howard-street, West Melbourne'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 7 August 1885

'THE WEST MELBOURNE BOWLING CLUB.

'The annual dinner in connexion with the West Melbourne Bowling Club was held at Clements Hotel, Swanston street, last night Mr George Blyth, president of the club, was in the chair ...The prize given by the late vice president, Mr G Elliot, a set of dessert knives and forks, was in his absence presented by Mr John Stedeford, and received by Mr Montgomerie, on behalf of the winner, Mr. C. J. Hayward, who was also absent '

'Mercury and Weekly Courier' (Vic. : 1878 - 1903) Thursday 3 December 1896

'MR JOHN STEDEFORD of St Kilda, in the latest-of -his celebrated epistles, states 'that' daily conversations with prominent citizens and ratepayers in various districts have convinced him that there is a general feeling against the proposed expenditure on railways to the Northern suburbs. He trusts that Parliament, "free from influences which manifestly sway some members of the railway committee," will refuse to undertake the expenditure. There are many people so cruel as to think that JOHN STEDEFORD himself is not altogether free from the influences of the nature he refers to. It has been shown that STEDEFORD'S interests are by no means alien to those of the Tram way Company, even although a certain large parcel of shares are not in. his own name... '

'Prahra Chronicle' (Vic. : 1894 - 1906; 1914 - 1918)

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Saturday 30 July 1898

'The Mayor of St. Kilda, Councillor John Stedeford who now occupies the position of chairman to the Tramway Trust, was congratulated at the local council meeting on Monday last on his election to the post. The same position was previously held by existing-councillor Jennings, who was the prime mover in getting the tramway to the beach converted from horse into cable trams.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 25 April 1913 p 2 Article

'JOHN STEDEFORD.

An old colonist and veteran justice of the peace, died at his residence, Loch-St., St. Kilda, on Tuesday, Councillor John Stedeford.

Deceased had not been in good health for some time, and took to his bed about six weeks ago. He was one of St. Kilda's oldest councillors, and represented that municipality on the Tramway Trust, of which at one time he was chairman. He was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was familiar with the early history of the State, both as regarded Melbourne and the Bendigo districts. Cr. Stedeford owned considerable house property in the city and suburbs, including several tenements in Queensberry-St., North Melbourne. Deceased was 71 years of age at his death. The interment took place in the St. Kilda Cemetery at 3 p.m., on Wednesday.'

The Prahran Telegraph (Vic. : 1889 - 1930) Saturday 26 April 1913 also.

'Malvern Standard' (Vic. : 1906 - 1931) Saturday 26 April 1913

'Death of Cr J. Stedeford, LONG PUBLIC CAREER. An early colonist in the person of St Kilda, died at his residence, "Annerly," Loch street, on Tuesday morning. Some weeks ago the deceased gentleman applied for three months leave of absence from his council duties, remarking at the time that during his lengthy career in the council (24 years) he had never previously applied for such lengthy leave. That he was not in good health at the time was proved by the fact that he was since confined to his bed. The cause of death was bronchial pneumonia. Cr Stedeford was 71 years of age, and leaves a grown up family of one son and four daughters. Arriving in Victoria in the year 1852, deceased joined in the general rush to the gold fields, and after spending some time at Bendigo with varying luck he returned to Melbourne, where he carried on the business of a contractor. Included in the more important works he carried out was a contract for glazing at the Law Courts in Lonsdale street. Councillor Stedeford was prominently known as liquidator in connection with the Metropolitan Bank, which had suffered from the banking crisis. In the carrying out of the duties entrusted to him Councillor Stedeford was eminently successful. During his career in the council he occupied the position of Mayor. He did valuable work for the rate payers, and he always had a thorough grip of municipal matters of local and metropolitan concern. His advice was always highly valued by his colleagues. His quickness in forming an opinion on subjects that came up for discussion was always apparent, and in this way he had the serviceable knack of leading off in discussions, and thus paving the way for rightful decisions being arrived at. That he will be missed from the

council goes without saying, and no one regrets his demise, on account of the warm feelings of personal friendship that existed between them, more than his municipal colleagues. For many years Cr Stedeford occupied a seat on the Melbourne Tramway Trust, and was for twelve years chairman. Members of the Trust have placed on record the valuable services rendered by the deceased gentleman, and have decided to forward a letter of condolence to the family. For 40 years Councillor Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace. He was chairman of the Bench at the sittings of the local Court on Fridays, and here again his keen discernment, strict impartiality and general knowledge of Court work was recognised and appreciated alike by his magisterial colleagues, the legal profession and litigants. Honorary Justices and representatives of the legal profession have expressed themselves in terms of sincere regret at the demise of so valued a member of the Bench as councillor Stedeford undoubtedly proved himself. By the death of Councillor Stedeford, the community loses a gentleman of probity and special worth, one whose standing in the financial and commercial world was a tribute to his marked ability and uprightness of character. Much of the work he has done will long remain, so far as his memory is concerned, as monuments of his zeal and industry. His family have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, the remains being interred in the family vault at the St. Kilda cemetery. There was a large and representative attendance. The pall bearers were—The Mayor of St. Kilda ((Criterion A) O'Donnell), Sir Henry Weedon, Mr Jno. N. Browne (Town Clerk), Cr Jacoby, Dr Lowe, and Messrs Arnold, Benson, and Hamilton. Amongst others present were Crs Barnett, Love and Sculthorpe, and Mr Fred. Chamberlain chief municipal clerk. A large number of floral tributes were forwarded. The burial service was read by the Rev. Mr Pennicott, of Christ Church. St. Kilda. The coffin was a handsome heavy oak one, with silver mountings, and contained the inscription, "Cr John Stedeford, J P." The mortuary arrangements were in the efficient hands of Messrs W. G. Apps and Sons.'

**Probate**

'John Stedeford Gent Loch St, St Kilda 22 Apr 1913 130/364 VPRS 28/P3, unit 383; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 497 Real estate £25,700 personal £6468' Executor: Geo C Arnold, John C Stedeford. Real Estate: two storey brick houses 119-129 Queensberry St, North Melbourne £3000 value; CA 10&11/3 Jika Jika; Shop and residence five rooms brick 188 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne £475 ; 287- 291 Victoria St three single-fronted brick shops and residences and brick cottage of three rooms £1125; three two-storey brick houses 166-170 Roden Street (demolition) £1275 ; 216 Glenlyon Road, Brunswick; also 137-141 Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne; 40, 194, 214-218 Dudley Street, West Melbourne 313-315 Victoria Street, West Melbourne; 633-635 Spencer Street; 279-285 Victoria St four two-storey brick shop and residences, six rooms at corner, others five rooms, £750...etc.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

'12 OCT 1880 City of Melbourne registration no 8541

**SURVEYED PLACES**

[Burchett Index]. Fee 6.13.0 three shops & dwellings  
Architect/s  
no architect entered  
Owner Stedeford, -  
Builder Cockram, Thomas & Co'  
also

`1 NOV 1880 City of Melbourne registration no 8572  
[Burchett Index]. Fee 1.15.0 shop  
Owner Stedeford, J W - 11 Howard St  
Builder Cockram & Connelly

28 02 1882 City of Melbourne registration no 9104  
[Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0  
six shops; Owner Stedeford, J

Builder Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne'  
6 08 1883 City of Melbourne registration no 420  
[Burchett Index]. Fee 3.3.0 shop and dwelling; Owner  
Stedeford, J  
Builder Stedeford, J - Fitzroy St , St Kilda'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building  
Identification Form (BIF)**

279 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

B 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Victorian

Period 1876-99 - Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder

First Owner

In three of these four shops built for John Stedeford in

1880-1 the first tenants remained there until after 1900.

In 279 Victoria Street there was George Prout the chemist;

in 281; Kate Taylor the bookseller; and John Cain; the

tailor was in 283. The fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street had

a much less stable population, which included Mary

Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister. John

Stedeford owned considerable property around the area.

(Refer to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

A two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of shops and

residences with part of an iron Corporation street

verandah (279) and upper tripartite fenestration

configured in the serlian manner. Guilloche patterns are

used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature, as are

orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters

dividing the upper wall surfaces. Decorative friezes have

been applied to the architraves of each main light: the

general arrangement being repeated on 297-307 and

349-53 Victoria Street. The original ingo timber shop

fronts are in evidence only at 285. Notable features

include intact shop front; post supported shop verandah.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, a well composed and near original group,

for corner shops and a hillside site, which possess some of

the rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and verandahs), a distinctive upper fenestration and a major role in a valuable streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street mark him as a prolific builder of conservative, but tasteful architecture in the area, also occupying a prominent commercial site with long tenure tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern: of high local importance.

**Recommended Alterations**

Consider replacement of shop fronts and verandah to existing details; repaint in typical or original colours; use lower level signage, as guidelines; record details of 285 shop front for restoration data; re-zone to local business to ensure preservation in use and form. Shop fronts replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative) signs added (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments Integrity - shop fronts replaced on 279-83, a sympathetic shop front existing on 283; verandahs have been removed from 281-5 and replaced with a cantilever on 283. Streetscape - A prominent and valuable contribution to a streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

Chetwynd st

279 Prout, G. H., druggist

281 Taylor, Mrs K., & Coy

R.C. book depdt

288 Cain, .Iohn, tailor

285 Keegan, W., machinist

287 Hancock, H., tinsmith

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983

cite

279-85 Victoria Street

1881 -82, 1430-3; 1892, 1434-7; 1896-97, 473;

1890-91, 453; 1885-86 , 460

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

**History**

In three of these four shops built for John Stedeford in

1880-1 the first tenants remained there until after 1900.

In 279 Victoria Street there was George Prout the

chemist; in 281; Kate Taylor the bookseller; and John

Cain; the tailor was in 283. The fourth shop, 285 Victoria

Street had a much less stable population, which

included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James

McAllister. John Stedeford owned considerable

property around the area. (Refer to 19 Howard Street,

297-307 Victoria Street

**Description**

A two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of shops

and residences with part of an iron Corporation street

verandah (279) and upper tripartite fenestration

configured in the serlian manner. Guilloche patterns are

used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature, as

are orbs to the parapet piers and the associated

pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces. Decorative

friezes have been applied to the architraves of each

**SURVEYED PLACES**

main light: the general arrangement being repeated on 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street. The original ingo timber shop fronts are in evidence only at 285. Notable features include intact shop front; post supported shop verandah.

Integrity - shop fronts replaced on 279-83, a sympathetic shop front existing on 283; verandahs have been removed from 281-5 and replaced with a cantilever on 283.

Streetscape - A prominent and valuable contribution to a streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

**Significance**

Architecturally, a well composed and near original group, for corner shops and a hillside site, which possess some of the rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and verandahs), a distinctive upper fenestration and a major role in a valuable streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street mark him as a prolific builder of conservative, but tasteful architecture in the area, also occupying a prominent commercial site with long tenure tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern: of high local importance.

**Recommendations**

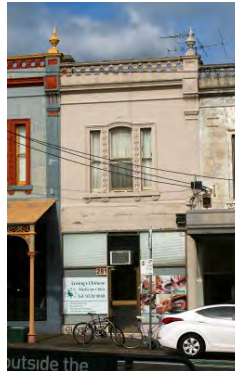
Consider replacement of shop fronts and verandah to existing details; repaint in typical or original colours; use lower level signage, as guidelines; record details of 285 shop front for restoration data; re-zone to local business to ensure preservation in use and form.

**Property number:** 109699

Victoria Street

281

Stedeford's shop  
and residence row  
part 279-285  
Victoria Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: B

Proposed Grading: B

Existing

Streetscape Level: 1

Proposed

Streetscape Level: 1

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1881

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Wednesday  
17 December 1873

`THE ACCIDENT AT THE POST OFFICE.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

Sir,-After the numerous accidents which have lately occurred on the gold fields having fatal results, and the public attention which has been directed to accidents of this description, I cannot be at all surprised at the feeling that would arise in many persons' minds when it was

**SURVEYED PLACES**

known that one of the men, named Charles Henslem, engaged in painting the upper portion of one of the rooms of the General Post-office had lost his life by falling from the scaffold; but it is scarcely a sufficient justification for such a misrepresentation of facts as appears in the account given by your evening contemporary, which states that the rope which supported the part of the scaffolding he was working upon gave way, implying of necessity that the rope and scaffolding used were insufficient for the purpose—a direct misrepresentation of facts. It further states there is some feeling existing amongst the Post-office people against Mr. Stedeford, the contractor, &c. The greater part of the work requiring the use of scaffolding is completed, and, I fully believe to the satisfaction of the officials of the department. The whole of the work has been carried on under the supervision of a clerk of works appointed by the Public Works department, and while not for one moment attempting to shift or thrust responsibility on his shoulders, the staging and all connected with it has been under his supervision, and remarks were freely made at the time the scaffold was erected by many persons competent to judge that it was more than sufficient for the purpose required. The unfortunate man met his death not from the scaffolding ropes giving way, but through the rope by which he was lowering one of the planks to a lower portion of the building catching his foot, particulars of which will be fully disclosed at the inquest. The latter portion of the report to which I refer is simply of the highly sensational description that that paper delights to use to sport with the feelings of its readers, and while no person can more sincerely regret this fatal accident, I could not allow the imputations intended to be cast upon me to remain unanswered.

I am, &c.,

JOHN STEDEFORD, Contractor.

3 Howard-street, West Melbourne'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 7 August 1885

'THE WEST MELBOURNE BOWLING CLUB.

'The annual dinner in connexion with the West Melbourne Bowling Club was held at Clements Hotel, Swanston street, last night Mr George Blyth, president of the club, was in the chair ...The prize given by the late vice president, Mr G Elliot, a set of dessert knives and forks, was in his absence presented by Mr John Stedeford, and received by Mr Montgomerie, on behalf of the winner, Mr. C. J. Hayward, who was also absent'

'Mercury and Weekly Courier' (Vic. : 1878 - 1903)

Thursday 3 December 1896

'MR JOHN STEDEFORD of St Kilda, in the latest- of -his celebrated epistles, states 'that' daily conversations with prominent citizens and ratepayers in various districts have convinced him that there is a general feeling against the proposed expenditure on railways to the Northern suburbs. He trusts that Parliament, "free from influences which manifestly sway some members of the railway committee," will refuse to undertake the expenditure. There are many people so cruel as to think that JOHN STEDEFORD himself is not altogether free from the influences of the nature he refers to. It has been shown that STEDEFORD'S interests are by no means alien to those of the Tram way Company, even although a certain large parcel of shares are not in. his own name...'

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'The Mayor of St. Kilda, Councillor John Stedeford who now occupies the position of chairman to the Tramway Trust, was congratulated at the local council meeting on Monday last on his election to the post. The same position was previously held by existing-councillor Jennings, who was the prime mover in getting the tramway to the beach converted from horse into cable trams.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 25 April 1913 p 2 Article

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An old colonist and veteran justice of the peace, died at his residence, Loch-St., St. Kilda, on Tuesday, Councillor John Stedeford.

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The Prahran Telegraph (Vic. : 1889 - 1930) Saturday 26 April 1913 also.

'Malvern Standard' (Vic. : 1906 - 1931) Saturday 26 April 1913

'Death of Cr J. Stedeford,

LONG PUBLIC CAREER. An early colonist in the person of St Kilda, died at his residence, "Annerly," Loch street, on Tuesday morning. Some weeks ago the deceased gentleman applied for three months leave of absence from his council duties, remarking at the time that during his lengthy career in the council (24 years) he had never previously applied for such lengthy leave. That he was not in good health at the time was proved by the fact that he was since confined to his bed. The cause of death was bronchial pneumonia. Cr Stedeford was 71 years of age, and leaves a grown up family of one son and four daughters. Arriving in Victoria in the year 1852, deceased joined in the general rush to the gold fields, and after spending some time at Bendigo with varying luck he returned to Melbourne, where he carried on the business of a contractor. Included in the more important works he carried out was a contract for glazing at the Law Courts in Lonsdale street. Councillor Stedeford was prominently known as liquidator in connection with the Metropolitan Bank, which had suffered from the banking crisis. In the carrying out of the duties entrusted to him Councillor Stedeford was eminently successful. During his career in the council he occupied the position of Mayor. He did valuable work for the rate payers, and he always had a thorough grip of municipal matters of local and metropolitan concern. His advice was always highly valued by his colleagues. His quickness in forming an opinion on subjects that came up for discussion was always apparent, and in this way he had the serviceable knack of leading off in discussions, and thus paving the way for rightful decisions being arrived at. That he will be missed from the

**SURVEYED PLACES**

council goes without saying, and no one regrets his demise, on account of the warm feelings of personal friend ship that existed between them, more than his municipal colleagues. For many years Cr Stedeford occupied a seat on the Melbourne Tramway Trust, and was for twelve years chairman. Members of the Trust have placed on record the valuable services rendered by the deceased gentleman, and have decided to forward a letter of condolence to the family. For 40 years Councillor Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace. He was chair man of the Bench at the sittings of the local Court on Fridays, and here again his keen discernment, strict impartiality and general knowledge of Court work was recognised and appreciated alike by his magisterial colleagues, the legal profession and litigants. Honorary Justices and representatives of the legal profession have expressed themselves in terms of sincere regret at the demise of so valued a member of the Bench as councillor Stedeford undoubtedly proved himself. By the death of Councillor Stedeford, the community loses a gentleman of probity and special worth, one whose standing in the financial and commercial world was a tribute to his marked ability and uprightness of character. Much of the work he has done will long remain, so far as his memory is concerned, as monuments of his zeal and industry. His family have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, the remains being interred in the family vault at the St. Kilda cemetery. There was a large and representative attendance. The pall bearers were—The Mayor of St. Kilda ((Criterion A) O'Donnell), Sir Henry Weedon, Mr Jno. N. Browne (Town Clerk), Cr Jacoby, Dr Lowe, and Messrs Arnold, Benson, and Hamilton. Amongst others present were Crs Barnet, Love and Sculthorpe, and Mr Fred. Chamberlain chief municipal clerk. A large number of floral tributes were forwarded. The burial service was read by the Rev. Mr Pennicott, of Christ Church. St. Kilda. The coffin was a handsome heavy oak one, with silver mountings, and contained the inscription, " Cr John Stedeford, J P." The mortuary arrangements were in the efficient hands of Messrs W. G. Apps and Sons.'

**Probate**

`John Stedeford Gent Loch St, St Kilda 22 Apr 1913  
130/364 VPRS 28/P3, unit 383; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 497  
Real estate £25,700 personal £6468'  
Executor: Geo C Arnold, John C Stedeford.  
Real Estate: two storey brick houses 119-129 Queensberry St, North Melbourne £3000 value; CA 10&11/3 Jika Jika; Shop and residence five rooms brick 188 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne £475 ; 287- 291 Victoria St three single-fronted brick shops and residences and brick cottage of three rooms £1125; three two-storey brick houses 166-170 Roden Street (demolition) £1275 ; 216 Glenlyon Road, Brunswick; also 137-141 Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne; 40, 194, 214-218 Dudley Street, West Melbourne 313-315 Victoria Street, West Melbourne; 633-635 Spencer Street; 279-285 Victoria St four two-storey brick shop and residences, six rooms at corner, others five rooms, £750...etc.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`12 OCT 1880 City of Melbourne registration no 8541

[Burchett Index]. Fee 6.13.0 three shops & dwellings  
Architect/s  
no architect entered  
Owner Stedeford, -  
Builder Cockram, Thomas & Co'  
also

`1 NOV 1880 City of Melbourne registration no 8572

[Burchett Index]. Fee 1.15.0 shop  
Owner Stedeford, J W - 11 Howard St  
Builder Cockram & Connelly

28 02 1882 City of Melbourne registration no 9104

[Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0

six shops; Owner Stedeford, J  
Builder Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne'

6 08 1883 City of Melbourne registration no 420

[Burchett Index]. Fee 3.3.0 shop and dwelling; Owner Stedeford, J

Builder Stedeford, J - Fitzroy St , St Kilda'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

281 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

B 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Victorian

Period 1876-99 - Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder

First Owner

In three of these four shops built for John Stedeford in 1880-1 the first tenants remained there until after 1900.

In 279 Victoria Street there was George Prout the chemist;

in 281; Kate Taylor the bookseller; and John Cain; the

tailor was in 283. The fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street had

a much less stable population, which included Mary

Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister. John

Stedeford owned considerable property around the area.

(Refer to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

A two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of shops and

residences with part of an iron Corporation street

verandah (279) and upper tripartite fenestration

configured in the serlian manner. Guilloche patterns are

used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature, as are

orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters

dividing the upper wall surfaces. Decorative friezes have

been applied to the architraves of each main light: the

general arrangement being repeated on 297-307 and

349-53 Victoria Street. The original ingo timber shop

fronts are in evidence only at 285. Notable features

include intact shop front; post supported shop verandah.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, a well composed and near original group,

for corner shops and a hillside site, which possess some of

**SURVEYED PLACES**

the rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and verandahs), a distinctive upper fenestration and a major role in a valuable streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street mark him as a prolific builder of conservative, but tasteful architecture in the area, also occupying a prominent commercial site with long tenure tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern: of high local importance.

**Recommended Alterations**

Consider replacement of shop fronts and verandah to existing details; repaint in typical or original colours; use lower level signage, as guidelines; record details of 285 shop front for restoration data; re-zone to local business to ensure preservation in use and form. Shop fronts replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative) signs added (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**Other Comments**

Integrity - shop fronts replaced on 279-83, a sympathetic shop front existing on 283; verandahs have been removed from 281-5 and replaced with a cantilever on 283.

Streetscape - A prominent and valuable contribution to a streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

Chetwynd st

279 Prout, G. H., druggist

281 Taylor, Mrs K., &amp; Coy

R.C. book depdt

288 Cain, .lohn, tailor

285 Keegan, W., machinist

287 Hancock, H., tinsmith

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983

cite

279-85 Victoria Street

1881 -82, 1430-3; 1892, 1434-7; 1896-97, 473;

1890-91, 453; 1885-86 , 460

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

In three of these four shops built for John Stedeford in 1880-1 the first tenants remained there until after 1900.

In 279 Victoria Street there was George Prout the chemist; in 281; Kate Taylor the bookseller; and John Cain; the tailor was in 283. The fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street had a much less stable population, which included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister. John Stedeford owned considerable property around the area. (Refer to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street

**Description**

A two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of shops and residences with part of an iron Corporation street verandah (279) and upper tripartite fenestration configured in the serlian manner. Guilloche patterns are used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature, as are orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces. Decorative friezes have been applied to the architraves of each main light: the general arrangement being repeated on 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street. The original ingo

timber shop fronts are in evidence only at 285. Notable features include intact shop front; post supported shop verandah.

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Streetscape - A prominent and valuable contribution to a streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

**Significance**

Architecturally, a well composed and near original group, for corner shops and a hillside site, which possess some of the rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and verandahs), a distinctive upper fenestration and a major role in a valuable streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street mark him as a prolific builder of conservative, but tasteful architecture in the area, also occupying a prominent commercial site with long tenure tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern: of high local importance.

**Recommendations**

Consider replacement of shop fronts and verandah to existing details; repaint in typical or original colours; use lower level signage, as guidelines; record details of 285 shop front for restoration data; re-zone to local business to ensure preservation in use and form.

**Property number:** 109700



## SURVEYED PLACES

Victoria Street	283	Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street
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## Survey Notes:

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: **B** Proposed Grading: **B**

Existing Streetscape Level: **1** Proposed Streetscape Level: **1**

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1881

- Creation era?
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era
- Interwar
- Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

- Aesthetic value
- Scientific value
- Not assessed for heritage values
- Historical value
- Social value

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Significant individually
- Not significant or contributory
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

5.4 Developing a retail centre

## Recommendations (if any)

None.

## References (if any):

## Newspapers:

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Sir,-After the numerous accidents which have lately occurred on the gold fields having fatal results, and the public attention which has been directed to accidents of this description, I cannot be at all surprised at the feeling that would arise in many persons' minds when it was

known that one of the men, named Charles Henslem, engaged in painting the upper portion of one of the rooms of the General Post-office had lost his life by falling from the scaffold; but it is scarcely a sufficient justification for such a misrepresentation of facts as appears in the account given by your evening contemporary, which states that the rope which supported the part of the scaffolding he was working upon gave way, implying of necessity that the rope and scaffolding used were insufficient for the purpose-a direct misrepresentation of facts. It further states there is some feeling existing amongst the Post-office people against Mr. Stedeford, the contractor, &c. The greater part of the work requiring the use of scaffolding is completed, and, I fully believe to the satisfaction of the officials of the department. The whole of the work has been carried on under the supervision of a clerk of works appointed by the Public Works department, and while not for one moment attempting to shift or thrust responsibility on his shoulders, the staging and all connected with it has been under his supervision, and remarks were freely made at the time the scaffold was erected by many persons competent to judge that it was more than sufficient for the purpose required. The unfortunate man met his death not from the scaffolding ropes giving way, but through the rope by which he was lowering one of the planks to a lower portion of the building catching his foot, particulars of which will be fully disclosed at the inquest. The latter portion of the report to which I refer is simply of the highly sensational description that that paper delights to use to sport with the feelings of its readers, and while no person can more sincerely regret this fatal accident, I could not allow the imputations intended to be cast upon me to remain unanswered.

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**SURVEYED PLACES**

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**Probate**

'John Stedeford Gent Loch St, St Kilda 22 Apr 1913 130/364 VPRS 28/P3, unit 383; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 497 Real estate £25,700 personal £6468' Executor: Geo C Arnold, John C Stedeford. Real Estate: two storey brick houses 119-129 Queensberry St, North Melbourne £3000 value; CA 10&11/3 Jika Jika; Shop and residence five rooms brick 188 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne £475 ; 287- 291 Victoria St three single-fronted brick shops and residences and brick cottage of three rooms £1125; three two-storey brick houses 166-170 Roden Street (demolition) £1275 ; 216 Glenlyon Road, Brunswick; also 137-141 Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne; 40, 194, 214-218 Dudley Street, West Melbourne 313-315 Victoria Street, West Melbourne; 633-635 Spencer Street; 279-285 Victoria St four two-storey brick shop and residences, six rooms at corner, others five rooms, £750...etc.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

'12 OCT 1880 City of Melbourne registration no 8541

**SURVEYED PLACES**

[Burchett Index]. Fee 6.13.0 three shops & dwellings

Architect/s

no architect entered

Owner Stedeford, -

Builder Cockram, Thomas & Co'

also

`1 NOV 1880 City of Melbourne registration no 8572

[Burchett Index]. Fee 1.15.0 shop

Owner Stedeford, J W - 11 Howard St

Builder Cockram & Connelly

28 02 1882 City of Melbourne registration no 9104

[Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0

six shops; Owner Stedeford, J

Builder Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne'

6 08 1883 City of Melbourne registration no 420

[Burchett Index]. Fee 3.3.0 shop and dwelling; Owner

Stedeford, J

Builder Stedeford, J - Fitzroy St , St Kilda'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building****Identification Form (BIF)**

283 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

B 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Victorian

Period 1876-99 - Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder

First Owner In three of these four shops built for John Stedeford in 1880-1 the first tenants remained there until after 1900. In 279 Victoria Street there was George Prout the chemist; in 281; Kate Taylor the bookseller; and John Cain; the tailor was in 283. The fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street had a much less stable population, which included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister. John Stedeford owned considerable property around the area. (Refer to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features A two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of shops and residences with part of an iron Corporation street verandah (279) and upper tripartite fenestration configured in the serlian manner. Guilloche patterns are used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature, as are orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces. Decorative friezes have been applied to the architraves of each main light: the general arrangement being repeated on 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street. The original ingo timber shop fronts are in evidence only at 285. Notable features include intact shop front; post supported shop verandah.

Statement of Significance Architecturally, a well composed and near original group, for corner shops and a hillside site, which possess some of the rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and verandahs), a

distinctive upper fenestration and a major role in a valuable streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street mark him as a prolific builder of conservative, but tasteful architecture in the area, also occupying a prominent commercial site with long tenure tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern: of high local importance.

Recommended Alterations Consider replacement of shop fronts and verandah to existing details; repaint in typical or original colours; use lower level signage, as guidelines; record details of 285 shop front for restoration data; re-zone to local business to ensure preservation in use and form. Shop fronts replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative) signs added (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments Integrity - shop fronts replaced on 279-83, a sympathetic shop front existing on 283; verandahs have been removed from 281-5 and replaced with a cantilever on 283. Streetscape - A prominent and valuable contribution to a streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

Chetwynd st

279 Prout, G. H., druggist

281 Taylor, Mrs K., & Coy

R.C. book depdt

288 Cain, John, tailor

285 Keegan, W., machinist

287 Hancock, H., tinsmith

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 cite

279-85 Victoria Street

1881 -82, 1430-3; 1892, 1434-7; 1896-97, 473;

1890-91, 453; 1885-86 , 460

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

In three of these four shops built for John Stedeford in 1880-1 the first tenants remained there until after 1900. In 279 Victoria Street there was George Prout the chemist; in 281; Kate Taylor the bookseller; and John Cain; the tailor was in 283. The fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street had a much less stable population, which included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister. John Stedeford owned considerable property around the area. (Refer to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street

**Description**

A two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of shops and residences with part of an iron Corporation street verandah (279) and upper tripartite fenestration configured in the serlian manner. Guilloche patterns are used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature, as are orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces. Decorative friezes have been applied to the architraves of each main light: the general arrangement being repeated on 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street. The original ingo timber shop fronts are in evidence only at 285. Notable features include intact shop front; post supported shop verandah.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Integrity - shop fronts replaced on 279-83, a sympathetic shop front existing on 283; verandahs have been removed from 281-5 and replaced with a cantilever on 283.

Streetscape - A prominent and valuable contribution to a streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

**Significance**

Architecturally, a well composed and near original group, for corner shops and a hillside site, which possess some of the rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and verandahs), a distinctive upper fenestration and a major role in a valuable streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street mark him as a prolific builder of conservative, but tasteful architecture in the area, also occupying a prominent commercial site with long tenure tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern: of high local importance.

**Recommendations**

Consider replacement of shop fronts and verandah to existing details; repaint in typical or original colours; use lower level signage, as guidelines; record details of 285 shop front for restoration data; re-zone to local business to ensure preservation in use and form.

**Property number:** 109701

Victoria Street

285

Stedeford's shop  
and residence row  
part 279-285  
Victoria Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: B

Proposed Grading: B

Existing

Streetscape Level: 1

Proposed

Streetscape Level: 1

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1881

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Wednesday  
17 December 1873

'THE ACCIDENT AT THE POST OFFICE.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

Sir,-After the numerous accidents which have lately occurred on the gold fields having fatal results, and the public attention which has been directed to accidents of this description, I cannot be at all surprised at the feeling that would arise in many persons' minds when it was

**SURVEYED PLACES**

known that one of the men, named Charles Henslem, engaged in painting the upper portion of one of the rooms of the General Post-office had lost his life by falling from the scaffold; but it is scarcely a sufficient justification for such a misrepresentation of facts as appears in the account given by your evening contemporary, which states that the rope which supported the part of the scaffolding he was working upon gave way, implying of necessity that the rope and scaffolding used were insufficient for the purpose—a direct misrepresentation of facts. It further states there is some feeling existing amongst the Post-office people against Mr. Stedeford, the contractor, &c. The greater part of the work requiring the use of scaffolding is completed, and, I fully believe to the satisfaction of the officials of the department. The whole of the work has been carried on under the supervision of a clerk of works appointed by the Public Works department, and while not for one moment attempting to shift or thrust responsibility on his shoulders, the staging and all connected with it has been under his supervision, and remarks were freely made at the time the scaffold was erected by many persons competent to judge that it was more than sufficient for the purpose required. The unfortunate man met his death not from the scaffolding ropes giving way, but through the rope by which he was lowering one of the planks to a lower portion of the building catching his foot, particulars of which will be fully disclosed at the inquest. The latter portion of the report to which I refer is simply of the highly sensational description that that paper delights to use to sport with the feelings of its readers, and while no person can more sincerely regret this fatal accident, I could not allow the imputations intended to be cast upon me to remain unanswered.

I am, &c.,

JOHN STEDEFORD, Contractor.

3 Howard-street, West Melbourne'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 7 August 1885

'THE WEST MELBOURNE BOWLING CLUB.

'The annual dinner in connexion with the West Melbourne Bowling Club was held at Clements Hotel, Swanston street, last night Mr George Blyth, president of the club, was in the chair ...The prize given by the late vice president, Mr G Elliot, a set of dessert knives and forks, was in his absence presented by Mr John Stedeford, and received by Mr Montgomerie, on behalf of the winner, Mr. C. J. Hayward, who was also absent'

'Mercury and Weekly Courier' (Vic. : 1878 - 1903)

Thursday 3 December 1896

'MR JOHN STEDEFORD of St Kilda, in the latest- of -his celebrated epistles, states 'that' daily conversations with prominent citizens and ratepayers in various districts have convinced him that there is a general feeling against the proposed expenditure on railways to the Northern suburbs. He trusts that Parliament, "free from influences which manifestly sway some members of the railway committee," will refuse to undertake the expenditure. There are many people so cruel as to think that JOHN STEDEFORD himself is not altogether free from the influences of the nature he refers to. It has been shown that STEDEFORD'S interests are by no means alien to those of the Tram way Company, even although a certain large parcel of shares are not in. his own name... '

'Prahran Chronicle' (Vic. : 1894 - 1906; 1914 - 1918)

Saturday 30 July 1898

'The Mayor of St. Kilda, Councillor John Stedeford who now occupies the position of chairman to the Tramway Trust, was congratulated at the local council meeting on Monday last on his election to the post. The same position was previously held by existing-councillor Jennings, who was the prime mover in getting the tramway to the beach converted from horse into cable trams.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 25 April 1913 p 2 Article

'JOHN STEDEFORD.

An old colonist and veteran justice of the peace, died at his residence, Loch-St., St. Kilda, on Tuesday, Councillor John Stedeford.

Deceased had not been in good health for some time, and took to his bed about six weeks ago. He was one of St. Kilda's oldest councillors, and represented that municipality on the Tramway Trust, of which at one time he was chairman. He was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was familiar with the early history of the State, both as regarded Melbourne and the Bendigo districts. Cr. Stedeford owned considerable house property in the city and suburbs, including several tenements in Queensberry-St., North Melbourne. Deceased was 71 years of age at his death. The interment took place in the St. Kilda Cemetery at 3 p.m., on Wednesday.'

The Prahran Telegraph (Vic. : 1889 - 1930) Saturday 26 April 1913 also.

'Malvern Standard' (Vic. : 1906 - 1931) Saturday 26 April 1913

'Death of Cr J. Stedeford,

LONG PUBLIC CAREER. An early colonist in the person of St Kilda, died at his residence, "Annerly," Loch street, on Tuesday morning. Some weeks ago the deceased gentleman applied for three months leave of absence from his council duties, remarking at the time that during his lengthy career in the council (24 years) he had never previously applied for such lengthy leave. That he was not in good health at the time was proved by the fact that he was since confined to his bed. The cause of death was bronchial pneumonia. Cr Stedeford was 71 years of age, and leaves a grown up family of one son and four daughters. Arriving in Victoria in the year 1852, deceased joined in the general rush to the gold fields, and after spending some time at Bendigo with varying luck he returned to Melbourne, where he carried on the business of a contractor. Included in the more important works he carried out was a contract for glazing at the Law Courts in Lonsdale street. Councillor Stedeford was prominently known as liquidator in connection with the Metropolitan Bank, which had suffered from the banking crisis. In the carrying out of the duties entrusted to him Councillor Stedeford was eminently successful. During his career in the council he occupied the position of Mayor. He did valuable work for the rate payers, and he always had a thorough grip of municipal matters of local and metropolitan concern. His advice was always highly valued by his colleagues. His quickness in forming an opinion on subjects that came up for discussion was always apparent, and in this way he had the serviceable knack of leading off in discussions, and thus paving the way for rightful decisions being arrived at. That he will be missed from the

**SURVEYED PLACES**

council goes without saying, and no one regrets his demise, on account of the warm feelings of personal friend ship that existed between them, more than his municipal colleagues. For many years Cr Stedeford occupied a seat on the Melbourne Tramway Trust, and was for twelve years chairman. Members of the Trust have placed on record the valuable services rendered by the deceased gentleman, and have decided to forward a letter of condolence to the family. For 40 years Councillor Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace. He was chair man of the Bench at the sittings of the local Court on Fridays, and here again his keen discernment, strict impartiality and general knowledge of Court work was recognised and appreciated alike by his magisterial colleagues, the legal profession and litigants. Honorary Justices and representatives of the legal profession have expressed themselves in terms of sincere regret at the demise of so valued a member of the Bench as councillor Stedeford undoubtedly proved himself. By the death of Councillor Stedeford, the community loses a gentleman of probity and special worth, one whose standing in the financial and commercial world was a tribute to his marked ability and uprightness of character. Much of the work he has done will long remain, so far as his memory is concerned, as monuments of his zeal and industry. His family have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, the remains being interred in the family vault at the St. Kilda cemetery. There was a large and representative attendance. The pall bearers were—The Mayor of St. Kilda ((Criterion A) O'Donnell), Sir Henry Weedon, Mr Jno. N. Browne (Town Clerk), Cr Jacoby, Dr Lowe, and Messrs Arnold, Benson, and Hamilton. Amongst others present were Crs Barnet, Love and Sculthorpe, and Mr Fred. Chamberlain chief municipal clerk. A large number of floral tributes were forwarded. The burial service was read by the Rev. Mr Pennicott, of Christ Church. St. Kilda. The coffin was a handsome heavy oak one, with silver mountings, and contained the inscription, " Cr John Stedeford, J P." The mortuary arrangements were in the efficient hands of Messrs W. G. Apps and Sons.'

**Probate**

`John Stedeford Gent Loch St, St Kilda 22 Apr 1913  
130/364 VPRS 28/P3, unit 383; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 497  
Real estate £25,700 personal £6468'  
Executor: Geo C Arnold, John C Stedeford.  
Real Estate: two storey brick houses 119-129 Queensberry St, North Melbourne £3000 value; CA 10&11/3 Jika Jika; Shop and residence five rooms brick 188 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne £475 ; 287- 291 Victoria St three single-fronted brick shops and residences and brick cottage of three rooms £1125; three two-storey brick houses 166-170 Roden Street (demolition) £1275 ; 216 Glenlyon Road, Brunswick; also 137-141 Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne; 40, 194, 214-218 Dudley Street, West Melbourne; 313-315 Victoria Street, West Melbourne; 633-635 Spencer Street; 279-285 Victoria St four two-storey brick shop and residences, six rooms at corner, others five rooms, £750...etc.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`12 OCT 1880 City of Melbourne registration no 8541

[Burchett Index]. Fee 6.13.0 three shops & dwellings  
Architect/s  
no architect entered  
Owner Stedeford, -  
Builder Cockram, Thomas & Co'  
also  
`1 NOV 1880 City of Melbourne registration no 8572  
[Burchett Index]. Fee 1.15.0 shop  
Owner Stedeford, J W - 11 Howard St  
Builder Cockram & Connelly  
28 02 1882 City of Melbourne registration no 9104  
[Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0  
six shops; Owner Stedeford, J  
Builder Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne'  
6 08 1883 City of Melbourne registration no 420  
[Burchett Index]. Fee 3.3.0 shop and dwelling; Owner Stedeford, J  
Builder Stedeford, J - Fitzroy St , St Kilda'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

285 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level B 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Victorian

Period 1876-99 - Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder

First Owner

In three of these four shops built for John Stedeford in

1880-1 the first tenants remained there until after 1900.

In 279 Victoria Street there was George Prout the chemist;

in 281; Kate Taylor the bookseller; and John Cain; the

tailor was in 283. The fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street had

a much less stable population, which included Mary

Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister. John

Stedeford owned considerable property around the area.

(Refer to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

A two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of shops and

residences with part of an iron Corporation street

verandah (279) and upper tripartite fenestration

configured in the serlian manner. Guilloche patterns are

used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature, as are

orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters

dividing the upper wall surfaces. Decorative friezes have

been applied to the architraves of each main light: the

general arrangement being repeated on 297-307 and

349-53 Victoria Street. The original ingo timber shop

fronts are in evidence only at 285. Notable features

include intact shop front; post supported shop verandah.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, a well composed and near original group,

for corner shops and a hillside site, which possess some of

**SURVEYED PLACES**

the rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and verandahs), a distinctive upper fenestration and a major role in a valuable streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street mark him as a prolific builder of conservative, but tasteful architecture in the area, also occupying a prominent commercial site with long tenure tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern: of high local importance.

**Recommended Alterations**

Consider replacement of shop fronts and verandah to existing details; repaint in typical or original colours; use lower level signage, as guidelines; record details of 285 shop front for restoration data; re-zone to local business to ensure preservation in use and form. Shop fronts replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative) signs added (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**Other Comments**

Integrity - shop fronts replaced on 279-83, a sympathetic shop front existing on 283; verandahs have been removed from 281-5 and replaced with a cantilever on 283. Streetscape - A prominent and valuable contribution to a streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

Chetwynd st

279 Prout, G. H., druggist

281 Taylor, Mrs K., &amp; Coy

R.C. book depdt

288 Cain, .lohn, tailor

285 Keegan, W., machinist

287 Hancock, H., tinsmith

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983

cite

279-85 Victoria Street

1881 -82, 1430-3; 1892, 1434-7; 1896-97, 473;

1890-91, 453; 1885-86 , 460

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

In three of these four shops built for John Stedeford in 1880-1 the first tenants remained there until after 1900.

In 279 Victoria Street there was George Prout the chemist; in 281; Kate Taylor the bookseller; and John Cain; the tailor was in 283. The fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street had a much less stable population, which included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister. John Stedeford owned considerable property around the area. (Refer to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street

**Description**

A two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of shops and residences with part of an iron Corporation street verandah (279) and upper tripartite fenestration configured in the serlian manner. Guilloche patterns are used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature, as are orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces. Decorative friezes have been applied to the architraves of each main light: the general arrangement being repeated on 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street. The original ingo

timber shop fronts are in evidence only at 285. Notable features include intact shop front; post supported shop verandah.

Integrity - shop fronts replaced on 279-83, a sympathetic shop front existing on 283; verandahs have been removed from 281-5 and replaced with a cantilever on 283.

Streetscape - A prominent and valuable contribution to a streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

**Significance**

Architecturally, a well composed and near original group, for corner shops and a hillside site, which possess some of the rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and verandahs), a distinctive upper fenestration and a major role in a valuable streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street mark him as a prolific builder of conservative, but tasteful architecture in the area, also occupying a prominent commercial site with long tenure tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern: of high local importance.

**Recommendations**

Consider replacement of shop fronts and verandah to existing details; repaint in typical or original colours; use lower level signage, as guidelines; record details of 285 shop front for restoration data; re-zone to local business to ensure preservation in use and form.

**Property number:** 109702

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>-291</b>	<b>Hennessy Brothers baker's shop</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Distinctive upper level details; original verandah; unpainted render painted since 1984, reducing integrity; see also associated 12 Prout Lane stable building. Refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** D      **Proposed Grading:** D

**Existing Streetscape Level:** 1      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 1

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1927? 1881?

**Creation era?**

Early Victorian-era

Victorian-era       Interwar

Edwardian-era       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value       Historical value

Scientific value       Social value

Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct       Not significant or contributory

Significant individually       Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
 287 TO 291 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 1  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 City of Melbourne Heritage Review 1999 - Allom Lovell

and Associates 1999 Adopted Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Inter-War; c.1927 (possibly 1881?)  
 Period 1926-39 - Inter War  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder  
 First Owner  
 Hennessy Bros. commenced trading from this site in c.1927, although it is possible that the group of shops was constructed much earlier. In 1875, rate books list Richard English owning two brick houses, with three rooms each, and a brick store of eight rooms. In 1881, these buildings are first described as two brick shops, each with three rooms, and a brick house with two rooms and a store, presumably at the rear. Hennessy Bros. ran a bakery from site until the 1950s, with other business in t  
 Integrity Good  
 Condition Good  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 The Hennessy Bros. building is a single-storey inter-War shop constructed of rendered brick. The rendered parapet with a central pediment is the principal element of the building, containing the words 'HENNESSY BROS BAKERS' in large, raised rendered lettering. The shopfront beneath the canopy has been altered.

**Statement of Significance**

The Hennessy Bros. building at 287-291 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, is of local aesthetic and historical interest. The building is demonstrative of inter-War commercial development in the area. Except for the shopfronts the building is relatively intact; the elegant parapet signage is of particular note.

**Recommended Alterations**

Other Comments Upgraded from E to D. The building is a good and relatively intact example of its style and type.

**Newspapers:**

North Melbourne Advertiser (Vic. : 1873 - 1894) Friday 20 December 1889  
 'THE LARGEST BAKERY IN AUSTRALIA. MR. W. M. HENNESSY'S ROYAL PARK BREAD FACTORY.  
 On the Sydney road, Brunswick-about a couple of hundred yards from where the houses begin to thickly margin the street-is situated Hennessy's Royal Park Bread Factory. Its frontage is neat but unpretentious, and except that the window display is of the kind usually seen only in large city shops, there is nothing to attract special attention or distinguish it from the rest of the modest two story business premises which neighbour it closely. Yet here is carried on the most extensive and prosperous bakery business in the Australian colonies...Mr W. M. Hennessy purchased the business from his brother last August, Mr. D. V. Hennessy having retired on a competency achieved by baking and land speculation...'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1930  
 285 Gleeson, Mrs Vic., confr & pastry  
 285 Gleeson, Geo.  
 287 Hennessy Bros, bakers  
 289 Bateman, Arth. E., tailor

**City of Melbourne Heritage Review (1999)**



## SURVEYED PLACES

## History

Hennessy Bros. commenced trading from this site in c.1927, although it is possible that the group of shops was constructed much earlier. In 1875, rate books list Richard English owning two brick houses, with three rooms each, and a brick store of eight rooms. In 1881, these buildings are first described as two brick shops, each with three rooms, and a brick house with two rooms and a store, presumably at the rear. Hennessy Bros. ran a bakery from site until the 1950s, with other business in the building including tailors, milliners and, for many years, the West Devon Dairy. By 1958 the premises were occupied by A Caminito's Coffee Lounge and Epicure Continental Food reflecting the changes to West Melbourne brought upon by post-War immigration .

Further research, including physical investigation of the buildings' fabric, is required to establish whether parts of the earlier nineteenth century shops and the rear residence still survive .

## Description

The Hennessy Bros. building is a single-storey inter-War shop constructed of rendered brick. The rendered parapet with a central pediment is the principal element of the building, containing the words 'HENNESSY BROS BAKERS' in large, raised rendered lettering. The shopfront beneath the canopy has been altered.

## Significance

The Hennessy Bros. building at 287-291 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, is of local aesthetic and historical interest. The building is demonstrative of inter-War commercial development in the area. Except for the shopfronts the building is relatively intact; the elegant parapet signage is of particular note.

## Grading Review

Upgraded from E to D. The building is a good and relatively intact example of its style and type.

**Property number:** 109703

Victoria Street

293

Donald's shop and residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street



## Survey Notes:

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: B

Proposed Grading: B

Existing

Streetscape Level: 1

Proposed

Streetscape Level: 1

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1885

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

 Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

5.4 Developing a retail centre

## Recommendations (if any)

None.

## References (if any):

## Newspapers:

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 15 February 1876

`The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Second North Melbourne Building

Society was held at Collins-Street west last evening, Mr. Donald 'presiding. The secretary read the fourth annual report as follows:-"In presenting to the shareholders the fourth annual report of the Society's transactions, together with the audited statement of

**SURVEYED PLACES**

accounts, the committee have to congratulate them upon the satisfactory progress made during the past year. The profit realised up to the present date is £1,090 5s., which, added to the subscriptions paid in, shows the value of each share to be £14. The following candidates have been duly nominated to fill the vacant offices this year :- President, Mr. Thomas O'Grady, J.P.; treasurer, Mr. George Donald; committee, Messrs. John Laurens, J.P., and J. G. Allbeury; auditors, Messrs. C. Hall and W. B. New." The report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted, and the retiring office-bearers mentioned in the report were re-elected.'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 11 July 1876

`Proceedings were taken in the District Police Court yesterday against John Lightowler, butcher, Wellington-street, Collingwood, for exposing at his stall in the Eastern Market, on the 21st of last month, a quantity of unwholesome mutton, with the intention of selling it for human consumption. Mr. F. Stephen conducted the prosecution on behalf of the local board of health. The complaint was laid by Mr. George Donald, inspector of markets, who stated that on the night in question he found on defendant's stall a carcase of mutton, which, on account of its being lean and dropsical, and quite unfit for human food, he seized. Subsequently Mr. Donald and Mr. Cashmore, the meat inspector, made another visit to defendant's stall, and found a lorry standing close at hand with the carcasses of 35 slaughtered sheep, an inspection of which revealed this fact that the whole of them were also, dropsical. Five of these were seized, and the remainder were ordered from the market. The defendant himself stated that the meat belonged to him. Mr. Miller, who appeared for the defence, called several witnesses, from whose evidence it appeared that the carcasses had been sent to the defendant by a butcher at Footscray, named Durham, who quite recently was fined in the District Court for an offence exactly similar to that' with which the defendant was charged, and that the carcasses ordered from the market were taken back to Darham and used for boiling-down purposes. The defendant was fined £10 with £3 3s. Costs.'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 5 July 1878

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`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Tuesday 17 June 1879

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revenue, by preventing the sale of goods outside of the market upon which the dues had not been paid, The defendants were John McLachlan, Jacob Wexell and Archibald Pebbles, and they were charged with selling potatoes on the Queen's Wharf. The' prosecutor failed to prove the charge against Pebbles, and it was dismissed; and that against Wexeli was withdrawn. It was proved that McLachlan had sold a quantity of potatoes on the wharf, and as he had -no defence the bench inflicted a fine of £5, with £2 2s. Costs.'

**Probate, VPRO**

`George Donald Market Inspector 280 King St, West Melbourne 6 Sep 1888 38/071 VPRS 28/P0, unit 467; VPRS 28/P2, unit 249; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 141'

Elizabeth Macfarlane Donald, daughter spinster Real estate: £4400, personal £396  
Estate: two shops and residences at 89-91 Victoria Street, North Melbourne, to his son Samuel.

`Samuel Donald Gent 24 Were St Brighton 11 Sep 1917 152/478 VPRS 28/P3, unit 746; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 567' Elizabeth Macfarlane Donald, sister spinster executor.

**George & Sam Donald in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985**

`Name: George Donald  
Birth Year: abt 1813  
Age: 75  
Death Place: West Melbourne, Victoria  
Father's name: Thomas  
Mother's name: Mary Armstrong  
Registration Year: 1888  
Registration Place: Victoria  
Registration Number: 10601

Name: Saml Donald  
Birth Year: abt 1845  
Age: 72  
Death Place: Brighton, Victoria  
Father's name: Donald George  
Mother's name: Elizth Macfarlane  
Registration Year: 1917  
Registration Place: Victoria  
Registration Number: 7504'

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

'9 07 1884 City of Melbourne registration no 974 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two brick shops and dwellings Architect/s no architect entered  
Owner Donald, J  
Builder Lever, James - Beaconsfield Pde., Albert Park'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

293 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level B 1  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study, Date, Status.  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Victorian  
Period 1876-99 - Victorian

**SURVEYED PLACES**

## Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

## Architect

## Builder

## First Owner

Samuel Donald was the owner of these shops and residences for over ten years after they were built in 1884-5. They were constructed on a site previously occupied by smaller shops owned by George Donald, a weights inspector who was presumably Samuel's father.

The lessees after 1885 included Frederick Maine an agent; Phillip Woolf who sold fancy goods; and Henry Opaz a tailor. It was George Donald who, however, applied for a permit to build, with Albert Park builder, James Lever, in July 1884 (

## Integrity Fair

## Condition Fair

## Original Building Type

## History Not Assessed

## Description/Notable Features

A pair of parapeted and unpainted stuccoed brick shops and residences with iron Corporation street verandahs and unusual arched parapet entablatures, astride balustraded parapets and flanked by orbs on piers. The serlian motif is again implied in the bayed window grouping: each opening possessing dog-toothing at the head and rebates, with brackets, at the reveals paired brackets at the side walls support the heavy parapet cornice. A shop front possessing the original ingo plan if not the fabric, survives at 293. Notable features include unpainted cement render; post supported shop verandah; elaborate/high standard design of cement rendered surfaces.

## Statement of Significance

Architecturally, similar to 279-85 in the use of the serlian fenestration and parapet, but quite Mannered in its use of ornament, particularly at the parapet entablature and around openings; similarly it is near original, possessing verandah and unpainted upper stucco work and is a major part of a streetscape: of high regional importance. (compare with 470-2). Historically, varied in its tenancy and not conspicuous in its siting within the commercial area, it remains of local interest, as a near original part of the commercial building stock minority in this dominantly residential area.

## Recommended Alterations

Maintain unpainted stucco (and faded signage); rebuild shop front of 295 to typical or original details; repaint trim and verandah in original or typical colours; re-zone to local business. Shopfronts replaced - ingos LH/RH (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments Integrity - Shop fronts have been replaced; that at 293 (c1910) being sympathetic.

Streetscape - Major element in this valuable commercial streetscape: most shops possessing serlian upper fenestration.

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983  
cite

293-5 Victoria Street

1885-86, 464 ,5 ; 1884-85, 1420, 1; 1890-91,458;

1896-97, 478, 9.

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

## History

Samuel Donald was the owner of these shops and

residences for over ten years after they were built in 1884-5. They were constructed on a site previously occupied by smaller shops owned by George Donald, a weights inspector who was presumably Samuel's father. The lessees after 1885 included Frederick Maine an agent; Phillip Woolf who sold fancy goods; and Henry Opaz a tailor. It was George Donald who, however, applied for a permit to build, with Albert Park builder, James Lever, in July 1884 (

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## Recommendations

Maintain unpainted stucco (and faded signage); rebuild shop front of 295 to typical or original details; repaint trim and verandah in original or typical colours; re-zone to local business.

**Property number:** 109704

**SURVEYED PLACES****Victoria Street****295****Donald's shop and residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street****Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading:** B**Proposed Grading:** B**Existing****Streetscape Level:** 1**Proposed****Streetscape Level:** 1**What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** 1885**Creation era?** **Early Victorian-era** **Victorian-era** **Interwar** **Edwardian-era** **Post WW2****What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** **Aesthetic value** **Historical value** **Scientific value** **Social value** **Not assessed for heritage values****Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 **Contributory to precinct**  **Not significant or contributory** **Significant individually**  **Proposed for a Heritage Overlay****What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 15 February 1876

'The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Second North Melbourne Building Society was held at Collins-Street west last evening, Mr. Donald 'presiding. The secretary read the fourth annual report as follows:-"In presenting to the shareholders the fourth annual report of the Society's transactions, together with the audited statement of

accounts, the committee have to congratulate them upon the satisfactory progress made during the past year. The profit realised up to the present date is £1,090 5s., which, added to the subscriptions paid in, shows the value of each share to be £14. The following candidates have been duly nominated to fill the vacant offices this year :- President, Mr. Thomas O'Grady, J.P.; treasurer, Mr. George Donald; committee, Messrs. John Laurens, J.P., and J. G. Allbeury; auditors, Messrs. C. Hall and W. B. New." The report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted, and the retiring office-bearers mentioned in the report were re-elected.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 11 July 1876

'Proceedings were taken in the District Police Court yesterday against John Lightowler, butcher, Wellington-street, Collingwood, for exposing at his stall in the Eastern Market, on the 21th of last month, a quantity of unwholesome mutton, with the intention of selling it for human consumption. Mr. F. Stephen conducted the prosecution on behalf of the local board of health. The complaint was laid by Mr. George Donald, inspector of markets, who stated that on the night in question he found on defendant's stall a carcase of mutton, which, on account of its being lean and dropsical, and quite unfit for human food, he seized. Subsequently Mr. Donald and Mr. Cashmore, the meat inspector, made another visit to defendant's stall, and found a lorry standing close at hand with the carcasses of 35 slaughtered sheep, an inspection of which revealed this fact that the whole of them were also, dropsical. Five of these were seized, and the remainder were ordered from the market. The defendant himself stated that the meat belonged to him. Mr. Miller, who appeared for the defence, called several witnesses, from whose evidence it appeared that the carcasses had been sent to the defendant by a butcher at Footscray, named Durham, who quite recently was fined in the District Court for an offence exactly similar to that' with which the defendant was charged, and that the carcasses ordered from the market were taken back to Darham and used for boiling-down purposes. The defendant was fined £10 with £3 3s. Costs.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 5 July 1878

'A case was heard by 'Mr. Call, P.M., and several J.P.'s, at the District Police Court yesterday, in which Hugh M'Monagle, a green-grocer, was summoned by Mr. George Donald, inspector of markets, for hawking without a licence. It was proved that the accused was selling potatoes in Berkeley-street, Carlton, on the 18th of last month. As it was his first offence, the inspector had expressed his willingness to withdraw the charge before entering court, if the defendant paid the usual dues and the expenses incurred in instituting the proceedings, but he had failed to do so. The defendant now assured the Bench that he would agree to and fulfil the complainant's conditions. Mr. Call said the case would be postponed for seven day-s, and if in that time the accused paid 20s. as costs, the charge would be dismissed, but if not, a fine of £5, with costs, would be imposed.'

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**SURVEYED PLACES**

revenue, by preventing the sale of goods outside of the market upon which the dues had not been paid, The defendants were John McLachlan, Jacob Wexell and Archibald Pebbles, and they were charged with selling potatoes on the Queen's Wharf. The prosecutor failed to prove the charge against Pebbles, and it was dismissed ; and that against Wexell was withdrawn. It was proved that McLachlan had sold a quantity of potatoes on the wharf, and as he had -no defence the bench inflicted a fine of £5, with £2 2s. Costs.'

**Probate, VPRO**

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Elizabeth Macfarlane Donald, daughter spinster Real estate: £4400, personal £396

Estate: two shops and residences at 89-91 Victoria Street, North Melbourne, to his son Samuel.

`Samuel Donald Gent 24 Were St Brighton 11 Sep 1917 152/478 VPRS 28/P3, unit 746; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 567' Elizabeth Macfarlane Donald, sister spinster executor.

**George & Sam Donald in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985**

`Name: George Donald

Birth Year: abt 1813

Age: 75

Death Place: West Melbourne, Victoria

Father's name: Thomas

Mother's name: Mary Armstrong

Registration Year: 1888

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 10601

Name: Saml Donald

Birth Year: abt 1845

Age: 72

Death Place: Brighton, Victoria

Father's name: Donald George

Mother's name: Elizth Macfarlane

Registration Year: 1917

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 7504'

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`9 07 1884 City of Melbourne registration no 974

[Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two brick shops and dwellings

Architect/s no architect entered

Owner Donald, J

Builder Lever, James - Beaconsfield Pde., Albert Park'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

295 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

B 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Victorian

Period 1876-99 - Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder

First Owner

Samuel Donald was the owner of these shops and residences for over ten years after they were built in 1884-5. They were constructed on a site previously occupied by smaller shops owned by George Donald, a weights inspector who was presumably Samuel's father.

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Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

A pair of parapeted and unpainted stuccoed brick shops and residences with iron Corporation street verandahs and unusual arched parapet entablatures, astride balustraded parapets and flanked by orbs on piers. The serlian motif is again implied in the bayed window grouping: each opening possessing dog-toothing at the head and rebates, with brackets, at the reveals paired brackets at the side walls support the heavy parapet cornice. A shop front possessing the original ingo plan if not the fabric, survives at 293. Notable features include unpainted cement render; post supported shop verandah; elaborate/high standard design of cement rendered surfaces.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, similar to 279-85 in the use of the serlian fenestration and parapet, but quite Mannered in its use of ornament, particularly at the parapet entablature and around openings; similarly it is near original, possessing verandah and unpainted upper stucco work and is a major part of a streetscape: of high regional importance. (compare with 470-2). Historically, varied in its tenancy and not conspicuous in its siting within the commercial area, it remains of local interest, as a near original part of the commercial building stock minority in this dominantly residential area.

Recommended Alterations

Maintain unpainted stucco (and faded signage); rebuild shop front of 295 to typical or original details; repaint trim and verandah in original or typical colours; re-zone to local business. Shopfronts replaced - ingos LH/RH (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments Integrity - Shop fronts have been replaced; that at 293 (c1910) being sympathetic.

Streetscape - Major element in this valuable commercial streetscape: most shops possessing serlian upper fenestration.

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 cite

293-5 Victoria Street

1885-86, 464 ,5 ; 1884-85, 1420, 1; 1890-91,458;

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**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

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**SURVEYED PLACES**

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**Recommendations**

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**Property number:** 109705

Victoria Street

297 -307

John Stedeford's  
shop and residence  
row**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading:** B**Proposed Grading:** B**Existing****Streetscape Level:** 1**Proposed****Streetscape Level:** 1**What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** 1882**Creation era?** Victorian-era Edwardian-era Early Victorian-era Interwar Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Scientific value Not assessed for heritage values Historical value Social value**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`28 02 1882 City of Melbourne registration no 9104 [Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0 six shops; Owner Stedeford, J Builder Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne'

**Newspapers:**

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Wednesday 17 December 1873

`THE ACCIDENT AT THE POST OFFICE.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

Sir,-After the numerous accidents which have lately

**SURVEYED PLACES**

occurred on the gold fields having fatal results, and the public attention which has been directed to accidents of this description, I cannot be at all surprised at the feeling that would arise in many persons' minds when it was known that one of the men, named Charles Henslem, engaged in painting the upper portion of one of the rooms of the General Post-office had lost his life by falling from the scaffold; but it is scarcely a sufficient justification for such a misrepresentation of facts as appears in the account given by your evening contemporary, which states that the rope which supported the part of the scaffolding he was working upon gave way, implying of necessity that the rope and scaffolding used were insufficient for the purpose—a direct misrepresentation of facts. It further states there is some feeling existing amongst the Post-office people against Mr. Stedeford, the contractor, &c. The greater part of the work requiring the use of scaffolding is completed, and, I fully believe to the satisfaction of the officials of the department. The whole of the work has been carried on under the supervision of a clerk of works appointed by the Public Works department, and while not for one moment attempting to shift or thrust responsibility on his shoulders, the staging and all connected with it has been under his supervision, and remarks were freely made at the time the scaffold was erected by many persons competent to judge that it was more than sufficient for the purpose required. The unfortunate man met his death not from the scaffolding ropes giving way, but through the rope by which he was lowering one of the planks to a lower portion of the building catching his foot, particulars of which will be fully disclosed at the inquest. The latter portion of the report to which I refer is simply of the highly sensational description that that paper delights to use to sport with the feelings of its readers, and while no person can more sincerely regret this fatal accident, I could not allow the imputations intended to be cast upon me to remain unanswered.

I am., &c.,  
JOHN STEDEFORD, Contractor.  
3 Howard-street, West Melbourne'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 7 August 1885

'THE WEST MELBOURNE BOWLING CLUB.

'The annual dinner in connexion with the West Melbourne Bowling Club was held at Clements Hotel, Swanston street, last night Mr George Blyth, president of the club, was in the chair ...The prize given by the late vice president, Mr G Elliot, a set of dessert knives and forks, was in his absence presented by Mr John Stedeford, and received by Mr Montgomerie, on behalf of the winner, Mr. C. J. Hayward, who was also absent'

'Mercury and Weekly Courier' (Vic. : 1878 - 1903) Thursday 3 December 1896

'MR JOHN STEDEFORD of St Kilda, in the latest- of -his celebrated epistles, states 'that' daily conversations with prominent citizens and ratepayers in various districts have convinced him that there is a general feeling against the proposed expenditure on railways to the Northern suburbs. He trusts that Parliament, "free from influences which manifestly sway some members of the railway committee," will refuse to undertake the expenditure. There are many people so cruel as to think that JOHN STEDEFORD himself is not altogether free from the influences of the nature he refers to. It has been shown that STEDEFORD'S interests are by no means alien to

those of the Tram way Company, even although a certain large parcel of shares are not in. his own name... '

'Prahran Chronicle' (Vic. : 1894 - 1906; 1914 - 1918) Saturday 30 July 1898

'The Mayor of St. Kilda, Councillor John Stedeford who now occupies the position of chairman to the Tramway Trust, was congratulated at the local council meeting on Monday last on his election to the post. The same position was previously held by existing-councillor Jennings, who was the prime mover in getting the tramway to the beach converted from horse into cable trams.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 25 April 1913 p 2 Article

'JOHN STEDEFORD.

An old colonist and veteran justice of the peace, died at his residence, Loch-St., St. Kilda, on Tuesday, Councillor John Stedeford.

Deceased had not been in good health for some time, and took to his bed about six weeks ago. He was one of St. Kilda's oldest councillors, and represented that municipality on the Tramway Trust, of which at one time he was chairman. He was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was familiar with the early history of the State, both as regarded Melbourne and the Bendigo districts. Cr. Stedeford owned considerable house property in the city and suburbs, including several tenements in Queensberry-St., North Melbourne. Deceased was 71 years of age at his death. The interment took place in the St. Kilda Cemetery at 3 p.m., on Wednesday.'

The Prahran Telegraph (Vic. : 1889 - 1930) Saturday 26 April 1913 also.

'Malvern Standard' (Vic. : 1906 - 1931) Saturday 26 April 1913

'Death of Cr J. Stedeford,

LONG PUBLIC CAREER. An early colonist in the person of St Kilda, died at his residence, "Annerly," Loch street, on Tuesday morning. Some weeks ago the deceased gentleman applied for three months leave of absence from his council duties, remarking at the time that during his lengthy career in the council (24 years) he had never previously applied for such lengthy leave. That he was not in good health at the time was proved by the fact that he was since confined to his bed. The cause of death was bronchial pneumonia. Cr Stedeford was 71 years of age, and leaves a grown up family of one son and four daughters. Arriving in Victoria in the year 1852, deceased joined in the general rush to the gold fields, and after spending some time at Bendigo with varying luck he returned to Melbourne, where he carried on the business of a contractor. Included in the more important works he carried out was a contract for glazing at the Law Courts in Lonsdale street. Councillor Stedeford was prominently known as liquidator in connection with the Metropolitan Bank, which had suffered from the banking crisis. In the carrying out of the duties entrusted to him Councillor Stedeford was eminently successful. During his career in the council he occupied the position of Mayor. He did valuable work for the rate payers, and he always had a thorough grip of municipal matters of local and metropolitan concern. His advice was always highly valued by his colleagues. His quickness in forming an opinion on

**SURVEYED PLACES**

subjects that came up for discussion was always apparent, and in this way he had the serviceable knack of leading off in discussions, and thus paving the way for rightful decisions being arrived at. That he will be missed from the council goes without saying, and no one regrets his demise, on account of the warm feelings of personal friendship that existed between them, more than his municipal colleagues. For many years Cr Stedeford occupied a seat on the Melbourne Tramway Trust, and was for twelve years chairman. Members of the Trust have placed on record the valuable services rendered by the deceased gentleman, and have decided to forward a letter of condolence to the family. For 40 years Councillor Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace. He was chair man of the Bench at the sittings of the local Court on Fridays, and here again his keen discernment, strict impartiality and general knowledge of Court work was recognised and appreciated alike by his magisterial colleagues, the legal profession and litigants. Honorary Justices and representatives of the legal profession have expressed themselves in terms of sincere regret at the demise of so valued a member of the Bench as councillor Stedeford undoubtedly proved himself. By the death of Councillor Stedeford, the community loses a gentleman of probity and special worth, one whose standing in the financial and commercial world was a tribute to his marked ability and uprightness of character. Much of the work he has done will long remain, so far as his memory is concerned, as monuments of his zeal and industry. His family have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, the remains being interred in the family vault at the St. Kilda cemetery. There was a large and representative attendance. The pall bearers were—The Mayor of St. Kilda ((Criterion A) O'Donnell), Sir Henry Weedon, Mr Jno. N. Browne (Town Clerk), Cr Jacoby, Dr Lowe, and Messrs Arnold, Benson, and Hamilton. Amongst others present were Crs Barnet, Love and Sculthorpe, and Mr Fred. Chamberlain chief municipal clerk. A large number of floral tributes were forwarded. The burial service was read by the Rev. Mr Pennicott, of Christ Church. St. Kilda. The coffin was a handsome heavy oak one, with silver mountings, and contained the inscription, " Cr John Stedeford, J P." The mortuary arrangements were in the efficient hands of Messrs W. G. Apps and Sons.'

**Probate**

`John Stedeford Gent Loch St, St Kilda 22 Apr 1913  
130/364 VPRS 28/P3, unit 383; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 497  
Real estate £25,700 personal £6468'  
Executor: Geo C Arnold, John C Stedeford.  
Real Estate: two storey brick houses 119-129 Queensberry St, North Melbourne £3000 value; CA 10&11/3 Jika Jika; Shop and residence five rooms brick 188 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne £475 ; 287- 291 Victoria St three single-fronted brick shops and residences and brick cottage of three rooms £1125; three two-storey brick houses 166-170 Roden Street (demolition) £1275 ; 216 Glenlyon Road, Brunswick; also 137-141 Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne; 40, 194, 214-218 Dudley Street, West Melbourne 313-315 Victoria Street, West Melbourne; 633-635 Spencer Street; 279-285 Victoria St four two-storey brick shop and residences, six rooms at corner, others five rooms, £750...etc.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of

Statistics.

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`12 OCT 1880 City of Melbourne registration no 8541 [Burchett Index]. Fee 6.13.0 three shops & dwellings Architect/s

no architect entered

Owner Stedeford, -

Builder Cockram, Thomas & Co'

also

`1 NOV 1880 City of Melbourne registration no 8572 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.15.0 shop

Owner Stedeford, J W - 11 Howard St

Builder Cockram & Connelly

28 02 1882 City of Melbourne registration no 9104 [Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0

six shops; Owner Stedeford, J

Builder Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne'

6 08 1883 City of Melbourne registration no 420 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.3.0 shop and dwelling; Owner

Stedeford, J

Builder Stedeford, J - Fitzroy St , St Kilda'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building****Identification Form (BIF)**

297 TO 307 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

B 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study, Date, Status.

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Victorian

Period 1876-99 - Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder

First Owner Although the first two years of this row's life

(1869-9) was under the management of J. Davidson

(agent), it would seem that the first owner-builder was

William Sadler, a local property developer. When John

Stedeford (qv) acquired the buildings from Sadler in 1882,

they were extended and taken over by Charles Brache

who owned them for the next fifteen years at least. Two

of the well-known family of undertakers. (Refer 145 Errol

Street, 217-21 Victoria Street and 465-83 Queensberry

Street). Ste

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Like Stedeford's 279-85 Victoria Street (qv), this extensive

two-storey stuccoed brick row (6) possesses serlian

fenestration, set between the pilasters which divide each

shop and, in a duplex form, every two shops. The simple

parapet cornice is stepped (every two shops) as are the

iron Corporation street verandahs as the row descends

the hill. A timber ingo shop front exists on 307. Notable

features include intact shop front; post supported shop

verandah.

Statement of Significance



**SURVEYED PLACES**

Architecturally, an extensive and near original, in general form, shop row with original above verandah facades, which contain a fenestration pattern in common with other shops in the block, thus enhancing the streetscape; picturesque stepping of the unusually complete verandahs make this one of the more true to period shop rows in the metropolitan area, although of a conservative design; of high regional importance. Historically, associated with the ubiquitous John Stedeford who by unified development, with subtle changes, has created two major streetscapes within the area (Queensberry Street) also, in their previous form, with Sadler who developed many West Melbourne sites. One tenant, the Finegan family of fruiterers in 305, remained there for a long period, but most tenants were transient: of regional importance.

**Recommended Alterations**

Replace verandah on 307; consider replacement of shop fronts on 297-305 to match 307; repaint in original or typical colours; rezone to Local Business. Verandah incomplete (inappropriate - reinstate original design) 297-305 shop front replaced - ingo's paired, as 307 (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative) 307 - verandah gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

**Other Comments**

Integrity - All shop fronts except 307 have been replaced; the street verandah of 307 has gone; the parapet may have possessed urns or orbs. Streetscape - A major part of a valuable commercial streetscape.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

295 Opas Harris tailor  
207 Vacant  
299 Spence J G grocer  
301 Cohen B watchmaker  
303 Vacant  
305 Fergusson Alex confr  
307 Allison T H undertkr  
309 Bray, J & C o, confrs  
311 Fargher Henry china shop

1910

295 Adams, George, prntr  
297 Coultas, Hy. G., fishmonger  
299 Doyle, Mrs M., frtr  
301 Hutchinson, C., bchr  
303 Woolf, P., & Co, ladies' undrelo  
307 Allison. Thomas H., undertaker  
309 Lambert, J. J., confr

1920

295 Ladd, Leonard J.  
295 Ladd, Mrs E., statnr  
297 Coultas, Hy. G., fishmonger  
297 Coultas. Geo.  
299 Launder. Mrs Ellen confr  
301 Hall, M. J., btchr  
303-305 Woolf, P., & T ladies' undrelo  
303 Brown, Fredk.  
307 Allison, Thos. H., undertaker  
307 Marshall. Miss Amy  
309 Moran, Mrs Carine., drsmkr

1925

295 Egan. Jas. A., stnr  
297 Coultas, G., fishmgr  
299 Launder, Mrs Ellen, confr

301 Richards, Herbt. H., furn dlr  
303 Woolf, P. & Co, lds' undrelo  
305 Fuller, Mrs Yvonne, drsmkr  
305 Frown, Fredk.  
307 Monks, Chas. F., tlr

1930

293 Murray, Leslie M., tbcnst & confr  
295 Starkey, Danl., news agent  
297 Coultas, G., fishmonger  
299 Launder, Mrs Ellen, confr  
301 Chinese Laundry  
303 Tree, John, agent  
305 Fuller, Mrs Yvonne, drsmkr  
305 Weir, Geo.  
307 Monks, Chas. F., tailor  
307 Marshall, Miss Amy

1935

295 Starkey, Danl., news agent  
297 Lloyd, Mrs R. M., fshmgr  
299 Launder, Mrs Ellen, confr  
301 Chinese Laundry  
303 Donovan, E. E., wtchmkr  
305 O'Brien, Mrs V., dealer  
307 Monks, Chas. 31., tailor  
309 Mirabella, C., baker

1942

297 Tucker, J., cycle repairer  
299 Launder, Mrs Ellen. confr  
301 Holt, Mrs E. M., cakes  
301 Holt, Jos. T.  
303 Donovan, E. E., wtchnkr  
305 Mentha, Mrs V., library  
305 Mentha, Hy. P.  
307 Monks, Chas. F., tailor

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983  
cite

297-307 Victoria street

1863, 1259-91; 1871, 1360-4; 1882, 1443-7; 1883, 1444-9; 1896-97, 480-485

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

Although the first two years of this row's life (1869-9) was under the management of J. Davidson (agent), it would seem that the first owner-builder was William Sadler, a local property developer. When John Stedeford (qv) acquired the buildings from Sadler in 1882, they were extended and taken over by Charles Brache who owned them for the next fifteen years at least. Two of the lessees were Benjamin Cohen, a watchmaker, and Thomas Allison, one of the well-known family of undertakers. (Refer 145 Errol Street, 217-21 Victoria Street and 465-83 Queensberry Street). Stedeford appears to have acted as owner-builder on this major renovation as evidenced by the application. 2

**Description**

Like Stedeford's 279-85 Victoria Street (qv), this extensive two-storey stuccoed brick row (6) possesses serlian fenestration, set between the pilasters which divide each shop and, in a duplex form, every two shops. The simple parapet cornice is stepped (every two shops) as are the iron Corporation street verandahs as

**SURVEYED PLACES**

the row descends the hill. A timber ingo shop front exists on 307. Notable features include intact shop front; post supported shop verandah.

**Integrity** - All shop fronts except 307 have been replaced; the street verandah of 307 has gone; the parapet may have possessed urns or orbs.

**Streetscape** - A major part of a valuable commercial streetscape.

**Significance**

Architecturally, an extensive and near original, in general form, shop row with original above verandah facades, which contain a fenestration pattern in common with other shops in the block, thus enhancing the streetscape; picturesque stepping of the unusually complete verandahs make this one of the more true to period shop rows in the metropolitan area, although of a conservative design; of high regional importance.

Historically, associated with the ubiquitous John Stedeford who by unified development, with subtle changes, has created two major streetscapes within the area (Queensberry Street) also, in their previous form, with Sadler who developed many West Melbourne sites. One tenant, the Finegan family of fruiterers in 305, remained there for a long period, but most tenants were transient: of regional importance.

**Recommendations**

Replace verandah on 307; consider replacement of shop fronts on 297-305 to match 307; repaint in original or typical colours; rezone to Local Business.

**Property number:** 109706

Victoria Street

309

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading:** D**Proposed Grading:** D**Existing****Streetscape Level:** 1**Proposed****Streetscape Level:** 1**What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** 1875-1900**Creation era?** Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

309 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Architectural Style Early Victorian  
 Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Not Assessed  
 Statement of Significance  
 Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Street verandah gone; shop front replaced-central ingo;  
 parapet urns gone (inappropriate - reinstate original  
 design/sympathetic alternative)

**Property number:** 109707

Victoria Street

311

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **D**Existing  
Streetscape Level: **1**Proposed  
Streetscape Level: **1****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1875-1900

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
 311 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 1  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
 Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Architectural Style Early Victorian  
 Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features Not Assessed  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Shop front replaced - LH ingo; verandah gone  
 (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

**Property number:** 109708

Victoria Street

313

Stedeford's shop  
 and residence, part  
 313-315 Victoria  
 Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: D

Proposed Grading: C

Existing

Streetscape Level: 1

Proposed

Streetscape Level: 1

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1880

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Wednesday  
 17 December 1873

`THE ACCIDENT AT THE POST OFFICE.  
 TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

Sir,-After the numerous accidents which have lately  
 occurred on the gold fields having fatal results, and the  
 public attention which has been directed to accidents of  
 this description, I cannot be at all surprised at the feeling  
 that would arise in many persons' minds when it was

**SURVEYED PLACES**

known that one of the men, named Charles Henslem, engaged in painting the upper portion of one of the rooms of the General Post-office had lost his life by falling from the scaffold; but it is scarcely a sufficient justification for such a misrepresentation of facts as appears in the account given by your evening contemporary, which states that the rope which supported the part of the scaffolding he was working upon gave way, implying of necessity that the rope and scaffolding used were insufficient for the purpose—a direct misrepresentation of facts. It further states there is some feeling existing amongst the Post-office people against Mr. Stedeford, the contractor, &c. The greater part of the work requiring the use of scaffolding is completed, and, I fully believe to the satisfaction of the officials of the department. The whole of the work has been carried on under the supervision of a clerk of works appointed by the Public Works department, and while not for one moment attempting to shift or thrust responsibility on his shoulders, the staging and all connected with it has been under his supervision, and remarks were freely made at the time the scaffold was erected by many persons competent to judge that it was more than sufficient for the purpose required. The unfortunate man met his death not from the scaffolding ropes giving way, but through the rope by which he was lowering one of the planks to a lower portion of the building catching his foot, particulars of which will be fully disclosed at the inquest. The latter portion of the report to which I refer is simply of the highly sensational description that that paper delights to use to sport with the feelings of its readers, and while no person can more sincerely regret this fatal accident, I could not allow the imputations intended to be cast upon me to remain unanswered.

I am, &c.,

JOHN STEDEFORD, Contractor.

3 Howard-street, West Melbourne'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 7 August 1885

'THE WEST MELBOURNE BOWLING CLUB.

'The annual dinner in connexion with the West Melbourne Bowling Club was held at Clements Hotel, Swanston street, last night Mr George Blyth, president of the club, was in the chair ...The prize given by the late vice president, Mr G Elliot, a set of dessert knives and forks, was in his absence presented by Mr John Stedeford, and received by Mr Montgomerie, on behalf of the winner, Mr. C. J. Hayward, who was also absent '

'Mercury and Weekly Courier' (Vic. : 1878 - 1903)

Thursday 3 December 1896

'MR JOHN STEDEFORD of St Kilda, in the latest- of -his celebrated epistles, states 'that' daily conversations with prominent citizens and ratepayers in various districts have convinced him that there is a general feeling against the proposed expenditure on railways to the Northern suburbs. He trusts that Parliament, "free from influences which manifestly sway some members of the railway committee," will refuse to undertake the expenditure. There are many people so cruel as to think that JOHN STEDEFORD himself is not altogether free from the influences of the nature he refers to. It has been shown that STEDEFORD'S interests are by no means alien to those of the Tram way Company, even although a certain large parcel of shares are not in. his own name... '

'Prahran Chronicle' (Vic. : 1894 - 1906; 1914 - 1918)

Saturday 30 July 1898

'The Mayor of St. Kilda, Councillor John Stedeford who now occupies the position of chairman to the Tramway Trust, was congratulated at the local council meeting on Monday last on his election to the post. The same position was previously held by existing-councillor Jennings, who was the prime mover in getting the tramway to the beach converted from horse into cable trams.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 25 April 1913 p 2 Article

'JOHN STEDEFORD.

An old colonist and veteran justice of the peace, died at his residence, Loch-St., St. Kilda, on Tuesday, Councillor John Stedeford.

Deceased had not been in good health for some time, and took to his bed about six weeks ago. He was one of St. Kilda's oldest councillors, and represented that municipality on the Tramway Trust, of which at one time he was chairman. He was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was familiar with the early history of the State, both as regarded Melbourne and the Bendigo districts. Cr. Stedeford owned considerable house property in the city and suburbs, including several tenements in Queensberry-St., North Melbourne. Deceased was 71 years of age at his death. The interment took place in the St. Kilda Cemetery at 3 p.m., on Wednesday.'

The Prahran Telegraph (Vic. : 1889 - 1930) Saturday 26 April 1913 also.

'Malvern Standard' (Vic. : 1906 - 1931) Saturday 26 April 1913

'Death of Cr J. Stedeford,

LONG PUBLIC CAREER. An early colonist in the person of St Kilda, died at his residence, "Annerly," Loch street, on Tuesday morning. Some weeks ago the deceased gentleman applied for three months leave of absence from his council duties, remarking at the time that during his lengthy career in the council (24 years) he had never previously applied for such lengthy leave. That he was not in good health at the time was proved by the fact that he was since confined to his bed. The cause of death was bronchial pneumonia. Cr Stedeford was 71 years of age, and leaves a grown up family of one son and four daughters. Arriving in Victoria in the year 1852, deceased joined in the general rush to the gold fields, and after spending some time at Bendigo with varying luck he returned to Melbourne, where he carried on the business of a contractor. Included in the more important works he carried out was a contract for glazing at the Law Courts in Lonsdale street. Councillor Stedeford was prominently known as liquidator in connection with the Metropolitan Bank, which had suffered from the banking crisis. In the carrying out of the duties entrusted to him Councillor Stedeford was eminently successful. During his career in the council he occupied the position of Mayor. He did valuable work for the rate payers, and he always had a thorough grip of municipal matters of local and metropolitan concern. His advice was always highly valued by his colleagues. His quickness in forming an opinion on subjects that came up for discussion was always apparent, and in this way he had the serviceable knack of leading off in discussions, and thus paving the way for rightful decisions being arrived at. That he will be missed from the

**SURVEYED PLACES**

council goes without saying, and no one regrets his demise, on account of the warm feelings of personal friendship that existed between them, more than his municipal colleagues. For many years Cr Stedeford occupied a seat on the Melbourne Tramway Trust, and was for twelve years chairman. Members of the Trust have placed on record the valuable services rendered by the deceased gentleman, and have decided to forward a letter of condolence to the family. For 40 years Councillor Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace. He was chair man of the Bench at the sittings of the local Court on Fridays, and here again his keen discernment, strict impartiality and general knowledge of Court work was recognised and appreciated alike by his magisterial colleagues, the legal profession and litigants. Honorary Justices and representatives of the legal profession have expressed themselves in terms of sincere regret at the demise of so valued a member of the Bench as councillor Stedeford undoubtedly proved himself. By the death of Councillor Stedeford, the community loses a gentleman of probity and special worth, one whose standing in the financial and commercial world was a tribute to his marked ability and uprightness of character. Much of the work he has done will long remain, so far as his memory is concerned, as monuments of his zeal and industry. His family have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, the remains being interred in the family vault at the St. Kilda cemetery. There was a large and representative attendance. The pall bearers were—The Mayor of St. Kilda ((Criterion A) O'Donnell), Sir Henry Weedon, Mr Jno. N. Browne (Town Clerk), Cr Jacoby, Dr Lowe, and Messrs Arnold, Benson, and Hamilton. Amongst others present were Crs Barnet, Love and Sculthorpe, and Mr Fred. Chamberlain chief municipal clerk. A large number of floral tributes were forwarded. The burial service was read by the Rev. Mr Pennicott, of Christ Church. St. Kilda. The coffin was a handsome heavy oak one, with silver mountings, and contained the inscription, " Cr John Stedeford, J P." The mortuary arrangements were in the efficient hands of Messrs W. G. Apps and Sons.'

**Probate**

John Stedeford Gent Loch St, St Kilda 22 Apr 1913  
130/364 VPRS 28/P3, unit 383; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 497  
Real estate £25,700 personal £6468'  
Executor: Geo C Arnold, John C Stedeford.  
Real Estate: two storey brick houses 119-129 Queensberry St, North Melbourne £3000 value; CA 10&11/3 Jika Jika; Shop and residence five rooms brick 188 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne £475 ; 287- 291 Victoria St three single-fronted brick shops and residences and brick cottage of three rooms £1125; three two-storey brick houses 166-170 Roden Street (demolition) £1275 ; 216 Glenlyon Road, Brunswick; also 137-141 Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne; 40, 194, 214-218 Dudley Street, West Melbourne; 313-315 Victoria Street, West Melbourne; 633-635 Spencer Street; 279-285 Victoria St four two-storey brick shop and residences, six rooms at corner, others five rooms, £750...etc.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

313 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level D 1  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Victorian  
Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
Integrity Fair  
Condition Fair  
Original Building Type  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features Not Assessed  
Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations Shop front replaced - paired ingo's; verandah gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative) signs added (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

BIF 1985 shows 313, 315 with no verandah, as assessment was done from images- tree obscured 315 (i-Heritage image shows verandah rebuilt)

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

71911 Cockram, Thomas & Co Stedeford, - West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 8541 [Burchett Index]. Fee 6.13.0 three shops & dwellings Victoria & Chetwynd 1880 10 12'  
See also:  
71912 Cockram & Connelly Stedeford, J W - 11 Howard St West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 8572 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.15.0 shop 1880 11 1;  
71913 Stedeford, J W - 11 Howard St West Melb Morton, - West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 8573 [Burchett Index]. Fee 2.2.0 shop 1880 11 1  
71914 Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne Stedeford, J West Melbourne VIC Shops 1882 02 28 -City of Melbourne registration no 9104 [Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0 six shops)  
71918 Stedeford, J - Fitzroy St , St. Kilda Stedeford, J West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 420 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.3.0 shop & dwelling 1883 08 6'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

S side, near Eades Pl, west from Chetwynd  
1930  
311 Vacant  
313 Parkinson, F., tbcnst  
315 Negus, H. B., butcher

1893  
311 Vacant  
313 Parkinson, F., tbcnst  
315 Negus, H. B., butcher

1885

**SURVEYED PLACES**

80 Finnigan, James fruiterer (Conway BS 5 rooms )  
 82 Ogg, Thomas hair dresser  
 84 Greig, Mrs Ann dress maker 1877, 1386 Wallace x-out to Stedeford 82 27x72 BH 5  
 86 Conway & Son, grocers... rooms £32  
 Eades *Pl*

1883  
 82 Mountain, John L  
 84 Greig, Mrs Ann dress maker  
 86 Conway & Son, grocers...

**Property number:** 109709

1880  
 82 Manuel, Freeman  
 84 Roberts , William, tailor  
 86 Conway & Son, grocers  
 100 Ekman , Reinhold bedding factory and  
 furniture warehouse  
 Eades *pl*

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891, 457-8 owner John Steadford (sic) 313-15 BH 4  
 rooms 13x70 £ 60 each  
 Henry Farqher, John Illman  
 (Conway)

1885,  
 (Chung 72 BH 5 rooms)  
 1477-8, owner John Stedeford BH 5 rooms 13x78 £ 60  
 each  
 (Conway BH 5 rooms)

1884,  
 (Geo Chung 72 BS 5 rooms 24x72)  
 1430-1, owner John Stedeford BH 5 rooms 13x78 £56  
 each  
 80 Sam Heybalion?, 82 Thos Ogg  
 (Conway BS 5 rooms 84)

1883,  
 (Geo Chung 72 BS 5 rooms 24x72)  
 1452-3, owner John Stedeford BS 5 rooms 13x78 £56  
 each  
 Dvd Dare?, Jno Mountain  
 (Conway BS 5 rooms 84)

1882  
 (Geo Chung 72 BS 5 rooms 24x72)  
 1452-3, owner John Stedeford BS 5 rooms 13x78 £50  
 each  
 Dvd Dare?, Jno Mountain  
 (Conway BS 5 rooms 84)

1881  
 (Geo Chung 72 BS 5 rooms 24x72)  
 1446-7, owner John Stedeford BS 5 rooms 13x78 **£50**  
 each  
 80 Ptr Nicholson ?, 82 Rob Steele  
 (Conway BS 5 rooms 84)

1880  
 (Geo Chung 72 BS 5 rooms 24x72)  
 1436, owner John Stedeford **BH 5 rooms 18x78 £32**  
 (Conway BS 5 rooms )

1879  
 (Geo Chung 72 BH 4 rooms 20x72)  
 1436, owner John Stedeford **BH 5 rooms 27x78 £32**  
 82 Manuel Freeman, plasterer

## SURVEYED PLACES

Victoria Street	315	Stedeford's shop and residences, part 313-315 Victoria Street
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## Survey Notes:

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing Streetscape Level: **1** Proposed Streetscape Level: **1**

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1880

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

5.4 Developing a retail centre

## Recommendations (if any)

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

## References (if any):

## Newspapers:

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Wednesday 17 December 1873

'THE ACCIDENT AT THE POST OFFICE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

Sir,-After the numerous accidents which have lately occurred on the gold fields having fatal results, and the public attention which has been directed to accidents of this description, I cannot be at all surprised at the feeling that would arise in many persons' minds when it was

known that one of the men, named Charles Henslem, engaged in painting the upper portion of one of the rooms of the General Post-office had lost his life by falling from the scaffold; but it is scarcely a sufficient justification for such a misrepresentation of facts as appears in the account given by your evening contemporary, which states that the rope which supported the part of the scaffolding he was working upon gave way, implying of necessity that the rope and scaffolding used were insufficient for the purpose-a direct misrepresentation of facts. It further states there is some feeling existing amongst the Post-office people against Mr. Stedeford, the contractor, &c. The greater part of the work requiring the use of scaffolding is completed, and, I fully believe to the satisfaction of the officials of the department. The whole of the work has been carried on under the supervision of a clerk of works appointed by the Public Works department, and while not for one moment attempting to shift or thrust responsibility on his shoulders, the staging and all connected with it has been under his supervision, and remarks were freely made at the time the scaffold was erected by many persons competent to judge that it was more than sufficient for the purpose required. The unfortunate man met his death not from the scaffolding ropes giving way, but through the rope by which he was lowering one of the planks to a lower portion of the building catching his foot, particulars of which will be fully disclosed at the inquest. The latter portion of the report to which I refer is simply of the highly sensational description that that paper delights to use to sport with the feelings of its readers, and while no person can more sincerely regret this fatal accident, I could not allow the imputations intended to be cast upon me to remain unanswered.

I am., &c.,  
 JOHN STEDEFORD, Contractor.  
 3 Howard-street, West Melbourne'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 7 August 1885

'THE WEST MELBOURNE BOWLING CLUB.

'The annual dinner in connexion with the West Melbourne Bowling Club was held at Clements Hotel, Swanston street, last night Mr George Blyth, president of the club, was in the hair ...The prize given by the late vice president, Mr G Elliot, a set of dessert knives and forks, was in his absence presented by Mr John Stedeford, and received by Mr Montgomerie, on behalf of the winner, Mr. C. J. Hayward, who was also absent '

'Mercury and Weekly Courier' (Vic. : 1878 - 1903)

Thursday 3 December 1896

'MR JOHN STEDEFORD of St Kilda, in the latest-of -his celebrated epistles, states 'that' daily conversations with prominent citizens and ratepayers in various districts have convinced him that there is a general feeling against the proposed expenditure on railways to the Northern suburbs. He trusts that Parliament, "free from influences which manifestly sway some members of the railway committee," will refuse to undertake the expenditure. There are many people so cruel as to think that JOHN STEDEFORD himself is not altogether free from the influences of the nature he refers to. It has been shown that STEDEFORD'S interests are by no means alien to those of the Tram way Company, even although a certain large parcel of shares are not in. his own name... '

'Prahra Chronicle' (Vic. : 1894 - 1906; 1914 - 1918)



**SURVEYED PLACES**

Saturday 30 July 1898

'The Mayor of St. Kilda, Councillor John Stedeford who now occupies the position of chairman to the Tramway Trust, was congratulated at the local council meeting on Monday last on his election to the post. The same position was previously held by existing-councillor Jennings, who was the prime mover in getting the tramway to the beach converted from horse into cable trams.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 25 April 1913 p 2 Article

'JOHN STEDEFORD.

An old colonist and veteran justice of the peace, died at his residence, Loch-St., St. Kilda, on Tuesday, Councillor John Stedeford.

Deceased had not been in good health for some time, and took to his bed about six weeks ago. He was one of St. Kilda's oldest councillors, and represented that municipality on the Tramway Trust, of which at one time he was chairman. He was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was familiar with the early history of the State, both as regarded Melbourne and the Bendigo districts. Cr. Stedeford owned considerable house property in the city and suburbs, including several tenements in Queensberry-St., North Melbourne. Deceased was 71 years of age at his death. The interment took place in the St. Kilda Cemetery at 3 p.m., on Wednesday.'

The Prahran Telegraph (Vic. : 1889 - 1930) Saturday 26 April 1913 also.

'Malvern Standard' (Vic. : 1906 - 1931) Saturday 26 April 1913

'Death of Cr J. Stedeford, LONG PUBLIC CAREER. An early colonist in the person of St Kilda, died at his residence, "Annerly," Loch street, on Tuesday morning. Some weeks ago the deceased gentleman applied for three months leave of absence from his council duties, remarking at the time that during his lengthy career in the council (24 years) he had never previously applied for such lengthy leave. That he was not in good health at the time was proved by the fact that he was since confined to his bed. The cause of death was bronchial pneumonia. Cr Stedeford was 71 years of age, and leaves a grown up family of one son and four daughters. Arriving in Victoria in the year 1852, deceased joined in the general rush to the gold fields, and after spending some time at Bendigo with varying luck he returned to Melbourne, where he carried on the business of a contractor. Included in the more important works he carried out was a contract for glazing at the Law Courts in Lonsdale street. Councillor Stedeford was prominently known as liquidator in connection with the Metropolitan Bank, which had suffered from the banking crisis. In the carrying out of the duties entrusted to him Councillor Stedeford was eminently successful. During his career in the council he occupied the position of Mayor. He did valuable work for the rate payers, and he always had a thorough grip of municipal matters of local and metropolitan concern. His advice was always highly valued by his colleagues. His quickness in forming an opinion on subjects that came up for discussion was always apparent, and in this way he had the serviceable knack of leading off in discussions, and thus paving the way for rightful decisions being arrived at. That he will be missed from the

council goes without saying, and no one regrets his demise, on account of the warm feelings of personal friendship that existed between them, more than his municipal colleagues. For many years Cr Stedeford occupied a seat on the Melbourne Tramway Trust, and was for twelve years chairman. Members of the Trust have placed on record the valuable services rendered by the deceased gentleman, and have decided to forward a letter of condolence to the family. For 40 years Councillor Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace. He was chairman of the Bench at the sittings of the local Court on Fridays, and here again his keen discernment, strict impartiality and general knowledge of Court work was recognised and appreciated alike by his magisterial colleagues, the legal profession and litigants. Honorary Justices and representatives of the legal profession have expressed themselves in terms of sincere regret at the demise of so valued a member of the Bench as councillor Stedeford undoubtedly proved himself. By the death of Councillor Stedeford, the community loses a gentleman of probity and special worth, one whose standing in the financial and commercial world was a tribute to his marked ability and uprightness of character. Much of the work he has done will long remain, so far as his memory is concerned, as monuments of his zeal and industry. His family have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, the remains being interred in the family vault at the St. Kilda cemetery. There was a large and representative attendance. The pall bearers were—The Mayor of St. Kilda ((Criterion A) O'Donnell), Sir Henry Weedon, Mr Jno. N. Browne (Town Clerk), Cr Jacoby, Dr Lowe, and Messrs Arnold, Benson, and Hamilton. Amongst others present were Crs Barnett, Love and Sculthorpe, and Mr Fred. Chamberlain chief municipal clerk. A large number of floral tributes were forwarded. The burial service was read by the Rev. Mr Pennicott, of Christ Church. St. Kilda. The coffin was a handsome heavy oak one, with silver mountings, and contained the inscription, "Cr John Stedeford, J P." The mortuary arrangements were in the efficient hands of Messrs W. G. Apps and Sons.'

**Probate**

'John Stedeford Gent Loch St, St Kilda 22 Apr 1913 130/364 VPRS 28/P3, unit 383; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 497 Real estate £25,700 personal £6468' Executor: Geo C Arnold, John C Stedeford. Real Estate: two storey brick houses 119-129 Queensberry St, North Melbourne £3000 value; CA 10&11/3 Jika Jika; Shop and residence five rooms brick 188 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne £475 ; 287- 291 Victoria St three single-fronted brick shops and residences and brick cottage of three rooms £1125; three two-storey brick houses 166-170 Roden Street (demolition) £1275 ; 216 Glenlyon Road, Brunswick; also 137-141 Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne; 40, 194, 214-218 Dudley Street, West Melbourne 313-315 Victoria Street, West Melbourne; 633-635 Spencer Street; 279-285 Victoria St four two-storey brick shop and residences, six rooms at corner, others five rooms, £750...etc.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

**SURVEYED PLACES**

315 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 1

Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Victorian  
Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
Integrity Fair  
Condition Fair  
Original Building Type  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features Not Assessed  
Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations Shop front replaced - paired  
ingo's; verandah gone (inappropriate - reinstate original  
design/sympathetic alternative) signs added  
(inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic  
alternative)  
Other Comments 315 obscured.

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

BIF 1985 shows 313, 315 with no verandah, as assessment  
was done from images- tree obscured 315 (i-Heritage  
image shows verandah rebuilt)

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`71911 Cockram, Thomas & Co Stedeford, - West  
Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 8541  
[Burchett Index]. Fee 6.13.0 three shops & dwellings  
Victoria & Chetwynd 1880 10 12'  
See also:  
`71912 Cockram & Connelly Stedeford, J W - 11 Howard St  
West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no  
8572 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.15.0 shop 1880 11 1;  
71913 Stedeford, J W - 11 Howard St West Melb Morton, -  
West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no  
8573 [Burchett Index]. Fee 2.2.0 shop 1880 11 1  
71914 Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne  
Stedeford, J West Melbourne VIC Shops 1882 02 28 -City  
of Melbourne registration no 9104 [Burchett Index]. Fee  
10.10.0 six shops)  
71918 Stedeford, J - Fitzroy St , St. Kilda Stedeford, J West  
Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 420  
[Burchett Index]. Fee 3.3.0 shop & dwelling 1883 08 6'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

S side, near Eades Pl, west from Chetwynd  
1930  
311 Vacant  
313 Parkinson, F., tbcnst  
315 Negus, H. B., butcher

1893  
311 Vacant  
313 Parkinson, F., tbcnst  
315 Negus, H. B., butcher

1885  
80 Finnigan, James fruiterer  
82 Ogg, Thomas hair dresser  
84 Greig, Mrs Ann dress maker  
86 Conway & Son, grocers...  
Eades Pl

1883  
82 Mountain, John L  
84 Greig, Mrs Ann dress maker  
86 Conway & Son, grocers...

1880  
82 Manuel, Freeman  
84 Roberts , William, tailor  
86 Conway & Son, grocers  
100 Ekman , Reinhold bedding factory and  
furniture warehouse  
Eades pl

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891, 457-8 owner John Steadford 313-15 BH 4 rooms  
13x70 £ 60 each  
Henry Farqher, John Illman  
(Conway)

1886,  
(Jas Finnigan/Geo Chung 72 BH 5 rooms)  
477-8, owner John Stedeford BH 5 rooms 13x78 £ 60  
each  
(Gray/Conway BH 5 rooms)

1885,  
(Chung 72 BH 5 rooms)  
1477-8, owner John Stedeford BH 5 rooms 13x78 £ 60  
each  
(Conway BH 5 rooms)

1884,  
(Geo Chung 72 BS 5 rooms 24x72)  
1430-1, owner John Stedeford BH 5 rooms 13x78 £56  
each  
80 Sam Heybalion?, 82 Thos Ogg  
(Conway BS 5 rooms 84)

1883,  
(Geo Chung 72 BS 5 rooms 24x72)  
1452-3, owner John Stedeford BS 5 rooms 13x78 £56  
each  
Dvd Dare?, Jno Mountain  
(Conway BS 5 rooms 84)

1882  
(Geo Chung 72 BS 5 rooms 24x72)  
1452-3, owner John Stedeford BS 5 rooms 13x78 £50  
each  
Dvd Dare?, Jno Mountain  
(Conway BS 5 rooms 84)

1881  
(Geo Chung 72 BS 5 rooms 24x72)  
1446-7, owner John Stedeford BS 5 rooms 13x78 £50  
each  
80 Ptr Nicholson ?, 82 Rob Steele  
(Conway BS 5 rooms 84)

1880

**SURVEYED PLACES**

(Geo Chung 72 BS 5 rooms 24x72)  
1436, owner John Stedeford **BH** 5 rooms **18x78** £32  
(Conway BS 5 rooms )

1879  
(Geo Chung 72 BH 4 rooms 20x72)  
1436, owner John Stedeford **BH** 5 rooms **27x78** £32  
82 Manuel Freeman, plasterer  
(Conway BS 5 rooms )

1877, 1386 Wallace x-out to Stedeford 82 27x72 BH 5  
rooms £32

**Property number:** 109710

Victoria Street

317 -319

Phillip Bevan's, later  
Conway's shops and  
residences**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing

Streetscape Level: **1**

Proposed

Streetscape Level: **1****What date or era does the place represent (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1869

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Bernard Conway in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985**

Name: Bernard Conway

Birth Year: abt 1847

Age: 75

Death Place: Oakleigh, Victoria

Father's name: Patrick Conway

Registration Year: 1922

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 2805'

**Probate**

**SURVEYED PLACES**

`Bernard Conway Grocer West Melbourne 27 Feb 1922  
183/004 VPRS 28/P3, unit 1226; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 656'  
Real estate £1550, personal £755: Vol 1525 Fol. 304920  
North Melbourne 310 Victoria Street - two storey brick  
shop and storeroom at ground level, three dwelling rooms  
on the upper level - outbuildings of brick water closet,  
small weatherboard storeroom, let as wine and spirit and  
grocers £1000 value; Oakleigh property £500.

**City of Melbourne on-line maps**

Compiled Crown Record Plan: part J Watson Crown Grant  
CA1/K, North Melbourne  
MMBW 1895: DP shown as 317 with recessed shopfront  
entry, 319 with street verandah returning into Eades  
Place.

**Newspapers:**

`The Argus': 27/7/1860

`WANTED, TENDERS for BRICK and STONE WORK, and  
Excavating. Also for the supply of 8,600 bricks. Apply P.  
Bevan, Spencer-street, near the Asylum.'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 17  
August 1860

`TENDERS WANTED, for BRICKLAYEBS'  
WORK. Eight rooms. Labour only. Bluestone  
building, Barry-street, North Melbourne.\_  
REQUIRED, for SLATING and G. Apply P. Bevan, Spencer-  
street, near Asylum.'

`The Argus': 31/10/1862

`WANTED, TENDER for PLUMBING a three roomed  
cottage. Boyd Cottage, Spencer street, nr. Asylum. P.  
Bevan.'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) 8 January  
1870

`SHOP and five ROOMS, with balcony, In best part of  
Victoria-St. west Apply P. Bevan, ironmonger. '

`Independent' (Footscray, Vic. : 1883 - 1922) (about)  
Saturday 13 August 1887

`ORDINARY IBUSINESS (Footscray).  
Cr. Warren presented a letter from Philip Bevan and Son,  
notifying their intention of establishing a carriage factory  
at the rear of the Church of England, and asking to be  
granted the use of a piece of land abutting on the railway,  
at the north end of Hyde street. A motion by Cr. Warren  
and seconded by Cr. Truman that the land be let to  
Messrs. Bevan and Son, at the rate of 1s. Per annum  
renewable yearly'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Monday 30  
October 1916

`A DARING OUTRAGE. MAN ATTACKED AT HOME.  
Masked and Armed- Intruders.  
Mr Bernard Conway a grocer, of 119 Victoria street West  
Melbourne, was the victim of a brutish and daring assault  
and robbery by two masked and armed men in Ins own  
house on Saturday afternoon After he had been working  
in the back yard Mr Conway entered the house and went  
up stairs He was going into the sitting room when two  
men, with black handkerchiefs over their faces and one  
with a revolver came out of his bedroom Ml Conway  
asked what they wanted, but the reply he received was a  
heavy blow on the side of the head The blow partly dazed  
Mr Conway and a short struggle followed One of the men  
caught Mr Conway by the throat and forced him hack on

the bed where he was struck several times on the head,  
and rendered partly unconscious While the struggle was  
going on one of the men called to the other tie his legs  
and an unsuccessful attempt was made to do  
so with a handkerchief. Surprised with meeting with such  
resistance the men lost no time in getting off the premises  
Mr Conway called for help while being maltreated but his  
cries for assistance were unheeded as the only other  
occupant of the house was Mr Conway's invalid sister who  
was asleep and only woke in time to see the men running  
down stairs Mr Conway had four £1 notes in his trousers  
pocket and these were taken He had 5/- in silver and a  
watch and gold chain in his waistcoat pockets but these  
were overlooked Mr Conway reported the matter to the  
police and was subsequently treated by Dr Hughes for  
black eye and extensive e bruises on the left side of the  
face which was all quite black to the throat It is believed  
that the men entered at the side gate and as the doors of  
the house were not locked entry was an easy matter Mr  
Conway was in the habit of banking about every fortnight  
and only a day before took £35 to the bank. The offender»  
seem to have known that Mr Conway was in the habit of  
keeping money on the premises and the affair was  
evidently a deliberately planned one Detectives Commons  
und Ashton have the case in hand.'

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`19 03 1869 City of Melbourne registration no 3108  
[Burchett Index]. Fee 1.10.0 shop Victoria & Eades Place  
Owner Bevan, Philip

Builder Bevan, Philip;

8 02 1865 City of Melbourne registration no 696 [Burchett  
Index]. Fee 2.0.0 a building Victoria near cnr. Victoria St &  
Eades Place

Owner Bevan, Philip

Builder Bevan, Philip'

Other Philip Bevan Building Permit Applications:

`77019 Bevan, Philip - engineer - Latrobe & Spencer Sts.  
Bevan, Philip Melbourne VIC Houses 1880 10 19'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building  
Identification Form (BIF)**

317 TO 319 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Soon after this shop and residence was built in 1869 for  
Phillip Bevan the ironmonger, it was taken over by Patrick  
Conway, a grocer and provisions dealer, who remained  
there until 1881 when it passed into the hands of Bernard  
Conway, presumably his son. In 1900, Bernard Conway  
was still there, and today the building fulfils a grocery-  
allied role. Of note is that Bevan applied to construct 'a

**SURVEYED PLACES**

building' (large) in 1865 at the Eades Place, Victoria Street Corner in 1865.

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

A two-storey stuccoed brick shop and residence with a timber street verandah. String, cornice and architrave moulds embellish the simple elevation, whilst quoining and a scrolled and gabled entablature marks the important splayed corner of the building. Notable features include post supported shop verandah.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, a generally original, simply and successfully elevated corner building with part of a timber verandah, of value as a pre-Corporation device, and a major part of a streetscape: of regional importance.

Historically, a continuing and prominent corner grocery establishment owned by one family for a considerable period and one of the earlier shops in Victoria Street; of local importance.

Recommended Alterations

Consider rebuilding shop fronts; rebuild missing and altered verandah section; repaint in original or typical colours; re-zone to Local Business. Street lamp and traffic light through verandah (inappropriate - reinstate sympathetic alternative/remove) shop fronts replaced-317-LH ingo; verandah incomplete-eaves pl - first bay (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments Integrity - All shop fronts have gone; the western and southern part of the verandah have gone, the most westerly section having been altered and penetrated by traffic lights and a tramways pole. Streetscape - A major corner part of a valuable streetscape.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria****S- side**

1893

315 Wardley, Miss D., btchr

317 Grieg, Miss J. A., miler

321 Conway, B., grocer

*Eades pl*

1920

315 Negus, H. B., btchr

315 Negus, Jos. L. E.

317 Jeffrie, Jno., frtr

319 Conway, B., grocer,

*Roden st*

*Eades pl*

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 cite

317-19 Victoria Street

1870, 1343 ; 1873, 1403; 1885-86, 477;

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1867, 1273

(Wallace 82 Victoria St)

P Bevan owner-occupier 86 Victoria St B Shop 2 room, £40

(Smith 100 Victoria St)

1868, 1297

(Wallace 82 Victoria St)

P Bevan owner-occupier 86 Victoria St BS 3 room, £40

(Smith 100 Victoria St)

1869, 1313

(Wallace 82 Victoria St)

P Bevan 86 Victoria St BS 3 room, £40

(Smith 100 Victoria St meat curing est)

1870, 1342-

(Wallace 82 Victoria St)

P Bevan owner-occupier

84 Victoria St BS 5 room, £40

86 Victoria St BS 5 room, £50

(W Smith 100 Victoria St)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

History

Soon after this shop and residence was built in 1869 for Phillip Bevan the ironmonger, it was taken over by Patrick Conway, a grocer and provisions dealer, who remained there until 1881 when it passed into the hands of Bernard Conway, presumably his son. In 1900, Bernard Conway was still there, and today the building fulfils a grocery-allied role. Of note is that Bevan applied to construct 'a building' (large) in 1865 at the Eades Place, Victoria Street Corner in 1865.

Description

A two-storey stuccoed brick shop and residence with a timber street verandah. String, cornice and architrave moulds embellish the simple elevation, whilst quoining and a scrolled and gabled entablature marks the important splayed corner of the building.

Integrity - All shop fronts have gone; the western and southern part of the verandah have gone, the most westerly section having been altered and penetrated by traffic lights and a tramways pole.

Streetscape - A major corner part of a valuable streetscape.

Significance

Architecturally, a generally original, simply and successfully elevated corner building with part of a timber verandah, of value as a pre-Corporation device, and a major part of a streetscape: of regional importance.

Historically, a continuing and prominent corner grocery establishment owned by one family for a considerable period and one of the earlier shops in Victoria Street; of local importance.

Recommendations

Consider rebuilding shop fronts; rebuild missing and altered verandah section; repaint in original or typical colours; re-zone to Local Business.

**Property number:** 109711

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria Street	325	-341	Car Park, site of Ekman and Sons Furniture Warehouse and North and West Melbourne Coffee Palace
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**Survey Notes:**

Corner site to Roden St, adding prominence, recent unrelated paving and landscaping, significant Victorian-era buildings demolished c1974

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1886-

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

- 6.6 Streetmaking, drainage and river works  
 6.7 Transport

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

MMBW

DP 1895: site of major and significant buildings- Ekman R A & Sons Furniture Warehouse and North Melbourne Coffee Palace 339-341, all with cellars (filled in?)

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`71926 Lemon, Robert - Barry St Carlton Ekman, R A West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 2302 [Burchett Index]. Fee 7.7.0 buildings; architect JK Jowett, 1886 07 26

R.A. Eckman & Sons, cabinet makers, upholsterers, furniture warehousemen, 100 Victoria St., West Melbourne, corner of King St. W. Melbourne branch begun 1876; whole business transferred 1878. Present building 1875. 4 Stories, 75 ft. tower, 132 ft. to Victoria St., 165 ft. to King and Roden Sts.. Part occupied by West Melbourne Coffee Palace and part by Kennedy & Sons, drapers. Illustr. appear to be three separate buildings to Victoria Street. (n.b. this group was demolished C.1974(?) -M.L.)'

`J.K. Jowett, architect, Everton - cottage, Barry St., Carlton. Notice to contractors - extension of time for building 3 storey furniture factory, drapery, warehouse and coffee palace for R.A. Ekman, Esq. Argus 17.7.1886, p 14'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

321 Conway, B., grocer

Eades pl

331 Ekman R A & Sons furniture warehouse.

337 Sachs, J., & Co, drapers

341 North & West Melbourne coffee palace--Walker, Thomas, proprietor

313 Eggers, Miss W., fcyrepy

**Property number:** 109712

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria Street	343	McGlone's shop and residence part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria Street
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing Streetscape Level: **1** Proposed Streetscape Level: **1**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1887

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

'The Argus': 25/9/1909

'LYNCH—McGLONE. —On the 17th August, 1909, at St Mary's Star of the Sea, West Melbourne, "Nuptial Mass", by the Rev. T. P. Lynch (brother of bridegroom), assisted by the Very Rev. M. Carey, P.P., Patrick B., fourth son of the late Patrick Lynch, Lisselton, Co. Kerry, Ireland, to Mary A.(Sis), only daughter of John McGlone, Parkville.'

**Probate, VPRO**

John McGlone Ex Constable Parkville 7 May 1914  
 136/075 VPRS 28/P3, unit 483; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 517'  
 Executor: Peter McGlone of Parkville coach body maker, Mary Ann Lynch of 16 Wimble Street - real estate £1700, personal 115; 343 Victoria Street - two storey brick shop, six rooms and cellar, brick partitions, on part CA5/L conveyed in 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin, North Melbourne saddlers of 113 Victoria Street, and John McGlone police constable see RGO book 266, no. 503 - let for 30/- per week £900 value. Also 144, 146 Franklin Street, West Melbourne etc.

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

343 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gratings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level D 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Victorian

Period 1876-99 - Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date Parapet

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include intact shop front.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Shop front (sympathetic - reinstate original design) Street

verandah gone (inappropriate - reinstate original

design/sympathetic alternative) shop fronts replaced;

parapet urns (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

'28 01 1887 City of Melbourne registration no 2612 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 three(2 plus basement?)-storey shop & dwelling?

Victoria - near King

Owner McGlone, John

Builder Hughes, Patrick - Queensberry St Hotham'

also

'83115 Hughes, Patrick - Melrose St Hotham Hill McGlone, John Parkville VIC House 1889 05 2'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

**S Side, Roden to Hawke/King**

1930

343 Eggers, Miss W., fancy goods

345 Allmand, Geo. W., news agent

347 Athenis, J., fishmonger

349-351 Angwin, C. W., dentist

**SURVEYED PLACES**

1925

339 Cooney, Ant.  
 341 Baines, Miss D., mus dlr  
 341 Cooney, A., bid sin  
 343 Caffry, Mrs E., cstmr  
 343 Eggers, Miss W., fcy gds  
 345 Pound & Jackson, news agents  
 345 Brazil, West Melbourne.

1915

339 W. Melb Coff Pal Morris, G. L.. mgr  
 341 Batiste, C. O., & Hande, J., frtrs  
 343 Caffry. Mrs E., cstmr  
 343 Eggers, Miss W.. Fcy gds  
 345 Tritton, H. F., stnr  
 347 Cohen, C. H.. pnrkr  
 349 Angwin, C. W., dntst  
 351 Duller, M. J., tailor  
 355 Mannix, Mrs Ellen confr

1904

343 Eggers, Miss Wilhelmena., fancy repsty  
 345 Wilson, Mrs Mary furniture dealer  
 347 Cohen, C H pawnbrk  
 ROW

1893

341 North & WestMelbourne coffee palace--Walker,  
 Thomas, proprietor  
 343 Eggers, Miss W., fcyrepy  
 345 Luckman, Alfred, btchr  
 347 Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch)- McDonald,  
 Thos.,mgr  
 Right-of-way  
 347 AlexanderJ,n o.,signwr  
 349 Craig, John, bookseller  
 351 Andrews, C. 11., tailor

1880

***Eades pl***

106 McCarthy and Martin, saddlers  
 108 Pringle , Mrs G. R. G, teacher of music  
 110 McCarthy , Mrs Anastia  
 112 Bailie , Miss Fanny, milliner & dressmaker  
 Three Crowns ' hotel-Straker, Charles D.  
*King st*

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891, 464-  
 (Ekman)  
 -, John McGlone 343 BS 6 rooms 20x80 £100  
 William Witherspoon, Jno Steadford, 345 BS 3 flats  
 15x80 £100  
 Colonial Bank, Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100  
 as above-off B store 20x80 £18  
 (Stewart)

1886 483-

(Ekman)  
 Rob Morton John McGlone **land** B smithy 20x80 £26  
 Chas Cooke, John Stedeford, BS 2 flts 18x80 £100  
 Bank, Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100  
 as above-off B store 20x80 £18  
 (Stewart 6x BS 5 rooms)

**Property number:** 109713



**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>John Stedeford's shop and residence, part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria Street</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing Streetscape Level: **1** Proposed Streetscape Level: **1**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1883

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Probate, VPRO**

John McGlone Ex Constable Parkville 7 May 1914  
 136/075 VPRS 28/P3, unit 483; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 517'  
 Executor: Peter McGlone of Parkville coach body maker,  
 Mary Ann Lynch of 16 Wimble Street - real estate £1700,  
 personal 115; 343 Victoria Street - two storey brick shop,  
 six rooms and cellar, brick partitions, on part CA5/L  
 conveyed in 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher  
 Martin, North Melbourne saddlers of 113 Victoria Street,

and John McGlone police constable see RGO book 266,  
 no. 503 - let for 30/- per week £900 value. Also 144, 146  
 Franklin Street, West Melbourne etc.

**Victorian Titles Office****Owners**

1883 John Stedeford of Howard St, Hotham part CA5/L  
 North Melbourne  
 1893-1898 Mortgage to Jas Cooney  
 1906 David Bowman, painter & decorator  
 1912 Henry Frank Tritton, of 349 Victoria St newsagent  
 1922 August Henry Frank Tritton dies probate to Thomas  
 Alston, solicitor, Ellen Mary and Anna Norma Tritton of  
 Canterbury  
 1939 Ellen Mary and Anna Norma Tritton  
 1939 Arthur Frank Tritton  
 1974 Lomsky, Leslie & Edith  
 1993 Terry D Matassoni

**Newspapers:**

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Thursday 25  
 December 1884

'The PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between  
 EDWARD McCARTHY and CHRISTODHER MARTIN, saddlers  
 and carried out at Elisabeth-street, in the city of  
 Melbourne, and at Victoria-street. West Melbourne,  
 under the style or firm at M'Carthy and Martin, has this  
 day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent All debts due to  
 and by the late firm will be received and paid ... by the said  
 Edward McCarthy, who will continue to carry on the said  
 business at the above address, under the style of  
 Edward McCarthy.

Dated the 24th day of December, 1854.

EDWARD M'CARTHY.

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Thursday 3  
 November 1892

'REPORTED ROBBERY OF £500. A WEST MELBOURNE  
 SADDLER VICTIMISED.

'A robbery of a simple and yet extraordinary character  
 was reported to the police yesterday by Mr. Christopher  
 Martin, saddler, of 185 King street, West Melbourne. Mr.  
 Martin's practice in business has been to have as few  
 transactions with banks as possible,...

'North Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1873 - 1894) Friday  
 10 February 1893

'Last Tuesday evening a banquet was tendered to Mr.  
 Edward McCarthy, in the George Hotel, 'in  
 commemoration of his appointment to the honorary  
 magistracy.' There were about fifty gentlemen present, Dr.  
 O'Donnell presiding. A heavy toast was presented,  
 including that of the guest of the evening, which was ably  
 proposed by the chairman, and responded to in a very  
 felicitous manner by Mr. McCarthy.'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

345 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Butler, no date Adopted Building and History Information Architectural Style Victorian Period 1876-99 - Victorian Construction Date Source for Construction Date Parapet Architect Builder Not Assessed First Owner Integrity Fair Condition Fair Original Building Type History Not Assessed Description/Notable Features Notable features include intact shop front. Statement of Significance Not Assessed	1891, 464- (Ekman) -, John McGlone 343 BS 6 rooms 20x80 £100 William Witherspoon, Jno Steadford, 345 BS 3 flats 15x80 £100 Colonial Bank, Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100 as above-off B store 20x80 £18 (Stewart)
<b>Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:</b> `71918 Stedeford, J - Fitzroy St , St Kilda Stedeford, J West Melbourne VIC House; Shop 1883 08 6'	1886 483- (Ekman) Rob Morton John McGlone land B smithy 20x80 £26 Chas Cooke, John Stedeford, BS 2 flts 18x80 £100 Bank, Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100 as above-off B store 20x80 £18 <b>(Stewart 6x BS 5 rooms)</b>
<b>Sands &amp; McDougall Directory of Victoria</b> 1930 343 Eggers, Miss W., fancy goods 345 Allmand, Geo. W., news agent 347 Athenis, J., fishmonger 349-351 Angwin, C. W., dentist  1925 339 Cooney, Ant. 341 Baines, Miss D., mus dlr 341 Cooney, A., bid sin 343 Caffry, Mrs E., cstmr 343 Eggers, Miss W., fcy gds 345 Pound & Jackson, news agents 345 Brazil, West Melbourne.  1915 339 W. Melb Coff Pal Morris, G. L.. mgr 341 Batiste, C. O., & Hande, J., frtrs 343 Caffry. Mrs E., cstmr 343 Eggers, Miss W.. Fcy gds 345 Tritton, H. F., stnr 347 Cohen, C. H.. pnbrkr 349 Angwin, C. W., dntst 351 Duller, M. J., tailor 355 Mannix, Mrs Ellen confr  1904 343 Eggers, Miss Wilhelmena., fancy repsty 345 Wilson, Mrs Mary furniture dealer 347 Cohen, C H pawnbrk ROW	1884 (Ekman/McGlone smithy) 1437 Jno Stedeford BS 2flrs, 18x80 £80 (McCarthy & Martin 106 BS 3 flrs 20x80 £80 / Cullen 108-112 3 BS x-out to Stewart)
	1883, 1458- Rob Morton, J McGlone, smithy empty, John Stedeford `new shop' written in Martin McCarthy BS
	1880, 1441- (Ekman) J McGlone owner-occupier yard 20x80 £12 (343) Martin, yard 18x80 £12 (345) Martin & McCarthy owner-occupier BS 2 flats £50 (347) (Cullen owns 108-112 BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32 each/Straker hotel)
	1879, 1442- (McGlone land 20x80; McCarthy land 18x80,) Martin & McCarthy owner-occupier BS 2 flats 18x80 £50 (Cullen Bros own ...112...Victoria St each 27x45 3x Brick 4 rooms £32 each/Straker, W house, hotel)
	1878, 1429- (Ekman BO B Workshp etc; McGlone land 20x80; McCarthy land 18x80,) Martin McCarthy owner-occupier BO 2 flats £50 (Cullen Bros own 108-112 Victoria St 3x Brick 4 rooms £32 each/(Stone, hotel)
	1877, 1390- (Conway 2x BS 5 rooms/Ekman BS 5 rooms etc 1/4 acre land) (Cullen Bros own 108-112 Victoria St 3x Brick 4 rooms £32 each/(Stone, hotel)
	1876, 1405- Cullen Bros own 3x Brick 4 rooms £32 each/(Straker hotel)
	1875, 1387- McEwan / Smith x-out to Reinhold Ekman owner- occupier Cullen, Henry owns 4x B shops 4 rooms each £32 / (Straker, Fred Stone wood house, hotel)
	<b>Property number:</b> 109714

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria Street	347	Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch)
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing Streetscape Level: **1** Proposed Streetscape Level: **1**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1878, 1885

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

347 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

**Building and History Information**

Architectural Style Victorian

Period 1876-99 - Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date Parapet

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features Notable features include intact shop front.

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Shop front (sympathetic - reinstate original design) Street

verandah gone (inappropriate - reinstate original

design/sympathetic alternative) shop fronts replaced;

parapet urns (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

'7765 West Melbourne VIC Banks Jobbins, George@1885 2 14'

'George Jobbins. Tenders wanted for alterations to

premises in Victoria St., West Melbourne, for the Colonial

Bank of Australasia. Argus 14.2.1885, p 15'

**Newspapers:**

'North Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1873 - 1894) Friday 13 March 1885

'We understand that the directors of the Colonial Bank of Australasia have taken the premises of Mr. McCarthy, saddler, Victoria street, for a term of seven years, where they purpose opening a branch establishment in about a month's time. Mr. M'Carthy will carry on business as usual in commodious premises at the rear of the present building, which is adapted in every way for the manufacture of harness 'and general saddlery. (City of Melbourne Valuers Books 1884, 1438 McCarthy & Martin 106 Victoria St, 3 flats 20x80)'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1930

343 Eggers, Miss W., fancy goods

345 Allmand, Geo. W., news agent

347 Athenis, J., fishmonger

349-351 Angwin, C. W., dentist

1925

339 Cooney, Ant.

341 Baines, Miss D., mus dlr

341 Cooney, A., bid sin

343 Caffry, Mrs E., cstmr

343 Eggers, Miss W., fcy gds

345 Pound & Jackson, news agents

345 Brazil, West Melbourne.

1915

339 W. Melb Coff Pal Morris, G. L.. mgr

341 Batiste, C. O., & Hande, J., frtrs

343 Caffry. Mrs E., cstmr

343 Eggers, Miss W.. Fcy gds

345 Tritton, H. F., stnr

347 Cohen, C. H.. pnbrkr

349 Angwin, C. W., dntst

351 Duller, M. J., tailor

**SURVEYED PLACES**

355 Mannix, Mrs Ellen confr

1904

343 Eggers, Miss Wilhelmena., fancy repsty

345 Wilson, Mrs Mary furniture dealer

347 Cohen, C H pawnbrk

ROW

1893

341 North &amp; West Melbourne coffee palace--Walker, Thomas, proprietor

313 Eggers, Miss W., fcyrepy

345 Luckman, Alfred, btchr

347 Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch)- McDonald, Thos., mgr

Right-of-way

347 Alexander, John o., signwr

349 Craig, John, bookseller

351 Andrews, C. 11., tailor

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891, 464-

(Ekman)

-, John McGlone 343 BS 6 rooms 20x80 £100

William Witherspoon, Jno Stedeford, 345 BS 3 flats

15x80 £100

Colonial Bank, Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100

as above-off B store 20x80 £18

(Stewart)

1886 483-

(Ekman)

Rob Morton John McGlone land B smithy 20x80 £26

Chas Cooke, John Stedeford, BS 2 flts 18x80 £100

**Bank, Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100**

as above-off B store 20x80 £18

(Stewart 6x BS 5 rooms)

1884, 1438

Ekman/McGlone smithy/1437 Jno Stedeford BS 2 flrs,

18x80 £80/McCarthy &amp; Martin 106 BS 3 flrs 20x80 £80 /

Cullen 108-112 3 BS x-out to Stewart

1880, 1441-

(Ekman)

J McGlone owner-occupier yard 20x80 £12

Martin, yard 18x80 £12

Martin McCarthy owner-occupier BS 2 flats £50

(Cullen owns 108-112 BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32

each/Straker hotel)

1875, 1387-

McEwan / Smith x-out to Reinhold Ekman owner-occupier

Cullen, Henry owns 4x B shops 4 rooms each £32 /

Straker, Fred Stone hotel

**Property number:** 109715

Victoria Street

349

-351

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing

Streetscape Level: **1**

Proposed

Streetscape Level: **1****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1884

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Victorian Titles Office**

1884 Alexander Stewart, gentleman of Trafalgar Pl,

Hotham (North Melbourne) - 349-359 Victoria St

1884 mortgaged Eleanor E Neal and Sam Cullen

1917 July Alex dies, probate to The Curator of estates of deceased persons

1917-19 subdivision- 4 lots (353-359) each 13'x63-53' one

lot (349-351) 26x53-48' Alfred Travis, Sam Turner,

Clemence William Angwin, Margaret Jane Duffer of

Parkville (353)

**SURVEYED PLACES****Probate, VPRO**

`Alexander Stewart Ex Plasterer N Melb 2 Jul 1917  
150/613 VPRS 28/P3, unit 718; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 562'  
Estate £40597 - Victoria Street, five buildings £5000;  
Capel Street etc; Leveson Street eight houses £3476 -  
many shares or investments- inheritors Thomas Barrett,  
West Melbourne carpenter; Mary Lewis, South Africa,  
Susan Robertson, George Stewart Newmarket, Annie  
Stewart of Nathalia, Alex Stewart of Beveridge, Ada  
Gardiner of Nathalia, Patience Stewart of Beveridge etc-  
children of his deceased brother James, farmer of  
Beveridge.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of  
Statistics.

**Newspapers:**

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 27  
March 1885  
`STEWART - On the 25th March, at No. 2 Adderley-street,  
West Melbourne. Jane Stewart, beloved daughter of Mrs.  
Jas. Stewart, and sister of Alexander Stewart'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building  
Identification Form (BIF)**

349 TO 351 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 1  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Victorian  
Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
Integrity Fair  
Condition Fair  
Original Building Type  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features  
Notable features include post supported shop verandah.  
Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations  
Verandah incomplete (inappropriate - reinstate original  
design) shopfronts replaced; parapet urns (inappropriate -  
reinstare original design/sympathetic alternative).

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`71914 Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne  
Stedeford, J West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne  
registration no 9104 [Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0 six  
shops 1882 02 28'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1930  
343 Eggers, Miss W., fancy goods

345 Allmand, Geo. W., news agent  
347 Athenis, J., fishmonger  
349-351 Angwin, C. W dentist  
353 Sprague, Jim. C., tailor  
355 Jacoby, Miss Lillie, costmr

1915  
343 Eggers, Miss W.. Fcy gds  
345 Tritton, H. F., stnr  
347 Cohen, C. H.. pnbrkr  
349 Angwin, C. W., dntst  
351 Duller, M. J., tailor  
355 Mannix, Mrs Ellen confr

1904  
349 Craig, John, statnr  
353 Dulfer. M. J., tailor

1893  
313 Eggers, Miss W.,fcyrep  
345 Luckman, Alfred, btchr  
347 Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch)- McDonald,  
Thos.,mgr  
Right-of-way  
347 Alexander, Jno.,signwr  
349 Craig, John, bookseller  
351 Andrews, C. 11., tailor  
353 Yates, Mrs I., dairy pro

1886  
100 Ekman etc  
104 Cook, Carles sign writer and decorator  
104 Coglean, H J jeweller  
106 McCarthy and Martin, saddlers  
108 Walter, N A fruiterer  
110 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner  
112 Burman, Fredrk photographer  
114 Ross, John tobacconist  
116 Evans, E bootmaker  
118 Malcolm, James hairdresser  
Three Crowns hotel-Straker, Charles D.  
*King st*

1885  
100 Ekman etc  
104 Malcolm, James hairdresser  
106 McCarthy and Martin, saddlers  
Three Crowns hotel-Straker, Charles D.  
*King st*

1880  
*Eades pl*  
106 McCarthy and Martin, saddlers  
108 Pringle , Mrs G. R. G, teacher of music  
110 McCarthy , Mrs Anastsia  
112 Bailie , Miss Fanny, milliner & dressmaker  
Three Crowns ' hotel-Straker, Charles D.  
*King st*

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1930, 1154-,  
349-351 ? William Angwin owner 26x53 £90 each

1891, 468-  
(Ekman 333-339; -, John McGlone 343 BS 6 rooms 20x80  
£100  
William Witherspoon, Jno Steadford, 345 BS 3 flats  
15x80 £100

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Colonial Bank, Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100  
as above-off B store 20x80 £18 )  
Alex Stewart owns 349-359 (6) BS 5 rooms 14x45 £60  
each  
349 John Craig  
351 Mrs Moss  
353 James Hooper, etc.

1886 483-  
(Ekman; Rob Morton John McGlone **land** B smithy 20x80  
£26  
Chas Cooke, John Stedeford, BS 2 flts 18x80 £100; Bank,  
Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100; as above-off B  
store 20x80 £18)  
**Alec Stewart owns 108-118 (6x) BS 5 rooms, 14x45, £60  
each**  
(Straker -W house, hotel)

1884, 1439-  
(McGlone, Stedeford, McCarthy)  
Henry Cullen (108-112) **x-out to Stewart BH** 4 rooms  
27x45 £16 xout to £32 (additions, renovations?)  
(Straker)

1883, 1458-  
Rob Morton, J McGlone, smithy  
empty, John Stedeford `new shop' written in  
Martin McCarthy BS 3 flats 20x80 £80  
Cullen Brothers  
108 Victoria St BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32  
110 Victoria St H 4 rooms 27x45 £32  
112 Victoria St BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32  
Straker WH 4rooms etc.

1880, 1441-  
(Ekman; McGlone owner-occupier yard 20x80 £12 (343)  
Martin, yard 18x80 £12; (345)  
Martin McCarthy owner-occupier BS 2 flats £50 (347)  
Cullen owns 108-112 (3) BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32 each  
(Straker -W house, hotel)

1875, 1387-  
McEwan / Smith x-out to Reinhold Ekman owner-  
occupier  
Cullen, Henry owns 3x B shops 4 rooms each £32 /  
Fred Stone W house 4 rooms  
Straker, Fred Stone hotel

**Property number:** 109716

Victoria Street

353

Alexander Stewart's  
shops and  
residences, part 349-  
359 Victoria Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne  
Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance  
(Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of  
Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing

Streetscape Level: **1**

Proposed

Streetscape Level: **1****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1884

Creation era?

 Victorian-era Edwardian-era Early Victorian-era Interwar Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Scientific value Not assessed for heritage values Historical value Social value**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Victorian Titles Office**1884 Alexander Stewart, gentleman of Trafalgar Pl,  
Hotham (North Melbourne) - 349-359 Victoria St

1884 mortgaged Eleanor E Neal and Sam Cullen

1917 July Alex dies, probate to The Curator

1917-19 subdivision- Alfred Travis, Sam Turner, Clemence  
William Angwin, Margaret Jane Duffer**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building  
Identification Form (BIF)**

**SURVEYED PLACES**

353 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 1  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
 Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Victorian  
 Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features Notable features include  
 post supported shop verandah.  
 Statement of Significance  
 Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Verandah incomplete (inappropriate - reinstate original  
 design) shopfronts replaced-ingo's as present doorways;  
 parapet urns (inappropriate - reinstate original  
 design/sympathetic alternative)

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`71914 Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne  
 Stedeford, J West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne  
 registration no 9104 [Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0 six  
 shops 1882 02 28'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1930  
 343 Eggers, Miss W., fancy goods  
 345 Allmand, Geo. W., news agent  
 347 Athenis, J., fishmonger  
 349-351 Angwin, C. W., dentist  
 353 Sprague, Jim. C., tailor  
 355 Jacoby, Miss Lillie, costmr

1915  
 343 Eggers, Miss W.. Fcy gds  
 345 Tritton, H. F., stnr  
 347 Cohen, C. H.. pnrkr  
 349 Angwin, C. W., dntst  
 351 Duller, M. J., tailor  
 355 Mannix, Mrs Ellen confr

1904  
 349 Craig, John, statnr  
 353 Dulfer. M. J., tailor

1893  
 313 Eggers, Miss W., fcyrepy  
 345 Luckman, Alfred, btchr  
 347 Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch)- McDonald,  
 Thos., mgr  
 Right-of-way  
 347 Alexander, J, n o., signwr  
 349 Craig, John, bookseller  
 351 Andrews, C. 11., tailor

353 Yates, Mrs I., dairy pro

1880  
 Eades pl  
 106 McCarthy and Martin, saddlers  
 108 Pringle, Mrs G. R. G, teacher of music  
 110 McCarthy, Mrs Anastasia  
 112 Bailie, Miss Fanny, milliner & dressmaker  
 Three Crowns' hotel-Straker, Charles D.  
 King st

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1930, 1156,  
 353 John Charles Sprague owner-occupier 13x54  
  
 1891, 468-  
 (Ekman 333-339; -, John McGlone 343 BS 6 rooms 20x80  
 £100  
 William Witherspoon, Jno Steadford, 345 BS 3 flats  
 15x80 £100  
 Colonial Bank, Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100  
 as above-off B store 20x80 £18 )  
 Alex Stewart owns 349-359 (6) BS 5 rooms 14x45 £60  
 each  
 349 John Craig  
 351 Mrs Moss  
 353 James Hooper, etc.

1886 483-  
 (Ekman; Rob Morton John McGlone land B smithy 20x80  
 £26  
 Chas Cooke, John Stedeford, BS 2 flts 18x80 £100; Bank,  
 Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100; as above-off B  
 store 20x80 £18)  
**Alec Stewart owns 108-118 (6x) BS 5 rooms, 14x45, £60  
 each**  
 (Straker -W house, hotel)

1884, 1439-  
 (McGlone, Stedeford, McCarthy)  
 Henry Cullen (108-112) **x-out to Stewart BH 4 rooms  
 27x45 £16 xout to £32 (additions, renovations?)**  
 (Straker)

1883, 1458-  
 Rob Morton, J McGlone, smithy (343)  
 empty, John Stedeford `new shop' written in (345)  
 Martin McCarthy BS 3 flats 20x80 £80 (347)  
 Cullen Brothers:  
 108 Victoria St BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32  
 110 Victoria St H 4 rooms 27x45 £32  
 112 Victoria St BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32  
 Straker WH 4rooms etc.

1880, 1441-  
 (Ekman; McGlone owner-occupier yard 20x80 £12  
 Martin, yard 18x80 £12; Martin McCarthy owner-  
 occupier BS 2 flats £50)  
 Cullen owns 108-112 (3) BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32 each  
 (Straker -W house, hotel)

1875, 1387-  
 McEwan / Smith x-out to Reinhold Ekman owner-  
 occupier  
 Cullen, Henry owns 3x B shops 4 rooms each £32 /  
 Fred Stone W house 4 rooms  
 Straker, Fred Stone hotel

**Property number:** 109717

## SURVEYED PLACES

Victoria Street

355

W. B. Simpson's real estate office and residence



## Survey Notes:

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: D

Proposed Grading: B

Existing

Streetscape Level: 1

Proposed

Streetscape Level: 1

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1884, 1933  
(rebuilt)

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

 Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

5.4 Developing a retail centre

## Recommendations (if any)

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

## References (if any):

## Victorian Titles Office

1884 Alexander Stewart, gentleman of Trafalgar Pl, Hotham (North Melbourne) - 349-359 Victoria St

1884 mortgaged Eleanor E Neal and Sam Cullen

1917 July Alex dies, probate to The Curator

1917-19 subdivision- Alfred Travis, Sam Turner, Clemence William Angwin, Margaret Jane Duffer

## Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:

`71914 Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne



**SURVEYED PLACES**

Stedford, J West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 9104 [Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0 six shops 1882 02 28'

**Building Permit Application****1933 14386**

Alterations & additions for Nigretta Investments Pty. Ltd. Peck and Kemter, Architects FRAIA

413 Collins St, Melb, shows brick façade at ground level but shop as front room and show window, rest living.

Application files:

Nigretta Investment Company Pty. Ltd. c/o W B Simpson 212 Victoria Street, West Melbourne; Builder: L. J. Owens, 15 Kalimna St, Essendon, Completed 1/9/1933 (see specification)

**Victorian Heritage Database**

Moderne examples 1930s:

- Brunswick Fire Station and Flats 24 Blyth Street Brunswick 1936, Victorian Heritage Register
- United Kingdom Hotel 199 Queens Parade Clifton Hill 1938, Victorian Heritage Register
- Primary School No. 1924 153-161 Princes Way Drouin, 1936 Victorian Heritage Register
- Old Men's Shelter Powlett Reserve, 61-67 Albert Street And 150-152 Powlett Street East Melbourne 1938, Victorian Heritage Register
- Windermere Flats 49 Broadway Elwood 1936 Victorian Heritage Register
- Former Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot 239 A'Beckett Street Melbourne, Melbourne City 1938 (Altered ) Victorian Heritage Register
- Former Mcphersons Building 546-566 Collins Street And 27 Francis Street Melbourne 1936, Victorian Heritage Register
- Alkira House 18 Queen Street Melbourne, 1937 Victorian Heritage Register
- Burnham Beeches 1 Sherbrooke Road Sherbrooke, 1933, Victorian Heritage Register
- Sanitarium Health Food Company And Signs Publishing Company 51 Main Street Warburton 1936 Victorian Heritage Register
- Dressing Pavilion 26 Esplanade Williamstown 1936 Victorian Heritage Register
- Sun Theatre 6-12 Ballarat Street Yarraville 1938, Victorian Heritage Register
- Glenferrie Oval Grandstand 34 Linda Crescent Hawthorn 1938 Victorian Heritage Register
- Yule House 309-311 Little Collins Street Melbourne 1932 Victorian Heritage Register
- Macrobertson Girls High School 350 Kings Way Melbourne 1934
- David Jones Store (Former Buckley & Nunn) 294-312 Bourke Street And 285-295 Little Bourke Street Melbourne Buckley and Nunn Men's Store In 1933, Victorian Heritage Register

**Newspapers:**

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Monday 31 July 1882

'THE WEST MELBOURNE STATE SCHOOLS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes to pupils of the state schools under the West Melbourne Board of Advice, was held in the Hotham Town hall on Friday evening. The hall was crowded with the parents and friends of the children... he members of the board who were present were Dr. Cutts (the chairman), Mr. David Munro, Mr. J. W.

Peirce. Mr W. B. Simpson, and Mr A Oliver the correspondent, who explained that prizes to the value of about £50 had been provided for distribution. '

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Thursday 25 April 1935

'Property Sales W B Simpson Pty. Ltd . 355 Victoria street, West Melbourne, reports having sold a brick balcony house In Barr) street, South Carlton, for £645, and n double-fronted brick villa In Spencer street, West Melbourne, for £830.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 29 January 1954

'PROPERTY

City site brings £15,750

A vacant site in Dudley St., West Melbourne, has been sold for £15,750 - about £205 a foot. The property. No. 25 Dudley St., between King and Spencer streets, is vacant land, 77 by 157ft., suitable for a warehouse.

Agents were W. B. Simpson and Son, and Sydney Arnold and Co.'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

355 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Inter War

Period Inter War

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features Notable features include

unpainted decorative brickwork.

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations Shopfront (sympathetic - no recommendations)

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1930

343 Eggers, Miss W., fancy goods

345 Allmand, Geo. W., news agent

347 Athenis, J., fishmonger

349-351 Angwin, C. W., dentist

353 Sprague, Jim. C., tailor

355 Jacoby, Miss Lillie, costmr

1935

355 Simpson, W. B., Pty Ltd, estate agents

1942

**SURVEYED PLACES**

345 O'Donnell, J., & H. M.,  
 347 Athenis, J., fishmonger  
 349-351 Angwin, C. W.. dentist  
 353 Sprague, Rio. C., tailor  
 355 Webb, Jill, Lds' hairdresser  
 357 Travis, A.. Watchmaker

1952  
 355 Hardy, Phil ladies hairdresser

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891, 468-  
 Alex Stewart owns 349-359 (6) BS 5 rooms 14x45 £60  
 each  
 349 John Craig  
 351 Mrs Moss  
 353 James Hooper,  
 355 Chas Andrews etc.

1930, 1157,  
 Lillian Jacoby/ John W A Simpson 355 13x55 £80

1886 483-  
 (Ekman; Rob Morton John McGlone **land** B smithy 20x80  
 £26  
 Chas Cooke, John Stedeford, BS 2 flts 18x80 £100; Bank,  
 Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100; as above-off B  
 store 20x80 £18)  
**Alec Stewart owns 108-118 (6x) BS 5 rooms, 14x45, £60  
 each**  
 (Straker -W house, hotel)

1884, 1439-  
 (McGlone, Stedeford, McCarthy)  
 Henry Cullen (108-112) **x-out to Stewart BH** 4 rooms  
 27x45 £16 xout to £32 (additions, renovations?)  
 (Straker)

1880, 1441-  
 (Ekman, J McGlone owner-occupier yard 20x80 £12  
 Martin, yard 18x80 £12  
 Martin McCarthy owner-occupier BS 2 flats £50 )  
 Cullen owns 108-112 BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32 each  
 (Straker hotel)

1879, 1442-  
 (McCarthy BS 18x50 2 flats £50 , no Ekman except as  
 land to east)  
 Cullen Bros own ...112...Victoria St each 27x45 3x Brick 4  
 rooms £32 each/(Straker, W house, hotel)

1878, 1429-  
 (McCarthy B O 2 flats £50 , no Ekman except as land to  
 east)  
 Cullen Bros own 108-112 Victoria St 3x Brick 4 rooms  
 £32 each/(Stone, hotel)

1877, 1390-  
 (Conway 2x BS 5 rooms/Ekman BS 5 rooms)  
 Cullen Bros own 108-112 Victoria St 3x Brick 4 rooms  
 £32 each/(Strone, hotel)

1876, 1405-  
 Cullen Bros own 3x Brick 4 rooms £32 each/(Straker  
 hotel)

1875, 1387-  
 McEwan / Smith x-out to Reinhold Ekman owner-  
 occupier

Cullen, Henry owns 4x B shops 4 rooms each £32 /  
 (Straker, Fred Stone wood house, hotel)

1869, 1315-  
 Cullen owns 3x B shops 4 rooms each £26 / Stone hotel

1868, 1298 (Smith meat curing est/ Stone wood house,  
 hotel- no shops)

**Property number:** 109718

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>Cullen's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing Streetscape Level: **1** Proposed Streetscape Level: **1**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1884

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Victorian Titles Office**

1884 Alexander Stewart, gentleman of Trafalgar Pl, Hotham (North Melbourne) - 349-359 Victoria St  
 1884 mortgaged Eleanor E Neal and Sam Cullen  
 1917 July Alex dies, probate to The Curator  
 1917-19 subdivision- Alfred Travis, Sam Turner, Clemence William Angwin, Margaret Jane Duffer

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

357 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level D 1  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Victorian  
 Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features Notable features include intact shop front c.1910-15.  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations Shopfronts replaced-paired ingo's; street verandah gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`71914 Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne Stedeford, J West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 9104 [Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0 six shops 1882 02 28'

also see

`71891 Cullen, H & S - Melbourne Cullen, H & S West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 3009 [Burchett Index]. Fee 6.0.0 four 3-rm cottages 1869 01 17, Victoria west - near King  
 71871 Cullen, Bros Cullen, Bros - Melbourne West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 486 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.0.0 brick cottage, Victoria - near King 1861 10 28  
 71867 Cullen Bros Cullen, Bros - Melbourne West Melbourne VIC registration no 421 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.0.0 brick cottage, Victoria - near King 1861 09 5;  
 71866 Cullem, Bros Cullen, Bros - Melbourne West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 119 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.0.0 brick cottage, Victoria west - near King 1861 03 6'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

...

353 Yates, Mrs I., dairy pro  
 355 Brophy, Miss, dressmkr  
 357 Stott, W., watchmaker  
 359 Duncan, Mrs It., hairdr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel Browning, T. B.

1880

Eades pl  
 106 McCarthy and Martin, saddlers  
 108 Pringle, Mrs G. R. G, teacher of music  
 110 McCarthy, Mrs Anastasia  
 112 Bailie, Miss Fanny, milliner & dressmaker  
 Three Crowns ' hotel-Straker, Charles D.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

King st

**Property number:** 109719**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1930, 1156,  
353 John Charles Sprague owner-occupier 13x54

1891, 468-  
(Ekman 333-339; -, John McGlone 343 BS 6 rooms 20x80  
£100  
William Witherspoon, Jno Steadford, 345 BS 3 flats  
15x80 £100  
Colonial Bank, Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100  
as above-off B store 20x80 £18 )  
Alex Stewart owns 349-359 (6) BS 5 rooms 14x45 £60  
each  
349 John Craig  
351 Mrs Moss  
353 James Hooper, etc.

1886 483-  
(Ekman; Rob Morton John McGlone **land** B smithy 20x80  
£26  
Chas Cooke, John Stedeford, BS 2 flts 18x80 £100; Bank,  
Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100; as above-off B  
store 20x80 £18)  
**Alec Stewart owns 108-118 (6x) BS 5 rooms, 14x45, £60  
each**  
(Straker -W house, hotel)

1886 483-  
(Ekman; Rob Morton John McGlone **land** B smithy 20x80  
£26  
Chas Cooke, John Stedeford, BS 2 flts 18x80 £100; Bank,  
Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100; as above-off B  
store 20x80 £18)  
**Alec Stewart owns 108-118 (6x) BS 5 rooms, 14x45, £60  
each**  
(Straker -W house, hotel)

1884, 1439-  
(McGlone, Stedeford, McCarthy)  
Henry Cullen (108-112) **x-out to Stewart BH** 4 rooms  
27x45 £16 xout to £32 (additions, renovations?)

1880, 1441-  
(Ekman; McGlone owner-occupier yard 20x80 £12  
Martin, yard 18x80 £12; Martin McCarthy owner-  
occupier BS 2 flats £50)  
Cullen owns 108-112 (3) BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32 each  
(Straker -W house, hotel)

1875, 1387-  
McEwan / Smith x-out to Reinhold Ekman owner-  
occupier  
Cullen, Henry owns 3x B shops 4 rooms each £32 /  
Fred Stone W house 4 rooms  
Straker, Fred Stone hotel

1870, 1345  
(smith)  
Cullen owns 3x BH 4 rooms £26 each: Batt, Saddler,  
Curtis  
(Stone, W House 4 rooms, hotel )

1869, 1315-  
Cullen owns 3x B shops 4 rooms each £26 / Stone hotel

1868, 1298 (Smith meat curing est/ Stone wood house,  
hotel- no shops)

**SURVEYED PLACES****Victoria Street****359****Cullen's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street****Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading: D****Proposed Grading: C****Existing****Streetscape Level: 1****Proposed****Streetscape Level: 1****What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** 1884**Creation era?** **Early Victorian-era** **Victorian-era** **Interwar** **Edwardian-era** **Post WW2****What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** **Aesthetic value** **Historical value** **Scientific value** **Social value** **Not assessed for heritage values****Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 **Contributory to precinct**  **Not significant or contributory** **Significant individually**  **Proposed for a Heritage Overlay****What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Victorian Titles Office**

1884 Alexander Stewart, gentleman of Trafalgar Pl, Hotham (North Melbourne) - 349-359 Victoria St

1884 mortgaged Eleanor E Neal and Sam Cullen

1917 July Alex dies, probate to The Curator

1917-19 subdivision- Alfred Travis, Sam Turner, Clemence

William Angwin, Margaret Jane Duffer

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

359 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

**Heritage Gradings**

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level D 1

**Conservation Study Details**

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

**Building and History Information**

Architectural Style Victorian

Period 1876-99 - Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History

Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include intact shop front c.1910-15.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Shopfronts replaced-paired ingo's; street verandah gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`71914 Stedeford, J - 11 Howard St West Melbourne

Stedeford, J West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne

registration no 9104 [Burchett Index]. Fee 10.10.0 six shops 1882 02 28'

see also

`71891 Cullen, H &amp; S - Melbourne Cullen, H &amp; S West

Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 3009

[Burchett Index]. Fee 6.0.0 four 3-rm cottages 1869 01 17, Victoria west - near King

71871 Cullen, Bros Cullen, Bros - Melbourne West

Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 486

[Burchett Index]. Fee 1.0.0 brick cottage, Victoria - near King 1861 10 28

71867 Cullen Bros Cullen, Bros - Melbourne West

Melbourne VIC registration no 421 [Burchett Index]. Fee

1.0.0 brick cottage, Victoria - near King 1861 09 5;

71866 Cullem, Bros Cullen, Bros - Melbourne West

Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 119

[Burchett Index]. Fee 1.0.0 brick cottage, Victoria west - near King 1861 03 6'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

...

353 Yates, Mrs I., dairy pro

355 Brophy, Miss, dreasmkr

357 Stott, W., watchmaker

359 Duncan, Mrs It., hairdr

365 Three Crowns hotel Browning, T. B.

1880

*Eades pl*

106 McCarthy and Martin, saddlers

108 Pringle, Mrs G. R. G, teacher of music

110 McCarthy, Mrs Anastasia

112 Bailie, Miss Fanny, milliner &amp; dressmaker

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Three Crowns ' hotel-Straker, Charles D.  
King st

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891, 468-  
Alex Stewart owns 349-359 (6) BS 5 rooms 14x45 £60 each  
349 John Craig  
351 Mrs Moss  
353 James Hooper, etc.  
359 William Treloar

1886 483-  
Alec Stewart owns 108-118 (6x) BS 5 rooms, 14x45, £60 each  
(Straker -W house, hotel)

1886 483-  
(Ekman; Rob Morton John McGlone land B smithy 20x80 £26  
Chas Cooke, John Stedeford, BS 2 flts 18x80 £100; Bank, Thomas Noonan 347 B bank 15x80 £100; as above-off B store 20x80 £18)  
**Alec Stewart owns 108-118 (6x) BS 5 rooms, 14x45, £60 each**  
(Straker -W house, hotel)

1884, 1439-  
(McGlone, Stedeford, McCarthy)  
Henry Cullen (108-112) **x-out to Stewart BH** 4 rooms 27x45 £16 xout to £32 (additions, renovations?)  
(Straker -W house, hotel)

1880, 1441-  
(Ekman; McGlone owner-occupier yard 20x80 £12  
Martin, yard 18x80 £12; Martin McCarthy owner-occupier BS 2 flats £50)  
Cullen owns 108-112 (3) BH 4 rooms 27x45 £32 each  
(Straker -W house, hotel)

1875, 1387-  
McEwan / Smith x-out to Reinhold Ekman owner-occupier  
Cullen, Henry owns 3x B shops 4 rooms each £32 / Fred Stone W house 4 rooms  
Straker, Fred Stone hotel

1870, 1345  
(smith)  
Cullen owns 3x BH 4 rooms £26 each: Batt, Saddler, Curtis  
(Stone, W House 4 rooms, hotel )

1869, 1315-  
Cullen owns 3x B shops 4 rooms each £26 / Stone hotel

1868, 1298 (Smith meat curing est/ Stone wood house, hotel- no shops)

**Property number:** 109720

Victoria Street 361 -365 Three Crowns Hotel

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **B** Proposed Grading: **B**

Existing Streetscape Level: **1** Proposed Streetscape Level: **1**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1868, 1878, 1886

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

13.6 Eating and drinking

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

'The Argus': 8/4/1871  
'Three Crowns ,Hotel;  
VICTORIA- & KING .STREETS, WEST. MELBOURNE.  
CHARLES D. STRAKER, Proprietor.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 22 April 1873  
'STRAKER.—On the 10th ult., at her residence, Three Crowns Hotel, West Melbourne, the wife of Charles D. Straker of a daughter.'

'The Australasian' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1864 - 1946)

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Saturday 26 March 1881

'A large and influential meeting of residents of West Melbourne was held on Tuesday at Straker's Three Crowns Hotel, "Victoria-street, to take into consideration the action of the City Council in resolving that the Elizabeth street and the Victoria Market shall be closed on Saturdays at 11 a-m. The injustice of such a proceeding was strongly commented on and condemned.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) (about) everyday 7 July 1882

'RABBIT COURSING, Kensington Park, 8th July —Entries for Fox Terrier and Greyhound Stakes closes ; and draw takes place, Friday, 8 p.m. Three Crowns Hotel, West Melbourne.

CHARLES D. STRAKER,  
Secretary.'

'North Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1873 - 1894) Friday 15 August 1884

'The tender of Mr. C. D. Straker, of Three Crowns hotel, West Melbourne, was accepted by the National Show Committee for £250. Mr. Straker was also successful caterer for Victoria Racing Club' (many other successful tenders there)

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 3 August 1886

'COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET  
TO MR. J. W. PEIRCE, M.L.A.

The friends and supporters of Mr J W. Peirce, M L A , tendered him a complimentary banquet at the Hotham Town hall last evening, to congratulate him on the successful issue of his recent contest in the electorate of West Melbourne. The chair was occupied by Dr Rose, M L.A, who had upon his right hand the guest of the evening, the Chief Secretary, Colonel Smith, Mr J Gardiner, M L A , and Mr J Laurens, M L A, and on his left the Commissioner of Public Works Mr G D Carter ML A, and Mr D. Gaunson, M.L.A. About 150 gentlemen were present An excellent repast was provided by Mr. C. D. Straker...'

'Leader' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1862 - 1918) (about) Saturday 30 October 1886

'CATERER

CHARLES D, STRAKER, THREE CROWNS HOTEL, WEST MELBOURNE,

Caterer for The Victoria Racing Club, the National Agricultural Society of Victoria and the Victoria Coursing Club.

ORDERS FOR BANQUETS, FETES, DEJEUNERS, WEDDINGS, SUPPERS

On the Shortest Notice, In Town or Country.'

N.B. — Tents and Caterers' Requisites on Hire'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Monday 15 April 1889

'ESTATE of SAMUEL JAMES, late of Swanston-street, Melbourne, colony of Victoria, civil servant, deceased, intestate. — The widow and next of kin of the above described deceased intestate, Greeting : We command you ...to SHOW CAUSE why ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the said Samuel James, above described, deceased, intestate; should not be GRANTED and Committed to Charles Doyl Straker, of Swanston-street, in the said City of Melbourne, licensed victualler, a creditor of the said deceased.'

'North Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1873 - 1894) Saturday 3 August 1889

'The return ball to the Mayor and Mayoress of North Melbourne, will be held on Tuesday evening, most complete arrangements having been made and a pleasant evening is anticipated. The musical portion of the proceedings has been entrusted to Herr A. Plock, while the decorations are in the hands of Mr Morgan. Mr C. Straker is the caterer. The main hall will, as usual, be used for dancing and the council chamber will be utilized as a concert room. Provision will be made for those wishing a cigar and a hand at cards, and the attendance is anticipated at about 200 couples. A presentation to the Mayoress will be made during the first interval, and we would intimate that ladies who wish their costumes described can avail themselves of a book, which will be placed in the dressing room for that purpose...'

28/10/1889

'STRAKER —SMITH. —On August 8, at Footscray, by Rev. H. Scott, Charles, eldest son of C. D. Straker, Melbourne, to Lillie, fourth daughter S. W. Smith, of Footscray.'

'North Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1873 - 1894) Friday 1 August 1890

'The fifth annual social in connection with...be 15th proximo, commencing at 8 p.m. The catering has been entrusted to Mr C. Straker, and Mr Lobb's string band has been engaged, and an enjoyable dance may be anticipated. ...'

'Table Talk' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1885 - 1939) (about) Friday 11 April 1890

'LANDER—STRAKER.—The marriage of Miss Bertha Straker, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles D. Straker, of West Melbourne, with Mr. John Thomas Lander, eldest son of Mr. John Lander, of Hotham Hill, took place on Thursday, April 8, at "Gladswood," West Melbourne, the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. S. Robertson, in the presence of a numerous company of guests. The bride was given away by her father, and attended by two bridesmaids, Miss E. Straker and Miss Visser, her sister and cousin, the groomsmen being Mr. George Lander and Mr. Drape. The bride wore a handsome gown of white armure royale silk, with panels of brocaded aimure, the long court train being of the plain silk ; the bodice was made high, with Medici collar, and finished with old point lace, with sprays of orange blossom at neck and on the left panel; Grecian bands of orange blossom and myrtle were worn in the hair under a long plain tulle veil, caught with a diamond star. A diamond and moonstone brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, was also worn. The bridesmaids were in pretty frocks of primrose liberty silk trimmed with lace. They carried pretty bouquets of primrose and white flowers, and wore the bride groom's gifts of gold bell brooches. Mrs. Straker (mother of the bride) wore a handsome trained gown of heliotrope Duchesse satin trimmed with rich satin brocade, the bodice having a vest of cream crepe dechine and heliotrope and gold aigrette in the hair.

Mrs. Lander (mother of the bridegroom) was in rich black satin Duchesse and lace. After the ceremony the company partook of breakfast in a large marquee erected for the purpose. The tables were prettily decorated with flowers and mirrors, and after the usual toasts were proposed and acknowledged, Mr. And Mrs. J. T. Lander departed to spend their honeymoon in Sydney. In the evening Mr. and

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Mrs. Straker entertained about 300 guests at a ball in the North Melbourne Town Hall. Mirrors and flags were used abundantly in decorations, and Wilson's band provided good music. At supper the Hon. L. L. Smith took the chair, and several toasts were proposed and honoured. Amongst the gentlemen present were the Hon. J. S. Butters, Dr. Maloney, M.L.A., Mr. Dillon, Mr. Tuomy, Mr. Joske, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Davis, and amongst the ladies were — Mrs. David Lander, in black Duchesse satin and velvet ; Mrs. C. D. Straker, jun., navy blue silk ; Mrs. Worrell, black silk ; Mrs. Marshall, rich black satin, real lace front ; Mrs. B. Clark, black broche and jet, amber feather ; Mrs. Ritchie (Frankston), trained gown, black merveilleux ; Mrs. Menogin, trained gown, white merveilleux and lace ; Miss Ritchie, white moire and net; Mrs. Connal (Hawthorn), black silk and lace; Mrs. Farrell (Yarra Flats), black silk ; Mrs. Valence, white net; Miss Lander, white moire and net; Mrs. Moss, ruby merveilleux ; Miss Visser, white cashmere; Miss A. Visser, white liberty silk ; Mrs. Cribb, black broche and cream lace front ; Misses Cribb, red figured liberty silk ; Mrs. Davis, rich gown of Eiffel velvet, trimmed with passementerie ; Mrs. Benjamin Maize, velvet and tulle, diamond ornaments, feather fan ; Miss Worrel, deme trained gown, black velvet, white moire front; Miss Jamison, white liberty silk, amber ribbons ; Miss Jamison, white fisher net and cerise ribbon ; Miss Atkin, cream tosca net and heliotrope ; Miss Gracie, white liberty silk; Mrs. Bogate, pale blue silk ; Mrs. Carter, cream lace; Mrs. Kennedy, pale blue silk ; Miss Sterling, white embroidered gown; Misses Ambrose, pretty dresses of pink liberty silk ; Mrs. Dangerfield, grey broché ; Miss Nash, pink merveilleux lace; Miss Miller, grey liberty silk; Miss Davidson, pale blue brocade ; Miss Dangerfield, trained gown of cream silk and velvet; Miss Fiddle, cream silk ; Miss Cox, cream and cardinal ; Mr A. Robertson, brown brocade ; Miss Bygate, black net ; Mrs. Ivey, handsome gown of black duchesse satin; Miss Bouse, cream silk ; Miss Nicholls, heliotrope and white ; Miss Gowdie, cream liberty silk ; Miss Campbell, cream brocade ; Miss Alice Beavis, fawn silk ; Miss Ada Beavis, vieux rose and white moire. The following is a tolerably complete list of presents : — Mrs. Lander, drawing room suite ; Mr. Straker, piano ; Mrs. Moss, flower stand ; Mr. Moss, dessert service ; Mr. and Mrs. White, silver and crystal epergne ; Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, handsome bronze ornaments; Mrs Pownall, mirrored easel ; Mrs. Connal, basket flowers ; Mr. Geo. Lander, fender ; Mr. Drape, claret jug ; Mr. Marten, pair handsome vases; Mr. Joske, marble clock ; Mrs. Lander, marble clock ; Mr. and Mrs. Hawkswood, set fruit knives and forks ; Mrs. Marshall, set fish knives and forks ; Mrs. Minogue, fruit spoons ; Dr. Maloney, cheque ; Mrs. Dillon, Best silver nut crackers ; Mrs. Clarke, cruet; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, butter dish ; Mr. Geo. Bennett, handsome set of entrée dishes ; Mr. Tuomey, cheque ; Ormond Cricket Club, cruet; Mr. Albert Gibbins, breakfast cruet; Misses Lander, pair vases; Mr. and Mrs. Downie, crystal strawberry dishes; Mr. and Miss Aitkin, companion case ; Mr. Marshall, dressing case; Mr. Beavis tea set ; Mr. Boesley, butter dish ; Mr. Lodey, Bohemian glass bowl; Messrs. Beeler and Davis, handsome flower stand ; Mr. Power, Bohemian flower stand ; Mr. and Mrs. Worrel, crystal flower stand ; Mr. McGuigan, set carvers ; Mr. and Mrs. Cribb, set carvers ; Misses Jamieson, flower stand ; Mr. and Mrs. Hiddle, biscuit box ; Mr. Dyer, serviette rings ; Mr. Visser, silver card tray ; Mr. and Mrs. Bygate, serviette rings; Mr. Clark, set salt cellars : Mr. Buncle, wicker chair.

Miss Rodda, smoking cap; Master Straker, bread knife; Mr. T. K. Rhodes, plated flower stand ; Miss Straker, cosy; Miss Dangerfield, handkerchief sachet ; Mrs. Dangerfield, handsome lace handkerchief; Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Carter, crystal fruit jar; Mr. Stokes, chronometer ; Mrs. Robertson, white satin sachet; Miss Kissar, work basket; Mr. and Mrs. Grade, Dresden plague; Mr. and Mrs. Straker, jun., dinner service ; Miss Millar, cheese dish ; Miss Hiden, hand-painted mirror; Miss Walker, album ; Mrs. Ramsay, silver butter dish ; Mr. and Mrs. Dynon, pair hand-painted plates ; Mr. and Mrs. McCracken, pair fairy lamps; Mr. Coe, smelling-salts bottle ; Mr. Way, marble watch stand; Mrs. Wills, satin cushion ; Mr. Tong and Miss Hunet, hand-painted mirror ; Miss Minday, cushion ; Mr. and Mrs. Laurens, pair Dresden ornaments; Mr. and Mrs. Bohmer, silver pickle jar ; Mr. Lyons, set salt cellars ; Miss Simpson, flower stand; Miss Gowdie, butter knives ; Miss Nash, set fruit dishes ; Miss Stevens, pair crystal slippers ; Mr. J. Barwise, salad bowl; Mr. George Young, strawberry and cream dishes; Mr. Rowlands, salad bowl; Mr. Ivey, set salt cellars; Miss Nicholls, chair back ; Mr. Farrel, set opossum rugs ; Mr. H. Farrel, silver strawberry dishes ; Mr. T. Hatton, rug ; Miss Stirling: (Lorne), rug; Mr. Airey, silver coffee pot; Mr. Shearer, silver teapot; Mr. Rigley, Dresden plaque in plush; Mr. Mitchell, silver biscuit box; Mr. Rodda, silver teapot; Miss Visser, ornaments; Miss Ritchie, custard glasses; Mr. and Mrs. Todd, toilet set ; Mr. Glasscock, handsome liqueur stand and glasses; Mr. and Mrs. Hooper cruet ; Mr. Howitt, Bible ; Mr. and Mrs. Sim, gold brooch.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Saturday 20 December 1902

'STRAKER.- In loving memory of my dear husband, Charles Octavius Straker, ... (Lillie Straker, Ballarat.)'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 28 October 1913

'Sale at Glenferrie Hotel, under Instructions from C D Straker Esq , Who is Retiring from Hotel keeping on 5 Dec 1913'

**Find a Grave index, online 2015**

`Name: Charles Octavius Straker

Birth Date: 1861

Birth Place: Footscray, Victoria, Australia

Death Date: 21 Dec 1900

Death Place: Ballarat, Victoria, Australia

Cemetery: Ballarat New Cemetery

Burial or Cremation Place: Ballarat, Victoria, Australia

Son of Charles Doyle & Julia (Cribb) Straker

Married Elizabeth Jane Smith

8 Aug 1889 - Footscray, Victoria, Australia'

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

Stones in Victoria Street:

`11 01 1867 City of Melbourne registration no 1832

[Burchett Index]. Fee 2.10.0 two-storey house King near cnr. King & Victoria

Owner Stones, Frederick \_ Melbourne

Builder Stones, Frederick'

William Pitt.

'Tenders wanted for extensive additions and alterations to Three Crowns Hotel, for C. Straker, West Melbourne. Argus 5.4.1886, p 3'



**SURVEYED PLACES**

see also

`71884 Stones, Frederick Stones, Frederick - 54 Roden St West Melbourne VIC Factory; City of Melbourne registration no 748 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.0.0 wooden house & workshop Victoria near cnr. Victoria & King 1865 03 8'

Stones in King Street:

`71752 Stones, F - 279 King St Stones, F West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 9208 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two 2-storey houses King - near Roden 1882 05 15

71725 Stones, F - 593 King St Stones, F West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 5588 [Burchett Index]. Fee 2.10.0 house 1892 08 26

71724 Stones, F - 593 King St Stones, F West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 6125 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.15.0 house - replacing wooden one 1894 06 25

71718 Stones, Frederick - 597 King St Stones, Frederick West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 9025 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.15.0 two-storey house King - 597 - 1903 06 11' (595-597 King Street)

**City of Melbourne on-line maps**

Compiled Crown Record Plan: part J Keens Crown Grant CA4/L, North Melbourne  
MMBW 1895 DP: shown as 365 with King street wing backing onto a large pitched yard, with stabling on east side.

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

361 TO 365 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

B 1

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Charles Straker had a long association with this hotel. In 1879, he purchased it from Frederick Stone, the first owner (1867) whose publican he had been for six years. At this time the hotel was enlarged, the rateable value increasing considerably. By 1890, the hotel was owned by the Colonial Bank, who may have been mortgagors of the property. The owner and licensee at the turn of the century was David O'Callaghan. The hotel valuation continued to increase during the 1880s-90s, doubling from Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Two, two-storeyed parapeted stuccoed brick wings, one facing Victoria Street, the other King Street. The latter is simply elevated with a central, gabled parapet entablature

and upper decorated fenestration, shared in character by the Victoria Street wing, which has flat pediments and swagged friezes beneath. Cornice and string moulds delineate the horizontals and quoins terminate them as verticals: this wing appears to be the earlier. The Victoria Street wing is a highly decorated but traditional splayed-corner dentilated impost moulds, guilloche pattern string-moulds and gabled pediments with acroteria over doorways, together with barrel-top chimneys comprise most of the decoration. Crossed swords and three crowns illustrate the hotels name in a facade panel and on window glass. It is likely that this decorative facade was applied c1890, to a base form.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, (Victoria Street) a near original, richly and successfully decorated design, presumably applied to an old form much in the manner of the Railway Hotel, Ireland Street (qv), also a major streetscape element, terminating the main commercial area in Victoria Street south: of high regional importance. (King Street) An altered but simple part of this large complex: of local importance. Historically, the earliest commercial building in the two commercial blocks, between Howard and King Streets, in Victoria Street, West Melbourne and evocative of the typical 19th century corner hotel form; of local importance.

Recommended Alterations

Restore parapet urns; repaint in typical or original colours; consider externally illuminated signs lettered as guidelines; consider restoration of openings on King Street Wing; re-zone to Local Business. Tiles; dado (inappropriate - reinstate original design) colours - ground level; (inappropriate - reinstate sympathetic alternative) signs - ground level (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative) doors replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments Integrity - Ground level openings on the King Street wing have been altered/blocked; parapet urns/orbs have been removed from parapet piers on the Victoria Street wing, dado tiles applied and various signs attached. Streetscape - The major and earliest part of a notable commercial streetscape.

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983

cite, with search notes added:

1867, 1275 Brick house, Hotel, bar, 6 rooms, kitchen etc - in course or erection £80;

1879, 1446 ; 3 Crowns 13 rooms and stabling, **£150** (also 1878, 1877 was **£90**)

1881-82, 1459;

1890-91, 485 valuation now £400

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1867, 1275

(Smith)

See above

(Chrystal, 136 Victoria St)

1868, 1299-

(Smith)

F Stone owner:

Travis x-out, Wd H 4 rooms £24

FS, cnr King & Victoria St 3 Crowns Hotel 10 rooms, bar & cellar £90

**SURVEYED PLACES**

(Christal, 136 Victoria St)

1869, 1318

(Cullen)

F Stone owner:

Hamilton, Wd H 4 rooms

FS, cnr King St BH, 3 Crowns Hotel 10 rooms, bar, cellar  
£90

(Christal, Victoria St)

1870, 1348-

(Cullen)

F Stone owner:

John Hamilton, Wd H 4 rooms

FS, 3 Crowns Hotel 10 rooms, bar, cellar £90

(Christal, 136 Victoria St)

1875, 1391

(Cullen)

Fred Stone, Wd H 4 rooms

Charles Straker, F Stone, Brick Hotel 10 rooms, bar, cellar  
£90

(Chrystal)

1877, 1394

(Cullen)

Fred Stone (x-out to Straker), Wd H 4 rooms

Charles Straker, F Stone (x-out to Straker), Brick Hotel 10  
rooms, bar, cellar & stbling £90

(Ward)

1878, 1432

(Cullen)

Mrs Greig, Chas Straker, Wd H 4 rooms

Charles Straker owner-occupier, Brick Hotel stbling etc.  
13 rooms, 24x80 £150

(Warburton, land; Ward 136 Victoria St)

1886, 493-

C Straker owner-occupier 3 Crowns 10 rooms 24x80  
£200 (Warburton, land)

1891, 474-Thos Browning, Colonial Bank, 365

3 Crowns Htl 12 rooms £400 (Warburton, land)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

Charles Straker had a long association with this hotel. In 1879, he purchased it from Frederick Stone, the first owner (1867) whose publican he had been for six years. At this time the hotel was enlarged, the rateable value increasing considerably. By 1890, the hotel was owned by the Colonial Bank, who may have been mortgagors of the property. The owner and licensee at the turn of the century was David O'Callaghan. The hotel valuation continued to increase during the 1880s-90s, doubling from 1886 to 1890.

**Description**

Two, two-storeyed parapeted stuccoed brick wings, one facing Victoria Street, the other King Street. The latter is simply elevated with a central, gabled parapet entablature and upper decorated fenestration, shared in character by the Victoria Street wing, which has flat pediments and swagged friezes beneath. Cornice and string moulds delineate the horizontals and quoins

terminate them as verticals: this wing appears to be the earlier. The Victoria Street wing is a highly decorated but traditional splayed-corner dentilated impost moulds, guilloche pattern string-moulds and gabled pediments with acroteria over doorways, together with barrel-top chimneys comprise most of the decoration. Crossed swords and three crowns illustrate the hotels name in a facade panel and on window glass. It is likely that this decorative facade was applied c1890, to a base form.

**Integrity** - Ground level openings on the King Street wing have been altered/blocked; parapet urns/orbs have been removed from parapet piers on the Victoria Street wing, dado tiles applied and various signs attached. **Streetscape** - The major and earliest part of a notable commercial streetscape.

**Significance**

Architecturally, (Victoria Street) a near original, richly and successfully decorated design, presumably applied to an old form much in the manner of the Railway Hotel, Ireland Street (qv), also a major streetscape element, terminating the main commercial area in Victoria Street south: of high regional importance. (King Street) An altered but simple part of this large complex: of local importance.

Historically, the earliest commercial building in the two commercial blocks, between Howard and King Streets, in Victoria Street, West Melbourne and evocative of the typical 19th century corner hotel form; of local importance.

**Recommendations**

Restore parapet urns; repaint in typical or original colours; consider externally illuminated signs lettered as guidelines; consider restoration of openings on King Street Wing; re-zone to Local Business.

**Property number:** 109721

## SURVEYED PLACES

Victoria Street	375	-379	Shop and Bantry flats
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## Survey Notes:

Uncommon shopfront; corner site to Curzon Street, adding prominence; shop and flats upper level porches enclosed; Bantry name on cement plaque; flat entry porch altered; side entry at Curzon St; early flat block; marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3** Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1920-1925

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

8.2 Housing the population  
 5.4 Developing a retail centre

## Recommendations (if any)

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

## References (if any):

## Heritage Places Inventory July 2015

Victoria Street 379 D 3

## City of Melbourne online maps

Shown as 375-379

'2 storey brick apartment building with gnd. level retail. Built 1930's (sic) refurbished and sub-divided 1985. This property contains 5 residential properties and 1 shop.'

## Hermes

Graeme Butler & Associates 2015: Appendix 2:

1223

BIF for 421 Victoria Street attached in error to this record

## i-Heritage

No entry, BIF?

## eMelbourne, web site 2015

'Benevolent Asylum (Kingston Centre) demolition 1911  
 Set in rolling green countryside 2 km north-west of the infant Melbourne township, the Benevolent Asylum was opened on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations' in the town's early days. The asylum was built by the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic citizens determined to house the colony's 'deserving poor' in more dignified fashion than the dreaded workhouses of the new English Poor Law. In accordance with a pattern already established for the development of charities in Victoria, the government granted the land and provided funds to match private subscriptions to build the asylum. The overwhelming influx of immigrants to Victoria in the early 1850s placed enormous demands on the asylum, which initially served as an immigrants' home, blind asylum, orphanage, lying-in hospital and lunatic asylum. However, as other institutions were established, it focused increasingly on housing the aged poor. The impressive three-storey Tudor-style building on 'Institution Hill', straddling North and West Melbourne, was extended four times in its first 20 years. In 1873 the society commenced negotiations with the Victorian Government about relocating from the overcrowded site, but with no result. The society responded by erecting more wards on the 10-acre (4 ha) site, reaching a capacity of 685 beds. The depression of the 1890s severely strained the resources of the asylum, 878 applicants being turned away in 1892. The asylum finally relocated to a 150-acre (60 ha) site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were demolished. By then almost 15 000 people had been assisted by the society. With the establishment of other asylums throughout rural Victoria, the Benevolent Asylum was renamed the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum in 1868. Now known as the Kingston Centre, it remains at Cheltenham but provides a vastly different aged care service from its 1850s forerunner.  
 MARY KEHOE'

## Newspapers:

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 8 July 1910  
 'The Benevolent Asylum Site.

It was originally intended that the site of the Benevolent Asylum at North Melbourne, which will be vacant in a few months owing to the erection of a new institution at Cheltenham. And the demolition of the present building should be put on the market next month. However, the Hen. W. A. Watt, State Treasurer, says that the land must be submitted for sale, not as a simple block, but in conjunction with plans showing the various allotments, proposed streets and right-of-ways, etc. The preparation of this information for buyers will necessarily occupy some time, so that the sale of the site will not take place as soon as anticipated.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 28 February 1913  
 'BENEVOLENT ASYLUM SITE.  
 SALE BY AUCTION.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Last Saturday, at 3 p.m., the former site of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum. was put up for auction, it having been cut up into 53 residential allotments. There were a number of people on the ground. At the former hour, and the bidding was keen, and the prices obtained satisfactory. The land, originally about 10 acres, was reserved for the purposes of the asylum over 60 years ago, and when the institution was removed to Cheltenham some time ago, it became necessary to pass an enabling act through the State Assembly before it could be sold. Meanwhile the committee, which has expended over £100,000 on the new buildings, needed money, and the treasurer advanced £15,000 on the understanding that it would be refunded out of the proceeds of the sale of the land. Owing to excisions for a road and lanes, the area actually put up for sale was reduced to 8.1/2 acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these are quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder are 40 feet by 120 feet. Victoria-St. has been extended through the land, the roadway being 99 feet wide and 666 feet long from Curzon to Abbotsford-sts.. A plantation has been formed in the centre of the roadway, having a width of 120 feet to the allotments on the north side and 173 feet to those on the south side. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Sydney C. Arnold & Co., in conjunction with Messrs. John Buchan. & Co... and when Mr. Arnold started operations in a large marquee on the ground, there were about 400 persons present. Liberal conditions were offered to buyers, terms being 10 per cent cash and 10 per cent in three months, and the balance extending over three years. No fewer than 47 of the allotments were sold, the prices ranging from £5/5/- to £12/10/- per foot, and a total sum of £18,643/5/9 was realised. The remaining six allotments in Miller St. will, it is expected, be sold privately shortly, and the total amount realised from the sale will be over £20,000. Victoria-St separates North-Melbourne from West Melbourne, and it was a singular fact that the competition was keenest for the land on the North Melbourne side, though it is not considered to be so good as that on the West Melbourne side. In Elm-St. the prices ran from £5/5/- to £6/12/6 per foot, but an allotment at the corner of Victoria and Curzon-sts.- brought £12/10/- per foot, and the average realised on those facing Victoria-St., north and south, was £8 per foot. The allotment on the corner of Curzon and Miller-sts. Brought £9/17/6 per foot, whilst lot 2 in Miller St. realised £7/15/- per foot, and others in the same street £7/10/ per foot. It was noted as a somewhat remarkable fact that the competition...was keenest for the flat land, and that prospective buyers were not so anxious to bid for, some of the highest land; whence a splendid view of the Bay and surrounding country can be obtained.

After the sale, there remained 5 blocks of the Miller-St. Frontage undisposed of and at the beginning of the week the auctioneers sold one of them privately at £7/10/- a foot, and there is every probability of the balance passing off in the near future in a similar fashion.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Saturday 15 September 1934 p 19 Article

'Old West Melbourne...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Sir, — I "have been much interested in the letters about old identities of North Melbourne, and would like to hear of some of the old West Melbourne folk. In my day the Benevolent Asylum faced Curzon-street and was surrounded by spacious grounds, bounded by Curzon, Miller." Abbotsford and Elm streets. Victoria-street ended

abruptly at the front gate and then continued on the other side at Abbotsford-street. I can still hear in memory the old asylum bell ringing in the evening, and see the old folk walking round the tree-sheltered grounds. I remember seeing the superintendent, with his bag and white top hat, letting himself in at a private gate in Abbotsford-street. We lived on a block almost every house on which was occupied by an old Scotch family. There were the Ramages, Simpsons, Robertsons, Flndlays, Bagleys, Swanstons, Alders, Watsons, Crystals, McBeans and others. The grocery store at the -corner of Lothian and Miller streets was kept by the O'Brien family, the butcher's shop near them by Swanby, and afterwards by Read. Other old families within half a mile included the Landers, Ingrams, Binyons, Dotts, Crockets, Youngs, Smiths, Overs, Modnetts, Selfs, Whiles, Irvines. The streets were lit by gas lamps. I remember the electric light being installed, also sewerage. Does anyone remember Cranky Fred the "bottle-oh," who used to go down on his knees and pray for the bad boys who stood and laughed. They would say "Pray, Fred," and down he would go. In those days West Melbourne was a quiet, select spot. Everyone seemed to know everyone else.—

Yours, &c., ANCIENT. Rupanyup, 11th September'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1930

Curzon st

375 McCarthy, D., grocer

377-379 Bantry Flats-

377 Dyson, Claude

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin specialist

1925

Hawke st

Curzon st

375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

377 Tunnecliffe, Hy

379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splct

1920

No entry for this block

**Property number:** 109723

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria Street	381		
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**Survey Notes:**

Well-preserved; uncommon brick verandah posts; part group that marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D**                      Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3**                      Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

- Creation era?                       Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era                       Interwar  
 Edwardian-era                       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value                       Historical value  
 Scientific value                       Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct                       Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually                       Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
381 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 3  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Inter War  
Period Inter War  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
Integrity Fair  
Condition Fair  
Original Building Type  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features Not Assessed  
Statement of Significance  
Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations  
Fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

**City of Kingston web site, 2015**

`Graham J Whitehead (web) The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum Comes to Cheltenham  
Article Cat. Historical Features  
Article Ref. 302

The beginnings of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum were made before Victoria gained its independence from New South Wales in 1851. Councillor John Smith, of the City of Melbourne requested government officers in Sydney on June 1, 1848 to grant a site and the necessary finance to build an institution where the ill and destitute of Melbourne could be cared for. But it was not until 1850 that the foundation stone of the building to be erected in North Melbourne was laid by Superintendent La Trobe. Governor Fitzroy in Sydney granted the site together with a sum of £1000 on the understanding that an equal sum of money would be raised by public subscription. [1]

`The Argus' described the ten acre site in North Melbourne bound by Abbotsford, Elm, Curzon and Miller Streets as "...the most magnificent that could well be imagined, the view being not only most extensive, and beautiful in the extreme, but peculiarly eligible for a public building, from the fact of its commanding every entrance to the city, North, South, East and West, as well as forming a most prominent object of observation from the Bay. [2] Another contemporary report provides further insight into the nature of the site; "One of the problems encountered was that the Asylum was out in the bush and there was no firm thoroughfare of any kind leading to it. As it was mid winter, to save visitors from bogging or drowning, an avenue was buoyed at intervals one each side with rude torches fastened to poles secured in the ground and soldiers and every policeman that could be spared patrolled the bush track from the junction of the Queen and LaTrobe Streets between Flagstaff Hill and the Cemetery, to act as pilots for the carriages." [3]

It was architect Charles Laing who gained the commission to design an imposing public building while builders Charles Brown, Henry Brown and Samuel Ramsden were given the task of constructing it. Their initial tender was for £2850 although the cost of the finished building was £3272-19-6. [4]  
The discovery of gold in Victoria brought an unprecedented influx of people who sought to make their fortune. Unfortunately large numbers failed, and many individuals becoming destitute and ill turned to the asylum

**SURVEYED PLACES**

for help. This placed great pressure on the available accommodation so, over a period of twenty years, a series of extensions were made to the original building. By 1865 the committee was renting adjoining premises to accommodate some of the inmates.

In 1875 the Superintendent and Secretary of the Benevolent Asylum, James McCutcheon, argued in the annual report that the city site was too limiting and was no longer appropriate because of its proximity to a crowded city where an outbreak of an epidemic would be dangerous for their old and feeble inmates. He wanted a government grant of land 100 to 200 acres in size in a location at least ten miles from the city and near a railway station. The new buildings he envisaged would be no more than two storeys high to facilitate movement and be designed to completely separate male and female inmates. McCutcheon saw the less convenient location an advantage in that access would be more difficult causing fewer applications for admittance. [5]

In 1880 a special appeal was launched to raise money claiming the Asylum was "filled to repletion with aged and infirm persons, many of them labouring under complicated diseases, and all fit and worthy objects for charitable sympathy; whilst every week numbers of gaunt, hungry and distressed persons, of both sexes, crowd the passages, and vainly implore admission." [6] It was at this time that a deputation met with the Premier requesting a land grant of 150 acres at Cheltenham. Although sympathetically heard by the Premier it was not for some years that the issue was addressed. [7]

In 1887 J E Thomas, the secretary to the Premier, wrote to the Asylum committee suggesting they might consider a site at Frankston for the building of a new refuge. He reported that the Lands Department believed a location on the railway line had several advantages including good climate, excellent soil and a splendid view. There were upwards of 3000 acres available and a portion, he wrote, could be granted to the committee for the construction of buildings and the development of flower gardens by the inmates. Flowers and shrubs grown there, as well as decorating the institution, could also be offered for sale. The Lands Department acknowledged that the Cheltenham site was suitable for present needs but believed that in a few years similar objections to those raised against the North Melbourne site would be received. Reservations were also expressed in the letter about the financial provisions for the new buildings. Estimates of building cost had not been obtained and reliable estimates of the value of the North Melbourne property and the amount of money likely to be realised from its sale were not known. [8]

When the details of the Premier's response, delivered through his secretary, were published in *The Age* newspaper the Rev Alfred Caffin, vicar of St Matthew's Church of England in Cheltenham, replied with surprise and indignation. "The Lands Department apparently can see much further into the future than the residents of this locality, who are anxious to have the new building erected in their midst. The Lands Department, without showing the imaginary grounds for objection that may be raised in the future, then generously offer a site at Frankston." Caffin goes on to point out that the features of the Frankston site equally apply to the proposed Cheltenham location, although he acknowledges the Frankston

location might be a little grander of view. Caffin suggested that if the authorities were after a view then a site at Dromana would perhaps suit better. Cheltenham had the advantage of being closer to the city and had a permanent water source necessary for the production of flowers and shrubs. Perhaps, Caffin conjectures, the Lands Department is interested in one of the Frankston Brick Companies or some powerful outside influence has brought to bear its sway on the government. [9]

The Asylum committee thought the Frankston location was too far away but J M Smith saw the opportunity to take advantage of the government's offer. Given the enormous expense and great trouble that would be incurred in transferring the institution to another site he proposed to his colleagues that they should ask the government to endow the charity with the 3000 acres of land at Frankston. When the idea was challenged by several of his colleagues as being unrealistic he replied, "the Government don't know what to do with it. They have no use for it." [10] Mr Gillies, the Premier of Victoria, replied to the committee's communication indicating he was seeking the opinion of the Commissioner of Lands and Survey and would confer with him about the new location of the Asylum. [11]

The Royal Commission of 1890 in a progress report strongly recommended that the Asylum be established at Cheltenham at the earliest opportunity but again the Government failed to act. [12] It was the announcement of a magnificent legacy to the Asylum by Mr J Hingston who died in England on March 8, 1902 at the age of 75 that galvanised the various parties and organizations back into action. Amongst the bequests to friends, relatives and other institutions Hingston left about £25,000 to the Benevolent Asylum to be applied to rebuilding the institution on a ground floor plan only. He saw, as a member of the Asylum's committee, that the many floored and stair-cased building in North Melbourne very troublesome to the old and rheumatically patients. [12] With access to a new source of funds the issue of moving the asylum to a site further out in the country was once again raised.

The Rev Alfred Caffin immediately responded to the bequest by writing to the Brighton Southern Cross to stress the value of the Cheltenham site. He pointed out it was located about twelve miles from the City and about two miles from South Brighton, Highett and Cheltenham railway stations and was situated on a pretty ridge commanding views of the bay and the Dandenong ranges. In addition, it possessed an excellent spring of water and soil of a light and friable character highly valued by amateur gardeners. Should the institution wish to expand beyond the reserve of about one hundred acres there was vacant land outside the boundaries of the reserve and the whole site was accessible to visitors. [13]...

It was almost two years after the laying of the foundation stone (1909) that the transfer of patients from North Melbourne to Cheltenham began. The logistics for such an occasion given the distance, the condition of many patients and the available transport were immense. Added to this were the emotional feelings held by many patients leaving the gloomy but friendly environment they had known for many years, while others were looking forward to more pleasant accommodation 'by the sea'. Some were so old and feeble they took no interest in what was a

**SURVEYED PLACES**

momentous occasion in the history of the institution. [28]

441 Ogden, Thomas

According to the Age report, the asylum authorities expected some inmates to refuse to go to Cheltenham and instead seek shelter with friends, but there were few such cases. Most recognized the asylum provided them with security and contact with friends.

1930  
381 Lake, Ernest T.  
383 Kenny, Danl. T.

The move was completed in stages with the first group to leave being one hundred and twenty five inmates from the women's invalid wards. It took five hours to load the furniture vans and three days to move all the residents from their old North Melbourne home to Cheltenham. In total 513 were transferred and of that number 313 were bed ridden. [29] '

**Property number:** 109724

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr  
359 Turner. S., hairdrsr  
365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David  
King st  
Hawke st  
Curzon it  
Abbotsford st  
457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr  
359 Turner, S., hairdrsr  
365 Three Crowns hotel—  
Pierce. Mrs C.  
King st  
Hawke st  
Carson st  
Abbotsford it  
457 Langshaw, Jno  
459 Mitchell, Ernest  
461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st  
Hawke it  
Curzon at  
375 McCarthy, D., grcr  
377-9 Bantry Flats-  
377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily  
377 Tunnecliffe,  
379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen  
379 Featherstone, Neil, skin spclst  
381 Lake, Ernest T.  
383 Leen, Cornelius  
385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr  
385 Amory, Arthur  
387 Skehan, John  
389 Jaensch, John O.  
391 Keating, Patk. L.  
393 Hobbs, Clifford  
417 Hood, Peter  
419 Vaneede, Henry  
421 Cameron, Donald  
House being built  
425 McDroy, Win. J.  
427 Berwick, James  
429 Phelan, Nicholas  
433 Conly, H. J.  
435 Conly, Jno, H.  
439 Prentice, Bert.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>Ennisvale</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3** Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

- Creation era?
- Victorian-era  Early Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era  Interwar
- Not assessed for heritage values  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value
- Scientific value  Social value
- Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

383 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Inter War

Period Inter War

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Poor

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include streetscape only.

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Bricks painted (inappropriate - remove by approved

method) windows replaced; fence replaced

(inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic

alternative) balustrade added (inappropriate -

remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A., wtchnkr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

King st

Hawke st

Curzon it

Abbotsford st

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A., wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—

Pierce. Mrs C.

King st

Hawke st

Carson st

Abbotsford it

457 Langshaw, Jno

459 Mitchell, Ernest

461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st

Hawke it

Curzon at

375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

377 Tunnecliffe,

379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splclt

381 Lake, Ernest T.

383 Leen, Cornelius

385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr

385 Amory, Arthur

387 Skehan, John

389 Jaensch, John O.

391 Keating, Patk. L.

393 Hobbs, Clifford

417 Hood, Peter

419 Vaneede, Henry

421 Cameron, Donald

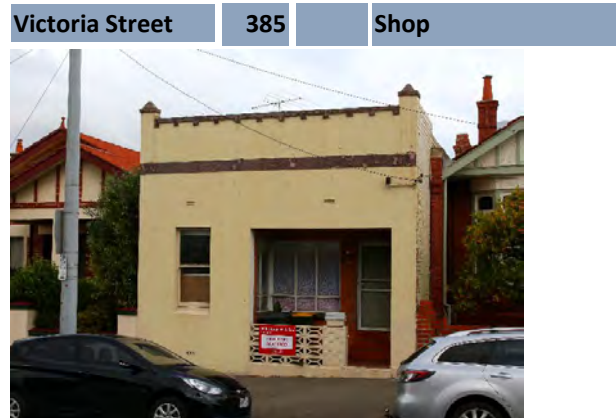
House being built



**SURVEYED PLACES**

425 McDroy, Win. J.  
 427 Berwick, James  
 429 Phelan, Nicholas  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas

**Property number:** 109725

**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913; shopfront replaced. Refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** D                      **Proposed Grading:** D

**Existing Streetscape Level:** 3                      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1919-1945

**Creation era?**                       Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era                       Interwar  
 Edwardian-era                       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value                       Historical value  
 Scientific value                       Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct     Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually     Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
 385 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 3  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Late Edwardian

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Period 1900-15 - Edwardian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Good  
 Original Building Type Shop  
 History Not Assessed

## Description/Notable Features

A late Edwardian period shop and dwelling, constructed on the land previously used by the Benevolent Asylum. The detailing incorporates simple brick and render features typical for 1920's construction. The shop front has been removed and a porch created as part of a residential conversion.

## Statement of Significance

This block of Victoria Street was subdivided after the closure of the Benevolent Asylum and contains buildings constructed between 1914 and 1925. The scale, use and style is consistent along this block of Victoria Street. This shop sits in a residential context, but has been sited opposite earlier shops. The style, scale, form, siting and history are consistent with that for the street.

## Recommended Alterations

Other Comments This building makes a contribution to a group of similar period, and style. The high value of the collective group in this street reinforces the value of this individual building. Recommended for D grading

383 Leen, Cornelius  
 385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr  
 385 Amory, Arthur  
 387 Skehan, John  
 389 Jaensch, John O.  
 391 Keating, Patk. L.  
 393 Hobbs, Clifford  
 417 Hood, Peter  
 419 Vaneede, Henry  
 421 Cameron, Donald  
 House being built  
 425 McDroy, Win. J.  
 427 Berwick, James  
 429 Phelan, Nicholas  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas

**Property number:** 109726

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnikr  
 359 Turner. S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Curzon it  
 Abbotsford st  
 457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr  
 359 Turner, S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—  
 Pierce. Mrs C.  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Carson st  
 Abbotsford it  
 457 Langshaw, Jno  
 459 Mitchell, Ernest  
 461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st  
 Hawke it  
 Curzon at  
 375 McCarthy, D., grcr  
 377-9 Bantry Flats-  
 377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily  
 377 Tunnecliffe,  
 379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen  
 379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splst  
 381 Lake, Ernest T.

**SURVEYED PLACES****Victoria Street****387****Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913; Edwardian-era style, distinctive details; unrelated two-storey rear addition publicly visible.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)

No entry.

**Heritage Places Inventory June 2015**

No listing.

**Hermes**

in Heritage Overlay Area as contributory  
 No BIF

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

Survey data: 389-385-379... c1915-20 D

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr  
 359 Turner. S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Curzon it  
 Abbotsford st  
 457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr  
 359 Turner, S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—  
 Pierce. Mrs C.  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Carson st  
 Abbotsford it  
 457 Langshaw, Jno  
 459 Mitchell, Ernest  
 461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st  
 Hawke it  
 Curzon at  
 375 McCarthy, D., grcr  
 377-9 Bantry Flats-  
 377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily  
 377 Tunnecliffe,  
 379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen  
 379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splst  
 381 Lake, Ernest T.  
 383 Leen, Cornelius  
 385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr  
 385 Amory, Arthur  
 387 Skehan, John  
 389 Jaensch, John O.  
 391 Keating, Patk. L.  
 393 Hobbs, Clifford  
 417 Hood, Peter  
 419 Vaneede, Henry  
 421 Cameron, Donald  
 House being built  
 425 McDroy, Win. J.  
 427 Berwick, James  
 429 Phelan, Nicholas  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas

**Property number:** 109727

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>389</b>		
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**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913; distinctive details; carport intrusive. Refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3** Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

- Creation era?
- Victorian-era  Interwar
- Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value
- Scientific value  Social value
- Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

389 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Edwardian

Period 1900-15 - Edwardian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Not Assessed

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Porch altered; fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate

original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

King st

Hawke st

Curzon it

Abbotsford st

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—

Pierce. Mrs C.

King st

Hawke st

Carson st

Abbotsford it

457 Langshaw, Jno

459 Mitchell, Ernest

461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st

Hawke it

Curzon at

375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

377 Tunnecliffe,

379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splct

381 Lake, Ernest T.

383 Leen, Cornelius

385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr

385 Amory, Arthur

387 Skehan, John

389 Jaensch, John O.

391 Keating, Patk. L.

393 Hobbs, Clifford

417 Hood, Peter

419 Vaneede, Henry

421 Cameron, Donald

House being built

425 McDroy, Win. J.

427 Berwick, James

429 Phelan, Nicholas

**SURVEYED PLACES**

433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas

**Property number:** 109728

Victoria Street

391

**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing

Streetscape Level: **3**

Proposed

Streetscape Level: **2****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

Creation era?

 Victorian-era Edwardian-era Early Victorian-era Interwar Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Scientific value Not assessed for heritage values Historical value Social value**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

391 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Building and History Information 435 Conly , Jno, H.  
 Architectural Style Edwardian 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 Period 1900-15 - Edwardian 441 Ogden, Thomas

Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date

Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed

First Owner  
 Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features Not Assessed

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Fence replaced; (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**Property number:** 109729

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

King st

Hawke st

Curzon it

Abbotsford st

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—

Pierce. Mrs C.

King st

Hawke st

Carson st

Abbotsford it

457 Langshaw, Jno

459 Mitchell, Ernest

461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st

Hawke it

Curzon at

375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

377 Tunnecliffe,

379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splst

381 Lake, Ernest T.

383 Leen, Cornelius

385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr

385 Amory, Arthur

387 Skehan, John

389 Jaensch, John O.

391 Keating, Patk. L.

393 Hobbs, Clifford

417 Hood, Peter

419 Vaneede, Henry

421 Cameron, Donald

House being built

425 McDroy, Win. J.

427 Berwick, James

429 Phelan, Nicholas

433 Conly, H. J.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>393</b>		
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**Survey Notes:**

Security shutters added , reducing integrity; marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Otherwise generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D**                      Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3**                      Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

Creation era?                       Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era                       Interwar  
 Edwardian-era                       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value                       Historical value  
 Scientific value                       Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3    North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct     Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually     Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
393 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 3  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Edwardian  
Period 1900-15 - Edwardian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
Integrity Fair  
Condition Fair  
Original Building Type  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features Not Assessed  
Statement of Significance  
Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations  
Fence replaced; window replaced-see 391 (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915  
357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr  
359 Turner. S., hairdrsr  
365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David  
King st  
Hawke st  
Curzon it  
Abbotsford st  
457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920  
357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr  
359 Turner, S., hairdrsr  
365 Three Crowns hotel—  
Pierce. Mrs C.  
King st  
Hawke st  
Carson st  
Abbotsford it  
457 Langshaw, Jno  
459 Mitchell, Ernest  
461 O'Donnell, John

1925  
King st  
Hawke it  
Curzon at  
375 McCarthy, D., grcr  
377-9 Bantry Flats-  
377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily  
377 Tunnecliffe,  
379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen  
379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splclst  
381 Lake, Ernest T.  
383 Leen, Cornelius  
385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr  
385 Amory, Arthur  
387 Skehan, John  
389 Jaensch, John O.  
391 Keating, Patk. L.  
393 Hobbs, Clifford  
417 Hood, Peter  
419 Vaneede, Henry  
421 Cameron, Donald  
House being built

**SURVEYED PLACES**

425 McDroy, Win. J.  
 427 Berwick, James  
 429 Phelan, Nicholas  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas

**Property number:** 109730

Victoria Street

417

**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913; shutters added - otherwise generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **D**Existing Streetscape Level: **3**Proposed Streetscape Level: **2****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
 417 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 3  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme



**SURVEYED PLACES**


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Butler, no date Adopted	427 Berwick, James
Building and History Information	429 Phelan, Nicholas
Architectural Style Inter War	433 Conly, H. J.
Period Inter War	435 Conly, Jno, H.
Construction Date	439 Prentice, Bert.
Source for Construction Date	441 Ogden, Thomas

Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner

**Property number:** 109731

Integrity Not Assessed  
 Condition Not Assessed

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include unpainted decorative brickwork.

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Porch enclosed (inappropriate - reinstate original design)  
 windows altered; fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnikr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

King st

Hawke st

Curzon it

Abbotsford st

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—

Pierce. Mrs C.

King st

Hawke st

Carson st

Abbotsford it

457 Langshaw, Jno

459 Mitchell, Ernest

461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st

Hawke it

Curzon at

375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

377 Tunnecliffe,

379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin spclst

381 Lake, Ernest T.

383 Leen, Cornelius

385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr

385 Amory, Arthur

387 Skehan, John

389 Jaensch, John O.

391 Keating, Patk. L.

393 Hobbs, Clifford

417 Hood, Peter

419 Vaneede, Henry

421 Cameron, Donald

House being built

425 McDroy, Win. J.

**SURVEYED PLACES****Victoria Street****419****Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading:** D**Proposed Grading:** D**Existing****Streetscape Level:** 3**Proposed****Streetscape Level:** 2**What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** 1919-1945**Creation era?** Victorian-era Edwardian-era Early Victorian-era Interwar Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Scientific value Not assessed for heritage values Historical value Social value**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

419 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Inter War  
 Period Inter War  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Notable features include the fence.  
 Statement of Significance  
 Not Assessed

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

King st

Hawke st

Curzon it

Abbotsford st

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—

Pierce. Mrs C.

King st

Hawke st

Carson st

Abbotsford it

457 Langshaw, Jno

459 Mitchell, Ernest

461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st

Hawke it

Curzon at

375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

377 Tunnecliffe,

379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splst

381 Lake, Ernest T.

383 Leen, Cornelius

385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr

385 Amory, Arthur

387 Skehan, John

389 Jaensch, John O.

391 Keating, Patk. L.

393 Hobbs, Clifford

417 Hood, Peter

419 Vaneede, Henry

421 Cameron, Donald

House being built

425 McDroy, Win. J.

427 Berwick, James

429 Phelan, Nicholas

433 Conly, H. J.

435 Conly, Jno, H.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

439 Prentice, Bert.  
441 Ogden, Thomas

**Property number:** 109732

Victoria Street

421

**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing

Streetscape Level: **3**

Proposed

Streetscape Level: **2****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

Creation era?

 Victorian-era Edwardian-era Early Victorian-era Interwar Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Scientific value Not assessed for heritage values Historical value Social value**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

421 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, no date Adopted

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Building and History Information	429 Phelan, Nicholas
Architectural Style Inter War	433 Conly, H. J.
Period Inter War	435 Conly, Jno, H.
Construction Date	439 Prentice, Bert.
Source for Construction Date	441 Ogden, Thomas
Architect	
Builder Not Assessed	
First Owner	
Integrity Fair	
Condition Fair	
Original Building Type	
History Not Assessed	
Description/Notable Features	
Not Assessed	
Statement of Significance	
Not Assessed	
Recommended Alterations Fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)	

**Property number:** 109733**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr  
 359 Turner. S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Curzon it  
 Abbotsford st  
 457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr  
 359 Turner, S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—  
 Pierce. Mrs C.  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Carson st  
 Abbotsford it  
 457 Langshaw, Jno  
 459 Mitchell, Ernest  
 461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st  
 Hawke it  
 Curzon at  
 375 McCarthy, D., grcr  
 377-9 Bantry Flats-  
 377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily  
 377 Tunnecliffe,  
 379 Payer, Mrs Eileen  
 379 Featherstone, Neil, skin spclst  
 381 Lake, Ernest T.  
 383 Leen, Cornelius  
 385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr  
 385 Amory, Arthur  
 387 Skehan, John  
 389 Jaensch, John O.  
 391 Keating, Patk. L.  
 393 Hobbs, Clifford  
 417 Hood, Peter  
 419 Vaneede, Henry  
 421 Cameron, Donald  
 House being built  
 425 McDroy, Win. J.  
 427 Berwick, James

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>Delmont</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** D      **Proposed Grading:** D

**Existing Streetscape Level:** 3      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1919-1945

- Creation era?**
- Victorian-era       Early Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era       Interwar
- Not assessed for heritage values       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value       Historical value
- Scientific value       Social value
- Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct       Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually       Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

423 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Inter War

Period Inter War

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include the fence - 1930's.

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

King st

Hawke st

Curzon it

Abbotsford st

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—

Pierce. Mrs C.

King st

Hawke st

Carson st

Abbotsford it

457 Langshaw, Jno

459 Mitchell, Ernest

461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st

Hawke it

Curzon at

375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

377 Tunnecliffe,

379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splct

381 Lake, Ernest T.

383 Leen, Cornelius

385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr

385 Amory, Arthur

387 Skehan, John

389 Jaensch, John O.

391 Keating, Patk. L.

393 Hobbs, Clifford

417 Hood, Peter

419 Vaneede, Henry

421 Cameron, Donald

House being built

425 McDroy, Win. J.

427 Berwick, James

429 Phelan, Nicholas

**SURVEYED PLACES**

433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas

**Property number:** 109734

**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** D                      **Proposed Grading:** D

**Existing Streetscape Level:** 3                      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1919-1945

**Creation era?**                       Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era                       Interwar  
 Edwardian-era                       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value                       Historical value  
 Scientific value                       Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct     Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually     Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
 425 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 3  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

**SURVEYED PLACES**


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Building and History Information	433 Conly, H. J.
Architectural Style Inter War	435 Conly , Jno, H.
Period Inter War	439 Prentice, Bert.
Construction Date	441 Ogden, Thomas

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features Not Assessed

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Fence replaced; windows replaced (inappropriate -  
reinststate original design/reinststate sympathetic  
alternative)

**Property number:** 109735**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

King st

Hawke st

Curzon it

Abbotsford st

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—

Pierce. Mrs C.

King st

Hawke st

Carson st

Abbotsford it

457 Langshaw, Jno

459 Mitchell, Ernest

461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st

Hawke it

Curzon at

375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

377 Tunnecliffe,

379 Payer, Mrs Eileen

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin spclst

381 Lake, Ernest T.

383 Leen, Cornelius

385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr

385 Amory, Arthur

387 Skehan, John

389 Jaensch, John O.

391 Keating, Patk. L.

393 Hobbs, Clifford

417 Hood, Peter

419 Vaneede, Henry

421 Cameron, Donald

House being built

425 McDroy, Win. J.

427 Berwick, James

429 Phelan, Nicholas

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>427</b>		
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**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** D      **Proposed Grading:** D

**Existing Streetscape Level:** 3      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1919-1945

- Creation era?**
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era       Interwar
- Edwardian-era       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value       Historical value
- Scientific value       Social value
- Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct       Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually       Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

427 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Edwardian

Period 1900-15 - Edwardian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features Not Assessed

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Fence replaced; (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative) glazing altered (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

**Property number:** 109736



**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>429</b>		
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**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** D      **Proposed Grading:** D

**Existing Streetscape Level:** 3      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1919-1945

**Creation era?**

Victorian-era       Early Victorian-era

Interwar

Edwardian-era       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value       Historical value

Scientific value       Social value

Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct       Not significant or contributory

Significant individually       Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

429 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Edwardian

Period 1900-15 - Edwardian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features Not Assessed

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Fence replaced; (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative) glazing altered (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

**Property number:** 109737

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria Street	431	Drummond house
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3** Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1926

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

431 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Inter War

Period Inter War

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include the fence; retains evidence of early colours or finishes.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed

**Building Permit Application**

Aug 1926 8846 £700 erection of dwelling house: shows two front bedrooms, living room, kitchen with corner fire place and sink on wall, and bath, porch and laundry off

Nov H802 erecting fence

1934 £75 erecting of garage

Builder: D. Kinnane, Mt Alexander Rd Moonee Ponds.

**Probate**

Donald C Drummond Rtd. West Melb 23 Sep 1972

750/045 VPRS 28/P6, unit 263; VPRS 7591/P4, unit 321'

**Electoral Rolls**

1928 Donald Cornelius Drummond 431 Victoria Street labourer, with Ruth

**eMelbourne web site 2015.**

Benevolent Asylum (Kingston Centre) demolition 1911

Set in rolling green countryside 2 km north-west of the infant Melbourne township, the Benevolent Asylum was opened on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations' in the town's early days. The asylum was built by the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic citizens determined to house the colony's 'deserving poor' in more dignified fashion than the dreaded workhouses of the new English Poor Law. In accordance with a pattern already established for the development of charities in Victoria, the government granted the land and provided funds to match private subscriptions to build the asylum.

The overwhelming influx of immigrants to Victoria in the early 1850s placed enormous demands on the asylum, which initially served as an immigrants' home, blind asylum, orphanage, lying-in hospital and lunatic asylum. However, as other institutions were established, it focused increasingly on housing the aged poor. The impressive three-storey Tudor-style building on 'Institution Hill', straddling North and West Melbourne, was extended four times in its first 20 years. In 1873 the society commenced negotiations with the Victorian Government about relocating from the overcrowded site, but with no result. The society responded by erecting more wards on the 10-acre (4 ha) site, reaching a capacity of 685 beds. The depression of the 1890s severely strained the resources of the asylum, 878 applicants being turned away in 1892. The asylum finally relocated to a 150-acre (60 ha) site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were demolished. By then almost 15 000 people had been assisted by the society.

With the establishment of other asylums throughout rural

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria, the Benevolent Asylum was renamed the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum in 1868. Now known as the Kingston Centre, it remains at Cheltenham but provides a vastly different aged care service from its 1850s forerunner.

MARY KEHOE'

**Newspapers:**

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 8 July 1910

'The Benevolent Asylum Site.

It was originally intended that the site of the Benevolent Asylum at North Melbourne, which will be vacant in a few months owing to the erection of a new institution at Cheltenham. And the demolition of the present building should be put on the market next month. However, the Hon. W. A. Watt, State Treasurer, says that the land must be submitted for sale, not as a simple block, but in conjunction with plans showing the various allotments, proposed streets and right-of-ways, etc. The preparation of this information for buyers will necessarily occupy some time, so that the sale of the site will not take place as soon as anticipated.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 28 February 1913

'BENEVOLENT ASYLUM SITE.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Last Saturday, at 3 p.m., the former site of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum. was put up for auction, it having been cut up into 53 residential allotments. There were a number of people on the ground. At the former hour, and the bidding was keen, and the prices obtained satisfactory. The land, originally about 10 acres, was reserved for the purposes of the asylum over 60 years ago, and when the institution was removed to Cheltenham some time ago, it became necessary to pass an enabling act through the State Assembly before it could be sold. Meanwhile the committee, which has expended over .£100,000 on the new buildings, needed money, and the treasurer advanced £15,000 on the understanding that it would be refunded out of the proceeds of the sale of the land. Owing to excisions for a road and lanes, the area actually put up for sale was reduced to 8.1/2 acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these are quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder are 40 feet by 120 feet. Victoria-St. has been extended through the land, the roadway being 99 feet wide and 666 feet long from Curzon to Abbotsford-sts.. A plantation has been formed in the centre of the roadway, having a width of 120 feet to the allotments on the north side and 173 feet to those on the south side. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Sydney C. Arnold & Co., in conjunction with Messrs. John Buchan. & Co... and when Mr. Arnold started operations in a large marquee on the ground, there were about 400 persons present. Liberal conditions were offered to buyers, terms being 10 per cent cash and 10per cent in three months, and the balance extending over three years. No fewer than 47 of the allotments were sold, the prices ranging from £5/5/- to.£12/10/- per foot, and a total sum of £18,643/5/9 was realised. The remaining six allotments in Miller St. will, it is expected, be sold privately shortly, and the total amount realised from the sale will be over £20,000. Victoria-St separates North-Melbourne from West Melbourne, and it was a singular fact that the competition was keenest for the land on the North Melbourne side, though it is not considered to be so good as that on the West Melbourne side. In Elm-St. the prices

ran from £5/5/- to £6/12/6 per foot, but an allotment at the corner of Victoria and Curzon-sts.- brought £12/10/- per foot, and the average realised on those facing Victoria-St., north and south, was £8 per foot. The allotment on the corner of Curzon and Miller-sts. Brought £9/17/6 per foot, whilst lot 2 in Miller St. realised £7/15/- .per foot, and others in the same street £7/10/ per foot. It was noted as a somewhat remarkable fact that the competition...was keenest for the flat land, and .that prospective buyers were not so anxious to bid -for, some of the highest land; whence a splendid view of the Bay and surrounding country can be obtained. After the sale, there remained 5 blocks of the Miller-St. Frontage undisposed of and at the beginning of the week the auctioneers sold one of them privately at £7/10/- a foot, and there is every probability of the balance passing off in the near future in a similar fashion.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Saturday 15 September 1934 p 19 Article

'Old West Melbourne...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Sir, — I "have been much interested in the letters about old identities of North Melbourne, and would like to hear of some of the old West Melbourne folk. In my day the Benevolent Asylum faced Curzon-street and .was surrounded by spacious grounds, bounded by Curzon, Miller." Abbotsford and Elm streets. Victoria-street ended abruptly at the front gate and then continued on the other side at Abbotsford-street. I can still hear in memory the old asylum bell ringing in the evening, and see the old folk walking round the tree-sheltered grounds. I remember seeing the superintendent, with his bag and white top hat, letting himself in at-a private gate in Abbotsford-street. We lived on a block almost every house on which was occupied by an old Scotch family. There were the Ramages, Simpsons, Robertsons, Flndlays, Bagleys, Swanstons, Alders, Watsons, Crystals, McBeans and others. The grocery store at the -corner of Lothian and Miller streets was kept by the O'Brien family, the butcher's shop near them by Swanby, and afterwards by Read. Other old families within half a mile included the Landers, Ingrams, Binyons, Dotts, Crockets, Youngs, Smiths, Overs, Modnetts, Sells, Whiles, Irvines. The streets were lit by gas lamps. I remember the electric light being installed, also sewerage. Does anyone remember Cranky Fred the "bottle-oh," who used to go down on his knees and pray for the bad boys who stood and laughed. They would say "Pray, Fred," and down he would go. In those days West Melbourne was a quiet, select spot. Everyone seemed to know everyone else.—

Yours, &c., ANCIENT. Rupanyup, 11th September'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnikr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

King st

Hawke st

Curzon it

Abbotsford st

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

**SURVEYED PLACES**

365 Three Crowns hotel—  
Pierce. Mrs C.  
King st  
Hawke st  
Carson st  
Abbotsford it  
457 Langshaw, Jno  
459 Mitchell, Ernest  
461 O'Donnell, John

1925  
King st  
Hawke it  
Curzon at  
375 McCarthy, D., grcr  
377-9 Bantry Flats-  
377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily  
377 Tunnecliffe,  
379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen  
379 Featherstone, Neil, skin spclst  
381 Lake, Ernest T.  
383 Leen, Cornelius  
385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr  
385 Amory, Arthur  
387 Skehan, John  
389 Jaensch, John O.  
391 Keating, Patk. L.  
393 Hobbs, Clifford  
417 Hood, Peter  
419 Vaneede, Henry  
421 Cameron, Donald  
House being built  
425 McDroy, Win. J.  
427 Berwick, James  
429 Phelan, Nicholas  
433 Conly, H. J.  
435 Conly, Jno, H.  
439 Prentice, Bert.  
441 Ogden, Thomas

1930  
429 Campbell, Donald  
431 Drummond, Donald  
433 Conly, H. J.  
435 Conly, Jno. H.

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1930, 1177  
Donald Drummond owner-occupier 431 BH 5 rooms,  
22x120 £60

**Property number:** 109738

Victoria Street 433 Ottawa

**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3** Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
433 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 3  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Building and History Information	427 Berwick, James
Architectural Style Inter War	429 Phelan, Nicholas
Period Inter War	433 Conly, H. J.
Construction Date	435 Conly, Jno, H.
Source for Construction Date	439 Prentice, Bert.
Architect	441 Ogden, Thomas
Builder Not Assessed	
First Owner	1930
Integrity Fair	429 Campbell, Donald
Condition Fair	431 Drummond, Donald
Original Building Type	433 Conly, H. J.
History Not Assessed	435 Conly, Jno. H.
Description/Notable Features Not Assessed	439 Rowbotham, Leslie
Statement of Significance Not Assessed	441 Ogden, Thomas
Recommended Alterations	443 Tweedle, Wm. H.
Fence replaced; roof details altered (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)	445 Schonfeldt, C. H. A. 447 Johnstone, Fredk. Abbotsford

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnikr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

*King st**Hawke st**Curzon it**Abbotsford st*

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—

Pierce. Mrs C.

King st

Hawke st

Carson st

Abbotsford it

457 Langshaw, Jno

459 Mitchell, Ernest

461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st

Hawke it

Curzon at

375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

377 Tunnecliffe,

379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splst

381 Lake, Ernest T.

383 Leen, Cornelius

385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr

385 Amory, Arthur

387 Skehan, John

389 Jaensch, John O.

391 Keating, Patk. L.

393 Hobbs, Clifford

417 Hood, Peter

419 Vaneede, Henry

421 Cameron, Donald

House being built

425 McDroy, Win. J.

**Property number:** 109739

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>Ballarat</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3** Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

435 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Inter War  
Period Inter War  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
Integrity Fair  
Condition Fair  
Original Building Type  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features Not Assessed  
Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations  
Fence replaced; roof details altered (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David  
*King st*

*Hawke st*

*Curzon it*

*Abbotsford st*

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—  
Pierce. Mrs C.

*King st*

*Hawke st*

*Carson st*

*Abbotsford it*

457 Langshaw, Jno

459 Mitchell, Ernest

461 O'Donnell, John

1925

*King st*

*Hawke it*

*Curzon at*

375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

377 Tunnecliffe,

379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen

379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splcst

381 Lake, Ernest T.

383 Leen, Cornelius

385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr

385 Amory, Arthur

387 Skehan, John

389 Jaensch, John O.

391 Keating, Patk. L.

393 Hobbs, Clifford

417 Hood, Peter

419 Vaneede, Henry

421 Cameron, Donald

House being built

425 McDroy, Win. J.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

427 Berwick, James  
 429 Phelan, Nicholas  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas

1930 ...  
 429 Campbell, Donald  
 431 Drummond, Donald  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno. H.  
 439 Rowbotham, Leslie  
 441 Ogden, Thomas  
 443 Tweedle, Wm. H.  
 445 Schonfeldt, C. H. A.  
 447 Johnstone, Fredk.  
 Abbotsford

**Property number:** 109740

Victoria Street

439

**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913. Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing

Streetscape Level: **3**

Proposed

Streetscape Level: **2****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

437 TO 439 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Building and History Information	427 Berwick, James
Architectural Style Edwardian	429 Phelan, Nicholas
Period 1900-15 - Edwardian	433 Conly, H. J.
Construction Date	435 Conly, Jno, H.
Source for Construction Date	439 Prentice, Bert.
Architect	441 Ogden, Thomas
Builder Not Assessed	
First Owner	1930 ...
Integrity Fair	429 Campbell, Donald
Condition Fair	431 Drummond, Donald
Original Building Type	433 Conly, H. J.
History Not Assessed	435 Conly, Jno. H.
Description/Notable Features	439 Rowbotham, Leslie
Not Assessed	441 Ogden, Thomas
Statement of Significance Not Assessed	443 Tweedle, Wm. H.
Recommended Alterations	445 Schonfeldt, C. H. A.
Fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)	447 Johnstone, Fredk. Abbotsford

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnikr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

*King st**Hawke st**Curzon it**Abbotsford st*

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—

Pierce. Mrs C.

King st

Hawke st

Carson st

Abbotsford it

457 Langshaw, Jno

459 Mitchell, Ernest

461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st

Hawke it

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375 McCarthy, D., grcr

377-9 Bantry Flats-

377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily

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379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen

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381 Lake, Ernest T.

383 Leen, Cornelius

385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr

385 Amory, Arthur

387 Skehan, John

389 Jaensch, John O.

391 Keating, Patk. L.

393 Hobbs, Clifford

417 Hood, Peter

419 Vaneede, Henry

421 Cameron, Donald

House being built

425 McDroy, Win. J.

**Property number:** 109741



## SURVEYED PLACES

Victoria Street	441	Ogden's house
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## Survey Notes:

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3** Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1918

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

8.2 Housing the population

## Recommendations (if any)

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

## References (if any):

## Building Permit Application

1918 1177 £800 erection of a brick villa  
 1925 erecting of shed  
 1941 fence  
 1991 \$68,000 extension, new brick fences

## Electoral Rolls

1919 Charlotte Ogden h.d. and Thomas William Ogden, tanner

## i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)

441 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

## Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 3

## Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

## Building and History Information

Architectural Style Inter War

Period Inter War

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include the fence (sic); garden is sympathetic.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

## Hermes

BIF 1985 shows original fence.

## eMelbourne web site 2015

Benevolent Asylum (Kingston Centre) demolition 1911  
 Set in rolling green countryside 2 km north-west of the infant Melbourne township, the Benevolent Asylum was opened on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations' in the town's early days. The asylum was built by the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic citizens determined to house the colony's 'deserving poor' in more dignified fashion than the dreaded workhouses of the new English Poor Law. In accordance with a pattern already established for the development of charities in Victoria, the government granted the land and provided funds to match private subscriptions to build the asylum. The overwhelming influx of immigrants to Victoria in the early 1850s placed enormous demands on the asylum, which initially served as an immigrants' home, blind asylum, orphanage, lying-in hospital and lunatic asylum. However, as other institutions were established, it focused increasingly on housing the aged poor. The impressive three-storey Tudor-style building on 'Institution Hill', straddling North and West Melbourne, was extended four times in its first 20 years. In 1873 the society commenced negotiations with the Victorian Government about relocating from the overcrowded site, but with no result. The society responded by erecting more wards on the 10-acre (4 ha) site, reaching a capacity of 685 beds. The depression of the 1890s severely strained the resources of the asylum, 878 applicants being turned away in 1892. The asylum finally relocated to a 150-acre (60 ha) site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were demolished. By then almost 15 000 people had been assisted by the society.

With the establishment of other asylums throughout rural Victoria, the Benevolent Asylum was renamed the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum in 1868. Now known as the

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Kingston Centre, it remains at Cheltenham but provides a vastly different aged care service from its 1850s forerunner.

MARY KEHOE'

**Newspapers:**

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 8 July 1910

'The Benevolent Asylum Site.

It was originally intended that the site of the Benevolent Asylum at North Melbourne, which will be vacant in a few months owing to the erection of a new institution at Cheltenham. And the demolition of the present building should be put on the market next month. However, the Hon. W. A. Watt, State Treasurer, says that the land must be submitted for sale, not as a simple block, but in conjunction with plans showing the various allotments, proposed streets and right-of-ways, etc. The preparation of this- information for buyers will necessary occupy some time, so that the sale of the site will not take place as soon as anticipated.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 28 February 1913

'BENEVOLENT ASYLUM SITE.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Last Saturday, at 3 p.m., the former site .of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum. was :put up for auction, it having been cut up into 53 residential allotments. There were a number of people on the ground. At the former hour, and the bidding was keen, and the prices obtained satisfactory. The land, originally about 10 acres, was reserved for the purposes of the asylum over 60 years ago, and when the institution was removed to Cheltenham some time ago, it became necessary to pass an enabling act through the State Assembly before it could be sold. Meanwhile the committee, which has expended over .£100,000 on the new buildings, needed money, and the treasurer advanced £15,000 on the understeering that it would be refunded out of the proceeds of the sale of the land. Owing to excisions for a road and lanes, the area actually put up for sale was reduced to 8.1/2 acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these are quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder are 40 feet by 120 feet. Victoria-St. has been extended through the land, the roadway being 99 feet wide and 666 feet long from Curzon to Abbotsford-sts.. A plantation has been formed in the centre of the roadway, having a width of 120 feet to the allotments on the north side and 173 feet to those on the south side. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Sydney C. Arnold & Co., in conjunction with Messrs. John Buchan. & Co... and when ,Mr. Arnold started operations in a large marquee on the ground, there were about 400 persons present. Liberal conditions were offered to buyers, terms being 10 per cent cash and 10per cent in three months, and the balance extending over three years. No fewer than 47 of the allotments were sold, the prices ranging from £5/5/- to.£12/10/- per foot, and a total sum of £18,643/5/9 was realised. The remaining six allotments in Miller St. will, it is expected, be sold privately shortly, and the total amount realised from the sale will be over £20,000. Victoria-St separates North-Melbourne from West Melbourne, and it was a singular fact that the competition was keenest for the land on the North Melbourne side, though it is not considered to be so good as that on the West Melbourne side. In Elm-St. the prices ran from £5/5/- to £6/12/6 per foot, but an allotment at the corner of Victoria and Curzon-sts.- brought £12/10-

per foot, and the average realised on those facing Victoria-St., north and south, was £8 per foot. The allotment on the corner of Curzon and Miller-sts. Brought £9/17/6 per foot, whilst lot 2 in Miller St. realised £7/15/- .per foot, and others in the same street £7/10/ per foot. It was noted as a somewhat remarkable fact that the competition...was keenest for the flat land, and .that prospective buyers were not so anxious to bid -for, some of the highest land; whence a splendid view of the Bay and surrounding country can be obtained.

After the sale, there remained 5 blocks of the Miller-St. Frontage undisposed of and at the beginning of the week the auctioneers sold one of them privately at £7/10/- a foot, and there is every probability of the balance passing off in the near future in a similar fashion.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Saturday 15 September 1934 p 19 Article

'Old West Melbourne...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Sir, — I "have been much interested In the letters about old identities of North Melbourne, and would like to hear of some of the old West Melbourne folk. In my day the Benevolent Asylum faced Curzon-street and .was surrounded by spacious grounds, bounded by Curzon, Miller." Abbotsford and Elm streets. Victoria-street ended abruptly at the front gate and then continued on the other side at Abbotsford-street. I can still hear in memory the old asylum bell ringing in the evening, and see the old folk walking round the tree-sheltered grounds. I remember seeing the superintendent, with his bag and white top hat, letting himself in at-a private gate in Abbotsford-street. We lived on a block almost every house on which was occupied by an old Scotch family. There were the Ramages, Simpsons, Robertsons, Flndlays, Bagleys, Swanstons, Alders, Watsons, Crystals, McBeans and others. The grocery store at the -corner of Lothian and Miller streets was kept by the O'Brien family, the butcher's shop near them by Swanby, and afterwards by Read. Other old families within half a mile included the Landers, Ingrams, Binyons, Dotts, Crockets, Youngs, Smiths, Overs, Modnetts, Sells, Whiles, Irvines. The streets were lit by gas lamps. I remember the electric light being installed, also sewerage. Does anyone remember Cranky Fred the "bottle-oh," who used to go down on his knees and pray for the bad boys who stood and laughed. They would say "Pray, Fred," and down he would go. In those days West Melbourne was a quiet, select spot. Everyone seemed to know everyone else.—

Yours, &c., ANCIENT. Rupanyup, 11th September'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnikr

359 Turner. S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David

King st

Hawke st

Curzon it

Abbotsford st

457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr

359 Turner, S., hairdrsr

365 Three Crowns hotel—

Pierce. Mrs C.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

King st  
 Hawke st  
 Carson st  
 Abbotsford it  
 457 Langshaw, Jno  
 459 Mitchell, Ernest  
 461 O'Donnell, John

1925  
 King st  
 Hawke it  
 Curzon at  
 375 McCarthy, D., grcr  
 377-9 Bantry Flats-  
 377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily  
 377 Tunnecliffe,  
 379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen  
 379 Featherstone, Neil, skin spclst  
 381 Lake, Ernest T.  
 383 Leen, Cornelius  
 385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr  
 385 Amory, Arthur  
 387 Skehan, John  
 389 Jaensch, John O.  
 391 Keating, Patk. L.  
 393 Hobbs, Clifford  
 417 Hood, Peter  
 419 Vaneede, Henry  
 421 Cameron, Donald  
 House being built  
 425 McDroy, Win. J.  
 427 Berwick, James  
 429 Phelan, Nicholas  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas

1930 ...  
 429 Campbell, Donald  
 431 Drummond, Donald  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno. H.  
 439 Rowbotham, Leslie  
 441 Ogden, Thomas  
 443 Tweedle, Wm. H.  
 445 Schonfeldt, C. H. A.  
 447 Johnstone, Fredk.  
 Abbotsford

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books****1920, 1265**

Charlotte Ogden owner-occupier 441 BH 5 rooms, 40  
 x120 £50 x-out £60

1930, 1181

Charlotte Ogden owner-occupier 441 BH 5 rooms, 40  
 x120 £75

**Property number:** 109742

Victoria Street

443

**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913; original wire fence retained as side fence - otherwise generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing

Streetscape Level: **3**

Proposed

Streetscape Level: **2****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

443 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

**SURVEYED PLACES**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
 Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Inter War  
 Period Inter War  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Not Assessed  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original  
 design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

427 Berwick, James  
 429 Phelan, Nicholas  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas  
  
 1930 ...  
 429 Campbell, Donald  
 431 Drummond, Donald  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno. H.  
 439 Rowbotham, Leslie  
 441 Ogden, Thomas  
 443 Tweedle, Wm. H.  
 445 Schonfeldt, C. H. A.  
 447 Johnstone, Fredk.  
 Abbotsford

**Property number:** 109743

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915

357 Travis. A.. wtchnikr  
 359 Turner. S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Curzon it  
 Abbotsford st  
 457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920

357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr  
 359 Turner, S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—  
 Pierce. Mrs C.  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Carson st  
 Abbotsford it  
 457 Langshaw, Jno  
 459 Mitchell, Ernest  
 461 O'Donnell, John

1925

King st  
 Hawke it  
 Curzon at  
 375 McCarthy, D., grcr  
 377-9 Bantry Flats-  
 377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily  
 377 Tunnecliffe,  
 379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen  
 379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splst  
 381 Lake, Ernest T.  
 383 Leen, Cornelius  
 385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr  
 385 Amory, Arthur  
 387 Skehan, John  
 389 Jaensch, John O.  
 391 Keating, Patk. L.  
 393 Hobbs, Clifford  
 417 Hood, Peter  
 419 Vaneede, Henry  
 421 Cameron, Donald  
 House being built  
 425 McDroy, Win. J.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria Street	445		
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**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913; original wire fence retained as east side fence. Otherwise generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3** Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1919-1945

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
 445 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 3  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Inter War  
 Period Inter War  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Not Assessed  
 Statement of Significance  
 Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)  
 Other Comments

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915  
 357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr  
 359 Turner. S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Curzon it  
 Abbotsford st  
 457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920  
 357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr  
 359 Turner, S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—  
 Pierce. Mrs C.  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Carson st  
 Abbotsford it  
 457 Langshaw, Jno  
 459 Mitchell, Ernest  
 461 O'Donnell, John

1925  
 King st  
 Hawke it  
 Curzon at  
 375 McCarthy, D., grcr  
 377-9 Bantry Flats-  
 377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily  
 377 Tunnecliffe,  
 379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen  
 379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splclst  
 381 Lake, Ernest T.  
 383 Leen, Cornelius  
 385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr  
 385 Amory, Arthur  
 387 Skehan, John  
 389 Jaensch, John O.  
 391 Keating, Patk. L.  
 393 Hobbs, Clifford  
 417 Hood, Peter  
 419 Vaneede, Henry  
 421 Cameron, Donald  
 House being built

**SURVEYED PLACES**

425 McDroy, Win. J.  
 427 Berwick, James  
 429 Phelan, Nicholas  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas

1930 ...

429 Campbell, Donald  
 431 Drummond, Donald  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno. H.  
 439 Rowbotham, Leslie  
 441 Ogden, Thomas  
 443 Tweedle, Wm. H.  
 445 Schonfeldt, C. H. A.  
 447 Johnstone, Fredk.  
 Abbotsford

**Property number:** 109744

Victoria Street

447

Breto

**Survey Notes:**

Marks Benevolent Asylum site and part of model government subdivision sold in 1913; corner site, adding prominence,; security grille and shutters added - otherwise generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** D

**Proposed Grading:** D

**Existing**

**Streetscape Level:** 3

**Proposed**

**Streetscape Level:** 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1919-1945

**Creation era?**

Early Victorian-era

Victorian-era

Interwar

Edwardian-era

Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value

Historical value

Scientific value

Social value

Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory

Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

447 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

**SURVEYED PLACES**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Inter War  
 Period Inter War  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Notable features include retains evidence of early colours or finishes.  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

425 McDroy, Win. J.  
 427 Berwick, James  
 429 Phelan, Nicholas  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno, H.  
 439 Prentice, Bert.  
 441 Ogden, Thomas  
  
 1930 ...  
 429 Campbell, Donald  
 431 Drummond, Donald  
 433 Conly, H. J.  
 435 Conly, Jno. H.  
 439 Rowbotham, Leslie  
 441 Ogden, Thomas  
 443 Tweedle, Wm. H.  
 445 Schonfeldt, C. H. A.  
 447 Johnstone, Fredk.  
 Abbotsford

**Property number:** 109745

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1915  
 357 Travis. A.. wtchnkr  
 359 Turner. S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—O'Callaghan, David  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Curzon it  
 Abbotsford st  
 457 McInerney, Patk. J.

1920  
 357 Travis, A.. wtchmkr  
 359 Turner, S., hairdrsr  
 365 Three Crowns hotel—  
 Pierce. Mrs C.  
 King st  
 Hawke st  
 Carson st  
 Abbotsford it  
 457 Langshaw, Jno  
 459 Mitchell, Ernest  
 461 O'Donnell, John

1925  
 King st  
 Hawke it  
 Curzon at  
 375 McCarthy, D., grcr  
 377-9 Bantry Flats-  
 377 Bidgood, Mrs Emily  
 377 Tunnecliffe,  
 379 Phayer, Mrs Eileen  
 379 Featherstone, Neil, skin splst  
 381 Lake, Ernest T.  
 383 Leen, Cornelius  
 385 Amory, Mrs F., cnfr  
 385 Amory, Arthur  
 387 Skehan, John  
 389 Jaensch, John O.  
 391 Keating, Patk. L.  
 393 Hobbs, Clifford  
 417 Hood, Peter  
 419 Vaneede, Henry  
 421 Cameron, Donald  
 House being built

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria Street	453		
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**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1946-2015

- Creation era?
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era
- Interwar
- Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value
- Scientific value
- Historical value
- Social value
- Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.5 Building a manufacturing industry

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

'Single storey brick building.  
Primary landuse:  
Industrial (Manufacturing).'

**Property number:** 109746

Victoria Street	457	-459	
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: D Proposed Grading: D

Existing Streetscape Level: 3 Proposed Streetscape Level: 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1837-1875

- Creation era?
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era
- Interwar
- Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value
- Scientific value
- Not assessed for heritage values
- Historical value
- Social value

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

457 TO 459 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 3

Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information



**SURVEYED PLACES**

Architectural Style Early Victorian  
 Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Notable features include the verandah roof and structure.  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Bricks painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method) Fence replaced; verandah detail? (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

**Property number:** 109747

Victoria Street

461

Maison du Soleil

**Survey Notes:**

Unusual two-storey rear wing - otherwise generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **D**Existing Streetscape Level: **3**Proposed Streetscape Level: **2****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1837-1875

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
 461 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 3  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
 Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Architectural Style Early Victorian  
 Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Poor  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Notable features include verandah roof and structure.  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Bricks painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method) Fence replaced; roof reclad (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative)  
 Other Comments

**Property number:** 109748

Victoria Street

463

**Survey Notes:**

Unusual two-storey rear wing - otherwise generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **D**Existing  
Streetscape Level: **3**Proposed  
Streetscape Level: **2****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1837-1875

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
 463 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 3  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
 Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Architectural Style Early Victorian  
 Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Notable features include verandah roof and structure.  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Bricks painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method) fence; verandah frieze (sympathetic - reinstate original design)

**Property number:** 109749

Victoria Street

465

Thomas Swanson's house, later Alder's house

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: B

Proposed Grading: B

Existing

Streetscape Level: 3

Proposed

Streetscape Level: 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1859

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

`North Melbourne Gazette' (Vic. : 1894 - 1901) Friday 14 June 1895

`West Melbourne Baptist Church.

The Twenty-sixth anniversary of the North Melbourne Baptist Church was celebrated last Sunday. Mr. J. P. Mack ... preached in the morning, and the Rev. Alexander Steel in the evening. ...Mr. Chas. Sykes made the air melodious with an organ recital. Mr. H. Alder did similar duty on the piano. A flute solo, "The Vesper Hymn," by Mr. MacGregor, would have given greater pleasure had he

**SURVEYED PLACES**

played a trifle slower, some of the effect being lost in the time being hurried...Mr. H: Alder was the official accompanist both on the organ and the piano, and well fulfilled his part. Mr. McKenzie, as conductor and general manager for the evening, proved that anything left in his hands will be sure...'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Wednesday 18 May 1949

'OBITUARY

MR HENRY ALDER

Mr Henry Alder, of Reynard St, Coburg. one of Melbourne's oldest and, best-known organists, died yesterday morning. He had been organist and choir master at St James' Old Cathedral since 1914. Mr Alder was also a well-known music teacher for many years. A funeral service will be held in the Old Cathedral at 3.15pm today, before the cortege moves to the New Melbourne General Cemetery, Fawkner. An In Memoriam service will also be held at 11am on Sunday.'

**Probate, VPRO**

'Thomas Swanson Customs Weigher Victoria St, West Melbourne 12 Jul 1875 13/852 VPRS 28/P0, unit 161; VPRS 28/P2, unit 42; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 22'

Widow, Agnes- estate Victoria Street, West Melbourne 22x112' with bluestone house of three rooms and two attics value £400, Thomas still employed by Government.

Alder

'Henry W Alder Ex Rly Emp W Melbourne 2 Nov 1909 114/518 VPRS 28/P3, unit 102; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 443' Formerly of Tanjil South, farmer, but also of 465 Victoria Street, railways employee, widow was Louise later of Adelaide, with George Willm. Alder- estate around £2000. 22x110' Victoria Street bluestone cottage with slate roof, four rooms, kitchen and wash house and bathroom with two attic rooms, £400 also land in Newmarket and farm in Tanjil parish 592 acres plus numerous personal effects. 'Henry H Alder Music Teacher Coburg 17 May 1949 411/982 VPRS 28/P3, unit 4869; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 1439'

**Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985**

'Hy. Wm Alder in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985

Name: Hy. Wm Alder

Birth Year: abt 1840

Age: 69

Death Place: North Melbourne, Victoria

Father's name: Alder William Hy.

Mother's name: Hart Purnell

Registration Year: 1909

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 13553'

**Australia, Marriage Index, 1788-1950**

'Henry William Alder in the Australia, Marriage Index, 1788-1950

Name: Henry William Alder

Spouse Name: Louisa Holmes

Marriage Place: Victoria

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Year: 1878

Registration Number: 4114'

**Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985**

'Henry Hall Alder in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985

Name: Henry Hall Alder

Birth Year: abt 1874

Age: 75

Death Place: Coburg, Victoria

Father's name: Hy. Wm Alder

Mother's name: Sarah Holmes

Registration Year: 1949

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 4739'

**City of Melbourne online maps**

Compiled Crown Record Plan: part John Christopher Bagley's Crown Grant CA1/Y, North Melbourne MMBW 1895 DP: shown with no verandah but a front garden (like 467).

**i-Heritage**

465 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

B 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Good

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include stone detail.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

(see National Trust photo for original).

(see also 467, 469 Victoria Street)

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

'82732 Swanson, Thomas Swanson, Thomas - Stanley St west North Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 541 [Burchett Index]. Fee 2.0.0 bluestone house Victoria - near Lothian 1859 08 8'

See also

'30 04 1868 City of Melbourne registration no 2598.5

[Burchett Index]. Fee 2.10.0 six room bluestone house

Victoria St west - back of Benevolent Asylum

Owner Swanson, George

Builder Swanson, George - 127 Bridport St. Emerald Hill'

'82485 McElreavy, J Bagley, J C North Melbourne VIC City

of Melbourne registration no 792 [Burchett Index]. Fee

2.0.0 house cnr. Victoria & Lothian 1859 12 7' (469)

**Geo Swanson, as owner:**

'13826 Richardson, Robert - Carlton Swanson, George

VIC Funerary Annear, Harold Desbrowe- Springthorpe

Memorial, Kew Cemetery designed by Harold Desbrowe

Annear. [?][?][?]

**SURVEYED PLACES**

77588 Swanson, George Swanson, George - Melbourne , Melbourne VIC Houses 1853 08 31  
 71890 Swanson, George - 127 Bridport St. Emerald Hill Swanson, George West Melbourne VIC House 1868 04 30  
 85922 Falconer, John - Napier St Swanson, George Fitzroy VIC House 1868 06 24  
 85963 Richardson, Robert - Carlton Swanson, George Fitzroy VIC House 1869 04 26  
 13785 Falconer, John - Napier St Swanson, George NSW Funerary NSW Government Architect 1908 2 24'

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

467, 469 Victoria Street

**History**

No. 469 Victoria Street, the older of these two houses was built in 1860, for John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department and the grantee of the allotment. He continued to live there for over twenty years, when George Bagley, a Queensberry Street chemist and presumably his son, assumed ownership. The Swanson family had a continuous association with 467 Victoria Street from Thomas Swanson, its first owner in 1868 to George Swanson, a plumber of Spencer Street, who was there until after 1895. George Swanson applied as the owner and builder to construct 467 in April 1868: described as a 6 room house.

**Description**

469 is a rock face basalt masonry house of two-storeys with a parapeted roof line and remnants of a two-level timber verandah. 467 is a hipped iron roof, two-storey rock face, quoined basalt masonry building also with remnants of a verandah. Notable features include verandah roof and structure - one level concave verandah.

**Integrity** - Both have been altered extensively with new parapets (467) and openings (469) and their verandahs rebuilt.

**Streetscape** - Two of an early group of houses. 457-467 from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details.

**Significance**

Architecturally, so altered as to no longer represent their period, these two early houses are nevertheless, constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis: of regional interest. Historically, both houses were owner-occupied for long periods one by a prominent local chemist, the other typically allied with the renowned builder family name of Swanson: of local importance.

**Recommendations**

Investigate evidence which might allow restoration of external facades; consider restoration'

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 research notes  
 1860, 1229 Thomas Swanston, owner-occupier stone 4 rooms, £45  
 1862, 1601  
 Thomas Swanston, owner-occupier stone 3 rooms, £30  
 1863, 1202; see above  
 1864, 1275 Thomas Swanston, owner-occupier stone 3 rooms & kitchen, £30  
 1866, 1259

1867, see above  
 1869, 1324 Thomas Swanston, owner-occupier stone 5 rooms, £32  
 1871, 1350 see above  
 1873, 1414 see above  
 1875, 1397 see above  
 1877, 1399 Mrs Swanson owner-occupier stone 5 rooms, £32  
 1879, 1452 Henry Alder owner-occupier see above  
 ...  
 1890-1, 491  
 Henry Alder owner-occupier stone 4 rooms, 24x114, £32

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1890, 480  
 (Watson x2)  
 Henry Alder owner-occupier stone 4 rooms, 24x114, £32  
 (Geo Swanson 467, Bagley 469 each stone house 8 rooms 18x114 £ 60)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

Refer to adjoining 467, 469 Victoria Street

**History**

No. 469 Victoria Street, the older of these two houses was built in 1860, for John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department and the grantee of the allotment. He continued to live there for over twenty years, when George Bagley, a Queensberry Street chemist and presumably his son, assumed ownership. The Swanson family had a continuous association with 467 Victoria Street from Thomas Swanson, its first owner in 1868 to George Swanson, a plumber of Spencer Street, who was there until after 1895. George Swanson applied as the owner and builder to construct 467 in April 1868: described as a 6 room house.

**Description**

469 is a rock face basalt masonry house of two-storeys with a parapeted roof line and remnants of a two-level timber verandah. 467 is a hipped iron roof, two-storey rock face, quoined basalt masonry building also with remnants of a verandah. Notable features include verandah roof and structure - one level concave verandah.

**Integrity** - Both have been altered extensively with new parapets (467) and openings (469) and their verandahs rebuilt.

**Streetscape** - Two of an early group of houses. 457-467 from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details.

**Significance**

Architecturally, so altered as to no longer represent their period, these two early houses are nevertheless, constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis: of regional interest. Historically, both houses were owner-occupied for long periods one by a prominent local chemist, the other typically allied with the renowned builder family name of Swanson: of local importance.

**Recommendations**

Investigate evidence which might allow restoration of external facades; consider restoration

**Property number:** 109750

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>Victoria Street</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>George Swanson's house</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D** Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3** Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1868

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Probate**

Thomas Swanson Customs Weigher Victoria St, West Melbourne 12 Jul 1875 13/852 VPRS 28/P0, unit 161; VPRS 28/P2, unit 42; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 22'  
 Widow, Agnes- estate Victoria Street, West Melbourne 22x112' with bluestone house of three rooms and two attics value £400, Thomas still employed by Government.

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

30 04 1868 City of Melbourne registration no 2598.5 [Burchett Index]. Fee 2.10.0 six room bluestone house Owner Swanson, George

Builder Swanson, George - 127 Bridport St. Emerald Hill'

**City of Melbourne online maps**

MMBW 1895 DP: no verandah

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

467 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

No. 469 Victoria Street, the older of these two houses was built in 1860, for John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department and the grantee of the allotment. He continued to live there for over twenty years, when George Bagley, a Queensberry Street chemist and presumably his son, assumed ownership. The Swanson family had a continuous association with 467 Victoria Street from Thomas Swanson, its first owner in 1868 to George Swanson, a plumber of Spencer Street, who was there

Integrity Poor

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

469 is a rock face basalt masonry house of two-storeys with a parapeted roof line and remnants of a two-level timber verandah. 467 is a hipped iron roof, two-storey rock face, quoined basalt masonry building also with remnants of a verandah. Notable features include verandah roof and structure - one level concave verandah. Statement of Significance

Architecturally, so altered as to no longer represent their period, these two early houses are nevertheless, constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis: of regional interest.

Historically, both houses were owner-occupied for long periods one by a prominent local chemist, the other typically allied with the renowned builder family name of Swanson: of local importance.

Recommended Alterations Investigate evidence which might allow restoration of external facades; consider restoration. Stone painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method) fence replaced; verandah altered; door replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/reinstate sympathetic alternative) roof form altered (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

Other Comments

Integrity - Both have been altered extensively with new parapets (467) and openings (469) and their verandahs rebuilt.

Streetscape - Two of an early group of houses. 457-467 from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics,

**SURVEYED PLACES**

scale and details.

Image shows restoration, 2004

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 cite

467, 469 Victoria Street

1860, 1230; 1885-86, 498; 1869, 1325; 1885-86, 497

Search notes:

1896-7, 512 Geo Swanson owner-occupier 467 Victoria St stone 8 rooms, £50

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1902, 524 Jno Barkier ? Edwards, 467 Victoria St stone 8 rooms, £32 22x116

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

467, 469 Victoria Street

History

No. 469 Victoria Street, the older of these two houses was built in 1860, for John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department and the grantee of the allotment. He continued to live there for over twenty years, when George Bagley, a Queensberry Street chemist and presumably his son, assumed ownership. The Swanson family had a continuous association with 467 Victoria Street from Thomas Swanson, its first owner in 1868 to George Swanson, a plumber of Spencer Street, who was there until after 1895. George Swanson applied as the owner and builder to construct 467 in April 1868: described as a 6 room house.

Description

469 is a rock face basalt masonry house of two-storeys with a parapeted roof line and remnants of a two-level timber verandah. 467 is a hipped iron roof, two-storey rock face, quoined basalt masonry building also with remnants of a verandah. Notable features include verandah roof and structure - one level concave verandah.

Integrity - Both have been altered extensively with new parapets (467) and openings (469) and their verandahs rebuilt.

Streetscape - Two of an early group of houses. 457-467 from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details.

Significance

Architecturally, so altered as to no longer represent their period, these two early houses are nevertheless, constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis: of regional interest. Historically, both houses were owner-occupied for long periods one by a prominent local chemist, the other typically allied with the renowned builder family name of Swanson: of local importance.

Recommendations

Investigate evidence which might allow restoration of external facades; consider restoration

**Property number:** 109751

Victoria Street

469

Romolo or Bagley house

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D**

Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing

Streetscape Level: **3**

Proposed

Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1860

Creation era?

Early Victorian-era

Victorian-era

Interwar

Edwardian-era

Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value

Historical value

Scientific value

Social value

Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory

Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`82485 McElreavy, J Bagley, J C North Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 792 [Burchett Index]. Fee 2.0.0 house cnr. Victoria & Lothian 1859 12 7' (469)

**Newspapers:**

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 31 July 1863

`The usual half-yearly meeting of the congregation of the St. Mary's Episcopalian Church, Hotham, was held last night, in the schoolhouse adjoining that building. The Rev. Mr Potter, the incumbent, took the chair. The half-yearly

**SURVEYED PLACES**

report, submitted by Mr J. C. Bagley, the treasurer, showed that but little deviation had taken place in the financial affairs of the church during the past half-year. The debt of £41 7s, due to the Rev. Mr Byrnes, had been reduced by one-half. Many of the seats still remained intact, and this was believed to be on account of the condition of the people being less flourishing than in former years.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Monday 11 July 1864 p 1 Advertising  
'WANTED, a FEMALE LEADER for the CHOIR St. Mary's Church of England, Hotham. Apply by letter, or personally, 6 to 8 on Wednesday and Thursday evenings ..., to J. C. Bagley, Victoria street, west of Benevolent Asylum.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Monday 14 August 1865 p 8 Advertising  
'CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Hotham  
-CONTRIBUTORS of £2 and upwards towards the building of St. Mary's Church and Parsonage are particularly requested to SEND IN their NAMES, with the amount subscribed, to J C Bagley, Esq, Victoria street west, churchwarden, with a view to complete the list of voters entitled to elect representatives for the presentation...'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Saturday 30 November 1878  
'BAGLEY—RUTHERFORD.—On the 19th inst., by special licence, at St John's Church, Melbourne, by the Rev. Canon Chase, George Bagley, chemist, Hotham, only son of John C. Bagley. Esq, West Melbourne, to Sara Alice second daughter of James Rutherford, Esq., Hotham. Home papers please copy'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Friday 20 June 1890  
'BAGLEY.—On the 19th inst., at her residence, Victoria-street west, Ann Eliza, beloved wife of J. C. Bagley, aged 72 years. A believer in Christ hath gone to her rest ; Her spirit hath fled to the house of the blest'

'The Australasian' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1864 - 1946) Saturday 24 June 1893 p 41 Family Notices  
'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Saturday 17 June 1893 p 1 Family Notices  
'...at his residence 469 Victoria-street west, West Melbourne, John Christopher Bagley (late of Crown Lands department), in his 86th year. A colonist of 40 years'

**Probate**

'John C Bagley Gent N Melbourne 16 Jun 1893 52/657 VPRS 28/PO, unit 669; VPRS 28/P2, unit 366; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 212'  
Issue over 'obliterated' will, George Bagley chemist of North Melbourne and his wife Sarah clarify aspects of will, noted that the deceased was a man of 'peculiar habits' careful and methodical and of 'secret nature'. Lived with house keeper, Mrs Lizzie Heywood, his only daughter Eliza S Gordon (London, widow) inserted into will. George Watkins gentleman, and carpenter William Watson witnessed the will 1892. Real estate £600, personal £390, part CA1/Y North Melbourne 22' to Victoria St, with 'an old 7 roomed blue stone & brick dwelling house', value £600 list of belongings including furniture.

'George Bagley Gent Mordialloc 1 Sep 1923 191/885 VPRS

28/P3, unit 1372; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 682 '  
House (and other property including Queensberry St & Abbotsford St, chemist shop & residence) to be sold and half sale to go to his sister in London.

**Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985**

'Jno Christ Bagley in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985  
Name: Jno Christ Bagley  
Birth Year: abt 1808  
Age: 85  
Death Place: West Melbourne, Victoria  
Registration Year: 1893  
Registration Place: Victoria  
Registration Number: 7101'

**Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985**

'George Bagley in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985  
Name: George Bagley  
Birth Year: abt 1850  
Age: 73  
Death Place: Melbourne, Victoria  
Father's name: Jno Bagley  
Registration Year: 1923  
Registration Place: Victoria  
Registration Number: 11519'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

469 VICTORIA STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level D 3  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct N/A  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Early Victorian  
Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date NWMCS  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
No. 469 Victoria Street, the older of these two houses was built in 1860, for John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department and the grantee of the allotment. He continued to live there for over twenty years, when George Bagley, a Queensberry Street chemist and presumably his son, assumed ownership. The Swanson family had a continuous association with 467 Victoria Street from Thomas Swanson, its first owner in 1868 to George Swanson, a plumber of Spencer Street, who was there  
Integrity Poor  
Condition Fair  
Original Building Type Residence  
History Refer to History of Ownership  
Description/Notable Features  
469 is a rock face basalt masonry house of two-storeys with a parapeted roof line and remnants of a two-level timber verandah. 467 is a hipped iron roof, two-storey rock face, quoined basalt masonry building also with remnants of a verandah. Notable features include verandah roof and structure; multi-pane windows.



**SURVEYED PLACES**

## Statement of Significance

Architecturally, so altered as to no longer represent their period, these two early houses are nevertheless, constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis: of regional interest.

Historically, both houses were owner-occupied for long periods one by a prominent local chemist, the other typically allied with the renowned builder family name of Swanson: of local importance.

## Recommended Alterations

Investigate evidence which might allow restoration of external facades; consider restoration. Stone painted (inappropriate - no recommendation) verandah replaced; fence replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative) parapet altered (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

## Other Comments

Integrity - Both have been altered extensively with new parapets (467) and openings (469) and their verandahs rebuilt.

Streetscape - Two of an early group of houses. 457-467 from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details.

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 cite

467, 469 Victoria Street

1860, 1230; 1885-86, 498; 1869, 1325; 1885-86, 497

Search notes:

1896-7, 512 Geo Swanson owner-occupier 467 Victoria St stone 8 rooms, £50

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1902, 525 Will Major ? X-out to Fred Mason, gent, Geo Bagley, 469 Victoria St stone 8 rooms, £30 22x116

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

467, 469 Victoria Street

## History

No. 469 Victoria Street, the older of these two houses was built in 1860, for John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department and the grantee of the allotment. He continued to live there for over twenty years, when George Bagley, a Queensberry Street chemist and presumably his son, assumed ownership. The Swanson family had a continuous association with 467 Victoria Street from Thomas Swanson, its first owner in 1868 to George Swanson, a plumber of Spencer Street, who was there until after 1895. George Swanson applied as the owner and builder to construct 467 in April 1868: described as a 6 room house.

## Description

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Integrity - Both have been altered extensively with new parapets (467) and openings (469) and their verandahs rebuilt.

Streetscape - Two of an early group of houses. 457-467 from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details.

## Significance

Architecturally, so altered as to no longer represent their period, these two early houses are nevertheless, constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis: of regional interest. Historically, both houses were owner-occupied for long periods one by a prominent local chemist, the other typically allied with the renowned builder family name of Swanson: of local importance.

## Recommendations

Investigate evidence which might allow restoration of external facades; consider restoration

**Property number:** 109752

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria Street	473	-479
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**Survey Notes:**

Post-Modern style renovation in 1988 (of 1960s base ?).

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1988?

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'Two storey brick building. Refurbished 1988. This property contains 5 businesses.'

**Property number:** 109753

Victoria Street	483	
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**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1950?

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.5 Building a manufacturing industry

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'Single storey brick building built 1950.'

**Property number:** 109754

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria Street	487	-491
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**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1988

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.5 Building a manufacturing industry

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'2 storey concrete office building with basement parking built 1988.'

**Property number:** 109755

Victoria Street	493	Silk Apartments
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**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 2007

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete apartment building with gnd. level parking. Built & sub-divided 2007. This property contains 28 residential properties.'

**Property number:** 109756

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victoria Street	503	-509	
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**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1996

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

`Single storey brick building with basement parking built 1996.'

**Property number:** 109757

Victoria Street	513		
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**Survey Notes:**

Corner site, adding prominence,

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1946-2015

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

No

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

`Single storey brick building built late 1930's' (sic).

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1942  
 505 Ford, Thos. E.  
 Stawell st  
 513 Smith, Mrs L. P.

1962  
 (residential?)

**Property number:** 109153

**SURVEYED PLACES**

**Walsh Street** 1



**Survey Notes:**

Infill

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1995

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete townhouse with gnd. level parking built 1995.'

**Property number:** 535393

**Walsh Street** 3



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1995

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete townhouse with gnd. level parking built 1995.'

**Property number:** 535392

**SURVEYED PLACES**

**Walsh Street** 5



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1995

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete townhouse with gnd. level parking built 1995.'

**Property number:** 535391

**Walsh Street** 7



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1995

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete townhouse with gnd. level parking built 1995.'

**Property number:** 535390

**SURVEYED PLACES**

**Walsh Street** **9**



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1995

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete townhouse with gnd. level parking built 1995.'

**Property number:** 535389

**Walsh Street** **11**



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1995

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete townhouse with gnd. level parking built 1995.'

**Property number:** 535388

**SURVEYED PLACES**

**Walsh Street** 13



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1995

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete townhouse with gnd. level parking built 1995.'

**Property number:** 535387

**Walsh Street** 15



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1995

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete townhouse with gnd. level parking built 1995.'

**Property number:** 535386



**SURVEYED PLACES**

**Walsh Street** 17



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1995

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

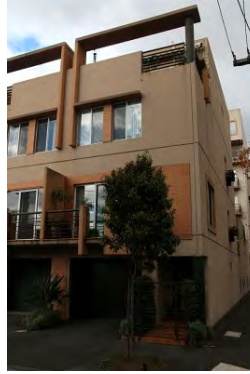
**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete townhouse with gnd. level parking built 1995.'

**Property number:** 535385

**Walsh Street** 19



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1995

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'4 storey concrete townhouse with gnd. level parking built 1995.'

**Property number:** 535384

## SURVEYED PLACES

Walsh Street 22 -36



## Survey Notes:

Not assessed.

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 2006

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

## Recommendations (if any)

None.

## References (if any):

## City of Melbourne online maps

'A four storey brick telecommunications building built 2006.'

Property number: 568044

Walsh Street 23 Browne's houses, part 23-25 Walsh Street



## Survey Notes:

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: C Proposed Grading: C

Existing Streetscape Level: 3 Proposed Streetscape Level: 3

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1892

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

8.2 Housing the population

## Recommendations (if any)

None.

## References (if any):

## Victorian Titles Office

1886 Browne, Robert Stewart gentleman of Dudley Street, West Melbourne

1893 -1899 mortgage to Union Bank

1899 John Stedeford Loch St, St Kilda

1913 John Stedeford dies - Union Trustee Company manage property

1932 Haffee Stedeford Ferne and Ken Stedeford Ferne of Waldorf, Fitzroy St, St Kilda salesmen

1933 Eva Waratah Black Victoria Street, Carlton M.W., dies 2 June 1980

**SURVEYED PLACES****Electoral Rolls**

1903 1905 Robert Stewart Browne, 11 Rathdowne Street, Carlton, ironmonger

**Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985**

`Name: Robt Stewart Browne

Birth Year: abt 1844

Age: 69

Death Place: Melbourne, Victoria

Father's name: Browne Jno

Registration Year: 1913

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 6429'

**Newspapers:**

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Saturday 24 July 1886

`GORDON AUGUSTUS THOMSON, Deceased -Statutory Notice to Creditors -Pursuant to Statute of Trusts 1864, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS against the estate of Gordon Augustus Thomson, late of Dudley street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, gentleman, deceased, probate of whose will was on the 1st day of July, 1886, granted unto Robert Stewart Browne, of Dudley -street aforesaid, gentleman, the sole executor named therein, are required to send in PARTICULARS of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of September, 1886 after which date the said Robert Stewart Browne will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice

Dated this 20th day of July, 1886

CLEVERDON and WESTLEY, 60 Chancery-lane, Melbourne, proctors for the said Robert Stewart Browne'

`.

`The Age' 16 June 1982

`soon to be sold- `arch-facade' house pair, late 1800s, each with 6 rooms frontages of 4.79, 5.3m. Attractive location for offices with underground station being built, gardens nearby..'

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

Only Walsh St entry 1890-1900:

`8 02 1892 City of Melbourne registration no 5351

[Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two houses, Walsh near cnr.

Walsh & Milton

Architect/s Cleverdon, W H

Owner Browne, R G

Builder Brown, W - 622 Station St'

W. H. Cleverdon:

- Obituary Articled to Thos Adamson and later joined Arch. Branch of Ed. Dept of Vict. which became amalgamated with the Public Works Department of Vic. After, he went into private practice in Melbourne, then Geelong - also had a branch office at Wonthaggi. Royal Victorian Institute of Architects Journal Nov 1930, p 130
- W. H Cleverdon, aged 29, is listed as a professional officer in the Public Service in 1885. Cleverdon entered the Public Service on 30 October, 1876. Argus 2.2.1885, p 10
- acceptance of tender - erection of parsonage, Lorne H W Pearce. Australasian Builder and Contractor's News 13.10.1888
- tender accepted - Wesleyan Parsonage, Kew. Building Engineering and Mining Journal 1.12.1888 supplement 7

- First prize in competition for new offices for Victorian Permanent Building Society. Building Engineering and Mining Journal 25.8.1888, p 153
- acceptance of tender - erection of Church of England school, Birregurra Australasian Builder and Contractor's News 26.10.1889 p 411
- Acceptance of tender - erection of shop and premises in Green St.
- Richmond. Australasian Builder and Contractor's News 25.5.1889, p 502

**Victorian Heritage Database**

`Glendale and Cleverdon House, at 106 and 108 Riversdale Road, Hawthorn, are of local historical and architectural significance as a prominently sited, substantial and relatively externally intact example of two semi-detached Victorian Italianate residences. While the typology of the residences (two substantial semi-detached residences designed to appear as a large detached residence) is unusual in Boroondara, the houses otherwise adopt generally typical Victorian Italianate forms and detailing. The building's prominent and elevated siting and substantial size give it considerable presence in the streetscape. The properties are of historical interest for their association with William Cleverdon, who served as Mayor of Hawthorn between 1876-77 and 1879-80. '

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

23 WALSH STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level C 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include the verandah and the fence.

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Windows and door ground floor (inappropriate - reinstate as original/reinstate sympathetic alternative to the original)

**MMBW**

DP734 1895 shown 23-25 Walsh Street

**Parish Plan**

CA14/Ha

**Victorian Titles Office**

Vol/Fol.- 9464/828.

**SURVEYED PLACES****Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1904  
S SIDE  
Off 333 William St  
Milton St  
25 Wrouth, Harold J.  
27-29 Duff, Thoms., & Bros Pty Ltd, wkshp  
31 Johnstone, Chas. F.,  
glass embar

1893  
Milton St  
vacant  
33 Out  
35 Howard, William  
37 McCoy, William  
Right-of-way

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1920, 1920 -1  
23 May Dolen, 25 James Rogers  
owner John Stedeford estate, 23-5 at Union St each BH  
6 rooms, 33x70 £40

1900, 2199  
owner John Stedeforde, 23-5 - each BH 7 rooms, 33x70  
£28  
23 Henry McCarthy  
25 Athanatius Dwyer  
(Neath 33-37, Tuck)

1897, 2231  
Robert G Brown owner- each BH 7 rooms, 33x70 £28  
23 Mary McCarthy written in  
25 Athanatius Dwyer  
(Neath)

1891, 2221-  
numbers start at 33 Walsh St, owner Mrs Baker 33-37

**Property number:** 109940

Walsh Street

25

Browne's houses,  
part 23-25 Walsh  
Street**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: C

Proposed Grading: C

Existing

Streetscape Level: 3

Proposed

Streetscape Level: 3

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1892

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

25 WALSH STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

C 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Early Victorian  
 Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features Notable features include the verandah and the fence.  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed

**Victorian Titles Office**

1886 Browne, Robert Stewart gentleman of Dudley Street, West Melbourne  
 1893 -1899 mortgage to Union Bank  
 1899 John Stedeford Loch St, St Kilda  
 1913 John Stedeford dies - Union Trustee Company manage property  
 1932 Haffee Stedeford Ferne and Ken Stedeford Ferne of Waldorf, Fitzroy St, St Kilda salesmen  
 1933 Eva Waratah Black Victoria Street, Carlton M.W., dies 2 June 1980

**Electoral Rolls**

1903 1905 Robert Stewart Browne, 11 Rathdowne Street, Carlton, ironmonger

**Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985**

`Name: Robt Stewart Browne  
 Birth Year: abt 1844  
 Age: 69  
 Death Place: Melbourne, Victoria  
 Father's name: Browne Jno  
 Registration Year: 1913  
 Registration Place: Victoria  
 Registration Number: 6429'

**Newspapers:**

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 `GORDON AUGUSTUS THOMSON, Deceased -Statutory Notice to Creditors -Pursuant to Statute of Trusts 1864, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS against the estate of Gordon Augustus Thomson, late of Dudley street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, gentleman, deceased, probate of whose will was on the 1st day of July, 1886, granted unto Robert Stewart Browne, of Dudley -street aforesaid, gentleman, the sole executor named therein, are required to send in PARTICULARS of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of September, 1886 after which date the said Robert Stewart Browne will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice  
 Dated this 20th day of July, 1886  
 CLEVERDON and WESTLEY, 60 Chancery-lane, Melbourne, proctors for the said Robert Stewart Browne'  
 .  
 `The Age' 16 June 1982

`soon to be sold- `arch-facade' house pair, late 1800s, each with 6 rooms frontages of 4.79, 5.3m. Attractive location for offices with underground station being built, gardens nearby..'

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

Only Walsh St entry 1890-1900:  
 `8 02 1892 City of Melbourne registration no 5351 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two houses, Walsh near cnr. Walsh & Milton  
 Architect/s Cleverdon, W H[?] [?]  
 Owner Browne, R G  
 Builder Brown, W - 622 Station St'

W. H. Cleverdon:

- Obituary Articled to Thos Adamson and later joined Arch. Branch of Ed. Dept of Vict. which became amalgamated with the Public Works Department of Vic. After, he went into private practice in Melbourne, then Geelong - also had a branch office at Wonthaggi. Royal Victorian Institute of Architects Journal Nov 1930, p 130
- W. H Cleverdon, aged 29, is listed as a professional officer in the Public Service in 1885. Cleverdon entered the Public Service on 30 October, 1876. Argus 2.2.1885, p 10
- acceptance of tender - erection of parsonage, Lorne H W Pearce. Australasian Builder and Contractor's News 13.10.1888
- tender accepted - Wesleyan Parsonage, Kew. Building Engineering and Mining Journal 1.12.1888 supplement 7
- First prize in competition for new offices for Victorian Permanent Building Society. Building Engineering and Mining Journal 25.8.1888, p 153
- acceptance of tender - erection of Church of England school, Birregurra Australasian Builder and Contractor's News 26.10.1889 p 411
- Acceptance of tender - erection of shop and premises in Green St.
- Richmond. Australasian Builder and Contractor's News 25.5.1889, p 502

**Victorian Heritage Database**

`Glendale and Cleverdon House, at 106 and 108 Riversdale Road, Hawthorn, are of local historical and architectural significance as a prominently sited, substantial and relatively externally intact example of two semi-detached Victorian Italianate residences. While the typology of the residences (two substantial semi-detached residences designed to appear as a large detached residence) is unusual in Boroondara, the houses otherwise adopt generally typical Victorian Italianate forms and detailing. The building's prominent and elevated siting and substantial size give it considerable presence in the streetscape. The properties are of historical interest for their association with William Cleverdon, who served as Mayor of Hawthorn between 1876-77 and 1879-80. '

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria 1904**

S SIDE  
 Off 333 William St  
 Milton St  
 25 Wrouth, Harold J.  
 27-29 Duff, Thoms., & Bros Pty Ltd, wkshp  
 31 Johnstone, Chas. F.,  
 glass embar

1893

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Milton St  
vacant  
33 Out  
35 Howard, William  
37 McCoy, William  
*Right-of-way*

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1920, 1920 -1  
23 May Dolen, 25 James Rogers  
owner John Stedeford estate, 23-5 at Union St each BH  
6 rooms, 33x70 £40

1900, 2199  
owner John Stedeforde, 23-5 - each BH 7 rooms, 33x70  
£28  
23 Henry McCarthy  
25 Athanatius Dwyer  
(Neath 33-37, Tuck)

1897, 2231  
Robert G Brown owner- each BH 7 rooms, 33x70 £28  
23 Mary McCarthy written in  
25 Athanatius Dwyer  
(Neath)

1891, 2221-  
numbers start at 33 Walsh St, owner Mrs Baker 33-37

**Property number:** 109941

Walsh Street

33

**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1973

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

`A six storey brick office building with basement parking.  
Built in 1973.  
This property contains 10 residential properties and 3 businesses.'

**Property number:** 109942

**SURVEYED PLACES****Walsh Street****38****Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

Change to Application YES  
 Application Status Permit Issued  
 Decision Notice of Decision to Grant Permit - 8/08/2000  
 Permit - 4/09/2000'

**Property number:** 558813**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading:** - **Proposed Grading:** -**Existing Streetscape Level:** - **Proposed Streetscape Level:** -**What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** 2000-?

- Creation era?**
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era
- Interwar
- Edwardian-era
- Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value
- Historical value
- Scientific value
- Social value
- Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

'2 storey brick warehouse building built in 1970's.  
 This property contains 3 residential properties.'

**Planning register online search results**

'Permit Number TP-2000-183  
 Date Received 16/02/2000  
 Address of Land 38 Walsh Street WEST MELBOURNE VIC 3003 (Zone HO3 )  
 22-36 Walsh Street WEST MELBOURNE VIC 3003 (Zone DDO32 )  
 Applicant's Name and Address  
 Proposed Use or Development Construction of four, three storey dwellings with associated car parking  
 Officer's Name Khanh Do  
 Objections Received 0

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Walsh Street 42 -52 Walsh Apartments

**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: D Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: 3 Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 2001?

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

'2 storey brick apartment building built 2001.'

**Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

Walsh Street 46-48 D 3

**i-Heritage, Hermes**

No listing.

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

No listing.

**Property number:** 109949

Walsh Street 43

**Survey Notes:**

Edwardian-era pair, 43 Walsh Street with distinctive balustrading; vermiculated gable end; corner site, adding prominence,.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: D

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: 3

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1910-1915

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Heritage Places Inventory June 2015**

Not listed.

**Hermes**

'Ungraded building included within a Heritage Precinct'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1924

35 O'Neill, Edward J.

37 Rolfe, Edwd.



**SURVEYED PLACES**

43 Blackburn, Mrs S.  
46 Comino, Cosmaz  
47 Carew, Mrs Mary

1915  
Milton st  
25 Dwyer, Athans T., accountant  
29 Latham, Arth., stble  
33 Gautier, Nemours  
35 O'Neill, Edward J.  
37 Woolcock, P. W.  
43 Blackburn, Mrs S.  
45 Comino, Cosmaz  
47 Langtry, Jas. W.

...

1910  
Off 333 William st  
Milton st  
26 Dwyer, Athane. T., accountant  
29 Latham, Arth., stbis  
33 Gautier, Nemours  
35 Carroll, Laurence  
37 Hogan, Thomas G.  
47 Nolan, Harrison  
49 McPhee, Mrs Mary  
51 Thomas, Miss B.

1904  
..  
33 Gautier, Nemours  
35 Arblaster, Mrs Marg.  
37 McCartney, George  
Right-of-way  
Salton cots—  
47 Brimmer, Mrs Johan.  
49 Cree, Mrs Jessie

**Property number:** 109943

Walsh Street

45

Comino's house

**Survey Notes:**

Edwardian-era pair, 43 Walsh Street with distinctive balustrading; vermiculated gable end; corner site, adding prominence,, isolated.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** -                      **Proposed Grading:** D

**Existing Streetscape Level:** -                      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 3

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1910-1915

**Creation era?**                       Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era                       Interwar  
 Edwardian-era                       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value                       Historical value  
 Scientific value                       Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct    Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually    Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**Heritage Places Inventory June 2015**  
Not listed

**Hermes**

`Ungraded building included within a Heritage Precinct'

**Electoral Rolls**

Victoria, 1914, Melbourne, Flagstaff Gardens  
Cosma Comino, restaurateur, 245 Elizabeth Street  
Victoria, 1919, Melbourne, Melbourne West  
Cosmas & Helen Comino, restaurant keepers 45 Walsh Street

**Newspapers:**

**SURVEYED PLACES**

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 18 February 1921

`FRUIT "TOPPING" CHARGES. a batch of offenders.

Several cases in connection with breaches of the Fruit Act were dealt with at the District Court yesterday.- Mr. P.

Cohen, the presiding magistrate, said that in future heavier penalties would be inflicted for offences of this character. Soteris Kolevas, fruiterer, A'Beckett-street, and George Leek, fruiterer, Queen Victoria Market, were each fined £5, with £11/ costs, for having sold fruit not stacked or arranged as prescribed by the regulations under the act. For similar offences J. D. Lucas, fruit seller, Dudley-street, West Melbourne, and Peter Ventouras, Spencer-street, ... and Philopimps Cominos, fruiterer, Spencer-street... On charges of having sold fruit not packed and graded according to the regulations ...'

37 Hogan, Thomas G.  
47 Nolan, Harrison  
49 McPhee, Mrs Mary  
51 Thomas, Miss B.

1904

..

33 Gautler, Nemours  
35 Arblaster, Mrs Marg.  
37 McCartney, George  
Right-of-way  
Salton cots—  
47 Brimmer, Mrs Johan.  
49 Cree, Mrs Jessie

**Property number:** 109944

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) 16, 18 October 1943

`COMINO.-On October 14. At 45 Walsh street. West Melbourne. Cosma. The beloved husband of Helen Comino, and loved father of Ann, Andrew (R.A.A.F.) and Claire (Mrs Jenkins) aged 70 years'

`COMINO. - The Funeral of the late COSMA COMINO, of 45 Walsh street, West Melbourne, will leave the Greek Orthodox Church. Victoria parade, East Melbourne, THIS DAY at 3.30 p.m. (service at 2.30 p.m.). for the Fawkner Cemetery.

W. G. RAVEN. J2225. '

`The Argus': 23/5/1956

`COMINO.-On May 21. at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, Helen, beloved wife of the late Cosma Comino, of West Melbourne, and loved mother of Anna, Andrew, and Claire (Mrs. Jenkins), aged 71 years. -Peace, perfect peace.'

`The Age':  
26/1/1959

`Wedding services at Independent Church and Greek Orthodox for Marie Heather Ogden to Andrew Comino, only son of late Mrs & Mrs Comino of West Melbourne...'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1924

35 O'Neill, Edward J.  
37 Rolfe, Edwd.  
43 Blackburn. Mrs S.  
46 Comino, Cosmaz  
47 Carew, Mrs Mary

1915

Milton st  
25 Dwyer, Athans T., accountant  
29 Latham, Arth., stble  
33 Gautier. Nemours  
35 O'Neill, Edward J.  
37 Woolcock, P. W.  
43 Blackburn, Mrs S.  
45 Comino, Cosmaz  
47 Langtry, Jas. W.

...

1910

Off 333 William st  
Milton st  
26 Dwyer, Athane. T., accountant  
29 Latham, Arth., stbis  
33 Gautier, Nemours  
35 Carroll, Laurence

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Walsh Street	47	-49	Vacant land
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**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? unknown

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

unknown

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

`Vacant Residential Land.

MMBW 1895 DP734 shows row house. '

**Property number:** 109945

Walsh Street	54	-56	James Noonan's house, also Cameron House
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: B Proposed Grading: B

Existing Streetscape Level: 3 Proposed Streetscape Level: 3

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1870

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****Probate, VPRO**

`James Noonan Contractor 126 Dudley St, W Melbourne 17 Jan 1896 61/705 VPRS 28/P0, unit 787; VPRS 28/P2, unit 438; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 251'

Contractor Thomas Noonan and spinster Bridget are executors and live with deceased. Estate worth £21,562 - extensive list of property, includes Highland Chief Hotel, houses in Franklin Street, Capel Street, Spencer Street etc.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics.**

Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Statistics.

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`14 03 1870 City of Melbourne registration no 3800 [Burchett Index]. Fee 2.10.0 house  
Owner Noonan,-  
Builder Sutherland, James H'

Noonan's West Melbourne works:

`77083 Laurens & Noonan Laurens & Noonan - Melbourne  
West Melbourne VIC Houses 1864 03 29  
77082 Laurens & Noonan Laurens & Noonan West  
Melbourne VIC Houses 1864 03 9  
77227 Noonan, James Noonan, James West Melbourne  
VIC House 1873 05 27  
72268 Noonan, James Noonan, James West Melbourne  
VIC Houses 1873 05 29  
71764 Noonan, James Noonan, James West Melbourne  
VIC Houses 1875 03 1  
72279 Noonan, James - Dudley St Noonan, James West  
Melbourne VIC Houses 1884 03 7  
72280 Noonan, James - 50 Dudley St Noonan, James West  
Melbourne VIC House 1884 05 23'

**North Melbourne Parish Plan**

Grantee: T Ivey, CA12/HB, not in grant index VPRO

**MMBW**

DP 734, 1895 shown as 'Cameron House' with framed timber front fence, tiled pathway, bricked rear yard and garden plots at front.

**Newspapers:**

'Advocate' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1868 - 1954) Saturday 15 March 1873

'THE LATE MB. M. NOONAN.

An Office and High Mass for the repose of the soul of Mr Michael Noonan, son of Mr. James Noonan, contractor, Dudley street, West Melbourne, who died at his father's residence on the 7th inst., took place in St. Francis' Church on Monday morning. The Very Rev. Dr Fitzgerald, V.G., presided; the Rev. P. O'Meara was celebrant of the Mass, the Rev. H. England deacon, the Rev. Mr. Horan sub-deacon, and the Rev. J. P. O'Sullivan master of the ceremonies. There were also present—the Rev. Dr. Bleasdale, the Rev. Mr. Aylward, the Rev. D. Lordan, and the Rev. Mr. Quirk, St. Hilda. The solemn absolution of the dead was pronounced by the Vicar General.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Saturday 27 September 1873

'The appointment of the following justices of the peace is announced in the Government Gazette : —For the Ballarat District—Messrs. John Jones, Cardigan, and Edward Newman, Buninyong ; for the Beechworth District—Mr. George Gammon, Beechworth; for the Bendigo District—Messrs. Robert Clark, Sandhurst, and William M'Kay, Raywood; for the Hamilton District—Mr. James Laidlaw, Lake Wallace, South Edenhope for the Kilmore District—Mr. John M'Burney, Kilmore; for the Kyneton District Mr. Walter Brydon, Newham ; for the Melbourne District—Messrs. **James Noonan**, Dudley-street, West Melbourne, James Reid, Footscray, and Henry Crichard Fraser, Melbourne. Mr. Edward Gilliland, J.P., Dunolly, has been appointed a licensing magistrate for the district of Bealiba.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 29

February 1876

'Mr. James Noonan, J.P., was sued in the County Court yesterday by John Mooney, formerly a clerk to Messrs. O'Grady, Leggatt, and Noonan, for £19 damages for false imprisonment. The plaintiff's code was that he lived at a house in Capel-street with a woman named Miss Duggan, and that on the 11th January, while he was in the cellar stacking wood, he heard a noise in the house, and on going up stairs to the bedroom found the defendant behaving improperly with Miss Duggan, He then gave defendant a "clout," and turned him out of the house, the defendant leaving behind him a watch, a pair of spectacles, and a pocket-book. The defendant, after leaving the house, went to the West Melbourne police station, and from what he there stated the police went to Mooney's house, and took him into custody for felony in keeping Noonan's watch, spectacles, and book. For the defence it was stated that on the day in question defendant had been to a funeral, and was going to his home in West Melbourne, carrying his coat and vest on his arm, when Miss Duggan, seeing him pass by her house, asked him to come in and see what poverty she had been reduced to by Mooney. He went into the house, and into, the bedroom, and the plaintiff then, apparently from a previously concocted scheme to extort money, rushed into the room and charged him with improper conduct, and kept his watch and the other things. Two other points of the defence were that Mooney was a man of bad character, and was discharged from O'Grady, Leggatt, and Noonan's employment, and that Noonan had not given him in charge at all for felony, but had asked the police only to recover his property from Mooney, When the case was taken before the city magistrates Mooney was only charged with assault, and fined 20s.; but it was shown that the charge on the sheet had been in the first instance robbery, then assault with intent to extort money, and afterwards assault. The fact of the watch and other things being left in Mooney's house was accounted for by defendant stating that Mooney took them from him and would not give them up unless he gave him £100, or found him a billet for two years. The jury of four who heard the case returned a verdict for plaintiff-damages £5.'

'The Australasian' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1864 - 1946) Saturday 29 September 1877

'WEST MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB.

At the Sixth annual meeting of the West Melbourne Cricket Club, held at 33 Stanley street, West Melbourne (Mr. Walker in the chair), there was a fair attendance of members. The secretary's and treasurer's reports showed the club to be in a flourishing condition, there being a credit balance to start the season with. The performances of the club for last season were satisfactory. The club had played 16 matches, won seven, lost five, and drawn four. The highest average for batting was gained by A. H. Walker, and for bowling by A. B. M'Laren. The following office-bearers were elected for the coming season Patrons—The Hon. Sir Charles MacMahon, M.L.A., the Hon. J. Woods, M.L.A., Mr. P. Hanna, Mr. Gordon Thompson, and Mr. J. Noonan; presidents Mr. Alexander Stevenson and Mr. Stratford Strettle; vice-presidents—Mr. J. C. Gill, Mr. R. K. Montgomerie, Mr. C. M'Cracken, and Mr. G. Nutting; hon. treasurer—Mr. J. J. Smith (re-elected); hon. secretary—Mr. A. H. Walker (re-elected); general committee Messrs. Hailes, Whitelaw, King, Mitchell, and M'Innes; match committee—Messrs. King, M'Laren, and Fulton. Several new members were enrolled. A vote of thanks to the past office-bearers and the

**SURVEYED PLACES**

chairman brought the meeting to a close.'

'Kilmore Free Press' (Kilmore, Vic. : 1870 - 1954) Thursday  
4 November 1880

`LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

We regret this week having to announce the death of **Mr. James Noonan, son of James Noonan Esq.. J.P.**, of West Melbourne. Deceased, who was only 28 years at the time of his death, which took place on Sunday last will be remembered in this district in connection with the first section of the north-eastern railway contract. He was a young gentlemen highly 'respected, being possessed of considerable ability, with a quiet unassuming manner, and there were few who made friends and retained them as he did.'

'Table Talk' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1885 - 1939) Friday 13 July  
1888

'A very pretty wedding took place at St. Jame's Cathedral, on July 11, when Mr, Walter Edwin Belot, fourth son of Mr, J, Belot, of Brunswick, was married to Miss Elizabeth Moodie Maxwell, youngest daughter of Mr, Henry Maxwell, of Cameron House, Walsh-street, West Melbourne'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' 14/8/1896

`WEDDING BELLS...

THE marriage of Miss Jeanie, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hirst, of "Cameron House," Walsh street, West Melbourne, with Mr. James A. Howlett, of Parkville, second son of Mr. F. Howlett, of Gippsland, late superintendent of Melbourne Benevolent Asylum, was solemnised at the Union

Memorial Church, North Melbourne, on Tuesday afternoon, 11th inst. The Rev. Arthur Wade performed the service. The bride was given away by Mr. C. E. Hirst, and looked very handsome in her bridal gown of ivory silk... the bridal party left the church amidst showers of rice. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to " Cameron House," where the wedding breakfast was served, and a reception held by Mrs. C. E. Hirst. The toast " To the Bride and Bridegroom " being drunk in bumpers of champagne. - After receiving all good wishes, Mr. And Mrs. James Howlett left amidst showers of rose-leaves, rice, and confetti for a secret wedding-trip. The travelling gown was a pretty green silk crepon, with silk vest of lighter shade, and muff to match. A Parisian hat of black velvet and plumes was worn. The bride received many handsome wedding remembrances which were displayed in the breakfast-room.'

'Punch' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1900 - 1918; 1925) 3/9/1914

'The marriage of Miss Kathleen Fryer, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P Fryer, of "Cameron House", West Melbourne, and Mr J. J Dutton Walsh, of Numurkah, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, of Forbes .N.S.W , is arranged to take place at St. Mary's on ...September, and afterwards at Rubira's Café.'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

54 TO 56 WALSH STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

B 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Although the first owner (1870-1) was a contractor, James Noonan, he did not build the house. After him there was quite a succession of owners e.g. Frederick Scales, John Hughes, Henry Maxwell; the latter two leasing the house to John Forrester and Charles Hirst, a Spencer Street chemist. Builder, James H. Sutherland constructed the house.

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

An eccentrically detailed, asymmetrically planned and double-fronted house of stuccoed brick, with an arched porch, gabled and hipped iron-clad roof and architraved openings. Unusual aspects include the Romanesque inspired fretted pendant eaves valence, a corbelled eaves support from the window bay and a pentagonal panel above the bay. Chimney shafts are panelled. Notable features include eaves/gable detail; elaborate/high standard design of cement rendered surfaces.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, highly unusual if irregular combination of elements and details which is basically original and from an early date: of high regional importance. Historically, a mixed tenancy, associated primarily with Noonan (qv), the local builder-developer: of local importance.

Recommended Alterations

Rebuild original fence or typically, an arrow-head timber picket fence; repaint in original or typical colours; remove paint from footings; consider zoning provisions to preserve residential use and form, i.e. re-zone to Special Residential 2. Colours (sympathetic - no recommendation) door glazed (sympathetic - reinstate original design) fence replaced; gable finial gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)stone painted - plinth (inappropriate - remove by approved

Other Comments

Integrity - The gable finial and front fence have been removed, the basalt footings painted and the door altered in detail; plumbing is intrusive.

Streetscape - One of a varied group of old houses in Walsh Street, intermixed with new development (62, 46-8, 42).

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983  
cite:

1870, 1796; 1871, 1851; 1875, 1964; 1890-91.

2264; 1096-97, 2252

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

History

Although the first owner (1870-1) was a contractor, James Noonan, he did not build the house. After him

**SURVEYED PLACES**

there was quite a succession of owners e.g. Frederick Scales, John Hughes, Henry Maxwell; the latter two leasing the house to John Forrester and Charles Hirst, a Spencer Street chemist. Builder, James H. Sutherland constructed the house.

**Description**

An eccentrically detailed, asymmetrically planned and double-fronted house of stuccoed brick, with an arched porch, gabled and hipped iron-clad roof and architraved openings. Unusual aspects include the Romanesque inspired fretted pendant eaves valence, a corbelled eaves support from the window bay and a pentagonal panel above the bay. Chimney shafts are panelled.

**Integrity** - The gable finial and front fence have been removed, the basalt footings painted and the door altered in detail; plumbing is intrusive.

**Streetscape** - One of a varied group of old houses in Walsh Street, intermixed with new development (62, 46-8, 42).

**Significance**

Architecturally, highly unusual if irregular combination of elements and details which is basically original and from an early date: of high regional importance.

Historically, a mixed tenancy, associated primarily with Noonan (qv), the local builder-developer: of local importance.

**Recommended Alterations** Rebuild original fence or typically, an arrow-head timber picket fence; repaint in original or typical colours; remove paint from footings; consider zoning provisions to preserve residential use and form, i.e. re-zone to Special Residential 2. Colours (sympathetic - no recommendation) door glazed (sympathetic - reinstate original design) fence replaced; gable finial gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative) stone painted - plinth (inappropriate - remove by approved

**Property number:** 558820

Walsh Street

55

**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** -                      **Proposed Grading:** -

**Existing Streetscape Level:** -                      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1972

- Creation era?**
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era
- Interwar
- Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value
- Historical value
- Scientific value
- Social value
- Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

'3 storey brick office building with basement parking. Built 1972.'

**Property number:** 109946

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Walsh Street	58	-60
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**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: -                      Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: -                      Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1987

- Creation era?                       Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era                       Interwar  
 Edwardian-era                       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value                       Historical value  
 Scientific value                       Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct                       Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually                       Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

'Single storey brick Victorian building refurbished, including façade, 1987.'

**Property number:** 109948

Walsh Street	62	Wickham's house, later Oakey's house
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: C                      Proposed Grading: C

Existing Streetscape Level: 3                      Proposed Streetscape Level: 3

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1865, 1871, 1888

- Creation era?                       Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era                       Interwar  
 Edwardian-era                       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value                       Historical value  
 Scientific value                       Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct                       Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually                       Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Thursday 21 November 1872

'The attendance at the Exhibition yesterday was as follows, namely, by 1,447 persons who paid at the door, and 345 season-ticket holders ; in all, 1,792. A patent " window-fastening apparatus," exhibited by Wilmot Oakey, is likely to attract the attention of the visitor to the annexe, having been newly placed there, and Walker's " gas-roasting and cooking apparatus," which is in constant work between the annexe and the refreshment room is worthy of close inspection'

**SURVEYED PLACES**

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) 30/4/1873  
 'WICKHAM.—On the 29th inst., at his residence, 3 Walsh-street, West Melbourne, after a long illness, Mr. John Wickham, aged 36 years.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) (about)  
 'THE Friends of the late Mr. JOHN WICKHAM are respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of interment, the Melbourne General Cemetery. The funeral will leave his late residence, 3 Walsh street, West Melbourne, THIS DAY (Thursday), at half-past 2 o'clock. HENRY ALLISON, undertaker, Victoria-street west, Melbourne, and Lygon-street, Carlton'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Thursday 18 April 1878  
 'Woods Railway Brake  
 Railways Minister's brake:  
 Woods himself would (however the decision would) place himself at once out of the reach of the unenviable criticisms that have been freely indulged in, and on a much sounder footing as a politician, I feel assured that the gentleman named values far more highly in status as a statesman than the mere pecuniary benefits accruing to an invention of this kind. — yours..  
 WILMOT OAKEY. Rosslyn-street, West Melbourne.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 24 January 1879 p 3 Article  
 Letter to editor A STATE SCHOOL FOR KENSINGTON. If he (Minister) could see the troops of young ones straggling off to the Flemington, Hotham, West Melbourne, &c., in fact, distributed among all the surrounding schools, he would no doubt at once order designs for building of such architectural merit and convenient situation as ..., without doubt, due to this charming and picturesque suburb. — Yours. &c..  
 Kensington.  
 WILMOT OAKEY.'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Saturday 17 March 1888 p 10 Article  
 '...subscription for the widow and family of the late Wilmot Oakey —Rev. Thos. Quinton, Mornington, £1 1s'

See also:  
 'Recollections of. Mr Wilmot Oakey.'  
 'Spectator and Methodist Chronicle' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1914 - 1918) Friday 10 July 1914 p 1111 Article  
 'The Late Mr. Wilmot Oakey'  
 'Spectator and Methodist Chronicle' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1914 - 1918) Friday 31 July 1914 p 1220 Article  
 'THE WILMOT OAKEY FUND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.'  
 'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Thursday 22 March 1888 p 4 Article.

**MMBW**

DP734 1895 no iron fence shown

**Probate**

'John Wickham Carter W Melbourne 29 Apr 1873 70/053 VPRS 28/PO, unit 892; VPRS 28/P2, unit 501'  
 Died intestate- Willm. Henry Wickham 121 Dryburgh Street, North Melbourne contractor- personal estate only £5 - widow Mary Jane Wickham (who left Melbourne 1879 for California, not heard of since), brother was

Fitzgerald Wickham (died 1875), sister Emma Maria Pascall who lives in Reading, England. Also Hugh James Wickham.

'Wilmot Oakey Patternmaker Walsh St, West Melbourne 16 Feb 1888 36/497 VPRS 28/PO, unit 446; VPRS 28/P2, unit 235'  
 Widow Jemima - real estate £600 and personal £590 - progeny Wilmot, Henry, Frederick, Claudia and Emma. Estate- part CA1/HB North Melbourne brick dwelling five rooms, value £650 - currently in contract with **Mr Bellows, builder and contractor, who is repairing and enlarging the house, £180.** Has 200 shares in Tramway Company.

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

Wickham-Builder/owner:  
 'Wickham, Fitzalbert West Melbourne VIC wooden house in Hawke Street 1866 07 16'

**North Melbourne Parish Plan**

Grantee: T Ivey, CA12/HB

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

62 WALSH STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level C 3  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style  
 Period  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 This house was enlarged twice (in 1871 and 1890) after its initial construction in 1865 for John Wickham, a cordial maker. Later owner-occupiers were William Willis, Wilmot Oakey a Queens Street patternmaker, and in 1896, Jeremiah Oakey.  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 A two-storey stuccoed brick and parapeted house with a lower level timber, iron-clad verandah and iron picket fence. Ornament consists of a gabled entablature, with scrolls, a cornice mould and former cornice, now the string-mould, of the first stage of building. Cast-iron balustrading surrounds bracketed balconettes to the upper openings. Notable features include the fence; verandah roof and structure; elaborate/high standard design of cement rendered surfaces; balconette detail.  
 Statement of Significance  
 Architecturally, obviously of two construction stages but, given this generally original with fine details such as the balconettes: of regional interest. Historically, evokes the construction stages and has links with industrialists from the rising adjacent area: of local interest.  
 Recommended Alterations



**SURVEYED PLACES**

Replace door; repaint in original or typical colours; consider zoning provisions to preserve residential use and form, i.e. re-zone to Special Residential 2. Colour (sympathetic - no recommendations) verandah detail gone; door replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

## Other Comments

Integrity - Verandah valence may be gone and the door has been replaced. Streetscape - One of a varied group of old houses in this area (42, 46-8, 54-6 Walsh Street).

**MMBW**

DP 734, 1895 shown with framed timber front fence

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983  
1871, 1848; 1890-9, 2261; 1866, 1581; 1877,  
1987; 1885-86, 2883, 1896-97, 2249

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

## History

This house was enlarged twice (in 1871 and 1890) after its initial construction in 1865 for John Wickham, a cordial maker. Later owner-occupiers were William Willis, Wilmot Oakey a Queens Street patternmaker, and in 1896, Jeremiah Oakey.

## Description

A two-storey stuccoed brick and parapeted house with a lower level timber, iron-clad verandah and iron picket fence. Ornament consists of a gabled entablature, with scrolls, a cornice mould and former cornice, now the string-mould, of the first stage of building. Cast-iron balustrading surrounds bracketed balconettes to the upper openings. Notable features include the fence; verandah roof and structure; elaborate/high standard design of cement rendered surfaces; balconette detail.

Integrity - Verandah valence may be gone and the door has been replaced.

Streetscape - One of a varied group of old houses in this area (42, 46-8, 54-6 Walsh Street).

## Significance

Architecturally, obviously of two construction stages but, given this generally original with fine details such as the balconettes: of regional interest. Historically, evokes the construction stages and has links with industrialists from the rising adjacent area: of local interest.

Recommendations Replace door; repaint in original or typical colours; consider zoning provisions to preserve residential use and form, i.e. re-zone to Special Residential 2. Colour

**Property number:** 109947

William Street

309 -311

Flagstaff Gardens  
The Court Favourite  
Sculpture



## Survey Notes:

Refer Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) .

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: C

Proposed Grading: A

## Existing

Streetscape Level: -

## Proposed

Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

## Creation date (if available)?

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO793 Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & La Trobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?****Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015 to reflect Victorian Heritage Register H2041 designation.

**References (if any):****Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

Flagstaff Gardens Pioneers Monument C -  
Flagstaff Gardens Caretaker's Residence C -  
Flagstaff Gardens Tennis Pavilion C -  
Flagstaff Gardens Sundial C -  
Flagstaff Gardens The Court Favourite Sculpture C -

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

309 TO 311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

**Victorian Heritage Register**

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

Flagstaff Gardens 'The Court Favourite'

309 TO 311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

C 0

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status Date

Status

Central Activities District Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, 1984 Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style

Period 1926-39 - Inter War

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date Documentary

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Good

Condition Good

Original Building Type Sculpture

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features A bronze statue by Paul R

Montford standing on a heavy rectangular granite and

moulded basalt pedestal, presented to the City of

Melbourne in 1930 by Councillor Baron Marks.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed

**e-melbourne web site, 2015**

'The Court Favourite'

Paul Montford

Bronze statue with granite pedestal

Date unknown

Flagstaff Gardens

Paul Montford was born in London in 1868. He studied at

London's prestigious Royal Academy of Arts and

immigrated to Australia in 1921. Montford was

responsible for a number of commissions in Melbourne,

including the statues of Justice George Higinbotham and

poet Adam Lindsay Gordon. For the latter he was awarded

the gold medal of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.

Montford's The Court Favourite captures the action of a

lithe youth playing with his boisterous pet lion cub. The

cub crouches low and tugs fiercely at the youth's cloak. In

his right hand the youth clasps a decorated baton, its

handpiece a carved elephant head.

Councillor Baron Marks donated the statue to the

Melbourne City Council. He had initially donated £200

towards statuary for Melbourne's parks and gardens, but

when The Court Favourite became available, he increased

his donation to £400. The work was unveiled at a formal

ceremony on 6 February 1930.'

**Property number:**

William Street

309

Flagstaff Gardens  
Caretaker's's  
Residence**Survey Notes:**

Refer Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) .

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: C

Proposed Grading: A

Existing

Streetscape Level: -

Proposed

Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? Unknown

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO793 Flagstaff Gardens, King St &amp; William St &amp; La Trobe St &amp; Dudley St, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

3.4 Defining public space

7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015 to reflect Victorian Heritage Register H2041 designation.

**References (if any):****Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

Flagstaff Gardens Pioneers Monument C -

Flagstaff Gardens Caretaker's's Residence C -

Flagstaff Gardens Tennis Pavilion C -

Flagstaff Gardens Sundial C -

Flagstaff Gardens The Court Favourite Sculpture C -

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

**SURVEYED PLACES**

The Lodge/Gardener's Cottage (Flagstaff Gardens)

DUDLEY STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

C 0

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

Central Activities District Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, 1984 Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Bungalow

Period 1916-25 - Inter War

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date City of Melbourne Build.

Drawing Index

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Good

Condition Good

Original Building Type Residence

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Notable features include verandah - decoration; verandah roof and structure; unpainted decorative brickwork.

Substantially intact brick bungalow suburban in character rather than a garden related design, but not substantially out of character with the particular location.

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations

Fence (sympathetic), concrete verandah, possibly not original (inappropriate).

Other Comments

Permission to demolish should be accepted if a desirable scheme compatible with the gardens is proposed.

**Victorian Heritage Register**

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

Not part of West Melbourne Heritage Review: see

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance.

**Victorian Heritage Register H2041**

Last updated on - April 1, 2004

**What is significant?**

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under Professor George von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

**How is it significant?**

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria

**Why is it significant?**

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established under the supervision of Bavarian scientist George von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the corner of King and Latrobe Streets towards the Victoria Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, The Court Favourite, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), located on the south side of the William Street entrance, from the first stage of planting in the nineteenth century and which is amongst the largest of the species known in Victoria. There are also significant specimens from the twentieth century including a Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and a Chinese Parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*). The *Ginkgo biloba* is one of the State's finest and largest, and is growing in a prominent position in the garden of the caretakers cottage. The only larger and older *Ginkgo biloba* in Victoria is in the Geelong Botanic Gardens, which was planted in 1859. The *Firmiana simplex* is rare in Victoria and this tree is also the largest known in the State. As well there are a variety of significant specimen trees including elms, oaks,

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Moreton bay figs, Canary Island pines and River Red Gums. The *Corynocarpus laevigatus* is uncommon in Victoria and this tree is the largest known specimen in the State. The two Italian cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) have important landscape and historical significance due to their association with Melbourne's first cemetery. These trees were commonly planted in cemeteries due to their symbolism.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of landscape and horticultural significance due to the avenues of elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) lining the pathways through the Gardens and elm rows along the north, north east and southern perimeter of the gardens. The elms are common landscape element in all of Melbourne's nineteenth century gardens and boulevards. The trees are numerous and have grown to a large size and are an important feature of the urban character and provide outstanding autumn colour. Melbourne now has some of the finest European elms in the world and these are of increasing international significance as Dutch Elm Disease has killed most of these species in the northern hemisphere. The deciduous elms, poplars and English oaks contrast dramatically with the evergreen conifers, eucalypts, Moreton Bay Figs and palms to provide an outstanding landscape. The two *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum) in the north eastern corner have grown to a great size and are an important landmark in the landscape.

Flagstaff Hill also has social significance as place of recreation and celebration. The existence of the various monuments on the crest of the hill reflects the importance of the site in the popular imagination. In addition, the hill was a natural gathering place in the early years of European settlement because of the views it offered over the Bay. Furthermore, with separation from New South Wales in 1850, the hill was a focus of celebrations with bonfires being lit and other festivities taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

The Flagstaff Gardens has been the less respectable component in the city's collection of public parks. Accordingly its social significance is different from the Carlton, Fitzroy or Treasury Gardens. In the 1930s it was observed that if the Fitzroy Gardens was the city's drawing room then Flagstaff Gardens was its kitchen. Earlier in the century it was also perceived to be the most notorious of the public parks as a site for illicit activities. This informality and diversity of public behaviour has distinguished it from other city gardens and also is an important part of its character today. The bowling club, playground and tennis courts contribute to its continuing recreational and informal character. To an extent its character has also been defined by its position on the west side of the city close to the Victoria Market, working class residential areas, industry and Yarra wharves.

- See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#sthash.a0p4AB5U.dpuf>

**Property number:** 102943

William Street 309 -311 Flagstaff Gardens

**Survey Notes:**

Refer Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) .

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: **A**

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1862-

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

H0793 Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & La Trobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

3.4 Defining public space  
 7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015 to reflect Victorian Heritage Register H2041 designation.

**References (if any):****Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

Flagstaff Gardens Pioneers Monument C -  
 Flagstaff Gardens Caretaker's Residence C -  
 Flagstaff Gardens Tennis Pavilion C -  
 Flagstaff Gardens Sundial C -  
 Flagstaff Gardens The Court Favourite Sculpture C -

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

309 TO 311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

**Pioneer Monument**

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
C  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
Central Activities District Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, 1984 Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Gothic revival  
Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date Inscription  
Architect  
Builder  
First Owner  
Integrity Good  
Condition Good  
Original Building Type Monument  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features To the memory of some of  
the earliest pioneers of this colony whose remains were  
interned near this spot. Sculptor Craven.  
Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations Fence (inappropriate -  
remove), paving (inappropriate - reinstate sympathetic  
alternative), very poor stone repair (extremely  
inappropriate).  
Other Comments Flagstaff Gardens "Monument"  
property, now part of "Flagstaff Gardens" 309 - 311  
William Street property key.

**Victorian Heritage Register**

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building  
Identification Form (BIF)**

See individual elements, for example:

Flagstaff Gardens Pioneers Monument C -  
309 TO 311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
C 0  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Mgt Plan  
Conservation Study Study Date Status  
Central Activities District Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, 1984 Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Gothic revival  
Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date Inscription  
Architect  
Builder  
First Owner  
Integrity Good  
Condition Good  
Original Building Type Monument  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features To the memory of some of  
the earliest pioneers of this colony whose remains were  
interned near this spot. Sculptor Craven.  
Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations Fence (inappropriate -  
remove), paving (inappropriate - reinstate sympathetic  
alternative), very poor stone repair (extremely  
inappropriate).

Other Comments Flagstaff Gardens "Monument"  
property, now part of "Flagstaff Gardens" 309 - 311  
William Street property key.

Flagstaff Gardens Sundial  
309 TO 311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
C 0  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Mgt Plan  
Conservation Study Study Date Status  
Central Activities District Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, 1984 Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style  
Period  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
Integrity  
Condition Good  
Original Building Type Sundial  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features A bronze sundial on an  
octagonal stone base set at 37' 19 latitude and 111.59  
longitude  
Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations Cemented pebbles  
(inappropriate - reinstate sympathetic alternative).  
Other Comments Flagstaff Gardens "Sundial" property,  
now part of "Flagstaff Gardens" 309 - 311 William Street  
property key.

Flagstaff Gardens 'The Court Favourite'  
309 TO 311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
C 0  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status Date  
Status  
Central Activities District Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, 1984 Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style  
Period 1926-39 - Inter War  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date Documentary  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
Integrity Good  
Condition Good  
Original Building Type Sculpture  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features A bronze statue by Paul R  
Montford standing on a heavy rectangular granite and  
moulded basalt pedestal, presented to the City of  
Melbourne in 1930 by Councillor Baron Marks.  
Statement of Significance  
Not Assessed

**Victorian Heritage Register H2041**

Last updated on - April 1, 2004

**SURVEYED PLACES**

## What is significant?

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under Professor George von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

## How is it significant?

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria

## Why is it significant?

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established under the supervision of Bavarian scientist George von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has

disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the corner of King and Latrobe Streets towards the Victoria Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, The Court Favourite, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), located on the south side of the William Street entrance, from the first stage of planting in the nineteenth century and which is amongst the largest of the species known in Victoria. There are also significant specimens from the twentieth century including a Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and a Chinese Parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*). The *Ginkgo biloba* is one of the State's finest and largest, and is growing in a prominent position in the garden of the caretakers cottage. The only larger and older *Ginkgo biloba* in Victoria is in the Geelong Botanic Gardens, which was planted in 1859. The *Firmiana simplex* is rare in Victoria and this tree is also the largest known in the State. As well there are a variety of significant specimen trees including elms, oaks, Moreton bay figs, Canary Island pines and River Red Gums. The *Corynocarpus laevigatus* is uncommon in Victoria and this tree is the largest known specimen in the State. The two Italian cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) have important landscape and historical significance due to their association with Melbourne's first cemetery. These trees were commonly planted in cemeteries due to their symbolism.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of landscape and horticultural significance due to the avenues of elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) lining the pathways through the Gardens and elm rows along the north, north east and southern perimeter of the gardens. The elms are common landscape element in all of Melbourne's nineteenth century gardens and boulevards. The trees are numerous and have grown to a large size and are an important feature of the urban character and provide outstanding autumn colour. Melbourne now has some of the finest European elms in the world and these are of increasing international significance as Dutch Elm Disease has killed most of these species in the northern hemisphere. The deciduous elms, poplars and English oaks contrast dramatically with the evergreen conifers, eucalypts, Moreton Bay Figs and palms to provide an outstanding landscape. The two *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum) in the north eastern corner have grown to a great size and are an important landmark in the landscape.

Flagstaff Hill also has social significance as place of recreation and celebration. The existence of the various monuments on the crest of the hill reflects the importance of the site in the popular imagination. In addition, the hill was a natural gathering place in the early years of European settlement because of the views it offered over the Bay. Furthermore, with separation from New South Wales in 1850, the hill was a focus of celebrations with bonfires being lit and other festivities taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

The Flagstaff Gardens has been the less respectable component in the city's collection of public parks.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Accordingly its social significance is different from the Carlton, Fitzroy or Treasury Gardens. In the 1930s it was observed that if the Fitzroy Gardens was the city's drawing room then Flagstaff Gardens was its kitchen. Earlier in the century it was also perceived to be the most notorious of the public parks as a site for illicit activities. This informality and diversity of public behaviour has distinguished it from other city gardens and also is an important part of its character today. The bowling club, playground and tennis courts contribute to its continuing recreational and informal character. To an extent its character has also been defined by its position on the west side of the city close to the Victoria Market, working class residential areas, industry and Yarra wharves.

- See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#sthash.a0p4AB5U.dpuf>

**Property number:** 102942

William Street

309 -311

Flagstaff Gardens  
Sundial**Survey Notes:**

Refer Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) .

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: C

Proposed Grading: A

Existing  
Streetscape Level: -Proposed  
Streetscape Level: -**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)?

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO793 Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & La Trobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?****Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015 to reflect Victorian Heritage Register H2041 designation.

**References (if any):****Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

Flagstaff Gardens Pioneers Monument C -  
 Flagstaff Gardens Caretaker's Residence C -  
 Flagstaff Gardens Tennis Pavilion C -  
 Flagstaff Gardens Sundial C -  
 Flagstaff Gardens The Court Favourite Sculpture C -

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

309 TO 311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

**Victorian Heritage Register**

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

**SURVEYED PLACES****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

Flagstaff Gardens Sundial

309 TO 311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

C 0

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Mgt Plan

Conservation Study Study Date Status

Central Activities District Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, 1984 Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style

Period

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity

Condition Good

Original Building Type Sundial

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features A bronze sundial on an octagonal stone base set at 37° 19' latitude and 111.59 longitude

Statement of Significance Not Assessed

Recommended Alterations Cemented pebbles

(inappropriate - reinstate sympathetic alternative).

Other Comments Flagstaff Gardens "Sundial" property, now part of "Flagstaff Gardens" 309 - 311 William Street property key.

**Property number:**

William Street

309

-311

Flagstaff Gardens  
Pioneers Monument**Survey Notes:**

Refer Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) .

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: C

Proposed Grading: A

Existing

Streetscape Level: -

Proposed

Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)?

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO793 Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & La Trobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?****Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015 to reflect Victorian Heritage Register H2041 designation.

**References (if any):****Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

Flagstaff Gardens Pioneers Monument C -

Flagstaff Gardens Caretaker's Residence C -

Flagstaff Gardens Tennis Pavilion C -

Flagstaff Gardens Sundial C -

Flagstaff Gardens The Court Favourite Sculpture C -

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

309 TO 311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

**Victorian Heritage Register**

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041



**SURVEYED PLACES****Property number:****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

Flagstaff Gardens Pioneers Monument  
 309 TO 311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 C 0  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Mgt Plan  
 Conservation Study Study Date Status  
 Central Activities District Conservation Study - Graeme  
 Butler, 1984 Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Gothic revival  
 Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date Inscription  
 Architect  
 Builder  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Good  
 Condition Good  
 Original Building Type  
 Monument  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 To the memory of some of the earliest pioneers of this  
 colony whose remains were interned near this spot.  
 Sculptor Craven.  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations Fence (inappropriate -  
 remove), paving (inappropriate - reinstate sympathetic  
 alternative), very poor stone repair (extremely  
 inappropriate).  
 Other Comments Flagstaff Gardens "Monument"  
 property, now part of "Flagstaff Gardens" 309 - 311  
 William Street property key.

**e-melbourne web site 2015**

`Samuel Craven  
 Sandstone obelisk  
 1871  
 Flagstaff Gardens  
 Flagstaff Gardens once had special significance for the  
 people of Melbourne. It was a place of hope and a place  
 of sorrow. Early colonists could sight incoming ships from  
 this high point, which brought tangible links with the old  
 country; and known as Burial Hill, it was also the city's first  
 burial ground. This latter role is reflected well in the  
 Gothic architecture of the memorial, for as if wrested  
 from an English church it is a reminder that this final  
 resting place for an estimated six early settlers is a long  
 way from 'home'.  
 The rapid growth of Melbourne made the site unsuitable  
 as a cemetery, so a new burial ground was established at  
 what is now Queen Victoria Market. Save for two wattle  
 trees, the graves of the first buried went unmarked until  
 1871. The Department of Public Works then  
 commissioned a sandstone obelisk by Samuel Craven for  
 this purpose, its pointed uppermost section now missing.  
 The memorial was erected in April 1871, and at the time  
 of its unveiling a large cross was cut into the lawns  
 surrounding it. Its inscription reads: 'Erected in 1871/  
 to the memory of/ some of the earliest of the pioneers of  
 this colony/ whose remains were interred near this spot'.

**SURVEYED PLACES****William Street****309****-311****Flagstaff Gardens tennis courts and pavilion****Survey Notes:**

Refer Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) .

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading: C****Proposed Grading: A****Existing Streetscape Level: -****Proposed Streetscape Level: -****What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** Unknown**Creation era?** Victorian-era Early Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO793 Flagstaff Gardens, King St &amp; William St &amp; La Trobe St &amp; Dudley St, West Melbourne

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

13.1 Public recreation

7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015 to reflect Victorian Heritage Register designation.

**References (if any):**

**Not part of West Melbourne Heritage Review 2015 assessments**

**Victorian Heritage Register**

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

refer to Statement of Significance.

**Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

Flagstaff Gardens Pioneers Monument C -

Flagstaff Gardens Caretaker's Residence C -

Flagstaff Gardens Tennis Pavilion C -  
 Flagstaff Gardens Sundial C -  
 Flagstaff Gardens The Court Favourite Sculpture C -

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

Flagstaff Gardens Tennis Pavilion

311 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level C 0

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

Central Activities District Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, 1984 Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Prairie

Period 1916-25 - Inter War

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date City of Melbourne Build.

Drawing Index

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Integrity Good

Condition Good

Original Building Type Tennis Pavilion

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

A weatherboard and cement sheet structure sheltered under a widely overhanging gable ended low pitch roof covered with Marseille tiles. Substantially intact.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed

**Property number:** 102941

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>William Street</b>	<b>333 -337</b>	<b>Royal Standard Hotel</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **C**                      Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3**                      Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1865-

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era                       Interwar  
 Edwardian-era                       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value                       Historical value  
 Scientific value                       Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct                       Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually                       Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

13.6 Eating and drinking

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Google Earth, 2015**

Aerial view shows three roof bays, 333, 335, 337 William Street -pitched roof over part courtyard shown in the MMBW DP c1895

**State Library of Victoria**

DeGruchy & Leigh 1866 isometric:

Hotel shown with parapet line and pitched roof, house row at rear not shown.

**Newspapers:**

'The Argus': 21/11/1865

'COMFORTABLY FURNISHED single BED ROOMS, facing

the Flagstaff gardens. Apply Royal Standard Hotel, William-street.'

'Mount Alexander Mail' (Vic. : 1854 - 1917) Wednesday 28 April 1909

'MELBOURNE, Tuesday.

BOATING PARTY MISSING.

On Sunday five men named James Doyle, licensee of the Royal Standard Hotel, West Melbourne, Bingle, Charles Benister, married, with 3 children. Stephen Dunn, married, with one child. Arthur Gregory, married. Leon Mahoney, single, went out in the yacht Lilian, for a day's fishing. in the bay. The yacht is fitted with an auxiliary engine. It has not been heard of since. Only a few sandwiches were taken by the men. as they expected to return by Monday. The" weather has been very rough in the Bay, and it is not known whether the yacht ran for shelter to Mud Island. A search is being made for them by the police.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) 26/12/1896

'SUICIDE IN WEST MELBOURNE.

Alfred Hardham, 69, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in the stable of the Royal Standard Hotel, at the corner of "Walsh and "William streets, West Melbourne. Mrs. Hardham, wife of the deceased, is the licensee of the hotel. She states that she last saw her husband alive at 11.15 on Thursday night, when she retired to rest, leaving him in charge of the bar She did not hear him come to bed, but about 6.15 a.m. yesterday she heard him dress himself and leave the bedroom without speaking to her. At 7 o'clock she arose, and descending to the ground floor, began to look for her husband finding him nowhere about the house, she .went into the yard, and in the open shed which is used as a stable she was horrified to

see him hanging from one of the rafters with his feet about a. Foot from the ground. The police were communicated with and Constable R. Warren hastened to the spot and cut the body down. A medical man had meanwhile been sent for, and Warren loosened the rope from Hardham's neck in the hope that there might be a possibility of his being restored. On the "arrival of Dr. Embley, of Latrobe-street, however, life was pronounced to be extinct. Mrs. Hardham states that her husband had been worried by business trouble of late, and that is the only cause she can assign for his taking his life. The body was removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held.

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' 1 January 1897

'Dr. Youl, the City Coroner, held an inquest last Monday on the body of Alfred Hardham, husband of the licensee of the Royal Standard Hotel, William-street, West Melbourne, who committed suicide by hanging himself in a shed on Christmas Day. It appeared that the deceased was happy in his domestic relations, but was worried over business matters. Constable Warren said that he spoke to Mr. Hardham on Christmas Eve, and he seemed quite rational. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased hanged himself on the 25th inst., but there was no evidence to show the state of his mind at the time.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Tuesday 11 May 1897

'ABORTIVE PERJURY CHARGE.....

arising out of evidence given in the prosecution of Margaret Stewart licensee of the Royal Standard Hotel,

**SURVEYED PLACES**

West Melbourne, was disposed of by Mr. Panton. P.M.. At the City Court yesterday. The accused were Colin Stewart and Harry Adams, who swore in the licensing case that the bar door of the hotel was closed when the police entered. This statement was denied by Constables Hallett, Berriman, Burns and Piggott, who stated that the door was open, and that the latter was standing in the doorway at the time. Mr. Gaunson, for the defence, contended that the constables had made a mistake, and that at the particular time Hallett, Berriman and Burns entered Piggott was not in the doorway and the door was shut. After hearing the evidence Mr. Panton decided that it did not warrant a committal, and the accused were discharged. Inspector Connolly prosecuted.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) 10/1/1905  
`BOY BREAKS HIS JAW.

'Thomas Dodd whose parents reside at the Royal Standard Hotel, William-street, West Melbourne, was admitted to the Children's Hospital last evening suffering from a broken jaw, extensive bruises about the head and other injuries. It appeared that he had been climbing, and tumbled off a two-storied house in the locality. The full extent of the lad's injuries have yet to be ascertained, and his condition is serious.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 9 February 1906 p 8 Article  
`THE LICENSING LAW.  
MEETING OF ANGLERS SURPRISED.  
THE CASE DISMISSED.

At North Melbourne court yesterday, James B. Douglas, Royal Standard Hotel, William-street, West Melbourne, was charged with Sunday trading...(police) entered the bar parlor, where they saw two men. They also saw three men in another parlor, and, hearing voices in another room, knocked at the door, but Mrs. Dodds, manageress, said, "That is a woman's bedroom. You can't go in there." Witness said, "I hear a man talking," on which Mrs. Dodds said "It is a lodger's room, and he is out." Constable Hallett said that if the door was not opened "he would burst it open, and it was opened from the inside. There were seven men in the room, and witness found two mugs in the cupboard. with some beer in them. 'Mrs. Dodds said they had been there since the previous night...For the defence, Mr. Moloney said it was Christmas eve, and surely hotelkeepers were not to be banned the rights of social citizenship. The presence of the men was explained by the fact that they had met to arrange a fishing excursion for Christmas day. The dirty glass mugs had been ' used by lodgers, who put them there in the flurry caused by 'the visit of the police. ...'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) (about) Tuesday 30 March 1909  
`LICENSING LAWS  
AN UNSEALED VESSEL.

James Douglas of the Royal Standard Hotel fined for permitting a person under 15 to take away an unsealed vessel of liquor for her mother Mrs Dody. '

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Thursday 6 September 1956  
`PROPERTY Near City hotel £33,450  
Freehold of the Royal Standard Hotel sold at auction yesterday for £33,450. The hotel is a two-storey brick building, with 13 bed rooms, on land 49ft. to William St.

by 94ft. Along Walsh St. Vendor was the estate of the late Hugh Douglas, and the purchaser Mr; Alan Lechte. Auctioneers were O'Callaghan and Bums, with Percy Henry and Galbraith.'

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`11 02 1865 City of Melbourne registration no 703 [Burchett Index]. Fee 4.10.0 hotel & shop (West Melbourne) in brackets. ( L.S.) William near cnr. William & Walsh  
Owner Hill, William  
Builder Hill, William - 141 Latrobe St'  
`19 04 1865 City of Melbourne registration no 830 [Burchett Index]. Fee 2.0.0 shop Walsh near cnr. Walsh & William  
Owner Hill, William - 141 Latrobe St  
Builder Hill, William -'

**Parish Plan North Melbourne**

CA5/E Grantee: W Hill

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

333 TO 337 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level C 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

The Royal Standard Hotel had only one owner, the original grantee of the allotment - William Hill, for the first thirty years or more of its life (1865-1896) and one publican for most of that time, John Williams. After 1885 other publicans included Mrs. McInerney, Samuel Houston and Alfred Hardham (refer to 195-7 Victoria Street). William Hill applied to construct as both owner and builder in February 1865: following with a further application to build 3 houses at the rear of the hotel in 1866

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

A two-storeyed stuccoed brick hotel and former shop with a corniced parapet, flat window pediments and smooth rustication to the lower level and as quoins.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, an early, symmetrical and successful facade, after the commercial manner of Leonard Terry, deriving from the Italian Renaissance Palazzo form: of regional importance. Historically, as a hotel, the social centre of the locality, being typically corner-sited and part of a comprehensive development by Hill of his grant: of local importance.

**SURVEYED PLACES****Recommended Alterations**

Repaint in original or typical colours; replaced doors with original panelled or glazed panelled doors as guidelines; consider use of externally illuminated signs lettered as guidelines. Opening alterations ground level (sympathetic - reinstate original design) sign added - upper wall (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative) stone plinth painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method)

**Other Comments**

Integrity - Openings at ground level have been altered but retain sympathy with the original; doors have been replaced; signs have been attached. Streetscape - Connected by a bland infill to 343-9 William Street, a similarly simply elevated row.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1880

Dudley st

RECEIVING BOX (P.O.)

Walsh st

Royal Standard hotel, Williams, John

137 Linblede, Charles A.

139 Ellis, Benjamin

141 Peacock, John, builder

1893

Latrobe st

Flagstaff gardens

Dudley st

Receiving box (P O )

..

Walsh st

337 Royal Standard. Hotel-

S Houston

337 Glass, Mrs, costumiere

1910

Walsh st

233 Royal Standard htl-

Burrmeister, Mrs.

337 Gregory, Mrs Cath.

339 Griful, John

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983

cite

1866, 1591; 1896-97, 1995; 1885-86, 2066

1890-91, 2006

**Research notes:**

1871- hotel 12 rooms, bar £100

1875- hotel 6 rooms, bar £100

1885 hotel 10 rooms, bar £150

1890-6, hotel 14 rooms, bar £250

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

The Royal Standard Hotel had only one owner, the original grantee of the allotment - William Hill, for the first thirty years or more of its life (1865-1896) and one publican for most of that time, John Williams. After 1885 other publicans included Mrs. McInerney, Samuel Houston and Alfred Hardham (refer to 195-7 Victoria Street). William Hill applied to construct as both owner

and builder in February 1865: following with a further application to build 3 houses at the rear of the hotel in 1866

**Description**

A two-storeyed stuccoed brick hotel and former shop with a corniced parapet, flat window pediments and smooth rustication to the lower level and as quoins.

Integrity - Openings at ground level have been altered but retain sympathy with the original; doors have been replaced; signs have been attached.

Streetscape - Connected by a bland infill to 343-9 William Street, a similarly simply elevated row

**Significance**

Architecturally, an early, symmetrical and successful facade, after the commercial manner of Leonard Terry, deriving from the Italian Renaissance Palazzo form: of regional importance. Historically, as a hotel, the social centre of the locality, being typically corner-sited and part of a comprehensive development by Hill of his grant: of local importance.

**Recommendations**

Repaint in original or typical colours; replaced doors with original panelled or glazed panelled doors as guidelines; consider use of externally illuminated signs lettered as guidelines. Opening alterations ground level (sympathetic - reinstate original design) sign added - upper wall (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative) stone plinth painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method)

**Property number:** 110111

## SURVEYED PLACES

William Street	339		
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## Survey Notes:

Not assessed.

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1980s?

- Creation era?
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era
- Interwar
- Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

- Aesthetic value
- Scientific value
- Not assessed for heritage values
- Historical value
- Social value

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

## Recommendations (if any)

None.

## References (if any):

## City of Melbourne online maps

`A two storey brick office building with ground level parking. Built in the mid 1980's. '

Property number: 110112

William Street	343	Row house, part 343, 345-349 William Street
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## Survey Notes:

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: C Proposed Grading: C

Existing Streetscape Level: 3 Proposed Streetscape Level: 3

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1864-5

- Creation era?
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era
- Interwar
- Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

- Aesthetic value
- Scientific value
- Not assessed for heritage values
- Historical value
- Social value

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Significant individually
- Not significant or contributory
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

8.2 Housing the population

## Recommendations (if any)

None.

## References (if any):

## Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:

`74784 Douglas, John Douglas, John West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 525 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.0.0 brick & stone 2 room house William near north - near Milton 1864 10 24'

## Parish Plan

North Melbourne CA3/E Grantee: Sparey

## MMBW

DP 1895- shows with iron fences, 345-9 William Street

**SURVEYED PLACES**

different plan to 343.

**Newspapers:**

'The Argus': 8/2/1870

Sparey listed in Milton Street.

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 5 October 1886

'DOUGLAS.—On the 3rd inst., at her late residence, Johnsville, M'Cracken-street, Kensington, Jessie, relict of the late William Douglas, contractor, aged 71 years. Funeral Notices.

THE Friends of Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS are respectfully invited to follow the remains of his late beloved mother, Jessie Douglas, relict of the late William Douglas, contractor. The funeral is appointed to leave her late residence, Johnsville, M'Cracken-street, Kensington, at 3 o'clock, To-morrow (Wednesday, 6th October).'

'The Australasian' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1864 - 1946) 27/1/1894

'On the 19th inst, at his residence, Milton house, Chaucer street, Moonee Ponds, Matthew Sparey, the dearly beloved husband of Sarah Ann Sparey, of apoplexy, aged 71.'

**Probate**

'Jessie Douglas Widow Kensington 3 Oct 1886 33/353 VPRS 28/P0, unit 404; VPRS 28/P2, unit 211; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 119'

Sole beneficiary- John Douglas, builder, McCracken Street, Kensington

**Electoral Rolls**

Victoria, 1909 Maribyrnong, Melbourne North  
John Alfred Douglas carpenter at Chapman Street, North Melbourne

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

343 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

C 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

The original grantee of 1864, Matthew Spearey, built this row in c1865, extending the houses three years later. He retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants during that time included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers they repossessed the buildings from the current owner, John H. Walker, after the property crash of 1893.

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of 4 with a parapeted roof line, lower level iron decorated verandah and iron picket fence. Fenestration is symmetrical and chimney shafts panelled. Notable features include fence; verandah decoration; verandah roof and structure.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, well proportioned, recognisable early form, but partly altered. Also an early face brick building: of regional significance. Historically, long ownership by the original grantee which is unusual in the study area.

Recommended Alterations

Remove paint and rebuild fence at 343; consider re-zoning to preserve residential use and form.

Bricks painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method) fence gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

Other Comments Integrity - The brickwork of 343 has been painted and its fence removed. Streetscape - Linked with 333 via a bland infill.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

339 Stephens, Mrs Ellen

341 Downton, Mrs Mary

343 Whelan, Miss Mary

345 Vacant

347 McFarlane, Miss Jane

349 Davidson, David

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983  
cite

343- 9 William Street

1866, 156-8; 1869, 1788- 9 0 ;1885-86, 2072-

1879, 2141; 1881-82, 2168; RB 1890-91, 2011-3,

RB 1896-97, 2000-2

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891

1980- John Peacock owns and leases out 339-341 (BH 6 rooms) and 343 (BH 9 rooms, £60 each ) all 16x90'

John H Walker owns and leases out 345-349 (each BH 6 rooms, £45 each)

(Willis)

1886, 2061-

(Peacock 141, 143 William St)

David Ferguson 145 BH 7 rooms, £40

Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £45

(Willis x 2)

1880, 2141-

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £46

Mat Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £50

(Willis 155, 157)

1875, 1991-

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £56

Mat Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £50

(Sturgess 155, 157)

1870, 1821-

(Peacock 141, 143)

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £60

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Mat Spearey (sic) 147-151 BH 6 rooms bath & wash house, £55  
(Sturges (sic) 155, 157)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

The original grantee of 1864, Matthew Spearey, built this row in c1865, extending the houses three years later. He retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants during that time included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers they repossessed the buildings from the current owner, John H. Walker, after the property crash of 1893.

**Description**

Two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of 4 with a parapeted roof line, lower level iron decorated verandah and iron picket fence. Fenestration is symmetrical and chimney shafts panelled.

**Integrity** - The brickwork of 343 has been painted and its fence removed.

**Streetscape** - Linked with 333 via a bland infill.

**Significance**

Architecturally, well proportioned, recognisable early form, but partly altered. Also an early face brick building: of regional significance. Historically, long ownership by the original grantee which is unusual in the study area.

**Recommendations**

Remove paint and rebuild fence at 343; consider rezoning to preserve residential use and form.

**Property number:** 110113

William Street

345

Row house, part  
343, 345-349  
William Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: C

Proposed Grading: C

Existing Streetscape Level: 3

Proposed Streetscape Level: 3

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1864-5

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`74784 Douglas, John Douglas, John West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 525 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.0.0 brick & stone 2 room house William near north - near Milton 1864 10 24  
 71113 Martin, William - 93 Rosslyn St Sparay (sic), - West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 3321 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.0.0 two cottages Milton St 1869 07 9'

**Parish Plan**



**SURVEYED PLACES**

North Melbourne CA3/E Grantee: Sparey

**MMBW**

DP 1895- shows with iron fences, 345-9 William Street different plan to 343.

**Newspapers:**

'The Argus': 8/2/1870

Sparey listed in Milton Street.

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 5 October 1886

'DOUGLAS.—On the 3rd inst., at her late residence, Johnsville, M'Cracken-street, Kensington, Jessie, relict of the late William Douglas, contractor, aged 71 years. Funeral Notices.

THE Friends of Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS are respectfully invited to follow the remains of his late beloved mother, Jessie Douglas, relict of the late William Douglas, contractor. The funeral is appointed to leave her late residence, Johnsville, M'Cracken-street, Kensington, at 3 o'clock, To-morrow (Wednesday, 6th October).'

'The Australasian' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1864 - 1946) 27/1/1894

'On the 19th inst, at his residence, Milton house, Chaucer street, Moonee Ponds, Matthew Sparey, the dearly beloved husband of Sarah Ann Sparey, of apoplexy, aged 71.'

**Probate**

'Jessie Douglas Widow Kensington 3 Oct 1886 33/353 VPRS 28/P0, unit 404; VPRS 28/P2, unit 211; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 119'

Sole beneficiary- John Douglas, builder, McCracken Street, Kensington

**Electoral Rolls**

Victoria, 1909 Maribyrnong, Melbourne North  
John Alfred Douglas carpenter at Chapman Street, North Melbourne

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

345-9 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
C 3

Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Early Victorian  
Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner

The original grantee of 1864, Matthew Spearey, built this row in c1865, extending the houses three years later. He retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants during that time included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner.

Perhaps as mortgagers they repossessed the buildings from the current owner, John H. Walker, after the property crash of 1893.

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of 4 with a parapeted roof line, lower level iron decorated verandah and iron picket fence. Fenestration is symmetrical and chimney shafts panelled. Notable features include fence; verandah decoration; verandah roof and structure.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, well proportioned, recognisable early form, but partly altered. Also an early face brick building; of regional significance. Historically, long ownership by the original grantee which is unusual in the study area.

Recommended Alterations

Remove paint and rebuild fence at 343; consider re-zoning to preserve residential use and form.

Bricks painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method) fence gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

Other Comments Integrity - The brickwork of 343 has been painted and its fence removed. Streetscape - Linked with 333 via a bland infill.

MMBW

DP732 1895 shows 343-349 as row with iron fences

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

339 Stephens, Mrs Ellen

341 Downton, Mrs Mary

343 Whelan, Miss Mary

345 Vacant

347 McFarlane, Miss Jane

349 Davidson, David

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983  
cite

343- 9 William Street

1866, 156-8; 1869, 1788- 9 0 ;1885-86, 2072-

1879, 2141; 1881-82, 2168; RB 1890-91, 2011-3,

RB 1896-97, 2000-2

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891

1980- John Peacock owns and leases out 339-341 (BH 6 rooms) and 343 (BH 9 rooms, £60 each ) all 16x90'

John H Walker owns and leases out 345-349 (each BH 6 rooms, £45 each)

(Willis)

1886, 2061-

(Peacock 141, 143 William St)

David Ferguson 145 BH 7 rooms, £40

Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £45

(Willis x 2)

1880, 2141-

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £46

Mat Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £50

(Willis 155, 157)

1875, 1991-

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £56

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Mat Spearey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £50  
(Sturgess 155, 157)

1870, 1821-

(Peacock 141, 143)

David Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £60

Mat Spearey (sic) 147-151 BH 6 rooms bath & wash house, £55

(Sturges (sic) 155, 157)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

The original grantee of 1864, Matthew Spearey, built this row in c1865, extending the houses three years later. He retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants during that time included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers they repossessed the buildings from the current owner, John H. Walker, after the property crash of 1893.

**Description**

Two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of 4 with a parapeted roof line, lower level iron decorated verandah and iron picket fence. Fenestration is symmetrical and chimney shafts panelled.

**Integrity** - The brickwork of 343 has been painted and its fence removed.

**Streetscape** - Linked with 333 via a bland infill.

**Significance**

Architecturally, well proportioned, recognisable early form, but partly altered. Also an early face brick building: of regional significance. Historically, long ownership by the original grantee which is unusual in the study area.

**Recommendations**

Remove paint and rebuild fence at 343; consider re-zoning to preserve residential use and form.

**Property number:** 535400

William Street

347

Row house, part  
343, 345-349  
William Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** C

**Proposed Grading:** C

**Existing**

**Streetscape Level:** 3

**Proposed**

**Streetscape Level:** 3

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1864-5

**Creation era?**

**Early Victorian-era**

**Victorian-era**

**Interwar**

**Edwardian-era**

**Post WW2**

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

**Aesthetic value**

**Historical value**

**Scientific value**

**Social value**

**Not assessed for heritage values**

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Contributory to precinct**  **Not significant or contributory**

**Significant individually**  **Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`74784 Douglas, John Douglas, John West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 525 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.0.0 brick & stone 2 room house William near north - near Milton 1864 10 24'

**Parish Plan**

North Melbourne CA3/E Grantee: Spearey

**MMBW**

DP 1895- shows with iron fences, 345-9 William Street

**SURVEYED PLACES**

different plan to 343.

**Newspapers:**

'The Argus': 8/2/1870

Sparey listed in Milton Street.

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 5 October 1886

'DOUGLAS.—On the 3rd inst., at her late residence, Johnsville, M'Cracken-street, Kensington, Jessie, relict of the late William Douglas, contractor, aged 71 years. Funeral Notices.

THE Friends of Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS are respectfully invited to follow the remains of his late beloved mother, Jessie Douglas, relict of the late William Douglas, contractor. The funeral is appointed to leave her late residence, Johnsville, M'Cracken-street, Kensington, at 3 o'clock, To-morrow (Wednesday, 6th October).'

'The Australasian' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1864 - 1946) 27/1/1894

'On the 19th inst, at his residence, Milton house, Chaucer street, Moonee Ponds, Matthew Sparey, the dearly beloved husband of Sarah Ann Sparey, of apoplexy, aged 71.'

**Probate**

'Jessie Douglas Widow Kensington 3 Oct 1886 33/353 VPRS 28/P0, unit 404; VPRS 28/P2, unit 211; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 119'

Sole beneficiary- John Douglas, builder, McCracken Street, Kensington

**Electoral Rolls**

Victoria, 1909 Maribyrnong, Melbourne North  
John Alfred Douglas carpenter at Chapman Street, North Melbourne

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

345-9 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
C 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

The original grantee of 1864, Matthew Spearey, built this row in c1865, extending the houses three years later. He

retained ownership for at least twenty years and his

tenants during that time included Thomas Moore, John

Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the

Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner.

Perhaps as mortgagers they repossessed the buildings

from the current owner, John H. Walker, after the

property crash of 1893.

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of 4 with a parapeted roof line, lower level iron decorated verandah and iron picket fence. Fenestration is symmetrical and chimney shafts panelled. Notable features include fence; verandah decoration; verandah roof and structure.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, well proportioned, recognisable early form, but partly altered. Also an early face brick building: of regional significance. Historically, long ownership by the original grantee which is unusual in the study area.

Recommended Alterations

Remove paint and rebuild fence at 343; consider re-zoning to preserve residential use and form.

Bricks painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method) fence gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

Other Comments Integrity - The brickwork of 343 has been painted and its fence removed. Streetscape - Linked with 333 via a bland infill.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

339 Stephens, Mrs Ellen

341 Downton, Mrs Mary

343 Whelan, Miss Mary

345 Vacant

347 McFarlane, Miss Jane

349 Davidson, David

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983  
cite

343- 9 William Street

1866, 156-8; 1869, 1788- 9 0 ;1885-86, 2072-

1879, 2141; 1881-82, 2168; RB 1890-91, 2011-3,

RB 1896-97, 2000-2

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891

1980- John Peacock owns and leases out 339-341 (BH 6 rooms) and 343 (BH 9 rooms, £60 each ) all 16x90'

John H Walker owns and leases out 345-349 (each BH 6 rooms, £45 each)

(Willis)

1886, 2061-

(Peacock 141, 143 William St)

David Ferguson 145 BH 7 rooms, £40

Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £45

(Willis x 2)

1880, 2141-

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £46

Mat Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £50

(Willis 155, 157)

1875, 1991-

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £56

Mat Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £50

(Sturgess 155, 157)

1870, 1821-

(Peacock 141, 143)

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £60

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Mat Spearey (sic) 147-151 BH 6 rooms bath & wash house, £55  
(Sturges (sic) 155, 157)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

The original grantee of 1864, Matthew Spearey, built this row in c1865, extending the houses three years later. He retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants during that time included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers they repossessed the buildings from the current owner, John H. Walker, after the property crash of 1893.

**Description**

Two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of 4 with a parapeted roof line, lower level iron decorated verandah and iron picket fence. Fenestration is symmetrical and chimney shafts panelled.

**Integrity** - The brickwork of 343 has been painted and its fence removed.

**Streetscape** - Linked with 333 via a bland infill.

**Significance**

Architecturally, well proportioned, recognisable early form, but partly altered. Also an early face brick building: of regional significance. Historically, long ownership by the original grantee which is unusual in the study area.

**Recommendations**

Remove paint and rebuild fence at 343; consider rezoning to preserve residential use and form.

**Property number:** 535401

William Street

349

Row house, part  
343, 345-349  
William Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: C

Proposed Grading: C

Existing Streetscape Level: 3

Proposed Streetscape Level: 3

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1864-5

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`74784 Douglas, John Douglas, John West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 525 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.0.0 brick & stone 2 room house William near north - near Milton 1864 10 24'

**Parish Plan**

North Melbourne CA3/E Grantee: Spearey

**MMBW**

DP 1895- shows with iron fences, 345-9 William Street

**SURVEYED PLACES**

different plan to 343.

**Newspapers:**

'The Argus': 8/2/1870

Sparey listed in Milton Street.

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 5 October 1886

'DOUGLAS.—On the 3rd inst., at her late residence, Johnsville, M'Cracken-street, Kensington, Jessie, relict of the late William Douglas, contractor, aged 71 years. Funeral Notices.

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'On the 19th inst, at his residence, Milton house, Chaucer street, Moonee Ponds, Matthew Sparey, the dearly beloved husband of Sarah Ann Sparey, of apoplexy, aged 71.'

**Probate**

'Jessie Douglas Widow Kensington 3 Oct 1886 33/353 VPRS 28/P0, unit 404; VPRS 28/P2, unit 211; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 119'

Sole beneficiary- John Douglas, builder, McCracken Street, Kensington

**Electoral Rolls**

Victoria, 1909 Maribyrnong, Melbourne North  
John Alfred Douglas carpenter at Chapman Street, North Melbourne

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

345-9 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
C 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

The original grantee of 1864, Matthew Spearey, built this row in c1865, extending the houses three years later. He retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants during that time included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers they repossessed the buildings from the current owner, John H. Walker, after the property crash of 1893.

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

Two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of 4 with a parapeted roof line, lower level iron decorated verandah and iron picket fence. Fenestration is symmetrical and chimney shafts panelled. Notable features include fence; verandah decoration; verandah roof and structure.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, well proportioned, recognisable early form, but partly altered. Also an early face brick building: of regional significance. Historically, long ownership by the original grantee which is unusual in the study area.

Recommended Alterations

Remove paint and rebuild fence at 343; consider re-zoning to preserve residential use and form.

Bricks painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method) fence gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design)

Other Comments Integrity - The brickwork of 343 has been painted and its fence removed. Streetscape - Linked with 333 via a bland infill.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

339 Stephens, Mrs Ellen

341 Downton, Mrs Mary

343 Whelan, Miss Mary

345 Vacant

347 McFarlane, Miss Jane

349 Davidson, David

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983  
cite

343- 9 William Street

1866, 156-8; 1869, 1788- 9 0 ;1885-86, 2072-

1879, 2141; 1881-82, 2168; RB 1890-91, 2011-3,

RB 1896-97, 2000-2

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891

1980- John Peacock owns and leases out 339-341 (BH 6 rooms) and 343 (BH 9 rooms, £60 each ) all 16x90'

John H Walker owns and leases out 345-349 (each BH 6 rooms, £45 each)

(Willis)

1886, 2061-

(Peacock 141, 143 William St)

David Ferguson 145 BH 7 rooms, £40

Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £45

(Willis x 2)

1880, 2141-

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £46

Mat Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £50

(Willis 155, 157)

1875, 1991-

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £56

Mat Sparey 147-151 BH 6 rooms, £50

(Sturgess 155, 157)

1870, 1821-

(Peacock 141, 143)

Davd Ferguson, John Douglas 145 BH 7 rooms, £60

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Mat Spearey (sic) 147-151 BH 6 rooms bath & wash house, £55  
(Sturges (sic) 155, 157)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)****History**

The original grantee of 1864, Matthew Spearey, built this row in c1865, extending the houses three years later. He retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants during that time included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers they repossessed the buildings from the current owner, John H. Walker, after the property crash of 1893.

**Description**

Two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of 4 with a parapeted roof line, lower level iron decorated verandah and iron picket fence. Fenestration is symmetrical and chimney shafts panelled.

**Integrity** - The brickwork of 343 has been painted and its fence removed.

**Streetscape** - Linked with 333 via a bland infill.

**Significance**

Architecturally, well proportioned, recognisable early form, but partly altered. Also an early face brick building: of regional significance. Historically, long ownership by the original grantee which is unusual in the study area.

**Recommendations**

Remove paint and rebuild fence at 343; consider rezoning to preserve residential use and form.

**Property number:** 535402

William Street 351 -353 Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. works

**Survey Notes:**

Refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3).

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** - **Proposed Grading:** C

**Existing Streetscape Level:** - **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1939

**Creation era?**  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.5 Building a manufacturing industry  
 3.2 Expressing an architectural style  
 5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Building Permit Application**

Milton St 38- July 20 1939 20550 £4300 alts, addition to factory VPRS 11200/P0004/423

William St 1935 16458 £1400 erection of building (VPRS 11200/P0002/353)

New two storey building at 44 Milton Street adjoining an existing one storey building at 351 William Street. Reinforced concrete floors and beams; entry stair; Dining Room north side of ground floor; loading dock to south end; Mezzanine- amenities ; second floor - amenities at north-east corner; hoist over loading bay below. Façade piers 1'2" deep. Sawtooth roof.

Façade: façade piers rendered in green, fluted; Luxcrete

**SURVEYED PLACES**

wall lights (26 glass bricks per window bay) for glazing; white continuous window hoods and horizontal muntins as streamlines, cream bricks to most of wall, 'Cellular Clothing Co' in 20" high metal letters set on top hood. Architect: Rhys E. Hopkins B.Arch ARAIA  
Structural Engineer: Cyril J E Hudspeth.

**Ancestry.com web site**

Rhys Evan Hopkins 1911-1996 family tree- shows Moderne style Northcote Plaza Theatre as his design.

**Victorian Heritage Database**

Victorian Heritage Register  
`MIDLAND THEATRE, 250 BARKLY STREET ARARAT, ARARAT RURAL CITY  
Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number: H2228- hold nearly 1000 patrons, it opened in 1938 as one of the largest purpose-built commercial cinemas in rural Victoria. Shop (former Williams the Shoeman), 83 Napier Street, ST ARNAUD  
Shop (former 'Foster's Mensland'), 111 Main Street, STAWELL  
Carlaminda 577 Toorak Road and Cnr Lansell Road, TOORAK, STONNINGTON CITY significant and large streamlined Moderne house with surgery rooms on the ground floor built in 1938 for Dr Fenton-Bowen, and designed by architects Rhys Hopkins and Shannon...'; see also own house at Nepean Highway, Frankston'

**The Architecture of Neil Clerehan**

RMIT Publishing, 2009  
Osborn McCutcheon head of RMIT architecture course, with staff of John Scarborough, Alan Love, Cyril Hudspeth Don Ward and Rhys Hopkins- modernist architect Neil Clerehan attended this course.

**Newspapers:**

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Wednesday 29 November 1939  
'Modern Features of Model Factory  
WONDERS OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE...  
The present war must have some effect upon the overseas trade, but Australia's internal trade and industrial activity go on- In some respects war conditions are actually advancing Australia's industrial progress. Essential goods which cannot now be imported must be manufactured here. Many factories already are extending their plant. New industries are being established. 'Art, science and industry adroitly combined are giving to Melbourne many attractive Industrial buildings. Typical of these handsome modern structures is the new factory which has been built in Milton-street, West Melbourne, for the Cellular Clothing Company Ltd., manufacturers of Aertex under wear, as an addition to the company's factory at the northern end of William-street...

**Attractive Features**

The new factory of Cellular Clothing Co. Ltd. is a typical example of modern Industrial architecture. A two-story building, of bold outline, it presents an attractive exterior and a bright, airy interior. Outstanding features of the façade are the color effects obtained by the use of cream brickwork, with white horizontal ribs of concrete, the upper concrete hood in tints of turquoise blue, and the spacious facing of glass windows. Throughout the interior is evidence of the attention given to the comfort of employees. To ensure admission of every available ray of light, Luxcrete concrete window frames, extending from floor to ceiling, are used on the front elevation, and fitted

with glass lenses, which spread the light far back into the building, so that employees in all parts may work without risk of eye strain. On the upper story roof windows set on the saw-tooth principle give south lighting, which is claimed to be equal to daylight at floor level, and more than sufficient for the most delicate needlework. A steel roof, constructed on a single span of more than 80 feet, leaves the floor entirely unobstructed by columns. It is lined with white sheets of fibrous plaster, which act as light reflectors, and is also insulated against extremes of heat and cold. A mechanical system of ventilation assures a free circulation of fresh air, and draws off all particles of fluff and other minute waste associated with the manufacture of clothing. By this system the air throughout the whole of the factory is completely changed six times every hour. Fresh air is drawn into the building at floor levels through ducts which extend down from the roof, and the used air is drawn away through other ducts. Before entering the building the air is cleansed and filtered, and the internal temperature is controlled by a thermostatic system'. The floors, of concrete, have a granolithic finish, and in the sections where girl operatives work are to be covered with a cork composition.

**Facilities for Staff**

For the convenience of the factory staff, rooms provided with steel lockers are available, and showers, with dressing rooms and other facilities, are provided for employees of both sexes. Morning tea and lunch will be served to employees in a large dining room, to which is attached a well equipped kitchen. Radio and telephone service : are being installed, and first-aid equipment, fire and burglar protection systems also are provided. Machinery of the most modern type is being installed for the manufacture of cellular material and its conversion into garments. To form the innumerable air cells which characterise this particular type of cloth special weaving machinery is required. In addition to a full range of weaving and knitting machines, the electrical installation at the factory includes cloth-cutting machines, a high-speed hoist, electric fans and motors. The building was designed by Mr. Rhys E. Hopkins, architect, of Flinders-lane, and erected under his supervision by Messrs. Rispin Bros., Collins-street. Mr. Cyril Hudspeth, of Little Collins-street, was responsible for the structural engineering work.'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

347 Thatcher, Chas.  
349 Baker, Mrs Hannah M.  
351-353 Cellular Clothing Co Ltd, underwear ninfri  
355 Demco Mchnry Co Pty Ltd, mchnr y merchts  
355 Ansett Knitting Mills Py Ld  
*Rosslyn st*

**Property number:** 110115

## SURVEYED PLACES

William Street	355	Demco Machinery Company Pty. Ltd. machinery merchants and Ansett Knitting Mills Pty. Ltd.
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## Survey Notes:

Renovated Moderne style, bricks painted over, reducing integrity, major building on corner site, adding prominence, also 15-19 Rosslyn Street; relates to Interwar 27-33 and significant 24-40 Rosslyn Street and 45-47 Milton Street.

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1924,1939

- Creation era?
- Victorian-era  Interwar
- Edwardian-era  Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

- Aesthetic value  Historical value
- Scientific value  Social value
- Not assessed for heritage values

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

5.5 Building a manufacturing industry

## Recommendations (if any)

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

## References (if any):

## Hermes

`Ungraded building included within a Heritage Precinct'

## Heritage Places Inventory June 2015

No listing

## State Library of Victoria

Picture Collection: Airspy c1938

Shown as existing as part of inter-war group

## Building Permit Application

(355-365 William St)

1924 15001 £2500 erection of factory VPRS

11200/P0001/1715

Three bay stepped façade to William St, with steel framed multi-pane glazing and Spanish character geometric friezes to parapet; 3 bay to Rosslyn St with ornamented narrow bays either side of long main bay; re-use of bowed steel trusses in new building. Timber roof, 1st floor frame, 5" concrete ground.

1939 20716 £86 alterations to building

## Sands &amp; McDougall Directory of Victoria

1942

347 Thatcher, Chas.

349 Baker, Mrs Hannah M.

351-353 Cellular Clothing Co Ltd, underwear manfr

355 Demco Mchnry Co Pty Ltd, mchnry merchts

355 Ansett Knitting Mills Py Ld

Rosslyn st

1935

353 Martin Sarsen

Rosslyn

Rosslyn St

15-19 'Factory being built'

1930

349 Baker, Mrs Matilda

351 Gunson, George

353 Higgins, Hugh

357-9 Pettigrew, Thos.

361-365 Rogers, Cyril E. R., grocer

1925

851 Gunson, Geo.

853 Maguire. Miss M.

857-9 Vacant

861-5 Rogers, Cyril grcr & wines spirits

Rosslyn st

Property number: 110116



**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>William Street</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>-381</b>	<b>Catholic Education - Northern Area (former Independent Church site)</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1950s?

- Creation era?
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era
- Interwar
- Edwardian-era
- Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value
- Historical value
- Scientific value
- Social value
- Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****MMBW**

DP733 c1895 Independent Church and school site former Methodist Connexion reserve, see VGG 1865, 1742.

**State Library of Victoria**

Picture Collection:

Airspy c1938

Church and school shown.

Aerial views 1950s-1960s show church in similar plan form to existing

Aerial view 1970- shows this building as existing.

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'Two storey brick office building built around 1950.'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1962, 1974

William St, west side

Rosslyn St

393 City Terminal Service Station

Howard St

**Property number:** 110117

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>William Street</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>-389</b>	<b>Canary Island pines (x2 'Pinus canariensis'), Howard Street and William Street Reserve</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Canary Island pines (x2 'Pinus canariensis'), planted on the Howard Street and William Street Reserve, potentially in the Edwardian-era or 1920s?

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1900-1918

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

- 3.4 Defining public space  
 7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic

**Recommendations (if any)**

Proposed Heritage Overlay or Vegetation Protection Overlay for: 'Canary Island pines (x2 'Pinus canariensis'), Howard Street and William Street Reserve'

**References (if any):****State Library of Victoria**

Picture Collection:

Airspy c1938 Canary island pines shown as near mature.

**Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia**

Graeme Butler & Associates 2015: Appendix 2:

1318

'Pinus canariensis'

'...in the genus Pinus, family Pinaceae, native and endemic to the outer Canary Islands (Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Hierro and La Palma) in the Atlantic Ocean.[2] It is a subtropical pine and does not tolerate low temperatures or hard frost, surviving temperatures down to about 6 to 10 ° C. Within its natural area, it grows under extremely variable rainfall regimes, from less than 300 mm to several thousands, mostly due to differences in mist-capturing by the foliage. Under warm conditions, this is one of the most drought-tolerant pines, living even with less than 200 mm per year...

Pinus canariensis is a large evergreen tree, growing to 30–40 m tall and 100–120 cm trunk diameter (dbh), exceptionally up to 60 m tall and 265 cm diameter.[2] The green to yellow-green leaves are needle-like, in bundles of three, 20–30 cm long,[2] with finely toothed margins and often drooping. A characteristic of the species is the occurrence of glaucous (bluish-green) epicormic shoots growing from the lower trunk, but in its natural area this only occurs as a consequence of fire or other damage. In fact, this pine is one of the most fire-resistant conifers in the world. The cones are 10–18 cm long, 5 cm wide,[2] glossy chestnut-brown in colour and frequently remaining closed for several years (serotinous cones)'

**City of Melbourne online map:**

1945 aerial imagery: two trees shown

MMBW DP 733 c1895: location shown as in fenced triangle reserve (shape since modified) north of Independent Church Reserve.

North Melbourne Parish Plan - Ornamental Plantation reserve, north of Methodist New Connexion reserve

**Newspapers:**

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 1 November 1887

'CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS. Mr. J. W. PEIRCE AT WEST MELBOURNE

Mr. J. W. Peirce, the retiring councillor for Bourke Ward, met about 30 ratepayers at the James Watt Hotel, Spencer-street, last night. Dr. Lloyd occupied the chair. Mr. Peirce said that when he sought election three years ago he made many promises to the ratepayers, but he had never broken faith with them. It was in consequence of his action in the City Council that 75 extra lamps were erected in the ward, and the Flagstaff-gardens were improved, so that citizens could take their wives through them at night time. The 350 trees recently planted in the streets of the ward were the outcome

of his energies. It had been proposed to erect a refrigerating room in the reserve of the Victoria Market, but he thought the land would be turned to better account if shops were erected on it, and he had this done. The shops already opened were returning 12 per cent, on the money expended on them. He acted on four committees of the council, and read a return of attendances to show that he was most regular. The work of the council was really done in committee, and not by those gentlemen who aired their eloquence at council meetings. It had always been his object to keep down the rating on citizens, and the council would soon be in such a position that it would not know what to do with its money. The Western Market would soon be acquired by it, and the returns which would be received from it would pay the expenditure of one ward.... While for 28 years their members of Parliament had been promising to obtain for them a recreation reserve, he had done so

**SURVEYED PLACES**

within six months of his election, and that was for no other reason than that he exercised some influence in both Parliament and the council.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Monday 2 July 1906

'ARBOR DAY, North and West Melbourne'

'...The tree planting portion of the day's programme was then taken in hand, trees being planted by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Director of Education, Messrs.

Aikman and Edgar, members of the board of advice and others. At the King-street school, West Melbourne, Arbor day was also duly observed. The morning was occupied in lessons bearing on trees and their cultivation, and in the afternoon the board of advice attended, and a squad of cadets paraded with the flag, and the bugle band played. Trees were planted in the ground, and a large number of visitors were present.'

**Property number:** unknown

William Street

383 -389

Howard Street and  
William Street  
Reserve**Survey Notes:**

Located at the focus of some significant streetscapes, historical associations part of Victorian-era street pattern. Contains significant trees because of their rarity and maturity.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** -                      **Proposed Grading:** D

**Existing Streetscape Level:** -                      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1900-1918

**Creation era?**                       Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era                       Interwar  
 Edwardian-era                       Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value                       Historical value  
 Scientific value                       Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct                       Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually                       Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

3.4 Defining public space

7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****MMBW**

DP733 1895 shows Independent Church and school at south end, rest fenced as two lots.

**State Library of Victoria**

Picture Collection:

Airspy c1938- Canary island pines shown.

**Property number:** 110138

## SURVEYED PLACES

William Street	420	-424	State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories
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## Survey Notes:

Refer Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) .

## What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: C

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: 2

## What date or era does the place express (if any)?

Creation date (if available)? 1935-1941

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

## What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

## Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

## What are the historic themes represented by the place?

6.3 Providing essential services

6.1 Water supply

## Recommendations (if any)

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

## References (if any):

## City of Melbourne online maps

'A three storey brick former factory. Built in the 1920's.'  
 (sic)

## State Library of Victoria

Picture Collection:

Airspy aerial views

1948, 1946, 1945 similar form shown

1938, 1939 (cited as 1945) not shown

c1929 not shown

## Encyclopedia of Australian science web site 2015.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

'The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was created in 1905 as a result of bringing together all of the Victorian rural water trusts and irrigation schemes. The Commission survived for almost eighty years, being replaced by the Rural Water Commission in 1984'.

**VPRO**

See VPRO PROV guide 028 Public Works Department - Building Services Agency Plans.

**Newspapers:**

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 22 August 1941

'STATE RIVERS . AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.  
TENDER FOR CEMENT.

...in envelopes, marked "Tender for Cement" will be received by the Commission for the Supply of — 1500 TONS OF PORTLAND CEMENT FOR GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Particulars may be obtained at the Commission's Stores Branch, third floor. Public Offices. Treasury Gardens, Melbourne. C.2 and at the Commission's Research and Testing Laboratories. 420 William-street, Melbourne. C.I. Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Treasury Gardens, Melbourne. C.2. and must be lodged or posted in time to be lodged in the Commission's Tender Box. third floor. Public Offices, Melbourne, C.2. Not later than 12 noon, on September 10. 1941. No tender necessarily, accepted. Preliminary deposit £ 20.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Saturday 30 December 1950

'ROYAL HOBART HOSPITAL.

TECHNICIAN FOR ELECTRO-encephalograph... a Technical College Diploma in Radio Communications or its ...Apply to the undersigned through Mr. K W. Magee, c/o Austronic Engineering Laboratory 420 William St, Melbourne.  
H. M. WRIGHT.  
Secretary,  
Royal Hobart Hospital'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1955, 1962

420 Austronic Engineering Laboratories

1942

Peel St

Dudley St

420 State Rivers & Water Supply Cm'n—testing and research branch  
426 Phillips, R., grcr

1935

(residential)

**Property number:** 102976

William Street

426

**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1946-2015

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.4 Developing a retail centre

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

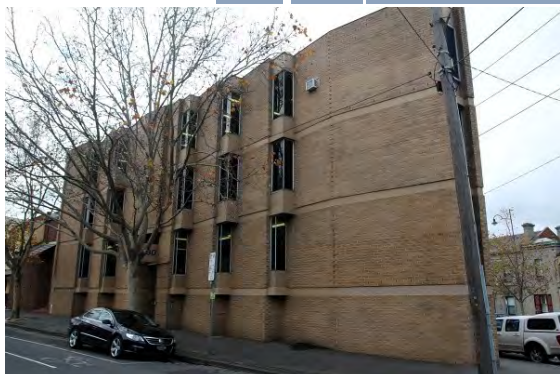
**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

'Single storey late Victorian brick shop.'

**Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

No listing.

**Property number:** 110137

**SURVEYED PLACES****William Street** 430**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1980s

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

'Three storey brick office building built late 1980's.'

**Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

No listing.

**Property number:** 110136**William Street** 432**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1970s

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

'Two storey brick office building built in the early 1970's.'

**Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

No listing.

**Property number:** 110135

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>William Street</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>Zeplin's house</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** C      **Proposed Grading:** B

**Existing Streetscape Level:** 3      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** 3

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1861

**Creation era?**  **Early Victorian-era**  
 **Victorian-era**       **Interwar**  
 **Edwardian-era**       **Post WW2**

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

**Aesthetic value**       **Historical value**  
 **Scientific value**       **Social value**  
 **Not assessed for heritage values**

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Contributory to precinct**       **Not significant or contributory**  
 **Significant individually**       **Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**  
C3

**Newspapers:**

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Tuesday 15 November 1870  
 `Insolvent Court

An examination of witnesses was held yesterday in the Insolvent Court in the estate of G. and F. Zeplin, late of the Varieties, Bourke-street. The principal points of evidence elicited were that in January, 1860, Mr. George Zeplin settled a house and some land in William-street which he owned on his wife ; that he had sold the furniture in the

house to one of his sons for £200, and that he had also sold three pieces of land to another son for £200. George Zeplin and both the sons referred to were examined with the view of ascertaining whether the avowed sales were collusive or not, and the evidence they gave was not at all of a satisfactory nature.'

`The Argus': 30/9/1881

`ZEPLIN. -On the 29th inst., at his residence, corner of William and Capel streets, West Melbourne, George Zeplin, sen., of paralysis, aged 69 years, after a long and painful illness.'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) 1/10/1881

`THE Friends of the late Mr. GEORGE ZEPLIN, sen., musician, are respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of Interment, Melbourne Cemetery. The funeral will leave his late residence, corner of William and Capel street, West Melbourne, THIS DAY, the 1st October, at 3 o'clock'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) (about) 9th December, 1881,

`...at St. John's Church, Latrobe-street, by the Rev. Canon Chase, Charles E., eldest son of late Charles Jones, of Sydney and Tasmania, to Amelia, fifth daughter of late George Zeplin, musician, of William-street, West Melbourne'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Saturday 26 July 1884

`...at the Collins-street Baptist Church, by the Rev. S Chapman, George, the third son of John Francis Richardson, of Finsbury-house, Cardigan-street Carlton, late of Finsbury-square London to Emily, youngest daughter of the late George Zeplin, professor of music, West Melbourne'

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) (about) 7/11/1884

`A CARD.— In contributory of e Zeplin, I wish respectfully to inform his patrons and the public that all present and future engagements will be strictly carried out by me, FREDERICK ZEPLIN, 156 William-street, West Melbourne. ZEPLIN'S CELEBRATED QUADRILLE BAND, In large or small numbers, With pianoforte or harp. 156 William-street, West Melbourne'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Wednesday 6 May 1885

`...Rev. Canon Chase, Richard, third son of Richard Thomas, Esq., farmer, Yambuk, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late George Frederick Zeplin, Esq., professor of music, Hotham.'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Monday 18 January 1886

`ZEPLIN.— drowned while bathing at Belfast, Rebecca, wife of Frederic George Zeplin, professor of music, William-street, West Melbourne'

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Tuesday 5 December 1893

`AMUSEMENTS.

The first Sunday .concert held ... in the Turn Verein Hall last Sunday. A special feature of the programme was the contribution by Mrs. Richardson, a daughter of the late

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Mr. Zeplin who sang Braga's serenata, known as the Angels' Serenade, with pianoforte accompaniment and a violin obbligato by Mr. George Zeplin. The number was so well given that it was irresistibly encored. The junior members of the orchestra in a subsequent meeting...'

**Probate**

`George Zeplin Musician West Melbourne 29 Sep 1881  
22/731 VPRS 28/P0, unit 264; VPRS 28/P2, unit 122; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 66'

Progeny: spinster Jane Zeplin of the same address executrix, Amelia and Emily £332 estate. Held shares in gold mines, musical instruments listed as part of estate

`Frederick Zeplin Hotelkeeper Madeline St Carlton 24 Sep 1906 101/148 VPRS 28/P0, unit 1310; VPRS 28/P2, unit 786; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 400'

Estate includes: CA9/D 100x100' at Capel and William Street ...'lot comes to a point- building is consequently of a rambling nature ...' value £700 many other places, including the Seven Stars Hotel Carlton.

also

`George F Zeplin Musician Horsham (sic) 21 Oct 1884  
28/772 VPRS 28/P0, unit 342; VPRS 28/P2, unit 173; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 97'

Of Cobden Street, Hotham late residence 1 Hormsey Terrace Peel Street, North Melbourne - executor Fred Zeplin also musician of 156 William St West Melbourne - estate £1539 - to daughters Jane Julia Winchcombe and Mary Ann Zeplin, daughters- extensive holdings, rents also gold shares.

**University of Sydney web site, 2015**

`Dr GRAEME SKINNER (University of Sydney)

A biographical register of Australian colonial musical personnel-XYZ

**ZEPLIN FAMILY**

All except George Frederick arrived Melbourne, August 1859 (per Black Swan)

ZEPLIN, George (senior)

Born Middlesex, c.1812

(m. Jane Margaret Chamberlain (1817-1881))

Died Melbourne, 29 September 1881, aged 69

ZEPLIN, George Frederick

Born UK, 1832 (m. Bridget Shea (1833-1877), 1855)

Arrived Melbourne, October 1852 (per Nepal)

Died Melbourne, 21 October 1884

ZEPLIN, Henry

Born Stepney, UK, 1843

(m. Ada White, September 1889; Argus 30.9.89)

Died Melbourne, 21 May 1899, aged 57

ZEPLIN, Frederic[k] George

Born UK, 1834

(m. (i) Rebecca Mary Jones (c.1833-1886), 24 January 1869; (ii) Julia Ada Marshall (1866-1897), 16 March 1889)

Died Melbourne, 24 September 1906, in his 73rd year

ZEPLIN, Thomas

Born Stepney, c. December 1840

(m: Louisa nee Wilson (1845-17), 1868; children: Arthur

John (1872- 1940), George (1871-1908), Thomas

(1870-1897))

Died Melbourne, 10 August 1913, aged 72

Summary: In the Melbourne Argus on 10 September 1859,

the Zeplin Family (G. Zeplin and Sons) advertised that they had just arrived from London per ship Black Swan, and elsewhere on the same page it was already announced that Zeplin's Celebrated Quadrille Band was engaged for a Plain and Fancy Dress Ball at Trade's Hall, and that at Edward Wivell's Assembly Rooms "the celebrated English instrumentalists, the Zeplin Family, will perform the newest dance music, selection from the new opera Satanelle [Balfe], Jullien's latest composition, the Fern Leaves Waltz, &c.". Thereafter, as "Zeplin and Sons' Quadrille Band", they also advertised "Violin, harp, flageolet, Pianoforte taught". In October 1861, the "Band of the Messrs. Zeplin" appeared with the visiting artists Poussard and Douay at an afternoon promenade concert at the Victorian Exhibition. Thereafter "Zeplin's Band" played regularly at prominent Melbourne events, like the Governor's Ball in June 1864. In August 1864 it was announced that "Mr. F. Coppin and M. Zeplin" would be first violins in Frank Howson's orchestra at the New Haymarket Theatre. Two son were billed at the Theatre Comique in June 1867, "Musical Director, Mr. F. Zeplin ... Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Tom Zeplin". Probably one or other of them directed the orchestra at the Governor's Ball again in November 1867, when it was reported: "The music was provided by Mr. Zeplin, whose admirable band comprised 30 performers, and the programme included the Duke of Edinburgh Galop, a spirited and effective composition by Mr. Zeplin himself." Having been lessees of the Varieties Theatre, George senior and Frederick were before the Insolvency Court in June 1876. That year Thomas Zeplin released, through W. H. Glen and Co., his first published compositions, The Lily Waltz in July, and Autumn leaves: suite de valse in November. Zeplin also composed music for several stage productions, a published offshoot of one of which was Round the world in 80 day: potpourri ("arranged by Fred. Lyster & Thos. Zeplin; on airs written for this ... drama by Giorza, Zeplin, Fred. Lyster, Mrs. W. S. Lyster, etc.").

....

References: [Advertisement], `The Argus' (10 September 1859), 8: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5687839>; [Advertisement], `The Argus' (17 January 1860), 3: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5695541>; [Advertisement], `The Argus' (12 October 1861), 8: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5704943>; "THE GOVERNOR'S BALL", The Australian News for Home Readers (25 June 1864), 13: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article63171010>; "THE NEW HAYMARKET THEATRE", `The Argus' (5 August 1864), 7: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5751301>; [Advertisement], `The Argus' (6 June 1867), 8: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5768849>; "THE GOVERNOR'S BALL", `The Argus' (26 November 1867), 5: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5784530>; "MARRIAGE", `The Argus' (28 January 1869), 4: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5818563>; "INSOLVENT COURT. SPECIAL EXAMINATION", `The Argus' (17 November 1876), 1s: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5837983>; [Advertisement], `The Argus' (15 July 1876), 12: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5895154>; [Advertisement], `The Argus' (18 November 1876), 12: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5910129>; [Advertisement], `The Argus' (27 March 1877), 8: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5916881>; "ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS", `The Argus' (29 March 1877), 5: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5917182>; [Advertisement]: "NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS", `The Argus' (23 June 1877), 12: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5926685>; Deaths", `The Argus' (30 September



**SURVEYED PLACES**

1881), 1: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5969499>;  
 "Funeral Notices", 'The Argus' (23 October 1884), 1:  
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article6060010>; "DEATHS",  
 'The Argus' (22 May 1899), 1: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9523899>;  
 "DEATHS", 'The Argus' (25 September 1906), 1:  
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9655540>;  
 "DEATHS", 'The Argus' (11 August 1913), 1:  
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article7268952>  
 Web: <http://mepnab.net.au.net/uz/z01.html>

**Australia Variety Theatre Archive web site 2015**

THE VARIETIES

aka Australia Hall / Opera Comique

Opera Comique (1866-1870) Bourke Street (between Swanston and Russell streets). The Varieties was originally known as the Australia Hall – a venue built over a stable. It opened as the Varieties in 1866, with the interior resembling an English music hall, complete with tables, chairs and a rough platform as a stage. Renamed the Opera Comique in 1869 it was destroyed by fire in July 1870. The site was later home to the Prince of Wales Opera House (1872), Her Majesty's Opera House (1884), Alhambra Palace of Varieties (1893) and Rickards' Opera House (1895). see Viola Tait. Dames, Principal Boys... And All That (2001), 88.'

**North Melbourne Parish Plan**

North Melbourne CA9/D Grantee; Watson

**MMBW**

DP 1895- shown as 336 William Street backs on to Capel Street.

**Australia, Birth, Deaths Indexes**

George Zeplin in the Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922

Name: George Zeplin

Father's name: Thomas Zeplin

Mother's name: Louia

Birth Place: Melbourne, Victoria

Registration Year: 1871

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 3656

Geo Zeplin in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985

Name: Geo Zeplin

Birth Year: abt 1812

Age: 69

Death Place: West Melbourne, Victoria

Father's name: John Frekd Ferd

Mother's name: Anne Ielb M

Registration Year: 1881

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 11336

George Frederick Zeplin in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985

Name: George Frederick Zeplin

Birth Year: abt 1832

Age: 52

Death Place: Unknown, Victoria

Father's name: George

Mother's name: Jane Chareerlain (Chamberlain)

Registration Year: 1884

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 12599

Geo Hy. Zeplin in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985

Name: Geo Hy. Zeplin

Birth Year: abt 1880

Age: 54

Death Place: Brunswick, Victoria

Father's name: Fredk Zeplin

Mother's name: Rebecca Mary Jones

Registration Year: 1934

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 9391

Fredk Zeplin in the Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985

Name: Fredk Zeplin

Birth Year: abt 1833

Age: 73

Death Place: Melbourne, Victoria

Father's name: Zeplin Geo

Mother's name: Jane Chamberlain

Registration Year: 1906

Registration Place: Victoria

Registration Number: 10155'

**Ancestry.com web site 2015**

For George Zeplin junior:

'Blandford etc Family tree

Birth: 1813 - Middlesex

Death: 1881 - Victoria, Australia

Parents: John Frederick Ferdinand Zeplin, Anna Isabella

Spouse: Jane Chamberlain'

'Eddy Family tree

Birth: 1832 - Middlesex, England

Marriage: 1855 - Victoria, Australia

Death: 1884 - Victoria, Australia

Parents: George Frederick Zeplin, Jane Margaret

Chamberlain

Spouse: Bridget Shea'

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

436 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

**Heritage Gradings**

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level C 3

**Conservation Study Details**

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style Early Victorian

Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

Zeplin was not an uncommon name around North and West Melbourne. This house was owned and occupied by first George then Frederick Zeplin from 1861 until after 1895. They were listed as both music teachers and publicans; George being the licensee of the Oxford Hotel, Hotham, in 1880 and Frederick was by 1900 the publican at the Seven Starts Hotel in Carlton. The house was improved in 1868 possibly by the addition of a storey. One of the Zeplins used builder R.C. Brown for a 'three storey house

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

**SURVEYED PLACES**

## Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

## Description/Notable Features

A two-storey, transverse gable and stuccoed brick house with a lower level verandah, panelled cast-iron of an unusual pattern and a timber, slatted balustrade. The rear elevation can be glimpsed, sandwiched between new buildings from Capel Street.

Notable features include the fence; verandah decoration; verandah roof and structure; rear elevation.

## Statement of Significance

Architecturally, a quaint, recognisably early and relatively uncommon form of house with details such as the timber balustrade, also part of an early residential streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, associated with the locally renowned Zeplin brothers: of local importance.

## Recommended Alterations

Repaint in original or typical colours; record verandah as restoration data; consider re-zoning to preserve residential form and use. Chimney gone (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments Integrity - Generally original.

Streetscape - One of a generally homogenous and old streetscape, including 448-6, 456, 458 and 470-6.

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`74770 Mahoney, T - 190 Collins St east Zeplin, George Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 218 [Burchett Index]. Fee 1.10.0 house William near cnr. William & Capel 1861 04 30'

**see also**

`77100 Builder: Brown, A C owner: Zeplin, - West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 4449 [Burchett Index]. Fee 2.10.0 three-storey house Capel St 1871 06 14

77104 Builder: Dean, Joseph owner: Zeplin, - West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 5496 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.3.0 additions to house Capel St 1873 07 25'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

E Side

1893

316 Moody, George, grocer

*Capel st*

824 Zeplin, Fredk ., prof music

332 Vacant

386 Peppard, Thomas

338 Cullen, Patrick,

1880

*Capel st*

156 Zeplin, G, musician

160 Wade, Matthias

162 Peppard, Thomas

164 Smith, William

166 Davis, Richard

167 Robertson, John

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 cite 1862, 1670; 1881-82 1346; 1896-97, 2033.

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

## History

Zeplin was not an uncommon name around North and West Melbourne. This house was owned and occupied

by first George then Frederick Zeplin from 1861 until after 1895. They were listed as both music teachers and publicans; George being the licensee of the Oxford Hotel, Hotham, in 1880 and Frederick was by 1900 the publican at the Seven Starts Hotel in Carlton. The house was improved in 1868 possibly by the addition of a storey. One of the Zeplins used builder R.C. Brown for a 'three storey house.

## Description

A two-storey, transverse gable and stuccoed brick house with a lower level verandah, panelled cast-iron of an unusual pattern and a timber, slatted balustrade. The rear elevation can be glimpsed, sandwiched between new buildings from Capel Street.

Integrity - Generally original.

Streetscape - One of a generally homogenous and old streetscape, including 448-6, 456, 458 and 470-6.

## Significance

Architecturally, a quaint, recognisably early and relatively uncommon form of house with details such as the timber balustrade, also part of an early residential streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, associated with the locally renowned Zeplin brothers: of local importance.

## Recommendations

Repaint in original or typical colours; record verandah as restoration data; consider re-zoning to preserve residential form and use.

**Property number:** 110134

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>William Street</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>-444</b>	
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**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1990 approx.

- Creation era?
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era
- Interwar
- Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value
- Scientific value
- Not assessed for heritage values
- Historical value
- Social value

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****City of Melbourne online maps**

'Single storey brick office building built around 1990.'

**Property number:** 110133

<b>William Street</b>	<b>446</b>		<b>Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: C Proposed Grading: C

Existing Streetscape Level: 3 Proposed Streetscape Level: 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1873

- Creation era?
- Early Victorian-era
- Victorian-era
- Edwardian-era
- Interwar
- Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value
- Scientific value
- Not assessed for heritage values
- Historical value
- Social value

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Significant individually
- Not significant or contributory
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**  
446-450 C3

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

446 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings  
Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level C 3  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan

**SURVEYED PLACES**

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style

Period

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

David Howatt's own residence was further south along William Street, when he had these former row houses built as an investment, in 1873. On his death, they became part of his estate (1890) and then passed to William Howatt, presumably his son. Some of the lessees included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle. In 1866, Howatt was accredited with an application as owner-builder for a house in William Street, near Victoria, also in 1874

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

A two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses with architraved upper windows and a parapet cornice as the only details to the Classically inspired facade.

Statement of Significance Architecturally, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the 1870s (Refer to Capel Street Precinct) and of the similarly aged streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, associated with Howatt who built most of this streetscape and developed other properties in the area.

Recommended Alterations

Repaint in original or typical colours; consider re-zoning to preserve residential form and use.

Colour (sympathetic - no recommendations) air units added (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments Integrity - Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco redone on 446, but generally original. Streetscape - Part of an early residential precinct (Refer 436). Doors obscured.

**Newspapers:**

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Monday 26 April 1875

'HOWAT-GOODSON-On the 10th Inst, at Ballarat, by the Rev Robt. T. Walker, George, oldest son of David Howat, of Melbourne, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late O. O. Goodson, of Somerset shire, England'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) 12/1/1885

'THE Friends of the late Mr. DAVID HOWAT are respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of interment, in the Melbourne General Cemetery. The funeral will leave his late residence, 180 William-street, Melbourne, at 11 o'clock a.m. THIS DAY'

'The Argus': 7/5/1891

'Death- Sarah, widow of David Howat at 358 William St, West Melbourne'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) 25/7/1919

'...the 22nd July, at Culpin Creek Estate, near Mathoura, N.S.W., after a few days illness, from heart failure, George, eldest son of the late David Howat, and relict of Lucy; beloved father of Mrs. F. Falkiner, David, George and Sarah; also brother of the late Mary and William; aged 75 years.'

'The Argus': 2/8/1935

'OBITUARY

The death occurred yesterday at his home, Glaisnock, William street, West Melbourne, of Mr. William Howat. He was aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the Clarke family as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Mr. Howat came to Australia as a child. He remained a bachelor. After a service at his home, which will be conducted by the Rev. F. Milne, the funeral will take place this afternoon at the Melbourne General Cemetery. The arrangements are being made by Messrs. Alfred Allison.'

'The Argus': 24/9/1935

'WILLIAM HOWAT ESTATE

Bequests to Institutions

Mr David Howat and The Equity Trustees Company are applying for probate of the will of Mr William Howat, late of 458 William street Melbourne, art and curio collector, who died on August 1. The assets are sworn at £9,912, consisting of realty £4, 614 and personal £5,298. (about \$919,140 2016 value).

After making various bequests to relatives and friends testator bequeathed to his late housekeeper a life interest in most of his estate. After the death of the life tenant testator bequeathed various legacies to relatives and friends and the following legacies to institutions and organisations: -

Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Melbourne City Mission, Victorian Sunday School Union, Victorian agency of British and foreign Bible Society, Children's Hospital, Carlton; Zenana Bible and Medical Mission for Women, Ladies' Benevolent Society, Melbourne; Austin Hospital, Queen Victoria Hospital and Evangelisation Society of Victoria each £200. Melbourne District Nursing Society, Eye and Ear Hospital Blind Asylum Deaf and Dumb Asylum Australasian council of the China Inland Mission and Women's Hospital each £100.

Braille Writers' Association and Chinese Christian Union each £50. Charity Organisation Society, Salvation Army, Travellers Aid Society, and Talbot Colony for Epileptics each £25. Any residue is bequeathed to the institutions and organisations referred to in equal shares.'

'The Argus': 18/10/1935

'ART AND ANTIQUES

William Howat Collection

By JOSHUA N. MCCLELLAND

Before the days of the Chinese consular service in Melbourne the late Mr. William Howat befriended members of the Chinese community who in return for the kindnesses of their benefactor lavished on him many treasures from the Celestial Empire Surrounded by rare porcelains ivories lacquers and jades, appreciation grew for these rarities. Mr. Howat was imbued with the collecting spirit for 65 years and his house at William street West Melbourne was a bewildering labyrinth of treasures. Assembled and now catalogued the collection

**SURVEYED PLACES**

makes its appearance for view in the auction room next week The ivories numbering about 500 pieces represent the largest collection seen here. The mythology and the life of the peasantry of China and Japan are quaintly portrayed in these skilful carvings. Tsuba, the remarkable Japanese sword ornaments of bronze inlaid with precious metals and stones and netsuke the charming purse attachments have a special appeal to the small collector. Two precious sang de boeuf vases one an 18th century replica of its Ming companion are treasured in a casket of Australian blackwood. £400 was paid for these two pieces A superb Sevres tea service is painted with scenes from historical French battles. There is a large catalogue of coins medals and tokens including 20 military orders and decorations of Heinrich Steinmetz, a German lieutenant general. The most interesting example of furniture is the mahogany bureau bookcase in the Sheraton style. This has been well preserved and is one of the very few bureaux with any semblance of age that has appeared on the market for a long time The collection will be on view on Thursday next for three days.....'

**Australian Dictionary of Biography**

Clarke, William John (1805–1874)

by Hugh Anderson

This article was published in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1, (MUP), 1966 '...He died at Roseneath (Essendon) on 13 January 1874, leaving an estate of some £2,500,000 (2016 value about \$329,903,840), besides approximately 215,000 acres (87,008 ha) of freehold throughout Australasia...His properties in Victoria, worth about £1,500,000, went to his eldest son, William John (1831-1897).'

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

See

'71765 Howatt, David - 180 William St Howatt, David West Melbourne VIC House in King - between Dudley & Rosslyn 1874 12 28'

**North Melbourne Parish Plan**

CA10/D Grantees: Laurens & Noonan

**MMBW**

DP 1895 shown as 346-350 William Street.

**Probate**

'David Howat Builder Melbourne 9 Jan 1885 29/320 VPRS 28/P0, unit 349; VPRS 28/P2, unit 177; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 99'

Son, William Howat accountant of Queen Street, one of executors- sister Mary earnings as dressmaker paid to her father. George Howat stock agent is other brother. Estate £9029 - land to Williams Street 22x66' brick house, ground floor of drawing and sitting rooms, kitchen bathroom, cellar; upper level - five bedrooms £950 value 178 William Street; 25x62' with two brick houses each with kitchen in basement plus two rooms, two rooms upper level -174 and 176 William Street; 41x60' three brick houses each with kitchen in basement, two rooms ground, two rooms upper level 168-172 William Street; 33'x84,75' ground drawing and dining rooms, two bedrooms, upper level two bedrooms and small bedroom, basement cellar and wash house, balcony and verandah in front out-offices and one stall stable 180 William Street, value £1050 plus furniture valued at £154 ; etc Carlton, South Melbourne.

1893  
342 Robertson, John S.  
346 Robertson, William  
348 Krall Mrs M , .  
350 Jay George ,  
352 Jones Evan A ,  
354 Cummins, Hugh  
356 McKenzie Hugh ,  
358 Howat William ,  
362 Thompson Mrs Mary ,

1880  
168 Felton, Thomas  
170 Watson, George  
172 Burnett, Mrs Margaret  
174 Wright, Mrs  
176 Brown, Francis  
178 Swanson, William  
180 Howat, David

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983

cite

1873, 1302-4; 1890-91,2035-7;  
1896-97,2025-7; 1885-86 2098;  
1881-82, 1339: 1877: 1284

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891, 2003-

(Allison)

Howat's trust 346-358 BHs 5-7 rooms, 348-354 all 14x90' and BH 5 rooms

Mrs Howat in 358, rest leased (Brasher)

1875,1280-

(Allison)

7 Brick houses, 4-5 rooms:

David Howitt owner-occupier (180?) BH 7 rooms, £70

William Swanston contractor BH 7 rooms £45...

(Brasher)

1870, 1253-

(Allison)

2 Brick houses:

David Howitt owner-occupier (172) BH 7 rooms, cellar £70

Flinn? DH, BH 7 rooms £45.

(Dooley 172)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

History

David Howatt's own residence was further south along William Street, when he had these former row houses built as an investment, in 1873. On his death, they became part of his estate (1890) and then passed to William Howatt, presumably his son. Some of the lessees included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle. In 1866, Howatt was accredited with an application as owner-builder for a house in William Street, near Victoria, also in 1874

Description

A two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses with architraved upper windows and a parapet cornice as the only details to the Classically inspired

**SURVEYED PLACES**

facade.

Integrity - Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco redone on 446, but generally original.  
Streetscape - Part of an early residential precinct (Refer 436). Doors obscured.

Statement of Significance Architecturally, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the 1870s (Refer to Capel Street Precinct) and of the similarly aged streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, associated with Howatt who built most of this streetscape and developed other properties in the area.

**Recommendations**

Repaint in original or typical colours; consider re-zoning to preserve residential form and use.

**Property number:** 110132

William Street

448

Howatt's row houses,  
part 446-450  
William Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **C**

Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing  
Streetscape Level: **3**

Proposed  
Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place represent (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1873

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Newspapers:**

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Monday 26 April 1875

`HOWAT-GOODSON-On the 10th Inst, at Ballarat, by the Rev Robt. T. Walker, George, oldest son of David Howat, of Melbourne, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late O. O. Goodson, of Somerset shire, England'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) 12/1/1885

`THE Friends of the late Mr. DAVID HOWAT are respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of

**SURVEYED PLACES**

interment, in the Melbourne General Cemetery.  
The funeral will leave his late residence, 180 William-street, Melbourne, at 11 o'clock a.m. THIS DAY'

'The Argus': 7/5/1891

'Death- Sarah, widow of David Howat at 358 William St, West Melbourne'

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) 25/7/1919

'...the 22nd July, at Culpin Creek Estate, near Mathoura, N.S.W., after a few days illness, from heart failure, George, eldest son of the late David Howat, and relict of Lucy; beloved father of Mrs. F. Falkiner, David, George and Sarah; also brother of the late Mary and William; aged 75 years.'

'The Argus': 2/8/1935

'OBITUARY

The death occurred yesterday at his home, Glaisnock, William street, West Melbourne, of Mr. William Howat. He was aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the Clarke family as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Mr. Howat came to Australia as a child. He remained a bachelor. After a service at his home, which will be conducted by the Rev. F. Milne, the funeral will take place this afternoon at the Melbourne General Cemetery. The arrangements are being made by Messrs. Alfred Allison.'

'The Argus': 24/9/1935

'WILLIAM HOWAT ESTATE

Bequests to Institutions

Mr David Howat and The Equity Trustees Company are applying for probate of the will of Mr William Howat, late of 458 William street Melbourne, art and curio collector, who died on August 1. The assets are sworn at £9,912, consisting of realty £4, 614 and personal £5,298. (about \$919,140 2016 value).

After making various bequests to relatives and friends testator bequeathed to his late housekeeper a life interest in most of his estate. After the death of the life tenant testator bequeathed various legacies to relatives and friends and the following legacies to institutions and organisations: -

Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Melbourne City Mission, Victorian Sunday School Union, Victorian agency of British and foreign Bible Society, Children's Hospital, Carlton; Zenana Bible and Medical Mission for Women, Ladies' Benevolent Society, Melbourne; Austin Hospital, Queen Victoria Hospital and Evangelisation Society of Victoria each £200. Melbourne District Nursing Society, Eye and Ear Hospital Blind Asylum Deaf and Dumb Asylum Australasian council of the China Inland Mission and Women's Hospital each £100.

Braille Writers' Association and Chinese Christian Union each £50. Charity Organisation Society, Salvation Army, Travellers Aid Society, and Talbot Colony for Epileptics each £25. Any residue is bequeathed to the institutions and organisations referred to in equal shares.'

'The Argus': 18/10/1935

'ART AND ANTIQUES

William Howat Collection

By JOSHUA N. MCCLELLAND

Before the days of the Chinese consular service in

Melbourne the late Mr. William Howat befriended members of the Chinese community who in return for the kindnesses of their benefactor lavished on him many treasures from the Celestial Empire Surrounded by rare porcelains ivories lacquers and jades, appreciation grew for these rarities. Mr. Howat was imbued with the collecting spirit for 65 years and his house at William street West Melbourne was a bewildering labyrinth of treasures. Assembled and now catalogued the collection makes its appearance for view in the auction room next week The ivories numbering about 500 pieces represent the largest collection seen here. The mythology and the life of the peasantry of China and Japan are quaintly portrayed in these skilful carvings. Tsuba, the remarkable Japanese sword ornaments of bronze inlaid with precious metals and stones and netsuke the charming purse attachments have a special appeal to the small collector. Two precious sang de boeuf vases one an 18th century replica of its Ming companion are treasured in a casket of Australian blackwood. £400 was paid for these two pieces A superb Sevres tea service is painted with scenes from historical French battles. There is a large catalogue of coins medals and tokens including 20 military orders and decorations of Heinrich Steinmetz, a German lieutenant general. The most interesting example of furniture is the mahogany bureau bookcase in the Sheraton style. This has been well preserved and is one of the very few bureaux with any semblance of age that has appeared on the market for a long time The collection will be on view on Thursday next for three days.....'

#### **Australian Dictionary of Biography**

'Clarke, William John (1805–1874)

by Hugh Anderson

This article was published in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1, (MUP), 1966 '...He died at Roseneath (Essendon) on 13 January 1874, leaving an estate of some £2,500,000 (2016 value about \$329,903,840), besides approximately 215,000 acres (87,008 ha) of freehold throughout Australasia...His properties in Victoria, worth about £1,500,000, went to his eldest son, William John (1831-1897).'

#### **Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

See

'71765 Howatt, David - 180 William St Howatt, David West Melbourne VIC House in King - between Dudley & Rosslyn 1874 12 28'

#### **North Melbourne Parish Plan**

CA10/D Grantees: Laurens & Noonan

#### **MMBW**

DP 1895 shown as 346-350 William Street.

#### **Probate**

'David Howat Builder Melbourne 9 Jan 1885 29/320 VPRS 28/P0, unit 349; VPRS 28/P2, unit 177; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 99'

Son, William Howat accountant of Queen Street, one of executors- sister Mary earnings as dressmaker paid to her father. George Howat stock agent is other brother. Estate £9029 - land to Williams Street 22x66' brick house, ground floor of drawing and sitting rooms, kitchen bathroom, cellar; upper level - five bedrooms £950 value 178 William Street; 25x62' with two brick houses each with kitchen in basement plus two rooms, two rooms upper level -174

**SURVEYED PLACES**

and 176 William Street; 41x60' three brick houses each with kitchen in basement, two rooms ground, two rooms upper level 168-172 William Street; 33'x84,75' ground drawing and dining rooms, two bedrooms, upper level two bedrooms and small bedroom, basement cellar and wash house, balcony and verandah in front out-offices and one stall stable 180 William Street, value £1050 plus furniture valued at £154 ; etc Carlton, South Melbourne.

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

448 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

C 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style

Period

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

David Howatt's own residence was further south along William Street, when he had these former row houses built as an investment, in 1873. On his death, they became part of his estate (1890) and then passed to William Howatt, presumably his son. Some of the lessees included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle. In 1866, Howatt was accredited with an application as owner-builder for a house in William Street, near Victoria, also in 1874

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

A two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses with architraved upper windows and a parapet cornice as the only details to the Classically inspired facade.

Statement of Significance Architecturally, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the 1870s (Refer to Capel Street Precinct) and of the similarly aged streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, associated with Howatt who built most of this streetscape and developed other properties in the area.

Recommended Alterations

Repaint in original or typical colours; consider re-zoning to preserve residential form and use. Colour (sympathetic - no recommendations) air units added (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments

Integrity - Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco redone on 446, but generally original.

Streetscape - Part of an early residential precinct (Refer 436). Doors obscured.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1893

342 Robertson, John S.

346 Robertson, William

348 Krall Mrs M , .

350 Jay George ,

352 Jones Evan A ,

354 Cummins, Hugh

356 McKenzie Hugh ,

358 Howat William ,

362 Thompson Mrs Mary ,

1880

168 Felton, Thomas

170 Watson, George

172 Burnett, Mrs Margaret

174 Wright, Mrs

176 Brown, Francis

178 Swanson, William

180 Howat, David

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983

cite

1873, 1302-4; 1890-91,2035-7;

1896-97,2025-7; 1885-86 2098;

1881-82, 1339: 1877: 1284

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1891, 2003-

(Allison)

Howat's trust 346-358 BHs 5-7 rooms, 348-354 all 14x90' and BH 5 rooms

Mrs Howat in 358, rest leased

(Brasher)

1875,1280-

(Allison)

7 Brick houses, 4-5 rooms:

David Howitt owner-occupier (180?) BH 7 rooms, £70

William Swanston contractor BH 7 rooms £45...

(Brasher)

1870, 1253-

(Allison)

2 Brick houses:

David Howitt owner-occupier (172) BH 7 rooms, cellar £70

Flinn? DH, BH 7 rooms £45.

(Dooley 172)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

History

David Howatt's own residence was further south along William Street, when he had these former row houses built as an investment, in 1873. On his death, they became part of his estate (1890) and then passed to William Howatt, presumably his son. Some of the lessees included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle. In 1866, Howatt was accredited with an application as owner-builder for a house in William Street, near Victoria, also in 1874

Description

A two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses with architraved upper windows and a parapet cornice as the only details to the Classically inspired facade.



**SURVEYED PLACES**

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Streetscape - Part of an early residential precinct (Refer 436). Doors obscured.

Statement of Significance Architecturally, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the 1870s (Refer to Capel Street Precinct) and of the similarly aged streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, associated with Howatt who built most of this streetscape and developed other properties in the area.

**Recommendations**

Repaint in original or typical colours; consider re-zoning to preserve residential form and use.

**Property number:** 110131

William Street

450

Howat's row houses,  
part 446-450  
William Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: C

Proposed Grading: C

Existing Streetscape Level: 3

Proposed Streetscape Level: 2

**What date or era does the place represent (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1873

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

Heritage Places Inventory June 2015  
446-450 C3

**Newspapers:**

'The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Monday 26 April 1875

'HOWAT-GOODSON-On the 10th Inst, at Ballarat, by the Rev Robt. T. Walker, George, oldest son of David Howat, of Melbourne, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late O. O. Goodson, of Somerset shire, England'

**SURVEYED PLACES**

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Braille Writers' Association and Chinese Christian Union each £50. Charity Organisation Society, Salvation Army, Travellers Aid Society, and Talbot Colony for Epileptics each £25. Any residue is bequeathed to the institutions and organisations referred to in equal shares.'

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Before the days of the Chinese consular service in Melbourne the late Mr. William Howat befriended members of the Chinese community who in return for the kindnesses of their benefactor lavished on him many treasures from the Celestial Empire Surrounded by rare porcelains ivories lacquers and jades, appreciation grew for these rarities. Mr. Howat was imbued with the collecting spirit for 65 years and his house at William street West Melbourne was a bewildering labyrinth of treasures. Assembled and now catalogued the collection makes its appearance for view in the auction room next week The ivories numbering about 500 pieces represent the largest collection seen here. The mythology and the life of the peasantry of China and Japan are quaintly portrayed in these skilful carvings. Tsuba, the remarkable Japanese sword ornaments of bronze inlaid with precious metals and stones and netsuke the charming purse attachments have a special appeal to the small collector. Two precious sang de boeuf vases one an 18th century replica of its Ming companion are treasured in a casket of Australian blackwood. £400 was paid for these two pieces A superb Sevres tea service is painted with scenes from historical French battles. There is a large catalogue of coins medals and tokens including 20 military orders and decorations of Heinrich Steinmetz, a German lieutenant general. The most interesting example of furniture is the mahogany bureau bookcase in the Sheraton style. This has been well preserved and is one of the very few bureaux with any semblance of age that has appeared on the market for a long time The collection will be on view on Thursday next for three days.....'

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**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

See

'71765 Howatt, David - 180 William St Howatt, David West Melbourne VIC House in King - between Dudley & Rosslyn 1874 12 28'

**North Melbourne Parish Plan**

CA10/D Grantees: Laurens & Noonan

**MMBW**

DP 1895 shown as 346-350 William Street.

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'David Howat Builder Melbourne 9 Jan 1885 29/320 VPRS 28/P0, unit 349; VPRS 28/P2, unit 177; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 99'

Son, William Howat accountant of Queen Street, one of executors- sister Mary earnings as dressmaker paid to her father. George Howat stock agent is other brother. Estate £9029 - land to Williams Street 22x66' brick house, ground floor of drawing and sitting rooms, kitchen bathroom, cellar; upper level - five bedrooms £950 value 178 William

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Street; 25x62' with two brick houses each with kitchen in basement plus two rooms, two rooms upper level -174 and 176 William Street; 41x60' three brick houses each with kitchen in basement, two rooms ground, two rooms upper level 168-172 William Street; 33'x84,75' ground drawing and dining rooms, two bedrooms, upper level two bedrooms and small bedroom, basement cellar and wash house, balcony and verandah in front out-offices and one stall stable 180 William Street, value £1050 plus furniture valued at £154 ; etc Carlton, South Melbourne.

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

450 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

C 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

Architectural Style

Period

Construction Date

Source for Construction Date NWMCS

Architect

Builder Not Assessed

First Owner

David Howatt's own residence was further south along William Street, when he had these former row houses built as an investment, in 1873. On his death, they became part of his estate (1890) and then passed to William Howatt, presumably his son. Some of the lessees included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle. In 1866, Howatt was accredited with an application as owner-builder for a house in William Street, near Victoria, also in 1874

Integrity Fair

Condition Fair

Original Building Type

History Not Assessed

Description/Notable Features

A two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses with architraved upper windows and a parapet cornice as the only details to the Classically inspired facade.

Statement of Significance

Architecturally, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the 1870s (Refer to Capel Street Precinct) and of the similarly aged streetscape: of regional importance.

Historically, associated with Howatt who built most of this streetscape and developed other properties in the area.

Recommended Alterations

Repaint in original or typical colours; consider re-zoning to preserve residential form and use. Colour (sympathetic - no recommendations) air units added (inappropriate - remove/reinstate sympathetic alternative)

Other Comments Integrity - Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco redone on 446, but generally original. Streetscape - Part of an early residential precinct (Refer 436). Doors obscured.

1893

342 Robertson, John S.

346 Robertson, William

348 Krall Mrs M , .

350 Jay George ,

352 Jones Evan A ,

354 Cummins, Hugh

356 McKenzie Hugh ,

358 Howat William ,

362 Thompson Mrs Mary ,

1880

168 Felton, Thomas

170 Watson, George

172 Burnett, Mrs Margaret

174 Wright, Mrs

176 Brown, Francis

178 Swanson, William

180 Howat, David

**City of Melbourne Rate Books**

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983

cite

1873, 1302-4; 1890-91,2035-7;

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(Allison)

Howat's trust 346-358 BHs 5-7 rooms, 348-354 all 14x90' and BH 5 rooms

Mrs Howat in 358, rest leased

(Brasher)

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(Allison)

7 Brick houses, 4-5 rooms:

David Howitt owner-occupier (180?) BH 7 rooms, £70

William Swanston contractor BH 7 rooms £45...

(Brasher)

1870, 1253-

(Allison)

2 Brick houses:

David Howitt owner-occupier (172) BH 7 rooms, cellar £70

Flinn? DH, BH 7 rooms £45.

(Dooley 172)

**North and West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983)**

History

David Howatt's own residence was further south along William Street, when he had these former row houses built as an investment, in 1873. On his death, they became part of his estate (1890) and then passed to William Howatt, presumably his son. Some of the lessees included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle. In 1866, Howatt was accredited with an application as owner-builder for a house in William Street, near Victoria, also in 1874

Description

A two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses with architraved upper windows and a parapet cornice as the only details to the Classically inspired

**SURVEYED PLACES**

facade.

Integrity - Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco redone on 446, but generally original.

Streetscape - Part of an early residential precinct (Refer 436). Doors obscured.

Statement of Significance Architecturally, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the 1870s (Refer to Capel Street Precinct) and of the similarly aged streetscape: of regional importance. Historically, associated with Howatt who built most of this streetscape and developed other properties in the area.

**Recommendations**

Repaint in original or typical colours; consider re-zoning to preserve residential form and use.

**Property number:** 110130

William Street

452

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D**

Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3**

Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1875-1900

Creation era?

Early Victorian-era

Victorian-era

Interwar

Edwardian-era

Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value

Historical value

Scientific value

Social value

Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory

Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

452 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Architectural Style Victorian  
 Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Poor  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Notable features include verandah decoration; verandah roof and structure;  
 Statement of Significance  
 Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Bricks painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method) lower verandah enclosed; fences gone; verandah friezes gone-see 454; door replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative)

**Property number:** 110129

William Street

454

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: **D**

Proposed Grading: **D**

Existing Streetscape Level: **3**

Proposed Streetscape Level: **2**

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1875-1900

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):**

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**  
 454 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
 Heritage Gradings  
 Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
 D 3  
 Conservation Study Details  
 Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
 North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
 Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
 North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Architectural Style Victorian  
 Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Notable features include verandah decoration; verandah roof and structure;  
 Statement of Significance Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Bricks painted (inappropriate - remove by approved method) door replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original design/sympathetic alternative) upper verandah frieze gone - as lower.(inappropriate - reinstate original design)

**Property number:** 110128

William Street

456 -460

Row houses, also  
 Glaisnock or Howat  
 house, later Walnut  
 Tree Apartments

**Survey Notes:**

Demolition of one of the houses 456, publicly visible major development of rest of site (458-60) leaving only altered façade; new verandah-removal of early open-work iron verandah detailing; fence altered - all reducing integrity and grading. Refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: D,C

Proposed Grading: D

Existing

Streetscape Level: 3

Proposed

Streetscape Level: 2

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1874?

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****Heritage Places Inventory July 2015**

William Street 456 D 3

William Street 458 C 3

**i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**456 TO 460 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003  
Heritage Gradings

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
C 3  
Conservation Study Details  
Precinct Conservation Management Plan  
North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct  
Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status  
North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme  
Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Early Victorian  
Period 1850-75 - Early Victorian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
Integrity Fair  
Condition Fair  
Original Building Type  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features  
Notable features include the fence; verandah roof and  
structure; ornament to verandah transplanted?  
Statement of Significance  
Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations  
Verandah ornament (sympathetic - no recommendations)  
door replaced (inappropriate - reinstate original  
design/sympathetic alternative) canopy added  
(inappropriate - remove)

**Planning register online search results**

`Property Address Walnut Tree Apartments 456-460  
William Street WEST MELBOURNE VIC 3003  
Permit Number Description Date Lodged  
TP-1999-1362 11 lot subdivision 4/11/1999  
**TP-1998-274** Demolish one of the buildings and  
alterations for a residential development with 11 units  
and 15 car spaces 19/03/1998  
Officer's Name Augarette Malki  
Objections Received 0  
Application Status Permit Issued  
Decision Notice of Decision to Grant Permit - 28/05/1998  
Permit - 11/08/1998'

**MMBW**

DP1027 1895 shown as 358-360, with iron fence, cellar

**Ancient faces web site 2015**

`William Howat (1850 - 1935) was born in 1850 to Howat  
David Howat and Robertson Sarah Howat, and was an  
only child. William died in 1935 in Melbourne West,  
Australia at age 85.'

**Newspapers:**

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) Monday 26  
April 1875  
`HOWAT-GOODSON-On the 10th Inst, at Ballarat, by the  
Rev Robt. T. Walker, George, oldest son of David Howat,  
of Melbourne, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late O. O.  
Goodson, of Somerset shire, England'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) 12/1/1885  
`THE Friends of the late Mr. DAVID HOWAT are  
respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of  
interment, in the Melbourne General Cemetery.  
The funeral will leave his late residence, 180 William-  
street, Melbourne, at 11 o'clock a.m. THIS DAY'

`The Argus': 7/5/1891

`Death- Sarah, widow of David Howat at 358 William St,  
West Melbourne'

`The Argus' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957) 25/7/1919  
`...the 22nd July, at Culpin Creek Estate, near Mathoura,  
N.S.W., after a few days illness, from heart failure,  
George, eldest son of the late David Howat, and relict of  
Lucy; beloved father of Mrs. F. Falkiner, David, George  
and Sarah; also brother of the late Mary and William; aged  
75 years.'

`The Argus': 2/8/1935

**`OBITUARY**

The death occurred yesterday at his home, Glaisnock,  
William street, West Melbourne, of Mr. William Howat.  
He was aged 85 years. He had been associated with four  
generations of the Clarke family as secretary of the Clarke  
estates, and was well known to pastoralists. He was an  
enthusiastic collector of antiques. Born in Ayrshire,  
Scotland, Mr. Howat came to Australia as a child. He  
remained a bachelor. After a service at his home, which  
will be conducted by the Rev. F. Milne, the funeral will  
take place this afternoon at the Melbourne General  
Cemetery. The arrangements are being made by Messrs.  
Alfred Allison.'

`The Argus': 24/9/1935

**`WILLIAM HOWAT ESTATE****Bequests to Institutions**

Mr David Howat and The Equity Trustees Company are  
applying for probate of the will of Mr William Howat, late  
of 458 William street Melbourne, art and curio collector,  
who died on August 1. The assets are sworn at £9,912,  
consisting of realty £4, 614 and personal £5,298. (about  
\$919,140 2016 value).  
After making various bequests to relatives and friends  
testator bequeathed to his late housekeeper a life interest  
in most of his estate. After the death of the life tenant  
testator bequeathed various legacies to relatives and  
friends and the following legacies to institutions and  
organisations: -  
Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's  
Christian Association, Melbourne City Mission, Victorian  
Sunday School Union, Victorian agency of British and  
foreign Bible Society, Children's Hospital, Carlton; Zenana  
Bible and Medical Mission for Women, Ladies' Benevolent  
Society, Melbourne; Austin Hospital, Queen Victoria  
Hospital and Evangelisation Society of Victoria each £200.  
Melbourne District Nursing Society, Eye and Ear Hospital  
Blind Asylum Deaf and Dumb Asylum Australasian council  
of the China Inland Mission and Women's Hospital each  
£100.  
Braille Writers' Association and Chinese Christian Union  
each £50. Charity Organisation Society, Salvation Army,  
Travellers Aid Society, and Talbot Colony for Epileptics  
each £25. Any residue is bequeathed to the institutions  
and organisations referred to in equal shares.'

`The Argus': 18/10/1935

**`ART AND ANTIQUES**

William Howat Collection  
By JOSHUA N. MCCLELLAND  
Before the days of the Chinese consular service in  
Melbourne the late Mr. William Howat befriended  
members of the Chinese community who in return for the  
kindnesses of their benefactor lavished on him many

**SURVEYED PLACES**

treasures from the Celestial Empire Surrounded by rare porcelains ivories lacquers and jades, appreciation grew for these rarities. Mr. Howat was imbued with the collecting spirit for 65 years and his house at William street West Melbourne was a bewildering labyrinth of treasures. Assembled and now catalogued the collection makes its appearance for view in the auction room next week The ivories numbering about 500 pieces represent the largest collection seen here. The mythology and the life of the peasantry of China and Japan are quaintly portrayed in these skilful carvings. Tsuba, the remarkable Japanese sword ornaments of bronze inlaid with precious metals and stones and netsuke the charming purse attachments have a special appeal to the small collector. Two precious sang de boeuf vases one an 18th century replica of its Ming companion are treasured in a casket of Australian blackwood. £400 was paid for these two pieces A superb Sevres tea service is painted with scenes from historical French battles. There is a large catalogue of coins medals and tokens including 20 military orders and decorations of Heinrich Steinmetz, a German lieutenant general. The most interesting example of furniture is the mahogany bureau bookcase in the Sheraton style. This has been well preserved and is one of the very few bureaux with any semblance of age that has appeared on the market for a long time The collection will be on view on Thursday next for three days.....'

**Australian Dictionary of Biography**

`Clarke, William John (1805–1874)

by Hugh Anderson

This article was published in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1, (MUP), 1966 `...He died at Roseneath (Essendon) on 13 January 1874, leaving an estate of some £2,500,000 (2016 value about \$329,903,840), besides approximately 215,000 acres (87,008 ha) of freehold throughout Australasia...His properties in Victoria, worth about £1,500,000, went to his eldest son, William John (1831-1897). '

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

See

`71765 Howatt, David - 180 William St Howatt, David West Melbourne VIC House in King - between Dudley & Rosslyn 1874 12 28'

**North Melbourne Parish Plan**

CA10/D Grantees: Laurens & Noonan

**MMBW**

DP 1895 shown as 346-350 William Street.

**Probate**

`David Howat Builder Melbourne 9 Jan 1885 29/320 VPRS 28/P0, unit 349; VPRS 28/P2, unit 177; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 99'

Son, William Howat accountant of Queen Street, one of executors- sister Mary earnings as dressmaker paid to her father. George Howat stock agent is other brother. Estate £9029 - land to Williams Street 22x66' brick house, ground floor of drawing and sitting rooms, kitchen bathroom, cellar; upper level - five bedrooms £950 value 178 William Street; 25x62' with two brick houses each with kitchen in basement plus two rooms, two rooms upper level -174 and 176 William Street; 41x60' three brick houses each with kitchen in basement, two rooms ground, two rooms upper level 168-172 William Street; 33'x84,75' ground drawing and dining rooms, two bedrooms, upper level

two bedrooms and small bedroom, basement cellar and wash house, balcony and verandah in front out-offices and one stall stable 180 William Street, value £1050 plus furniture valued at £154 ; etc Carlton, South Melbourne.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1930

456-458

William Howat

1904

456 Holden, Mrs Susan

458 Howat. William

462 White, Miss Annie

1893

354 Cummins, Hugh

356 McKenzie Hugh ,

358 Howat William ,

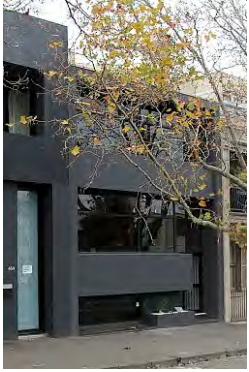
362 Thompson Mrs Mary ,

**Property number:** 110127



**SURVEYED PLACES**

**William Street**      **462**



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** -                      **Proposed Grading:** -

**Existing Streetscape Level:** -                      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1970s?

- Creation era?**
- Early Victorian-era
  - Victorian-era
  - Edwardian-era
  - Interwar
  - Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value
- Scientific value
- Not assessed for heritage values
- Historical value
- Social value

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'Two storey brick building built 1970's.'

**Property number:** 110126

**William Street**      **464 -468**



**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** -                      **Proposed Grading:** -

**Existing Streetscape Level:** -                      **Proposed Streetscape Level:** -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1998

- Creation era?**
- Early Victorian-era
  - Victorian-era
  - Edwardian-era
  - Interwar
  - Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value
- Scientific value
- Not assessed for heritage values
- Historical value
- Social value

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct
- Not significant or contributory
- Significant individually
- Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

**City of Melbourne online maps**

'Two storey brick office/residential building. Built & subdivided 1998.'

**Property number:** 110125

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>William Street</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing

Streetscape Level: **3**

Proposed

Streetscape Level: **2****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1878-1883

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

470 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Victorian  
 Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Notable features include the fence; verandah decoration; verandah roof and structure;  
 Statement of Significance  
 Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Verandah-balustrade-see 472; verandah frieze replaced (sympathetic - reinstate original design)

**MMBW**

DP1027 1895 shows as 370-372

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`74822 Morris & Parker - 7 Arden St Hotham Glance, T West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 7688 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two 2-storey houses 1878 07 17'

**Probate, VPRO**

`Israel Glance Tailor Mordialloc 1 May 1903 86/995 VPRS 28/P0, unit 1117; VPRS 28/P2, unit 646 (N/A)'

`Rebecca Glance Widow St Kilda 20 Apr 1923 188/995 VPRS 28/P3, unit 1323; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 674'

Estate money goes to Western Australia Glance family members.

**Ancestry.com web site 2015**

Israel Glance from Barbara Baker family tree

`Birth: Abt 1838 - Poland

Marriage: 25 Aug 1858 - London, England

Death: 02-May-1903 (2 May 1903) - Melbourne, Victoria

Parents: Levi Glanz

Spouse: Rebecca Abicicas'

**Newspapers:**

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 8 May 1885

`Marriages...

Glance— Allan.— On the 27th April. by the Rev. S.

Bracewell. Lues, eldest son of Israel Glance, Esq., Victoria-

street. Hotham. To Jeannie G. M., only daughter of the

late Mr. John Allan, of Polute Aux Trambles, Montreal.

Canada, and stepdaughter of W Webb, Manchester Mead Bunyip.'

`North Melbourne Gazette' (Vic. : 1894 - 1901) Friday 19 July 1895

`TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE EASTERLN WARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I regret to announce that I am

unable for the present to accede to your flattering

invitation to offer myself for the representation of the

Eastern Ward, in the Council have arrived at this

determination after mature consideration, which, I may

state has been greatly influenced by reasons purely of a

private nature.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

I am, ladies and gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
ISAAC GLANCE.  
212 Victoria Street,  
North Melbourne.'

'The Age' 20/2/1896

'GLANCE - The Friends of Mr J (I) GLANCE, 212 Victoria street, North Melbourne, are respectfully invited to follow the remains of his beloved daughter, Ruth, to the place of interment, Melbourne General Cemetery. The funeral will leave the Melbourne Hospital THIS DAY (Thursday) 20th inst, at 4 o'clock.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 21 February 1896  
'TERRIBLE DEATH of A Young LADY.

-On Wednesday morning, Miss Ruth Glance, who resided with her father, Mr. Israel Glance, in Victoria-street, and who was 14 years of age, met her death in a terrible manner. She was partially an invalid, and was left up in her room after being dressed by her sisters. About 11 a.m. they heard screaming, and on them and Mr. Glance rushing up, he found the poor girl's clothing in flames, and before they could be extinguished the upper portion of her body was severely burnt. She was attended to by Mr. G. Heyward, chemist, and then taken to the hospital, where she was treated by Dr. Symes, but died during the afternoon. An inquest was held at the hospital yesterday morning, when a verdict of death from burns accidentally received was returned.'

'The Argus': 2/5/1903

'GLANCE.—On the 1st May, at his residence, John-street, Mordialloc, Israel, the dearly beloved husband of Rebecca Glance, late of William-street, city, age 65 years.

GLANCE - The friends of the late Mr ISRAEL GLANCE are respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of interment, Melbourne General Cemetery. The funeral will leave his late residence, "Rebecca-ville," John-street, Mordialloc, To-morrow (Sunday, 3rd inst), at half-past 11 o'clock, passing over Prince's Bridge about 2 o'clock.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Tuesday 1 May 1906

'GLANCE.— In loving remembrance of our dear - father. Israel Glance, who-died at Mordialloc on the 1st May, 1903. -

' Gone, but not forgotten. ...

— Inserted by his 'loving son and daughter in law, Levi and Ada.

GLANCE.— In loving memory of Israel Glance, who died at John-street, Mordialloc, 1st May, 1903.

— Inserted by his son and daughter-in-law, S. and J. Glance.'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

E Side, between Capel, Victoria Sts  
1904

Right-of-way

470 Young, Robert

472 Myers, Henry

474 Davies, Mrs Anna

476 Morgan. Mrs Mary

478 Taynton, John

480 Eckles. Morris

482 Henderson, James

486 Bonnett, Fredk. J.

Allison. Alf.,underU  
Victoria st

1893

Right-of-way

370 Hughes Mrs Jane ,

372 Malinke Mrs Frederica ,

374 Lynd, Miss Catherine

376 Glance, Israel

378 Headland, Mrs Mary

380 Dower, George

382 Hume, Mrs David

McCaskie, Miss, mus

386 Harper, George

1880

174 Wright, Mrs

176 Brown, Francis

178 Swanson, William

180 Howat, David

174ABuzzini, Michael

176ATodd, Joseph

178 Roberts, John

180 Opie, Mrs Jane

186 Glance, Israel

188 Cadwallader, William

190 Andrews, Robert

192 Hunter, James

194 Hume, David

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1900, 1981-

(Glance also owns 476-474 16x93)

(renumbering) owner Israel Glance old numbers 370-372

each BH 13 rooms 16x93 £40/44 xout to 50/54

(472) Henry House, builder

(470) Malcolm Mayston merchant (Jane Hughes x-out)

(Louden)

1891, 1995-

(Andrews)

Glance has 376-370:

376-372 x 8 rooms, 370 13 rooms

owner Isaac Glance (376-370 old numbers) Mrs Wolf at

370- BH 13 rooms 17x93, Mrs Hughes at 372 BH 8 rooms

16x93, each £80

(Louden)

1885,

(Andrew owns 190-2)

2084- Israel Glance owns 4 houses: 2 x 8 rooms 16x93

£60 each (476-474) , Henry Headland, Joel Glance (xout

to Thomas Joyce)

2x 13 rooms, £80 (472-470), with Iris B? Xout to Mrs

Woolfe (370), I Glance 17x93/99, lives in 376

(Louden 180, 178; Howat)

1884, 1308-

(Andrew)

Israel Glance owns 4 houses 2 x 8 rooms 16x93 £60

each; 2x 13 rooms, £80,

(Louden)

1880,

(Andrews 2 houses 8 rooms)

1319- Isaac Glance owns B houses: 2 x 8 rooms 188

William Caldwell, 186 Isaac Glance 16x93 £60 each

Whitehead (x-out to W Lamb) owns land 30x90 £24

(Louden 180, 178; Allison 176A etc)

**SURVEYED PLACES**

1879, 1317-  
(Andrews 192, 190)  
Israel Glance owns 2 houses 8 rooms 16x93 £60 each  
(land adjoining 30x90 £24 , Loudon)

**Property number:** 110124

William Street

472

Glance's row houses  
part 470-476  
William Street

**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **C**Existing  
Streetscape Level: **3**Proposed  
Streetscape Level: **2****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1878-1883

- Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

- Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

- Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

472 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level  
D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Butler, no date Adopted  
 Building and History Information  
 Architectural Style Victorian  
 Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
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 Description/Notable Features  
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I am, ladies and gentlemen,  
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 212 Victoria Street,  
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**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

E Side, between Capel, Victoria Sts  
 1904

Right-of-way  
 470 Young, Robert  
 472 Myers, Henry  
 474 Davies, Mrs Anna  
 476 Morgan. Mrs Mary  
 478 Taynton, John  
 480 Eckles. Morris  
 482 Henderson, James

**SURVEYED PLACES**

486 Bonnett, Fredk. J.  
Allison. Alf., under U  
Victoria st

Israel Glance owns 2 houses 8 rooms 16x93 £60 each  
(land adjoining 30x90 £24, Loudon)

**Property number:** 110123

1893  
Right-of-way  
370 Hughes Mrs Jane ,  
372 Malinke Mrs Frederica ,  
374 Lynd, Miss Catherine  
376 Glance, Israel  
378 Headland, Mrs Mary  
380 Dower, George  
382 Hume, Mrs David  
McCaskie, Miss, mus  
386 Harper, George

1880  
174 Wright, Mrs  
176 Brown, Francis  
178 Swanson, William  
180 Howat, David  
174ABuzzini, Michael  
176ATodd, Joseph  
178 Roberts, John  
180 Opie, Mrs Jane  
186 Glance, Israel  
188 Cadwallader, William  
190 Andrews, Robert  
192 Hunter, James  
194 Hume, David

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(Glance also owns 476-474 16x93)  
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each BH 13 rooms 16x93 £40/44 xout to 50/54  
(472) Henry House, builder  
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1891, 1997-8  
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owner Isaac Glance (376-370 old numbers) Mrs Wolf at  
370- BH 13 rooms 17x93, Mrs Hughes at 372 BH 8 rooms  
16x93, each £80

1885,  
(Andrew owns 190-2)  
2084- Israel Glance owns 4 houses 2 x 8 rooms 16x93  
£60 each , Henry Headland, Joel Glance (xout to Thomas  
Joyce) 2x 13 rooms, £80, with Iris B? Xout to Mrs  
Woolfe (370), I Glance 17x93/99, lives in 376  
(Loudon 180, 178; Howat)

1884, 1308-  
(Andrew)  
Israel Glance owns 4 houses 2 x 8 rooms 16x93 £60  
each; 2x 13 rooms, £80,  
(Loudon)

1880,  
(Andrews 2 houses 8 rooms)  
1319- Isaac Glance owns B houses: 2 x 8 rooms 188  
William Caldwell, 186 Isaac Glance 16x93 £60 each  
Whitehead (x-out to W Lamb) owns land 30x90 £24  
(Loudon 180, 178; Allison 176A etc)

1879, 1317-  
(Andrews 192, 190)

**SURVEYED PLACES**

<b>William Street</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>-476</b>	<b>Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street</b>
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**Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to Statement of Significance (Appendix 3) and i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**Existing grading: **D**Proposed Grading: **C**

Existing

Streetscape Level: **3**

Proposed

Streetscape Level: **2****What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1878-1883

Creation era?

 Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

474-476 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted  
Building and History Information  
Architectural Style Victorian  
Period 1876-99 - Victorian  
Construction Date  
Source for Construction Date  
Architect  
Builder Not Assessed  
First Owner  
Integrity Fair  
Condition Fair  
Original Building Type  
History Not Assessed  
Description/Notable Features  
Notable features include the fence; verandah decoration; verandah roof and structure;  
Statement of Significance  
Not Assessed  
Recommended Alterations  
Verandah-balustrade-see 472; verandah frieze replaced (sympathetic - reinstate original design)

**MMBW**

DP1027 1895 shows as 370-372

**Lewis, M. Australian Architecture Index:**

`74822 Morris & Parker - 7 Arden St Hotham Glance, T West Melbourne VIC City of Melbourne registration no 7688 [Burchett Index]. Fee 3.10.0 two 2-storey houses 1878 07 17'

**Probate, VPRO**

`Israel Glance Tailor Mordialloc 1 May 1903 86/995 VPRS 28/P0, unit 1117; VPRS 28/P2, unit 646 (N/A)'

`Rebecca Glance Widow St Kilda 20 Apr 1923 188/995 VPRS 28/P3, unit 1323; VPRS 7591/P2, unit 674'

Estate money goes to Western Australia Glance family members.

**Ancestry.com web site 2015**

Israel Glance from Barbara Baker family tree

`Birth: Abt 1838 - Poland

Marriage: 25 Aug 1858 - London, England

Death: 02-May-1903 (2 May 1903) - Melbourne, Victoria

Parents: Levi Glanz

Spouse: Rebecca Abicicas'

**Newspapers:**

`The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Friday 8 May 1885

`Marriages...

Glance— Allan.— On the 27th April. by the Rev. S.

Bracewell. Lues, eldest son of Israel Glance, Esq., Victoria-

street. Hotham. To Jeannie G. M., only daughter of the

late Mr. John Allan, of Polute Aux Trambles, Montreal.

Canada, and stepdaughter of W Webb, Manchester Mead Bunyip.'

`North Melbourne Gazette' (Vic. : 1894 - 1901) Friday 19 July 1895

`TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE EASTERN WARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I regret to announce that I am

unable for the present to accede to your flattering

invitation to offer myself for the representation of the

Eastern Ward, in the Council have arrived at this

determination after mature consideration, which, I may

state has been greatly influenced by reasons purely of a

private nature.

**SURVEYED PLACES**

I am, ladies and gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
ISAAC GLANCE.  
212 Victoria Street,  
North Melbourne.'

'The Age' 20/2/1896

'GLANCE - The Friends of Mr J (I) GLANCE, 212 Victoria street, North Melbourne, are respectfully invited to follow the remains of his beloved daughter, Ruth, to the place of interment, Melbourne General Cemetery. The funeral will leave the Melbourne Hospital THIS DAY (Thursday) 20th inst, at 4 o'clock.'

'North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser' (Vic. : 1895 - 1913) Friday 21 February 1896  
'TERRIBLE DEATH of A Young LADY.

-On Wednesday morning, Miss Ruth Glance, who resided with her father, Mr. Israel Glance, in Victoria-street, and who was 14 years of age, met her death in a terrible manner. She was partially an invalid, and was left up in her room after being dressed by her sisters. About 11 a.m. they heard screaming, and on them and Mr. Glance rushing up, he found the poor girl's clothing in flames, and before they could be extinguished the upper portion of her body was severely burnt. She was attended to by Mr. G. Heyward, chemist, and then taken to the hospital, where she was treated by Dr. Symes, but died during the afternoon. An inquest was held at the hospital yesterday morning, when a verdict of death from burns accidentally received was returned.'

'The Argus': 2/5/1903

'GLANCE.—On the 1st May, at his residence, John-street, Mordialloc, Israel, the dearly beloved husband of Rebecca Glance, late of William-street, city, age 65 years.

GLANCE - The friends of the late Mr ISRAEL GLANCE are respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of interment, Melbourne General Cemetery. The funeral will leave his late residence, "Rebecca-ville," John-street, Mordialloc, To-morrow (Sunday, 3rd inst), at half-past 11 o'clock, passing over Prince's Bridge about 2 o'clock.'

'The Age' (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954) Tuesday 1 May 1906

'GLANCE.— In loving remembrance of our dear - father. Israel Glance, who-died at Mordialloc on the 1st May, 1903. -

' Gone, but not forgotten. ...

— Inserted by his 'loving son and daughter in law, Levi and Ada.

GLANCE.— In loving memory of Israel Glance, who died at John-street, Mordialloc, 1st May, 1903.

— Inserted by his son and daughter-in-law, S. and J. Glance.'

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

E Side, between Capel, Victoria Sts  
1904

Right-of-way

470 Young, Robert

472 Myers, Henry

474 Davies, Mrs Anna

476 Morgan. Mrs Mary

478 Taynton, John

480 Eckles. Morris

482 Henderson, James

486 Bonnett, Fredk. J.

Allison. Alf.,underU

Victoria st

1893

Right-of-way

370 Hughes Mrs Jane ,

372 Malinke Mrs Frederica ,

374 Lynd, Miss Catherine

376 Glance, Israel

378 Headland, Mrs Mary

380 Dower, George

382 Hume, Mrs David

McCaskie, Miss, mus

386 Harper, George

1880

174 Wright, Mrs

176 Brown, Francis

178 Swanson, William

180 Howat, David

174ABuzzini, Michael

176ATodd, Joseph

178 Roberts, John

180 Opie, Mrs Jane

186 Glance, Israel

188 Cadwallader, William

190 Andrews, Robert

192 Hunter, James

194 Hume, David

**City of Melbourne Valuers Books**

1900, 1979-

Israel Glance owns 476-474 16x93 BH 8 rooms each, £34 )

(renumbering) owner Israel Glance old numbers 376-374

(476) Hugh McKenzie x-out to Thomas Woods, gent

(474) Anna Hills x-out to Israel Galnce)

(Glance/Louden)

1891, 1995-6

(Andrews 380, 378 BH 8 rooms 16x93)

Isaac Glance has 376-370 3x 8 rooms, 1 x 13 rooms)

owner Isaac Glance (376-370 old numbers) Henry

Headland at 376- BH 8 rooms 17x93, Dooley at 374 BH 8

rooms 16x93, each £80

(Glance/ Louden)

1885,

(Andrew owns 190-2)

2084- Israel Glance owns 4 houses 2 x 8 rooms 16x93

£60 each , Henry Headland, Joel Glance (xout to Thomas

Joyce) 2x 13 rooms, £80, with Iris B? Xout to Mrs

Woolfe (370), I Glance 17x93/99

(Louden 180, 178; Howat)

1884, 1308-

(Andrew)

Israel Glance owns 4 houses 2 x 8 rooms 16x93 £60

each; 2x 13 rooms, £80,

(Loudon)

1880,

(Andrews 2 houses 8 rooms)

1319- Isaac Glance owns B houses: 2 x 8 rooms 188

William Caldwell, 186 Isaac Glance 16x93 £60 each

Whitehead (x-out to W Lamb) owns land 30x90 £24

(Louden 180, 178; Allison 176A etc)



**SURVEYED PLACES**

1879, 1317-

(Andrews 192, 190)

Israel Glance owns 2 houses 8 rooms 16x93 £60 each  
(land adjoining 30x90 £24 , Loudon)**Property number:** 110122**William Street****478****Survey Notes:**

Generally unchanged since North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - refer to i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF) in References below.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?****Existing grading:** D**Proposed Grading:** D**Existing Streetscape Level:** 3**Proposed Streetscape Level:** 2**What date or era does the place express (if any)?****Creation date (if available)?** 1875-1900**Creation era?** Early Victorian-era Victorian-era Interwar Edwardian-era Post WW2**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?** Aesthetic value Historical value Scientific value Social value Not assessed for heritage values**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

 Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

Revise Heritage Places Inventory July 2015.

**References (if any):****i-Heritage search results: Abstract of Building Identification Form (BIF)**

478 WILLIAM STREET WEST MELBOURNE 3003

Heritage Gradings

Building Grading Streetscape Level Laneway Level

D 3

Conservation Study Details

Precinct Conservation Management Plan

North and West Melbourne Heritage Precinct

Conservation Study: Study and Date, Status

North and West Melbourne Conservation Study - Graeme

Butler, no date Adopted

Building and History Information

**SURVEYED PLACES**

Architectural Style  
 Period  
 Construction Date  
 Source for Construction Date  
 Architect  
 Builder Not Assessed  
 First Owner  
 Integrity Fair  
 Condition Fair  
 Original Building Type  
 History  
 Not Assessed  
 Description/Notable Features  
 Notable features include the fence; verandah decoration; verandah roof and structure; differs in pattern - some new? Posts non-matching.  
 Statement of Significance  
 Not Assessed  
 Recommended Alterations  
 Verandah detail; verandah support (sympathetic - reinstate original design)

**Property number:** 110121

**William Street** **480**

**Survey Notes:**

Modernised Victorian-era row house.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

**Existing grading:** - **Proposed Grading:** -

**Existing Streetscape Level:** - **Proposed Streetscape Level:** -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

**Creation date (if available)?** 1946-2015

**Creation era?**  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****MMBW**

DP1027 1895 shows as 380 as part of a house row; Adjoining 382-384 William Street.

**City of Melbourne online maps**

Aerial view shows pitched roof and row house form behind parapets.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1904

Right-of-way  
 470 Young, Robert  
 472 Myers, Henry  
 474 Davles, Mrs Anna

**SURVEYED PLACES**

476 Morgan, Mrs Mary  
 478 Taynton, John  
 480 Eckles, Morris  
 482 Henderson, James  
 486 Bonnett, Fredk. J.  
 Allison, Alf., undertkr  
 Victoria st

1893  
 Right-of-way  
 370 Hughes Mrs Jane ,  
 372 Malinke Mrs Frederica ,  
 374 Lynd, Miss Catherine y  
 376 Glance, Israel  
 378 Headland, Mrs Mary  
 380 Dower, George  
 382 Hume, Mrs David  
 McCaskie, Miss, mus  
 386 Harper, George

**Property number:** 110120

William Street

482

**Survey Notes:**

Modernised Victorian-era row house.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1946-2015

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

8.2 Housing the population

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):****MMBW**

DP1027 1895 shows as 382-384

**City of Melbourne online maps**

Aerial view shows pitched roof and early house form behind parapets.

**Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria**

1904

Right-of-way  
 470 Young, Robert  
 472 Myers, Henry  
 474 Davles, Mrs Anna

**SURVEYED PLACES**

476 Morgan. Mrs Mary  
 478 Taynton, John  
 480 Eckles. Morris  
 482 Henderson, James  
 486 Bonnett, Fredk. J.  
 Allison. Alf., undertkr  
 Victoria st

1893  
 Right-of-way  
 370 Hughes Mrs Jane ,  
 372 Malinke Mrs Frederica ,  
 374 Lynd, Miss Catherine  
 376 Gance, Israel  
 378 Headland, Mrs Mary  
 380 Dower, George  
 382 Hume, Mrs David  
 McCaskie, Miss, music tchr  
 386 Harper, George

**Property number:** 110119

William Street

484 -490

**Survey Notes:**

Not assessed.

**What is the heritage grading (A-D, 1-3) of the place (if any)?**

Existing grading: - Proposed Grading: -

Existing Streetscape Level: - Proposed Streetscape Level: -

**What date or era does the place express (if any)?**

Creation date (if available)? 1994

Creation era?  Early Victorian-era  
 Victorian-era  Interwar  
 Edwardian-era  Post WW2

**What are the heritage values of the place (if any)?**

Aesthetic value  Historical value  
 Scientific value  Social value  
 Not assessed for heritage values

**Is the place in a Heritage Overlay?**

HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct

Contributory to precinct  Not significant or contributory  
 Significant individually  Proposed for a Heritage Overlay

**What are the historic themes represented by the place?**

5.3 Developing a large, citybased economy

**Recommendations (if any)**

None.

**References (if any):**

City of Melbourne online maps  
 '2 storey brick office built 1994. '

**Property number:** 110118

## Appendix 3: Statements of Significance

The following Appendix includes Statements of Significance for proposed individually significant places. These include places that are precincts or streetscapes as well as individual sites.

Refer to Appendix 2: Heritage assessments - all places for all places surveyed and the references used in Appendix 3.

### Place assessment data

This Appendix provides the following information:

#### **Place address**

Arranged in alphabetical street order, using City of Melbourne addresses.

#### **Place name**

Name based on original or early owner or place name.

#### **Image**

View of place 2015 selected from survey images.

#### **Map**

Map of place showing outline of the assessed place imposed on the City of Melbourne online map base (see also separate City of Melbourne CAD plan showing significant places plotted on a single map).

#### **Existing Heritage Overlay**

The existing Heritage Overlay number as seen in the schedule to clause 43.01, Melbourne Planning Scheme.

#### **Proposed place grading**

Proposed revised place rankings or gradings A-D to be applied in the *Heritage Places Inventory* (2015). See *Appendix 5: Heritage definitions used by City of Melbourne*.

#### **Proposed streetscape level for place**

Proposed revised streetscape levels 1-3 to be applied in the *Heritage Places Inventory* (2015). See *Appendix 5: Heritage definitions used by City of Melbourne*.

#### ***Is the place individually significant?***

Assessed as individually significant judged within the local (West Melbourne or the City of Melbourne) or State context using the stated Heritage Victoria criteria as compared to similar places (refer Appendix 6: Assessment criteria used in this report).

#### ***Is the place contributory to a Heritage Overlay Area?***

Assessed as contributory to an existing Heritage Overlay or Heritage Overlay area (as listed in the table, typically HO3, North and West Melbourne precinct), using the stated Heritage Victoria criteria and the existing or interim Statement of Significance (see *Appendix 4: Heritage Overlay area Statements of Significance, historical themes, and thematic chronology* and *Appendix 6: Assessment criteria used in this report*).

#### ***What, How and Why is the place significant?***

Proposed Statement of Significance for the place as revised from previous Statements of Significance or as prepared in this project using the Heritage Victoria format. The identified significant heritage values cited for each place align with the Review criteria as follows:

- Historically significance satisfies criterion A;
- Significance for rarity satisfies criterion B;
- Significance for research potential satisfies criterion C;
- Significance for representativeness satisfies criterion D;
- Aesthetic significance satisfies criterion E;
- Technical significance satisfies criterion F;
- Social significance satisfies criterion G; and
- Significance for historical associations satisfies criterion G.

#### **Notes:**

- All assessments have been done from the public domain;
- Assessment of places on the Victorian Heritage Register does not form part of this project brief but existing Statements of Significance have been included for information;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

- Significant places within the project area, assessed in the Arden-Macaulay Heritage Review 2012, are excluded;
- Some identified places in West Melbourne have an existing Statement of Significance but have been evaluated as contributory but not individually significant. These Statements of Significance can be found in *Appendix 2: Heritage assessments - all places*; and
- All references used for this section are cited in *Appendix 2: Heritage assessments - all places*.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Abbotsford Street**      **17-37**      **J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** No      **HO name:** Proposed as: J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd., 17-37 Abbotsford Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The construction of this complex began in 1926 when an application was lodged by architect, Frank Stapley, for the erection of a factory for J.G. Gadsden Pty. Ltd., canvas manufacturer. The two-storey brick building faced Abbotsford, Adderley and Ireland Streets. An estimated £2898 was expended in 1944 for a single-storey addition at the Ireland Street end of the complex to what was then a food can making factory.

The founding director of J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd., Jabez Gadsden, arrived in Australia from England in 1879. He

worked for bag manufacturer Joseph Joyce in Melbourne, being made partner in 1884. Five years on the partnership was dissolved and Gadsden became the sole proprietor. The company moved from bag manufacture to can-making and eventually general packaging materials, with some twelve factories manufacturing textile bags and similar articles in Australia and New Zealand by the time of Jabez Gadsden's death in 1936. They had also become mattress manufacturers.

In the 1950s, newspaper accounts noted that the company had pioneered the lucrative tinned food industry in the Southern Hemisphere. During the Boer War and World War One, Gadsdens sent thousands of sandbags to protect soldiers in Africa and Europe. Gadsdens manufactured millions of food tins for troops throughout the world during the Second War, having set up a factory in every Australian State and four in New Zealand to provide food tins for an expanding industry. The company introduced tinsplate printing in Australia, and later made tins for oil companies and paint manufacturers.

Contributory elements include:

- one and two storey brick main factory wing;
- pitched main roof on trusses clad with corrugated iron, Dutch-hipped over main corner bay;
- stepped parapet and trabeated form;
- brick pilasters rising to dog-toothed cornices with corbelled string moulds either side of main façade elements;
- steel-framed windows, with multi-pane glazing;
- concrete lintels over openings;
- two-storey main corner wing at Abbotsford and Ireland Streets, with raised entablature over three and two bayed main façade elements;
- entry to offices in Abbotsford Street, designed as an arched entry, now with cantilever hood; and
- firm name J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. in cemented bas-relief on the entablature panel.

Some reduction in integrity from changes to openings and bricks being painted over; the 1944 addition is not significant.

How is it significant?

J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. factory is significant

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and large architect designed factory in a modern classical style; and
- Historically, one of the oldest custom designed factories for the Gadsden company, a nationally prominent manufacturing firm, in West Melbourne, and one of the key wartime industries of the Western suburbs, also expressive of the special role West Melbourne played in accommodating heavy transport-reliant industry because of proximity to Victoria's railway

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

goods centre.

**Adderley Street 136 Corris or Jones house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** No **HO name:** Proposed as: Corris or Jones house, 136 Adderley Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Prolific builder-owner, John Jones, of Hawke Street of West Melbourne applied to build this row house in 1887 but it was Robert and Catherine Jones who were the owner-occupiers. At the time of his death in 1900, Jones was termed a 'gentleman', with an estate worth over £1800.

Later occupants included William Thomas and John J Mahoney who had a long connection with the house.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets with a raised arched entablature bearing the name 'Corris A.D.'



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

1887' (meaning bright or clear);

- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings.

Balustrade panels incomplete or revised.

How is it significant?

Corris or Jones house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Corris or Jones house is significant.

- Historically, a well-preserved late Victorian-era row house created by prolific West Melbourne developers, the Jones family, for their own residence; representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved row house, survivor of a former six house row and indicative of the past streetscape.

**Adderley Street 162-164 Michael Moran's row houses**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO459 **HO name:** 162-164 Adderley Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Michael Moran, a builder by trade, built this pair of two-storey, stucco finish row houses in 1875 and owned them for over 20 years, leasing them out.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey paired row house form;
- stucco wall finish;
- two level cast-iron verandahs;
- iron picket palisade fencing set between modified stuccoed fence piers;
- slated roofs that are hipped and exposed above bracketed eaves;
- segment-arched openings with drip-moulds that

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- provide a Tudor flavour to an otherwise Italianate form
- panelled cast-iron friezes and brackets and fringing;
  - and
  - six panel doors that lend distinction to the detailing and suggest the early Victorian-era.

Notable features include fence, verandah decoration, verandah roof and structure, corner siting to pitched stone lane.

How is it significant?

Michael Moran's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Michael Moran's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the hip roof two-storey Victorian-era row house form is an unusual combination both in West Melbourne and the City. This is a relatively early and original pair of this type, sparsely but distinctively decorated as befits its early date within the Victorian-era; and
- Historically, expressive of an owner-builder-developer combination, the Michael Moran family, who were typical of West Melbourne in the Victorian-era and responsible for some eight building projects in the West Melbourne area.

**Adderley Street 169-171 Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3     **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Engineer, Robert Hampson, had these three row houses built in 1865, two of which he leased, the other being his residence until they were sold in 1874. The new owner, Thomas Easton, lived in 169 Adderley Street and leased the other two house over the next 20 years. Robert Hampson was the grantee for two adjoining allotments (CA1 and 2/96) sold in 1865.

Contributory elements include:

- a transverse-gable roofed early Victorian-era single-fronted row house form;
- single storey scale;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- concave form verandahs with shaped end walls;
- stucco wall finish, with originally moulded architraves to windows; and
- both houses formerly with distinctive, Gothic flavoured timber verandah detailing in the form of tracery-like brackets (see 173-5).

The houses at 177 and 169-171 Adderley Street have been altered, possessing their early form and basic finish: only 173-5 possesses its original Gothic detailing (refurbished?) with an added masonry wall base. The windows of 169-171 have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows with horizontal emphasis (see 173-5), faux tile profile cladding put on the roof and the verandah rebuilt; 177 is generally original but the tracery is missing. What were presumably timber picket fences have been replaced with iron and timber pickets.

How is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the Gothic tracery details are rare in small, privately owned domestic buildings in Greater Melbourne and particularly in West Melbourne; and
- Historically, the house row and its owner are representative of the first 1864-5 land sales in this part of Adderley Street, the Crown Grantee Robert Hampson having constructed this house row immediately after acquisition from the Crown.

**Adderley Street 173-175 Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Engineer, Robert Hampson, had these three row houses built in 1865, two of which he leased, the other being his residence until they were sold in 1874. The new owner, Thomas Easton, lived in 169 Adderley Street and leased the other two house over the next 20 years. Robert Hampson was the grantee for two adjoining allotments (CA1 and 2/96) sold in 1865.

Contributory elements include:

- a transverse-gable roofed early Victorian-era single-fronted row house form;
- single storey scale;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- concave form verandahs with shaped end walls;
- stucco wall finish, with originally moulded architraves to windows; and
- both houses formerly with distinctive, Gothic flavoured timber verandah detailing in the form of tracery-like brackets (see 173-5).

The houses at 177 and 169-171 Adderley Street have been altered, possessing their early form and basic finish: only 173-5 possesses its original Gothic detailing (refurbished?) with an added masonry wall base. The windows of 169-171 have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows with horizontal emphasis (see 173-5), faux tile profile cladding put on the roof and the verandah rebuilt; 177 is generally original but the tracery is missing. What were presumably timber picket fences have been replaced with iron and timber pickets.

How is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the Gothic tracery details are rare in small, privately owned domestic buildings in Greater Melbourne and particularly in West Melbourne; and
- Historically, the house row and its owner are representative of the first 1864-5 land sales in this part of Adderley Street, the Crown Grantee Robert Hampson having constructed this house row immediately after acquisition from the Crown.

**Adderley Street 177 Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3     **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Engineer, Robert Hampson, had these three row houses built in 1865, two of which he leased, the other being his residence until they were sold in 1874. The new owner, Thomas Easton, lived in 169 Adderley Street and leased the other two house over the next 20 years. Robert Hampson was the grantee for two adjoining allotments (CA1 and 2/96) sold in 1865.

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- single storey scale;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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The houses at 177 and 169-171 Adderley Street have been altered, possessing their early form and basic finish: only 173-5 possesses its original Gothic detailing (refurbished?) with an added masonry wall base. The windows of 169-171 have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows with horizontal emphasis (see 173-5), faux tile profile cladding put on the roof and the verandah rebuilt; 177 is generally original but the tracery is missing. What were presumably timber picket fences have been replaced with iron and timber pickets.

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- Historically, the house row and its owner are representative of the first 1864-5 land sales in this part of Adderley Street, the Crown Grantee Robert Hampson having constructed this house row immediately after acquisition from the Crown.

**Adderley Street 179-183 Clarke's grocer shop and residence**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3     **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

This corner shop and residence was designed by architect W. H. Webb and built by local contractors Fallick and Rawson for John Clarke in 1889. Clarke lived there until after 1890, when it was leased to James Woods, a grocer, under the ownership of Ann Clarke.

Contributory elements include:

- one-level stuccoed brick, parapeted shop and residence form;
- valuable and rare timber mullioned shop fronts to Adderley and Rodin Streets
- part of the original concave roof street verandah supported on iron posts and of the Melbourne

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Corporation design.

- simple stucco classical detailing being a cornice and entablature to the parapet.
- typical corner shop siting; and
- termination of the contemporary streetscape of row houses to the south, being built at a lesser front setback on the frontage.

Part of the street verandah has been removed; basalt footings painted over, the entrance doors replaced or altered; sign and an evaporative cooler placed in the entry highlight along with an air conditioning unit on the roof.

How is it significant?

Clarke's grocer's shop and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Clarke's grocer's shop and residence is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a custom-designed but traditional Victorian-era corner-shop-form which is typical of row house suburbs and underscored, in this example, by retention of the rare timber shopfront and the iron framed Melbourne Corporation street verandah. The shop and residence lends variety to the Victorian-era streetscape and is representative of the many modest commissions undertaken by W.H. Webb in the West Melbourne area; and
- Historically, as a corner shop over a long period, the building has played a valuable role in the history of the locality as a place frequently visited by West Melbourne residents.

**Adderley Street 191**

**Ellan Vanan (or Ellan Vannin), Martha Goldsmith's row house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This seven room brick row house was erected for a widow, Mrs Martha Goldsmith, in 1883-4, apparently as a major addition to a two room brick house. Martha resided there with her family until her death in 1896. Later occupants included Thomas W Fowler, and Pierre H. Mignot, owner-occupier, who was termed a 'gentleman' at his death in 1942.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented and bracketed cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks and brackets with a distinctive raised pedimented

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- entablature and balustrading;
- face brick side and rear walls;
  - pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
  - two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
  - double-hung sash windows;
  - four-panel entry door and toplight; and
  - cast-iron double palisade front fence on stone footings.

How is it significant?

Martha Goldsmith's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Martha Goldsmith's row house is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and thus representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the high integrity of the house and its distinctive cemented detailing.

**Adderley Street 195 Lochaber or Cameron house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Lochaber was built in 1896-7 by Field and French of 103 Haines Street, North Melbourne for the engine driver, Donald Cameron, to the design of local architect, Frederick J. Brearley. Brearley designed a large number of inner Melbourne houses from the 1880s to the early 1900s. In 1906 he was described as a member of the Architects and Engineers Association, an architect, sworn valuer and Technical Instructor for North and West Melbourne, with offices in at 155 Queensberry Street, North Melbourne.

Lochaber was also the family home of Lieut. D. R. Cameron who left Australia with the first Expeditionary Force of World War One, where he gained his Military

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Cross for conspicuous bravery in the field.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey brick and cemented, parapeted row house;
- two colour face brick (cream, brown);
- stylistically derivation from the Italian Renaissance Revival;
- cemented cornice moulds, statuettes, swags, rosettes, foliated blocks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- slate clad pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets, and a raised ornamented gablet above the verandah roof;
- double-hung sash windows, with a three light bay at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight with Edwardian character lead-lighting;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

The upper level verandah valence appears incomplete.

How is it significant?

Lochaber is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Lochaber is significant.

- Historically, as the home of one of the West Melbourne elite professions, that of an engine driver, and a local war hero, Lieut. D. R. Cameron, also representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom-designed and highly ornamented row house within the City and the work of local architect, F. J. Brearley whose practice specialised in inner Melbourne housing.

**Adderley Street 218A John Jones' workshop**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

This workshop was built by prolific West Melbourne contractor John Jones at the rear of a row house pair at 218-220 he had erected for William Clark, of West Melbourne in 1882-3. John Jones' workshop was listed in City of Melbourne Valuers Books as behind 218 Adderley Street, off the Tait Lane, in the 1890s-1900s and beyond.

Contributory elements include:

- rear two storey face brick workshop with double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era lane and street scape.



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

The workshop has been changed in the conversion for residential use in 2003-4 with altered openings, new joinery in openings, a new mansard roof and added upper level, reducing its integrity.

How is it significant?

John Jones' workshop is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Jones' workshop is significant.

- Historically, as a relatively well-preserved builder's workshop that is representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne (Victorian-era), also linked with prolific local builder, John Jones, as his workshop; and
- Aesthetically, contributory to a locally significant street and lane scape.

**Adderley Street 218 Tyns House, part Clark's row houses, 218-220 Adderley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

This row house pair and workshop (218A) were built by prolific West Melbourne contractor John Jones, of Hawke Street for William Clark, of West Melbourne in 1882-3. Clark lived at 220 Adderley Street, while 218 went to Joshua Proud a local manufacturer of Proud Brothers, Dudley Street. John Jones' workshop was listed in City of Melbourne Valuers Books, as behind 218 Adderley Street (218A), off the lane, in the 1890s-1900s.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- cemented cornice moulds, orbs, scrolls and brackets with a raised gabled entablature;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor at 218 and two windows for 220, differentiating Clark's residence;
- quarry tiled verandah;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

William Clark's row houses (and workshop) are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Clark's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved examples representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local builder John Jones, and a long association with local manufacturer, Joshua Proud, of Proud Brothers; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved row house pair expressive of West Melbourne Victorian-era residential development as well as contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

**Adderley Street 220**

**Clark's row house, part 218-220 Adderley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3     **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

This row house pair and workshop were built by prolific West Melbourne contractor John Jones, of Hawke Street for William Clark, of West Melbourne in 1882-3. Clark lived at 220 Adderley Street, while 218 went to Joshua Proud a local manufacturer of Proud Brothers, Dudley Street. John Jones' workshop was listed in City of Melbourne Valuers Books behind 218 Adderley Street (218A), off the lane, in the 1890s-1900s.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, orbs, scrolls and brackets

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

with a raised gabled entablature;

- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor at 218 and two windows for 220, differentiating Clark's residence;
- quarry tiled verandah;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

William Clark's row houses and workshop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Clark's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved examples representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local builder John Jones, and a long association with local manufacturer, Joshua Proud, of Proud Brothers; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved row house pair expressive of West Melbourne Victorian-era residential development as well as contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

**Adderley Street 263 William French house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

From the 1860s to 1890s, owner-builder, William French developed eight properties in the Victorian-era within this locality and on his original crown allotment of 1865. The house at 263 Adderley was one of two houses he built there in 1875 as an investment. The house was leased out over the next twenty years. The mural on the side wall highlights the public debate in Australia over nuclear power and the anti-nuclear movement in Australia with origins from the 1972–73 debate over French nuclear testing in the Pacific and the 1976–77 debate about uranium mining in Australia (artist unknown).

Contributory elements include:

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- Two-storey, stuccoed brick house, with a parapeted classical façade as a key corner element in the streetscape;
- stuccoed and ruled side elevation with 'radioactive' anti-nuclear mural (painted by owner c.1975-6);
- distinctive arcaded ground-level verandah following the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cast-iron columns, set on cement trapezoidal bases, supporting the three loggia arches, with their drip-moulds terminating on bosses;
- tiled verandah floor;
- elegant cemented detailing including moulded upper level window architraves with pediments and bracketed sills, a fluted string-frieze marking the storey-line;
- double-hung sash timber windows;
- early enamel street sign on side wall; and
- an iron picket fence at the frontage.

One chimney cornice has been removed and although the added mural is not contemporary with the residence, it has its own value as an early street-art political statement on nuclear energy. A basket ball hoop and backing board have been added to this elevation.

## How is it significant?

The William French house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

## Why is it significant?

The William French house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house marks the early period of Italian Renaissance Revival stylistic influence on Melbourne architecture, with the relatively uncommon arcaded form and refined detailing, and it is externally near original; and
- Historically, the house is the best of a number of buildings by French at this corner, thus typifying the predominance of builder-owners in West Melbourne who developed their Crown Grants and amassed considerable wealth. The mural has historical interest as an early public art political statement, in this case on nuclear power that was very topical at the time.

Adderley Street 279 Heaton House or John Greenwood's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO838 HO name: Heaton House, 279 Adderley Street, West Melbourne

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Greenwood a successful West Melbourne contractor, built this house in 1888 and resided there for at least ten years. Greenwood also owned and built at least five other properties in the West Melbourne area, dying a wealthy man in 1915. In later years Greenwood would be caught up in a sensational breach of promise case, publicised across Australia.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted and stuccoed double-fronted Victorian-era brick house;
- a two-level cast-iron verandah, with a bullnose profile

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

roof and ornate cast iron detailing;

- siting on an unusual triangular block, facing the bay, offering counterpoint to the streetscape and prominent corner siting.;
- corniced and parapeted classically detailed form which is typical of earlier buildings in the austerity of its ornament;
- rectangular raised parapet entablature, which bears the house name,
- central acroterion with scrolls;
- openings with cemented architraves; and
- French doors central to the upper level.

The fence has been replaced (possibly timber picket adjoining a capped corrugated iron fence). Part of the side-wall face brick is painted. A recent and major unrelated development abuts at the rear and dominates the side elevation of the house. A unrelated upper level rear addition is publicly visible from Railway Place.

How is it significant?

The John Greenwood house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The John Greenwood house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house's austere ornament and scale achieves importance from its unusual siting, original detail and prominent position; and
- Historically, another of the owner-builder developers of Adderley Street (Refer William French and Henry Cropley) and the area generally: in this case, resulting in a large house as a mark of success. Greenwood was one of West Melbourne's wealthiest residents and achieved some notoriety from a nationally publicised court case.

**Batman and Jeffcott Streets, Boughton Place**

**vari es Interwar industrial precinct, 33-43, 45-47, 55-67 Batman Street; 15-21 Boughton Place; and 34-36, 38 Jeffcott Street.**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): varies**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): varies**

- Contributory to a precinct**
- Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO770 **HO name:** Part 33-53 Batman Street, West Melbourne.  
 Proposed as: Interwar industrial precinct, 33-43, 45-47, 55-67 Batman Street; 4, 6, 15-21 Boughton Place; and 34-36, 38 Jeffcott Street., varies Batman & Jeffcott Streets, Boughton Place, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

This Inter-war industrial precinct includes well-preserved Interwar industrial sites, with the individually significant W. O'Donnell Engineer factory and Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store as the foci. The O'Donnell building was created in 1940 for Mr W O'Donnell engineer to a design by well known architects, Marsh and Michaelson Architect and Engineers.

Other contributory sites include:

- W. K. Burnside Pty. Ltd. group, 34-36, 38 Jeffcott Street 1920s-1930s;
- Excelsior Manufacturing Works, 45-47 Batman Street;
- Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, 55-67 Batman Street, 1924; and
- Boughton Place Melbourne Electricity Supply sub-station.

Contributory elements in the precinct include:

- parapeted face brick and stucco one and two storey factory streetscapes;
- zero front and side setbacks;
- use of red and manganese body brickwork, cemented and heeler brick detailing;
- originally steel-framed windows, with multi-pane glazing;
- some glass brick window groups; and
- use of terracotta tiles to the O'Donnell building façade as backing to Gill Sans style metal lettering 'W. O'Donnell Engineer'.

Many contributory elements have been redeveloped but are still legible.

How is it significant?

This Inter-war Batman and Jeffcott Streets industrial precinct is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Inter-war Batman and Jeffcott Streets industrial precinct is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the Interwar growth in industrial and engineering uses in West Melbourne, near the railway, as the City grew and transport nodes developed at North Melbourne; also for the contribution of some of the factories to the Second War effort, one in engineering and the other as a canning factory; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved examples of Interwar industrial design over the two decades of the period highlighted by the O'Donnell building's significant Moderne design by the style's renowned practitioners, Marsh and Michaelson and the landmark Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, designed by Arthur and Hugh Peck Architects.

**Batman Street 2-24 St James Anglican Old Cathedral**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): A**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO478 **HO name:** St. James Old Cathedral, 419-437 King (Victorian Heritage Register) Street & 2-24 Batman St, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

**Statement of Significance**

**Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance**  
**Heritage Victoria Register number: H11**

What is significant?

St James Old Cathedral was constructed on a Crown grant site of five acres of land bounded by Collins, William and Bourke Streets with the foundation stone being laid on 9 November 1839 by Charles Joseph La Trobe, Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip. A

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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simple timber pioneer church which preceded it was built with funds largely subscribed by Presbyterians and other denominations who made up the small community. Opened on 11 February 1837, St James was designed by Robert Russell, a London architect and surveyor who had arrived in Melbourne from Sydney on 5 October 1836. The Colonial Georgian building was constructed on bluestone footings of locally quarried sandstone. The unfinished building was opened for worship on 2 October 1842, and it was completed in 1847. The Anglican Diocese of Melbourne was founded in 1847, and on 29 June 1847 Charles Perry was consecrated in Westminster Abbey as Melbourne's first Bishop. He was enthroned in St James on 28 January 1848, and St James became the first Cathedral church of the new diocese, although it was not consecrated until 1853. When St Paul's Cathedral opened for worship on 22 January 1891 St James reverted to the status of a parish church. The diminished congregation, pressure of occupying valuable city land, and maintenance problems resulted in the church narrowly escaping demolition. It was relocated stone by numbered stone to its present site under the direction of Messrs Thomas Watts and Son, architects, re-consecrated by Archbishop Lowther Clark, and re-opened for worship on 19 April 1914. Changes made to the original design at the time of relocation include reorientation from east west to north south, the tower shortened by one stage, the main ceiling lowered a little, the sanctuary shortened by a few inches, the space between the main gallery remodelled to form a lobby and two vestries with passage and gallery stairs behind them. Two side entrances were constructed to serve the new passage.

**How is it significant?**

St James Old Cathedral is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

**Why is it significant?**

- It is of historical importance as the first Cathedral in Melbourne, the earliest surviving church in Victoria, and one of Melbourne's earliest surviving buildings.
- It is of architectural importance as a rare example in Melbourne of a Colonial Georgian style building of simple design and pleasing proportions with Greek detailing at the doorways, and the only known surviving work of architect Robert Russell. Although he worked in London with eminent English architect John Nash, the style reflects his experiences in Sydney, especially the work of his contemporary Francis Clarke as well as of Francis Greenway. The interior is important for rare and unusual features for Victoria, such as the traditional box pews of cedar, side galleries or Vice-Regal boxes originally for the use of Governor La Trobe and the Chief Justice, Baptismal font with the white marble bowl probably dating from the 17th century and coming from St Katherine's Abbey on the banks of the Thames, two mahogany pulpits presented by the ladies of the congregation in 1847. The World War 1 honour board carved by well known master wood carver Robert Prenzel and the World War 2 honour board which was

copied from the earlier honour board. The stained glass windows are also of note with the 'east window' being possibly by the Melbourne firm of Ferguson and Urie, and the five windows by Christian Waller, wife of artist Napier Waller.

See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/767#sthash.ESRCTCa.dpuf>

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Batman Street**      **33-43**    **W. O'Donnell Engineer works, part 33-47**  
**Batman Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

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**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO770    **HO name:** Part 33-53 Batman Street, West Melbourne.  
Proposed as: W. O'Donnell Engineer works, 33-47 Batman Street, West Melbourne.

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Building Permit Application made in 1940 for the erection of a brick factory for Mr W O'Donnell engineer to the value of £6450 as designed by well known architects, Marsh and Michaelson Architect and Engineer, Collins Street, Melbourne. Plans showed a large open plan factory with offices on the street front at the west end. The site had been occupied by D. Gordon, coach builder and motor body builder in the 1930s.

Marsh and Michaelson designed many significant Moderne or Modernistic style buildings in the Interwar period. Founded in 1933, W. O'Donnell Engineer is still headquartered in Melbourne (as Heldon Products), and is a privately Australian owned manufacturer of components used in the commercial refrigeration and air conditioning industries.

Contributory elements at 33-43 Batman Street include:

- parapeted face brick single storey Modernist style factory;
- manganese and body brickwork, with heeler bricks to wall piers;
- steel framed windows, with multi-pane glazing and hopper sashes set between piers;
- glass brick window groups;
- 6"x6" terracotta tiles to façade (painted over) as backing to Gill Sans style metal lettering 'W. O'Donnell Engineer' and applied to piers at entry;
- roller shutter entry to factory floor with stone kerbed crossing;
- gabled front roof bay, and formerly steel sawtooth trusses with matching parapets, now modified but seen in profile in part on east face; and
- contribution to an Interwar industrial streetscape and precinct with factories adjoining on the west and south.

A major multi-storey development, set behind the first roof bay, has been added since 1985, reducing the integrity of the place and focussing on the façade and side-wall sawtooth profile.

How is it significant?

The W. O'Donnell Engineer factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The W. O'Donnell Engineer factory is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the growth in industrial and engineering uses in West Melbourne as the central business district grew, located near the railway and additional transport nodes developed at North Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a superb and well-preserved example of Moderne design by the style's renowned practitioners, Marsh and Michaelson.



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Batman Street 40 Gollin and Co Pty Ltd.  
bulk store remnant**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): D**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO773 **HO name:** 34-40 Batman Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder Clement Langford, of 275 Bridge Rd Richmond erected this two-storey brick store for merchants Gollin and Co of Melbourne to the design of the noted architect Chas D'Ebro, in 1915. D'Ebro had also designed the highly significant company's City offices in 1901-2 in a similar Queen Anne revival style. Before this store was built, the site was used by the Australian Biscuit Company (John H Walker, owner) as a brick vinegar factory.

The building has been since reduced to a much altered façade and external walls for a seven unit apartment block in 1999. The building shell relates in part to the

Edwardian-era buildings in the adjoining St James complex.

A successful general merchant and import firm of the late-19th and early 20th centuries, Gollin and Company had a diverse business, handling kerosene and oil distribution and shipment of fruit from Mildura to England, amongst other activities. The substance and impressiveness of their Bourke Street offices was an expression of the company's prosperity and importance, and a general indication of the revived Victorian economy in the first decade of the 20th century, after the 1890s depression, and of the key role of importers to an economy with relatively limited industrial capacity.

Contributory elements include:

- red brick two level parapeted façade and side walls with raised parapet arch; and
- punched fenestration, siting on the street.

Bricks rendered and painted over, openings altered, windows and doors gone; roof gone.

How is it significant?

Gollin and Co Pty. Ltd. Bulk store remnant is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Gollin and Co Pty. Ltd. Bulk store remnant is significant,

- Historically, as symbolic of a successful Australian importing firm, Gollin and Company.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Batman Street**      **55-67**      **Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, later Batman Hill Apartments**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N A

**Grading proposed (A-D):** B

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO770      **HO name:** Part 33-53 Batman Street, West Melbourne.  
Proposed as: Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, later Batman Hill Apartments, 55-67 Batman Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?  
Coachbuilders, ironmongers and importers, Keep Bros and Wood's warehouse was constructed in 1923-4 to the design of well known architects, Arthur and Hugh Peck.  
Operating from their Franklin Street workshop and

showroom, in the Edwardian-era, Keep Bros and Wood had moved on from the Batman Street warehouse by the late 1930s, relocating to La Trobe Street. The Batman Street building was then used by the British Australasian Tobacco Co Pty. Ltd. for storage and later as a Training Centre for the Engineers Branch of the Postmaster General's Department.  
From the role of carriage builders, the firm entered the motor trade in the early 20th century as agents for a number of locally made cars, Trumbull being one, and were producers of the Hallmark bicycle. John Francis Keep died 22 January 1945, aged 89. With his brother, Albert Edward Keep, and. H. S. Wood, he had formed Keep Bros and Wood in 1899, after a partnership with his brother (Edward Keep and Co.) formed after his arrival in the Colony in 1876.

The construction of this vast building in Batman Street during the mid 1920s coincided with the rapid rise of the motor car use in that decade and paralleled the construction of the large Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited Assembling and Motor Body Works erected nearby in Batman Street in 1925.

Contributory elements include:

- four-storey Edwardian warehouse built to the property line, providing massive scale to the street and relating well to nearby similarly monumental red brick buildings such as the Sands and McDougall complex and Goetz and Sons Pty. Ltd.;
- façade divided into 7 bays by giant order red brick piers;
- face red brick walls with terra-cotta wall vents, rendered spandrel panels and lintols;
- bullnose brick sills;
- multi-pane glazing to window pairs or groups (timber-like metal framing changed from original steel frames), set within vertical strips surmounted by an arched window within each end bay;
- transverse gabled corrugated galvanised steel roof concealed behind a rendered parapet;
- stepped raised parapet entablatures for each major bay, the central one bearing the words KEEP BROS AND WOOD PTY LTD in raised cemented lettering; and
- contribution to an Interwar industrial streetscape and precinct with factories adjoining on the east and south.

As part of the building's conversion to residential use, steel-framed balconies have been added to the facade, along with a small canopy at the entrance. Aluminium framed windows (to match a timber framed type) have replaced the original metal framed windows, with some reduction in the place integrity.

How is it significant?  
The Keep Brothers and Wood warehouse is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?  
Keep Brothers and Wood warehouse is significant.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- Historically, this well-preserved building is highly representative of the substantial warehousing and industrial buildings which were constructed in West Melbourne in the early twentieth century, and is closely linked with the major coachbuilders, ironmongers and importers, Keep Bros and Wood; and
- Aesthetically, the building is a substantially intact example of an Interwar warehouse on an impressive scale, and which is a dominant element in the streetscape and the work of important architects, Arthur and Hugh Peck Architects. It relates well to other red brick warehouses and factories in the locality.

**Batman Street**      **83-113 Sands and McDougall Pty Ltd box factory, part proposed Sands & McDougall precinct**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** No      **HO name:** Proposed as: Sands and McDougall Pty Ltd box factory, 83-113 Batman Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?  
 The giant stationery manufacturing firm, Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd., commissioned this four level building in two stages, 1927-8 and 1937, following on from the main Spencer Street complex erected in the Edwardian and late Victorian-eras. Industry specialist architects, Arthur and Hugh Peck, had already designed part of this complex in Jeffcott Street in 1914.

Extensions to the railway-yards at West Melbourne

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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meant the shortening of Adderley Street and the demolition of the Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory. The replacement box works in Batman Street was proposed as one of the largest factories yet built in Melbourne. The plans of 1927 held a floor area of 200,000 square feet, or nearly four and a half acres, contained in a semi-basement and six floors (upper levels not built until 1937). Floors and stairs were concrete, double doors ledged and braced vertical boarded timber and the roof initially left as a concrete slab until upper level floors were added. Fire escapes at each corner and a gangway ramp to the existing building, a lift well, plus male and female lavatory blocks were the main plan elements in the large open floors also cart docks at ground level. The final stage was built by Rispin Brothers, and completed by March 1938.

Labour was cheap during the Depression of the late 1920s, inspiring many large companies to expand.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd.

Sands and Kenny (1857-61) and Sands and McDougall, (1862-c1974) were principally the publishers of the directory to commercial and general Melbourne, later, the Melbourne and suburban directory and the Directory of Victoria providing the longest issue of any directory publisher in Victoria. They also published a directory of Canberra. From their first retailing outlet, the Victoria Stationery Warehouse in Collins Street West and stores in Little Flinders Street, their expansion provided for the erection of the main Spencer Street factory building to the design of Thomas Watts and Sons in 1889. Products made there included cardboard and paper containers, those associated with book binding, map production, and general stationery and letterpress printing was combined with general publishing.

Contributory elements include:

- four and five-level face red brick factory building in a bold and austere proto-Modern style;
- eight bays of brick piers dividing the street elevation, with brick spandrels separating windows;
- visual reinforcement of each end with lesser pier spacing;
- multi-gabled side elevations to lanes;
- pitched roofs behind parapets;
- some remaining steel framed multi-pane glazing to end bays;
- concrete lintels expressed across openings;
- some vertical boarded external doors; and
- strong visual and historical link to the adjoining Sands and McDougall complex and the former Goetz building on the west (redeveloped).

Most windows have been replaced in a related manner.

How is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory is significant.

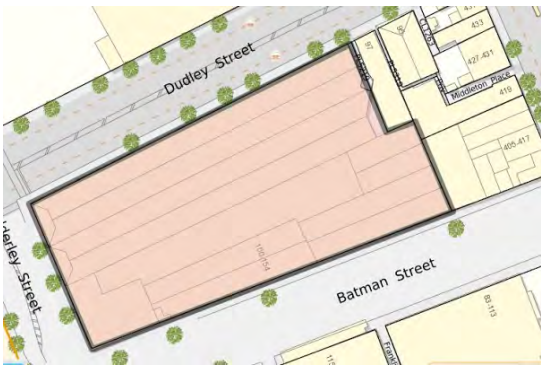
- Historically, as a well-preserved major industrial element in a nationally known complex; symbolic of the influence of railway expansion in the area and the benefits of location in West Melbourne; closely linked with the Sands and McDougall firm and described at its initiation as the largest factory yet built in Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a bold Modernistic design in red brick as a 1920s precursor to modern commercial building in the Melbourne Central Business District and a major streetscape element in a significant group of red brick industrial structures.

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Batman Street 100-154 Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited Assembling and Motor Body Works**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** No **HO name:** Proposed as: Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited Assembling and Motor Body Works, 100-154 Batman Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

On an important pioneering industrial site in West Melbourne (Victoria Iron Rolling Company), this Assembling and Motor Body Works for Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited was a major step in industrialisation after World War One and a direct reflection of the massive increase in motor car sales in Victoria as well as the protective measures of

government tariffs. The building and its ramped floors was considered to be the latest and best of its type in Victoria when built and was the setting for construction of many sought-after international motor body brands. The building has been recently converted to new uses.

The construction of this vast building coincided with the Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store erected nearby in Batman Street in 1923-4, also linked with the motor car industry.

Contributory elements include:

- two, three and four level red brick parapeted factory;
- simple cemented coved cornice with moulded insignia on Batman Street elevation;
- regularly spaced structural frame as expressed by the fenestration;
- regularly arranged rectilinear window openings;
- continuous reinforced concrete lintols;
- multiple gabled roof bays behind the parapet; and
- brick tower on Batman Street elevation assumed to contain a water tank.

Superficial external renovation with empathetic changes to window joinery, addition of glazed foyers.

How is it significant?

The Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited motor body works is significant historically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited motor body works is significant.

- Historically, as a large and well-preserved expression of the massive increase in motor vehicle ownership in Victoria, the supportive role of government that used tariffs to promote local industries, and the embodiment of new assembly line motor vehicle production technique that was noted for use of the sloping site in its ramped floor construction.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 16 Alexander Cooper's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- two-storey, unpainted stuccoed stone house;
- stucco detailing consists of a simple cornice, plain ogee curved verandah end-walls and pedestals for urns (urns now gone);
- a two-level verandah of timber supported on unusual and slender circular section iron columns with subtly expressed capitals;
- keyhole pattern fretted verandah valences, in the Gothic manner;
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone;
- related but not original timber balustrade slatting turned at a diagonal to the railing (similar to early fence designs);
- French door central to upper level; and
- a stone-piered, iron picket front fence.

Bellied cast-iron balustrading on both levels has been replaced.

How is it significant?

Alex Cooper's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alex Cooper's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, this house is strongly evocative of its early Victorian-era construction, given the unpainted stucco and old trim colours, also the visible stone work is an uncommon material and the house contributes to a streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was built by the original grantee and an owner-builder typical of the many in the West Melbourne area and particularly in this street. Alexander Cooper died a very wealthy man and was linked to a number of major contracts, including the Williamstown gravings dock pier.

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, built, owned and occupied this cemented stone house from 1866 until his death in 1892. By 1897 William Cooper, also a builder and probably his son, is listed as the owner occupier. Two rooms were added to the City of Melbourne valuer's description of the house in 1879 which today can apparently be distinguished by machine pressed red brickwork. Alexander Cooper died a very wealthy man and was linked to a number of major contracts, including the Williamstown gravings dock pier.

Contributory elements to its Victorian-era character include:

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Capel Street**      **18**      **Alexander Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Capel Street**      **20**      **Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

**How is it significant?**

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

**Why is it significant?**

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

**What is significant?**

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

**Contributory elements include:**

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Capel Street**      **22**      **Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled

- friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Capel Street**      **24**      **Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled

friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;

- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Capel Street**      **26**      **Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

## Capel Street 32-34 Rob Roy Hotel



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)Grading proposed (A-D): **B**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): **1**
 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

 HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Rob Roy Hotel, is another of the buildings in the area constructed and owned by Michael Moran the builder (Refer 162-4 Adderley Street). Soon after its construction in 1871, Moran sold the hotel to Edward Grieve, the publican at that time being John Connelly. From c1875 it is described as a brick shop and for the twelve years after 1885, it was owned by Elizabeth Johnstone and leased to Mrs. England, Mrs. Ellingsworth, Mrs. Ward and Perry Moorhouse.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed brick building with a corniced and parapeted roof line;
- gabled side parapet and exposed face brick north side

wall;

- Italian Renaissance Revival style cement detailing of flat window pediments and architraves also moulded and cemented chimneys;
- a moulded storey string mould and unusual, plainly-expressed, scalloped acroteria at the parapet; and
- coupled upper windows provide the central emphasis to parallel the wide, bracketed and pedimented entrance below (now altered).

To the north is a single-level residence which shares simplified moulding lines with its neighbour as well as quoins.

The entrance had been altered but has been revised to the presumed early bipartite form like the upper windows.

Another key part of significant Capel Street residential streetscape, the hotel relates well to 26 of 18-26 Capel Street and is similar in scale to 62-4 and 80-6 Capel Street, with shared form, detail and site disposition with 38, 44-2, 66-78 Capel Street.

How is it significant?

The former Rob Roy Hotel is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The former Rob Roy Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a near original example of a typical early Victorian-era hotel or commercial form with added unusual detail and fenestration and as an important and early part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape; and
- Historically and socially, representative of a public accommodation use, as an hotel or boarding house, within this formerly residential street and thus as a focus of social activity.

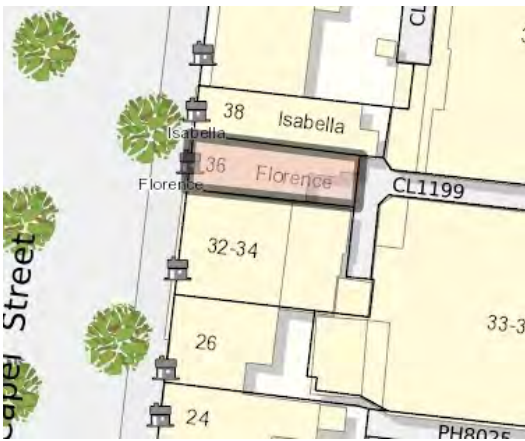
West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Capel Street 36 Florence, or Hawkins house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- cemented chimney with panelled shaft and cornice, plus terra-cotta pot;
- double-hung sash window;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- stone plinth; and
- contribution to significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Side parapet wall may have been rebuilt and the chimney extended.

How is it significant?

Florence or Hawkins house is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Florence or Hawkins house is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the early stage of the major post Gold Rush population growth at West Melbourne in the Victorian-era period and the minute size of some of the houses built at that time to serve the rising demand.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Built for William Hawkins in 1865, this originally three room brick cottage was one of a small group of similarly small cottages in this part of Capel Street. Hawkins also owned the adjoining 38 Capel Street, built 1871. It is possible that the cottage was refaced later in the Victorian-era, potentially extending it to the street.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey cemented single-fronted cottage;
- small scale;
- parapeted form with moulded cornice;
- moulded architraves to openings with quoining;
- gabled roof clad with slate behind parapet;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 40-60 Infill housing



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



that diverged from the strict Modernist theories and utilised decorative elements derived from the building's context.

Contributory elements include:

- mainly two level row house design, similar in scale to nearby Victorian-era row houses;
- vertical divisions at similar intervals to those in nearby Victorian-era row houses;
- stuccoed fenestration walls that emulated Victorian-era verandahs imposed over cream brick wall finishes, with some corrugated iron wall cladding;
- punched window openings, with timber framing;
- metal framed front fences;
- pitched, mainly gabled roof forms, clad with corrugated iron or similar;
- through-way to Peel Street utilising a stone pitched lane; and
- integration into the Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Infill housing at 40-60 Capel Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Infill housing at 40-60 Capel Street is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved example of a change in government policy for inner Melbourne public housing; and
- Aesthetically, a good example of Post-Modern design that also served visual integration of large new housing developments in inner urban areas.

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Extensive example of a revised State housing policy in the 1980s, under the Hamer Liberal Government, that saw an attempt to integrate new Government housing into the existing Victorian-era row house fabric of Melbourne's inner suburbs, in this case West Melbourne. This was in contrast to the pre-cast concrete tower blocks in nearby North Melbourne. Rather than create a government housing precinct that was visually distinct, new designs by emerging young Melbourne architects, such as Peter Elliott, focused on visual integration. Some government infill designs won architectural awards as recognising by the profession of an innovative approach to housing. This new approach coincided with the emergence of Post-Modern design

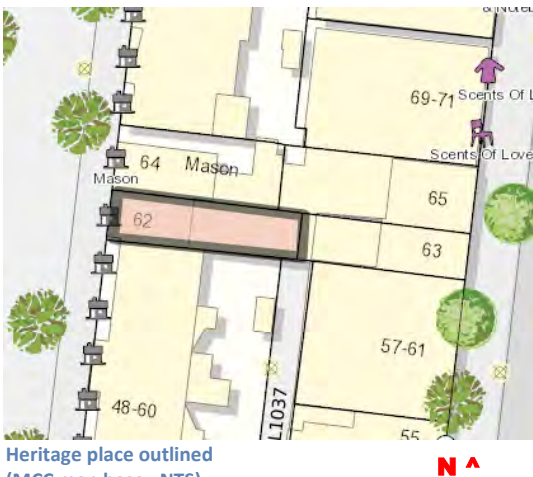
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 62 Noble's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO461 HO name: Residence, 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register H630)

### Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance  
Heritage Victoria Register number: H0630

What is significant?

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, was built and occupied by Thomas Noble, a carpenter, in 1864. The house was probably built in two stages, the bluestone ground floor of three rooms first, with the second storey, in stuccoed brick, added in the late 1860s to give a total of six rooms. It features a corniced parapet and quoins to lower openings and corners.

How is it significant?

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria (and West Melbourne).

Why is it significant?

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of:

- Historical significance as evidence of the early form of residential development in inner Melbourne. The house is built right up to the property line, which was not uncommon during the early period of the city's development when planning regulation was of a rudimentary nature. Nevertheless, the Melbourne Building Act applied to this part of North Melbourne when No. 62 was built, explaining why it was built in stone at a time when many other structures in the area outside the provisions of the Act were being constructed of timber. As a result, No. 62 has survived as an important component of the 19th century streetscape that is still evident in Capel Street. The absence of ornament, especially in the lower storey, and the staged building process reflect the small scale and humble means of the owner-builders that were common in this part of Melbourne in the 1850s and 1860s. Noble, the builder and occupier of this house, built several others in the area.

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of:

- Architectural significance as an early residence employing a juxtaposition of stone and stucco work. It also retains early accessories such as the shutters and precise details.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 64 Dean's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO462 HO name: Residence, 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register Ref No H631)

### Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance  
Victorian Heritage Register number: H631

What is significant?

The Residence at 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne, was built by Joseph Dean probably between 1859 and 1866, possibly in two stages, the second storey being added some time after the first. Dean was a stonemason and lived in the house himself for short periods but generally leased it until selling in 1897. The house is a two-storey parapeted and part-stuccoed building of basalt coursed rubble with sandstone quoins to openings as seen on the north face. The two-level timber verandah has cast-iron

frieze panels, bellied iron balustrade panels and a modified square head picket fence. The architraved upper level window has the distinctively early detail of half side-lights, with adjoining hung sashes over a lower panel. Decorative stucco elements include parapet scrolls, a cornice and unusual stylised brackets and rolled mouldings to the side wall faces, set against the stone work.

How is it significant?

The Residence at 64 Cape Street, West Melbourne, is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria (and West Melbourne).

Why is it significant?

The Residence at 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne is of:

- Historical significance as evidence of the early form of residential development in inner Melbourne. The house is one of the earliest in the area, the land here having been sold in the late 1850s. It provides an excellent example of the kind of buildings erected by the small-scale owner-builders that were common in this part of Melbourne in the 1850s and 1860s. Dean, the builder and occupier of this house, built several others in the area.

The Residence at 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of:

- Architectural significance as an example of domestic architecture displaying uncommon early details and cast iron pattern and as an unusual example of combined stone (basalt and freestone) and stucco work.



West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 80, 86 Elm ('Ulmus' sp.) near street trees x2



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct. Proposed as: Elm ('Ulmus' sp.) street trees x2, near 80, 86 Capel Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mature elms ('Ulmus sp.') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- mature Wych elm ('Ulmus glabra') West of 187 Victoria Street (-37.806022, 144.955225)
- mature elm 'Ulmus sp.' near 80-86 Capel Street (-37.806290, 144.955173); and
- land within five metres of the root ball.

How is it significant?

The elms are significant historically and for their rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The elms are significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade; and
- Rarity, as some of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing at West Melbourne in the 1890s.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

## Capel Street 80-86 Touzel's row houses



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Peel Street resident, Phillip Touzel owned and built this row of houses in 1867-8. He remained the owner of the row for at least 30 years, leasing them out, while residing on occasions at 86 Capel Street.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, once face brick row of four row houses;
- two level timber verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and brackets in an early pattern;
- simply corniced cement façade parapets and chimney shafts, with shallow mouldings,
- transverse gabled main roof line, expressive of the row's early construction;
- cemented party wall detail with panelled and

bracketed shapes combined with precise shell and diamond motifs set within and without panels on some houses;

- double-hung sash windows and 4 panel doors with top lights; and
- uncommon Chinese-like timber balustrading which contains a saltire-cross with panelled borders and similar patterned timber front fence panels (recreation based on remaining panels on two houses), evocative of saltire cross balustrading in colonial buildings such as the Regency styled Victoria Barracks NSW 1841-6.

The row, as a whole has been altered in detail but sympathetic recreation of the balustrading and the panelled timber fences has partly remedied this; 84-6 has been stuccoed. This row is a contributing part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape adjoining its termination (88 Capel and 189 Victoria Street) and sharing its scale, finish and ornament.

How is it significant?

Touzel's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Touzel's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early house row utilising timber balustrading and fencing as one of the decorative options of the pre-local cast-iron manufacturing period which began in the 1870s and the panel pattern used is rare. Other distinctive attributes of early row house design include the use of plain face brick, panelled serpentine pattern cast-iron friezes, the transverse gabled roof line and slim cement mouldings; and
- Historically, built by Touzel, another of the many owner-builders from the West Melbourne area and particularly this street.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Capel Street 81 Cleary's houses, part 81-83 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



detailing;

- cream brick quoining;
- distinctive scalloped brick parapet profile, with a finer scallop under the cornice;
- cemented detail as string mould;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with face brick chimney, with corbelled top;
- timber-framed verandahs with stop-chamfered and corniced timber posts, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- uncommon cast-iron balustrade as front fence;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- later, but uncommon, metal pipe-framed gate; and
- contribution to valuable 19th century streetscape extending into Victoria Street and backs onto the former Fibrini Milling Company mill, also linked with Cleary.

83 Capel Street has been superficially altered, with bricks painted over, chimney gone but 81 provides evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first stage representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local North and West Melbourne identity, Pat Cleary; and
- Aesthetically, a distinctive pair of row houses, with uncommon brick and iron detailing and contributory to a valuable residential and commercial Victorian-era streetscape.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builders Adams and Hardy erected this pair of five room brick cottages in 1871 for West Melbourne bootmaker, Patrick Cleary who leased these houses out. About the same time, Cleary engaged the renowned architect George R. Johnson to design his shop and residence in Victoria Street (199 Victoria Street?). Given the distinctive character of this pair, Johnson may have designed them. Cleary died a wealthy man in 1891 as one of West Melbourne's successful businessmen.

Contributory elements include:

- face brick single storey parapeted house pair;
- coloured brickwork, with brown body and cream

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street      83A      **Dominick Cleary's workshop, later Fibrini (or Fibrin) Milling Company**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

HO number: HO3      HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Dominick, son of West Melbourne bootmaker Patrick Cleary, was the first owner-occupier of this brick workshop in 1897. Patrick had died in 1891 leaving Dominick in charge of his business. In line with his father's charity work, Dominick was active in the North and West Melbourne community, particularly in events surrounding nearby St Mary's church.

Dominick was also initially involved with his father's trade as a boot salesman and presumably used this workshop in conjunction with the Cleary's 199 Victoria

Street shop which backed onto the lane. Houses owned by Pat Cleary also backed onto this workshop, creating a small Cleary precinct (81, 83 Capel Street). Dominick later moved to Carlton, taking on a more technical roll as an instrument fitter and when he died in 1925 he was termed a Postal Electrician and remembered for his time as an early resident at West Melbourne.

Later uses for the building included as the Fibrini (or Fibrin) Milling Company, the Monbulk Fruitgrowers' Association store, and James Simpson's horse and cattle medical workshop.

Contributory elements include:

- three level face brick workshop set on a stone pitched lane, with no setbacks;
- punched, regularly spaced fenestration in the manner of Victorian-era industrial buildings; and
- contribution to a small Victorian-era precinct linked with the Cleary family.

The workshop has been converted to a residence with resulting changes to the roof form and new visually related openings; new window joinery resembles the original double-hung sash windows.

How is it significant?

Dominick Cleary's workshop is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dominick Cleary's workshop is significant.

- Historically, for its link with the locally prominent Cleary family of West Melbourne bootmakers and as a rare back-lane workshop, a once more common building type that served the Victoria Street shops, also as a development that marked the end of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 83 Cleary's houses, part  
81-83 Capel Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders Adams and Hardy erected this pair of five room brick cottages in 1871 for West Melbourne bootmaker, Patrick Cleary who leased these houses out. About the same time, Cleary engaged the renowned architect George R. Johnson to design his shop and residence in Victoria Street (199 Victoria Street?). Given the distinctive character of this pair, Johnson may have designed them. Cleary died a wealthy man in 1891 as one of West Melbourne's successful businessmen.

Contributory elements include:

- face brick single storey parapeted house pair;
- coloured brickwork, with brown body and cream

detailing;

- cream brick quoining;
- distinctive scalloped brick parapet profile, with a finer scallop under the cornice;
- cemented detail as string mould;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with face brick chimney, with corbelled top;
- timber-framed verandahs with stop-chamfered and corniced timber posts, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- uncommon cast-iron balustrade as front fence;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- later, but uncommon, metal pipe framed gate; and
- contribution to valuable 19th century streetscape extending into Victoria Street and backs onto the former Fibrini Milling Company mill, also linked with Cleary.

83 Capel Street has been superficially altered, with bricks painted over, chimney gone but 81 provides evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first stage representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local North and West Melbourne identity, Pat Cleary; and
- Aesthetically, a distinctive pair of row houses, with uncommon brick and iron detailing and contributory to a valuable residential and commercial Victorian-era streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Chetwynd Street 1-3 Charles Barber's shop and two residences**

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): A****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1** **Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually****HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Holmes and Co. Built this shop and two residences (2 Stanley Street or 1-3 Chetwynd Street) for a cooper (maker or repairer of casks and barrels), Charles Barber, who owned the pair from their construction in 1867 until his death in 1897. Barber lived in 1 Chetwynd Street during that time and for a period is listed as also residing in 3 Chetwynd Street (1873-1882). For the rest of the time he leased it out.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted, two-storey corner early Victorian-era house and shop and residence in a colonial Georgian style;

- walls of coursed random rubble basalt masonry (part tuck-pointed), with quarry faced quoins at the corners and openings, a gabled parapet to the north end with engaged chimney and parapet string mould;
- corrugated iron clad hipped and gabled roof;
- multi-paned double-hung sash windows;
- steel lugs on corner splay upper level one supporting a business sign for the shop;
- one six-pane early shop display or show window and one four-pane window located either side of the corner shop entry door facing Stanley and Chetwynd Street;
- four-panelled door pair with toplight for the corner shop entry, differing from the four-panel doors to the residential entries adjoining;
- siting on the street alignment; and
- early enamelled blue and white street name plate, fixed to the wall in the traditional way.

This is a major corner building at the brow of the Chetwynd Street hill, linked with the later 9 Chetwynd Street, and 5, 7 and 8 Stanley Street by period detail and parapeted form: a key part of this significant streetscape. Some elements have been renewed.

How is it significant?

Charles Barber's shop and residence row is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Charles Barber's shop and residence row is significant.

- Aesthetically, the building has a high integrity to its construction date, with an uncommon and well-laid wall material (basalt) that is closely identified with stone quarries in western Melbourne, also an unusual combination of uses for the area, a visibly early construction date by the use of face stonework and occupying a prominent corner site in a significant streetscape; and
- Historically, owned and occupied by Barber over a long period, as a successful West Melbourne cooper, an essential trade for the nearby manufacturing works.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Chetwynd Street**      **9**      **Shoreham, or Duke's house and stable**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** B

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 1

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Walter Duke, who at first operated a carriage building company with his brother, and later served the Victorian Railways Department, had this house built by local builders, McConnell and McIntosh, in 1898 and lived there until his death in 1906. Prolific and locally prominent North Melbourne architect, William H Webb, designed Shoreham. When sold in 1907 Shoreham was described as 'one of the best built houses ever erected in Melbourne.'

Contributory elements include:

- an ornately decorated, two-storey face-brick and stucco house;

- brown and red bricks to the facade, side and rear elevation, white bricks as part architraves and quoining;
- a two-level ornate cast-iron verandah with iron posts and brackets and masonry side walls with archways set with coloured glazing at the ends;
- double-hung arched sash windows, with intricately ornamented cemented architraves;
- iron picket fence on a dressed stone plinth;
- two-level brick Victorian-era stable on rear boundary;
- rare ornamental brick side fence connected to the stable (stable and fence bricks painted over);
- a piated and balustraded parapet, with a central raised segment-arched entablature bearing the name Shoreham and the date 1898 set in cemented Arts and Crafts leaf patterns,
- a dentilated cornice with a foliated frieze to the secondary entablature and tympanum;
- candle-snuffer pinnacles to the verandah walls supported by deep brackets which are repeated at the storey line, as are the pinnacles on the fence piers;
- balloon arches in the iron friezes, reflect the full arched openings, which are picked out with white brick and flanked by colonettes; and
- a richly detailed fanlight to the doorway with its richly panelled side-lights.

The northern fence post is missing a pinnacle and parapet urns are missing. Bricks painted over on stable and garden wall.

The house is a significant and contributing part of a group of 19th century houses pivoting around 1-3 Chetwynd Street and including 8, 2 Stanley Street, 5-7 Chetwynd Street and the distant but similar 21-25 Chetwynd Street; its flanks a stone pitched laneway that leads past the rear stable.

How is it significant?

Shoreham is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Shoreham is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a richly and skilfully decorated, near original house that has been described as one of the best of its type in Melbourne and part of a significant and related streetscape. Also one of the best works of the local architect William H Webb who was a prolific house designer and prominent in local community groups and movements; and
- Historically, owned by a man of the horse-trade allied industry of carriage building and later with the railways department, two occupations that are particularly pertinent to West and North Melbourne with their proximity to the horse markets and the large railway complex nearby.

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Chetwynd Street 12** **Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.



HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Chetwynd Street 14 Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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Contributory elements include:

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- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
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## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Chetwynd Street 15-19 Gardini Motor Company garage**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect B. Dunstan Reynolds designed this motor garage in 1923 at an estimated cost of £3370 for Bruto Gardini of Lonsdale Street. The builder, Joseph Seccull of Northcote, completed the building mid 1924. Plans showed an open floor spanned by roof trusses, with roof lights, a car wash along one side and water closet in the rear corner.

The company Fabbri and Gardini Pty., Ltd., wine and spirit merchants, general importers and warehousemen was formed in 1925 to acquire the business of Fabbri and Gardini, at 9 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, with capital of £10,000: the directors were Bruto

Gardini, Antonio Gardini, and Dante Gardini. A major building once owned by this company is at 49 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, as a two storey version of this building.

Bruto Gardini died at Coburg in 1934: he had conducted a wine shop nearby at 9 Chetwynd Street since the Edwardian-era and won a number of national wine show prizes. The firm Fabbri and Gardini continued to operate at 49 Chetwynd Street well into the 20th century.

After the influx of many nationalities caused by the 1850s Gold Rush, Italians continued to settle in Victoria in the early years of the twentieth century, many striving to escape economic hardship in Italy. The 1925 Immigration Act created a quota system limiting people from selected countries, and by 1928 the number of Italian immigrants allowed into Australia was limited, with the next influx after the Second War.

Contributory elements include:

- single level brick and cement parapeted façade;
- facade set out in three bays with dividing pilasters and a raised central gabled entablature;
- cement capping and string mould;
- name panel on the centre parapet bay 'Gardini Motor Co.'; and
- pitched roof behind, clad with corrugated iron or similar (modified);

Major internal changes for new use, visually related doors and multi-pane glazing added into existing openings (originally steel framed windows). Added upper level, part render removed.

How is it significant?

Gardini Motor Company garage is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Gardini Motor Company garage is significant.

- Historically, as a representative of emerging commercial and industrial uses in the Interwar period in West Melbourne linked with greater transport opportunities also a reflection of the rising motor trade in the area at a time when car ownership was increasing rapidly and an example of a West Melbourne Italian immigrant enterprise; and
- Aesthetically, a custom design for a motor garage at the threshold of this emerging industry, using classical motifs for a new building type.

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Chetwynd Street 16 Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier.

Moore leased the cottages to a great range of people including John Piggott, Ephraim Hill, Johanna Cantwell, Charles Templeton and Hugh James. The row was built

by Thomas Noble, a local builder(qv) of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row (5) was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a hemi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- doors were typically 4 panel with two-light toplights (16 Chetwynd Street door now Edwardian-era, 70-74 Rosslyn Street changed);
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

industry 1891.

**Chetwynd Street 18 Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

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- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

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HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Chetwynd Street 20 Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

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## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Chetwynd Street 44 Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd., Liberty Corsets factory, now part Norwellan House



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

 Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Architects in conjunction, A. A. Fritsch Jnr. And M. C. Clayton, designed this major factory extension for corset manufacturer Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd. at an estimated cost of £10000 applying to build in 1930. This was an added wing to the existing large factory complex at 3 Howard Street, adding four workroom floors faced with a cemented Greek Revival style elevation to Chetwynd Street. In 1932 an added workroom floor and flat roof as concrete slab with extended façade above the existing cornice was to cost



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

another £3300.

This building achieved considerable publicity nationally, being promoted as an ideal working place for an expanding industry, with enhanced staff facilities. Undergarment brands made there included Liberty, Avio, Warner's, Redfern, and Kestos.

Contributory elements include:

- cemented Greek Revival façade on five levels including an attic storey above the main cornice;
- giant order pilasters under the main cornice marking three bays in the façade;
- paired pilasters above the main cornice;
- face brick side wall with over painted early business sign citing 'corsetry and beachwear';
- flat main roof with raised pedimented and cemented penthouse on north side;
- gabled pediment to attic storey with company logo;
- bracketed cement hood over main entry; and
- contribution to significant Symington industrial complex with a range of architectural styles.

Recently this building was converted to residential use but the street façade remains relatively well-preserved: window joinery has been replaced. Unrelated addition to penthouse on north face above parapet.

How is it significant?

Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd. corset factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

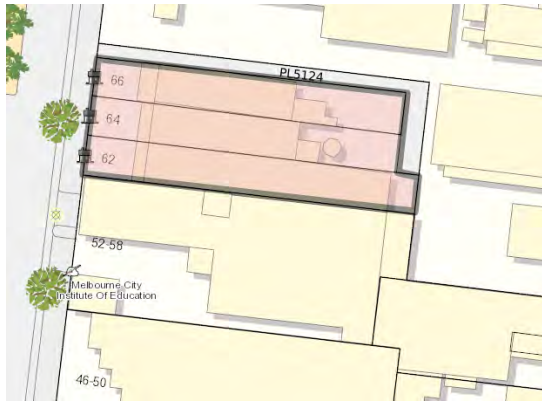
Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd. corset factory is significant.

- Historically, for the close links with the major undergarment maker as well as achieving national publicity as a model work place, also symbolic of the new industrial techniques employed during the Interwar period in Victoria, with greater awareness of staff facilities; and
- Aesthetically, a custom designed and large factory that departs from the more austere industrial buildings nearby in North and West Melbourne with contemporary Greek Revival styling.

**Chetwynd Street 62 Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Brown Spence who ran a successful confectionery business in Victoria Street, North Melbourne, commissioned local contractor, James Amess of Dryburgh Street, to build two cottages (62-64 Chetwynd Street) to the south of another less decorated cottage he owned (66) in 1884-5, uniting the three with a similar front fence design. Spence lived at 66 Chetwynd Street over a long period, until his death in 1931, aged 82. The house at 66 Chetwynd Street is thought to have been built for Latham by Robert Duguid in 1870-1 and later owned by chemist Charles Atkin and finally purchased by Spence around 1883. Spence's architect for the pair at

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

62-64 Chetwynd Street was the renowned William Pitt.

Contributory elements include:

- a brick row house pair of one storey;
- unusual siting and elevated form;
- parapeted and stuccoed, with a pedimented raised entablature central to the pair with an acroterion at the apex, scrolls, swags and balustrading on either side;
- iron verandah brackets, friezes and balustrade using the Angus McLean's pattern of 1877;
- three light double-hung sash windows;
- entry with side and top lights; and
- iron palisade front fences set on dressed stone plinths with cemented and capped masonry piers, high retaining walls to the verandahs and a long, distinctive scalloped garden dividing-wall between.

There is a small unrelated shed added to the front yard of one of the houses.

The three houses (62-66 Chetwynd Street) are sited high on an embankment and well back from the street but are a relatively isolated trio from the mainstream Victorian and Edwardian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant historically (62-66) to West Melbourne and aesthetically (62-64) to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant.

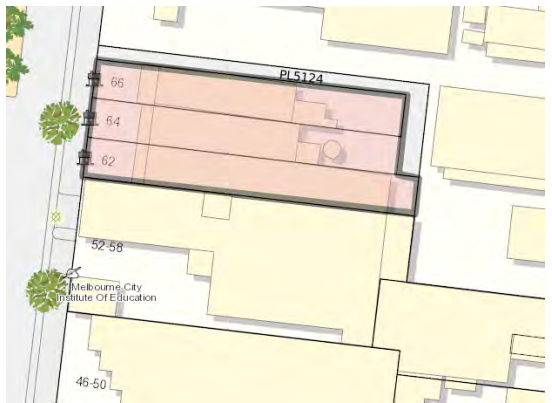
- Aesthetically, the pair (62-64) was designed by the distinguished architect, William Pitt (of the Rialto and Oldfleet, Collins Street fame). The pair represents an original example of the low number of small residential commissions known from Pitt's hand and reflects his skill in the use of the elevated site and the dividing garden wall to direct attention to the central parapet pediment. It is an unusually sited row house pair (above and distant from the street) with uncommon original elements such as the balustrade; and

- Historically, (62-66), for the association with Spence who ran a successful local business and was prominent in West Melbourne and Hotham civic affairs and as another example of small developments by local residents, alongside their homes.

Chetwynd Street 64 Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

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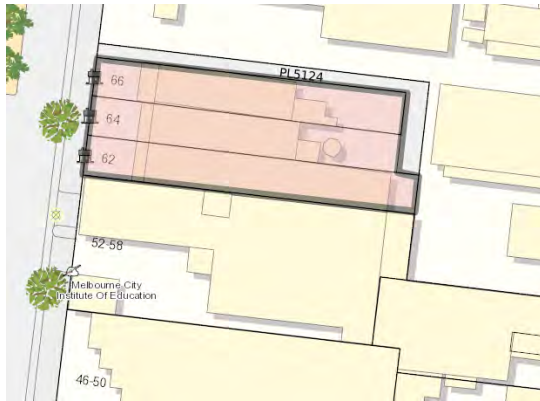
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- Historically, (62-66), for the association with Spence who ran a successful local business and was prominent in West Melbourne and Hotham civic affairs and as another example of small developments by local residents, alongside their homes.

Chetwynd Street 66 Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): D

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Brown Spence who ran a successful confectionery business in Victoria Street, North Melbourne, commissioned local contractor, James Amess of Dryburgh Street, to build two cottages (62-64 Chetwynd Street) to the south of another less decorated cottage he owned (66) in 1884-5, uniting the three with a similar front fence design. Spence lived at 66 Chetwynd Street over a long period, until his death in 1931, aged 82. The house at 66 Chetwynd Street is thought to have been built for Latham by Robert Duguid in 1870-1 and later owned by chemist Charles Atkin and finally purchased by Spence around 1883. Spence's architect for the pair at

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

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How is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant historically (62-66) to West Melbourne and aesthetically (62-64) to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the pair (62-64) was designed by the distinguished architect, William Pitt (of the Rialto and Olderfleet, Collins Street fame). The pair represents an original example of the low number of small residential commissions known from Pitt's hand and reflects his skill in the use of the elevated site and the dividing garden wall to direct attention to the central parapet pediment. It is an unusually sited row house pair (above and distant from the street) with uncommon original elements such as the balustrade; and

- Historically, (62-66), for the association with Spence who ran a successful local business and was prominent in West Melbourne and Hotham civic affairs and as another example of small developments by local residents, alongside their homes.

Curzon Street

1

Monaltrie House or  
George Small's house

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3

HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Built for engineer, George Small in 1888 this house was owned and occupied by him until his death in 1903. Architect, A.E. Duguid and builder, James Bailey were responsible for the creation of Monaltrie House. Duguid also designed the nearby significant Wesleyan Church and Hall at 23 and 23A Gladstone Street, Moonee Ponds in 1890 (HO56); the imposing Corswell at 78 Holmes Road, Moonee Ponds (HO235); and Congregational Church, 62-74 McCracken Street, Kensington.

Contributory elements include:

- a free-standing two-storey stuccoed double-fronted brick house, with parapeted roofline, and hipped

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- corrugated iron clad roof behind;
- red brick to side and rear walls;
  - simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
  - siting at an unusual obtuse angle following that of Hawke and Curzon Street, as a corner site terminating single storey rows of earlier but similar Victorian-era cottages in both streets;
  - one bay built at the street alignment, whilst the other is set back to accommodate the verandah;
  - two-level iron cast-iron verandah with frieze, integral fan brackets, posts and a convex verandah roof;
  - encaustic tiled verandah floor with a stone threshold;
  - iron double palisade picket fence;
  - three light double-hung sash windows, two windows on forward bay with shaped cemented architrave;
  - Edwardian-era five panel half glazed door with Edwardian-era pattern leadlight top light, assumed installed after sale of the house in the early 1900s;
  - cemented rosettes and brackets set under the eaves within the cornice entablature;
  - vermiculated blocks and brackets to verandah end walls and cornice termination; and
  - contribution to Victorian-era residential streetscape in Hawke Street, extending into Miller and Spencer Streets.

The enamelled street name sign described in North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 is not on the building. Other changes include the upper level verandah door, and removal of both chimney cornices.

How is it significant?

Monaltrie House or George Small's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Monaltrie House or George Small's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a relatively unusual villa form for an inner suburban row house area such as West Melbourne, being more common in middle suburban detached villa areas, and a large house for the era and area; adherence to the street frontages adds to the visual distinction of the house and it is a key element in a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape. The house was custom designed by A.E. Duguid who was responsible for some significant works in West Melbourne and surrounding districts, and near original and prominently sited; and
- Historically, the house represents a major growth era in West Melbourne building (Victorian-era).

Dryburgh Street 38 El-Rae or Geuer's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Thomas E. Radcliffe, of Browns Hill, South Kensington erected this brick house for railways engine-driver Charles John Geuer of West Melbourne in 1909-10. Later Thomas and Katie Williams were owner-occupiers.

Contributory elements include:

- double-fronted tuck-pointed red brick detached villa;
- M-hip profile main roof with gablet set into front hip;
- Federation Bungalow styling;
- slate cladding to main roof, with terra-cotta cappings and face brick chimneys with cemented cornices;
- parapeted side walls, with foliated cemented brackets;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- timber framed bullnose profile verandah clad with corrugated iron and detailed with timber fretted brackets, set on turned posts;
- boxed window bays to facade, with top and bottom casement sashes;
- rare pipe-framed front fence set on cement plinth and gate with scrolled metal strapping.
- panelled entry door with top and side lights; and
- contribution to a Victorian-era and Edwardian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

El-Rae or Geuer's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

El-Rae or Geuer's house is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and thus representing well the second major development phase of West Melbourne in the Edwardian-era also an investment house for one of the key occupations among West Melbourne workers, that of an engine-driver; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of a Federation Bungalow style house, with a rare front fence.

Dudley Street

2

Alexander Cooper's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

- Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

HO number: HO3    HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

West Melbourne, builder and stonemason, Alexander Cooper, designed and constructed this originally four room brick house in 1868. Cooper also developed property nearby in Capel Street in the 1860s and 1890s (Refer 16-26 Capel Street). Engineers, Samuel and Cyrus Rettalick, were among those who leased the house during the 19th Century.

Contributory elements include:

- slated hip-roof attached house with stuccoed walls set on a quarry-face basalt footing;
- cemented and corniced chimney shaft with terra-cotta pots;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- face brick side and rear walls;
- siting on a splayed, corner street-alignment creating an uncommon angled and picturesque form;
- simply moulded string mould, eaves cornice, architraves and early wooden shutters to openings are all evocative of the houses' early construction date;
- double-hung sash window to Peel Street, formerly two to Dudley Street (now single pane) also double-hung sash windows multi-pane glazing to rear service wing;
- small rear yard, bounded by a basalt wall, opening onto Peel Street;
- early enamelled street sign on wall; and
- performing an important corner role on a site that is adjacent to significant residential streetscapes (see 16-26 Capel Street), major parts of which were also built by Cooper.

The three-panel entry door is an Edwardian-era addition but contributory; added timber skillion on rear face; double-hung sash windows have been replaced with single pane; and added roller shutter to stone yard wall.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as an early and near original example of a relatively uncommon row house form which occupies a key corner site near a related Victorian-era residential streetscapes also built and designed by Cooper (16-26 Capel Street); and
- Historically, developed by an early land holder and important developer in the West Melbourne area-Cooper was the original Crown Grantee and one of the more successful owner-builders typical of the West Melbourne area, particularly in nearby Capel Street. Alexander Cooper died a wealthy man and was linked to a number of major contracts, including the Williamstown graving dock pier and as such was one of West Melbourne's successful businessmen.

**Dudley Street      27-31      Moreland Smelting Works factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO463    **HO name:** 31 Dudley Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The Moreland Smelting Works warehouse was erected in 1900 for J. A. Sinanian. Established in 1888, the company and the new building achieved a great deal of publicity nationally for the excellence of their business soon after the building was created in 1900. The architectural design of the factory was claimed by JA. Sinanian.

Contributory elements include:

- Edwardian Baroque styled red brick and cemented one-level façade to Dudley Street;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched main roof behind the façade;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- zero setbacks;
- segment arched raised broken pediment, with cemented foliation in the tympanum;
- parapet panels bearing the words 'metal Merchant' and 'Est. 1888';
- main cornice, panelled entablature with detailing;
- cement parapet urns;
- pronounced secondary cornice with dentilation resting on Ionic Order pilasters, separating dentilated segmentally arched openings, each with multi-pane glazing; and
- moulded architraves and brackets to openings.

Originally heavy timber doors enclosed both end openings, with multi-pane glazing in the windows between. These have been replaced.

How is it significant?  
 Moreland Smelting Works factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?  
 Moreland Smelting Works factory is significant.

- Historically, as one of the long-term industries in West Melbourne and the focus of extensive national publicity that promoted the firm and the building; and
- Aesthetically, an early and well-preserved Edwardian Baroque styled design in Victoria, particularly as it was applied to an industrial site.

**Dudley Street 40 Alfred house or Agnew's house, later Bedeque-house or Thompson's house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?  
 Andrew Agnew commissioned builder Joseph Broadbent to erect and potentially design this stone and brick house in late 1865. Agnew lived there for a few years, then rented it out to a succession of short-term tenants, and then, in the mid-1870s, returned to live there. The house was then acquired by Port Phillip pioneer and West Melbourne cricket identity Gordon Thompson, who lived there intermittently until his death in the mid-1880s. Thompson was well known in Melbourne as an old colonialist and collector of curious things: he received a lengthy obituary in 'The Argus' on his death



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

and the Flintoff portrait of him is held by the State Library of Victoria.

The house is shown on MMBW detail plans of 1895 with a front verandah, tiled pathway to the door, stone based front fence returning down Milton Street, verandahed rear wing and side and rear garden with bricked pathways.

In the early twentieth century, the house was occupied by Dr. William Maloney, MLA, and later by Lieutenant T. B. Gough and his wife, Eveline. who, according to the directory listing, was the editor of the 'Arena-Sun'. In the 1910s, Mrs Florence King operated the premises as a boarding house.

Contributory elements include:

- a double-storey row house, constructed in bluestone with a cemented façade;
- hipped and slated roof set behind a parapet with two cemented and corniced chimneys;
- coursed random rubble basalt to side and rear walls;
- a small scale, potentially former free-standing and early hipped roof brick service wing (added cement dado, bricks painted over and openings changed) attached at the rear;
- cemented façade with dentilated cornice that scrolls back to the rear eaves line on the side elevation, rosettes to the entablature;
- three timber-framed double-hung sash windows to the upper level facade, and two to the lower level, each with moulded cement architraves;
- entry door with cemented architrave, toplight;
- cast iron double palisade fence set on dressed basalt plinth; and
- contribution to the adjacent Dudley Street early Victorian-era streetscape.

The front double-storey verandah was added c1991 as a recreation, with a concave profile roof, panelled frieze and brackets, and balustrading to the upper level; also plain verandah side walls. The side yard fence has been removed for parking and part of the iron fence modified; bluestone has been painted in part; the brick service wing has added cement dado, bricks painted over and openings changed; and air units added to the side door. A large adjoining development dominates the building.

How is it significant?

Agnew's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Agnew's house is significant.

- Historically, erected in the mid-1860s, the house demonstrates an early and important phase of residential settlement in the area. It is one of few remaining more substantial houses which were erected in this part of Dudley Street directly opposite the Flagstaff Gardens, then a highly favoured location. The brief association with Dr. William Maloney M.L.A. and journalist Eveline Gough adds historical value to the

place, Maloney being one of West Melbourne's major figures, also Mrs Gough was also linked with progressive politics. The link with the nationally prominent Gordon Thompson is a stronger one and adds greatly to the historic associations of this house; and

- Aesthetically, as prominently sited on a corner, with its distinctive bluestone side wall to Milton Street, the house makes a significant contribution to the adjacent Dudley Street early Victorian-era streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Dudley Street**      **58**      **Richhill Terrace, part  
58-64 Dudley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Dudley Street**      **60**      **Richhill Terrace, part**  
**58-64 Dudley Street**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Dudley Street**      **62**      **Richhill Terrace, part  
58-64 Dudley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** D

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Dudley Street**      **64**      **Richhill Terrace, part  
58-64 Dudley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Dudley Street 70 Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house, part 70-72 Dudley St**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The locally prominent heraldic painter, Thomas Stevenson, was the first owner of this house pair in 1869, occupying 70 Dudley Street and leasing 72 Dudley Street to persons such as the Rev Karl Hultmark (Lutheran). Walter Webster of Hotham, built the pair, as a new house and matching addition to an earlier one.

Stevenson lived at 70 Dudley Street well after his death in 1907, followed by his family until at least 1915.

Stevenson was well known in his craft throughout the

Colony with awards from the 1880 Exhibition and exhibits in the 1866 Exhibition, International Exhibition 1873 and local Museum of Industry and Art.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched hipped roofs behind the parapet;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets (70 renewed);
- double-hung sash windows, cemented architraves (extended to French doors on 72);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings (70 renewed); and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Roofs tiled. Recent reinstatement of related cast iron detail at 70, enhancing the place. Upper level windows have been extended to French doors on 72, reducing integrity.

How is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and historically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant.

- Historically, within the City as the long-term home of a renowned heraldic artist Thomas Stevenson and his family, representative of the beginning of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of the prestigious status once held by this part of Dudley Street; and
- Aesthetically, representative of a simple early row house type and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Dudley Street**      **72**      **Perth House or part Thomas Stevenson's row houses, 70-72 Dudley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The locally prominent heraldic painter, Thomas Stevenson, was the first owner of this house pair in 1869, occupying 70 Dudley Street and leasing 72 Dudley Street to persons such as the Rev Karl Hultmark (Lutheran). Walter Webster of Hotham, built the pair, as a new house and matching addition to an earlier one.

Stevenson lived at 70 Dudley Street well after his death in 1907, followed by his family until at least 1915.

Stevenson was well known in his craft throughout the

Colony with awards from the 1880 Exhibition and exhibits in the 1866 Exhibition, International Exhibition 1873 and local Museum of Industry and Art.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched hipped roofs behind the parapet;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets (70 renewed);
- double-hung sash windows, cemented architraves (extended to French doors on 72);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings (70 renewed); and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Roofs tiled. Recent reinstatement of related cast iron detail at 70, enhancing the place. Upper level windows have been extended to French doors on 72, reducing integrity.

How is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and historically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant.

- Historically, within the City as the long-term home of a renowned heraldic artist Thomas Stevenson and his family, representative of the beginning of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of the prestigious status once held by this part of Dudley Street; and
- Aesthetically, representative of a simple early row house type and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

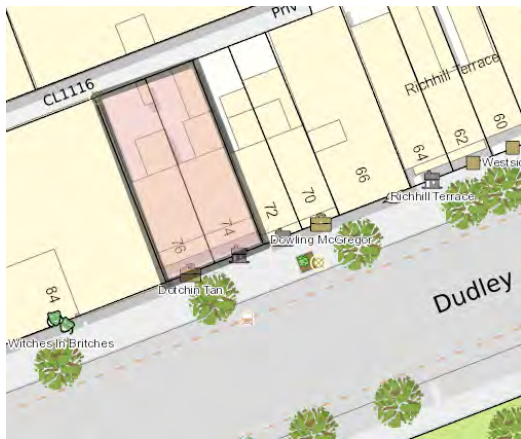
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Dudley Street**      **74**      **Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once also 78)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Michael Finn, proprietor of the Southern Cross Hotel and termed a 'gentleman' at his death commissioned James Gillon, of 323 Smith Street Fitzroy, to erect this row of three houses in two stages: two in 1869, the last in 1870. Two houses (74-76) remain. His widow Sarah Finn, of the Britannia Hotel, Queen-street, West Melbourne, briefly held the estate until she too died in 1879. Finn died wealthy in 1877.

Finn's oldest daughter Catherine married John Tynan and he occupied one of the houses in the 1890s while

the houses at 74-76 Dudley Street were used as a police station and barracks. A Mrs Egan owned the row at that time.

The 'Building Times' of 1869 reported that: 'Mr Finn's Terrace in Dudley St., created under the superintendence of Messrs. Dall and Roberts, architects, is now completed. The balconies and verandahs call for notice for their light and elegant appearance: They are of iron, cast in Melbourne'. The existing cast-iron panel balustrading appears to be as described then.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched gabled roofs behind the parapet, cemented chimneys with cornices;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and integral brackets and bellied balustrade panels stated as early local castings;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves (one as a French door on the upper level);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first part of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of what was once a prestigious residential area facing Flagstaff Gardens also of some social significance for its use as a police station; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved example of the early row house form in West Melbourne while being a custom design as the work of Dall and Roberts, also the balustrade panels are among the first to be locally cast as the beginning of a long and flourishing industry and the basis of the inner Melbourne row house aesthetic also contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.



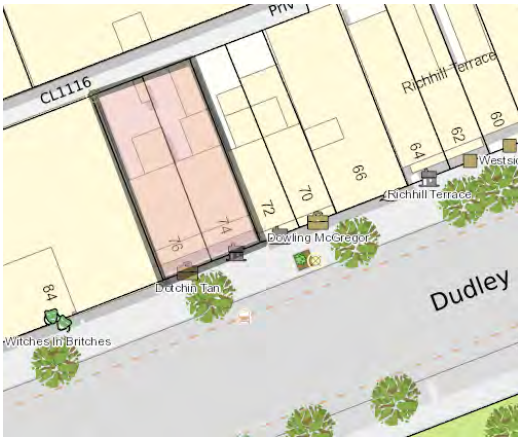
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Dudley Street**      **76**      **Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once 78)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Michael Finn, proprietor of the Southern Cross Hotel and termed a 'gentleman' at his death commissioned James Gillon, of 323 Smith Street Fitzroy, to erect this row of three houses in two stages: two in 1869, the last in 1870. Two houses (74-76) remain. His widow Sarah Finn, of the Britannia Hotel, Queen-street, West Melbourne, briefly held the estate until she too died in 1879. Finn died wealthy in 1877.

Finn's oldest daughter Catherine married John Tynan and he occupied one of the houses in the 1890s while

the houses at 74-76 Dudley Street were used as a police station and barracks. A Mrs Egan owned the row at that time.

The 'Building Times' of 1869 reported that: 'Mr Finn's Terrace in Dudley St., created under the superintendence of Messrs. Dall and Roberts, architects, is now completed. The balconies and verandahs call for notice for their light and elegant appearance: They are of iron, cast in Melbourne'. The existing cast-iron panel balustrading appears to be as described then.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched gabled roofs behind the parapet, cemented chimneys with cornices;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and integral brackets and bellied balustrade panels stated as early local castings;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves (one as a French door on the upper level);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first part of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of what was once a prestigious residential area facing Flagstaff Gardens also of some social significance for its use as a police station; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved example of the early row house form in West Melbourne while being a custom design as the work of Dall and Roberts, also the balustrade panels are among the first to be locally cast as the beginning of a long and flourishing industry and the basis of the inner Melbourne row house aesthetic also contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Dudley Street 300 West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** No **HO name:** Proposed: West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall, 300 Dudley Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Reconstruction of the West Melbourne Stadium, Dudley Street, West Melbourne was undertaken from 1955 for Stadiums Ltd (Richard Lean, general manager) to the designs of Cowper Murphy and Associates Architects who had also helped reinstate the burnt Regent Theatre, Collins Street, in the mid 1940s. The estimated cost for the West Melbourne Stadium was £150,000. C S Steele, was the consulting engineer for the steel-framed auditorium, with Vickers Ruwolt, of Richmond, as the steel fabricators and contractors. The former Edwardian-

era West Melbourne stadium on the site, built at a cost of £30,000, had burnt down in January 1955 just before four concert performances by Frank Sinatra. Sinatra said he would sing '...even if meant he had to sing in the streets'.

The stadium's destruction left little time for a luxurious new venue. The notorious John Wren had developed boxing stadiums in Brisbane, Rushcutters Bay (15000 capacity, demolished 1973) and Melbourne and even in 1980s, John Wren II was chairman of Stadiums Pty. Ltd. Melbourne. Chris Wren was there in the 2000s. Part of the old brick walls were retained and the design of the new stadium was said to be will be similar to the old one, but extended to take in the lane that ran between Dudley and Rosslyn Streets at the eastern end. This allowed seating to be increased from 9,000 to 10,000 with vastly improved seating arrangements that included a ringside area of 5,000 on tubular steel chairs. There were to be more up-to-date dressing room and public convenience accommodation and the new stadium was air-conditioned and sound-proofed.

Early images show the Dudley Street elevation with brick piers, brick base, rendered parapeted façade, rectilinear canopy (now rounded), window strips and slots and super-size well-spaced 3D letters spelling out 'STADIUM' on the facade upper level.

The completed stadium was used for the Olympic games (gymnastics and wrestling), sports events (indoor tennis, boxing) and as part of the 'Friendly Games' culture program the sequinned USA singer Frankie Laine sang Ghost Riders in the Sky there during the Games.

For a long time the stadium was Melbourne's only large indoors live performance venue for popular music performances. Apart from the wrestling program which had proved to be not as popular as the old West Melbourne Stadium days, Stadiums Pty. Ltd. announced revival of vaudeville and variety acts as had been done at the old stadium 20 years ago. The Australian Ballroom Championships were held there in 1957 and 1958 as the West Melbourne stadium, the 'largest dance floor in Australia'. The USA star Winny Atwell and a cast of many, Star Night, appeared there in 1958, with locals that included Graham Kennedy, Panda, Bill McCormack, Happy Hammond, Rodriguez, Tune Twisters, Aborigines Girls Choir, Joff Ellen and Russell Stubbings.

In 1959 a free Festival Hall concert featured Bertha Jorgensen and the Victorian Symphony Orchestra on a Sunday afternoon with music by Goldmark, Grandado, Rossini, Wagner etc. This was the emergence of music at the hall. Its name Festival Hall was used from the late 1950s, echoing the London Royal Festival Hall.

Dick Lean Jnr, (son of the original General Manager, Dick Lean) joined Stadiums in 1960 and set about successful promotion of major music acts of all genres from both the U.K. and U.S.A, increasing the use of the venue

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

significantly. U.S.A. Jazz giant Ella Fitzgerald appeared there with Mel Torme and the Lou Levy Quintet in 1960, applauded by local critics.

The Scottish White Heather Group performed there in 1962 to an audience of 3500 bringing music of all kinds from the old country for local Scots fans. Lonnie Donegan and Billy Baxter came to the hall direct from London in 1960. In 1963 Lean Jnr. announced more variety acts with sport events, including wood chopping, every Saturday night in addition to the boxing every Friday night. Boxing included amateurs, allowing training and trailing for the coming Tokyo Olympics. The first variety acts included singers and German jugglers. The Starlift show was there in 1964, Peter and Gordon, The Searchers, Dinah Lee, Del Shannon among others, under the auspices of radio 3DB's Barry Ferber.

In 1969 women wrestlers were the prime attraction accompanied by a large police attendance, including the vice squad reporting back to Arthur Rylah on the proprietary of the performance. Seven thousand attended, about half being women.

Melbourne City Council planned a carpark near the hall in 1962, bounded by Dudley, Rosslyn and Addison Streets and then used as a rubbish site. FJ Marland would lease it for five years.

The stadium accommodated around 2,600 standing and 5,445 for concerts, far outnumbering any existing theatre venue. The hall was the only option for large budget performers that required the numbers for profit, although a basic interior with poor acoustics, the rise of electric amplification for performances allowed it to prosper. The Sydney equivalent for large-scale live performances was Randwick Racecourse. A mass meeting of General Motors-Holden employees was held at Festival Hall during a strike in 1964, as another use for a large venue such as this.

Most of the world's popular music figures performed here with early highlights including Lee Gordon's 'Big Shows', the 1964 Beatles concert and Judy Garland's ill-fated appearance, even Liberace's glittering shows in the 1970s. His pink gauze and artificial star dust transformed the stark interior with the orchestra pit enclosed in white filigree joinery with palms in flower pots, candelabras and chandeliers. The U.K. soul singer Joe Cocker performed there in 1972 eventually being arrested after the show for offensive behaviour among other things.

The hall was in an uproar in 1975 when the Bay City Rollers were pursued by girlish fans here and at the Southern Cross Hotel. The innovatory rock figure Frank Zappa and his Mothers of Invention played there for frenzied 2.5 hours in 1976 with Zappa pronouncing Festival Hall 'as not the best venue for a concert... "This is a Miserable Place to go to a concert ", he added. The powerhouse performance of the Tina Turner Revue

appeared there in 1977, coinciding with the Australian Dance Theatre and Jesus Christ Superstar (1976) performances at the Palace Theatre, now operating in Bourke Street. Meanwhile boxing and wrestling was still the staple diet at the 'House of Stoush'. International tennis was played there in 1981 with John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall playing exhibition matches on courts set up in the stadium.

Stadiums Ltd. was established in 1899 by John Wren and Dick Lean and registered in 1914. It specialized in promoting boxing and wrestling events, building venues in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane.

Contributory elements include:

- large Dutch-hipped roof steel-framed stadium in a simple Modernistic style;
- exposed open-web gabled steel roof trusses;
- external parapeted brick and rendered walls, with piers and face brick base;
- 16' x 2' x 2.5" thick waterproof prestressed concrete wall panels with tongued and grooved edges on brick base;
- cemented Dudley Street façade with stepped parapet;
- metal sheet clad rounded cantilever canopy;
- window groups in strips and slots; and
- location on the appropriately named Wren Lane.

Openings have been altered; bricks painted over; services added, building name removed; new steel deck roof cladding added; and an unrelated paint scheme applied externally.

The interior has not been inspected recently but past attendance at Festival Hall has revealed a basic utilitarian interior which is not significant in its own right but contributory to the historical expression of the events that have occurred there.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall is significant historically and socially to West Melbourne, Victoria and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall is significant.

- Historically, and socially as a major event, sport and music venue in Victoria since its erection in 1955-6, and its use for the 1956 Olympics. Over the years the venue has seen many international and Australian performing artists and sportspersons, with the large numbers it accommodated creating many associations for many people from these events;
- The site and the stadium also have long associations with the notorious John Wren (former stadium), John Wren II and Chris Wren (existing stadium). The hall is a rare surviving part of his once vast sporting and betting empire, many key parts of which, such as the Richmond race course, have gone and the interstate stadiums demolished. More than any other Melbourne indoor

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

entertainment venue, the hall had a special affinity to the working classes that worked and lived in the West Melbourne area from its inception; and

- The walls were an early use of prestressed concrete panels in Melbourne.

Eades Place

8-10 Sam Cullen's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**
 Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Sam Cullen, successful West Melbourne builder-owner, and the Cullen brothers (Samuel and Henry) built most of Eades Place in the Victorian-era. Sam Cullen moved from 32 Eades Place (where Henry Cullen also lived) to this house after he rebuilt it in c1884 and remained the owner-occupier until his death in 1913 and his family for the following years. The first stage of the house was in the 1860s when it probably resembled the row to the south, also built by the Cullens. The Crown Grantees for this site, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, died rich men.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey parapeted and stuccoed brick house;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- simple detail includes architraves to openings, sill brackets and a cornice with terminating vermiculated blocks;
- one-level cast-iron verandah, with concave corrugated iron roof;
- double-hung sash windows, three lights on the ground level;
- four panel door entry with top and side lights;
- iron picket fence on stone plinth; and
- contribution to a significant highly cohesive and early residential streetscape, largely associated with the Cullens.

The design is much in the style of the other Cullen two storey buildings in Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Sam Cullen's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sam Cullen's house is significant

- Aesthetically, as a simple evocation of the Victorian-era architecture of West Melbourne and an important contributory element in a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, closely associated with Sam Cullen and his family, one of the brothers who virtually built the entire Eades Place streetscape and a successful owner-builder who lived much of his life in the area, typical of West Melbourne as seen within the City of Melbourne; as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne 's development.

**Eades Place                      22                      Edward Williams house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3      HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Edward Williams was the owner-builder of this six room brick house in 1883 on a site where previously he had owned a smaller three room wooden house. After 1890 he leased it out.

Contributory elements include:

- dichrome brick and stuccoed, two-storey row house;
- austere segment-arched cemented entablature, at the parapet;
- flanking cement scrolls comprise, with the vermiculated side walls, the only stucco decoration;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- quoining achieved in contrasting brick colours (cream,

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- brown);
- single level cast-iron verandah with frieze and brackets;
  - double palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone plinth; and
  - contributory role in a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape as contrasting in use of materials but matching the other houses in form, siting and detail.

The house is currently secured with sheet metal to lower windows. Parapet urns are missing and part of the brickwork is painted over.

How is it significant?

Edward Williams house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Edward Williams house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a near original example of a common Victorian-era row house form, distinguished here by the use of coloured brickwork, also contributory to a significant residential Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, the house represents a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne 's development.

**Eades Place                      28                      Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Crown Grantees, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, commenced building 28 Eades Place in 1862-3 as part of the house row 28-32 Eades Place, each built initially as a three room brick house. They leased the house at 28 Eades Place to John Orr a few months before they built 30 and 32 Eades Place. Samuel Cullen took up residence in 30 Eades Place immediately it was completed and 32 was occupied by Henry Cullen after it had been leased for three years.

They proceeded to lease this house until 1872 when it was enlarged by the addition of a storey to this and the adjoining houses and Samuel Cullen moved in. By 1885 Samuel had moved to 10 Eades Place where he

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

remained for the rest of his life. The death of the brothers in the Edwardian-era appears to have generated the timber Edwardian-era verandah that existed on the row until at least 1991, since replaced on 28 and 30 Eades Place.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed and parapeted brick row of three houses;
- gabled roofs clad with corrugated iron behind the parapets, with party walls expressed;
- clear indication of the two stages of development by the upper fenestration;
- simple cemented cornice and string mould;
- cemented architraves and bracketed sills to upper level windows (see also 12-18 Eades Place);
- double-hung sash windows;
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah form only (bullnose verandah replaced the previous presumably, concave roof verandahs replaced again since 1991 on 28 and 30 Eades Place);
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah and slatted frieze on 32 Eades Place;
- brick corbelled chimneys; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era streetscape.

The bullnose verandah form had been added in the Edwardian-era but has since been replaced with a mixture of Edwardian-era and Victorian-era character recreated verandah elements; the presumed timber picket front and dividing fences have been replaced with iron reproduction palisade fences on 28, 30 Eades Place; new render to part of 28 Eades Place; new verandah tiling to 28 Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place.

- Aesthetically, synonymous with much of the adjoining streetscape as a Cullen Brothers' creation; and
- Historically, contains the first three houses constructed by the Cullens in the street, although these have been added to since, and is sited on the Cullen's Crown Grant and are a valuable indication of the breadth of the Cullen's work, activity that eventually made both brothers wealthy.

**Eades Place**      **30**      **Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Crown Grantees, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, commenced building 28 Eades Place in 1862-3 as part of the house row 28-32 Eades Place, each built initially as a three room brick house. They leased the house at 28 Eades Place to John Orr a few months before they built 30 and 32 Eades Place. Samuel Cullen took up residence in 30 Eades Place immediately it was completed and 32 was occupied by Henry Cullen after it had been leased for three years.

They proceeded to lease this house until 1872 when it was enlarged by the addition of a storey to this and the adjoining houses and Samuel Cullen moved in. By 1885

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Samuel had moved to 10 Eades Place where he remained for the rest of his life. The death of the brothers in the Edwardian-era appears to have generated the timber Edwardian-era verandah that existed on the row until at least 1991, since replaced on 28 and 30 Eades Place.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed and parapeted brick row of three houses;
- gabled roofs clad with corrugated iron behind the parapets, with party walls expressed;
- clear indication of the two stages of development by the upper fenestration;
- simple cemented cornice and string mould;
- cemented architraves and bracketed sills to upper level windows (see also 12-18 Eades Place);
- double-hung sash windows;
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah form only (bullnose verandah replaced the previous presumably, concave roof verandahs-replaced again since 1991 on 28 and 30 Eades Place);
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah and slatted frieze on 32 Eades Place;
- brick corbelled chimneys; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era streetscape.

The bullnose verandah form had been added in the Edwardian-era but has since been replaced with a mixture of Edwardian-era and Victorian-era reproduction verandah elements; the presumed timber picket front and dividing fences have been replaced with iron reproduction palisade fences on 28, 30 Eades Place; new render to part of 28 Eades Place; new verandah tiling to 28 Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place.

- Aesthetically, synonymous with much of the adjoining streetscape as a Cullen Brothers' creation; and
- Historically, contains the first three houses constructed by the Cullens in the street, although these have been added to since, and is sited on the Cullen's Crown Grant and are a valuable indication of the breadth of the Cullen's work, activity that eventually made both brothers wealthy.

**Eades Place**      **32**      **Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Crown Grantees, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, commenced building 28 Eades Place in 1862-3 as part of the house row 28-32 Eades Place, each built initially as a three room brick house. They leased the house at 28 Eades Place to John Orr a few months before they built 30 and 32 Eades Place. Samuel Cullen took up residence in 30 Eades Place immediately it was completed and 32 was occupied by Henry Cullen after it had been leased for three years.

They proceeded to lease the houses until 1872 when they were enlarged by the addition of a storey and Samuel Cullen moved in. By 1885 Samuel had moved to



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

10 Eades Place where he remained for the rest of his life. The death of the brothers in the Edwardian-era appears to have generated the timber Edwardian-era verandah that existed on the row until at least 1991, since replaced on 28 and 30 Eades Place.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed and parapeted brick row of three houses;
- gabled roofs clad with corrugated iron behind the parapets, with party walls expressed;
- clear indication of the two stages of development by the upper fenestration;
- simple cemented cornice and string mould;
- cemented architraves and bracketed sills to upper level windows (see also 12-18 Eades Place);
- double-hung sash windows;
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah form only (bullnose verandah replaced the previous presumably, concave roof verandahs-replaced again since 1991 on 28 and 30 Eades Place);
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah and slatted frieze on 32 Eades Place;
- brick corbelled chimneys; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era streetscape.

The bullnose verandah form had been added in the Edwardian-era but has since been replaced with a mixture of Edwardian-era and Victorian-era reproduction verandah elements; the presumed timber picket front and dividing fences have been replaced with iron reproduction palisade fences on 28, 30 Eades Place; new render to part of 28 Eades Place; new verandah tiling to 28 Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place

- Aesthetically, synonymous with much of the adjoining streetscape as a Cullen Brothers' creation; and
- Historically, contains the first three houses constructed by the Cullens in the street, although these have been added to since, and is sited on the Cullen's Crown Grant and are a valuable indication of the breadth of the Cullen's work, activity that eventually made both brothers wealthy.

Eades Place 34

**William Chambers' row house, part 34-40 Eades Place**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

One of four similar houses in the row at 34-40 Eades Place, 34 Eades Place was built in 1879 and owned and occupied by William Chambers and his wife for the next twenty years. Adjoining them, a boot and shoemaker, Henry Munn built 36 Eades Place in 1884 and c1894 he added 38-40, in which he was residing by 1895. Munn's other houses being leased to John Mountain and Edwin Buckley.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed and brick parapeted row house

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- simple parapet cornice,
- parapet entablatures, gabled and arched with scrolls and date;
- built to the street alignment, with consequent shuttering of the ground level window;
- symmetrical fenestration and string-mould;
- double-hung sash windows;
- shutters and doorway with toplight; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape of simply elevated buildings.

House being renovated at time of survey.

How is it significant?

William Chambers' row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Chambers' row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is near original, simply ornamented and fenestrated which is typical of the early construction date of this house but not the later two of the row (36.40), indicating the desire for visual cohesion in the group's development; and
- Historically, evocative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Eades Place                      36                      Henry Munn's row house, part 34-40 Eades Place**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

One of four similar houses built in the row at 34-40 Eades Place, 36 Eades Place was built in 1884 and owned and briefly occupied by boot and shoemaker, Henry Munn. Munn had owned and occupied a brick and timber shop and residence of three rooms on the site of 38-40 Eades Place since the 1870s and moved to this house after its erection. In 1893-4 he added 40, in which he was residing at his daughter's death in 1894. Munn's other houses were leased to John Mountain (36) and Edwin Buckley (38) in the 1890s. Munn died at Bay Road, Sandringham in 1912.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed and brick parapeted row house
- simple parapet cornice,
- segmentally arched parapet entablatures, with scrolls and date;
- built to the street alignment, with consequent shuttering of the ground level window;
- symmetrical fenestration and string-mould;
- double-hung sash windows;
- shutters and doorway with toplight; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape of simply elevated buildings.

House being renovated at time of survey.

How is it significant?

Henry Munn's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Munn's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is near original, simply ornamented and fenestrated which is atypical of the construction date of this house, indicating the owner's desire for visual cohesion in the group's development; and
- Historically, evocative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Eades Place      38-40      Henry Munn's row houses, part 34-40 Eades Place**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

One of four similar houses in the row at 34-40 Eades Place, 38 Eades Place was built as a brick shop of four rooms in 1884, next to his new residence at 36, and owned and briefly occupied by boot and shoemaker, Henry Munn. Munn had owned and occupied a brick and timber shop and residence of three rooms on the site of 38-40 Eades Place since the 1870s. In 1893-4 he added the four room brick house at 40 Eades Place also converting 38 to a matching house. He was residing at 40 Eades Place at his daughter's death in 1894. Munn's houses were leased to John Mountain (36) and Edwin Buckley (38) in the 1890s. Munn died at Sandringham in

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

1912.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed and brick parapeted row houses;
- simple parapet cornice;
- built to the street alignment, with consequent shuttering of the ground level windows;
- symmetrical fenestration and string-mould;
- double-hung sash windows;
- shutters and doorways with toplights; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape of similarly simply elevated buildings.

How is it significant?

Henry Munn's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Munn's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the houses are near original, simply ornamented and fenestrated which is atypical of their construction date, indicating the desire of their owner, Munn, for visual cohesion in the group's development; and
- Historically, evocative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Hawke Street 2 West Melbourne Baptist Church manse



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

West Melbourne Baptist Church commissioned builder (and designer?) R J Werner, of 16 Ross Street, Port Melbourne, to build this brick manse in 1917 for an estimated cost of £900. The house included an entry hall, front bedroom, study, dining, bathroom, two bedrooms, breakfast room, kitchen at the rear, pantry, wash house, and a WC was attached. The house was declared finished 10/11/1917. Clergy such as the Rev T. P. Trinham, Rev Edwin Bungey, and the Rev Thos. A. V. Paul lived here.

The Baptist Church was located on the west side of this triangular block, an allotment permanently reserved for

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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the Baptists to allow a stone church to be erected there in 1866. The land was first aside by the Colonial Government in 31 July 1865 as the 'Hotham Baptist Church' with trustees Edward Gibbs, William Smith, Robert Harvey, Thomas McFarlane and William Bryant. The site was conveniently located just east of the Benevolent Asylum.

Melbourne.

Church historian Rev Wilkin observed in 1938: '...With such a history and with such pastors and fellow-labourers, it is no wonder that for many years West Melbourne was one of the most important in the Denomination, but in the course of years its surroundings have completely changed. It has ceased to be a desirable residential district; many of its members moved away to Footscray, Newmarket, etc., and others have not yet been received in their place. Possibly in coming years some at least of the former experiences may be revived.'

This was not the case and in the 1960s the congregation abandoned the church and sought to develop the land for other purposes that involved demolition of the 1866 stone church.

Adjoining the rear of the manse is a complex designed by noted architects Edmond and Corrigan which includes a new chapel and meeting room hall with vestry and toilet facilities, and two residential units for crisis accommodation (address 4 Miller Street) completed in 1990.

Contributory elements include:

- detached brick single-storey Arts and Crafts Bungalow on an island site;
- rough-cast stucco main wall finish with red brick featured in gable ends and as dado;
- gabled roof form clad with unglazed Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles, with red brick chimneys and pots, and louvered gable vents;
- distinctive Arts and Crafts arched and buttressed porch, arches trimmed with red rubbed brickwork, also used as window headers elsewhere;
- flat roof boxed and faceted window bays, with leaded toplight;
- entry door with top and side lights; and
- symbolic link with former church occupation of site.

How is it significant?

The West Melbourne Baptist Church manse is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The West Melbourne Baptist Church manse is significant.

- Historically, as the only physical link with the long and rich history of the Baptist congregation in West Melbourne on this reserve and, itself, the place for near to 100 years of occupation by the church; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and early example of an Arts and Crafts Bungalow style manse, distinctive among the pervading Victorian-era character of West

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Hawke Street**      **2A**      **Elm ('Ulmus' sp.),  
Hawke and Curzon  
Street Reserve**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- large elm ('Ulmus' sp.) -37.806104, 144.947706 on the Hawke and Curzon Street Reserve; and
- land within nominally 5m of the root ball.

How is it significant?

This mature elm ('Ulmus sp.') is significant historically and aesthetically and for its rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This mature elm ('Ulmus sp.') is significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade;
- Aesthetically, for the form and maturity as planted in a reserve where its growth pattern has been relatively unhindered; and
- Rarity, as one of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing in the 1890s.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct. Proposed: Elm ('Ulmus' sp.), Hawke and Curzon Street Reserve, 2A Hawke Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Mature elms ('Ulmus sp.') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **4**      **Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **6**      **Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **8**      **Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made

entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **10**      **Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **12**      **Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made

entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street 27 John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of

England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street 29 John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of

England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street 31 John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of

England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street 33 John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of

England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape;
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **37**      **William Barrow's house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 1

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This five room brick house was built in 1882-3 when William Barrow acquired an earlier three room brick house from James Guthrie, for £400, who had owned and occupied it from its construction in 1872. Subsequent owners were David Green and George Hessey who had previously lived in Roden Street. (Refer to 201 Roden Street). Barrow was an engineer.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, dichrome brick and stuccoed house, the terrace form being typical of West Melbourne in the 1880s;
- two level cast-iron verandah with frieze and integral

brackets, unusual balustrade pattern, and concave profile corrugated iron clad roof;

- segment arched raised entablature at the parapet, with cornice and vermiculated blocks;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era West Melbourne streetscapes.

How is it significant?

William Barrow's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Barrow's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of the terrace house form and contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.



West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **39**      **Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- transverse gabled roof line, with expressed party walls and cemented chimneys and terracotta pots;
- dentilated, bracketed and corniced parapets with the date 1883;
- pronounced brackets and transverse chimney shafts, combined with the parapet ornament, distinguish this design from others;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level, and entrances with toplights; and
- contribution to a significant West Melbourne Victorian-era streetscape.

41 Hawke Street has been altered with the verandah and fence replaced but 39 offers evidence for reinstatement; presumed timber picket fence replaced by a brick walls.

How is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a design which presented the skill and subtle variations on what is a common design theme in West Melbourne row house design, as limited by the low integrity of 41, also designed by the renowned J.A.B. Koch and contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Henry McKersie had this row house pair built as an investment in 1883. He continued to own it until after 1895, leasing it to a Mrs. Addison and Ann McIntyre. Renowned architect, J.A.B. Koch and local builder, Charles Nott, were responsible for design and construction of the pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair (41 now defaced);
- two-level ornate cast-iron verandah with friezes and integral brackets;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Hawke Street 41 Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- transverse gabled roof line, with expressed party walls and cemented chimneys and terracotta pots;
- dentilated, bracketed and corniced parapets with the date 1883;
- pronounced brackets and transverse chimney shafts, combined with the parapet ornament, distinguish this design from others;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level, and entrances with toplights; and
- contribution to a significant West Melbourne Victorian-era streetscape.

41 Hawke Street has been altered with the verandah and fence replaced but 39 offers evidence for reinstatement; presumed timber picket fence replaced by a brick walls.

How is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a design which presented the skill and subtle variations on what is a common design theme in West Melbourne row house design, as limited by the low integrity of 41, also designed by the renowned J.A.B. Koch and contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Henry McKersie had this row house pair built as an investment in 1883. He continued to own it until after 1895, leasing it to a Mrs. Addison and Ann McIntyre. Renowned architect, J.A.B. Koch and local builder, Charles Nott, were responsible for design and construction of the pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair (41 now defaced);
- two-level ornate cast-iron verandah with friezes and integral brackets;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Hawke Street 44 Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- double-hung sash windows, with three lights on upper level;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with verandah; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Verandah details altered.

How is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant.

- Historically, representative of the early phase of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the prolific West Melbourne developer, John Jones; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of the early row house form used in West Melbourne and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Prolific builder-developer, John Jones applied to build this brick row house pair 'two cottages' of six rooms each in 1874.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed row house with verandah setback;
- cemented masks, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched gabled roof, with cemented and corniced shared chimney;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, guilloche pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;

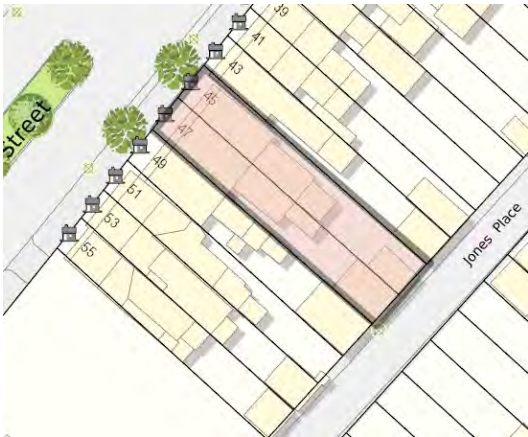
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **45**      **Cockram and Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The contracting firm Cockram and Comely of West Melbourne applied to erect two, two-storey eight-room brick houses in May 1876 in Hawke Street, near Spencer Street. This was a time when William Comely was undergoing financial difficulties but he was not deterred.

Thomas Cockram survives today as a contracting firm with past operations in the Australian building industry dating from 1861. Cockram was founded as Thomas Cockram and Co in 1861, and later as Thomas Cockram and Sons. Landmark Melbourne buildings built during the late 1800s by the firm include: the Princess Theatre,

Grand Hotel (The Windsor), Victorian Government School No. 450, Fitzroy Eastern Hill Fire Station. Comely died in 1891 with a net estate value of £494.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair, with 47 defaced;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets with a raised arched entablature and guilloche pattern balustrading either side;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings with cemented piers and scrolled garden wall; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

47 Hawke Street has been defaced but 45 provides good evidence to allow restoration.

How is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant.

- Historically, for their link with the origins of the successful Cockram contracting firm, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for distinctive and ornate detailing (45) and as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Hawke Street 46 Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- double-hung sash windows, with three lights on upper level;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with verandah; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Verandah details altered.

How is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant.

- Historically, representative of the early phase of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the prolific West Melbourne developer, John Jones; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of the early row house form used in West Melbourne and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Prolific builder-developer, John Jones applied to build this brick row house pair 'two cottages' of six rooms each in 1874.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed row house with verandah setback;
- cemented masks, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched gabled roof, with cemented and corniced shared chimney;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, guilloche pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;

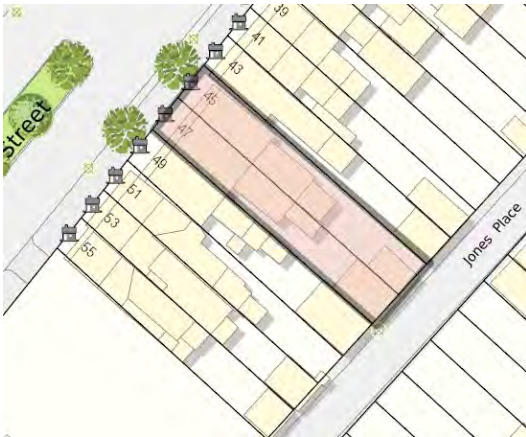
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street 47 Cockram and Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The contracting firm Cockram and Comely of West Melbourne applied to erect two, two-storey eight-room brick houses in May 1876 in Hawke Street, near Spencer Street. This was a time when William Comely was undergoing financial difficulties but he was not deterred.

Thomas Cockram survives today as a contracting firm with past operations in the Australian building industry dating from 1861. Cockram was founded as Thomas Cockram and Co in 1861, and later as Thomas Cockram and Sons. Landmark Melbourne buildings built during the late 1800s by the firm include: the Princess Theatre,

Grand Hotel (The Windsor), Victorian Government School No. 450, Fitzroy Eastern Hill Fire Station. Comely died in 1891 with a net estate value of £494.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair, with 47 defaced;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets with a raised arched entablature and guilloche pattern balustrading either side;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings with cemented piers and scrolled garden wall; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

47 Hawke Street has been defaced but 45 provides good evidence to allow restoration.

How is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant.

- Historically, for their link with the origins of the successful Cockram contracting firm, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for distinctive and ornate detailing (45) and as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 49 Sadler's row house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

 HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Thurgood, of Melbourne, built this house in 1872 for William Sadler who was the owner-occupier into the 1880s. Robert Dight was the owner-occupier by the 1890s.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets with a raised rectangular entablature, urns and orbs;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimney;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian Order derived columns, panelled serpentine cast-iron frieze

and brackets;

- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor and cemented architraves;
- four-panel entry door and side and top lights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings and cemented capped piers;
- large two storey brick stable built on the rear lane; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side wall has been rendered, some cement detailing incomplete; stable bricks painted over and doors converted for a garage Interwar.

How is it significant?

Sadler's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sadler's row house is significant.

- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for distinctive and ornate façade detailing, the rarity of the rear stable, and as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **74**      **Nyora, part Jones row houses 74-78 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Jones, a contractor, built these houses 1879-81, living in 74 Hawke Street (1881) for the next fifteen years at least. Jones sold 76 to George Pitkethley by 1881 and 78 Hawke Street to Hugh Tait in the same period. Pitkethley alternately occupied and rented his house to persons such as locally successful boot retailer, William Leeming, and Pat Morgan, whilst Mrs. Agnes Tait occupied 78 for many years. Jones also built 80 Hawke Street which is similar to this design, thus reinforcing the value of the streetscape. Of note is that Jones used architects, Ellerker and Kilburn for other work.

Contributory elements include:

- three stuccoed brick, two-storey row houses, each stepped back with the street angle, and down with its slope;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with a serpentine motif in the iron frieze work, with integral brackets, contrasting with the more formal guilloche in the balustrading;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- 74 Hawke Street has a scrolled and pedimented parapet entablature and date (1881) above its cornice (see also 80), contrasting with the plain parapets of 76-8, acting with 80 Hawke Street as bookends;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- a cemented nail-head motif re-occurs through all facades;
- cemented chimneys;
- cast cement orbs were used at the parapet piers;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- 74 has an iron picket fence;
- 76-78 had spade-head timber picket fences, one surviving on 76; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

The spade-head picket fence has been replaced with a recreated iron fence on 78 and the parapet orbs are missing from 74.

How is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early example of a common form of row house design which is near original and forms the major part of a picturesque streetscape; and
- Historically, a superior example of a resident builder-developer's work, where a clear differentiation of his residence from the leased properties is made, these houses are one group of several homes built by Jones in the area between 1867-85; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **76**      **Jones row houses, part 74-78 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Jones, a contractor, built these houses 1879-81, living in 74 Hawke Street (1881) for the next fifteen years at least. Jones sold 76 to George Pitkethley by 1881 and 78 Hawke Street to Hugh Tait in the same period. Pitkethley alternately occupied and rented his house to persons such as locally successful boot retailer, William Leeming, and Pat Morgan, whilst Mrs. Agnes Tait occupied 78 for many years. Jones also built 80 Hawke Street which is similar to this design, thus reinforcing the value of the streetscape. Of note is that Jones used architects, Ellerker and Kilburn for other work.

Contributory elements include:

- three stuccoed brick, two-storey row houses, each stepped back with the street angle, and down with its slope;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with a serpentine motif in the iron frieze work, with integral brackets, contrasting with the more formal guilloche in the balustrading;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- 74 Hawke Street has a scrolled and pedimented parapet entablature and date (1881) above its cornice (see also 80), contrasting with the plain parapets of 76-8, acting with 80 Hawke Street as bookends;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- a cemented nail-head motif re-occurs through all facades;
- cemented chimneys;
- cast cement orbs were used at the parapet piers;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- 74 has an iron picket fence;
- 76-78 had spade-head timber picket fences, one surviving on 76; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

The spade-head picket fence has been replaced with a recreated iron fence on 78 and the parapet orbs are missing from 74.

How is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early example of a common form of row house design which is near original and forms the major part of a picturesque streetscape; and
- Historically, a superior example of a resident builder-developer's work, where a clear differentiation of his residence from the leased properties is made, these houses are one group of several homes built by Jones in the area between 1867-85; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **78**      **Jones row house, part  
74-78 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Jones, a contractor, built these houses 1879-81, living in 74 Hawke Street (1881) for the next fifteen years at least. Jones sold 76 to George Pitkethley by 1881 and 78 Hawke Street to Hugh Tait in the same period. Pitkethley alternately occupied and rented his house to persons such as locally successful boot retailer, William Leeming, and Pat Morgan, whilst Mrs. Agnes Tait occupied 78 for many years. Jones also built 80 Hawke Street which is similar to this design, thus reinforcing the value of the streetscape. Of note is that Jones used architects, Ellerker and Kilburn for other work.

Contributory elements include:

- three stuccoed brick, two-storey row houses, each stepped back with the street angle, and down with its slope;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with a serpentine motif in the iron frieze work, with integral brackets, contrasting with the more formal guilloche in the balustrading;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- 74 Hawke Street has a scrolled and pedimented parapet entablature and date (1881) above its cornice (see also 80), contrasting with the plain parapets of 76-8, acting with 80 Hawke Street as bookends;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- a cemented nail-head motif re-occurs through all facades;
- cemented chimneys;
- cast cement orbs were used at the parapet piers;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- 74 has an iron picket fence;
- 76-78 had spade-head timber picket fences, one surviving on 76; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

The spade-head picket fence has been replaced with a recreated iron fence on 78 and the parapet orbs are missing from 74.

How is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early example of a common form of row house design which is near original and forms the major part of a picturesque streetscape; and
- Historically, a superior example of a resident builder-developer's work, where a clear differentiation of his residence from the leased properties is made, these houses are one group of several homes built by Jones in the area between 1867-85; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 80 Easton's row house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- nail-head ornament is at the parapet - like 74-78 Hawke Street, suggesting that John Jones constructed this house, selling to Easton;
- role, acting with 74 Hawke Street, as bookends to 76-78 Hawke Street;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- gabled parapet raised entablature with date 'A.D. 1880', piers and orbs, matching that of 74 Hawke St;
- cemented chimneys;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- iron double palisade picket fence on stone plinth; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

How is it significant?

Easton's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Easton's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved, early example of a common West Melbourne row house type and a key part of one of West Melbourne's significant Victorian-era streetscapes; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and closely linked with Victoria Iron-rolling Mills partner, Thomas Easton, who died a wealthy man as measure of his success in the West Melbourne area.

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

By 1896, this house was leased to William McNabb by the owner Thomas Easton who had resided there from its construction, presumably by John Jones, in 1880-1. Jones is likely to have built it speculatively and sold it to Easton. At his death in 1906, Easton was described as formerly of the Victoria Iron-rolling Mills, Dudley Street (partner until 1883) and regarded as an old Colonist: he died a rich man.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed brick house;
- two-level cast-iron verandah, with a guilloche pattern used in the balustrade panels and serpentine motif in the friezes;

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street**      **95-99**      **Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd. factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 3

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This is a Moderne style externally well-preserved factory building on a corner site to a stone pitched lane. The factory was occupied by international soap and margarine production firm, Lever Brothers, in the post Second War period, backing onto the similarly styled Moderne factory at 567 Spencer Street, their head office. Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd was linked with the early Victorian-era Apollo soap works at Fishermans Bend and Footscray and the associated growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne in the 20th Century, Fishermans Bend and Footscray in the Victorian-era. The building has been developed recently for residential use.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level red brick and stucco parapeted factory;
- well-preserved Moderne style elevations;
- strong horizontal elements as spandrels set against the vertical element of the stair;
- fluting along the parapet edge, cemented fins and ribbing in the stair parapet, with cantilevering hood over the entry;
- steel-framed multi-pane glazing in punched openings; and
- contribution of a small industrial complex that abuts in Spencer Street.

How is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as the Interwar expression of the growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne also seen in buildings for Duerdins and others; and
- Aesthetically, an externally well-preserved Moderne style factory building that concurs with the Spencer Street head office of Lever Brothers in styling and scale.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street 109-111 Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd., later Hygiene Baby Carriages Pty Ltd pram manufacturers**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1926 some £6400 was expended on additions to the Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd. factory: H Stanley Harris was the architect and consulting engineer. The 'addition' included three work floor levels with stair, lift, toilets along one side; concrete floor construction, timber roof trusses and vertical boarded entry doors at the ground level. The firm's 1922 factory was at the west side of the addition and another wing was adjoining at the rear.

In era of emerging reliance on battery power for communications it was stated in 1928 that nearly all of the dry cells required by the Postal Department, the Australian Navy, the Victorian Railways, and the South Australian Government were supplied by the Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company. The company later relocated to South Melbourne.

The building was used by Hygiene Baby Carriages Pty. Ltd. pram manufacturers from the 1930s into the 1960s. More recently part of the building was used as the Mighty Apollo gymnasium, Apollo being described in publicity events of the 1970s as 'Australia's indestructible man of Steel' - signage from that era remains on the building.

Contributory elements include:

- three level red brick and cement clad parapeted factory in a simple Edwardian-Baroque revival style;
- central façade bay flanked by two on either side as defined by giant-order pilasters;
- bowed raised entablature to the central bay;
- red brick side and rear walls;
- Dutch hipped roof clad with corrugated iron or similar behind the parapet;
- multi-pane glazing to steel framed windows, with hopper sashes;
- boarded entry door with multi-pane glazing top light at north end; and
- contribution as part of a significant industrial streetscape, created by one firm (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.)

Doors altered at ground level, rendering of brickwork on façade. The interior was not assessed.

How is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved and large example of a major manufacturing firm in the West Melbourne Interwar period (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.) linked with the new technology production of radio and communications, and as an illustration of the development of cheap land available next to important transport opportunities; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and unusual façade following from the Edwardian-Baroque revival that extended into the Interwar, also contributory to a small but distinctive industrial streetscape, adjoining the former row house building stock it replaced.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Hawke Street 117-125 Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1922 some £5000 was expended on the first Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory: as with the 1926 addition, H Stanley Harris was the architect and consulting engineer. The factory included two work floor levels with stair, lift, toilets at rear; concrete floor construction, timber roof trusses and vertical boarded entry doors at either end of the ground level. The firm's 1926 factory wing was added on the east side and another wing was adjoined at the rear.

In era of emerging reliance on battery power for communications it was stated in 1928 that nearly all of the dry cells required by the Postal Department, the

Australian Navy, the Victorian Railways, and the South Australian Government were supplied by the Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company. The company later relocated in South Melbourne.

The building was later used by Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co Pty. Ltd. who gained a great deal of publicity in the Interwar period.

Contributory elements include:

- two level red brick and cement clad parapeted factory in a simple Edwardian-Baroque revival style;
- central façade bay flanked by two bays on either side as defined by giant-order pilasters;
- bowed raised entablature to the central bay with parapet piers;
- red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof clad with corrugated iron or similar behind the parapet;
- multi-pane glazing to steel framed windows, with hopper sashes;
- originally boarded entry doors with top lights at each end (doors sheeted over?); and
- contribution as part of a significant industrial streetscape, created by one firm (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.), scaling down to the Victorian-era row houses adjoining.

Openings have been altered at ground level (new shutter, doors sheeted over?) but this has little impact on the overall integrity of the place.

How is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved and large example of a major manufacturing firm in the West Melbourne Interwar period (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.) linked with the new technology production of radio and communications, and as an illustration of cheap land available next to important transport opportunities; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and unusual façade following from the Edwardian-Baroque revival that extended into the Interwar, also contributory to a small but distinctive industrial streetscape, adjoining and relating to the former row house building stock it replaced.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Howard Street**      **3-11**      **Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Architects Ussher and Kemp designed this three level hat factory and showroom for Connibere, Grieve and Connibere; builder, Thomas Sanders of 315 Canning Street applied to the City of Melbourne to build it in 1906. A Fruit Preserving Factory and Jam factory had previously occupied the site along Compton Place in the 1890s. Connibere, Grieve and Connibere was to later erect their warehouse at 301-309, Flinders Lane, designed by Nahum Barnet 1913.

The large workforce who attended the West Melbourne factory allowed for the fielding of a football team in the

Retail Softgoods Association: Connibere, Grieve, and Connibere were able to soundly defeat the team from Brooks, McGlashan, and McHarg in 1906. The Connibere brothers were well known Australian businessmen and philanthropists financing many large health care projects.

The takeover by Sargood Brothers in 1920 led to the factory's acquisition by R and WH Symington and Co. Pty. Ltd. (Aust) as the first stage of their massive complex developed around this site.

Although best known for their residential work, the designers Ussher and Kemp did carry out large commercial projects in Melbourne such as the Tudoresque Professional Chambers 110-118 Collins Street Melbourne in 1908 (Victorian Heritage Register).

Contributory elements include:

- three level brick (assumed red bricks since painted over) and cemented factory and showroom in a modern Elizabethan revival style;
- three bay façade with central bay crowned by raised and scrolled entablature with orb or ball, cornice and string moulds;
- candle-snuffer tops to the hexagonal section, façade piers;
- symmetrically arranged openings (new joinery) with stop-chamfered reveals;
- face brick side and rear walls, with gabled side wall profile; and
- a major contributory element in an Interwar, Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

Recent renovations have superficially reduced the building's architectural value: with bricks painted over in an unrelated colour scheme; new reflective one pane glazing to upper level windows and refitting of ground level openings. Orbs or balls removed from parapet piers.

How is it significant?

Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom is significant.

- Historically, as a major industrial place in West Melbourne and the commencing point of a later significant complex for R and WH Symington and Co. Pty. Ltd. (Aust); and
- Aesthetically, a commanding landmark Edwardian-era factory, designed by the important architects Ussher and Kemp, sited as was traditional with adjoining Victorian-era row houses to form a significant but diverse grouping from a major growth period in West Melbourne (Edwardian-era).

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Howard Street 13 John Stedeford's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1875, John Stedeford, who owned considerable property in both North and West Melbourne (Refer to 465-71, 473-83 Queensberry Street, and 279-85 Victorian Street), owned this house and occupied it for ten years. Given the richness of the design and detail similarities, North Melbourne architect and adjoining land holder, James Lee, is the probable designer of this as one of three houses he obtained permits for in Howard Street (see 15 and 19 Howard Street).

Thomas Moore of William Street (Refer 345-9 William Street) was the next major owner, leasing the house to Henry Taylor, Thomas Holloway and Walter Downing. Later owners included Anton and Margrettie Ericson (or

Erickson) who ran a boarding house there over many years, well into the 1940s.

Contributory elements include:

- a highly decorated, two storey stuccoed brick house, apparently architect designed;
- parapeted roof line with rich cemented detail of arched entablature and shell, guilloche pattern parapet balustrading and the pronounced orbs, set on the parapet piers, paired brackets supporting the deep cornice, assisted by dentil mouldings above a swagged entablature frieze;
- a two level cast iron verandah, with central column to the upper level which does not continue to the ground and panelled cast iron friezes with fringing and brackets;
- iron picket fence, with masonry piers;
- an arched entrance portal possessing a spoked fanlight.
- lower level window bay with its corner, Corinthian pilasters and panelled sub sill wall face that is uncommon;
- tiled verandah; and
- contribution to a superior group of houses, Nos. 13-19, which complement the significant St. Mary's church complex adjoining.

How is it significant?

John Stedeford's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Stedeford's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but is near original, skilfully and richly decorated and contains unusual details, attributable to architect James Lee. The house is a major part of a significant late 19th and early 20th century civic and residential streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford who built the important streetscape in Queensberry Street, between Chetwynd and Leveson Streets, and completed many other projects in the inner metropolis as owner-builder or owner; also linked with architect James Lee who designed three significant houses in Howard Street (13, 15, 19).



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Howard Street 15 James Lee's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): B****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2** Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Architect James Lee of 36 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, owned land either side of and including Victoria Place. He designed and built houses either side of the Place entry, 15 and 19 Howard Street, in the early 1870s (1875-6, 1872-3). Each of these houses, along with 13 Howard Street, has design similarities. Lee was also responsible for a number of other house designs in North Melbourne and Parkville in the Victorian-era. At his death in 1888 he owned and leased out the two houses either side of Victoria Place and workshops in Victoria Place: his estate was worth a considerable £2700 (approximately \$356,300 in 2105, based on the Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, coloured brick and stucco, parapeted row house;
- face brick side wall to lane leading to former factory;
- trim brickwork as quoins but also under the ground level window sill in a recessed panel;
- simple cemented ornament, with cornice, scrolled blocks and vermiculated panels with brackets;
- distinctive Gibbs surrounds, as vermiculated blocks on each verandah side-wall;
- double-hung sash windows, one upper level window taken to near floor level as a verandah entry;
- four panel entry door, with toplight;
- a two level cast iron verandah, with panelled iron friezes, brackets and balustrading, the latter of an unusual lyre-shape design;
- discontinuous upper verandah post (Refer to No 13 Howard Street);
- tiled verandah;
- sympathetic timber picket fence, albeit in only fair condition; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era row house precinct, adjoining the significant St. Mary's complex.

Trimming bricks are painted over.

How is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a near original example of a common type, being distinguished by its iron and cemented detailing and contributing to a significant streetscape; and
- Historically, and socially, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and as an example of another speculative property, associated by ownership and design with a successful local architect James Lee; also, as a boarding house over a long period, the house has associations for many former West Melbourne residents.

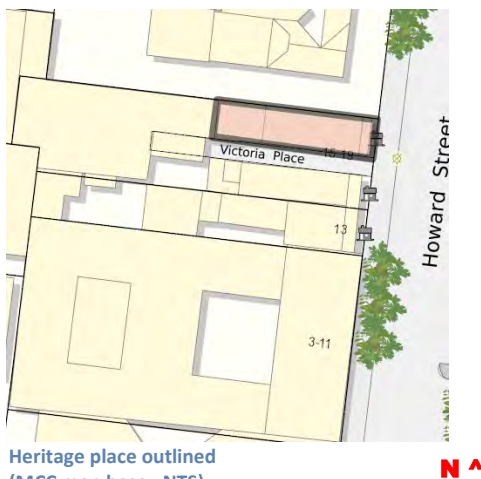
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Howard Street 19 James Lee's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect James Lee of 36 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, owned land either side of and including Victoria Place. He designed and built houses either side of the place, 15 and 19 Howard Street, in the early 1870s (1875-6, 1872-3), each with design similarities. Lee designed a third house in Howard Street and it is almost definite that this was 13 Howard Street, owned and occupied by builder, John Stedeford from an early date. Lee was also responsible for a number of other house designs in North Melbourne and Parkville in the Victorian-era. At his death in 1888 he owned and leased out the two houses either side of Victoria Place and workshops in Victoria Place: his estate was worth a considerable £2700 (approximately \$356,300 in 2105,

based on the Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Contributory elements include:

- a two storey, wide frontage coloured brick and stucco row house set on basalt footings;
- French doors on the upper level open onto the verandah, with flanking arched niches and a distinctive central arched niche;
- two level cast iron verandah where, like 13, 15 Howard Street, the upper post does not continue to the ground;
- verandah decoration including unusually fine panelled cast iron work with brackets which incorporates the lyre pattern (as does 15 Howard Street);
- simple cemented parapet, with a cornice and nail head motifs used on the verandah side walls;
- double-hung sash windows with bracketed sills and ornamented panels under, as with 15 Howard Street;
- sympathetic cut back timber picket front fence; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape, adjoining the significant St. Mary's complex.

The side wall to the lane has been rendered over, probably replacing face brick.

How is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and early example of a later common residential form, possessing unusual cast iron and brickwork details and a part of a significant streetscape; and
- Historically, a former residence of John Stedeford who built the important streetscape in Queensberry Street, between Chetwynd and Leveson Streets and completed many other projects in the inner metropolis as owner builder or owner.

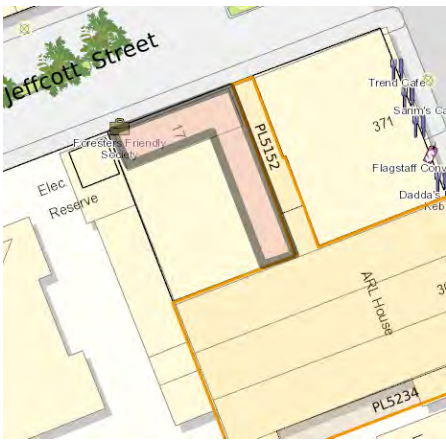
West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Jeffcott Street 17 Clayton-Joel and Company factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO862 **HO name:** 13-17 Jeffcott Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

This two storey brick factory remnant was erected for electrical engineer William Clayton-Joel, then of 120 King Street, West Melbourne in 1912. Clayton-Joel and Co, electrical engineers continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. The firm was active in promoting manufacture of electrical products in the Colony and early advanced technology.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey red brick parapeted factory form, with two street elevations;
- corbelled brick cornice detailing;
- segmentally arched openings with lintels;

- bullnose brick reveals to openings;
- steel framed multi-pane glazing down lane façade, timber framed on main facade; and
- corner site.

This factory was redeveloped in 1996, removing much of the integrity to its history.

How is it significant?

The Clayton-Joel and Co factory is of historical significance to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Clayton-Joel and Co factory is significant.

- Historically, as an Edwardian-era remnant of industrial development at the edge of the City inspired by new prosperity after Federation and revised trading circumstances; also for the long association with Clayton, Joel and Co, electrical engineers who were active in promoting early use of electrically powered machinery and products in Victoria.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Jeffcott Street**      **81-141**      **Elms (x6), street trees**  
**141**  
**near**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** -

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** No      **HO name:** Proposed: Elms (x6), street trees, near 81-141 Jeffcott Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Mature elms ('Ulmus sp.') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- six elms as part of an avenue (some in poor health) near 81-141 Jeffcott Street -37.812435, 144.949570 to -37.812240, 144.950687;
- land within five metres of the root ball; and
- their contribution to the adjoining significant and contemporary Sands & McDougall complex.

How is it significant?

The elms are significant historically and for their rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The elms are significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade; and
- Rarity, as some of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing at West Melbourne in the 1890s.

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**King Street** at **North Melbourne War Memorial, King and Hawke Streets** **Victoria Street Reserve (relocated)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The North Melbourne War Memorial, at the corner of King and Hawke Streets, was erected by H. B. Corbin and Sons Pty. Ltd for the North and West Melbourne Red Cross Society in 1926 at the corner of Errol and Victoria Streets, later relocated. The unveiling of the monument by Lord Somers was done to great public acclaim and ceremony followed by celebrations. 1,240 men had enlisted from North and West Melbourne, and of these 520 died on service in WW1.

Lord Somers is reported in 'The Argus' December 1915 as saying:

'In the world of to-day, with its speed and swift changes, memory is likely to be short lived. But this memorial has a message which will go out to us day after day and year after year. It stands as a perpetual reminder of the men and women of our flesh and blood who, in a cause which they knew to be right, gave up their lives. Its message to us is to carry on their tradition, and to revive and keep alight that spirit of good fellowship, unselfish service, and self sacrifice which they exemplified. '

Corbin and Sons were also responsible for the Coleraine War Memorial 1921.

The memorial includes a polished grey granite pillar dedicated to the First World War, Second World War, Korea, Malaya, Sabah Sarawak, Malaya and Vietnam. The inscription first engraved after the First World War reads, "In imperishable memory of Australia's sons who died in the cause of freedom in the Great War 1914-1918."

Conflicts Commemorated:

- First World War 1914-18
- Second World War 1939-45
- Malayan Emergency 1948-60
- Vietnam War 1962-72

How is it significant?

North Melbourne War Memorial is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

North Melbourne War Memorial is significant.

- Historically, and socially, as the paramount symbol of the terrible losses of local lives during World War One in North and West Melbourne and a key war memorial in the City of Melbourne, also the focus of a major local gathering at the unveiling of the memorial as indicative of the deep community associations and their united cause in funding its erection; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom designed memorial successfully utilising past stone masonry and metal inlay skills.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**King Street 347-349 Phoenix Clothing Company complex**

View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): A****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**
 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO475 **HO name:** Phoenix Clothing Company, 347-349 King Street & 4-8 Phoenix Lane, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

**Statement of Significance**

**Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance**  
**Victorian Heritage Register number: H0801**

**What is significant?**

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is a three storey stone and brick shop, residence and store complex. It contains fabric from several different periods of building and alteration. The earliest section dates from the early gold rush era, while three storey additions were made in 1859 and the ground floor of the

rear store/factory section probably dates from the 1860s. An 1869 photograph of the building showed a loggia, but this has been filled with windows.

**How is it significant?**

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

**Why is it significant?**

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as one of the oldest examples of a commercial building and factory in the State. Its King Street facade contains rare gold rush-era elements, from a time when King Street was an unmade although busy road with bullock drays and other carriers' wagons, loaded with goods, continually passing on their way to Bendigo and the other diggings. The factory proper dates from the 1860s and provides important evidence of the character of early industrial organisation in Melbourne. The Phoenix Clothing Company was established in the wake of post gold rush metropolitan growth and benefited from the introduction of tariff legislation in the 1870s. The Phoenix factory was one of the few mechanised 19th century clothing manufacturers, and has been credited with introducing advanced overseas technology to Victoria. Although there have been many structural changes to the building over the years, the essential design and structure of the complex provide a substantially intact representation of contemporary factory design and working conditions, and of aspects of 19th century building technology.

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as evidence of the character of Melbourne's early development. The combination of residence, shop and factory is a reminder of a time when the city was much more compact, and residence and workplace were often located in the same building or very nearby. The building also demonstrates the long-term continuity of industrial usage in this part of Melbourne.

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance for its associations with the notable Fenwick Brothers, and Albion T. Walkley. The Fenwick Brothers were London clothing manufacturers and importers, who owned the site from the 1850s and established the Phoenix Clothing Company there in the 1870s. Orlando Fenwick (1822-1897) who once lived on the premises, was a prominent Victorian clothing manufacturer and importer. He also took a leading role in Melbourne harbour development schemes and was a Melbourne City councillor over a long period and Mayor of the city. Walkley, the factory manager from 1875 and owner of the manufacturing section of the business from 1878, was responsible for introducing into the Victorian clothing trade the innovative mechanical knife system of cutting which revolutionised the industry in the pre-WW1 period.

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of architectural significance because of its first floor loggia, perhaps the earliest example in Melbourne (although it

West Melbourne Heritage Review

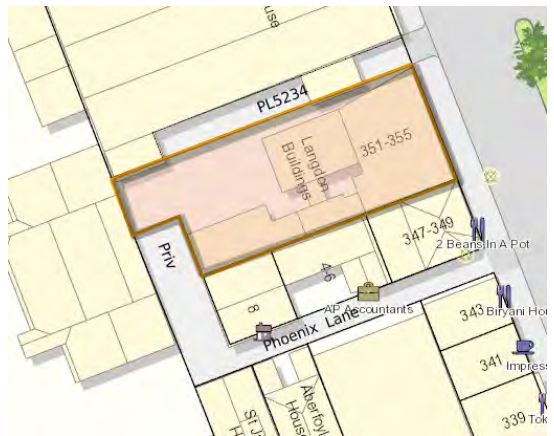
**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

has subsequently been built in, it is restorable) and as part of a coherent mid-19th century commercial streetscape which gives some idea of the architectural character of this part of Melbourne in the post-gold rush period.'

**King Street 351-355 Kidd's row houses  
later Langdon Buildings**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): A**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO477 **HO name:** Langdon Building, 351-355 King St, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

**Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance**  
**Victorian Heritage Register number: HO527**

What is significant?

The Langdon Building at 351-355 King Street was built as three terrace houses by the owner-builder Robert Kidd. He built them in stages as follows: No.351 in 1863, No.353 in 1865 and No.355 in 1869. Kidd lived at No.353. The middle house of the three was a shop from 1870 but has now had its shopfront removed. All three terrace houses are two storeys, constructed in brick with coursed bluestone facades. Access was directly off the street in the manner of English town houses. Each house has quoins, a motif which is repeated around the front

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

door and windows. Whilst all three buildings are constructed on the street alignment the parapet and string course is not continuous, reflecting the differing stages of construction. The Langdon Building was used as an early clothing factory and was later combined with the adjoining the Fenwick Brothers Phoenix Clothing building. These early factories share a party wall and were once linked via twin archways.

How is it significant?

The Langdon Building is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

- The Langdon Building is architecturally significant as an excellent example of the use of Victoria’s ubiquitous bluestone as a construction material. Spanning three periods of construction, the Langdon Building has a consistent use of facing bluestone. There is a contrast between the fine ashlar finishes of the architraves, quoins and string courses and the rougher finish of the wall areas.
- The Langdon Building is historically significant as a rare complex of three residential buildings amalgamated for industrial use. It is a rare example of a surviving clothing factory in the central business district. From 1870 the Langdon Building was a clothing factory and had a close relationship to the notable Phoenix Clothing Factory buildings to the south. It demonstrates the adaptation and adjustment of owners to changing economic conditions in Melbourne.

King Street 360 Bay View Hotel



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Michael Moran, who owned other hotels around the North and West Melbourne area, commissioned J. Holmes and later, James Healy, to build the Bay View Hotel on this site in 1864-5 Moran was also the publican there until at least 1870. He continued to own the hotel for over ten years, when it was taken over by the West End Brewery, and later owned in association with Carlton and United Breweries (1896). Other licensees included Kierin Caulfield; Miss Milton and Mary Rush. (Refer 32-4 Capel Street).

The hotel was used by community groups such as the local football clubs and had its share of sly-grogging and colourful incidents, as reported in the daily press.



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Contributory elements include:

- a stuccoed brick and stone, parapeted corner hotel of two- storeys;
- hipped corrugated iron clad roof set behind a parapet;
- simply moulded cornice, architraves and six-pane double-hung sashes denote the building's age;
- an ornamental metal lamp attached with scrolled brackets to the wall over the side entry is of unknown provenance but is related to the period and use; and
- contribution as a traditional if isolated corner element with some relationship to two two-storey row houses on the north and east sides in Walsh and King Street.

Some new unruled stucco to walls, replacement of a side doorway and door and assumed conversion of the former corner entry to a window. Major visually related additions have been made to both frontages. However the traditional hotel form, siting and fenestration is still evident.

How is it significant?

The Bay View Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bay View Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, a typical corner sited, simply designed hotel which exhibits a simple Italian Renaissance Revival form used from early in Melbourne's history into the 1880s; and
- Historically, and socially, as an hotel, the former social centre of the locality and associated with hotelier, Moran, who was also connected with the Rob Roy and Mansion House hotels in West Melbourne; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**King Street      363      Ralph A. Stuart and Co. wool brokers, later NCO House**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO841    **HO name:** 357-369 King Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Architects Craig Reynolds and Garrett prepared plans for the erection of modern wool stores and offices in 1934 for Ralph A. Stuart and Company King Street, Melbourne. The street elevation showed the firm's name on the parapet spelt out in wrought iron letters, with the added 'Wool and Hide Merchants'. Plans showed timber floors and frames, a sawtooth lit upper level for wool selling, metal-framed windows, steel roof trusses on timber framing, and wool chutes on storeroom floors. Entry was via a stair lobby, with storage levels over.

A large wool sample room and offices were set out along

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

the front of the building at first floor level. The designers were also responsible for the significant Interwar Emulation Hall, 3 Rochester Road, Canterbury (Victorian Heritage Register).

Contributory elements include:

- three level parapeted wool stores and offices in face brick designed in the Dudok Moderne style;
- cream upper level brickwork, red ground level;
- streamlined banding as horizontal recesses with windows set within;
- dominant vertical element over the entry provide for the typical interplay of massing associated with the style;
- significant brickwork detailing as ribs, jelly-mould forms, soldier course architraves;
- cast cement rams head logo over entry;
- streamlined horizontal window ledge, set on faceted window buttresses and sills beneath;
- loading bay and carriage way under south wing of building for wool traffic; and
- the visual relationship with earlier significant buildings adjoining, with similar punched fenestration and parapeted form, if not scale.

Steel framed multi-pane glazing replaced, but the overall integrity is high.

How is it significant?

Ralph A. Stuart and Co. Wool brokers wool stores, showrooms and offices are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Ralph A. Stuart and Co. Wool brokers wool stores, showrooms and offices are significant.

- Historically, as a lingering presence of primary industry buildings on the fringe of the Melbourne business district, specifically located in West Melbourne where transport access and cheaper land aided in its location; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and significant Moderne style façade in the Dudok manner with skilful use of brickwork and massing.

King Street

**407-415 Flagstaff House,  
Yuncken Freeman  
Architects Pty. Ltd.  
offices**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**N**

**Grading proposed (A-D): A**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO842 **HO name:** 411-415 King Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Titled the Flagstaff House project, a permit for this steel-clad, basement and two-level, office building was sought in July 1968 by owners, occupiers and designers, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd.. The proposed building was to replace four Victorian-era row houses, then used as the firm's offices, at an estimated cost of \$310,000.

As Yuncken Freeman Brothers Griffiths and Simpson Architects, the firm had previously occupied the terrace houses at 411-415 King Street as 'Flagstaff House'. The

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

new building, also Flagstaff House, marked a change in the firm's oeuvre if not the name. Balcombe Griffiths and Roy Simpson were from the five original partners, with descendant John Yuncken, but the new Mesian theme (after Mies van der Rohe of Chicago), that this building expresses so well, came with Barry Patten who joined the firm in c.1953. Patten led a team for the prize winning Sidney Myer Music Bowl in 1957, marking a new structure-based design theme. The once large office of Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. no longer exists.

The new Flagstaff House is inspired by van der Rohe's Farnsworth House (1951), among others. As a 'skin and bones' (van der Rohe) architectural concept, the design can be seen as a horizontal parallel to the commercial towers of BHP house (1967-1972) and the aluminium clad Eagle House (1971-2).

Meticulously planned on an imperial module of 4'10", escape stairs, toilets and plant were in a service strip located along the south side of an open plan office, forming a square of three 27' structural bays per side. The main open stair was centred on the plan within a generous light well, the steel bar balustrades were minimal and the stair flights appeared to float within the space. Suspended ceilings followed the module with recessed low-brightness fluorescent fittings doubling as air distribution within each module; less was more. Upper floors were suspended reinforced concrete.

The south side service strip provided the concrete and masonry buttress for a steel and glass box attached on the north, with a cantilevering upper level, allowing column free façades on two sides. A steel universal-section marked the planning model planted on all glazed facades as structural mullions: exposed columns were also universal-sections painted matte black as was the facade. A shallow gabled steel deck clad roof set behind a minimal fascia gave the illusion of a flat roof. Double aluminium-framed entry doors were symmetrically arranged on the King Street elevation, accessed by minimalist stair flights that abutted a rendered podium that catered for the sloping site.

When furnished the interior was among the most elegant Modernist office spaces the City had seen, with flush black modular panelling housing adjustable drafting desks, exposed black steel structural frame, grey tufted carpet, white plaster and block walls and suspended ceilings.

Contributory elements include:

- basement and two upper levels of offices in a rectanguloid form;
- no expressed roof;
- the counter play of simple geometric rectanguloid forms, as horizontal elements set against a masonry vertical element, with an offset to allow expression of each;
- glass and steel modular façade with full-height tinted glazing (floor to ceiling);

- imposed 'structure' as steel universal-section mullions on steel plate fascias;
- originally an open office plan with modular partitioning (modified);
- natural grey podium base;
- original black external colour scheme;
- floating external open-riser stairs with simple steel bar balustrading as handrails and newels only;
- flush plaster soffits with recessed downlights; and
- minimal landscaping, paved setting.

Sign panels have been added. External doors and furniture changed. Interior layout and furnishing changed (inspection from street only). Glass bricks added facing the rear car park.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. offices is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. offices is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the important architectural firm of Yuncken Freeman Architects designed as their own offices, the firm being nationally prominent at that time; and
- Aesthetically, the most accomplished, early small-scale International Modern office designs in Victoria, serving as a prototype for the design and development of BHP house as well as an advertisement for the firm's design direction; perhaps one of the most faithful of the Mies van der Rohe inspired designs in Victoria, following an internationally applauded design theme.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**King Street**      **438**      **George Donald's house (also James Bryce's wooden house at rear)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

George Donald, local inspector of weights and measures, was the first rated owner-occupier of this brick house in 1873-4, then of six rooms. The house displaced James Bryce's wooden house of 1863 that appears to remain as one of the rear wings. Donald's career was well publicised in the Melbourne press as he apprehended market cheats or short-weighters through the 1870s-1880s: his was a vital role in an area well provided with produce markets.

His wife Elizabeth died here in 1878 and George in 1888, aged 75, leaving his only daughter Elizabeth as the next

house owner. The house appears to be custom designed judged by the sophistication of the design, detailing, and early date.

Contributory elements include:

- double-fronted two colour Italianate style brick villa with M-hipped main roof;
- patterned slate roof cladding, cemented chimneys with unusual arcaded shafts and cornices;
- face brick rear and side walls;
- bracketed eaves, vermiculated cemented panels, masks and brackets to side walls;
- front verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with moulded cement architraves and bracketed sills and panels under;
- four-panel entry door and side and top lights;
- encaustic mosaic tiles to verandah;
- remnants of an Interwar wire fence (part replaced); and
- the contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

George Donald's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

George Donald's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the regionally prominent inspector of markets, George Donald, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and significant Italian villa design with uncommon detailing.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**King Street**      **439**      **Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO860    **HO name:** 439 King Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Elizabeth Street money or pawn broker, Abraham Smith was the first rated owner-occupier, in 1885, of what was then a brick house of ten rooms set on an allotment of 25x150 feet (7.62m x 45.7m). Smith died in 1899, leaving the house to widow Julia and daughter Hannah. The Smith family played a prominent role in North and West Melbourne society events as well as receiving some notoriety for the daring jewellery theft from Smith's Elizabeth Street premises. The house name of Mezrich-house was always included in the many family notices in local newspapers concerning the Smith family and was

obviously treasured by them as it was used during their occupation after Abraham's death.

Another major occupancy of the house was as the office of the prize winning architect, Don Hendry Fulton, from around the late 1950s-1960s for over an extended period. As part of his occupation, the front verandah was removed to perhaps modernise or Georgianise the façade. Nearby in King Street was the office of Yuncken Freeman Brothers Griffiths and Simpson Architects, the Freeman Brothers being great connoisseurs of Georgian architecture. The front verandah was reinstated in c2010 and the front fence repaired in 2006.

Don Hendry Fulton's design for the BP Refinery Administration Building at Crib Point (1965) was awarded the 1966 RVIA Victorian Architecture Medal (also on the Victorian Heritage Register). The Rosebud municipal offices were designed by Fulton (1973-76) and his firm was involved in the planning of Mary Kathleen and Weipa, as two model mining towns for post-war Australia. He also designed the elegant and contemporary Blainey house, The Boulevard, Ivanhoe, in 1957.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed elevated row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, foliated and faceted blocks and brackets with an entablature mould, panelled verandah side walls;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched hipped roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys (part);
- rebuilt two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets also dentilated gutter mould;
- dressed and quarry face blue stone faced, raised verandah floor;
- double-hung sash windows, with cemented architraves and arched lights at ground floor;
- substantial four-panel entry door with side and top light including a spoked fanlight;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on dressed and rubble blue stone footings with cemented and scrolled side yard walls and piers (caps reconstructed); and
- the contribution to small but valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape with the St James church complex adjoining, the arched fenestration matching that of the church.

How is it significant?

Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office is significant.

- Historically, for the building's close link with the locally prominent Abraham Smith family and later as the long-term office of prize winning architect, D. H. Fulton; and

West Melbourne Heritage Review

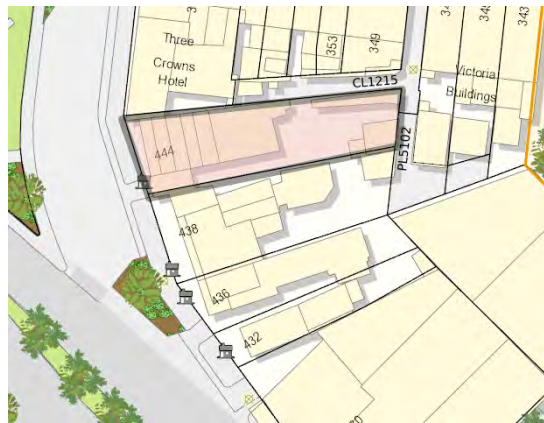
**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- Aesthetically (as reconstructed), a well-preserved and large row house design with distinctive detailing and form, indicating a custom design; also a contributory part of a small Edwardian and Victorian-era precinct.

**King Street      444      Newstead or Ormiston house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The engineer, William Ormiston, was the first rated owner-occupier of this brick house in 1878, then of five rooms, and lived there with his family until his death in 1889. After that date, Isabella Ormiston (widow of William) lived here and later, son, James Ormiston with an added room and a rise in the annual valuation in 1913, matching the Edwardian-era detailing applied to the old double gabled 1870s cottage form.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted brick and stuccoed row house;
- slim cemented cornice moulds, multiple vermiculated panels on the entablature, scrolls and brackets and a

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

raised arched entablature, with house name, cemented swag and anthemion on top;

- face brick side and rear walls;
- slate clad double-gabled roof behind the parapet, with terracotta Edwardian-era ridge cappings, and cemented and corniced chimneys with terracotta Edwardian-era pots;
- front bullnose profile verandah with corrugated iron cladding, turned timber posts, fan pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets, all of Edwardian character;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- dressed stone flags to verandah floor;
- pitched laneway and crossing; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Facade bricks painted over, Victorian-era reproduction iron fence added and an unrelated roller door added over the pitched lane entry but the house remains true to the last development in the Edwardian-era.

How is it significant?

Newstead or Ormiston house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne

Why is it significant?

Newstead or Ormiston house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the engineering Ormiston family, an occupation that relates well to West Melbourne's industrial history; representative of two major growth periods in West Melbourne (Edwardian, Victorian-era); and
- Aesthetically, an unusual combination of two eras, Edwardian and Victorian-era, with distinctive vermiculated panels.

King Street

446

**Underground Public Toilets Hawke Street and King Street Reserve**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): A**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO935 **HO name:** Underground Public Toilets, King & Hawke Streets, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

**Statement of Significance**

**Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance**  
**Victorian Heritage Register number: H2133**

What is significant?

The underground men's public toilet in West Melbourne, built in 1938, is one of eleven built in Melbourne in the early twentieth century in response to public demand for public toilet facilities in Melbourne that were both sanitary and discreet. Street-level toilets were regarded

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

as indecently open to public view. Underground toilets removed toilets from public view, and had already been built in Scotland, England and Sydney. The establishment in December 1890 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, responsible for building and maintaining an underground sewerage system, had provided the necessary infrastructure. The first underground public toilet in Melbourne, which included facilities for women as well as men, was opened in Russell Street in 1902. Several more were built before World War I: a men's in Queen Street in 1905; a men's and women's in Elizabeth Street opposite the Queen Victoria Market in 1907; a men's in Swanston Street in 1909 (now demolished); a women's in Elizabeth Street outside the GPO in 1910 (a men's was added in c1927); and a women's outside the Town Hall in Collins Street in 1914 (a men's was added c1960). A men's was built in Flinders Street in 1918. Four more were built in the Interwar period: this one in West Melbourne, one in Carlton, and two in East Melbourne (one of which has been demolished).

The underground public toilet is in a small park at the corner of King and Hawke Streets, West Melbourne, near the south end of the Errol Street shopping strip. Above ground elements are very similar to the earlier underground toilets built in Melbourne between 1902 and 1918, and consist of two stairway entrances enclosed by iron railings, iron gates and cast iron combined ventilation pipes and sign posts. An additional feature at ground level, found only on this toilet and the one in Carlton built in 1939, is the Moderne style polychrome brick ventilation shaft with decorative wrought iron panels. The toilet has now been decommissioned and the entrances are covered by concrete slabs. The condition of the interior is unknown.

## Why is it significant?

The underground public toilet in West Melbourne is of historical and architectural significance to the state of Victoria.

## How is it significant?

- The underground public toilet in West Melbourne is of historical significance as one of the group of public toilets built in Melbourne in the early twentieth century which reflects an important era of sanitary, technological and social reform, as well as contemporary attitudes to public decency. It is a reflection of a major engineering achievement, the development of Melbourne's underground water, drainage and sewerage system, and the advances in sanitation and public health made possible, following the establishment of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in 1890.
- The underground public toilet in West Melbourne is of architectural significance as an example of an unusual building type, and of early twentieth century civic design. The iron railings, gates and columns and the brick ventilation shaft are of interest as examples of street furniture of the period.'

King Street 446 City of Melbourne  
near Electric Supply  
Department pillar-box,  
Hawke Street and King  
Street Reserve



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department pillar-box is located on the edge of the Hawke Street and King Street Reserve, being typical of pillar-boxes erected after 1900

when the Melbourne City Council Electric Supply Department commenced construction of a Direct Current electricity supply system for inner Melbourne. Underground cable mains were run from the new power plant in Spencer Street to cast-iron curb side pillar-boxes from whence fused outgoing circuits supplied consumer



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

premises.

This example is located near a significant elm and the underground toilets (Heritage Victoria Register) providing a historic grouping.

Contributory elements include:

- rectangular cast-iron pillar-box
- pyramidal top;
- cast City emblems on side of pillar set in panels; and
- set on asphalt paved base.

How is it significant?

City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department pillar-box is located on the edge of the Hawke Street and King Street Reserve is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department pillar-box is located on the edge of the Hawke Street and King Street Reserve is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic in the advance of new City of Melbourne services in the West Melbourne area; and
- Aesthetically, for the ornamental castings that make up the box, that reflects the Victorian and Edwardian-era cast-iron decoration used on nearby houses and shops.

**King Street 446 Elm, Hawke Street and near King Street Reserve**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North and West Melbourne Precinct.  
Proposed as: Elm, Hawke Street and King Street Reserve, near 446 King Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Mature elms ('*Ulmus* sp. ') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- mature elm ('Ulmus' sp.), Hawke Street and King Street Reserve, near 446 King Street -37.805317, 144.949171; and
- land within five metres of the root ball.

How is it significant?

This mature elm ('Ulmus sp.') is significant historically, aesthetically and for its rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This mature elm ('Ulmus sp.') is significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian- eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade; and
- Aesthetically, for its form and maturity as located in a reserve, where its growth pattern has been relatively unhindered; and
- Rarity, as one of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing in the 1890s.

**King Street**      **461-467 Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** No      **HO name:** Proposed: Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store, later SOHO, 461-467 King Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Norman Seabrook Architect, ARAIA designed this new bulk store for the Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd., with a building permit application lodged in 1935 for an estimated construction cost of £5000. The structural engineer was C Hudspeth of 13 City View Rd, Balwyn.

Proposed works included the Seabrook's trademark Dudok Modern combination of yellow brick for the rectilinear façade, and red brick for fascia and piers.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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Elements included a steel roller shuttered entry to the cart dock, Fibrolite roofing with a vented ridge, steel-framed windows with fixed hopper sashes, steel roof trusses, plus concrete floor slabs and columns. The business name 'Gairs Bulk Store' was proposed for the parapet face.

The Gair Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd. of Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, were canvas goods manufacturers and warehousemen. They made deck chairs, camp stretchers and beds, folding tables, card tables, and awning hammocks. This new store served the company in the Second War with Gairs among the subcontractors engaged on production of Australian-built DAP Beaufort Mark VII Bomber (served 1942-44). In post-war years Gairs were synonymous with camping goods, such as deck chairs and stretchers.

The architectural firm of Norman Seabrook, and later Seabrook and Fildes (1936-1956), played a significant role in the introduction of European Modern architecture to Victoria in the 1930s, as influenced by Dutch architect Willem Marinus Dudok and German Eric Mendelsohn among others. They are best known for the Dutch Modernist inspired MacRobertson Girls High School (on the Victorian Heritage Register), designed by Norman Seabrook in 1933. The school is one of the first and best examples of European Modern architecture in Melbourne and was said by Robin Boyd to have signalled 'the 1934 revolution' of Victorian Modernist architecture.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted face brick warehouse;
- pitched roofs concealed behind the parapet;
- rectilinear, rounded-corner Modernistic form, facing Dudley and King Streets;
- coloured brickwork banding to accentuate horizontals;
- vertical massing elements as the entry bay;
- repeating window modules set in horizontal strips, with cemented streamline window hood; and
- the contribution to a minor Modernist streetscape at this corner, with the similarly Modernistic 469-471 King Street adjoining.

Bricks painted over, ground level yellow brick rendered; new visually related windows at ground level set in deeper openings; new entry in a similar style to building.

How is it significant?

Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store is significant.

- Historically, for the association with the Gair company and the firm's expansion that paralleled service during World War Two; and
- Aesthetically, as an altered but good example of

European Modernism by Norman Seabrook, the designer claimed to be the instigator of this style in Victoria in 1934.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**King Street**      **469-471 West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** No      **HO name:** Proposed: West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, later Brickley House, 469-471 King Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?  
Behind this Modernist façade are two redeveloped brick row houses, each of nine rooms, built for a Mrs Ann Brown in 1884 and designed by local architect, William

Shalles. From the 1920s onwards, part of the building served as the West Melbourne Police Station, even after its renovation in 1952.

For an estimated €6800 the building was upgraded in 1952-3 for a mixed use (offices, police station, dwelling) for the owner, the Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association. Edgar H Alexander LRAIA Architect and Town Planning Consultant of Essendon designed a new façade and a one-room depth front addition to the existing row houses> this addition provided the Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association with a larger and modernised board room, new stairs and new offices on the two levels, and one new office for the police as a tenant. The police counter was at ground level and living quarters were at the rear. The builder was FT Jeffrey of Box Hill. Post-war building restrictions for non-residential purposes had not been lifted by this time, hence the retention and upgrading of the existing residential building. This building would have been known to West Melbourne occupants over a long time as their police station (see also 74-76 Dudley Street as a police station and residence in the late Victorian-era).

Separated by the Second World War, this streamlined Modernistic façade relates closely to the former Gair store adjoining from the 1930s. Changes in 1993 have affected the integrity of the design.

An unusual version of the Victoria coat of arms with the words "Victoria, quality and integrity" and heath flower is on the facade as a reminder of its official use as a police station.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey parapeted, brick and cement Modernist façade to King Street;
- red brick to south side wall;
- windows set in horizontal bands or streamlined strips;
- projecting cemented moulds delineating parapet and window strips;
- heeler brick infill between windows as part of the banding;
- tiles or tile like cementing as façade banding;
- rolled-edge cast cement reveals to the entry;
- Victoria coat of arms 'Quality and Integrity';
- Victorian-era row house roof forms and walls behind; and
- contribution to a minor Modernist streetscape at this corner, with the Modernistic 461 King Street adjoining.

Façade steel-framed windows replaced; bricks and façade tiles painted over; Victoria coat of arms modified.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Why is it significant?

West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, is significant.

- Historically, and socially, for the long-term occupation of both phases of the building's development by the Victoria Police, as a West Melbourne public building (see coat of arms); also expressive, by the extent of the 1952-3 works, of the era before post-war restrictions were lifted on non-residential building works and the competing need for a building related association to present a modern face to the world; and
- Aesthetically, as an altered but adept Modernist design, coupled with the adjoining building as examples of this stylistic theme.

**King Street                      511                      Tame and Company factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** No      **HO name:** Proposed: Tame and Company factory, 511 King Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

A building permit application was lodged in October 1925 for the erection of a factory for iron workers Messrs. Tame and Company, then of 236 Latrobe Street, to the value of £2990. The builder was W L McArthur of 113 Stokes Street, Port Melbourne and it was completed by 30 Oct 1926 when another ironmongery firm Ironmongers Pty. Ltd., shared the premises. This is another example of the Interwar growth of industrial uses in West Melbourne, expanding from the north of the city where hardware and ironmongery firms like Currie and Richards had been based in the Victorian-era.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted one storey brick and cemented factory;
- stepped and pired parapet with five bays;
- cemented panels in raised parapet bays;
- unusual entry doorway with half-circle top and side lights cut into the brickwork; and
- steel framed multi-pane glazing to main openings.

Bricks painted over; windows altered, boarded doors to carriageways replaced with roller shutters; boarded door at entry replaced with a glass door. Otherwise the building is expressive of its use and distinctive in design.

How is it significant?

Tame and Company factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Tame and Company factory is significant.

- Historically, as one of the Interwar phase of industrial expansion into West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the unusual façade with its distinctive entry.

King Street

555

Mair's row houses,  
part 555-557 King  
Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO774 **HO name:** 555-557 King Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, Stephen Mair of West Melbourne, applied to build two brick two-storey houses, each of seven rooms, in King Street near Stanley Street, in November 1875.

Stephen Mair arrived in Victoria in 1854 and died at 743 Nicholson street, North Carlton in 1929. Mair was the seventh son of the late Thomas Mair (also a builder) and Margaret Helton, of Edinburgh and Dundee, Scotland and a foreman for the Scottish born contractor and Melbourne councillor, Samuel Amess, for thirty-three years.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets also the rare lyre pattern balustrade panel;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on dressed stone footings.

How is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant.

- Historically, for the association with Stephen Mair before he joined the veritable Samuel Amess firm, one of the builder-developers typical of West Melbourne, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved early row house design with a rare cast-iron detailing.

King Street

557

Mair's row house, part 555-557 King Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO774 HO name: 555-557 King Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, Stephen Mair of West Melbourne, applied to build two brick two-storey houses, each of seven rooms, in King Street near Stanley Street, in November 1875.

Stephen Mair arrived in Victoria in 1854 and died at 743 Nicholson street, North Carlton in 1929. Mair was the seventh son of the late Thomas Mair (also a builder) and Margaret Helton, of Edinburgh and Dundee, Scotland and a foreman for the Scottish born contractor and Melbourne councillor, Samuel Amess, for thirty-three years.

Contributory elements include:

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets also the rare lyre pattern balustrade panel;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on dressed stone footings.

## How is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

## Why is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant.

- Historically, for the association with Stephen Mair before he joined the veritable Samuel Amess firm, one of the builder-developers typical of West Melbourne, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved early row house design with a rare cast-iron detailing.

King Street

581

**Burnside House, part  
Houston's row houses  
581-583 King Street**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**
 **Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3

HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct**Statement of Significance**

## What is significant?

In 1883, Hugh Houston moved from further south in King Street to 583 King Street after he had built these eight-room brick houses at 581-583 King Street. They were built in the name of his wife, Hussy. He continued to own the houses for over ten years, residing there until after 1885 when he and Hussy moved to Flemington with their family. Both died at Flemington in the Edwardian-era. Houston was a partner in the pioneering ship building company, the Yarra Boiler Works.

Prolific local architect, Henry Shalless designed the pair, and local builders, Butler and Gunn, constructed it.



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Tenants in the other house (581) included Dr. J K Troup and W H Jones, solicitor while the Arthur family occupied 583 King Street for a long period in the 20th century.

Contributory elements include:

- two stuccoed brick, two storey row houses;
- parapets, with distinctive full arched raised entablatures, shells, and flanking piers and urns above the scrolled name panel;
- cemented chimneys and terracotta pots above the pitched main roofs;
- Two level cast iron verandahs with ornate friezes, brackets and balustrading, dentilated eaves and a concave corrugated iron clad roof;
- arched and architraved double-hung sash windows, with panelled sills and pilasters;
- an ornate entrance with a deeply panelled door, spoked fanlight connected to panelled side lights;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade Iron picket fences set on dressed basalt at the frontage, with cemented piers and orbs, also scrolled yard dividing walls;
- large face brick service wings, with face brick to side of 581 (bricks painted over);
- corner siting for 581 King Street; and
- contribution as a valuable corner element in a richly decorated and significant Victorian-era residential streetscape from Roden to Hawke Streets.

Bricks painted over on the side wall of 581.

How is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as one of the relatively small number of architect designs within this common row house form in West Melbourne, the houses are well-preserved, richly ornamented in a competent manner, and are a valuable part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, two of a row of speculative houses, aimed at an aspiring market, and associated with an old West Melbourne resident, Houston, who developed a number of other properties in the area and helped form one of the Colony's first ship building works.

King Street

583

Burnside House, part  
Houston's row houses  
581-583 King Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3

HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1883, Hugh Houston moved from further south in King Street to 583 King Street after he had built these eight-room brick houses at 581-583 King Street. They were built in the name of his wife, Hessa. He continued to own the houses for over ten years, residing there until after 1885 when he and Hessa moved to Flemington with their family. Both died at Flemington in the Edwardian-era. Houston was a partner in the pioneering ship building company, the Yarra Boiler Works.

Prolific local architect, Henry Shalless designed the pair, and local builders, Butler and Gunn, constructed it.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Tenants in the other house (581) included Dr. J. K. Troup and W. H. Jones, solicitor while the Arthur family occupied 583 King Street for a long period in the 20th Century.

Contributory elements include:

- two stuccoed brick, two storey row houses;
- parapets, with distinctive full arched raised entablatures, shells, and flanking piers and urns above the scrolled name panel;
- cemented chimneys and terracotta pots above the pitched main roofs;
- Two level cast iron verandahs with ornate friezes, brackets and balustrading, dentilated eaves and a concave corrugated iron clad roof;
- arched and architraved double-hung sash windows, with panelled sills and pilasters;
- an ornate entrance with a deeply panelled door, spoked fanlight connected to panelled side lights;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade Iron picket fences set on dressed basalt at the frontage, with cemented piers and orbs, also scrolled yard dividing walls;
- large face brick service wings, with face brick to side of 581 (bricks painted over);
- corner siting for 581 King Street; and
- contribution as a valuable corner element in a richly decorated and significant Victorian-era residential streetscape from Roden to Hawke Streets.

Bricks painted over on the side wall of 581.

How is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as one of the relatively small number of architect designs within this common row house form in West Melbourne, the houses are well-preserved, richly ornamented in a competent manner, and are a valuable part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, two of a row of speculative houses, aimed at an aspiring market, and associated with an old West Melbourne resident, Houston, who developed a number of other properties in the area and helped form one of the Colony's first ship building works.

King Street

585

**Bell's house, part row houses, 585-587 King Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3      HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, John Bell of Drummond Street, Carlton, applied to build these two five-room brick houses in 1883, in the name of his wife (585) and a butcher, James Dewar (587), who was previously of Barwise Street, Hotham. Bell retained 585 King Street to lease out while Dewar and later his widow Eliza continued to own and reside at 587 until Eliza's death in 1919. Bell had sold 585 King Street to William Malchow by 1890.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, parapeted dichrome brick row houses, 587 more ornate and with a wider frontage;

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- detailing of segmentally arched cemented raised entablatures flanked by cast iron finials set on incised (585) piers;
- vermiculated blocks on 587;
- cast iron verandahs of two levels, with friezes, brackets and balustrade panels with balusters;
- ornamented brick verandah end walls, with 587 being thicker than 585;
- double-hung sash windows with segmental arches on 585;
- ornate arched entrance with panelled side lights and fanlight at 587 and a more austere flat-arched entrance, toplight only, at 585, as indicators of their relative status;
- tiled verandah floor;
- double palisade iron front fences on dressed stone plinths, with ornamented cement piers and scrolled dividing walls, plus orbs or finials; and
- contribution as part of a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Fence and parapet finials and urns are missing, as minor changes to the house exteriors.

How is it significant?

These row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

These row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as well-preserved and ornate examples of a common row house type in West Melbourne and contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, as custom built row houses they contrast to the more typical speculative dwellings of West Melbourne; and are representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

King Street

587

Victoria House or Dewar's house, part row houses, 585-587 King Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, John Bell of Drummond Street, Carlton, applied to build these two five-room brick houses in 1883, in the name of his wife (585) and a butcher, James Dewar (587), who was previously of Barwise Street, Hotham. Bell retained 585 King Street to lease out while Dewar and later his widow Eliza continued to own and reside at 587 until Eliza's death in 1919. Bell had sold 585 King Street to William Malchow by 1890.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, parapeted dichrome brick row houses, 587

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

more ornate and with a wider frontage;

- detailing of segmentally arched cemented raised entablatures flanked by cast iron finials set on incised (585) piers;
- vermiculated blocks on 587;
- cast iron verandahs of two levels, with friezes, brackets and balustrade panels with balusters;
- ornamented brick verandah end walls, with 587 being thicker than 585;
- double-hung sash windows with segmental arches on 585;
- ornate arched entrance with panelled side lights and fanlight at 587 and a more austere flat-arched entrance, toplight only, at 585, as indicators of their relative status;
- tiled verandah floor;
- double palisade iron front fences on dressed stone plinths, with ornamented cement piers and scrolled dividing walls, plus orbs or finials; and
- contribution as part of a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Fence and parapet finials and urns are missing, as minor changes to the house exteriors.

How is it significant?

These row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

These row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as well-preserved and ornate examples of a common row house type in West Melbourne and contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, as custom built row houses they contrast to the more typical speculative dwellings of West Melbourne; and are representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**King Street**      **589**      **Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Frederick Stones who earlier had owned the Three Crowns Hotel in Victoria Street (Refer to 365 Victorian Street) built these houses in 1882, owning them as leased houses for over fifteen years.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick parapeted row house pair, set close to the street;
- rectangular cemented raised parapet entablature, flanked by orbs and urns at the piers and party walls;
- very ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- eaves;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
  - cemented architraves to openings;
  - double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
  - entrances with spoked fanlights;
  - tiled verandah floor;
  - double palisade iron fences; and
  - contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved example of a common row house type and part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a good example of the many Stones developments in the West Melbourne area and another example of speculative row house development; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**King Street 591 Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Frederick Stones who earlier had owned the Three Crowns Hotel in Victoria Street (Refer to 365 Victorian Street) built these houses in 1882, owning them as leased houses for over fifteen years.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick parapeted row house pair, set close to the street;
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- very ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- eaves;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
  - cemented architraves to openings;
  - double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
  - entrances with spoked fanlights;
  - tiled verandah floor;
  - double palisade iron fences; and
  - contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved example of a common row house type and part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a good example of the many Stones developments in the West Melbourne area and another example of speculative row house development; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**King Street**      **595**      **Frederick Stones' row houses, part 595-597 King Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Contractor Frederick Stones junior built these two houses between 1894 (597) and 1903 (595) on a site occupied since 1865 by Frederick Stones senior in a wooden house with a workshop. Frederick Stones senior died there in 1894. Frederick junior's wife, Edith Stones, lived at 595 King Street for a brief time after Frederick junior's premature death in 1903 aged 34. She leased out the other house. Teachers such as Miss Amy R. Williams and Miss M. A. Du From occupied 595 King Street in the 20th century, the house being close to the West Melbourne State School among others. The Stones family developed many properties in this area (Refer

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

589-91 King Street).

Contributory elements include:

- a two storey, parapeted row house pair derived from the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented rectangular raised entablatures, flanked by scrolls;
- bracketed corbel which terminates the verandah side wall
- ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated eaves;
- unusual stuccoed porch which links the verandah with the boundary
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- entrances with spoked fanlights;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade iron fences;
- outbuildings, brick walling at rear of 597; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Some parapet urns/orbs missing.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an unusual late and near original, 20th Century variation on a common row house type in West Melbourne, built with the 19th century Italian Renaissance vocabulary in a period when English Medieval revival stylism had been active for over a decade; also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape which epitomises the period; and
- Historically, good examples of the later Stones family developments and one of many in that street and the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**King Street**      **597**      **Frederick Stones' row houses, part 595-597 King Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Contractor Frederick Stones junior built these two houses between 1894 (597) and 1903 (595) on a site occupied since 1865 by Frederick Stones senior in a wooden house with a workshop. Frederick Stones senior died there in 1894. Frederick junior's wife, Edith Stones, lived at 595 King Street for a brief time after Frederick junior's premature death in 1903 aged 34. She leased out the other house. Teachers such as Miss Amy R. Williams and Miss M. A. Du From occupied 595 King Street in the 20th century, the house being close to the West Melbourne State School among others. The Stones family developed many properties in this area (Refer

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

589-91 King Street).

Contributory elements include:

- a two storey, parapeted row house pair derived from the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented rectangular raised entablatures, flanked by scrolls;
- bracketed corbel which terminates the verandah side wall
- ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated eaves;
- unusual stuccoed porch which links the verandah with the boundary
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- entrances with spoked fanlights;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade iron fences;
- outbuildings, brick walling at rear of 597; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Some parapet urns/orbs missing.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an unusual late and near original, 20th Century variation on a common row house type in West Melbourne, built with the 19th century Italian Renaissance vocabulary in a period when English Medieval revival stylism had been active for over a decade; also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape which epitomises the period; and
- Historically, good examples of the later Stones family developments and one of many in that street and the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**King Street**      **599**      **James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

James Oliver was the builder of this ten-room row house pair that included 599 King Street (built in 1874-75) and 601 King Street (built by 1879). He continued to own them for over twenty years, residing in 599 until it was occupied by his son Thomas Oliver in c1884. Tenants in 601 King Street included George Stooke, the butcher, James Deas and medical man, Andrew Shiels. James and Alex Oliver were listed as builders of a number of West Melbourne projects in the Victorian-era.

James Oliver died a wealthy man but his will was contested by members of the family. The case was



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

widely publicised across Australia and conducted over many days. The tenant at 601 King Street, Shiels, gave evidence that he had known James Oliver for years and 'looked upon him as a shrewd and thrifty man'. Son and sole benefactor, Thomas Oliver, who had applied for the granting of probate and lived at 599 King Street, was implicated as being an alcoholic during the trial. Thomas had worked with the Union Steamship Company until 1888, and the firm of Dean, Clark and Company until 1895. These firms were particularly relevant to West Melbourne with the shipping terminals nearby.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair, each with a wide frontage;
- face brick side wall to lane for 601 with scalloped parapet profile;
- arched parapet entablatures with flanking scrolls and associated urns or orbs;
- two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, dentilated eaves, and balustrade panels of an unusual pattern (possibly imported);
- tiled pathways and verandahs;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- double palisade iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with cemented piers;
- large top and side lit entrance doorways that are unusual for the early construction date; and
- contribution part of a valuable residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as an early, generally original example of a common row house form with interesting iron details also a contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a well-preserved example of a builder-owner developer who chose to live in his product and thus built a relatively well-appointed pair of houses; also closely associated with James Oliver and his family who were well publicised nationally after his death; and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

King Street 601 James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Oliver was the builder of this ten-room row house pair that included 599 King Street (built in 1874-75) and 601 King Street (built by 1879). He continued to own them for over twenty years, residing in 599 until it was occupied by his son Thomas Oliver in c1884. Tenants in 601 King Street included George Stooke, the butcher, James Deas and medical man, Andrew Shiels. James and Alex Oliver were listed as builders of a number of West Melbourne projects in the Victorian-era.

James Oliver died a wealthy man but his will was contested by members of the family. The case was

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair, each with a wide frontage;
- face brick side wall to lane for 601 with scalloped parapet profile;
- arched parapet entablatures with flanking scrolls and associated urns or orbs;
- two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, dentilated eaves, and balustrade panels of an unusual pattern (possibly imported);
- tiled pathways and verandahs;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- double palisade iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with cemented piers;
- large top and side lit entrance doorways that are unusual for the early construction date; and
- contribution part of a valuable residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as an early, generally original example of a common row house form with interesting iron details also a contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a well-preserved example of a builder-owner developer who chose to live in his product and thus built a relatively well-appointed pair of houses; also closely associated with James Oliver and his family who were well publicised nationally after his death; and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**La Trobe Street 488-494 Edward J. and Samuel Spink workshop, also J. B. Watson's stores, later Molloy and Co, hide and skin merchants**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: No

HO name: Proposed: Edward J. and Samuel Spink workshop, also J. B. Watson's stores, later Molloy and Co, hide and skin merchants, 488-494 La Trobe Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder Kay Noble of Erin Street Richmond erected this factory-workshop in 1882 for the Spink Brothers, wholesale and retail tinsmiths, jam and fruit preservers of Melbourne. Noted architect, Thomas Watts, was the

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

designer.

The Spink Brothers' tin works was at this address and their preserving works at La Trobe Street East. By 1890, Edward John Spink and Samuel Spink were declared insolvent due to Insufficient capital, arising from having sold goods too cheaply to compete; Samuel was dead by 1897. The JB Watson Trust and later Joseph W Ellis were the next major owners, leasing the building to firms such as Sass and Cockram.

The complex has developed over time with the 1895 plan showing the probable 1880s extent. Now the building extends further into the block with new fibre cement sheet clad sawtooth roofing abutting and replacing the original roofline, possibly for use by Molloy and Co, hide and skin merchants or C. N. Meyers, paper merchants.

The architect Thomas Watts was responsible for a number of large Victorian-era commercial projects including part of Felton Grimwade and Company's early chemical works, West Melbourne, and the now demolished Robb's Building (similar elevation to this building). The firm has a number of places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and some 269 entries in the Australian Architecture Index.

Victorian Heritage Register examples associated with Watts include:

- Dalmeny House etc 21, 23 Queensberry Street, Carlton, erected in 1888 by the Paterson family;
- Malvern House Willoby Avenue, Glen Iris built in 1891-2;
- Bontharambo Homestead Boorhaman Road, Wangaratta;
- Prince's Park Grandstand Park Street, Maryborough;
- CSR Complex Whitehall Street, Yarraville, 1870s wing; and
- Bank Of Victoria Camp Street, Beechworth.

This building was identified in the Central Activities District (CAD) Conservation Study of 1985, with the note that it possessed 'high integrity for type and scale in the CAD'. This integrity has been reduced since.

Contributory elements include:

- 2 storey cemented parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival style façade;
- simple cornice and entablature;
- double-hung sash windows to upper level with cemented architraves;
- double-hung sash windows to east side wall;
- red brick saw-tooth rear wings potential early 20th century visible on west;
- original side wall, fenestration and roofline on east side (loading doors changed); and
- ground level segmentally arched openings, with identified significant window joinery and openings extended to near ground level since 1985.

Changes to ground level as above, former lobby door entry changed since 1985; bricks painted over east side wall, openings and loading doors changed. Sawtooth wall and roofing added.

How is it significant?

Edward J and Samuel Spink's tinsmith workshop is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Edward J. and Samuel Spink's tinsmith workshop is significant.

- Historically, as an early and relatively well-preserved industrial building in the Melbourne Central Activities District, linked with jam making, fruit preserving and the Spink brothers; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom workshop design by renowned architect, Thomas Watts in the prevailing commercial style.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street 1 Sturgess row houses, part 1-9 Miller Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street ) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Miller Street**      **3**      **Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street 5 Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street ) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Miller Street**      **7**      **Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street ) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Miller Street**      **9**      **Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street ) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Miller Street**      **26**      **Relwof or Fowler house, and palm**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold

from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Builder, Charles H. Little of 121 Burwood Rd Hawthorn applied to erect this brick house for Angelina Fowler in 1913. Angelina and her husband, Henry Fowler a fitter, lived there well into the 20th Century. The house name 'Relwof' is Fowler reversed.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey red brick Federation Bungalow style house;
- cream brick trimming at openings;
- asymmetrical floor plan;
- hipped main roof and gabled bay roof, with textured stucco and trussing in the gable end;
- gabled dormer window;
- unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern roof tiles to main and window hood roofs, with terra-cotta finials and cappings;
- red brick chimneys with corbelled and cemented tops;
- timber framed bayed verandah with fretted and slatted friezes and balustrading;
- casement lead-light window groups, with top lights;
- door with top and side lights;
- mature palm in front garden; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape that symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

The front fence appears to from the Interwar period and is well-preserved.

How is it significant?

Relwof or Fowler house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Relwof or Fowler house is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic, with nearby houses also built at this time, of the historically significant former Melbourne Benevolent Asylum; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly articulated Federation Bungalow set on a confined but elevated site and as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Miller Street 37 Allandale or Allen's houses, part 37-39 Miller Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- corrugated iron clad roof, panelled friezes, and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows with 3 light windows at ground level;
- iron fences and gates on stone plinths, and scrolled profile garden walls with cemented capped piers; and
- contribution as a major part of a 19th century residential streetscape consisting of stuccoed row houses of a similar form, but varying in scale.

The parapet urns or orbs are gone, and the side wall bricks painted over as minor changes to these houses.

How is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a relatively late but near original example of a common type which contributes to a significant residential streetscape;
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and for the link with J R Allen, a prominent local community member in the late Victorian-era.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The local manager of the major auctioneering business of Messrs G. D. Langridge and Sons, James R. Allen, had these houses built as an investment in 1887. Allen was active in the local community in the Advance Flemington and Kensington Association and the Union Church.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair;
- scrolled, arched-shape parapet cemented entablatures with swags and the house names thereon;
- simple ornament for the late construction date;
- cast-iron verandahs of two levels, with concave

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Miller Street**      **39**      **Fortune or Allan's houses, part 37-39 Miller Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

- double-hung sash windows with 3 light windows at ground level;
- iron fences and gates on stone plinths, and scrolled profile garden walls with cemented capped piers; and
- contribution as a major part of a 19th century residential streetscape consisting of stuccoed row houses of similar form, but varying in scale.

The parapet urns/orbs are gone, side wall bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street are significant

- Aesthetically, as a relatively late but near original example of a common type which contributes to a significant residential streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Allen of Spencer Street, West Melbourne, had these houses built as an investment in 1887. Before 1897 his tenants included Arthur Glassbow, Mrs. Sharp and Henry Oakey.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair;
- scrolled, arched-shape parapet cemented entablatures with swags and the house names thereon;
- simple ornament for the late construction date;
- cast-iron verandahs of two levels, with concave corrugated iron clad roof, panelled friezes, and brackets;

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street 44 Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold

from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Builder, Robert Thackwray of 244 Bank Street, South Melbourne, erected this house for mariner Bjorn Robert Bjornsen (a Danish or Norwegian name) in 1914. The house name, Valkyrie (Norse mythology- the god, Odin's twelve handmaids who conducted the slain warriors of their choice from the battlefield to Valhalla), is appropriate and the location ideal for a mariner, given its views to the Victoria Docks. Robert died here in 1922, leaving the house to his widow Henrietta Bjornsen.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey elevated red brick transitional Federation Bungalow style house;
- asymmetrical floor plan;
- slate clad, hipped main roof and gabled bay roof, with textured stucco and half-timbering in the gable end;
- red brick chimneys with corbelled cemented tops;
- timber framed front verandah with slatted friezes, brackets and balustrading;
- casement lead-light (part) window groups, with top lights;
- bowed window bay with pressed metal spandrel;
- door with top and panelled side lights;
- steps and cemented stair walls in front garden;
- rare brick and wire front fence with cushion caps to piers and fine scrolling on the wirework; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape that symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

Part of the brickwork is painted over.

How is it significant?

Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic, with nearby houses also built at this time, of the historically significant former Melbourne Benevolent Asylum, and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and transitional Federation Bungalow with elements from the Victorian-era styles still visible, set on a confined but elevated site as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Miller Street**      **60-80**      **Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. factory**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold

from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

This former tie factory was designed by well-regarded architects, Ballantyne and Hare (Architects and Engineers) of Melbourne and Sydney, acting for the Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. The building permit application was made in June 1922 for works to the value of £8000. Drawings show both a concrete floor and roof slab with integral beams, an open plan factory floor, women's and men's toilet blocks, luncheon room, and a rest room. The company remained there into the 1930s. This is a good example of one of the Interwar factories that arose in West Melbourne, expanding from the City's traditional industrial zones.

#### Ballantyne and Hare

The partnership of Cedric Ballantyne and Henry Hare followed that of Oakden Ballantyne and Hare in 1921 and ended in 1926 when Ballantyne practised alone and then practised as an engineer. The partnership yielded a number of well-publicised house and apartment designs. Hare joined Alder Peck and Lacy for the noted Evans House design, Bourke Street, but their best work was perhaps the and E.S. and A. Bank, Swanston Street 1928 (Victorian Heritage Register) as Hare and Hare. Cedric Ballantyne was well known for his theatre designs, including the Melbourne Regent Theatre.

Contributory elements include:

- red brick parapeted Interwar Arts and Crafts style factory building on one level, with a concrete slab trafficable roof;
- corner siting on a hillside;
- five-bay main elevation to Miller Street focussed on a distinctive Romanesque-like central brick archway with lunette, stepped parapet and large keystone;
- similar seven bay side elevations, plain at rear;
- strongly expressed piers delineate each bay with terracotta cappings and soldier coursing atop each;
- terracotta string moulds and soldier coursing over openings, with wrought iron balustrading using a saltire cross motif for the roof;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames to the main windows with an unusual roundel centred on each opening and bullnose sills;
- suspended flat roof canopy over the entry; and
- contribution as part of the Edwardian-era and Interwar redevelopment of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum site.

In 1990-1992 redevelopment of the site as residences meant a new fence added in place of a timber framed wire fence and an added visually related Post-Modern style upper level in response to prevailing heritage issues while keeping the original building as relatively well-preserved.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic, with nearby houses also built around this time, of the historically significant former Melbourne Benevolent Asylum site also part of the Interwar surge of industrial development that has left its mark in West Melbourne and, by the nature of the 1990s addition, an indication of heritage policies of the time; and
- Aesthetically, uncommon as an essentially well-preserved Arts and Crafts style factory with fine and distinctive detailing.

Miller Street

90

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3      HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

James Thurgood, of The Parade in Ascot Vale, erected this two-storey house pair for the messenger, John Ramage, and made additions to an adjoining house in 1885 (88 Miller Street), all to the design of the architect, Evander McIver. Ramage died at his home (the adjoining 88 Miller Street) in 1907 with an estate value equivalent to around \$446250. His widow Mary died within two years. Ramage had a number of property investments in inner Melbourne.

Evander McIver carried out many significant works in Victoria, including the North Melbourne Presbyterian

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Union Memorial Church Complex.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, parapet balustrading, and brackets with a raised shared arched entablature;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets also an uncommon balustrade pattern;
- double-hung sash windows, with French doors on upper level of 92;
- segmentally arched openings;
- four-panel entry doors, side and top lights; and
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gates on high, dressed stone footings, with cemented piers and scrolled garden walls.

Integrity is good despite some cemented detailing missing, stone painted over.

How is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and aesthetically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and closely linked with the Ramage family who were active locally; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom house design by well known architect, Evander McIver, with distinctive detailing and finish.

Miller Street

92

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3      HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

James Thurgood, of The Parade in Ascot Vale, erected this two-storey house pair for the messenger, John Ramage, and made additions to an adjoining house in 1885 (88 Miller Street), all to the design of the architect, Evander McIver. Ramage died at his home (the adjoining 88 Miller Street) in 1907 with an estate value equivalent to around \$446250. His widow Mary died within two years. Ramage had a number of property investments in inner Melbourne and was one of the well-known early West Melbourne families recalled by a correspondent to 'The Age' in 1934.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Evander McIver carried out many significant works in Victoria, including the North Melbourne Presbyterian Union Memorial Church Complex.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, parapet balustrading, and brackets with a raised shared arched entablature;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets also an uncommon balustrade pattern;
- double-hung sash windows, with French doors on upper level of 92;
- segmentally arched openings;
- four-panel entry doors, side and top lights; and
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gates on high, dressed stone footings, with cemented piers and scrolled garden walls.

Integrity is good despite some cemented detailing missing, stone painted over.

How is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and aesthetically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and closely linked with the Ramage family who were locally prominent; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom house design by well known architect, Evander McIver, with distinctive detailing and finish.

**Miller Street 106 Robert Finlay's house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Finlay commissioned builder, William Little of Barkly Street to erect a 'cottage' at 106 Miller Street in 1861. Finlay moved into what was then valued as a stone house with four rooms on land 30 x 100 feet. The property description and occupancy varied little in the next forty years.

At his death in 1907 Finlay was linked with the Melbourne branch of the Colonial Bank of Australasia and a James Finlay was one of the directors of this bank in the Colony during the 1860s. In Edwardian-era electoral rolls, Finlay is described as a 'gentleman' or of 'independent means'. He lived there with Elspeth (his wife) and Bessie (his daughter) who was a seamstress.



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Ann C. O'Brien (a Mrs Anne O'Brien lived off 40 Lt. Lonsdale Street in c1900) owned the house from the early 1900s, until the Victorian Iron Rolling Co. Pty.'s tenure of the early 1920s. By then the house was five rooms and the land 33 x 171 feet. By c1940, it was six rooms and the land was described as 33 x 111 feet. Later owner-occupiers were Herbert Jarnes and Edward Allan Ng Tye Din, fruiterers.

Contributory elements include:

- simply elevated, bluestone house in the Colonial Georgian style
- parapeted, symmetrical facade;
- faced with basalt masonry with dressed cornice, quoins plinth and sills.
- side-walls are coursed rubble;
- twin hipped main roof;
- red brick chimneys, with corbelled tops;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution as a prominently sited house on an elevated corner, once overlooking the bay and railway yards, but in a mixed streetscape of industrial and residential uses.

Integrity is good despite the fence (presumed timber picket) and the door having been replaced; a rear brick addition (bricks painted over); part of the side wall painted over; new tiles added to sill; new concrete paving at front; and new fibre cement sheet roofing. Other sundry services and out buildings have also been added.

How is it significant?

Robert Finlay's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Robert Finlay's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a simply detailed stone house which is both early for its locality and representative of a part of the locality's early history (stone quarrying along the Moonee Ponds Creek and Maribyrnong River); one of a small group of bluestone parapeted detached houses built during the post Gold era in Melbourne and Victoria, the parapeted form being more demanding to construct and more common in commercial stone buildings; and
- Historically, representative of the first major growth period (early Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and associated with the Finlay family who were linked with the early history of the Colonial Bank of Australasia in the Colony.

Miller Street 112 O'Brien's grocer's shop and residence



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

W. H. Bullows, applied to build a shop and six room dwelling in Miller Street near the corner of Lothian Street in 1889. Mrs Bridget O'Brien was the rated owner-occupier of this and stabling (entered from Silk Lane?) plus a brick house of four rooms off Miller Street. She lived and worked here with her husband Patrick until her death in 1905. Patrick died here seven years later.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey Victorian-era stuccoed shop and residence in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- face brick to part side and rear walls, with string moulds;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- balustraded main parapet, with piers, rosettes and panels, scrolling down at Lothian Street elevation termination;
- main upper level fenestration in the serlian pattern, with moulded cement architraves, panelled and bracketed sills, and keystones also ornamental wall vents;
- Corinthian order pilasters with reeded shafts on the upper level, Doric on the lower;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, with dentilation;
- double-hung sash windows;
- part shopfront (form only) with relatively high first level; and
- corner sting typical of building use.

Integrity is good despite the shopfront joinery being new.

How is it significant?

O'Brien's grocer's shop and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

O'Brien's grocer's shop and residence is significant

- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, as a corner shop over a long period serving this part of West Melbourne where the O'Briens were well known; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival shop and residence with uncommon detailing, suggesting an architect design.

**Milton Street 30 Peacock's row houses, part 30-32 Milton Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Contractor, John Peacock, then of Fulton Street, East St. Kilda, lodged a building permit application in 1886 for two, two-storey six-room brick houses in Milton Street. Peacock also lived nearby in William Street, West Melbourne.

Peacock was active in the West Melbourne Presbyterian Church building committee of the 1860s when West Melbourne was a major and influential residential community.

Contributory elements include:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- one storey timber framed verandah with a concave profile roof clad with corrugated iron;
- panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and, associated with local contractor, John Peacock, who is typical of Victorian-era West Melbourne developers as well as being active in the West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, indicative of the conservative builder-owner design using an early row house form in the late Victorian-era and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Milton Street 32 Peacock's row house, part 30-32 Milton Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

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West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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How is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and, associated with local contractor, John Peacock, who is typical of Victorian-era West Melbourne developers as well as being active in the West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, indicative of the conservative builder-owner design using an early row house form in the late Victorian-era and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Milton Street**      **36**      **Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, William Martin, of 93 Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, applied to erect two cottages here for ironworker and Crown Grantee for the allotment, Mathew Sparey, in 1869.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- gabled roof behind the parapet, with gabled side parapets, and tall cemented and corniced chimneys;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- one storey timber framed verandah with a concave profile roof clad with corrugated iron;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the assumed removal of verandah detail.

How is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant.

- Historically, representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, Matthew Sparey; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved simple Italian Renaissance Revival that expresses its age with its gabled form and detailing also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Milton Street      38      Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, William Martin, of 93 Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, applied to erect two cottages here for ironworker and Crown Grantee for the allotment, Mathew Sparey, in 1869.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
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West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the assumed removal of verandah detail.

How is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

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Sparey's row houses are significant.

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- Aesthetically, well-preserved simple Italian Renaissance Revival that expresses its age with its gabled form and detailing also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Peel Street**      **57-59**      **Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These former row houses (later shops and residences), 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street ('Peel Terrace, A D 1868') were all rated by the City of Melbourne in 1866 and further improved by 1871, probably by contractors Pearson and Chadwick. Thomas Pearson retained 61 and 63 Peel Street and the other two were owned by Mrs. Chadwick. Pearson lived in one of his houses until he sold them in 1871, later owners being Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. White who owned them for over twenty years. Mrs. Chadwick's houses were sold in 1878, later owners being

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

A. and M. McSweeney.

Some of the tenants were long-standing, including John Geary and Miss Mary Geary, a music teacher; probably his sister (1870-1885); Bridget Gaffney (1881-1897).

Contributory elements include:

- a row of parapeted brick two-storey houses, formerly with gabled roof forms;
- 57-59 and 61-63 built as pairs, the latter named 'Peel Terrace, A.D. 1868' as set out on a cemented gabled parapet entablature, with flanking scrolls;
- 57-59 with a simple corniced parapets;
- simple cemented side-wall ornament;
- formerly two level cast-iron and timber verandahs which are now partly shop fronts;
- iron patterns that differ (guilloche pattern on 57-59, bellied panels on 61-63- ) as do the verandah posts (round section foliated capitals on 57-9 with panelled friezes and brackets, and square section timber capitals and posts on 61-3);
- French doors on the upper level (renewed, replaced?); and
- contribution as part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but relating to 65 Peel Street (built for John Brown in 1865) and by scale, form and siting, to 55.

A major development has been added to the rear of 57-61 with the ground level rebuilt in a related shopfront form to the Victorian-era. This development has reduced the overall integrity of the row, leaving 63 as the best-preserved façade. Rear wings, roof forms and chimneys have gone; cast-iron verandah panels are now also mixed on 61-3, friezes gone from 61-63 (likely the same as 57-59) the face-brick of 61-3 once painted is now cleaned; parapet orbs/balls are missing generally (63 had a cement ball in 1983).

How is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, are significant.

- Aesthetically, early examples of a common West Melbourne row house type with some early details such as the French doors (changed) but much altered, being changed in use, and part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but still relating to adjacent houses in scale, form and siting; and
- Historically, indicative of former generally residential nature of the street, representative of an early major growth period in West Melbourne, also an example of the owner-builder speculation typical of West Melbourne.

Peel Street      61-63      Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): D

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct       Significant individually

HO number: HO3      HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These former row houses (later shops and residences), 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street ('Peel Terrace, A D 1868') were all rated by the City of Melbourne in 1866 and further improved by 1871, probably by contractors Pearson and Chadwick. Thomas Pearson retained 61 and 63 Peel Street and the other two were owned by Mrs. Chadwick. Pearson lived in one of his houses until he sold them in 1871, later owners being Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. White who owned them for over twenty years. Mrs. Chadwick's houses were sold in 1878, later owners being

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

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Contributory elements include:

- a row of parapeted brick two-storey houses, formerly with gabled roof forms;
- 57-59 and 61-63 built as pairs, the latter named 'Peel Terrace, A.D. 1868' as set out on a cemented gabled parapet entablature, with flanking scrolls;
- 57-59 with a simple corniced parapets;
- simple cemented side-wall ornament;
- formerly two level cast-iron and timber verandahs which are now partly shop fronts;
- iron patterns that differ (guilloche pattern on 57-59, bellied panels on 61-63- ) as do the verandah posts (round section foliated capitals on 57-9 with panelled friezes and brackets, and square section timber capitals and posts on 61-3);
- French doors on the upper level (renewed, replaced?); and
- contribution as part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but relating to 65 Peel Street (built for John Brown in 1865) and by scale, form and siting, to 55.

A major development has been added to the rear of 57-61 with the ground level rebuilt in a related shopfront form to the Victorian-era. This development has reduced the overall integrity of the row, leaving 63 as the best-preserved façade. Rear wings, roof forms and chimneys have gone; cast-iron verandah panels are now also mixed on 61-3, friezes gone from 61-63 (likely the same as 57-59) the face-brick of 61-3 once painted is now cleaned; parapet orbs/balls are missing generally (63 had a cement ball in 1983).

How is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, are significant.

- Aesthetically, early examples of a common West Melbourne row house type with some early details such as the French doors (changed) but much altered, being changed in use, and part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but still relating to adjacent houses in scale, form and siting; and
- Historically, indicative of former generally residential nature of the street, representative of an early major growth period in West Melbourne, also an example of the owner-builder speculation typical of West Melbourne.

Phoenix Lane

4-6

Phoenix Clothing Company, rear



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

HO number: HO475 HO name: Former Phoenix Clothing Company, 347-349 King Street & 4-8 Phoenix Lane, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

## Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance  
Victorian Heritage Register number: H0801

What is significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is a three storey stone and brick shop, residence and store complex. It contains fabric from several different periods of building and alteration. The earliest section dates from the early gold rush era, while three storey additions were made in 1859 and the ground floor of the



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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rear store/factory section probably dates from the 1860s. An 1869 photograph of the building showed a loggia, but this has been filled with windows.

How is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as one of the oldest examples of a commercial building and factory in the State. Its King Street facade contains rare gold rush-era elements, from a time when King Street was an unmade although busy road with bullock drays and other carriers' wagons, loaded with goods, continually passing on their way to Bendigo and the other diggings. The factory proper dates from the 1860s and provides important evidence of the character of early industrial organisation in Melbourne. The Phoenix Clothing Company was established in the wake of post gold rush metropolitan growth and benefited from the introduction of tariff legislation in the 1870s. The Phoenix factory was one of the few mechanised 19th century clothing manufacturers, and has been credited with introducing advanced overseas technology to Victoria. Although there have been many structural changes to the building over the years, the essential design and structure of the complex provide a substantially intact representation of contemporary factory design and working conditions, and of aspects of 19th century building technology.
- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as evidence of the character of Melbourne's early development. The combination of residence, shop and factory is a reminder of a time when the city was much more compact, and residence and workplace were often located in the same building or very nearby. The building also demonstrates the long-term continuity of industrial usage in this part of Melbourne.
- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance for its associations with the notable Fenwick Brothers, and Albion T. Walkley. The Fenwick Brothers were London clothing manufacturers and importers, who owned the site from the 1850s and established the Phoenix Clothing Company there in the 1870s. Orlando Fenwick (1822-1897) who once lived on the premises, was a prominent Victorian clothing manufacturer and importer. He also took a leading role in Melbourne harbour development schemes and was a Melbourne City councillor over a long period and Mayor of the city. Walkley, the factory manager from 1875 and owner of the manufacturing section of the business from 1878, was responsible for introducing into the Victorian clothing trade the innovative mechanical knife system of cutting which revolutionised the industry in the pre-WW1 period.
- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of architectural significance because of its first floor loggia, perhaps the earliest example in Melbourne (although it

has subsequently been built in, it is restorable) and as part of a coherent mid-19th century commercial streetscape which gives some idea of the architectural character of this part of Melbourne in the post-gold rush period.'

See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/765#statement-significance>

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Phoenix Lane 8 Phoenix Clothing Company, rear



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): **A**

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): **1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO475 HO name: Former Phoenix Clothing Company, 347-349 King Street & 4-8 Phoenix Lane, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance  
Victorian Heritage Register number: H0801

What is significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is a three storey stone and brick shop, residence and store complex. It contains fabric from several different periods of building and alteration. The earliest section dates from the early gold rush era, while three storey additions were made in 1859 and the ground floor of the rear store/factory section probably dates from the 1860s. An 1869 photograph of the building showed a

loggia, but this has been filled with windows.

How is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as one of the oldest examples of a commercial building and factory in the State. Its King Street facade contains rare gold rush-era elements, from a time when King Street was an unmade although busy road with bullock drays and other carriers' wagons, loaded with goods, continually passing on their way to Bendigo and the other diggings. The factory proper dates from the 1860s and provides important evidence of the character of early industrial organisation in Melbourne. The Phoenix Clothing Company was established in the wake of post gold rush metropolitan growth and benefited from the introduction of tariff legislation in the 1870s. The Phoenix factory was one of the few mechanised 19th century clothing manufacturers, and has been credited with introducing advanced overseas technology to Victoria. Although there have been many structural changes to the building over the years, the essential design and structure of the complex provide a substantially intact representation of contemporary factory design and working conditions, and of aspects of 19th century building technology.

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as evidence of the character of Melbourne's early development. The combination of residence, shop and factory is a reminder of a time when the city was much more compact, and residence and workplace were often located in the same building or very nearby. The building also demonstrates the long-term continuity of industrial usage in this part of Melbourne.

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance for its associations with the notable Fenwick Brothers, and Albion T. Walkley. The Fenwick Brothers were London clothing manufacturers and importers, who owned the site from the 1850s and established the Phoenix Clothing Company there in the 1870s. Orlando Fenwick (1822-1897) who once lived on the premises, was a prominent Victorian clothing manufacturer and importer. He also took a leading role in Melbourne harbour development schemes and was a Melbourne City councillor over a long period and Mayor of the city. Walkley, the factory manager from 1875 and owner of the manufacturing section of the business from 1878, was responsible for introducing into the Victorian clothing trade the innovative mechanical knife system of cutting which revolutionised the industry in the pre-WW1 period.

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West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

streetscape which gives some idea of the architectural character of this part of Melbourne in the post-gold rush period.'

See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/765#statement-significance>

Roden Street

**1-37 West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO464 **HO name:** Primary School No. 1689, Eades Place, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

This school building was erected in 1875 at a cost of £6,749, with Percy Walker, who had been head master of St. Mary's Anglican School in Howard Street, in charge. By 1876, there were 2,313 children on the roll, although the average attendance was around 955, with a staff of twenty-six. By the end of the century, the attendance had decreased to 750 as indicative of the declining residential population of West Melbourne and the growth of industrial development. Repair work had to be carried out in 1910, after a period of decline since

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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1888, when it was... 'ranked with the cleanest in the city.' Additions and some remodelling were carried out 1923-4.

This school was one of thirteen prize winning schools, within three differing categories, in an 1873 competition amongst private architects arranged by the new education ministry (SS 1402, Errol Street was another). Architects, Terry and Oakden won this commission, although in retrospect, the design did not create a pattern for future government schools. Other architecturally similar schools included S.S. 1396 at Brighton 1874; S.S. 1270 at Buninyong (trussed gables), 1873 and SS 1436 at Mount Pleasant.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey face brick State school of two-levels with three colour brickwork (red, brown, cream) and stone dressings, and buttresses, arranged on an E-plan, with a central entrance wing and bellcote and finial over;
- dressed freestone Gothic revival entry portal with carved heads as bosses, colonettes and a tympanum incised with words 'State School No 1689';
- vertically boarded doors, basalt threshold, guilloche pattern iron wall vents;
- slated multiple gabled roofs;
- architectural design excellence;
- both Gothic and Tudor-arched openings in an ecclesiastical character, aided by stone quatrefoil piercings and window hood moulds as further Medieval (English) elements, as is the oculus under the bellcote;
- double-hung sash windows with multi-pane glazing and top lights; and
- townscape contribution as the focus of the important Eades Place Victorian-era residential precinct.

Integrity is good despite numerous buildings having been added within the grounds (modernist but similar brickwork); the north and south end wings changed or extended in a matching character; some upper level windows replaced with metal frames; some repointing; and the timber picket boundary fence having been replaced with a modern metal picket.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School is significant.

- Aesthetically, the school is a major architectural work by an important design firm, distinguished by its success in a Colony-wide competition in 1873 which was in turn influential on most of the subsequent government school designs for the Education Department until the 1920s, in this case underscoring the Medieval architectural precedent for school design. The school is also a significant and contemporary part of the

important Eades Place precinct; and

- Historically, this was West Melbourne's only State School and the second State School built in the North and West Melbourne area; it has served the West Melbourne community in various forms over a long period, acquiring social significance as a public place linked to many; as the winner of the 1873 design competition the school marks the beginning of innovative educational reform in the colony and a major break from education provided by Christian faiths.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 68 Peter Madden's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The first stage of this property's development was Robert Dalton, of Margaret Street South Yarra, building a three room cottage here in 1870 for teacher Peter Madden. By 1890 Madden's house had expanded to seven rooms and the annual City of Melbourne valuation nearly doubled indicating that the present house was built then.

Madden taught at St. Mary's Roman Catholic school in West Melbourne since 1869, joining the State School system in the mid 1870s when State aid for religious schools was withdrawn. By the 1890s, Madden had achieved 17th rank seniority in the Victorian State School system, by then a teacher at Footscray. Madden

and the well known head teacher and local historian, Albert Mattingly, were regarded highly within North and West Melbourne: '...most of the youth of North and West Melbourne since the 50's were handled by them, and mentally shod for the world's rough usage'. Madden died in 1912 '...on his way from the old country to Melbourne, and was buried in the Atlantic'. His wife Mary, had died at this house in 1893.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented row house;
- two colour brickwork with deep brown or black body and cream trim at openings;
- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets, guilloche pattern balustrading;
- a distinctive Baroque style raised entablature, with swag, broken pediment and orbs;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with an uncommon two light configuration at ground floor with stop-chamfering (see also 70);
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite an added reproduction cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; some missing details; and French doors on upper level may be modifications.

How is it significant?

Peter Madden's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Peter Madden's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with Peter Madden, one of the area's best known figures, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved row house with distinctive Baroque style detailing also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Roden Street**      **70**      **Sharp's house, later  
Noone's house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Andrew Sharp, then of 11 Roden Street, applied to build this six room brick house in 1877 and lived there for a brief time. The noted photographer and government lithographer, John Noone, was the owner-occupier in the 1880s until his death there in 1893, leaving his widow Julia Noone at the house into the 1900s. The house appears to have been renovated in the Edwardian-era (verandah rebuilt).

Noone was the official photographer of the Melbourne Public Library and Museum and exhibited his work within Australia as well as in London, gaining recognition such as in the 1870 Sydney Intercolonial Exhibition. He is

most well known for his photographs of early Melbourne and the State Library of Victoria has many of his works in its collection.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted face brick row house;
- two colour tuck-pointed brickwork with deep brown or black body and cream trim at openings;
- originally face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched gabled roof clad with corrugated iron or similar, with brick and cemented chimneys and cornices;
- two storey cast-iron verandah (potentially Edwardian-era) with Corinthian derived column order, an uncommon fan-pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets typical of Edwardian-era;
- double-hung sash windows, with an uncommon two light configuration at ground floor with stop-chamfering (see also 68), modified French doors upper level;
- four-panel entry door and toplight (leadlight from early 20th century) with quoining; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite rendering of the south side wall and indications that the verandah wing wall has been rebuilt.

How is it significant?

Sharp's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sharp's house is significant.

- Historically, linked with noted photographer and government lithographer, John Noone, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for its uncommon brickwork, verandah iron and cement detailing.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 78 Athlunkard or  
Malone's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Hotelier, William Malone, then of 55 Adderley Street, applied to build a three room cottage here in 1878, living there at first, then leasing it out. By 1894 Malone was still the owner but the house was now seven rooms and the City of Melbourne annual valuation larger. Malone owned it until his death in 1925, adding other middle Melbourne properties to this one as perhaps the earliest in his portfolio.

The house appears custom designed in the mannered style of the Footscray architect Charles Polain and may be from a later date than documented. Malone's hotel in Canterbury, built 1889, was designed by William Wolf

who has a similarly mannered architectural style.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented row house;
- three colour brickwork with deep brown or black body and cream pattern work and trim at openings, with face red brick side and rear walls - using an uncommon squint mould as the junction between red and brown on the verandah side walls, repeated on parapet piers;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets, guilloche pattern balustrading;
- a distinctive Baroque style raised entablature crowned by an anthemion;
- guilloche pattern balustrading, scalloped pediment and a banner with the house name surmounted by a star;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 light configuration;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, upper level doorway;
- extensive encaustic mosaic verandah tiling, with stone borders;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on dressed rolled-edge stone footings and ornamental brick piers with cement caps; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite some bricks being painted over.

How is it significant?

Athlunkard or Malone's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Athlunkard or Malone's house is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also closely linked with the highly successful hotelier, William Malone, as one of his first property investments; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and highly unusual approach to this common row house form with many uncommon details and adept expression of materials also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 80 Bowden's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

 HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder Hughes and Jones built his house for Victorian Railways employee, Thomas Bowden, in 1879 as a six-room two-storey house in Roden Street, north side, between Spencer and King Streets. Bowden owned investment row houses in Roden Street, also built in the 1870s. Bowden was later to be the focus of a highly publicised and long running law suite brought by Martin Tobin, his former tenant.

Bowden is typical of the successful railwaymen who built and invested in West Melbourne. He adjoined Alfred Coope's house (q.v.), also a long term Victorian Railways employee as Inspector of Rolling Stock.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- exposed corrugated iron clad pitched roof, typical of 1870s row houses;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, guilloche pattern balustrading, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings, with cemented piers and scrolled garden walls; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Bowden's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bowden's house is significant.

- Historically, for the long association with railway employee, Thomas Bowen, representing one of West Melbourne's key industries, as well as a key growth period (Victorian-era); and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved row house of the mid Victorian-era form, with ornate cast-iron detailing and for its contribution to a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape.



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 82 Alfred Coope's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

corbelled chimneys;

- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets also Guilloche pattern balustrade;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Alfred Coope's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alfred Coope's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with a Victorian Railways family, the Coopes, as particularly evocative of the special role played by West Melbourne in railway transport, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, expressive of the simple early row house form that predated the parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival examples of the late Victorian-era, also as another example from prolific local builder John Jones marking the stylistic change over his career, and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**
 Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

In 1877 this five room brick house was erected for Alfred Coope by West Melbourne builder, John Jones. Coope was a long term Victorian Railways employee as Inspector of Rolling Stock in the Locomotive Branch, retiring with a railways pension before his death in 1905. His sons, Alfred and Edwin Coope, followed his vocation while a William Coope was a wagon builder in the Locomotive Branch.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed row house;
- cemented masks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- slate clad gabled roof, with side parapets, brick and

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 86 John White's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and finished brackets;
- double-hung sash windows and an ornate three-light group at ground floor- with label moulds, colonettes, incised cement detailing, panelled and pired sills;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- tiled verandah floor with stone borders;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings;
- scrolled cemented garden walls, with capped piers at the frontage; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

## How is it significant?

John White's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

## Why is it significant?

John White's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the Victorian Railways and indicative, by its size and ornament, of the important role engine drivers had in the Colony as working men, also particularly evocative of the special role played by West Melbourne in railway transport, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom designed late Victorian-era row house with most of the stylistic attributes and finishes of the type and the work of Henry Shalless, recognised for his row house designs.

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

## Statement of Significance

## What is significant?

Architect, Henry Shalless, designed this initially four room house for Victorian Railways Engine Driver, John White, as built by Henry Grinkau, of Eltham Street, Newmarket in 1885. By 1897 it was described as ten rooms. John White's death here in 1907 meant that the house passed to his widow Hannah. The White and nearby Coope families (82 Roden Street) were both closely involved with the Victorian Railways.

## Contributory elements include:

- highly ornamented two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, scrolls, blocks and paired brackets with a raised arched entablature with shell;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Roden Street 132 Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- cornice and scrolls to a raised, arched parapet entablature, including paired brackets and foliated blocks at the verandah side walls;
- a two-level cast-iron verandah with panelled friezes and brackets, iron of an early pattern;
- double-hung sash windows, four-panel door and toplight; and
- a distinctive asymmetrically placed masonry arch under the long-span bressumer (see King Street design by Frederick Stones).

Generally original except for missing parapet urns or orbs; the iron front fence as a related addition; chimney removal and side wall rendering where exposed by demolition.

How is it significant?

Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street is significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and large example of a common West Melbourne row house type, with some unusual details; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also, along with adjoining houses, owned and occupied for a long period by its developer, Tait, but now the last one of his house row to survive being his own residence. Also closely linked with Tait, a shipwright, and hence representative of the special transport occupational associations in West Melbourne.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Shipwright, Robert Tait had owned a number of smaller houses on and adjoining this site well before this house was built in 1877. The house was one of six houses in what was to be a long residential row in this part of Roden Street by the 1890s. He continued to own and reside there with his wife Isabella until his death in 1897. Tait was a member of local community groups such as the Australian Natives' Association.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted, stuccoed brick row house;
- cemented Italian Renaissance Revival ornament of a

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Roden Street**      **148**      **Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** -

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Both built by 1878, these row houses were part of Roden Terrace. Blacksmith, William Hulme, owned and lived in 152 Roden Street from its construction until his death in 1904: he had arrived at Port Phillip from Cheshire, England, in 1857. The house at 148 Roden Street was erected by Hawke Street builder John Jones for Mrs Stokes. John Stokes lived there until after 1890 when he leased it to Robert Strothers. Builder, John James, constructed both houses; 152 being for fellow builder, Alex Cooper who resold to Hulme.

Description

- two separate, two-storey stuccoed brick houses, either side of what is now a lane but once as the side garden of 152 along with the rear yard;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- transverse-gable corrugated iron clad (once slated) roofs, with one cemented corniced chimney (152) and one altered chimney (148);
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with guilloche pattern balustrade, friezes and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- iron pickets to 148; and
- contribution as commencement of an isolated, but homogenous Victorian-era residential group 148-56 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the fence having been replaced at 152 (apparently once timber picket); side wall rendered at 148; and the side walls to lane part of the bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant.

- Aesthetically, two near original unusually sited houses (on either side of a side garden) and of a distinguishably early gabled form which are contributory parts of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, built and designed by the prolific local builder, John Jones (Refer 74-8 Hawke Street) for owner-occupiers, an unusual circumstance among the proliferation of speculative building in West Melbourne. Also 152 Roden Street is linked with blacksmith, William Hulme, an occupation typical of West Melbourne where transport was the focus of local industry.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Roden Street**      **152**      **Roden Terrace, part,  
148 and 152 Roden  
Street**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): **C**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): **2**
 Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

HO number: HO3      HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Both built by 1878, these row houses were part of Roden Terrace. Blacksmith, William Hulme, owned and lived in 152 Roden Street from its construction until his death in 1904: he had arrived at Port Phillip from Cheshire, England, in 1857. The house at 148 Roden Street was erected by Hawke Street builder John Jones for Mrs Stokes. John Stokes lived there until after 1890 when he leased it to Robert Strothers. Builder, John James, constructed both houses; 152 being for fellow builder, Alex Cooper who resold to Hulme.

Description

- two separate, two-storey stuccoed brick houses, either side of what is now a lane but once as the side garden of 152 along with the rear yard;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- transverse-gable corrugated iron clad (once slated) roofs, with one cemented corniced chimney (152) and one altered chimney (148);
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with guilloche pattern balustrade, friezes and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- iron pickets to 148; and
- contribution as commencement of an isolated, but homogenous Victorian-era residential group 148-56 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the fence having been replaced at 152 (apparently once timber picket); side wall rendered at 148; and the side walls to lane part of the bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant.

- Aesthetically, two near original unusually sited houses (on either side of a side garden) and of a distinguishably early gabled form which are contributory parts of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, built and designed by the prolific local builder, John Jones (Refer 74-8 Hawke Street) for owner-occupiers, an unusual circumstance among the proliferation of speculative building in West Melbourne. Also 152 Roden Street is linked with blacksmith, William Hulme, an occupation typical of West Melbourne where transport was the focus of local industry.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 154 Haddon's houses, part  
154-156 Roden Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

- arched raised entablatures supported with duplex colonettes, between piers adorned with orbs;
- incised blocks and stop-chamfering to verandah side walls;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves;
- pronounced architraves, label moulds and bosses, and paired colonettes used on the ground level window pairs, with incised detail and segmentally arched form;
- segmentally arched doorways with label moulds and bosses to the toplights;
- richly detailed two-level cast-iron verandahs;
- iron picket palisade fences on dressed stone plinths, built between garden walls with large stuccoed corniced piers, each appointed with a pineapple; and
- contribution to an isolated but valuable and homogenous 19th century residential group (148-156 Roden Street).

## How is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

## Why is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, a richly decorated early, and near original, example of a common West Melbourne row house type and typical of the architect Shalless's work, as reinforced by an adjoining significant Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, a partly speculative development by a resident owner and engineer, Robert Haddon, who used the prolific local architect, Shalless, and a common builder for other projects in the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

## Statement of Significance

## What is significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, were built over a period of two years (1879-80) for engineer, Robert Haddon, who lived in 154 Roden Street for fifteen to twenty years. 156 Roden was leased to Thomas Taylor, Stephen Dunkley and Thomas Brearley, a carpenter, who moved there c1890. Architect, Henry Shalless and builder, Walter Webster of Carlton, carried out the work, having combined also for Haddon, on two row houses in Hawke Street during 1878-9.

## Contributory elements include:

- a pair of richly decorated, stuccoed brick and parapeted row houses;

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 156 Haddon's houses, part  
154-156 Roden Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

- arched raised entablatures supported with duplex colonettes, between piers adorned with orbs;
- incised blocks and stop-chamfering to verandah side walls;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves;
- pronounced architraves, label moulds and bosses, and paired colonettes used on the ground level window pairs, with incised detail and segmentally arched form;
- segmentally arched doorways with label moulds and bosses to the toplights;
- richly detailed two-level cast-iron verandahs;
- iron picket palisade fences on dressed stone plinths, built between garden walls with large stuccoed corniced piers, each appointed with a pineapple; and
- contribution to an isolated but valuable and homogenous 19th century residential group (148-156 Roden Street).

## How is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

## Why is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, a richly decorated early, and near original, example of a common West Melbourne row house type and typical of the architect Shalless's work, as reinforced by an adjoining significant Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, a partly speculative development by a resident owner and engineer, Robert Haddon, who used the prolific local architect, Shalless, and a common builder for other projects in the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Grading proposed (A-D): **B**

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): **2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

## Statement of Significance

## What is significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, were built over a period of two years (1879-80) for engineer, Robert Haddon, who lived in 154 Roden Street for fifteen to twenty years. 156 Roden was leased to Thomas Taylor, Stephen Dunkley and Thomas Brearley, a carpenter, who moved there c1890. Architect, Henry Shalless and builder, Walter Webster of Carlton, carried out the work, having combined also for Haddon, on two row houses in Hawke Street during 1878-9.

## Contributory elements include:

- a pair of richly decorated, stuccoed brick and parapeted row houses;

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Roden Street**      **159**      **Thomas Hulse's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): D**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO843    **HO name:** 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Railways engine driver, Thomas Hulse, was the first owner-occupier in c1867. Thomas Hulse, born in Cheshire, England, in 1834 and dying at Middle Park in 1915, was a Running Loco Foreman in the Victorian Railways and active on the railways from the 1850s-1890s. Thomas and his brother Allan were prominent pioneering engine drivers on the Melbourne to Bendigo line from when it reached Sunbury in 1859. Thomas was involved in a number of high profile investigations into deaths on the railways, reported in the Melbourne press. Retiring in 1895, Thomas was

retained as a railway engineering consultant by the Railways Department until after 1900. Hulse epitomises the close association of West Melbourne with the vast railway complex adjoining. Hulse died wealthy with an estate equivalent value of around \$541,470.

Plumber, John Dickie was a long-term owner-occupier of this, then five room, brick house in the 1870s-1890s.

Contributory elements include:

- double-fronted brick house on corner of lane;
- Colonial bond face brick side wall to lane;
- dressed stone footings;
- gabled roof form with side parapet walls engaged with cemented chimneys with distinctively early slim cornice detailing
- simple cement capping terminating on blocks;
- concave profile verandah wing walls;
- double-hung sash windows with bracketed sills;
- entry with top-light; and
- relationship with the adjoining early house, 159 Roden Street and contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape with 171-177 Roden Street.

Integrity is fair despite the main and verandah roof having been reclad with unrelated material (formerly corrugated iron or similar); the bricks painted over; awnings added; and verandah rebuilt.

How is it significant?

Thomas Hulse's house, at 163 Roden Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Thomas Hulse's house at 159 Roden Street is significant.

- Historically, as a perceptibly early house in West Melbourne, as shown by its simple gabled form and small scale, also indicative of the first stages of building in the area; and for a time associated with pioneering railways engine driver, Thomas Hulse, who received a deal of publicity in the press as well as high rank within the Victorian Railways workforce, and later a successful West Melbourne plumber, John Dickie.



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Roden Street 163 Thomas Hulse house, later Haddon's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): D**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO843 **HO name:** 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This formerly four room stone house was built for Thomas Hulse 1864-5. Thomas Hulse, born in Cheshire, England, in 1834 and dying at Middle Park in 1915, was a Running Loco Foreman in the Victorian Railways and active on the railways from the 1850s-1890s. Thomas and his brother Allan were prominent pioneering engine drivers on the Melbourne to Bendigo from when it reached Sunbury in 1859. Thomas was involved in a number of high profile investigations into deaths on the railways, reported in the Melbourne press. Retiring in

1895, he was retained as a railways engineering consultant by the Railways Department until after 1900. Hulse epitomises the close association of West Melbourne with the vast railway complex adjoining. Hulse died wealthy.

The house was later owned and occupied by mining investor and engineer Robert Haddon in the 1860s. It was a twin to the house at 167 owned and occupied by John McFarlane. Robert and wife Mary were to later own and occupy nearby 154 Roden Street (q.v.) Ownership from the 1880s-1890s included two Victorian Railways employees, Charles Bath fireman and Robert Moore, a Roden Street engine driver, who had joined the service in 1874.

The house has the characteristic high hipped roof form of an early Victorian-era residence with its underlying stone construction a link to nearby stone quarrying and early building practice before local brick making created a more reliable product. By the 1980s however the stone had been rendered over and the verandah removed: it has since been recreated.

Contributory elements include:

- double fronted early Victorian-era house;
- symmetrical simple façade;
- high hipped roof typically clad with shingles, now clad with corrugated iron or similar;
- stone (?) chimney with distinctively early slim cornice detailing;
- double-hung sash windows;
- central doorway and toplight; and
- relationship with the adjoining early house, 159 Roden Street and contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape with 171-177 Roden Street.

Integrity is fair despite the added timber verandah and picket front fence which are related to the house period, side wall rendering, and new openings. The publicly visible two-storey rear addition is unrelated to the historical scale and character of the house.

How is it significant?

Thomas Hulse later Haddon's house at 163 Roden Street is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Thomas Hulse later Haddon's house at 163 Roden Street is significant.

- Historically, as a perceptibly early house in West Melbourne as shown by its simple high-hipped form and small scale, also indicative of the first stages of building in the area, and for a long time associated with two railways employees, Bath and Moore, and Robert Haddon who as a gold mining investor and engineer represented the influx of population into Melbourne at this time; also associated with engine driver, Thomas Hulse, who received publicity in the Melbourne press as well as high rank within the Victorian Railways workforce.

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 164-170, part  
 Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, part, 135-141 Hawke Street wing



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

Part Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, 164-184 Roden Street (includes 135-141 Hawke Street), West Melbourne.

What is significant?

Renowned architects Oakden, Addison and Kemp designed the first stage of this large warehouse complex at the corner of Adderley and Roden Streets for successful ironmongers, Briscoe and Co. as part of their iron yard. The MMBW Detail Plans 730, 731 (1895) show Briscoe and Company as occupying 143-159 Hawke

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Street, 172-180 Roden Street, and 216 Adderley Street, as one large building with three pitched crossings to Adderley and one each to Roden, Hawke Streets.

The 1895 MMBW plan shows 164-170 Roden Street as adjoining houses. However these were replaced in 1925 when Purchas and Teague designed this new warehouse addition to the north of the complex. The company continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Universal Pipelines Pty. Ltd..

Contributory elements include:

- double-storey rendered masonry Interwar industrial building;
- a corrugated galvanised steel transverse gabled and sawtooth roof concealed behind a parapet;
- two street frontages, to Hawke Street and Roden Street, each dominated by a distinctive large semi-circular arched entrance linked by an internal roadway; and
- three wide but shallow piers which stop short of a moulded string course as the sole decoration.

There are six non-original windows over two levels on the Hawke Street elevation.

How is it significant?

The former Briscoe and Co. building at 160-170 Roden Street and 135-141 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, is of contributory significance historically and aesthetically to the Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex and West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The former Briscoe and Co. building at 160-170 Roden Street and 135-141 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, is of contributory significance to the Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex.

- Historically, the building is representative of the Interwar surge in West Melbourne industrial development, in this case as expansion of an existing large and important late-nineteenth century industrial complex, Briscoe and Company, in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a reasonably intact industrial building which is characterised by its austere facades to Hawke and Roden Streets, both of which incorporate impressive arched openings.

**Roden Street**      **164-184 Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct**
- Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

**Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, 160-170 Roden Street and 135-141 Hawke Street, West Melbourne**

What is significant?

Renowned architects Oakden, Addison and Kemp designed the first stage or ground floor of this warehouse complex in 1889 for successful ironmongers, Briscoe and Co. as their iron yard. As part of national expansion, Briscoe, Drysdale and Co. had just launched their new six storey office and warehouse building in Sydney, 1886. The MMBW Detail Plans 730, 731 (1895) show Briscoe and Company as 143-159 Hawke Street,

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

172-180 Roden Street, and 216 Adderley Street, one large building, with three pitched crossings to Adderley and one each to Roden and Hawke Streets. The existing brick building to the north of this wing, at 160-170 Roden Street, is shown as houses on the 1895 MMBW plan and remained so until the mid 1920s when Briscoe expanded north.

By 1937-8, two floors were added to the Victorian-era base, for most of the original extent, to the design of Purchas and Teague, as part of the firm's shift out of the City. This addition transformed the Victorian-era warehouse to a Modernistic industrial design, paralleling with the Interwar Gadsden complex nearby. The (now painted) brickwork base, quarry-face basalt footings and regular punched fenestration is expressive of the Victorian-era.

Purchas and Teague had worked on Briscoe's Victorian-era Little Collins Street warehouse back in 1903: this was sold to finance the new Roden Street building. When the Little Collins Street warehouse was erected Briscoe had already been established in England for over 100 years (as William Briscoe and Son), having opened in this colony at Elizabeth Street during 1853. By the late 1880s they had branches in New Zealand and New South Wales. The company continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Universal Pipelines Pty. Ltd..

Contributory elements include:

- Victorian-era brick base with basalt footings and punched segmentally arched fenestration with voussoirs with 1930s modifications;
- Moderne style, two brick Interwar upper levels with parapeted roofline, stepped at one end;
- Dutch hipped roofs behind the parapet;
- fenestration set in Modernistic horizontal streamlining strips, delineated by projecting head and sill moulds, grooved and rounded at each end;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames as typical on both sections, with hopper sashes;
- vertical facade elements terminating elevations, with vertical brick panels and ribbing; and
- contribution to a major industrial complex, that extends over the 19th and 20th centuries.

Integrity is good despite the bricks and stone footings having been painted over and new openings at ground level.

How is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant.

- Historically, as part of a major industrial complex that extends over two centuries, 19th and 20th, its evolution

expressive of the development of West Melbourne as a preferred location for industries moving from the central City, close to transport nodes, also as associated with one of Australia's largest Victorian-era hardware firms; and

- Aesthetically, as a successful combination of two major era of the growth of this complex, each one expressive of its creation date, also a major Moderne style design in West Melbourne that parallels with the nearby significant Symington Interwar complex.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Roden Street 171-179 Wigton cottages, 171-179 Roden Street**

View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2** Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO844 HO name: 173 - 179 Roden Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

A row of three cottages were built here in 1864-8 for tailor George Carnaby. The row includes two single-fronted end houses (171, 177 Roden Street), with corrugated iron clad hipped roofs, that flank the larger central house (173-175 Roden Street) with its gabled profile. All share the same ridge line across the exposed party walls. Isabella Roberts of Dudley Street West Melbourne and Hugh Erasmus Roberts, a storeman and her husband, were early long-term owners of these houses.

The house at 171, with its free-form 1950s-60s concrete verandah and reconstructed façade, has been altered

with only the chimneys and form matching but 173-175 and 177 provide the basis for its restoration. As the row's centre 173-175 has a slate clad roof; double fronted form and two three-light windows either side of the entry. Shallow cemented cornices on the chimneys denote early Victorian-era construction. The eaves are dentilated and 173-175 has a six panel door and toplight. A Victorian-era cast-iron front verandah is common to 173-177 and an unusual vermiculated block on the wall dividing it supports a cemented pineapple. Two semi-mature Canary Island palms are exotic specimens uncommon in the area but are not individually significant.

The house at 179 is a separate, later and more typical brick Victorian-era cottage from c1871, built for George Hessey.

Contributory elements include:

- pitched gabled and hipped roof forms, clad with corrugated iron and slate;
- cemented dividing walls with vermiculated and scrolled blocks as ornament;
- dentilated eaves for 173-177;
- single and double-fronted forms, sited symmetrically on 171-177;
- face brick walls;
- front verandah with cast-iron frieze and posts (173-179)
- originally double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape with 159, 163 Roden Street.

Integrity is generally good despite bricks having been painted over and a new iron fence to 173-175 where a timber picket fence was probable (see adjoining).

How is it significant?

The Early Victorian-era house row, 171-177 Roden Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Early Victorian-era house row, 171-177 Roden Street, is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne while being in a distinctive row form that evokes the early date of construction and relates to other nearby early houses in Roden Street.

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Roden Street 172-184 Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

**Part Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, 164-184 Roden Street (includes 135-141 Hawke Street), West Melbourne.**

What is significant?

Renowned architects Oakden, Addison and Kemp designed the first stage or ground floor of this warehouse complex in 1889 for successful ironmongers, Briscoe and Co. as their iron yard. As part of national expansion, Briscoe, Drysdale and Co. had just launched their new six storey office and warehouse building in Sydney, 1886. The MMBW Detail Plans 730, 731 (1895)

show Briscoe and Company as 143-159 Hawke Street, 172-180 Roden Street, and 216 Adderley Street, one large building, with three pitched crossings to Adderley and one each to Roden and Hawke Streets. The existing brick building to the north of this wing, at 160-170 Roden Street, is shown as houses on the 1895 MMBW plan and remained so until 1925 when Briscoe expanded north.

By 1937-8, two floors were added to the Victorian-era base, for most of the original extent, to the design of Purchas and Teague, as part of the firm's shift out of the City. This addition transformed the Victorian-era warehouse to a Modernistic industrial design, paralleling with the Interwar Gadsden complex nearby. The (now painted) brickwork base, quarry-face basalt footings and regular punched fenestration is expressive of the Victorian-era.

Purchas and Teague had worked on Briscoe's Victorian-era Little Collins Street warehouse back in 1903: this was sold to finance the new Roden Street building. When the Little Collins Street warehouse was erected Briscoe had already been established in England for over 100 years (as William Briscoe and Son), having opened in this colony at Elizabeth Street during 1853. By the late 1880s they had branches in New Zealand and New South Wales. The company continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Universal Pipelines Pty. Ltd..

Contributory elements include:

- Victorian-era brick base with basalt footings and punched segmentally arched fenestration with voussoirs with 1930s modifications;
- Moderne style, two brick Interwar upper levels with parapeted roofline, stepped at one end;
- Dutch hipped roofs behind the parapet; · fenestration set in Modernistic horizontal streamlining strips, delineated by projecting head and sill moulds, grooved and rounded at each end;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames as typical on both sections, with hopper sashes; · vertical facade elements terminating elevations, with vertical brick panels and ribbing; and
- contribution to a major industrial complex, that extends over the 19th and 20th centuries. Integrity is good despite the bricks and stone footings having been painted over and new openings at ground level.

How is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant.

- Historically, as part of a major industrial complex that extends over two centuries, 19th and 20th, its evolution expressive of the development of West Melbourne as a preferred location for industries moving from the central

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

City, close to transport nodes, also as associated with one of Australia's largest Victorian-era hardware firms; and

- Aesthetically, as a successful combination of two major era of the growth of this complex, each one expressive of its creation date, also a major Moderne style design in West Melbourne that parallels with the nearby significant Symington Interwar complex.

**Roden Street 197 Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

For at least ten years, George Locke (or Lock) owned these houses as an investment (1886-1896) and leased them to George Williams and his wife, Richard Thickens and Mrs. Morell, among others. Builder, A. Oliver of Ireland Street, constructed the pair in 1886.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair,
- face brick side wall to pitched lane;
- gabled and scrolled cemented entablature with flanking orbs and nail-head mouldings;
- lions heads and brackets on verandah walls;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- common cemented chimneys with cornices (modified by upper level addition?);
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door, with toplight;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with frieze and integral brackets, guilloche pattern balustrade;
- iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and
- contribution to an isolated group of 19th century residences, 195-203 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the publicly visible upper-level addition to 197 Roden Street; and missing parapet orbs (refer to image of 197 Roden Street from the North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 for restoration).

How is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, near original examples of a common West Melbourne row house type which contributes to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and developed speculatively, as one of many in West Melbourne.

Roden Street

199

Locke's house, part  
197-199 Roden Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

HO number: HO3    HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

For at least ten years, George Locke (or Lock) owned these houses as an investment (1886-1896) and leased them to George Williams and his wife, Richard Thickens and Mrs. Morell, among others. Builder, A. Oliver of Ireland Street, constructed the pair in 1886.

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West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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- iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and
- contribution to an isolated group of 19th century residences, 195-203 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the publicly visible upper-level addition to 197 Roden Street; and missing parapet orbs (refer to image of 197 Roden Street from the North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 for restoration).

How is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, near original examples of a common West Melbourne row house type which contributes to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and developed speculatively, as one of many in West Melbourne.

Roden Street      201      Hessey's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

HO number: HO3      HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Railways engine driver, George Hessey, then of 102 Stanley Street West Melbourne, applied to construct this house for himself in 1878. George and Maria Hessey continued to own and occupy the house with their family until their respective deaths in 1904 and 1905.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted stuccoed brick house, of a relatively uncommon early form;
- opening architraves, cemented quoining, a string-mould, and dentilated cornice are part of the ornamentation;
- a transverse gabled roof, clad with iron;
- one-level cast-iron decorated verandah with panelled

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

friezes, brackets;

- double-hung sash windows;
- iron picket fence and gate on stone plinth; and
- contribution to a Victorian-era residential streetscape, 197-203 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite an altered chimney.

How is it significant?

George Hessey's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

George Hessey's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an example of a relatively uncommon early West Melbourne row house form, possessing some unusual details and makes a contribution to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, another of the owner-builders so common in the area, in this case an engine driver, an occupation particularly relevant to West Melbourne's transport and industrial history, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**Rosslyn Street**      **22-40**      **R. and W.H. Symington and Co. (Aust) Pty. Ltd. offices and factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Corset maker, R. and W.H. Symington and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd., commissioned this Streamlined Moderne style offices and factory in 1936 at an estimated cost of £20,000 - the designer was WJ Grassick of Collins House. The building joined the other two major structures in this complex, beginning with the former Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom taken over by the Symington firm in 1920. With the addition of this building the complex was among the largest in North and West Melbourne and epitomised the growth of inner urban industry around Melbourne in the Interwar

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

period. The firm gained a great deal of publicity nationally for the design of its Melbourne plant and facilities provided for workers.

The designer Grassick was also responsible for the nearby vast Moderne Style Commonwealth Wool and Produce Company wool stores, in Sutton Street North Melbourne, and has been the subject of a large article in the Art Deco Society of Australia periodical 'Spirit of Progress'. Grassick's Interwar projects include the Ford Motor Company works Geelong 1925, Yarra Falls Ltd wool store Abbotsford 1927, the Hilton Company Ltd hosiery mill in Brunswick, with similar projects interstate.

Contributory elements include:

- two level, plus half-basement, stuccoed parapeted Moderne style factory at a corner site;
- curved corner to Howard Street, joining the former Connibere building;
- two raised vertical elements or features, terminating the façade in Rosslyn Street and marking the entrance;
- slit-like windows in the vertical elements, with use of glass bricks, and a recessed tripartite window group over the entry;
- a streamlined drum (or tank) motif over the entry parapet with flagpole (added), similar to the Relova Laundry design, Richmond;
- reeded giant order pilasters dividing the horizontal strip fenestration between vertical elements;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames with circular-section cemented columns or mullions; and
- contribution to a large industrial complex that illustrates the change in styles over an extended period, each design by well known architects.

Integrity is good despite the removal of the upper level Gill-sans style lettering identifying the firm. A large visually related apartment development has been added at the west end.

How is it significant?

R. and W.H. Symington and Co. (Aust) Pty. Ltd. offices and factory, Rosslyn Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

R. and W.H. Symington and Co. (Aust) Pty. Ltd. offices and factory, Rosslyn Street, is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved elements in a nationally prominent Interwar industrial complex, also indicative of the Interwar expansion of industry into West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and successful Moderne style factory building within the City context and a contributory part of a complex that evokes a number of 20th century styles carried out by skilled architectural practitioners.

**Rosslyn Street**      **49-51**      **Roslin or Thomas May's house, later Walker house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**N** ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

**Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Roslin was built by G.B. Leith of Brighton Street, Flemington to the design of North Melbourne architect, Henry Shalless, in 1885. Commissioned by the printer, Thomas May and his wife Ann (previously Mrs Walker), the house was occupied by the printer and Ann's son, John Buist Walker. Thomas and Ann May lived in a double-fronted villa at nearby 45 Rosslyn Street (now demolished) until their deaths, in 1905 and 1907 respectively, with Ann's son continuing to live there. J.B. Walker died in 1924, a rich man with an estate value equivalent to \$4,381,420, leading to the apparent end of their printing business.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Thomas May and JB Walker were principals of the firm Walker, May, and Co. who were well known letterpress printers, stereotype founders, publishers and type founders, active from 1855 to c1924. Thomas May was one of the founding partners, along with John Walker's father, James.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablature with shell, urns and orbs;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- tiled verandah floor with stone borders;
- double-hung sash windows, and distinctive 3 light group at ground floor with colonettes and panelled sills;
- four-panel entry door with side and top lights;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings with cast-iron posts and connecting scrolled garden walls; and
- corner site to lane allowing visibility to side and rear walls.

How is it significant?

Roslin or May's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Roslin or May's house is significant.

- Historically, as closely associated with the well known and successful Colonial printing firm Walker, May and Company, and now the only surviving structure connected with their active years, also well-preserved and thus representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom-designed late Victorian-era Italian Renaissance Revival style row house with most of the stylistic attributes and finishes of the type, and the work of Henry Shalless who was skilled in row house design.

Rosslyn Street 62

**Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

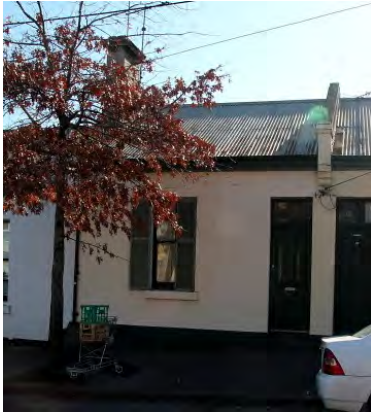
Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Rosslyn Street 64 Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
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HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Rosslyn Street 66 Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

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## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.



HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Rosslyn Street 68 Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
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HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Rosslyn Street 70-74 Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

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## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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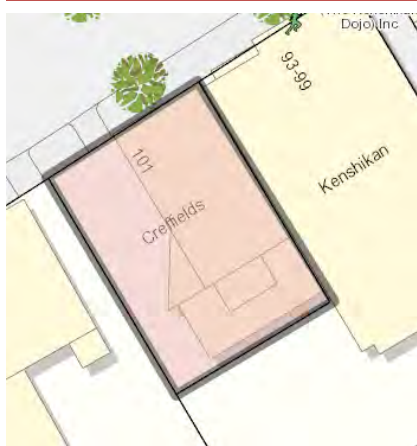
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Rosslyn Street 101-107 Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., Creffields**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

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**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** No **HO name:** Proposed: Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., Creffields, 101-107 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne.

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?  
(see also 109-133 Rosslyn Street)

Industrial specialists, Arthur Peck and Hugh Peck Architects designed this addition to the existing Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. chemical

manufacturing complex, applying in 1944 to convert an existing building from a factory to a showroom and erect this new chemical factory wing for an estimated cost of £6548. The ground floor held offices, a laboratory, and packing electrical store rooms. On the first floor were offices, a large laboratory with fume cupboard, balance room, and a dark room along the rear wall, all with a sky lit roof. Later the building was occupied by photo engravers Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., and then Creffields, the plan printing and publishing service used by generations of architects and engineers.

Felton Grimwade and Duerdins was established in 1867. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade, a shrewd English businessman, borrowed funds from his father to purchase the Melbourne drug company from Edward Youngman, renamed Felton Grimwade and Company. Alfred Felton, Grimwade's partner, was originally apprenticed to a chemist, and gained prominence from his bequest of more than £2,000,000 to charity and the Melbourne National Gallery. By the late nineteenth century the company was the largest drug house in Victoria and had subsidiary interests in companies in New Zealand and Western Australia. Felton and Grimwade also established a number of other enterprises including bottle manufacturing, an acid works and salt manufacturing.

One of the company's founding members was chemist, botanist and philanthropist Russell Grimwade. He moved the cottage of Captain Cook's father from England to Melbourne in 1933 as a gift to the Australian people for the centenary of Melbourne's founding. Grimwade was also official botanical adviser to the Australian military during the Second World War. In the absence of reliable sources of raw material during wartime, Grimwade grew many source plants on his property, Westerfield, near Frankston. The company of Felton, Grimwade and Duerdins later became known as Drug Houses of Australia.

This project and the nearby 109-133 Rosslyn Street (1942) shows the company as very active on the home front during World War Two when all building work was restricted unless aimed at the war effort. An example of their wartime products included an RAAF Emergency Flying Ration pack, now held in the Australian War Museum.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey face red brick parapeted factory, with matching but higher skillion additions built on an existing wing at the rear;
- pitched roofs behind parapet;
- three-bay symmetrical façade with raised central bay providing for a stepped parapet;
- soldier coursing above openings and across side bays as structural ornament;
- rainwater heads and downpipes arranged symmetrically as part of the façade; and
- multi-pane glazing in steel framing.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Integrity is good despite new entry lobby created central to the facade.

How is it significant?

The Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, 101-107 Rosslyn street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, 101-107 Rosslyn street, is significant.

- Historically, for its association with this important company and its increased capacity during World War Two as part of their war effort, also a well-preserved Interwar industrial building symbolic of this phase of growth in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a strong Moderne style design using brickwork as its ornament and massing, aligning with the other Peck design to the west to form a precinct (109-133 Rosslyn Street).

**Rosslyn Street**      **109-133** **Dixon and Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. chemical laboratory, factory and store complex**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

- Contributory to a precinct       Significant individually

HO number: No

HO name: Proposed: Dixon and Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. chemical laboratory, factory and store complex, 109-133 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Cordial and ginger beer manufacturers, P.G. (Phillip Garnet) Dixon Pty. Ltd., built a store on the site as early

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

as 1860, followed by a factory in 1875; the firm is said to have commenced in 1851 during the Gold Rush.

However the main part of the existing complex was erected in 1887, after Dixon's acquisition by Lang and Scott, to the design of well known architects Terry and Oakden. An extensive description and full page etching of the complex appeared in that superb catalogue of the Victorian boom-era, 'Victoria and Its Metropolis'. Since, the brewing tower has been reduced in height after a fire in the 1950s and the chimney has been removed.

In November 1942, Arthur and Hugh Peck Architects, sought a permit to build a factory, at 127-131 Rosslyn Street for Messrs Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd., wholesale druggists, importers and manufacturing chemists, with the proposed works valued at £9000. Plans show the first floor as the refinery with laboratory bench and sink, along with other floors including basement, ground, and second.

Abutting at the rear the building permit application drawings show a large brick, one and three storey Victorian-era complex including a double gabled store, later converted to a laboratory. This was part of the former Dixon and Co. cordial factory complex of 1887. The previous owners, Duerdin and Sainsbury, had commissioned the builder, Pattinson, to erect a factory on the site in 1915 but its location on the site today is unknown.

More recently the 1942 building was sensitively converted for use by the architectural firm, the Buchan Group, with little impact on its external integrity.

#### Felton Grimwade and Duerdins

The firm Felton Grimwade and Duerdins was established in 1867. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade, a shrewd English businessman, borrowed funds from his father to purchase the Melbourne drug company from Edward Youngman, renamed Felton Grimwade and Co. Alfred Felton, Grimwade's partner, was originally apprenticed to a chemist, and gained prominence from his bequest of more than £2,000,000 to charity and the Melbourne National Gallery. By the late nineteenth century the company was the largest drug house in Victoria and had subsidiary interests in companies in New Zealand and Western Australia. Felton and Grimwade also established a number of other enterprises including bottle manufacturing and acid works and salt manufacturing.

One of the company's founding members was chemist, botanist and philanthropist Russell Grimwade. He moved the cottage of Captain Cook's father from England to Melbourne in 1933 as a gift to the Australian people for the centenary of Melbourne's founding. Grimwade was also official botanical adviser to the Australian military during the Second World War. In the absence of reliable sources of raw material during wartime, Grimwade grew many source plants on his property, Westerfield, near Frankston. The company of Felton, Grimwade and

Duerdins later became known as Drug Houses of Australia.

This project and the nearby 101 Rosslyn Street (1944) show the company as very active on the home front during World War Two when all building work was restricted unless aimed at the war effort. An example of their wartime products included an RAAF Emergency Flying Ration pack, now held in the Australian War Museum.

Contributory elements include:  
1942 wing:

- a three-storey boldly elevated, Moderne style parapeted factory of red brick;
- a projecting four-storey corner bay with tripartite elements at the parapet;
- massing delineated by projecting brick piers and banding;
- fenestration includes a series of paired square and rectangular steel-framed windows with horizontal glazing bars (renewed but similar to original?) and deep reveals to accentuate the bold brick massing;
- faded painted wall sign 'Sparks & Chandler...'; and
- east side wall with imprint of former part of cordial factory complex (double gabled brick wall) on wall, adjoining car park.

Dixon and Co. Wings 1887:

- two-colour brick, one storey warehouse and three storey brewing tower (reduced in height from 6 levels after 1950s fire);
- double gabled roof form for store with vented monitor roofline, corrugated iron clad and trimmed by parapet walls ornamented with cream moulded cornices;
- segmentally arched openings trimmed in cream or white bricks, with stone sills;
- former brewing tower of three levels divided off with string moulds, each level with small, segmentally arched double-hung sash windows; and
- adjoining stone paved lane.

How is it significant?

Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Factory complex is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant? and

The former Dixon and Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. complex, at 133 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne, is significant.

- Historically,
  - for the long occupation of the site as P.G. Dixon's cordial factory, claimed to be the most extensive in Australia in the boom era of the late 19th century, and made more valuable today by the extensive contemporary description and illustration in 'Victoria and Its Metropolis' that greatly aids its interpretation;
  - for the close association with the nationally prominent Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd.,

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

wholesale druggists, importers and manufacturing chemists who were particularly active during the Second World War as a strategic industry allowed to expand during wartime building restrictions, also

- the associated with the Grimwade family and Alfred Felton, a prominent Melbourne philanthropist;

- Aesthetically, the Victorian-era part of the complex is extensive and highly representative of its construction date and the Interwar main building is a bold Moderne design and relatively intact, as a good example of Interwar factory design, and a prominent element in the streetscape created by this complex with 101 Rosslyn Street.

**Rosslyn Street 300 Australian Biscuit Company Ltd. stores**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** No      **HO name:** Proposed: Australian Biscuit Company Ltd. stores, 300 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Located conveniently next to the railway, the Australian Biscuit Company Ltd. stores were erected in 1889 to the design of architect John Birtwistle; the builders were Peirson and Wright of 105 Canning Street, Carlton. This coincided with the construction of the company's new Jeffcott Street factory, as shown in c1895 on MMBW Detail Plans as the 'Australian Steam Biscuit Works' and located on the north side near King Street opposite Montgomerie's Brewery. The Australian Biscuit Company factory was badly damaged by fire in 1897, meaning that the company liquidated soon afterwards and these

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

stores changed hands. Turner and Co., sauce manufacturers used it for a time, followed by manufacturing chemists, Duerdin and Sainsbury, and W. K. Burnside and Co., merchants.

The architect James Birtwistle also designed the spectacular mansion Illawarra, Illawarra Crescent, Toorak in 1889 and the Preston Town Hall complex in 1893.

Contributory elements include:

- three level parapeted face brick and cemented stores;
- three hipped roof bays behind parapet;
- cemented entablature, cornice moulds, string moulds and a central raised gabled entablature;
- small punched segmentally arched openings with voussoirs as indicative of its use as storage, with some timber double-hung sash windows on north face ground level; and
- major corner element, echoed on the next corner by the Interwar former Fitchett building at 240 Stanley Street and complementary to the Victorian-era streetscape backing onto the site in Stanley Street.

Integrity is good despite window joinery having been replaced, with multi-pane steel framed glazing on north windows; ground level openings refitted, bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Australian Biscuit Company Ltd stores is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Australian Biscuit Company Ltd stores is significant.

- Historically, as the only built trace of this large and well publicised company; and
- Aesthetically, as relatively well-preserved and large, late Victorian-era stores, a now rare building type in North and West Melbourne, also custom designed by James Birtwistle who was responsible for some significant buildings in the same era and a major Victorian-era streetscape corner element, as a continuation from Stanley Street.

**Spencer Street 317 Melbourne Remand Centre, later Assessment Prison**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** No **HO name:** Proposed: Melbourne Remand Centre, later Assessment Prison, 317 Spencer Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Melbourne Remand Centre, later the Melbourne Assessment Prison, was originally built to accommodate Melbourne's remand prisoners and is located on the site of the former Western Hotel on the corner of Spencer Street and La Trobe Street. It opened in 1989.

Designed by architects in association, Godfrey Spowers and Darryl Jackson, the building is a significant Post-Modern design, referencing the nearby significant



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Victorian-era Sands and McDougall building. Around the time of designing this project Jackson achieved the following recognition: (1981) The first Australian architect to be awarded the Sir Zelman Cowen Award; (1987) Royal Australian Institute of Architects Gold Medal; and (1990) appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia on 26 January 1990 for his service to architecture, soon after the opening of this building.

Contributory elements include:

- pressed red brick parapeted form loosely inspired by Italian Renaissance palazzo forms;
- four levels with two attic storeys above, set in deeply recessed bayed elevations with giant-order piers;
- loggia at ground level and splayed corner;
- banding and diaper patterns applied in cream brick to facade;
- punched openings in façade as slits or squares in attic levels;
- fenestration wall to north side rear with tympanum motif; and
- red and cream brick pierced and panelled yard wall at rear.

How is it significant?

The Melbourne Remand Centre is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Melbourne Remand Centre is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved, large scale and the only modern custom-designed prison complex active within the City of Melbourne, with an associated rich history that includes notorious prisoners such as Lester Ellis, Peter Knight, and Peter Gibb; and
- Aesthetically, among the largest and most articulate Post Modern design in the City of Melbourne from an era when design context was as important as the design itself, in this case referencing the significant Sands and McDougall building nearby. The building provides a contemporary contribution to the industrial character of West Melbourne; and associated with architect, Darryl Jackson, who was recognised nationally at this time for the excellence of his design work in Australia.

**Spencer Street 355-371 Sands and McDougall precinct**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): A**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO771 **HO name:** 355 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

**Sands and McDougall precinct**

What is significant?

Sands and Kenny (1857-61) and Sands and McDougall, (1862-c1974) were the publishers of the directory to commercial and general Melbourne, later, the Melbourne and suburban directory and the 'Directory of Victoria' providing the longest issue of any other directory publisher in Victoria. They also published a directory of Canberra.

From their first retailing outlet, the Victoria Stationery Warehouse in Collins Street West (No.46) and stores in Little Flinders Street, their expansion provided for the erection of this factory building to the design of Thomas

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Watts and Sons, by builder F. Lavers of Hawthorn. Products made there included cardboard and paper containers, maps, those associated with book binding and general stationery and letterpress printing was combined with general publishing.

Thomas Watts and Sons accepted tenders for erection of the adjoining 3 level warehouse in Spencer Street, Melbourne in 1900 for Sands and McDougall Ltd. In 1914 Reynolds Bros of 118 Rose Street Fitzroy erected a factory for Sands and McDougall, West Melbourne in Jeffcott Street designed by Arthur and Hugh Peck. [22]

The design firm, Thomas Watts and Sons, is also known for commercial buildings, such as Robb's Building (1866) formerly in Collins Street; stores for the City Property Co. in Flinders Lane (1889); stores for Alston and Payne in McKillop Street (1888) and the similarly gigantic and brick Victoria Sugar Company Works, Beach Street, Port Melbourne (since renovated as apartments).

Reputedly riveted wrought-iron columns and beams are the internal structure with timber floors fire-proofed by the Traegerwellbech arched corrugated plate linings, with in combustible infill. The former Victoria Bond 565-71 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne - a five-storey store claimed as the first to use the all-wrought-iron frame combined with the Traegerwellbech system, 1887, since demolished. As befits its manufactory function, ornament derived from the Italian Renaissance is applied sparingly (refer later Laurens - Munster Terrace complex).

Contributory elements include: buildings at 83-113, 115, 135 Batman Street, 23 Franklin Place, 102 Jeffcott Street, 355 and 371 Spencer Street

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. Main wing, 355 Spencer Street, 1888-9

- a grand six-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted factory building set on the Jeffcott Street corner;
- symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by massive parapet pediments;
- cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
- basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
- bracketed cement hood over the entry;
- painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and
- contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality and the former Melbourne Remand Centre that was clearly inspired by this building.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. Warehouse, 371 Spencer Street, 1900

- a three-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted warehouse adjoining the factory;
  - symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by cemented parapet pediments, with flanking scrolls;
  - cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
  - basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
  - painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and
- contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality.

Openings altered with single pane glazing in place of double-hung sash windows, entry altered.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. 102 Jeffcott Street factory 1914

- face brick (bricks painted over) one level plus basement building set on a stone paved lane between it and the main building; and
- double gabled parapeted roofline, corrugated iron clad roof behind.

Openings altered, entry altered.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory, 83-113 Batman Street, 1927-8, 1937-1940

Contributory elements include:

- four and five-level face red brick factory building in a bold and austere proto-Modern style;
  - eight bays of brick piers dividing the street elevation, with brick spandrels separating windows;
  - visual reinforcement of each end with lesser pier spacing;
  - multi-gabled side elevations to lanes;
  - pitched roofs behind parapets;
  - some remaining steel framed multi-pane glazing to end bays;
  - concrete lintels expressed across openings; and
  - some vertical boarded external doors;
- strong visual and historical link to the adjoining Sands and McDougall complex and the former Goetz building on the west (redeveloped).

WG Goetz and Son Pty. Ltd, 115 Batman Street, 1925, 1935

- two level red brick parapeted and gabled facades (with major upper level tower addition);
- deeply moulded cement string mould and cemented lintels;
- punched openings (altered); and
- panelled brickwork bays.

Sands and McDougall wood working building, 135 Batman Street, Interwar.

- one-level red brick parapeted factory, with pitched

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

corrugated iron clad roof;

- pired and panelled parapet;
- bracketed cornice moulding;
- punched openings; and
- double-hung sash windows, timber-framed.

W O'Donnell engineers workshop, at 23 Franklin Place  
 • red brick, two-level parapeted and gabled workshop building.

How is it significant?

Sands and McDougall precinct is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Sands and McDougall complex precinct is significant.

- Aesthetically, like many other warehouse or factory buildings of the period and earlier, this complex dominates its residential contemporaries in scale and adopts the Italian Renaissance Revival ornament of commercial designs current since the 1870s but in this case executed in red brick with stucco trim. The main building of 1888-9 is a large and original, prominently sited and competently ornamented 19th century factory building which possesses early use of all iron fire-proofed framing and was designed by the distinguished architectural firm, Thomas Watts and Sons. It is of State importance as an indicative and surprisingly original example of the fast disappearing large industrial buildings of the late 19th century. The adjacent contributory buildings from the Interwar period use the same architectural language and materials but with a modern interpretation; and
- Historically, the complex includes the most of the known surviving and most substantial buildings linked with this most well known of stationery firms that had a national presence and is one of the most significant industrial complexes in Victoria, with the Goetz factory also representing a specialised area of manufacture that differs from the more typical heavy industry.

**Spencer Street 362-364 McLeod's row house and shop, later Edwards' general store (part)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO785 **HO name:** 362-364 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Lever, of Jeffcott Street West Melbourne, erected two two-storey brick houses in 1868 near the corner of Jeffcott and Spencer Streets for Norman McLeod. This was four years after the Crown Grant for the land was made to H. Thomas. The McLeods lived at 364 Spencer Street and leased out 362 as a corner shop and residence. The MMBW Detail Plan of c1895 shows the context for the corner shop, as long house rows adjoining in Spencer and Jeffcott Streets. By 1900, both buildings were classed as shops. Predeceased by his wife, Norman McLeod died here in 1900, leaving

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

household effects to his daughter Margaret Susanna and tools to his son Norman.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house and corner shop in a simple Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and sting moulds, quoining and brackets with a raised pedimented entablature at the corner splay;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- punched window openings, with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- corner entry doorway and toplight; and
- traditional corner siting for Victorian-era shop or commercial building.

Changes include additions, removal of the roof and chimneys, revision of the ground floors facing Jeffcott and Spencer Street, with new openings, refit of all openings. The integrity is only fair but the simple form of the building remains symbolic of the first Crown Grant era.

How is it significant?

McLeod's row house and shop are significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

McLeod's row house and shop are significant.

- Historically and socially, as symbolic of the first Crown Grant era and the simple form of commercial architecture that dated from that period also as a corner grocery for a long period serving the former residential area around it.

**Spencer Street 371 Sands and McDougall Ltd factory and warehouse complex, warehouse part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): A**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO771 **HO name:** 355 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

**Sands and McDougall Pty Ltd. complex**

What is significant?

Sands and Kenny (1857-61) and Sands and McDougall, (1862-c1974) were the publishers of the directory to commercial and general Melbourne, later, the Melbourne and suburban directory and the 'Directory of Victoria' providing the longest issue of any other directory publisher in Victoria. They also published a directory of Canberra.

From their first retailing outlet, the Victoria Stationery Warehouse in Collins Street West (No.46) and stores in

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Little Flinders Street, their expansion provided for the erection of this factory building to the design of Thomas Watts and Sons, by builder F. Lavers of Hawthorn. Products made there included cardboard and paper containers, maps, those associated with book binding and general stationery and letterpress printing was combined with general publishing.

Thomas Watts and Sons accepted tenders for erection of the adjoining 3 level warehouse in Spencer Street, Melbourne in 1900 for Sands and McDougall Ltd. In 1914 Reynolds Bros of 118 Rose Street Fitzroy erected a factory for Sands and McDougall, West Melbourne in Jeffcott Street designed by Arthur and Hugh Peck. [2]

The design firm, Thomas Watts and Sons, is also known for commercial buildings, such as Robb's Building (1866) formerly in Collins Street; stores for the City Property Co. in Flinders Lane (1889); stores for Alston and Payne in McKillop Street (1888) and the similarly gigantic and brick Victoria Sugar Company Works, Beach Street, Port Melbourne (since renovated as apartments).

Reputedly riveted wrought-iron columns and beams are the internal structure with timber floors fire-proofed by the Traegerwellbech arched corrugated plate linings, with in combustible infill. The former Victoria Bond 565-71 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne - a five-storey store claimed as the first to use the all-wrought-iron frame combined with the Traegerwellbech system, 1887, since demolished. As befits its manufactory function, ornament derived from the Italian Renaissance is applied sparingly (refer later Laurens - Munster Terrace complex).

Contributory elements include:

Main wing 1888-9

- a grand six-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted factory building set on the Jeffcott Street corner;
- symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by massive parapet pediments;
- cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
- basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
- bracketed cement hood over the entry;
- painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and
- contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality and the former Melbourne Remand Centre that was clearly inspired by this building.

Warehouse, Spencer Street 1900:

- a three-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted warehouse adjoining the factory;
- symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each

with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by cemented parapet pediments, with flanking scrolls;

- cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
- basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
- painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and

contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality.

Openings altered with single pane glazing in place of double-hung sash windows, entry altered.

Jeffcott Street factory 1914:

- face brick (bricks painted over) one level plus basement building set on stone paved lane between main building; and
- double gabled parapeted roofline, corrugated iron clad roof behind.

Openings altered, entry altered.

How is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall factory and warehouse complex is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall factory and warehouse complex is significant.

- Aesthetically, like many other warehouse or factory buildings of the period and earlier, this complex dominates its residential contemporaries in scale and adopts the Italian Renaissance Revival ornament of commercial designs current since the 1870s but in this case executed in red brick with stucco trim. The main building of 1888-9 is a large and original, prominently sited and competently ornamented 19th century factory building which possesses early use of all iron fire-proofed framing and was designed by the distinguished architectural firm, Thomas Watts and Sons. It is of State importance as an indicative and surprisingly original example of the fast disappearing large industrial buildings of the late 19th century; and
- Historically, the complex includes the earliest known surviving and most substantial buildings linked with this most well known of stationery firms that had a national presence and is one of the most significant industrial complexes in Victoria, representing a specialised area of manufacture that differs from the more typical heavy industry.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street 384 Alexander Dick's house also Tinto House, later Curtin House**



View of place: 2015

- two storey parapeted brick and stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes, with a raised segmentally arched entablature;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with corrugated iron cladding and chimney;
- originally two storey verandah since rebuilt;
- double-hung sash windows in both segmentally and fully arched openings with pronounced voussoirs; and
- contribution to a valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape and located opposite the highly significant Sands and McDougall complex.

Integrity is only fair, with painting of the bricks, changes to entry and toplight, altered verandah and upper level window, and an altered fence. The building has some historical value.

How is it significant?

Alexander Dick's house also Tinto house, is of historical significance to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Dick's house also Tinto house, is significant.

- Historically, as an altered representative of the late Victorian-era building boom in West Melbourne while also the creation of one of the successful practitioners of that boom, Alexander Dick. Also contributory to a valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape and located opposite the highly significant Sands and McDougall complex.



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO786 **HO name:** 384-390 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Contractor, Alexander Dick, then of 158 Spencer Street, applied to the City of Melbourne to build a large two-storey house here in 1879. Like other West Melbourne residents, Dick was a small scale developer who built residential and industrial projects in Melbourne and West Melbourne. He died a rich man at this house in 1886, with an estate of equivalent value of \$2,954,980. Adjoining was a long house row he had developed just before his death (since demolished).

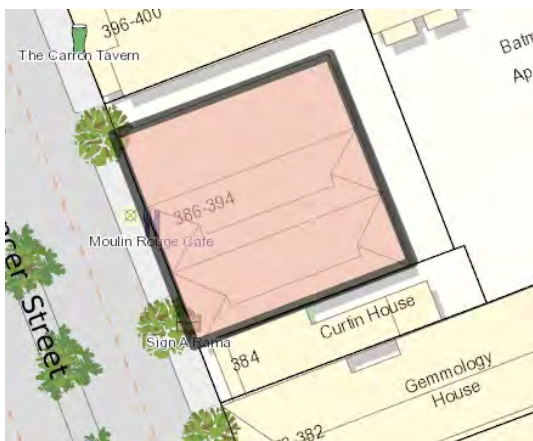
Contributory elements include:

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street 386-394 Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses**

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2** Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually**HO number:** HO786 **HO name:** 384-390 Spencer Street,  
West Melbourne**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

W.F. Holden erected this warehouse for hardware merchant and benefactor Aaron Danks (later Sir Aaron Danks), to the design of the renowned architect, Charles A. D'Ebro, in 1908-9. Aaron Danks was a principal of the firm John Danks and Son, one of the oldest hardware merchandisers in the Colony. In 2015 Danks Holdings Limited was claimed as one of the oldest family businesses in Australia's top 500 companies, and the largest independent hardware wholesale distribution operation in the country.

The factory, warehouses were leased out to Herbert Adams Pty. Ltd., cake makers, and the Southern Cross

Manufacturing Company, among others.

Architect, Charles D'Ebro has a number of his designs included on the Victorian Heritage Register, specialising in the Edwardian Freestyle and Edwardian Baroque styles, such as the Gollin and Company office building, Bourke Street, Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register H0685).

Contributory elements include:

- two storey face brick parapeted Edwardian Freestyle factory warehouses;
- three-bay façade divided by deep, brick bullnose-profile piers with cemented parapet entablatures, and moulded terracotta cornices;
- central bay with raised gabled entablature bearing the date on a panel;
- ribbing applied to piers, emanating from cement orbs on the cappings and terminated on cemented cartouches;
- ox-bow shaped string moulds over segmentally arched upper level openings, with bullnose brick reveals and moulded strings as sills;
- face red brick side and rear walls, with concrete lintols over timber famed window groups;
- terracotta wall vents;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet in three hipped sawtooth bays clad with corrugated iron and clerestory lighting to the upper level;
- double-hung timber sash upper level windows;
- ground level openings set within piers with an uncommon bullnose profile ribbed soffit over; and
- part altered early shopfront and entry door at 394 Spencer Street.

Bricks painted over and ground level joinery changed.

How is it significant?

Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses is significant.

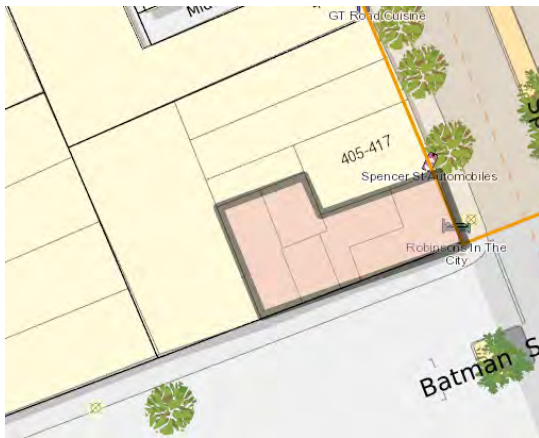
- Historically, for its association with the important figure, Aaron Danks, in his managerial role for the company John Danks after his father's death, and as one of the oldest buildings surviving commissioned by this vast Danks company; and
- Aesthetically, a good example of Charles D'Ebro's work, a specialist in the application of Edwardian-era or Arts and Crafts Freestyle to commercial buildings.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street 405-407 Bennett's Dalston Bakery**

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): B****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**
 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO779 **HO name:** 405 Spencer Street, West Melbourne.
**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

John Timmins of James Street, Northcote erected this shop and dwelling in 1906 for a Mrs Bennett, at the corner of Spencer and Franklin Streets to the design of architect R. M. King. Once built, the shop was run by Henry William Bennett, baker. By the early 1920s, Bennett had expanded along Spencer Street into 409 and 411 Spencer Street.

Henry retired but Victor Hugo Bennett and Emma Elizabeth Bennett continued baking here well into the 1930s. Hugo died in 1954 leaving a sizeable estate worth £51,950.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted face red brick and cement Queen Anne style complex on stone footings;
- pitched roofs behind parapets, clad with corrugated iron;
- impressive row of red brick corbelled chimney to bakery rear wall, signalling function;
- cemented chimney to shop and residence;
- black brick string mould at sill level;
- baker's shop at corner with splayed corner entry;
- cemented cornice and parapet entablature with the name 'H Bennett est 1850' and 'Dalston Bakery', scrolled around end chimney;
- traces of old signage on bakery side wall;
- cemented voussoirs over original openings;
- scrolled broken pediment to raised entablature at corner;
- double-hung sash windows upper level, staggered on side elevation;
- skillion form bakery at rear with pitched crossing to courtyard between shop and bakery; and
- contribution to Edwardian-era and Interwar commercial streetscape along Spencer Street.

Integrity is good despite Edwardian-era windows added to the upper level, painting over of some bricks and stonework, and the corner entry and shopfront having been bricked in on ground level. The entry has been part reopened since 1983 (see North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983).

How is it significant?

Bennett's Dalston Bakery is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bennett's Dalston Bakery is significant.

- Historically, closely linked with the Bennett family of bakers and a bakery and shop over an extended period, also representative of the end of a major growth period in West Melbourne also as a now rare Edwardian-era bakery and baker's shop and residence complex within the City; and
- Aesthetically, a custom-designed strong corner Edwardian-era complex with distinctive detailing and bold massing in the Queen Anne style also contributory to a minor commercial Edwardian-era streetscape along Spencer Street.



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street**      **420**      **Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (façade only)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



- parapeted two storey stuccoed and terra-cotta parapeted show room and offices (façade) in the Streamlined Modern style;
- corner site with two principal elevations;
- five-bay main façade facing Spencer Street with three grooved fins to the centre glazed panel, flagpole above on tripartite support and the address in metal lettering, '420 Spencer St' under,
- three-bay façade to Dudley Street with stepped parapet over the centre bay;
- use of terracotta faience as streamlining, tiled dados;
- use of vertical fins and horizontal fluted spandrels, flat and curved surfaces as an interplay of form and finish rather than applied ornament;
- large panels of glass brickwork, a company product; and
- metal windows and door frames.

How is it significant?

Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (façade) is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne

Why is it significant?

Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (façade) is significant.

- Historically, as the local headquarters and showroom of the important Australian firm, Australian Glass Manufacturers, whose products aided in the development of Modernist glass-oriented architecture in the following decades also as a showpiece for this type of architecture to be emulated; and
- Aesthetically, as a good example of the Streamline Moderne style designed by H.W. And F.B. Tompkins who were responsible for a number of significant commercial buildings in the Melbourne business centre in the interwar period, notably Myers store in Bourke Street.

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO787    **HO name:** 420 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

(development project in construction)

Streamlined Moderne style commercial façade building commissioned by Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. and designed by H.W. And F.B. Tompkins for completion in 1937. The building was constructed as a showroom, with large internal spaces, using contemporary materials and styling as a showcase for their products. The interior has since been removed but the firm's products, such as glass bricks, remain on the facade.

Contributory elements include:

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Spencer Street 437-441 Victorian-era commercial streetscape**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): varies**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO780 **HO name:** 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

**Victorian-era commercial streetscape, 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne**

What is significant?

The commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne includes the early shop and dwelling at 441 which was constructed in 1868 for John Crabtree. Sands and McDougall directories indicate that there was an earlier building on the site, occupied by Nankivell Fanning and Co. stores, but described as vacant in 1865 and 1866 and then not listed at all in 1867 and 1868. In 1869 the building is shown, occupied by John Crabtree. In 1872 the building was occupied by John Andrews, a

tailor, and then from 1873 until 1890 by a number of hairdressers and tobacconists. The shop and residence at 437 is an altered Victorian-era structure which exemplifies the change in commercial styling.

Contributory elements in the streetscape include:

- double storey rendered Victorian-era shops and residences, set on bluestone footings;
- cemented parapeted façade on 437 with moulded architraves, cornice and blocks on brackets;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling on 437;
- traditional splayed corner entry for 441;
- double-hung sash windows on 437;
- shopfront on the narrow Spencer Street façade of 441, now altered; and
- corrugated galvanised steel simply hipped roofs.

All of the other windows have also been replaced on 441, probably originally double hung sashes.

How is it significant?

Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant.

- Historically, the streetscape demonstrates both an early and later Victorian-era phase of commercial development of West Melbourne in the mid-nineteenth century.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street 441** Crabtree's tailor shop and residence, part Victorian-era commercial streetscape



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO780 **HO name:** 437-441 Spencer Street,  
West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

**Victorian-era commercial streetscape, 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne**

What is significant?

The commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne includes the early shop and dwelling at 441 which was constructed in 1868 for John Crabtree. Sands and McDougall directories indicate that there was an earlier building on the site, occupied by Nankivell Fanning and Co. stores, but described as vacant in 1865 and 1866 and then not listed at all in 1867 and 1868. In

1869 the building is shown, occupied by John Crabtree. In 1872 the building was occupied by John Andrews, a tailor, and then from 1873 until 1890 by a number of hairdressers and tobacconists. The shop and residence at 437 is an altered Victorian-era structure which exemplifies the change in commercial styling.

Contributory elements in the streetscape include:

- double storey rendered Victorian-era shops and residences, set on bluestone footings;
- cemented parapeted façade on 437 with moulded architraves, cornice and blocks on brackets;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling on 437;
- traditional splayed corner entry for 441;
- double-hung sash windows on 437;
- shopfront on the narrow Spencer Street façade of 441, now altered; and
- corrugated galvanised steel simply hipped roofs.

All of the other windows have also been replaced on 441, probably originally double hung sashes.

How is it significant?

Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant.

- Historically, the streetscape demonstrates both an early and later Victorian-era phase of commercial development of West Melbourne in the mid-nineteenth century.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street 445 Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd.**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** No **HO name:** Proposed: Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd., 445 Spencer Street, West Melbourne.

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

WG Rothwell of Richmond built this factory, at the corner of Spencer and Dudley Streets, for E.W. and E.S. Brown Esq. of 120 Orrong Crescent, Caulfield 1935. Constructed for an estimated cost of £3000, the factory was set on one and two levels, taking advantage of the hillside site. The brick building had steel-framed windows, roller shutter doors, concrete floors, and steel trussed roofing. The proposed façade showed more stylised Moderne elements than were built.

The building was later used by Preston Motors Pty. Ltd. for a service station and their West Melbourne showroom for Chevrolet and other imported automobile brands. Images of the building from this era were used on Preston Motors' web site in 2015.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted one and two storey Moderne style face brick factory on corner site;
- three-colour brickwork, brown or manganese and red as vertical and horizontal panels, and cream as string moulds and basket weave panels set into piers;
- soldier coursing over openings and as a parapet capping also squints as sills;
- concrete lintols;
- twin gabled roofs behind the parapet; and
- steel framed multi-pane glazing

How is it significant?

Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd., is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd., is significant.

- Historically, for the building's link with the ongoing and successful motor retailing firm of Preston Motors also as a representative of the Interwar industrial development that overtook this part of West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a good and well-preserved example of Moderne design using coloured and pattern brickwork.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 475 Hotel Spencer



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): B****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**
 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO781 **HO name:** Hotel Spencer, 475  
Spencer Street, West  
Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Hotel specialist architectural firm, Sydney Smith Ogg and Serpell Architects, designed this Greek Revival style hotel for Mrs M Riordan for an estimated £8490. A building permit application was lodged at the end of 1926, with completion by 1927. The ground floor included a sizeable bar area, bar parlour, parlour, residential entry lobby, dining room, and an adjoining kitchen. First and second floors held bedrooms with one sitting room and one balcony per street elevation.

Sydney Smith Ogg and Serpell designed many fine Interwar hotels and commercial buildings, many of which are in the heritage overlay or on the Victorian

Heritage Register (for example Prince Albert Hotel 149 Douglas Parade Williamstown).

Contributory elements include:

- Greek Revival style parapeted and stuccoed three-level corner hotel;
- stepped parapet over a deep bracketed cornice;
- three bay Spencer Street façade and seven bay Rosslyn Street elevation, set on a high, ruled cement podium base;
- giant order pilasters framing a central recessed façade bay with balconies and wrought iron balustrade incorporating the saltire cross motif;
- Egyptian motifs such as the scarab beetle and reeded capitals;
- bas-relief letters spelling out 'Hotel Spencer' on the podium and upper level of both elevations; and
- double-hung sash windows with lattice pattern sashes set within vertical strips and separated by moulded spandrels.

Integrity is good despite the removal of dado tiles, addition of intrusive service elements and a large sign attached to the parapet. Ground level openings have been changed.

How is it significant?

Spencer Hotel, later Hotel Spencer, is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spencer Hotel later Hotel Spencer is significant.

- Historically and socially, as a local corner hotel and gathering place for the West Melbourne community over time; and
- Aesthetically, as a superior Greek revival style hotel example, carried out by the important architectural firm, Sydney Smith Ogg and Serpell, also a major, although isolated, traditional corner streetscape element.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street 491-501 Commercial streetscape, 491-501 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



commercial streetscape, 491-503 Spencer Street, most of which was once owned by Barnes.

Other contributory buildings in this streetscape include:

- Ethelboro or Clarke's house at 491 built from 1866 onwards;
- Clark and Heron's building at 493 built c1905,
- Shops and residences at 495-497, built c1886.

This streetscape is adjoining another similar streetscape at 505-511 Spencer Street that shares similar stylistic traits and finishes while having sufficient integrity to represent this important growth era in West Melbourne.

Contributory elements within the streetscape include:

- one and two storey scaled shops and residences;
- parapeted brick and stuccoed Victorian-era designs in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- Edwardian-era face brick parapeted two level shop and residence;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet; and
- double-hung sash windows.

Upper level facade integrity is good but ground levels have changed.

How is it significant?

The commercial streetscape, 491-501 Spencer Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The commercial streetscape, 491-501 Spencer Street, is significant.

- Historically, the shops in this group represent major growth periods in West Melbourne also as a shop group owned by the Barnes family over a long period and used as their butcher's shop.

**Grading proposed (A-D): varies**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO782 **HO name:** 491-501 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

**Commercial streetscape 491-501 Spencer Street**

What is significant?

Farnsworth and Potts of Dryburgh Street, Hotham Hill (North Melbourne) built the shop and dwelling at 499 Spencer Street for butcher Robert Barnes by 1880, to a design by North Melbourne architect Henry Shalless. Barnes remained there well into the 20th century. Barnes died at Ascot Vale in 1920, still owning 495-499 and 503 Spencer Street.

This shop and residence is the core of an identified locally significant Edwardian and Victorian-era

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street 499 Barnes' shop and residence, part commercial streetscape 491-501 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N A

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO782 **HO name:** 491-501 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

See also Statement of Significance for commercial streetscape at 491-501 Spencer Street.

What is significant?

Farnsworth and Potts of Dryburgh Street, Hotham Hill (North Melbourne) built this shop and dwelling at 499 Spencer Street for butcher Robert Barnes to a design by North Melbourne architect Henry Shalless in 1879-80. Barnes remained there well into the 20th century. Barnes died at Ascot Vale in 1920, still owning 495-499 and 503 Spencer Street.

This shop and residence is the core of an identified locally significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape 491-503 Spencer Street, most of which was once owned by Barnes. This streetscape is adjoining another similar streetscape at 505-511 Spencer Street that shares similar stylistic traits and finishes while having sufficient integrity to represent this important growth era in West Melbourne.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed Victorian-era shop and residence in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, stylised elongated brackets and inverted consoles at first floor level;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- double-hung sash windows, with distinctive ornamental pair at the upper level, detailed in manner similar to other Shalless window groups;
- pilasters at ground level as vertical divisions in the former shopfront; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity of the upper level is good but the ground level has changed with the exception of the pilasters.

How is it significant?

Barnes' shop and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Barnes' shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, with other shops in this group (491-503 Spencer Street), representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne, also the centre-piece of a shop group owned by the Barnes family over a long period and used as their butcher's shop; and
- Aesthetically, as a fine and distinctive shop façade designed by local architect Henry Shalless and contributory to a Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Spencer Street 502 James Campbell's shop and residence**



View of place: 2015

with a rendered hood mould and bracketed sill on the upper level façade; and

- cemented chimneys with cornices.

The ground floor has been altered.

How is it significant?

James Campbell's shop and residence is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Campbell's shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, the building demonstrates early shop and residence development of the nineteenth century Boom period, an important phase in the history of West and North Melbourne. Campbell, a blacksmith, was typical of the artisans who resided and speculated in West Melbourne.



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO788 **HO name:** 502 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

West Melbourne blacksmith, James Campbell commissioned Henry Johnson of 121 Brougham Street, Hotham to build this brick shop and residence of four rooms along with another similar shop and two five-room houses in Spencer Street, near Stanley Street, in 1881.

Contributory elements include:

- a double-storey parapeted and rendered residence built to the property line;
- cemented detailing including bracketed cornice, quoining, parapet pediment with scrolls;
- tripartite timber-framed double-hung sash windows



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Spencer Street 505-511 Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): varies**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO845 **HO name:** 505-511 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

**Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape**

What is significant?

Contributory places in this Victorian-era commercial streetscape include:

- Yule's shops and residences at 505-507 Spencer Street built 1878;
- Doyle's shops and residences, 509-511 Spencer Street built 1915; and
- shop and residence, later Chinese laundry, 503 Spencer Street, built 1875-1900.

They share:

- parapeted one and two-storey shop and residence forms;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented detailing;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys; and
- double-hung sash windows on the upper level.

Chinese laundry, 503 Spencer Street has been altered.

How is it significant?

This Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape is significant.

- Historically, as representative of two major boom eras in the development of West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the architectural values of 509-511 Spencer Street (see Statement of Significance, 509, 511 Spencer Street).

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street 509 Doyle's shop and residence, part 509-511 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO845 **HO name:** 505-511 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

W. J. Wheeler of 49 Brougham Street, North Melbourne erected this pair of two-storey brick shops and dwellings at 509-511 Spencer Street in 1915 for baker, Samuel Doyle. Samuel Doyle also owned the Victorian-era 505-507 Spencer Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted red brick and stuccoed Edwardian-era shop and residence in an adapted Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, blocks, brackets, recessed vermiculated panels and a raised gabled

entablature at first floor level with orbs (part unpainted as original);

- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with corbelled brick chimneys;
- double-hung sash windows, with distinctive architraves and keystones facing Spencer Street and arranged in a pattern facing Stanley Street with the arched opening and leadlight glazing signalling the internal stair case;
- metal framed shopfront at ground level (511); and
- contribution to valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

The cantilever street canopy is an early one but has been reclad.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of the shopfront on 509; painting of bricks and new green tiled plinth and piers on 511 Spencer Street (identified in 1991 as painted over); altered windows on 511.

How is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Shops and residences at 505-511 Spencer Street are contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

Why is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, with other shops in this group (505-507 Spencer Street), as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also the centre piece of a shop group owned by the Doyle family over a long period; and
- Aesthetically, as distinctive Edwardian-era shop façades and contributory to a Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street 511 Doyle's shop and residence, part 509-511 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO845 **HO name:** 505-511 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

W. J. Wheeler of 49 Brougham Street, North Melbourne erected this pair of two-storey brick shops and dwellings at 509-511 Spencer Street in 1915 for baker, Samuel Doyle. Samuel Doyle also owned the Victorian-era 505-507 Spencer Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted red brick and stuccoed Edwardian-era shop and residence in an adapted Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, blocks, brackets, recessed vermiculated panels and a raised gabled

entablature at first floor level with orbs (part unpainted as original);

- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with corbelled brick chimneys;
- double-hung sash windows, with distinctive architraves and keystones facing Spencer Street and arranged in a pattern facing Stanley Street with the arched opening and leadlight glazing signalling the internal stair case;
- metal framed shopfront at ground level (511); and
- contribution to valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

The cantilever street canopy is an early one but has been reclad.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of the shopfront on 509; painting of bricks and new green tiled plinth and piers on 511 Spencer Street (identified in 1991 as painted over); altered windows on 511.

How is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Shops and residences at 505-511 Spencer Street are contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

Why is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, with other shops in this group (505-507 Spencer Street), as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also the centre piece of a shop group owned by the Doyle family over a long period; and
- Aesthetically, as distinctive Edwardian-era shop façades and contributory to a Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 519 Royal Mail Hotel  
(formerly Cook's Hotel)



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO783 HO name: 519-523 Spencer Street,  
West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

P. J. O'Connor Architect designed this hotel modernisation, in 1938, for an estimated cost of £2200. The works involved: application of new Moderne style cement detail externally and window changes; the existing tiled dado was to be modified; a new public bar with island counter installed; changes to the entrance hall; new parlour, bar parlour, kitchen; and a new floor to the existing cellar. There were to be ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, two water closets, and a sitting room on the upper level. The builder was W. A. O'Donnell Pty. Ltd., of Doncaster Street, Ascot Vale.

The Royal Mail owners were Ann and Elizabeth O'Brien

and Mary C Conlan, who lived in St Kilda. They were the descendants of Victorian-era licensees, Hannah and husband Dennis O'Brien. Natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, they came to Victoria and not long after arriving took over the Royal Mail Hotel. Hannah ran the hotel for many years after the death of her husband before retiring with her family to St. Kilda, only to take up running the hotel again in c1931, assisted by two of her daughters, Betty and Nancy. Hannah died in 1934, being survived by her four daughters, Nellie (Mrs. O'Sullivan), Betty, May or Mary (Mrs. F. Conlon), and Nancy.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted Moderne style stuccoed corner hotel, as a renovation of a Victorian-era hotel;
- stepped parapet to corner with fluting or ribbing attached to a raised corner pediment;
- moulded cornice and Moderne style streamlining applied in the render below the upper level sills and a fluted string mould;
- gabled raised entablature at Spencer Street west end, with quoining scrolls, and blocks as part of an adjoining Victorian-era shop and residence absorbed into hotel since 1938;
- double-hung sash windows for upper level as part of Victorian-era hotel; and
- traditional corner hotel form, splayed corner, and siting from Victorian-era.

Integrity is good to the 1938 form, despite ground level changes, with the tile dado removal also added and altered openings. The hotel name, carried out in raised cement lettering, has been removed.

How is it significant?

Royal Mail Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Royal Mail Hotel is significant.

- Historically and socially, for the long tenure as a public house and meeting place extending back to the 19th century;
- Aesthetically, with the Moderne style renovation as a reflection of increased development at West Melbourne in the Interwar period, while still maintaining the symbolism of the old Victorian-era hotel, also as a custom design by a hotel specialist architect, P.J. O'Connor; and

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Spencer Street 541-547 Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** No **HO name:** Proposed: Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station, 541-547 Spencer Street, West Melbourne.

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

As an addition to an Interwar motor garage or service station adjoining (529-535) in Spencer Street, and in place of the delicensed Union Hotel and adjoining row houses, the Associated Taxi Services offices and service station (later Embassy café and service station) were created in time for the 1956 Olympics (November -

December) to the design of Charles Weight, ARAIA Architect of 78 Hotham Street, East Melbourne. Engineers, Edward Campbell and Son Pty. Ltd., designed the steel structure. The owner of the site was Dr. James Leslie Diggle, surgeon who had inherited from his mother Lucy Diggle in 1948.

Taxi license numbers in Melbourne had always created controversy since their debut in 1909. With the Olympic Games about to be held, the Transport Regulation Board dramatically increased the number of licenses in 1956, inspiring the construction of this building.

The new building took on the contemporary form of the 1950s, with a skillion roof profile and timber-framed window walls and awning sashes facing north. Fibre cement sheet spandrel panels filled in above and below windows, within the module used. In 1969 the upper level was extended south in a matching form over the ground level, with green spandrels.

The designer Charles Ernest Weight (later of Hipwell, Weight and Mason) worked in the office of noted architect Frederick Romberg during the early 1950s. Weight was elected as an Associate of the RAI A in 1952 and, by the following year (the start of Grounds Romberg and Boyd partnership) opened his own office, designing a house for himself as one of his first projects. This design received much attention in the architectural press. Weight went on to complete several other residential projects, as well as commissions for factories and a medical clinic.

Contributory elements include:

- two level steel framed and sheet clad service station and taxi offices, with café;
- modular, expressed curtain wall framing to elevations;
- deep sheet-clad eaves; and
- fibre cement sheet infill or spandrel panels and timber framed hopper sashes for window walls.

Integrity is fair despite many ground level additions; the added escape stair on the east end; new spandrel colours; some finishes painted over; and addition of air units and services. The upper level was extended in the 1960s in a similar manner to the existing.

How is it significant?

The Embassy café and service station is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Embassy café and service station is significant.

- Historically, as a symbol of the preparations made for the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, with appropriate Modernist styling; and
- Aesthetically, an altered but contemporary 1950s Modern approach to what was by then an established building type (see adjoining as a typical Interwar garage and service station design), designed by Charles Weight who was recognised for his design skill at that time and

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

more recently by architectural historians.

**Spencer Street 567 Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd., soap manufacturers offices, factory.**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

This is a Moderne style externally well-preserved factory building on a corner site to a stone pitched lane. The factory was occupied by international soap and margarine production firm, Lever Brothers, in the post Second War period, backing onto the similarly styled Moderne factory at 97 Hawke Street. Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd was linked with the early Victorian-era Apollo soap works at Fisherman's Bend and Footscray and the associated growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne in the 20th Century, Fisherman's Bend and Footscray in the Victorian-era. The building has been

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

developed recently for residential use.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level red brick and stucco parapeted factory;
- well-preserved Moderne style symmetrical elevation;
- strong horizontal elements as spandrels set against the vertical element of the brick piers;
- fluting along the stepped parapet edge, cemented tripartite fins centrally placed;
- metal-framed multi-pane glazing in window strips accentuating the horizontality; and
- contribution of a small industrial complex that abuts in Hawke Street.

How is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as the Interwar expression of the growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne also seen in buildings for Duerdins and others, also linked with the international firm of Lever Brothers as the Melbourne head office; and
- Aesthetically, an externally well-preserved Moderne style factory building that concurs with the Hawke Street Lever Brothers factory, at the rear, in styling and scale.

**Spencer Street 582 Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Spencer Street 583 Eagle Hotel, later shop and residence**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Thomas Hearty applied to build a 'house for a hotel' in 1869 near the corner of Hawke and Spencer Streets. Once complete, it was described as nine rooms, with bar and cellar. It was later acquired by McCracken's Brewery.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed and parapeted corner hotel in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, plain entablature;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

corniced chimneys;

- double-hung sash windows with uncommon cast-iron balconettes at the upper level;
- simple ground level openings as indicative of original although altered;
- cellar entry door on east side, with scrolled skirt; and
- contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape, as a traditional Victorian-era corner element

Ground level openings indicative of original but altered.

How is it significant?

Eagle Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Eagle Hotel is significant.

- Historically and socially, as an early hotel in West Melbourne and a long term public meeting place also representative of the start of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a simple but elegant Italian Renaissance Revival design that is enhanced by the balconettes, also contributory to a local Victorian-era streetscape.

**Spencer Street 584**

**Annagh Terrace, part  
582-588 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Spencer Street 586

Annagh Terrace, part  
582-588 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Spencer Street 588

Annagh Terrace, part  
582-588 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Spencer Street 590 Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 592 Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

## How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

## Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 594

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 596

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 599 Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
  - cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
  - stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
  - a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
  - double-hung sash windows;
  - uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
  - contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 601 Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
  - cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
  - stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
  - a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
  - double-hung sash windows;
  - uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
  - contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 603 Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
  - cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
  - stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
  - a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
  - double-hung sash windows;
  - uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
  - contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 605 Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
  - cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
  - stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
  - a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
  - double-hung sash windows;
  - uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
  - contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 607 Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile
- corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 609 Yarra Cottages, part  
599- 615 Spencer  
Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
  - cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
  - stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
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Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 611 Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3     **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
  - cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
  - stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
  - a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
  - double-hung sash windows;
  - uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
  - contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 613 Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
  - cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
  - stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
  - a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
  - double-hung sash windows;
  - uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
  - contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 615 Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 616 Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Thomas McLean of 122 Berkeley Street Carlton, erected a row of houses including this pair for the Union Trustee Company. A building permit application was made in 1901 to build two cottages (616, 618) and make additions to three more cottages 620, 624, 626 Spencer Street to the design of renowned architects Hyndman and Bates. MMBW plans of c1895 show the site of 616-618 as an orchard. A bicycle maker and champion bicycle racer, John C Fitzgerald (of nearby 604 Spencer Street), assumed ownership soon after the work was completed.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Contributory elements include:

- one storey red brick parapeted house row in the Queen Anne revival style;
- gabled parapets with moulded cemented cappings and raised entablature topped by a broken scrolled pediment overhanging the gable wall, as supported by brackets;
- gabled roof forms behind the parapet, clad with corrugated iron, with cemented chimneys;
- ornate cement cartouche centred on each gable end;
- verandah dividing walls with cappings and cement balls corbelled at the verandah eaves line;
- double-hung sash windows in three lights with stylised joinery; and
- contribution as the main part of an to Edwardian-era streetscape.

The wire front fence is related to the construction period.

How is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the second major growth period (Edwardian-era) in West Melbourne also for their association with John Fitzgerald who was locally prominent in North and West Melbourne at that time; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom design by the renowned architects Hyndman and Bates, as an indication of their skill as applied to a very small scale building with resulting distinctive detailing, also contributory to an Edwardian character streetscape.

**Spencer Street 618 Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Thomas McLean of 122 Berkeley Street Carlton, erected a row of houses including this pair for the Union Trustee Company. A building permit application was made in 1901 to build two cottages (616, 618) and make additions to three more cottages 620, 624, 626 Spencer Street to the design of renowned architects Hyndman and Bates. MMBW plans of c1895 show the site of 616-618 as an orchard. A bicycle maker and champion bicycle racer, John C Fitzgerald (of nearby 604 Spencer Street), assumed ownership soon after the work was completed.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Contributory elements include:

- one storey red brick parapeted house row in the Queen Anne revival style;
- gabled parapets with moulded cemented cappings and raised entablature topped by a broken scrolled pediment overhanging the gable wall, as supported by brackets;
- gabled roof forms behind the parapet, clad with corrugated iron, with cemented chimneys;
- ornate cement cartouche centred on each gable end;
- verandah dividing walls with cappings and cement balls corbelled at the verandah eaves line;
- double-hung sash windows in three lights with stylised joinery; and
- contribution as the main part of an to Edwardian-era streetscape.

The wire front fence is related to the construction period.

How is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the second major growth period (Edwardian-era) in West Melbourne also for their association with John Fitzgerald who was locally prominent in North and West Melbourne at that time; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom design by the renowned architects Hyndman and Bates, as an indication of their skill as applied to a very small scale building with resulting distinctive detailing, also contributory to an Edwardian character streetscape.

Spencer Street 638-642 Lizzie Boan's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

R. J. Cottrell and Son of Golding Street Canterbury, built this six-room brick house for Lizzie Boan to the design of G. B. Leith in 1909. Lizzie lived at 183 Fitzroy Street, St Kilda and died some 14 years later, leaving this house to her son. Mrs Nellie Kelly and Miss Mona Kelly music teacher, lived there in the 1920s.

The designer, G.B. Leith, is well known for distinctive and eccentric designs in a free use of Edwardian-era styles, with suggestions that he was aided by the design specialist and academic, Robert Haddon. Haddon's practice was eventually absorbed by A C Leith. As head of the State Savings Bank architectural department, G. B. Leith created the Interwar State Savings Bank pattern

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

books that shaped many Californian Bungalow style suburbs. He was also involved in the setting up of the significant Garden City development at Fishermen's Bend.

Contributory elements include:

- red brick Federation Bungalow style house;
- gabled and Dutch-hipped roof forms, clad with corrugated iron or similar, parapet walls to side elevations, boarded eaves soffits;
- asymmetrical plan;
- distinctive label moulds over the arched main windows echoed by an inverse mould under the circular louvered gable vent;
- cemented string mould at sill level;
- red brick chimneys, tall shafts with cemented and bracketed caps and terracotta pots;
- timber framed front verandah with grooved posts, segmentally arched slatted frieze with fretted panels depicting garlic motif;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to valuable, largely Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Lizzie Boan's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and aesthetically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Lizzie Boan's house is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the second major growth period (Edwardian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom and unusual design with distinctive detailing, in the City of Melbourne context, carried out under the name of well-known architect G. B. Leith, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

**Spencer Street 660-676 Primitive Methodist Church parsonage**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

James Thurgood of Errol Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected this parsonage for the Primitive Methodist Church Trustees in 1883-4, near the corner of Spencer and Abbotsford Streets. It was designed by Evander McIver. George Sweet carried out the plastering and ornamental stucco. This house was on a reserve created for the Primitive Methodists, as gazetted in 1866, where a new church was erected by Joseph Berry in 1882. The MMBW c1895 plan of the reserve shows the residence but with verandahs on the south face (now gone). A small stable was attached on the north and the church itself was to the west of the parsonage.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

The earliest members of the Methodist sect arrived in Port Phillip in 1840. The first Primitive Methodist minister, the Rev. John Hide, conducted the first service in a small church in La Trobe Street east, Melbourne, March 1850. The next Primitive Methodist church was built in Heidelberg 1854 followed by the sect's headquarters, located at a church built in 1864 in Lygon Street, Carlton. Only a comparatively small number of churches were built for this faith despite a Colony-wide network of parishioners.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed Italianate villa set on quarry-face bluestone footings at the Abbotsford Street corner;
- stepped and splayed plan at corner;
- pitched main roof clad with corrugated iron with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- bracketed eaves with cemented string moulds at sill lines and at the first floor line, ornamental metal wall vents;
- quarry face bluestone plinth with margins;
- rectangular window openings arranged symmetrically in the wall faces; and
- four-panel door, with side and top lights and stone steps.

Integrity is only fair with refitted windows, verandahs removal, new unrelated openings on the lower level and an unrelated colour scheme. There is a major new and unrelated development close on north side replacing the church.

How is it significant?

Primitive Methodist Church parsonage is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Primitive Methodist Church parsonage is significant.

- Historically, as the only evidence of this uncommon Christian faith in the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne, also once an important gathering place for the local, largely Christian community; and as the work of acclaimed church architect Evander McIver.

Spencer Street 695



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Architect Jonathon Rankine and builder, Thomas O'Brien of Rathdowne Street, Carlton, created this house for a Mrs McCarthy in 1886. Mrs McCarthy continued to own the house for over ten years. Rankine designed some major buildings in the district during the Victorian-era, including a public hall and two shops, Ascot Vale, and a number of Church of Christ buildings, one at Newmarket and another at Doncaster.

Contributory elements include:

- a single storey coloured brick parapeted row house;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- panelled cast iron decoration to the verandah, with brackets;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- concave verandah roof, clad with corrugated iron;
- foliated and vermiculated blocks to the verandah wall;
- balustrading, an arched entablature, a shell tympanum, and rosettes beneath a pronounced cornice, comprise the rich cement decoration;
- an iron fence with brick and cemented piers; and
- contribution as part of a long, mainly single storeyed Victorian-era streetscape of row houses (693-705) which echoes the similar group further to the east (599-615).

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

Mrs McCarthy's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mrs McCarthy's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is a near original example of a common row house type, distinguished by the rich cement ornamentation and association with the architect Rankine who carried out a number of works in the inner Melbourne area, also a contributory part of a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 697 John Young's row house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Architect Jonathon Rankine and builder, Thomas O'Brien of Rathdowne Street, Carlton created this house for John T. Young in 1887. Young continued to own and live here for over 10 years. Rankine designed some major buildings in the district during the Victorian-era, including a public hall and two shops, Ascot Vale, and a number of Church of Christ buildings, one at Newmarket and another at Doncaster.

Contributory elements include:

- a single storey coloured brick parapeted row house;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- panelled cast iron decoration to the verandah, with

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

brackets;

- concave verandah roof, clad with corrugated iron;
- foliated and vermiculated blocks to the verandah wall;
- balustrading, an arched entablature, a shell tympanum, and rosettes beneath a pronounced cornice, comprise the rich cement decoration;
- an iron fence with brick and cemented piers; and
- contribution as part of a long, mainly single storeyed Victorian-era streetscape of row houses (693-705) which echoes the similar group further to the east (599-615).

Parapet urns have gone.

How is it significant?

John Young's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

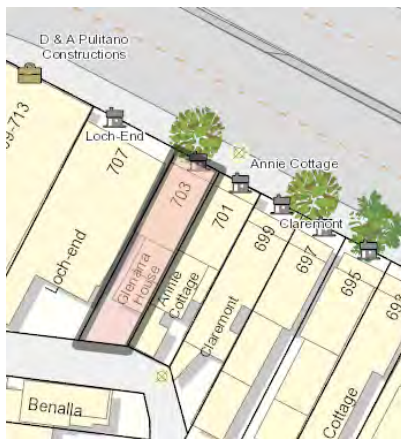
John Young's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is a near original example of a common row house type, distinguished by the rich cement ornamentation and association with the architect Rankine who carried out a number of works in the inner Melbourne area, also a contributory part of a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 703 Glenarra House**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, Alexander McKenzie, lived in a four room brick house on this site in the 1870s. Previously he had lived in Abbotsford Street where he built a house in 1865, adding to it in 1870. Anthony Callanan, a Stanley Street builder, purchased the house by 1883 and rebuilt it as two storeys. He owned it for the next ten years, leasing the house out.

Contributory elements include:

- A two storey, stuccoed brick house;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- a raised segment arched parapet entablature, with cornice, vermiculated blocks;
- urns at the parapet extremities;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- corrugated iron clad hipped roof;
- cemented chimneys;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves;
- four panel door, with toplight;
- a cast iron verandah, with panelled frieze and brackets, and balustrade iron of an unusually fine guilloche pattern
- iron picket fence on dressed stone plinth; and
- contribution as part of a 19th century residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite rendering of the west side wall.

How is it significant?

Glenarra House is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glenarra House is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is a near original example of a common West Melbourne row house type and a contributory part of a streetscape; and
- Historically, a typical speculative housing development for the area and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**Spencer Street 707 Loch-End or Gillespie's house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3     **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

William Gillespie moved from Dryburgh Street, North Melbourne, to occupy and own this house from 1884. He sold it about the time of his death, in 1889, to William Dean, who was one partner in a large firm of Flinders Lane wall paper importers who sold hangings and paints of all sorts. By 1895 the house had passed on to members of another firm in a similar line of business, Crawford and Co. also of Flinders Lane. The two latter owners leased the house to William Tralor and Henry Nind.

William Dean was the cofounder of William Dean and Co., now Deans Art and Handicrafts Supplies of Lonsdale



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Street. Dean established the business by 1854 and the expertise gained there enabled him to take over a larger concern from Fitch and French in Flinders Lane in 1874. From the Flinders lane store, he supplied paint to house decorators, artists, coach builders, etc. so successfully that he was able to open up many outlets throughout the metropolis.

William Gillespie, the first owner, was a partner in a large cartage firm, Hall and Gillespie. He was one of thousands who tried his luck on the gold fields after 1852, eventually returning to Melbourne to set up his own cartage firm. By the time he built this house, the firm operated with thirty horses and drays.

Renowned architect, William Pitt designed this house, as one of his rare small residential commissions, to be constructed by builder, D. Richards of Emerald Hill (later part of South Melbourne).

Contributory elements include:

- double fronted, single storey face brick house, closely confined by its compact site;
- twin window bays, reflected by a bayed, cast-iron and timber verandah with corrugated iron clad roof;
- a transverse double gable slate clad roof, with eaves brackets and hipped roof bays;
- cemented chimneys with cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door with side and top lights;
- an iron double-palisade fence on a stone plinth at the frontage; and
- contribution as the last and major part of a 19th century residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite placement of a bus shelter in front of the house that obscures public views to it.

How is it significant?

Loch-End or Gillespie's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Loch-End or Gillespie's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an early, near original example of a villa type uncommon in West Melbourne and inner Melbourne, as designed by the prominent architect, William Pitt, also contributory part of a valuable streetscape; and
- Historically, associated with two locally prominent persons, Dean and Gillespie, the latter epitomising the wealthier group of residents in the West Melbourne area, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Stanley Street 8 Jesmond, or Dixon house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): A**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Dixon, an accountant, was the first owner/occupier of this house in 1867. Two years later, he sold it to David Blair who owned and resided there for about twenty years, when it passed to John Proud whose family lived there until just before his death in 1898.

The first owner, Dixon, was caught up with an embezzlement case of Henry Clarke in the 1870s, linked with the West Melbourne, Hotham, and Carlton Permanent Building and Investment Society and later the West Melbourne Building Society. Dixon was one of the auditors and was implicated as being complicit with

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Clarke's activities.

The long-standing owner and occupier of this house, David Blair, was a nationally known journalist. David Blair (1820-1899) was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, son of Thomas Blair, soldier, and his wife Jane, both Scottish. David Blair arrived in Sydney 1850 as one of J. D. Lang's trainee clergy but, after a clash of wills, he arrived in Victoria in 1852 and was elected as secretary of the Anti-Transportation League. He was the Sydney Morning Herald's correspondent and sub-editor on 'The Argus' until 1854, when he tried unsuccessfully to start a more radical paper. He joined Thomas Bright, on the 'raw, outspokenly egalitarian 'Age'. He advocated such principles as 'fully representative responsible government, totally free selection and the complete separation of church and state especially in education, while attacking inequality, the squattocracy and corrupt politicians'. He also attacked 'illegal and unjust actions of government' at public meetings as well as in print, and joined the radical Land Reform League of 1855. He entered politics himself in 1856. During his political career, he served on the Royal Commissions examining penal and prison discipline in 1870, and technological and industrial instruction 1886-1887 (appointed commissioner 1869). He was also secretary for several other Royal Commissions.

Working as a journalist, politician, and provocateur, Blair married Annie Macpherson Grant in 1852, the sister of James Grant, later minister of lands. 'His articulate involvement in his intellectual milieu, local and British, established him as a man of quality'. 'His public career culminated in the publication of three historical works: in 1876 writing the introduction to Henry Parkes, *Speeches on Various Occasions Connected With the Public Affairs of New South Wales 1848-1874*; in 1878 the pioneering work, *The History of Australasia*; and in 1881 the *Cyclopedia of Australasia*, presented as the 'essential reference book.'

The next owner, John T. Proud belonged to the family whose firm operated the large Melbourne Grinding and Blacking Mills in Dudley Street, West Melbourne. They crushed all sorts of substances, such as plumbago and coal dust, and made or provided charcoal, blacking, coal and coal dust. The firm, Proud Brothers, was the largest company of that kind in Australia.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, parapeted and stuccoed brick house, with face brick side (bricks painted over) and rear walls, set on basalt footings;
- siting adjoining a stone pitched lane;
- a rare single-level verandah on paired circular section posts with cast-iron acanthus leaf capitals, which is decorated with panelled cast-iron friezes and rosettes and elegant curved brackets;
- a segment arched raised entablature, in a simple Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cornice mould and string-mould at the upper sill-line,

creating horizontals that are broken by corner and central pilaster pairs;

- double-hung sash windows and four-panel door with top light;
- cemented architraves surround the windows and doorway, flared at base;
- elegant cemented cornice with brackets to chimneys placed at the apex of each gabled roof form, also chimney pots;
- an unusual, deeply scrolled basalt masonry garden wall, supporting iron pickets between the masonry fence pier; and
- contribution as a corner-sited house next to the similarly aged 2 Stanley Street and 1-3 Chetwynd Street also facing the Eades Place reserve and the bay.

Parapet urns missing, bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Jesmond, or Dixon house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne also Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Jesmond, or Dixon house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and prominently sited example of an early and original Victorian-era residence of an uncommon custom designed form, with rare and elegant details and proportions and set in a similarly aged neighbourhood; and
- Historically, associated with a number of prominent figures in the area, each (Dixon and Blair) achieving national publicity in their time of residence, while Proud represented the noxious trades associated with the West Melbourne area.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Stanley Street**      **31-47, rear**      **Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct       Significant individually

**HO number:** No      **HO name:** Proposed: Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery, part, 31-47, rear Stanley Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Brewers Joseph McBride and William Martin commissioned this building as an addition to their Melbourne Brewery in 1878; the builder was Jesse W Pilkington, of Somerset Street, Richmond. The land was owned by Thomas Crossley.

The brewers, James and Co., offered a distinctive

Tasmanian beer from these premises, now called the Tasmanian Brewery, in the 1880s. McPherson and Smeed brewed Pale Ales, Bitter Ales, Stout and Porter at what was now called the Burton Brewery in the 1890s. Their product was awarded the Silver Medal at the International Exhibition of 1894-5 and they claimed second prize in the colonial beer competition at the Exhibition of 1897. A case of attempted murder at the brewery, in 1896, placed the brewery on the national map.

A search for brewing towers in Victoria in 2005 found this building (tower set behind parapet) to be one of about five remaining.

Contributory elements include:

- Three level parapeted and gabled brick brewery with hipped roof tower at the west end;
- corrugated iron clad roof;
- two colour brickwork, red and cream;
- arched upper level openings with wide cream brick voussoirs, cream brick sills, and some double-hung sash windows;
- cream brick strings at the storey lines; and
- setting on a stone pitched laneway, adjoining Interwar red brick industrial buildings.

Integrity is good despite new rectangular wall openings with concrete lintels.

How is it significant?

This part of the former Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This part of the former Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery is significant.

- Historically, as one of two remaining breweries in West Melbourne, and as the only Victorian-era brewing tower in the City of Melbourne, other than the former Castlemaine Brewery, in Queensbridge Street, Southbank; and
- Aesthetically, as a distinctively early Victorian-era industrial form, specifically a brewery, with early use of coloured brickwork in an industrial building.

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Stanley Street**      **61-63**    **Bevan and Edwards**  
**bulk store, part 61-67**  
**Stanley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



Contributory elements include:

- Edwardian red brick warehouse;
- gabled parapeted façade, with a central entrance, arranged in an uncommon classical revival manner for an industrial building;
- stretcher course capping with shaped stretchers under, shape the tympanum; along with string moulds in brick;
- bartizans corbelled over pilasters at each end of the facade;
- segmented arched windows set within recessed segmented arched panels flanking the entrance; and
- siting next to a Victorian-era row house (David Walker house 65 Stanley Street, built 1873) as an isolated pair in a mixed streetscape.

Integrity is good despite altered entry, with new panel-fold door, and the modified monitor roof.

How is it significant?

Bevan and Edwards bulk store is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bevan and Edwards bulk store is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved demonstration of the industrial development of the West Melbourne area on well located sites close to the City edge in the early twentieth century; and
- Aesthetically, a substantially intact, Edwardian industrial structure, distinguished by the robust red brick detailing and the broad gabled, classically inspired façade.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO469    **HO name:** 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, Thomas E. Radcliffe, of Browns Hill, erected this warehouse to the design of architect J. D. Munro, in 1914, for Bevan and Edwards Pty. Ltd.. Sands and McDougall directories suggest the site was formerly occupied by one or two houses. Bevan and Edwards were suppliers of precision modern machine tools and engineers' small tools and supplies also woodworking machines, turret lathes, grinding machinery, Pickering Governors, chucks, blowers; engines, winches, and Knowles' Pumps among other things. The firm had a retail outlet in King Street, Melbourne, as well as Sydney, during the Edwardian-era.

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Stanley Street**      **61-67**    **Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D):** varies

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO469    **HO name:** 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

**Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape, 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne**

(Refer to Statements of Significance for 61-63 Stanley Street and 65 Stanley Street)

What is significant?

Contributory places in this streetscape include:

- Bevan and Edwards bulk store at 61-63 Stanley Street built 1914;
- David Walker house 65 Stanley Street built 1873.

These two buildings represent well two major growth periods in West Melbourne (Victorian-era, Edwardian-era) and two dominant building types (industrial and residential).

How is it significant?

This Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape is significant.

Historically, the buildings represent well two key aspects of the development of West Melbourne as well as a combination of two key building types, row houses and factories.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Stanley Street**      **62-80**      **Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Brothers and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters, part former**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct       Significant individually

**HO number:** No      **HO name:** Proposed: Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Bros and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters, part former complex, 62-80 Stanley Street, West Melbourne.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Part of a two-storey Edwardian-era brick brewery complex is publicly visible from Roden Street, with attached Interwar and Post World War Two wings masking views from Roden and Stanley Streets.

The Edwardian-era wing was built in 1911 by H.

Henningsen, then of 91 Flinders Lane east, for Alfred Hasker, of West Melbourne, as a brick malt house to be located at the rear of what was then 58-72 Stanley Street. The architect was Frank Stapley.

The year before, Hasker had sold the old Thunders Brewery malt house at Lucan Street, Bendigo, to the Cohn Brothers of Bendigo. The brewery was later run by Barrett Bros & Burston & Company Pty. Ltd. Maltsters, known for their link with the CUB Malthouse Theatre (former malt house) and retain a presence in Cremorne.

Frank Stapley was an architect who was also a Melbourne City Mayor and Councillor and an influential advocate for the town planning movement in Victoria. He designed tramway Board structures, some of which are on the Victorian Heritage Register. Stapley also designed a number of warehouses and houses in inner Melbourne in the late Victorian and Edwardian-eras.

Contributory elements include:

- Edwardian-era, red brick wing set parallel to the street in the middle of the block;
- gabled corrugated iron clad roof form, with parapeted ends;
- punched rectangular upper level openings with cemented lintols and some double-hung sash windows; and
- segmentally arched lower level openings.

Some lower level openings have been bricked in reducing the building's integrity.

How is it significant?

Part of the Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Brothers and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters complex is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Part of the Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Brothers and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters complex is significant.

- Historically, representative of a now uncommon building type (malt house) in inner Melbourne and one of three known to survive in West Melbourne while retaining associations with well known brewing companies. The building reflects the period of industrial expansion in West Melbourne that commenced in the Edwardian-era, culminating in the Interwar period. Also the design of Frank Stapley who was an architect, a City of Melbourne Lord Mayor and Councillor and an influential advocate for the town planning movement in Victoria.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Stanley Street**      **65**      **David Walker house,  
part 61-67 Stanley  
Street**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D):** C

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO469    **HO name:** 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house at 65 Stanley Street was built in 1873 by Masson and Wainman of 51 Wellington Street, Collingwood, for engineer David Walker. Walker died in this house in 1891, leaving it to his widow Elizabeth. He was engineer on the steamer *Bendigo*, and represents one of West Melbourne's key occupations in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras, given the area's proximity to the Melbourne docks.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;

- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets with a raised entablature;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- remnant of two storey timber and cast-iron verandah;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight with notable fanlight door case;
- cast-iron palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings with cemented capped piers; and
- contribution to valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is fair, with the altered and rebuilt verandah.

With the Bevan and Edwards bulk store adjoining, built 1914, these two buildings represent two key aspects of the development of West Melbourne, as well as two key building types, row houses and factories.

How is it significant?

David Walker house is of historical significance to West Melbourne and of contributory significance, historically, to the streetscape at 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

David Walker house is significant.

- Historically, for the long association with the engineer, David Walker, with shipping as a key part of the area's history and, within the streetscape, representative of one of two key aspects of the development of West Melbourne seen in this combination of two key building types, row houses and factories.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Stanley Street**      **95-101 Row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- cemented chimney (101) and parapet walls with scrolls;
- skillion-roofed verandahs with no ornament set between cemented end walls (altered);
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights; and
- contribution to a larger Victorian-era residential streetscape, extending into Spencer Street as a commercial Victorian-era row.

**How is it significant?**

The row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

**Why is it significant?**

The row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street, is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the modest dwellings which were erected in the late nineteenth century in large numbers in West and North Melbourne; associated with the Parks and Burns families who like others in Victorian-era West Melbourne speculated in property in their own street; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**Grading proposed (A-D): D**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO470    **HO name:** 95-101 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

**Row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street**

**What is significant?**

Two house rows that make up this streetscape are:

- Moses Park's row houses 95-97 Stanley Street, 1878;
- James Burns' brick cottage pair 99-101 Stanley Street, 1877.

**Contributory elements in these houses include:**

- simple pair of face red brick single-storey Victorian brick cottages;
- transverse gabled roofs, clad with corrugated steel (99) and new slate (101);



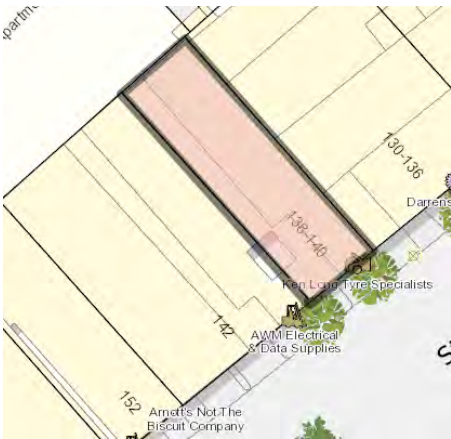
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Stanley Street 138-140 Doyle's factory, later Plywood and Trading Company Pty. Ltd.**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO471 **HO name:** 138-140 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

An estimated £2400 was spent on the erection of two brick factories in Stanley Street, West Melbourne in 1927 for successful master baker, Joseph Doyle. W. J. Davy, consulting engineer, of 430 Bourke Street, Melbourne, was the designer of this former factory pair (142-144 refaced but still existing).

The factory roof was saw-tooth in profile, supported on timber trusses, and entry was via timber folding doors. Once inside the factory floor was open with a small toilet area on the side wall. Occupiers included the Plywood and Trading Co Pty. Ltd., Rydal Knitting Co Pty. Ltd. and

Collins and Keogh Pty. Ltd., engineers.

The designer, Davy, has created other identified heritage places in the City, such as 15-17 Lincoln Square South, Carlton.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey brick factory with cement detailing;
- sawtooth roof behind parapet clad with corrugated iron;
- patterned brickwork using soldier and stretcher coursing;
- distinctive corbelled caps to piers;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames to windows symmetrically arranged;
- boarded timber entry doors; and
- cemented string moulds and bracketed hood over entry.

Integrity is good despite paving over of bricks and addition of signs. The factory at 142-144 has been refaced but is still existing: it could be restored using this building (138-140) as evidence.

How is it significant?

Doyle's factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Doyle's factory is significant

- Historically, as part of Interwar surge in industrial development within West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved factory design is a mannered classically derived style, using uncommon brick detailing.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Stanley Street 187 Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** No **HO name:** Proposed: Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy, 187 Stanley Street, West Melbourne, added to HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?  
 Builder, James Wilson of 10 Richardson Street, Carlton, erected this house for dairy keeper Hannah Smith, in 1903.

The name Lourdes derives from the French town where in 1858 the Marian apparitions were seen by the peasant girl Bernadette Soubirous who was later canonized. 'Lourdes water' is water which flowed from a spring in

the Grotto of Massabielle in the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Lourdes, France. The location of the spring was described to Bernadette by the apparition

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- side yard indicative of dairy function as is tall face brick chimney;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, scrolls, anthemion and brackets with a raised gabled entablature bearing the house name 'Lourdes' and featuring a cemented lyre in the tympanum;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with face-brick and cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with altered Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron balustrade and convex corrugated iron clad roof;
- double-hung sash windows, with segmental arches;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, tiled verandah floor;
- cast-iron palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings set between verandah walls; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape and precinct.

Integrity is good despite missing urns and friezes.

How is it significant?

Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy is significant.

- Historically, for the long association with Hannah Smith as her home and dairy as indicated by the side yard entry to the property; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Victorian-era Italian Renaissance Revival row house that is distinguished by its side garden and contributory to a valuable streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Stanley Street 191 William Cullen's house or Ballydavid House, part 191-193 Stanley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder-owner and Harbor Trust engineer, William Cullen, then of 95 Stanley Street, West Melbourne, applied to build these two four-room houses in 1885 and 1887. William and his wife Margaret lived in 193 and then 191 Stanley Street until their deaths in 1889 and 1899 respectively, leaving the houses at 191 and 193 Stanley Street to William's brother, Richard, and any other assets to the St Mary's Catholic Church.

The name of the house, Ballydavid, is after the town in County Kerry, Ireland where the Cullen family were cited

many times in Griffith's Valuation of 1848-1864.

The Cullen Brothers lodged a large number of building permit applications for houses in West Melbourne during the period of 1853-1872. Between 1873 and 1888, building applications were lodged in William Cullen's name.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted coloured brick and stucco row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures bearing the house names;
- brown body brick and cream trim as quoining;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Bricks painted over and upper level windows converted to French doors on 193 Stanley Street.

How is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and the builder-owner development that took place there in the Victorian-era also associated with William Cullen who was employed as a Harbor Trust engineer, an occupation of specific historic interest to West Melbourne, being close to the Victoria Dock and Yarra River docking places; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Victorian-era house pair that is contributory to a valuable streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Stanley Street 193** **William Cullen's house or Ballinlough House, part pair 191-193 Stanley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder-owner and Harbor Trust engineer, William Cullen, then of 95 Stanley Street, West Melbourne, applied to build these two four-room houses in 1885 and 1887. William and his wife Margaret lived in 193 and then 191 Stanley Street until their deaths in 1889 and 1899 respectively, leaving the houses at 191 and 193 Stanley Street to William's brother, Richard, and any other assets to the St Mary's Catholic Church.

The name of the house, Ballinlough, is after the town in County Roscommon, Ireland where the Cullen family

were cited many times in Griffith's Valuation of 1848-1864.

The Cullen Brothers lodged a large number of building permit applications for houses in West Melbourne during the period of 1853-1872. Between 1873 and 1888, building applications were lodged in William Cullen's name.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted coloured brick and stucco row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures bearing the house names;
- brown body brick and cream trim as quoining;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Bricks painted over and upper level windows converted to French doors on 193 Stanley Street.

How is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and the builder-owner development that took place there in the Victorian-era also associated with William Cullen who was employed as a Harbor Trust engineer, an occupation of specific historic interest to West Melbourne, being close to the Victoria Dock and Yarra River docking places; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Victorian-era house pair that is contributory to a valuable streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Stanley Street**      **240-250 Fitchett Brothers Pty. Ltd. Factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Carleton and Carleton Architects designed the first stage of this brick factory or printing works at the corner of Stanley Street and Railway Place, West Melbourne with a building permit application lodged in 1920. Application plans showed two levels, an open plan, corner stair and entry via Railway Place (vertical boarded timber doors), a cart dock with open lift attached, and a supervisor platform at the rear of the ground floor. An office, turps store, urinal and water closet were in a small light court or yard at the rear. On the first floor were two rooms, cloak room, and two water closets.

The next construction stage was in 1928 when an estimated £3000 was expended on a factory extension

up Stanley Street, to a design by P. G. Fick and Son Architects. This was a five-bay matching addition on two-levels.

In 1932 some £2000 was spent on reinstatement of the Fitchett Brothers printing works after a fire to designs by fashionable architects, R.M. And M.H. King. New steel-framed hopper windows and spandrels were installed in place of the former timber frames. Proposed works in 1943 were reduced in scope because of World War Two restrictions on the supply and use of building materials and labour, overseen by the Department of War Organisation of Industry.

Fitchett brothers published the 'New Idea', Australia's oldest women's magazine, 'Life' magazine, 'Everylady's Journal' and a number of Ned Kelly books 'From Convict To Bushranger' and 'Ned Kelly And His Gang' in the 1930s and 1940s. They also published 'In The Days of Thunderbolt and Moonlight'. Southdown Press had taken over their titles at this address by the mid 1940s.

Contributory elements include:

- large two level brick and cemented classical revival factory on a corner site;
- cemented cornice moulding and entablature with panelled brick parapet wall above; and
- giant-order piers extending through to the parapet, rounded pier at corner.

Integrity is good despite conversion of the building to a residential use with a recessed upper level addition and changes to windows and doors.

How is it significant?

Fitchett Bros. Pty Ltd. Factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Fitchett Bros. Pty. Ltd. Factory is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with nationally known publishing house, Fitchett Brothers and as representative of the Interwar surge in industrial development within West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, altered but impressive classical revival corner building with its giant-order façade and strong brickwork expression.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street**      **173-181** **Victoria Buildings or  
Walton's shop and  
residence row**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D):** B

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3):** 2

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Walton, the original Crown Grantee and a builder and plasterer of Lygon Street, Carlton, had these shops built as an investment, during 1864-5. He owned them for around forty years and leased them to such traders as William Marsden, a tobacconist, who leased 175 Victoria Street for over ten years; also Isaac Long a shoemaker, Sam Jacobs, a dealer; James Nesbitt a fruiterer; and James Hogan a bootmaker.

The City of Melbourne rate valuation increased from £30 to £54 each in 1890, when the description changed to 'brick shop, four rooms' from that with 'three rooms'

and the shops were all listed as 'vacant' in the City of Melbourne Rate Books. This probably meant reconstruction or the addition of a storey and a new façade, given the DeGruchy and Leigh isometric of 1866 shows one level. Walton owned these buildings at his death in 1912, leaving an extensive property holding and highly valued estate, equivalent to approximately \$966,380.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick shop and residence row of three;
- parapeted roof line with cemented chimneys and pitched corrugated iron clad roof behind;
- tripartite Victoria Street façade with central wall bay given a raised gabled entablature with the building name, vermiculation in the tympanum, flanking piers and pilasters, pineapples and an acroterion as cemented decoration;
- secondary pedimented entablature with scrolls over the corner splay;
- pilaster divisions on the upper level for three smaller shops at the west end of the Victoria Street façade, none on the Peel Street elevation;
- ornamental metal wall vents;
- cemented architraves to the three-light upper level double-hung sash windows;
- blind upper level window on the corner splay at Capel Street;
- stepped string and cornice moulds as further ornament;
- part of an early timber shop front on 175;
- an iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern verandah with convex verandah; and
- contribution as a major corner element in the Victoria Street commercial precinct, paralleling with 187-9 on the contiguous corner of the block at Capel Street.

Early shop fronts with recessed entries, have been recreated, and the street verandah, that was missing from 179-181, has been reinstated, enhancing the integrity of this row.

How is it significant?

Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop and residence row is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop and residence row is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved shop and residence row that exemplifies both the mid and late nineteenth century development booms in West Melbourne, with its upper façade detailing, splayed corner, return street verandah and shop front remnants also constituting a major streetscape element in a highly significant townscape; and
- Historically, a shop row with an early beginning, built by one of the major developer-builders in the area, in

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

this case one who became very wealthy, and occupying a prominent location in the retail area; representative of both the beginning and end of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

**Victoria Street 187-189 Hughes shop and residences**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Furniture dealer, bedding manufacturer and upholsterer, William Hughes was the rated owner-occupier of this shop and residence, and attached residence in Capel Street, built in two stages 1870-1872. James Taylor, of 11 Miller Street, West Melbourne, built the first stage.

Melbourne City Council rate books for 1868 describe two earlier shops of five rooms 'in bad repair' on the site. The following year a brick double shop with eight rooms is rated in their place and by 1871 rate books describe a brick shop, show rooms, dwelling and house on the site with eight rooms owned by William Hughes. Hughes already owned three-room brick shops adjoining

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

to the east in Victoria Street.

Contributory elements include:

- a double-storey rendered, simple Colonial Georgian styled, shop and dwelling with attached dwelling in Capel Street;
- a parapeted and corniced façade with pitched main roofs behind;
- principal façade to Victoria Street, with three timber-framed double-hung sash windows with moulded architraves at first floor level;
- Capel Street facade with four upper level architraved double-hung sash windows and attached symmetrical house facade with four-panel door with top light also in a Georgian style;
- a moulded cornice terminating the façade and returning along the side elevation to Capel Street;
- stepped cornice in Capel Street graduating in height to an attached residential wing;
- a rare timber framed shopfront with recessed centre entry; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial and residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

Hughes shop and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hughes shop and residences are significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and therefore representative of commercial development of the late nineteenth century boom in West and North Melbourne; also representative of the start of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as shop and residences with rare details and as a key contributory heritage element in a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

**Victoria Street 195 Prince Albert Hotel, later shop and residence, part 195-197 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These buildings were built as shops in 1873 for Robert Pringle, a baker of Hotham. By 1876, 195 Victoria Street was run as the Prince Albert Hotel (also listed as the Albert Hotel) still under the ownership of Robert Pringle until near the turn of the century. His licensees included Alfred Hardham, Michael Coffey and Ellen Farrell. The shop and residence at 197 was Pringle's own bakers shop being occupied later by other bakers such as James Shiels. Pringle was a Hotham councillor and mayor in the 1870s.



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey Italian Renaissance Revival style, stuccoed brick parapeted former hotel (195) and bakers shop and residence (197), set on a corner site and built to the street alignment;
- pitched corrugated iron clad roof behind the stepped parapeted façade, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- trabeated ground level, with and pilasters located around doorways and the former balloon arched bar windows;
- upper level arched fenestration, with moulded architraves, bracketed blocks, cornice, impost and string-moulds;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door with top light in the corner splay with upper level blinded window recess; and
- contribution as a corner and major element in the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct, relating strongly to 197, 199, 201-3 and 205 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet orbs on 195; replaced shop front (recessed entry type) on 197 and a cantilever verandah added to 197.

How is it significant?

The Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant.

- Aesthetically, 195 Victoria Street is a typical corner hotel of the period but near original, conservatively but competently elevated in the Italian Renaissance Revival style and forms a major part in the Victorian-era streetscape; 197 Victoria Street is an altered shop and residence but is linked with the important 195 Victoria above the verandah; and
- Historically and socially, (195 Victoria Street) as a former hotel or gathering place and being on a corner site, has achieved social and visual prominence and, (197 Victoria Street) the baker's shop and the residence of the hotel's locally prominent owner-builder, Robert Pringle, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**Victoria Street**      **197-197 A**      **Pringle's baker's shop and residence, part 195-197 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct**
- Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

These buildings were built as shops in 1873 for Robert Pringle, a baker of Hotham. By 1876, 195 Victoria Street was run as the Prince Albert Hotel (also listed as the Albert Hotel) still under the ownership of Robert Pringle until near the turn of the century. His licensees included Alfred Hardham, Michael Coffey and Ellen Farrell. The shop and residence at 197 was Pringle's own bakers shop being occupied later by other bakers such as James Shiels. Pringle was a Hotham councillor and mayor in the 1870s.

Contributory elements include:

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- a two-storey Italian Renaissance Revival style, stuccoed brick parapeted former hotel (195) and bakers shop and residence (197), set on a corner site and built to the street alignment;
- pitched corrugated iron clad roof behind the stepped parapeted façade, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- trabeated ground level, with and pilasters located around doorways and the former balloon arched bar windows;
- upper level arched fenestration, with moulded architraves, bracketed blocks, cornice, impost and string-moulds;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door with top light in the corner splay with upper level blinded window recess; and
- contribution as a corner and major element in the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct, relating strongly to 197, 199, 201-3 and 205 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet orbs on 195; replaced shop front (recessed entry type) on 197 and a cantilever verandah added to 197.

## How is it significant?

The Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

## Why is it significant?

Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant.

- Aesthetically, 195 Victoria Street is a typical corner hotel of the period but near original, conservatively but competently elevated in the Italian Renaissance Revival style and forms a major part in the Victorian-era streetscape; 197 Victoria Street is an altered shop and residence but is linked with the important 195 Victoria above the verandah; and
- Historically and socially, (195 Victoria Street) as a former hotel or gathering place and being on a corner site, has achieved social and visual prominence and, (197 Victoria Street) the baker's shop and the residence of the hotel's locally prominent owner-builder, Robert Pringle, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

## Victoria Street 201-203 William Hughes warehouse



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

## Statement of Significance

## What is significant?

The first owner of this warehouse or shop and residence, in 1875, was bedding manufacturer William Hughes. Builder, James Moore, applied to build what was described as a 'warehouse' for Hughes in May 1874. Hughes achieved unwanted publicity in an 1870s insolvency case.

The first tenant, Peter Alcock whose firm were ink makers, subsequently acquired the property in the period 1879-1882. An ironmonger George Fyfe then owned and occupied the shop until the turn of the century.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Contributory elements include:

- a large two-storey stuccoed brick warehouse, and shop and residence;
- a parapeted façade in a simple Italian Renaissance Revival character, with pitched roof behind;
- cornice and string-moulds, with lions heads and paired brackets as only other ornament;
- arched architraved (and formerly shuttered) upper level double-hung sash windows, with panelled sills; and
- contribution to the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct.

Integrity is good despite removal of the timber shop front and the upper level window shutters, addition of a street awning and removal of parapet orbs or urns.

How is it significant?

William Hughes warehouse is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

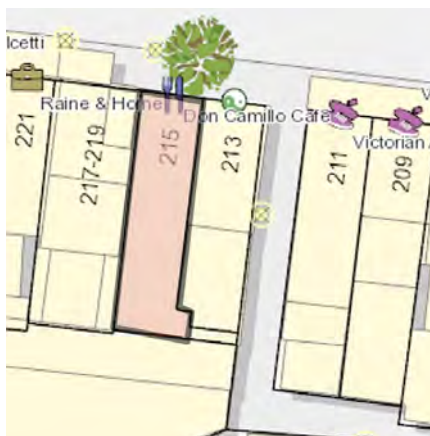
William Hughes warehouse is significant.

- Aesthetically, a large, conservatively designed warehouse in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner which possesses interesting details such as the architraves and panelled sills (shutters gone) and a major role in a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, interesting as a visual variation in the use pattern of the street (typically shop and residences) and identified by long tenure to individual firms and use types, also representative of a the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the locally prominent Hughes family.

**Victoria Street 215 Allison's shop and residence, part 213-215 Victoria Street, later Don Camillo coffee lounge**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Well-known West Melbourne undertaker, Henry Allison, of 40 (later 217-219 ) Victoria Street applied to build two shops and dwellings in November 1873 adjoining his funeral parlour at 217-219 Victoria Street. He leased the shops with 213 used as a pawnbroker and 215 by a confectioner, later as a cafe.

After World War Two Italian immigration increased dramatically, including large numbers of agricultural workers from southern Italian regions, including Sicily

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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and Calabria.

Don Camillo coffee lounge opened here 28th August, 1955, making its name as one of Melbourne's iconic sports café restaurants. Don Camillo's was one of a small number of Italian café's to open in the City post World War Two. The Gaggia espresso machine installed at Don Camillo café in the 1950s was one of the first of its type to be imported to Australia from Italy. Australian boxing history was also linked to the early ownership of champion boxer, Aldo Pravisani, with later owners including Sam Greco, World Champion kickboxer.

First owner, (Don) Dino Camillo emigrated from Bavaria, Treviso a province of Northern Italy, just before the outbreak of World War Two. In 1950 he was joined by his brother, Tarcisio, and in 1953 they founded the Camillo Brothers construction company which later also manufactured terrazzo tiles. Their terrazzo tiles can be seen on the Don Camillo café floor, along with other 1950s décor.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance revival styling with cemented cornice moulds;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- formerly double-hung sash windows on the upper level, since modified;
- sheet metal encased, neon 1950s business sign attached to upper level; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Contributory internal elements include the terrazzo mosaic floor and 'Caffe Espresso' sign at the rear of the ground floor, with photographic memorabilia covering the walls showing moments from the last fifty years in the sporting world. However these elements do not constitute a significant interior as required by the VPP Practice Note, Applying the Heritage Overlay.

Integrity is fair, given the changes to upper-level windows and the significant 1950 character of the ground level.

How is it significant?

Allison's shop and residence, part 213-215 Victoria Street, later Don Camillo coffee lounge (215 Victoria Street) is significant historically and socially to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Allison's shop and residence (part 213-215 Victoria Street), later Don Camillo coffee lounge (215 Victoria Street) is significant.

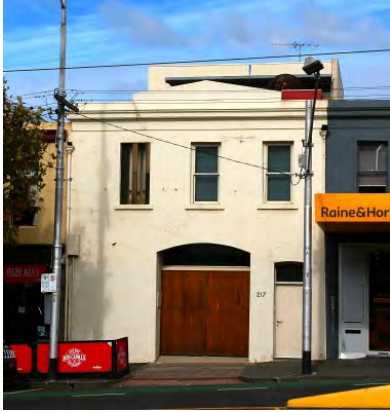
- Historically, linked with the well-known West Melbourne undertaker, Henry Allison, as part of a key development era in West Melbourne; and

- Historically and socially, in another era the café at 215 was one of the first group of European-style espresso coffee shops established in 1950s Melbourne and one of the few that still remains in operation. The cafe retains much of its original character internally with a colourful terrazzo floor and externally, the neon signage. Owned by the champion boxer, Aldo Pravisani, the café reflects the surge in Italian immigration to Australia, and particular the inner Melbourne suburbs, after World War Two.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 217-219 Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The location of the first Allison mortuary business, under the style of Henry Allison in 1854, with advertising 'Funerals furnished at the lowest charges' from Wreckyn Street, Parkside (North Melbourne) in 1855, with a later temporary business conducted in Howard Street. The Crown Grant for the Victoria Street site was issued in 1859 and by 1865 Henry had erected a three room cottage in Victoria Street, calling for tenders to provide brick and rubble work for the project. By August 1865 he had started construction of two shops and dwellings, in Victoria Street, next to what was then number 40.

Allison was to acquire and develop property in North Melbourne and West Melbourne, leaving him a wealthy man at the time of his death in 1884, aged only 49 with the acknowledgement in the local press '... a busy and energetic life, thirty years of which were spent in this city.'

The Allison family of undertakers evolved from father Thomas Allison of Camberwell, England, who sent out £1000 to Henry Allison to establish himself in the colony, to be shared with his brothers upon Henry's death. Thomas had five sons: Henry, Edward, James, Joseph and John. Joseph Allison managed the Victoria Street business for his brother, Henry Allison, and, after Henry's death established his own business in 1886, at Errol Street, North Melbourne.

After Henry Allison died in 1884, he was succeeded at Victoria Street by his son Alfred. In c1887 the business was termed '...one of the largest and oldest in the colony...(with) carriages and hearses ... among the finest in the colonies'. Five years after Henry's death, Alfred died leaving the business to his brother-in-law, Walter Downing when it was described as 'the most prominent and extensively known establishment in the metropolis..'. By 1903, Allison family undertaking firms existed at Moonee Ponds, Newmarket, Clifton Hill (still existing ) and High Street, Northcote.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted stuccoed brick commercial pair;
- part pitched roof behind the parapet (217-219 removed);
- one a shop or parlour and residence (221) and the other possessing a carriage entrance with a residence over;
- simple cemented detail includes a raised pediment over 217-219 and cornice mouldings;
- double-hung sash windows as upper level fenestration;
- stone pitched crossover to the carriage way 217-219; and
- contribution to an old part of the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct.

Changes to the complex include:

- timber street verandah has been replaced on 221, with an unrelated cantilever verandah;
- the former shop front with central recessed entry and panelled timber plinths of 221, has been replaced;
- segmentally arched recesses either side of the carriage way, and the former bi-parting carriage way doors replaced at 217-219;
- roof and upper level shutters removed from 217-219;
- rare upper level window blind hoods removed from 221 since 1983;
- chimneys removed;
- Interwar dado tiles removed from 217-219;
- unsympathetic paint scheme has divided the complex; and
- a publicly visible two-storey rear addition has been made to 217-219 since 1983 with one upper level

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

window removed as surveyed 2015.

How is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant.

- Aesthetically, old and of a conservative design, typical of the date and type, and the survival of the rare carriage way to 217-19 Victoria Street provides a significant element in the commercial streetscape which communicates the 19th century nature and original and distinctive use of the building;
- Historically, among the oldest group of shops in the area and closely linked with the Allison undertaking business that evolved from this single location into the nearby suburbs and achieved wealth and prosperity that is still evident today in survivors of the family firm across Melbourne. The firm and its origins are well documented in a key record of Edwardian Victoria, the 'Cyclopedia of Victoria', providing a great enhancement of the physical heritage values of this place; and
- Socially, significant as the focus of a century of inner Melbourne funeral arrangements.

**Victoria Street 221 Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The location of the first Allison mortuary business, under the style of Henry Allison in 1854, with advertising 'Funerals furnished at the lowest charges' from Wreckyn Street, Parkside (North Melbourne) in 1855, with a later temporary business conducted in Howard Street. The Crown Grant for the Victoria Street site was issued in 1859 and by 1865 Henry had erected a three room cottage in Victoria Street, calling for tenders to provide brick and rubble work for the project. By August 1865 he had started construction of two shops and dwellings, in Victoria Street, next to what was then number 40.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Allison was to acquire and develop property in North Melbourne and West Melbourne, leaving him a wealthy man at the time of his death in 1884, aged only 49 with the acknowledgement in the local press '... a busy and energetic life, thirty years of which were spent in this city.'

The Allison family of undertakers evolved from father Thomas Allison of Camberwell, England, who sent out £1000 to Henry Allison to establish himself in the colony, to be shared with his brothers upon Henry's death. Thomas had five sons: Henry, Edward, James, Joseph and John. Joseph Allison managed the Victoria Street business for his brother, Henry Allison, and, after Henry's death established his own business in 1886, at Errol Street, North Melbourne.

After Henry Allison died in 1884, he was succeeded at Victoria Street by his son Alfred. In c1887 the business was termed '...one of the largest and oldest in the colony...(with) carriages and hearses ... among the finest in the colonies'. Five years after Henry's death, Alfred died leaving the business to his brother-in-law, Walter Downing when it was described as 'the most prominent and extensively known establishment in the metropolis..' By 1903, Allison family undertaking firms existed at Moonee Ponds, Newmarket, Clifton Hill (still existing ) and High Street, Northcote.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted stuccoed brick commercial pair;
- part pitched roof behind the parapet (217-219 removed);
- one a shop or parlour and residence (221) and the other possessing a carriage entrance with a residence over;
- simple cemented detail includes a raised pediment over 217-219 and cornice mouldings;
- double-hung sash windows as upper level fenestration;
- stone pitched crossover to the carriage way 217-219; and
- contribution to an old part of the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct.

Changes to the complex include:

- timber street verandah has been replaced on 221, with an unrelated cantilever verandah;
- the former shop front with central recessed entry and panelled timber plinths of 221, has been replaced;
- segmentally arched recesses either side of the carriage way, and the former bi-parting carriage way doors replaced at 217-219;
- roof and upper level shutters removed from 217-219;
- rare upper level window blind hoods removed from 221 since 1983;
- chimneys removed;
- Interwar dado tiles removed from 217-219;
- unsympathetic paint scheme has divided the complex; and
- a publicly visible two-storey rear addition has been made to 217-219 since 1983 with one upper level

window removed as surveyed 2015.

How is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant.

- Aesthetically, old and of a conservative design, typical of the date and type, and the survival of the rare carriage way to 217-19 Victoria Street provides a significant element in the commercial streetscape which communicates the 19th century nature and original and distinctive use of the building;
- Historically, among the oldest group of shops in the area and closely linked with the Allison undertaking business that evolved from this single location into the nearby suburbs and achieved wealth and prosperity that is still evident today in survivors of the family firm across Melbourne. The firm and its origins are well documented in a key record of Edwardian Victoria, the 'Cyclopedia of Victoria', providing a great enhancement of the physical heritage values of this place; and
- Socially, significant as the focus of a century of inner Melbourne funeral arrangements.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 273 St Mary's Star of the Sea Church complex, and stained glass window**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N A

Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO979 **HO name:** St Mary Star of the Sea Church Complex, 33 Howard Street and 235-273 Victoria Street, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

**Statement of Significance**

**Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance** (known as 33 Howard Street and 235-273 Victoria Street, West Melbourne)

**Victorian Heritage Register number:** H2182

What is significant?

St Mary Star of the Sea was built in 1891-1900 to replace an earlier church built in 1854. North and West

Melbourne became a parish in 1872 and in 1872-3 a presbytery designed by William Wardell was built for the first resident priest. In 1881 it was condemned due to faulty foundations and the architects Reed and Barnes carried out extensive renovations, with the addition of prominent curved buttresses and a verandah and balcony. The foundations of a new church were laid in 1883-6, but by 1889 there were concerns that the new church would be too small and it was resolved to begin again. The new building was designed by the architect Edgar Henderson and the contract was awarded in September 1891 to C W Crompton. The 1890s depression and lack of funds slowed work considerably and in 1896, with the walls still incomplete, Henderson left Victoria for Western Australia. He was replaced by the architect Phillip Kennedy who made a number of alterations to Henderson's design, and is credited with the final design of the roof and the interior. In 1897 the spire was eliminated from the design due to financial problems. In 1898 the specifications were accepted for a new pipe organ, a huge electric-powered three manual instrument by Fincham and Hobday. Windows were commissioned from the leading manufacturers in England, Germany and Australia. The church was officially opened on 18 February 1900 by Cardinal-Archbishop Moran of Sydney. The fixtures and fittings were supplied by some of the most highly-regarded artists and furnishers in Melbourne and beyond. With the completion of the new church the old one was used as a school. A new boys' school designed by the architects Kempson and Conolly was built on Howard Street in 1910, and three years later the old church was demolished and a girls' school designed by the same architects was completed in 1914 on the Chetwynd Street corner. The old denominational school south of the old church was converted into clubrooms (now demolished and replaced by a new school building). Further decoration of the interior took place in the Interwar period and in the 1920s the original timber altars were replaced by altars of Italian marble. The building and interiors underwent major restoration works in the early twenty-first century.

The St Mary Star of the Sea complex includes the church, the presbytery, and the boys' and girls' schools. The church is a Latin Cross plan French Gothic style building of brick faced with random coursed sandstone on a bluestone plinth, with limestone dressings, a slate roof and an incomplete tower on the north-east corner. The slate roof is embellished with a series of dormer vents, fabricated from sheet zinc. At the centre of the roof is a polygonal fleche of pressed zinc on timber framing, with louvred vents on the sides and surmounted by a tapering conical spire. The colonettes flanking the window and door openings are of polished red Aberdeen granite. The total length of the building is 175 ft. (54 m) and the height of the roof ridge is 75 ft. (23m). The interiors are opulently decorated, with a strong Italian Baroque influence. The nave is painted pink and there is extensive use of high-quality building stone such as Swedish red granite in the nave columns, Carrara white marble for the transept piers and Pyrenean rose marble for the



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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chapel columns. This is further enhanced by the reflective finishes of the mosaic-tiled sanctuary floor, the brass altar rails, the scagliola (imitation marble) of the colonettes and the polished timber, especially in the distinctive two-toned groined ceiling. The ceiling is lined with timber panelling, and painted statues of angels blowing trumpets stand on the hammerbeams. The church retains much original furniture and fittings, including its pews (1900), elaborate marble altars (1925-7) and font (1900), a fine set of Stations of the Cross by Peter Hansen (1901), a Mission Cross by James Curtin (1891), a Bishop's throne made for Daniel Mannix in 1913, and several notable stained glass windows made by prominent local and overseas craftsmen. The Fincham organ in the gallery is a large three manual organ with richly gilded and decorated pipes arranged on either side of a large stained glass window, possibly by Brooks Robinson and Co, and with a fine blackwood console. The presbytery is a symmetrical two storey rendered building with a slate roof, and a two storey cast iron verandah with unusual round-arched flying buttresses supporting the walls. The boys' school is a two storey symmetrical rendered Free Classical style building with a slate roof and with twin gabled parapets on the front elevation. The front facade of the girls' school has a very similar composition, but is of face brick with rendered dressings and has Gothic arched openings.

**How is it significant?**

St Mary Star of the Sea is of architectural, historical, aesthetic, technological and social significance to the state of Victoria.

**Why is it significant?**

St Mary Star of the Sea is historically significant as Melbourne's largest parish church and as one of the most costly parish churches built in Australia, a reflection of the spirit of the substantial Catholic population, predominantly of Irish extraction, of the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century that helped fund its construction.

St Mary Star of the Sea is architecturally significant as unusual example of a church in the French Gothic style, and as a major example of the work of the distinguished architects Edgar Henderson, a Catholic architect who later achieved considerable success and renown as a designer of Catholic churches, schools and convents in Western Australia, and Phillip Kennedy. The complex includes an interesting presbytery designed by William Wardell and altered by Reed and Barnes and two early twentieth century school buildings by Kempson and Connolly.

St Mary Star of the sea is of aesthetic significance for its opulent interior, with imposing marble and granite pillars, an unusual timber ceiling, thought to be unique in Victoria, intricate marble fittings, especially the marble altars and font, Stations of the Cross by Peter Hansen and an oak mission cross by James Curtin. The magnificent stained glass windows are by prominent local and European makers, such as William

Montgomery, Hardman and Company of London and Franz Mayer and Company of Germany.

The Fincham pipe organ is historically and technologically significant as the largest example of nineteenth century indigenous organ building in Australia to remain essentially unaltered. It is the most intact surviving example of the work of the prominent organ builder George Fincham and was the last organ completed by Fincham himself. It one of a very small number of surviving three-manual Fincham organs, and is believed to be the second largest organ, after that in the Sydney Town Hall, to retain a tubular-pneumatic key and action stop.

St Mary Star of the Sea is socially significant for its important role in the lives of the Roman Catholic community of Melbourne.

- See More At:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1276#sthash.WmjoOYng.dpuf>

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 279 Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three of these four shops, built by Thomas Cockram and Company for John Stedeford in 1881, had long-term occupants who remained there until after 1900: 279 Victoria Street housed George Prout the chemist; Kate Taylor the bookseller was in 281; and John Cain the tailor in 283. Tenants of the fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street, included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of

which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

(Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street)

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of Victorian-era shops and residences;
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- part City of Melbourne Corporation pattern cast-iron street verandah on 279;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- guilloche patterns used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature,
- orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces;
- decorative friezes applied to the architraves of each main window light;
- double-hung sash windows;
- façade arrangement as repeated on other shop and residences at 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street.
- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
- contribution as a prominent and valuable part of a significant streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well composed and near original Victorian-era commercial row, enhanced by the corner shop and a hillside site, that possesses some of the now rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and original iron street verandahs), distinctive upper level fenestration and plays a major role in a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows, elsewhere in Victoria and in Queensberry Streets and considerable property holdings

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

across Melbourne, mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area, also this row occupies a prominent commercial site with historically long tenure for tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern.

**Victoria Street 281 Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Three of these four shops, built by Thomas Cockram and Company for John Stedeford in 1881, had long-term occupants who remained there until after 1900: 279 Victoria Street housed George Prout the chemist; Kate Taylor the bookseller was in 281; and John Cain the tailor in 283. Tenants of the fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street, included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister.

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## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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(Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street)

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of Victorian-era shops and residences;
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- part City of Melbourne Corporation pattern cast-iron street verandah on 279;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- guilloche patterns used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature,
- orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces;
- decorative friezes applied to the architraves of each main window light;
- double-hung sash windows;
- façade arrangement as repeated on other shop and residences at 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street.
- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
- contribution as a prominent and valuable part of a significant streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

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## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 283 Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

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(Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street)

Contributory elements include:

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- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
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Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

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West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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**Victoria Street 285 Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

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## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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(Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street)

Contributory elements include:

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- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
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Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

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Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

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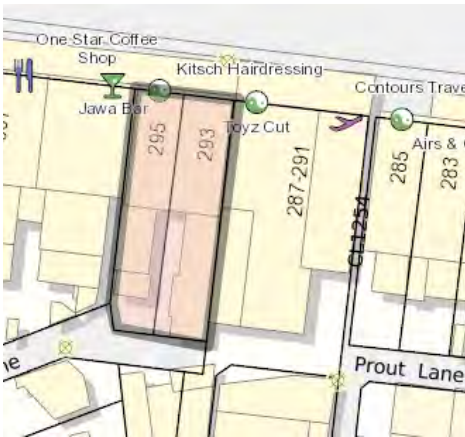
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 293 Donald's shop and residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Inspector of Markets and a Weights Inspector, George Donald and later his son, Samuel Donald, were the owners of these shops and residences for over ten years after they were built in 1885. This was four years before George's death. They were constructed on a site previously occupied by smaller shops owned by George Donald. Albert Park builder, James Lever, erected the pair.

The lessees after 1885 included Frederick Maine an agent; Phillip Woolf, who sold fancy goods; and Henry Opaz a tailor.

George Donald was an important local figure, being involved in a number of prosecutions of vendors who chose to sell outside of prescribed markets or sold inferior goods. He was also a key local property investor and office holder in the North Melbourne building society, as underscored by the construction of this shop and residence pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a pair of parapeted and unpainted stuccoed brick shops and residences;
- rare unpainted stucco and early signs;
- double-hung sash windows;
- Italian Renaissance Revival application in a distinctive manner;
- unusual arched parapet entablatures, astride balustraded parapets and flanked by orbs on piers;
- the serlian motif applied in the bayed upper level window grouping, each opening possessing dog-toothing at the head and rebates, and brackets, at the reveals;
- paired brackets at the side walls support the heavy parapet cornice;
- iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandahs; and
- contribution as a major element in this valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape, most shops possessing serlian upper level fenestration.

Shop fronts have been replaced; with parts of an Edwardian-era tiled shopfront at 295; unrelated signs and service added.

How is it significant?

Donald's shop and residence row, 293-295 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Donald's shop and residence row, 293-295 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, similar to 279-85 Victoria Street for the use of the distinctive serlian fenestration and parapet detailing, and mannered use of ornament, particularly at the parapet entablature and around openings; similarly it is near original, possessing verandah and unpainted upper stucco work and is a major part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a near original part of the commercial building stock minority in this dominantly residential locality; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and closely linked with local market inspector, George Donald, who was a notable West Melbourne figure.



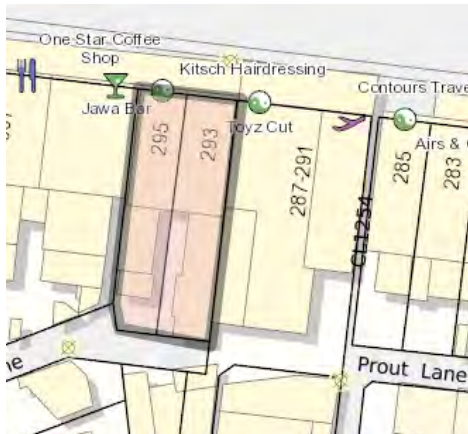
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 295 Donald's shop and residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Inspector of Markets and a Weights Inspector, George Donald and later his son, Samuel Donald, were the owners of these shops and residences for over ten years after they were built in 1885. This was four years before George's death. They were constructed on a site previously occupied by smaller shops owned by George Donald. Albert Park builder, James Lever, erected the pair.

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Contributory elements include:

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## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 297-307 John Stedeford's shop and residence row**

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): B****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**
 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct
**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

William Sadler, a local property developer, owned this site before John Stedeford acquired and redeveloped the property in 1882. The row was then taken over by Charles Brache who owned them for at least the next fifteen years. Two of the lessees were Benjamin Cohen, a watchmaker, and Thomas Allison, one of the well-known family of West Melbourne undertakers. (Refer 145 Errol Street, 217-21 Victoria Street and 465-83 Queensberry Street).

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of

which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

(Refer to 19 Howard Street, 279-285 Victoria Street).

Contributory elements include:

- an extensive two-storey Victorian-era stuccoed brick row (6)
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- simple parapet cornice stepped at every two shops;
- double-hung sash windows to the upper level;
- iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandahs stepped (every two shops) as the row descends the hill;
- timber shopfront with recessed entry at 307; and
- contribution as major part of a valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite replacement of all shop fronts except 307 and missing parapet urns or orbs.

How is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence row is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence row is significant.

- Aesthetically, as an extensive and near original shop row with a distinctive upper level fenestration pattern in common with other Stedeford shops in the block, thus greatly enhancing the streetscape; also picturesque stepping of the unusually complete street verandahs make this one of the more true to period shop rows in the metropolitan area; and
- Historically, as associated with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street, North Melbourne and considerable property holdings across inner Melbourne mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area; representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 313 Stedeford's shop and residence, part 313-315 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Stedeford, who owned considerable property in both North and West Melbourne, applied to build this five room brick shop and residence pair in 1880, leasing them to persons such as fruiterer James Finnigan, Thomas Ogg hair dresser, F. Parkinson, tobacconist and H. B. Negus, butcher.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community.

Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

Contributory elements include:

- two level stuccoed shop and residence pair designed to appear as one;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, foliated blocks and brackets, and a raised arched entablature flanked by guilloche pattern balustrading;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof;
- double-hung sash windows on the upper level each set in three lights with a serpentine frieze on the mullions, expressing the serlian motif repeated among other Stedeford developments; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite replacement of shopfronts and missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street is significant.

- Historically, for the link with Stedeford, a prominent figure inner Melbourne also representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival commercial example that is contributory to a significant streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 315 Stedeford's shop and residences, part 313-315 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

John Stedeford, who owned considerable property in both North and West Melbourne, applied to build this five room brick shop and residence pair in 1880, leasing them to persons such as fruiterer James Finnigan, Thomas Ogg hair dresser, F. Parkinson, tobacconist and H. B. Negus, butcher.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community.

Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

Contributory elements include:

- two level stuccoed shop and residence pair designed to appear as one;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, foliated blocks and brackets, and a raised arched entablature flanked by guilloche pattern balustrading;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof;
- double-hung sash windows on the upper level each set in three lights with a serpentine frieze on the mullions, expressing the serlian motif repeated among other Stedeford developments; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite replacement of shopfronts and missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street is significant.

- Historically, for the link with Stedeford, a prominent figure inner Melbourne also representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival commercial example that is contributory to a significant streetscape.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 317-319 Phillip Bevan's, later Conway's shops and residences**

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1** Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North &amp; West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Soon after these two shops and residences were built in 1869, by engineer and ironmonger Philip Bevan, they were taken over by Patrick Conway, a grocer and provisions dealer. Conway remained there until 1881 when his son, Bernard Conway, took over. Bevan also applied to construct 'a building' at the Eades Place, Victoria Street Corner in 1865 and seemed to have been instrumental constructing in a number of other North Melbourne and West Melbourne properties.

Bernard Conway remained there until near to his death in 1922; Conway had retired to Oakleigh but not before

he was the subject of a daring robbery in this building, well publicised in the local press. The building fulfilled a similar grocery role well into the late 20th. Century.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey stuccoed brick shops and residences of a simple early Colonial Georgian design;
- cemented string mould with fluting;
- smooth rustication of the ground level stucco;
- dentilated cornice and architrave moulds, quoining at corners,
- a scrolled and gabled entablature, marking the important splayed corner entry of the building;
- Edwardian-era or later tiled shopfront plinths;
- a timber framed street verandah, with stepped corrugated iron clad skillion roof and stop-chamfered posts (once returning into Eades Place);
- early enamelled street signs on two elevations; and
- contribution as a major corner part of a valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

All Victorian-era shop fronts have gone; the western and southern part of the street verandah have gone, the most westerly section having been altered and penetrated by traffic lights and a tramways pole. Unrelated signs, services and brackets have been added to the upper level façade.

How is it significant?

Phillip Bevan's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Phillip Bevan's shops and residences are significant.

- Aesthetically, as generally original, simply and successfully elevated corner shops and residences with part of an early and uncommon pre-Corporation timber verandah, also a major part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, 319 Victoria Street as a continuing and prominent corner grocery establishment owned by one family (Conway) for a considerable period and one of the earlier shops in Victoria Street; both shops being representative of the start of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 343** **McGlone's shop and residence part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N A

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?  
 in 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin, saddlers (see 345 Victoria Street) sold this allotment to Police Constable, John McGlone. Ten years later, McGlone commissioned Patrick Hughes of Queensberry Street, Hotham (North Melbourne) to erect this brick shop and residence. The façade matched that of 345, built four years earlier and resembles that of the former bank at 347 of 1885. The combination reads as one row, the Victoria Buildings and may have been designed by Jobbins as an extension of his commission.

McGlone used the same builder to erect his house at 16 Wimble Street, Parkville in 1889: he died wealthy in 1914. The shop adjoined the grand North Melbourne Coffee Palace and the corner Furniture Warehouse in the mid 1890s since demolished and used as a carpark.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level, stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, paired brackets, blocks, quoining and a raised arched entablature bearing the date '1887' on 343 and 'Victoria Buildings' on 345 flanked by piers and urns;
- originally face brick rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof has been removed from 343. The ground level has changed, side wall bricks rendered and there are rear additions. Rubble stone walling at the rear east side of 343 may be all that remains from the adjoining building, demolished.

How is it significant?

McGlone's shop and residence part Victoria Buildings is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

McGlone's shop and residence part Victoria Buildings is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the police constable McGlone who prospered from property development; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence that has been carefully integrated into a shop row with components of differing origins and dates also contributory to a significant streetscape.

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**Victoria Street 345 John Stedeford's shop and residence, part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

in 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin, saddlers (see 345 Victoria Street) sold the adjoining allotment at 343 to Police Constable, John McGlone, and erected a shop and residence on 347 Victoria Street. They sold this site to prominent local developer John Stedeford in 1883 who erected this shop and residence. Martin and McCarthy dissolved their partnership in 1884, Edward McCarthy carrying on the business at the rear of 347 Victoria Street.

In 1887 McGlone erected the brick shop and residence

at 343. The façade matched that of Stedeford's shop, sharing a party wall. It also resembled the former bank at 347 Victoria Street, designed as a renovation by George Jobbins in 1885.

Later owners included 1912 Henry Frank Tritton, newsagent.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, paired brackets, blocks, quoining and a raised arched entablature bearing the name 'Victoria Buildings' flanked by piers and urns;
- originally face brick rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- Cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof (reinstated);
- basement lights, trimmed by stone in wall and pavement; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level and missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence, part Victoria Buildings is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence, part Victoria Buildings is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the important inner Melbourne figure John Stedeford who prospered in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence that has been carefully integrated into a shop row with components of differing origins and dates also contributory to a significant streetscape.

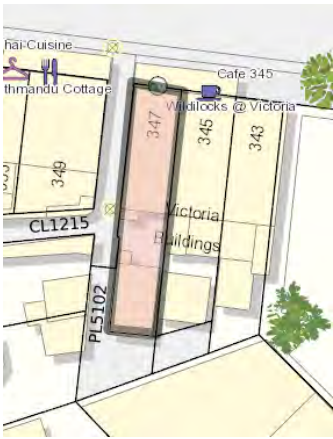
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 347 Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch)



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin, saddlers, sold the allotment at 343 Victoria Street to Police Constable, John McGlone, and erected a shop and residence at 347 Victoria Street by 1878. McCarthy dissolved their partnership in 1884, Edward McCarthy carrying on the business at the rear of 347 Victoria Street after sale to the Colonial Bank.

In 1885 the West Melbourne branch of the Colonial Bank of Australasia was established at 347 Victoria Street as a renovation of the shop once owned by Martin and McCarthy with alterations designed by George Jobbins in 1885.

Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin's workshop is shown on MMBW plans of c1895 at the rear of 347.

Contributory elements include:

- two level stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, paired brackets, blocks, quoining and a raised arched entablature flanked by piers (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- Cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof (reinstated);
- basement lights in laneway;
- early but altered former Martin and McCarthy gabled brick saddlery workshop at rear; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, and painted bricks.

How is it significant?

Colonial Bank of Australasia, part Victoria Buildings is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Colonial Bank of Australasia, part Victoria Buildings is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with early banking in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence that has been carefully integrated into a shop row with components of differing origins, and dates; the design of bank specialist architect, George Jobbins; also contributory to a significant streetscape.



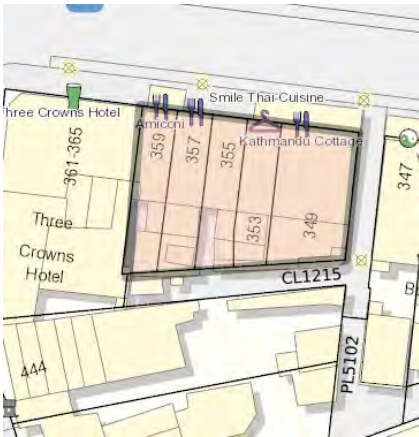
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 349-351 Alexander Stewart's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era,

North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

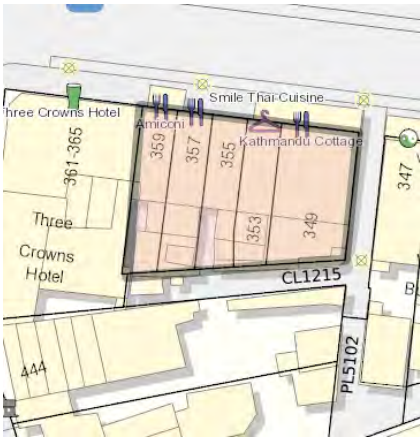
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 353 Alexander Stewart's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era,

North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

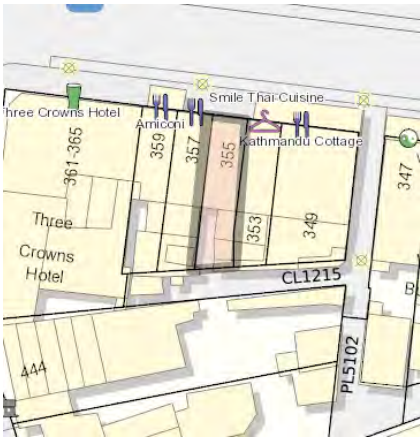
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 355 W. B. Simpson's real estate office and residence**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The shop at 355 Victoria Street was refaced in the Interwar period. Peck and Kemter, Architects of 413 Collins Street, Melbourne, designed this Jazz-Moderne

style brick façade for Nigretta Investment Company Pty. Ltd. in 1933. The Nigretta Investment Company was care of W. B. Simpson then of 212 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, who occupied the building when completed in September 1933. The builder was L. J. Owens, of 15 Kalimna Street, Essendon. The layout had a shop as the ground level front room, with show window, but the rest of the building was residential.

The new façade was an early use of the style in Melbourne with only Yule House at 1932 being earlier. Peck and Kemter also designed the highly significant Moderne style Heidelberg Town Hall in 1937 as well as Capitol House, Swanston Street, Melbourne (W. B. Griffin, with Peck and Kemter 1921).

Contributory elements include:

- two level face brick parapeted Jazz-Moderne style façade;
- stepped parapet with distinctive brick patterning across the façade, including herringbone, stacked and soldier coursing;
- the number 355 set on a cement plaque on the upper level;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames set between brick piers with sheet steel spandrels in a proto-Modern manner; and
- originally part of the adjoining row, still possessing the scale and related fenestration as contributory to this significant commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changed ground level but the changes are visually related.

How is it significant?

W B Simpson's real estate office and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

W B Simpson's real estate office and residence is significant.

- Historically, as originally part of Alexander Stewart's long commercial row of 1882, but revised in a new Interwar style to serve the development surge in West Melbourne, as W. B. Simpson's real estate office; and
- Aesthetically, an early and innovative use of this new architectural style, being among the first in Victoria and well-preserved, also the work of well known architects, Peck and Kemter and contributory to a significant commercial streetscape.

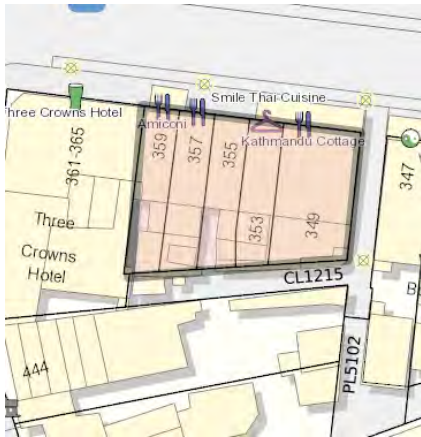
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 357 Cullen's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era, North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria

Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

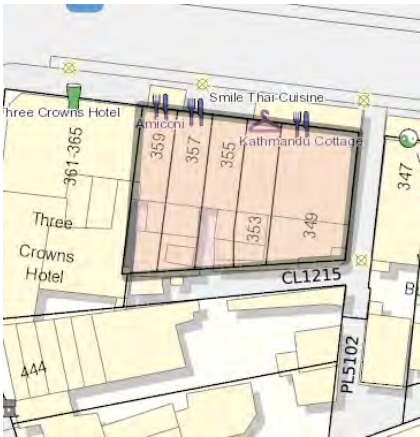
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 359 Cullen's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era, North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria

Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

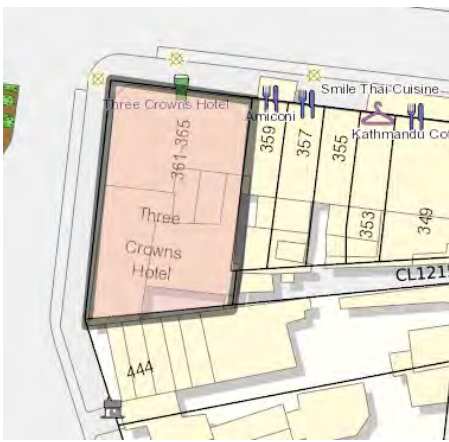
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

## Victoria Street 361-365 Three Crowns Hotel



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)Grading proposed (A-D): **B**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): **1** Contributory to a precinct  Significant individuallyHO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Caterer and publican Charles D Straker had a long association with this hotel and the western region of Melbourne. After serving for six years as the licensee of the Three Crowns, Straker purchased the hotel from Frederick Stone in 1879. Stone had built the first stage of the building, presumably the wing facing King Street, in 1868.

Straker enlarged and improved the hotel but it was in 1886 that the celebrated architect, William Pitt, called tenders for extensive renovation to the hotel for Straker, creating the character we see now. The rateable value increasing considerably. The work may have been a little too indulgent as, by 1890, the hotel was owned by the

Colonial Bank, potentially the mortgagers of the property. The owner and licensee at the turn of the century was David O'Callaghan.

Charles Straker was major local figure being the caterer for many of the region's gala events.

Contributory elements include:

Two, two-storeyed parapeted stuccoed brick wings, one facing Victoria Street, the other earlier wing facing King Street. Both wings were ornamented by William Pitt in 1886-7.

King street wing, c1868

- Italian Renaissance Revival but simply elevated with a central, gabled parapet entablature and upper level decorated fenestration, shared in character by the more ornate Victoria Street wing;
- bracketed flat pediments and swagged friezes beneath;
- cornice and string moulds delineating the horizontals and quoins terminate them as verticals:

Victoria Street wing:

- Italian Renaissance Revival and highly decorated, typical of Pitt's work;
- traditional entry at splayed-corner, with pediment over;
- foliated impost moulds,
- guilloche pattern string-moulds;
- gabled pediments with acroteria over doorways,
- barrel-top cemented chimneys;
- cemented cartouche of crossed swords and three crowns, illustrating the hotel's name in a facade panel and on window glass;
- salt-and-pepper dado tiles with a distinctive three crowns motif (Interwar but significant in their own right); and
- contribution as a major and the earliest part of a notable Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Ground level openings on the King Street wing have been altered or blocked; parapet urns or orbs have been removed from the parapet piers on the Victoria Street wing, and various signs attached. Integrity is good despite these changes.

How is it significant?

Three Crowns Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Three Crowns Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, (Victoria Street) as a near original, richly and successfully decorated Italian Renaissance Revival design by a renowned practitioner of the style, William Pitt, potentially as applied to an old form; the King Street wing as a recognisably early hotel design as enriched in the 1880s; also a major streetscape element, terminating the significant Victorian-era commercial area in Victoria Street west; and

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

• Historically and socially, the earliest commercial building in the two Victoria Street commercial blocks, between Howard and King Streets, and evocative of the typical 19th century corner hotel form; closely associated with the hotelier and caterer, Charles D Straker who was active in the local area as the caterer of choice for local and regional associations.

**Victoria Street 431 Drummond house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold from the grounds was over eight

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Labourer, Donald and his wife Ruth Drummond of North Melbourne were the first owner-occupiers of this house in 1926, erected at an estimated cost of £700. Plans show two front bedrooms, living room, kitchen with corner fire-place and a sink on the wall, and a bath and laundry located off the kitchen. The builder was D. Kinnane, of Mt. Alexander Road, Moonee Ponds: the house was completed by Christmas Day. A garage was built there in 1934.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey red brick Californian Bungalow style house, showing transition from the Federation Bungalow form;
- broad gabled main roof, with Old English trussing in the gable end;
- unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern roof tiles to main roof, with terra-cotta finials and cappings;
- red brick chimneys with soldier course tops;
- timber framed porch-style verandah with capped brick piers and swagged balustrading;
- bowed casement lead-light window group, with top lights;
- two-panel boarded door with glazed top panel;
- refurbished wire front fence based on original; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era precinct that, because of its distinctive style and period, symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

How is it significant?

The Drummond house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Drummond house is significant.

- Historically, being symbolic of the former Benevolent Asylum location in West Melbourne and, at the time of its construction, part of a model government subdivision sold here from 1913 mainly to the working classes; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Californian Bungalow style house as adapted to a narrow inner Melbourne block, and contributory to a largely Edwardian-era and Interwar streetscape.

Victoria Street 441 Ogden's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold from the grounds was over eight



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Tanner, Thomas William Ogden and Charlotte Ogden were the first owner-occupiers of this house in 1918, erected at an estimated cost of £800. Plans show two bedrooms, dining room, large kitchen with pantry, and an internal bath room, rear verandah and laundry in the yard. An asphalt path curved its way to the corner of the front yard.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey red brick Federation Bungalow style house;
- asymmetrical floor plan but with central passage;
- hipped main roof and gabled bay roof, with textured stucco in the gable end;
- originally unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern roof tiles to main roof, with terra-cotta finials and cappings;
- stucco banding in brickwork at dado height;
- stuccoed brick chimneys with cemented caps;
- timber framed verandah with distinctive fretted and slatted friezes;
- boxed and bowed casement lead-light window groups with top lights and the window bay with domed sheet metal roof;
- door with top and side lights; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era precinct that, because of its distinctive style and period, symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

Integrity is good despite the addition of an unrelated Victorian-era reproduction picket fence.

How is it significant?

The Ogden's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Ogden's house is significant.

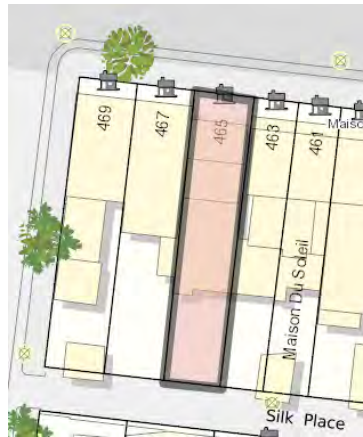
- Historically, being symbolic of the former Benevolent Asylum location in West Melbourne and, at the time of its construction, part of a model government subdivision sold here from 1913 mainly to the working classes; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Federation Bungalow style house and contributory to a largely Edwardian-era and Interwar streetscape.

Victoria Street 465

Thomas Swanson's house, later Alder's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The small bluestone house at 465 Victoria Street was first owned and occupied by Thomas Swanson, a Customs Weigher and his wife Agnes. When built in 1859, it had three rooms and two attics. Thomas died in 1875, leaving Agnes as a brief occupier until a long tenure by Henry Alder, an engine driver with the Victorian Railways Locomotive Branch. Henry had married Louise Holmes in 1878 and this became their marital home, with the West Melbourne music teacher, Henry Hall Alder, as one of their progeny. Henry senior died in 1909, having by then taken up farming in Tanjil South. He still owned this house, described by then as a

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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bluestone cottage with slate roof, four rooms, kitchen and wash house and bathroom with two attic rooms, worth £400.

When he died in 1949, Henry Hall Alder, was noted by 'The Argus' as '... one of Melbourne's oldest and, best-known organists... He had been organist and choir master at St James' Old Cathedral since 1914. Mr Alder was also a well-known music teacher for many years.'

Adjoining this house and historically and physically linked to it, 467 Victoria Street was first owned in 1868 by George Swanson, a plumber of Spencer Street, who was there until after 1895. George Swanson applied as the owner and builder to construct 467 in April 1868: then described as a six room house. The adjoining eight room stone house at 469 Victoria Street was built in 1859-1860 for Crown Grantee (1858), John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department.

Contributory elements include:

- single-fronted Colonial Georgian style, coursed basalt rubble cottage;
- tuck-pointed stonework with quarry-faced quoining at openings;
- slate clad gabled roof with stone chimney, with carved cornice and pointing;
- double-hung sash windows;
- doorway with toplight with the date 1859 on the glass; and
- contribution to an early group of stone houses, 457-467 Victoria Street, all from the 1860-1870s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details.

How is it significant?

Thomas Swanson's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Thomas Swanson's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and early Colonial Georgian style house in West Melbourne that has been constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis but closely linked with the availability of the stone in nearby Moonee Ponds Creek and Footscray; also a key part of an early Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was owner-occupied for long periods, first by Thomas Swanson, a customs officer and allied with the renowned local builder family of Swanson and then by Henry Alder, who was linked closely with the railways, a major nearby industry, also the birth home of Henry Hall Alder who was recognised at his death as one of Melbourne's best known recitalists, linked with St James Old Cathedral, and for a time a West Melbourne music teacher.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 467 George Swanson's house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Adjoining Thomas Swanson's 1859 cottage at 465 Victoria Street and historically and physically linked to it, the house at 467 Victoria Street was first owned in 1868 by George Swanson, a contractor formerly of 127 Bridport Street, Emerald Hill. George Swanson lived there until after 1895. When built the house was described as a six room house. City of Melbourne rate books describe the house in 1869, as a stone house, three floors, six rooms and balconies. However, the MMBW detail plan of c1895 shows no verandah, as with 465 Victoria Street.

The adjoining eight room stone house at 469 Victoria

Street was built in 1859-60 for Crown Grantee (1858), John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department.

Contributory elements include:

- a hipped roof, two-storey quarry face, basalt masonry house;
- corrugated iron clad roof;
- quoining at openings;
- double-hung sash windows;
- central doorway with top light on upper level, set to side on ground level; and
- contribution to an early group of houses, 457-467 Victoria Street from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details and one of three adjoining stone houses.

Integrity is fair with a new brick parapet to the east side and new fence; the verandah has been added and rebuilt. However, the antiquity of the house and its stone construction is the dominant aspect of its significance.

How is it significant?

George Swanson house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

George Swanson's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an altered Colonial Georgian style house in West Melbourne but constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis and closely linked with the availability of the stone in nearby Moonee Ponds Creek and Footscray; also contributory part of early residential streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was owner-occupied for long periods by George Swanson, of the renowned local builder family of Swanson; representative of the beginning of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

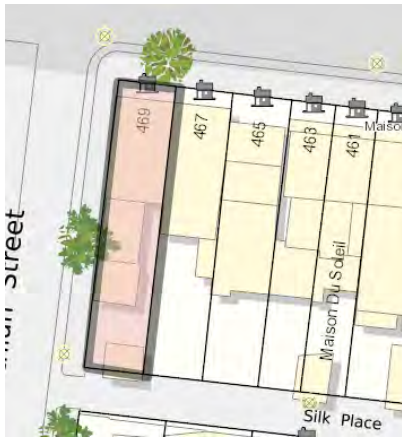
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 469 Romolo or Bagley house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This house was built by J. McElreavy, in 1860, for John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department and the grantee of the allotment. George, and his wife Ann Eliza, continued to live here until her death in 1890 and his death in 1893. Their son, George Bagley, a Queensberry Street chemist, inherited the property and held it until his death in 1923. John Bagley was closely involved with St. Mary's Church of England, Hotham in its early history.

The origin of the house name, Romolo, is unknown, being Italian derivation and potentially linked with the mythical figure, Romulus, who together with his twin

Remus, were thought to be the founders of Rome.

Contributory elements include:

- a hipped roof, two-storey quarry face, basalt masonry house;
- stone chimneys with terra-cotta pots;
- corner siting at Lothian Street;
- corrugated iron clad roof set behind a parapet with the word 'Romolo' set in a central panel;
- quoining at openings;
- altered verandah set between stone wing walls;
- double-hung sash windows, with six-pane sashes;
- doorway with top light on ground level; and
- contribution to an early group of houses, 457-467 Victoria Street from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details and one of three adjoining stone houses.

The 1895 MMBW detail plan shows a verandah which has since been altered and rebuilt. There is a new fence and the stone painted over. However, the antiquity of the house and its stone construction is the dominant aspect of its significance.

How is it significant?

Romolo or Bagley house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Romolo or Bagley house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an altered Colonial Georgian style house, but constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis and closely linked with the availability of the stone in nearby Moonee Ponds Creek and Footscray, also key part of early Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was owner-occupied for long periods by J. C. Bagley, a man closely linked with the early history of St. Mary's Church of England, Hotham (North Melbourne); and representative of the beginning of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Walsh Street 23 Browne's houses, part  
23-25 Walsh Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The two houses at the Walsh and Milton Streets corner were designed by architect W. H. Cleverdon for ironmonger, Robert S Browne of Dudley Street, West Melbourne. The pair was built in 1892 by W. Brown. The Melbourne entrepreneur, John Stedeford, was a later owner until his death in 1913; Browne also died in 1913. The two houses remained in the Stedeford family into the 1930s, being leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- plain two storey parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival stuccoed row house pair on corner site;
- cemented cornice, string and label moulds;

- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- uncommon arcaded verandah with Corinthian derived cast-iron column order and roundels in the spandrels;
- double-hung sash windows with voussoir shape cemented moulding over side elevation openings;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, four-panel entry side door with side and toplight (see Milton Street);
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with arcade, on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to a minor Victorian-era streetscape in Milton Street.

Integrity is good despite the window wall added to the ground level of 23 (potential to restore using 25 as basis). There have been possible changes to the Milton Street side elevation and bricks painted over. The significance of the house pair relies on the arcading and this has not been affected by these reversible changes.

How is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also for the link with successful ironmonger, Robert Browne, and local identity John Stedeford; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded verandah also as a custom design by Melbourne architect William Cleverdon

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Walsh Street 25 Browne's houses, part  
23-25 Walsh Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The two houses at the Walsh and Milton Streets corner were designed by architect W. H. Cleverdon for ironmonger, Robert S Browne of Dudley Street, West Melbourne. The pair was built in 1892 by W. Brown. The Melbourne entrepreneur, John Stedeford, was a later owner until his death in 1913; Browne also died in 1913. The two houses remained in the Stedeford family into the 1930s, being leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- plain two storey parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival stuccoed row house pair on corner site;
- cemented cornice, string and label moulds;

- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- uncommon arcaded verandah with Corinthian derived cast-iron column order and roundels in the spandrels;
- double-hung sash windows with voussoir shape cemented moulding over side elevation openings;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, four-panel entry side door with side and toplight (see Milton Street);
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with arcade, on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to a minor Victorian-era streetscape in Milton Street.

Integrity is good despite the window wall added to the ground level of 23 (potential to restore using 25 as basis). There have been possible changes to the Milton Street side elevation and bricks painted over. The significance of the house pair relies on the arcading and this has not been affected by these reversible changes.

How is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also for the link with successful ironmonger, Robert Browne, and local identity John Stedeford; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded verandah also as a custom design by Melbourne architect William Cleverdon

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Walsh Street 54-56 James Noonan's house, also Cameron House**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Although the first owner was a successful contractor, James Noonan, it was another builder, James H. Sutherland, who constructed the house in 1870. Noonan died a rich man at his long-term residence 126 Dudley Street, since redeveloped. At his death, his estate was an equivalent value of approximately \$3,522,820.

Later owners included Frederick Scales, John Hughes, Henry Maxwell; the latter two occasionally leasing the house to persons such as John Forrester and Charles Hirst, a Spencer Street chemist.

In the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era the house

was the setting for a number of well publicised society events, reinforcing the former role of Walsh Street as a prime residential address.

Contributory elements include:

- asymmetrically planned and double-fronted Italian Villa style house of stuccoed brick with distinctive details and form;
- an arched entry porch with cemented impost and architrave detailing and keystone;
- gabled and hipped iron-clad roof;
- parapeted side walls with foliated brackets and blocks;
- architraved openings, double-hung sash windows;
- unusual details that include the Romanesque inspired fretted pendant eaves valence, an unusual corbelled eaves supported from the projecting window bay and a pentangular panel above the bay;
- panelled and corniced chimney shafts; and
- contribution as one of a varied group of Victorian-era houses in Walsh Street, intermixed with new development (62, 46-8, 42 Walsh Street).

Integrity is good despite the replacement of the gable finial and front fence, the painting of the basalt footings, the altered front door, and tiling of the front yard.

How is it significant?

James Noonan's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Noonan's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian villa with a highly unusual and distinctive combination of elements and details and from an early date; and
- Historically, associated primarily with Noonan, the West Melbourne builder-developer, who died a successful businessman while also being prominent in the North and West Melbourne community; and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Walsh Street**      **62**      **Wickham's house,  
later Oakey's house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)



Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick and parapeted row house;
- cemented ornament including a gabled entablature, with scrolls, a cornice mould and former cornice, now the string-mould, of the first single storey stage of building;
- notable cast-iron balustrading to bracketed balconettes on the upper openings;
- double-hung sash windows;
- one level timber, corrugated iron clad verandah; and
- contribution as one of a varied group of Victorian-era houses in Walsh Street, intermixed with new development (62, 46-8, 42 Walsh Street).

Integrity is fair despite the verandah having been rebuilt, a missing valence, replacement of the door and an iron picket fence added.

How is it significant?

Wickham's, later Oakey's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Wickham's, later Oakey's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, generally original to 1888 with fine and rare details such as the iron railings and balconettes; and
- Historically, the house evokes two major construction stages and has links with typical occupations associated with West Melbourne, but is also linked with Wilmot Oakey who was locally prominent; also representative of the beginning and end of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

This initially two then four room and later six room brick house was enlarged twice (in 1871 and 1888) after its initial construction in 1865 for John Wickham, a carter, who died there in 1873. Later owner-occupiers were William Willis, Wilmot Oakey, and in 1896, Jeremiah Oakey. Wilmot Oakey was a patternmaker and first owner of the house as six rooms: he died in 1888 during its enlargement by builder, Bellows. Oakey was a frequent contributor to the Melbourne press on transport issues while being also an inventor, showing one of his creations at the Victorian Exhibition of 1872-73.



**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**William Street 309-311 Flagstaff Gardens tennis courts and pavilion**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): A**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO793 **HO name:** Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & La Trobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne

**Statement of Significance**

**Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance**  
**Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041**

**What is significant?**

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under

Professor George von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

**How is it significant?**

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria

**Why is it significant?**

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established under the supervision of Bavarian scientist George von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the corner of King and La Trobe Streets towards the Victoria

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, The Court Favourite, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus* **Victorian Heritage Register citation (Victorian Heritage Register H2041)**)

Last updated on - April 1, 2004

## What is significant?

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under Professor Georg von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

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There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), located on the south side of the William Street entrance, from the first stage of planting in the nineteenth century and which is amongst the largest of the species known in Victoria. There are also significant specimens from the twentieth century including a Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and a Chinese Parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*). The *Ginkgo biloba* is one of the State's finest and largest, and is growing in a prominent position in the garden of the caretakers cottage. The only larger and older *Ginkgo biloba* in Victoria is in the Geelong Botanic Gardens, which was planted in 1859. The *Firmiana simplex* is rare in Victoria and this tree is also the largest known in the State. As well there are a variety of significant specimen trees including elms, oaks, Moreton bay figs, Canary Island pines and River Red Gums. The *Corynocarpus laevigatus* is uncommon in Victoria and this tree is the largest known specimen in the State. The two Italian cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) have important landscape and historical significance due to their association with Melbourne's first cemetery. These trees were commonly planted in cemeteries due to their symbolism.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of landscape and horticultural significance due to the avenues of elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) lining the pathways through the Gardens and elm rows along the north, north east and southern perimeter of the gardens. The elms are common landscape element in all of Melbourne's nineteenth century gardens and boulevards. The trees are numerous and have grown to a large size and are an important feature of the urban character and provide outstanding autumn colour. Melbourne now has some of the finest European elms in the world and these are of

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

increasing international significance as Dutch Elm Disease has killed most of these species in the northern hemisphere. The deciduous elms, poplars and English oaks contrast dramatically with the evergreen conifers, eucalypts, Moreton Bay Figs and palms to provide an outstanding landscape. The two *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum) in the north eastern corner have grown to a great size and are an important landmark in the landscape.

Flagstaff Hill also has social significance as place of recreation and celebration. The existence of the various monuments on the crest of the hill reflects the importance of the site in the popular imagination. In addition, the hill was a natural gathering place in the early years of European settlement because of the views it offered over the Bay. Furthermore, with separation from New South Wales in 1850, the hill was a focus of celebrations with bonfires being lit and other festivities taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

The Flagstaff Gardens has been the less respectable component in the city's collection of public parks. Accordingly its social significance is different from the Carlton, Fitzroy or Treasury Gardens. In the 1930s it was observed that if the Fitzroy Gardens was the city's drawing room then Flagstaff Gardens was its kitchen. Earlier in the century it was also perceived to be the most notorious of the public parks as a site for illicit activities. This informality and diversity of public behaviour has distinguished it from other city gardens and also is an important part of its character today. The bowling club, playground and tennis courts contribute to its continuing recreational and informal character. To an extent its character has also been defined by its position on the west side of the city close to the Victoria Market, working class residential areas, industry and Yarra wharves.

- See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#statement-significance>

**William Street 309-311 Flagstaff Gardens**

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): A**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO793 **HO name:** Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & La Trobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

**Statement of Significance**

**Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance**  
**Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041**

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## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

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Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria

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Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established under the supervision of Bavarian scientist Georg von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

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Flagstaff Hill also has social significance as place of recreation and celebration. The existence of the various monuments on the crest of the hill reflects the importance of the site in the popular imagination. In addition, the hill was a natural gathering place in the early years of European settlement because of the views it offered over the Bay. Furthermore, with separation from New South Wales in 1850, the hill was a focus of celebrations with bonfires being lit and other festivities taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

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- See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#statement-significance>

**William Street 309 Flagstaff Gardens Caretaker's's Residence**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): A**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -**

**Contributory to a precinct**  **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO793 **HO name:** Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & La Trobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

**Statement of Significance**

**Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance**  
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What is significant?

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## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

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## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

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- See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#statement-significance>

**William Street 333-337 Royal Standard Hotel**

View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The Royal Standard Hotel and associated shop had only one owner, the original grantee of the allotment, William Hill, for the first thirty years or more of its life (1865-1896) and one publican for most of that time, John Williams. After 1885, other publicans included Mrs. McNerney, Samuel Houston and Alfred Hardham (refer to 195-197 Victoria Street).

William Hill applied to construct the hotel, as both owner and builder, in February 1865. He made a further application to build three houses at the rear of the hotel in 1866 (see 24-28 Milton Street). Additions may have been made to the hotel in the late Victorian-era.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

The hotel was the scene of a number of well publicised events over its history, such as Alfred Hardham hanging himself in the hotel stable in 1896, and remains a gathering place for many in the North and West Melbourne area.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed brick hotel and former shop;
- simple but elegant Italian Renaissance Revival façade;
- a corniced parapet;
- flat window pediments and smooth rustication to the lower level and as quoins;
- quarry faced stone plinth;
- stone-bordered cellar entry door in footpath;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves; and
- contribution as a traditional Victorian-era corner element, and for relationship with 343-9 William Street, a similarly simply elevated row, and the companion house row at the rear in Milton Street.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level openings, with replacement or closing in of doors; painting of some of the stonework, added signs, and unrelated brick additions at the rear.

How is it significant?

The Royal Standard Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Royal Standard Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, an early, symmetrical and successful Italian Renaissance Revival façade in the palazzo manner, similar to the commercial style used by architects Terry and Oakden, and a key streetscape element in the North and West Melbourne precinct; and
- Historically and socially, as a hotel and meeting place, the social centre of the locality, being typically corner-sited and part of a comprehensive development by William Hill of his Crown Grant that, with his houses at 24-28 Milton Street, remains relatively unchanged.

William Street 343

Row house, part 343,  
345-349 William Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.



West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
- parapeted roof line with moulded cornice and cemented string moulds;
- lower level iron decorated verandah with concave roof (345-9), simple iron brackets and fringing as early form of verandah decoration;
- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

William Street 345

Row house, part 343, 345-349 William Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

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## West Melbourne Heritage Review

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William Street 347

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345-349 William Street



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Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
- parapeted roof line with moulded cornice and cemented string moulds;
- lower level iron decorated verandah with concave roof (345-9), simple iron brackets and fringing as early form of verandah decoration;
- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

**William Street 349 Row house, part 343, 345-349 William Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
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- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

**William Street 351-353 Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. works**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This Moderne style factory was designed for Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. by noted Modernist architect, Rhys E. Hopkins, and erected under his supervision by Rispin Bros in 1939. Cyril Hudspeth was the structural engineer, all well known names in the building industry. The building achieved good publicity, when completed, and was presented as the epitome of local industry, rising with the trade restrictions of the imminent Second World War, and the tariff protection provided by the government to foster manufacturing independence in uncertain times. The cellular products made here were also seen as one of the new types of industry in Victoria.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Although the glazing has been altered, the building retains the classic Moderne stylistic format of horizontals butting on the stairwell or 'vertical feature'. The building also forms part of an Interwar industrial group at this corner and opposite in Howard Street.

Contributory elements include:

- Moderne style format of strong horizontal elements butting on a vertical feature (stair);
- parapeted geometric form;
- sawtooth roof;
- cream façade brickwork (bricks painted over); and
- contribution to a modernist Interwar industrial group in this locality.

Glazing replaced with reflective glass, bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. works are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. works are significant.

- Historically, as a highly publicised project when completed and seen as the epitome of rising inner Melbourne industries, as aided by import restrictions during the lead-up to the Second World War, and the tariff protection afforded by the Australian Government to foster manufacturing independence in uncertain times, also the products made here were seen as one of the new types of industry to be encouraged in Victoria; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved factory design from noted Modernist architect and academic, Rhys E. Hopkins, and erected under his supervision by Rispin Bros. with Cyril Hudspeth as the structural engineer who were all well known names in the building industry, also as a contributory part of an Interwar industrial group at this corner and opposite in Howard Street, West Melbourne.

**William Street 383-389** Canary Island pines (x2 'Pinus canariensis'), Howard Street and William Street Reserve



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Many trees were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne.

Mature surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Trees such as the Canary Island pines were selected instead.

Contributory elements include:

- Mature Canary Island pines (x2 'Pinus canariensis'), Howard Street and William Street Reserve (-37.806391, 144.953764;-37.806575, 144.953729); and
- land within five metres of the root balls.

How is it significant?

The Canary Island pines are significant historically and for their rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Canary Island pines are significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the post Victorian-era, with the goal of beautification of reserves and creation of shade; and
- Rarity, as some of the few remaining examples from a large number of mature reserve and street trees that once existed at West Melbourne.

**William Street 420-424 State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3    **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Three-level brick former laboratory built in the late 1930s for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, a government body created in 1905 as an amalgamation of the Victorian rural water trusts and irrigation schemes. The Modernistic design for the State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories appears to have been carried out under Percy Everett, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, State Government. Typically, tests were conducted at the Commission's laboratories to examine water quality.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Contributory elements include:

- three level red brick building on a corner site;
- Modernistic design as a combination of horizontal and vertical elements delineated with cement mouldings, enhanced by the corner site;
- distinctive entry element with H-form cement work over the doorway, bifurcated by a brick pier with cement plaque above;
- cement window hoods as horizontal elements that return around the corner; and
- punched windows as square or rectangular openings with cement architraves.

Integrity is good despite replacement of window joinery.

How is it significant?

State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories is significant.

- Historically, as purpose built for this once influential government body that has since been disbanded; and
- Aesthetically, as a successful and well-preserved Modernistic design attributed to the noted Government Chief Architect, Percy Everett.

William Street 436 Zeplin's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): B**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**

- Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

This house was built for the musician George Zeplin by T. Mahoney, of 190 Collins Street East. The house was owned and occupied by, at first, George then his brother, the musician later publican, Frederick Zeplin, from its erection in 1861 until after 1895. The house was improved in 1868, possibly by the addition of a storey: the City of Melbourne rate description went from, initially, a brick house of four rooms, to one of six rooms with two flats (levels), conservatory and kitchen in 1868.

George Zeplin senior died there in 1881. After his brother's death, Frederick took over his musical engagements in the form of the Zeplin Celebrated Quadrille Band, as operated from this house. Frederick

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

Zeplin's son, George, was also a musician who performed at a number of Melbourne music events, as did Emily the youngest daughter of George Zeplin.

Frederick's father, another George Zeplin, was the licensee of the Oxford Hotel, Hotham (North Melbourne), in 1880, and by 1900 Frederick was the publican at the Seven Stars Hotel Madeline St Carlton. Frederick Zeplin died a wealthy man in 1906.

By 1859, the Zeplin Family (G. Zeplin and Sons) advertised that they had just arrived in Melbourne from London on the ship 'Black Swan', and that Zeplin's Celebrated Quadrille Band was engaged for a Plain and Fancy Dress Ball at the Melbourne Trade's Hall. Newspapers announced that the 'celebrated English instrumentalists, the Zeplin Family', would perform 'the newest dance music, selection from the new opera Satanelle [Balfe], Jullien's latest composition, the Fern Leaves Waltz, etc.' at Edward Wivell's Assembly Rooms. In 1861, the "Band of the Messrs. Zeplin" appeared with the visiting artists Poussard and Douay at an afternoon promenade concert at the Victorian Exhibition.

'Thereafter "Zeplin's Band" played regularly at prominent Melbourne events, like the Governor's Ball in June 1864. In August 1864 it was announced that "Mr. F. Coppin and M. Zeplin" would be first violins in Frank Howson's orchestra at the New Haymarket Theatre.' Two Zeplin son were billed at the Theatre Comique in June 1867: 'Musical Director, Mr. F. Zeplin ... Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Tom Zeplin'. At the Governor's Ball of November 1867, the music was provided by '...Mr. Zeplin, whose admirable band comprised 30 performers, and the programme included the Duke of Edinburgh Galop, a spirited and effective composition by Mr. Zeplin himself.'

As lessees of the Varieties Theatre, George senior and Frederick, were before the Insolvency Court in June 1876 where this house was used as collateral. In 1876 Thomas Zeplin released, through W. H. Glen and Co., his first published compositions, 'The Lily Waltz' in July, and 'Autumn leaves: suite de Valses'

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed brick house
- early transverse gable roof form with eaves gutter and side parapets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- a single level concave roof verandah, with rare panelled cast-iron and timber, slatted balustrade;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution as one of a generally homogenous and old Victorian-era streetscape, including 446-448, 456, 458 and 470-476 William Street.

How is it significant?

Zeplin's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and historically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Zeplin's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a recognisably early and relatively uncommon form of house with significant details such as the timber balustrade, also part of an early Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, associated with the locally renowned Zeplin musician family, who obtained prominence in the Colonial Melbourne music world as pioneers in variety and ensemble performances.



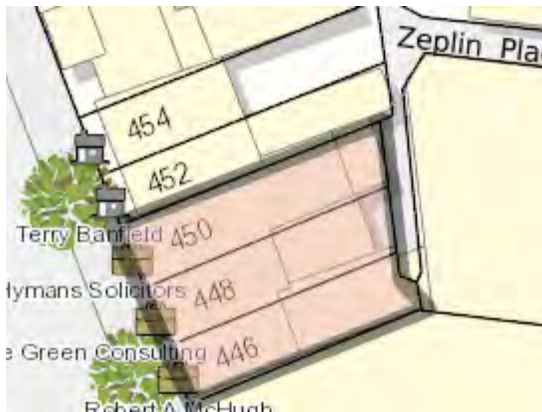
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

William Street 446

Howat's row houses,  
part 446-450 William  
Street

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined  
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct
  Significant individually
HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne  
Precinct

## Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, David Howat's own residence was at 458 William Street when he had these former row houses built, as an investment, in 1873. On his death in 1885, they became part of his estate and then passed to his son, the accountant William Howat, who lived at David's former residence, 458 William street. Some of the lessees of these houses included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, William Howat came to Australia as a child with his family. He lived at Glaisnock,

458 William Street, West Melbourne, dying there in 1935 aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the wealthy Clarke family, as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was consequently well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques.

## Description

- two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses;
- classically inspired facades;
- architraved upper windows;
- parapet cornices;
- siting hard on street; and
- contribution to an early Victorian-era residential precinct

Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco refurbished but otherwise the integrity is good.

## How is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

## Why is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the early Victorian-era and a contributory part of a similarly aged Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, long associated with the Howat family, David, as a builder-owner who eventually owned most of this streetscape, and a developer of other properties in the North and West Melbourne area, and William Howat who was closely linked with the wealthy Clarke pastoralist family.

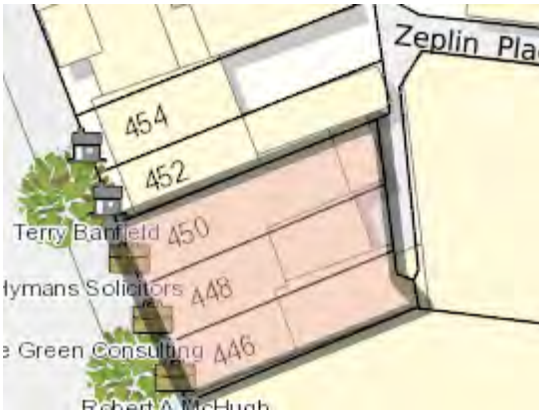
West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**William Street 448**      **Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**       **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, David Howat's own residence was at 458 William Street when he had these former row houses built, as an investment, in 1873. On his death in 1885, they became part of his estate and then passed to his son, the accountant William Howat, who lived at David's former residence, 458 William street. Some of the lessees of these houses included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, William Howat came to Australia as a child with his family. He lived at Glaisnock,

458 William Street, West Melbourne, dying there in 1935 aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the wealthy Clarke family, as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was consequently well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques.

Description

- two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses;
- classically inspired facades;
- architraved upper windows;
- parapet cornices;
- siting hard on street; and
- contribution to an early Victorian-era residential precinct

Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco refurbished but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the early Victorian-era and a contributory part of a similarly aged Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, long associated with the Howat family, David, as a builder-owner who eventually owned most of this streetscape, and a developer of other properties in the North and West Melbourne area, and William Howat who was closely linked with the wealthy Clarke pastoralist family.

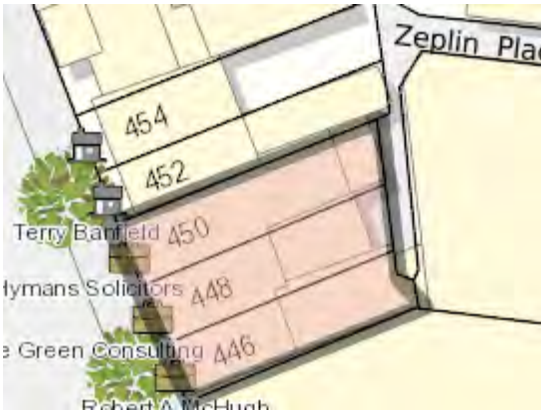
West Melbourne Heritage Review

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS**

**William Street 450**      **Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

**Contributory to a precinct**     **Significant individually**

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, David Howat's own residence was at 458 William Street when he had these former row houses built, as an investment, in 1873. On his death in 1885, they became part of his estate and then passed to his son, the accountant William Howat, who lived at David's former residence, 458 William street. Some of the lessees of these houses included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, William Howat came to Australia as a child with his family. He lived at Glaisnock,

458 William Street, West Melbourne, dying there in 1935 aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the wealthy Clarke family, as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was consequently well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques.

Description

- two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses;
- classically inspired facades;
- architraved upper windows;
- parapet cornices;
- siting hard on street; and
- contribution to an early Victorian-era residential precinct

Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco refurbished but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the early Victorian-era and a contributory part of a similarly aged Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, long associated with the Howat family, David, as a builder-owner who eventually owned most of this streetscape, and a developer of other properties in the North and West Melbourne area, and William Howat who was closely linked with the wealthy Clarke pastoralist family.

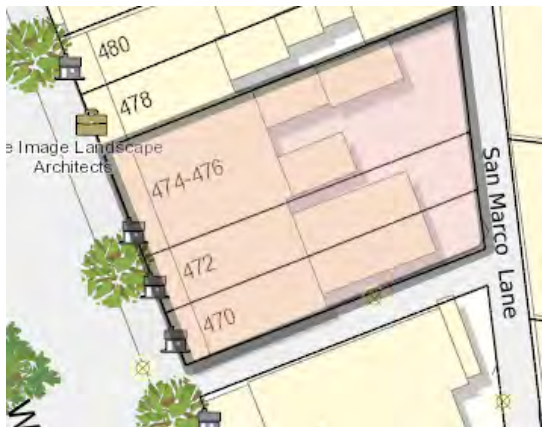
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**William Street 470** **Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders, Morris and Parker of 7 Arden Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected a row house pair for Isaac Glance in 1878, being brick houses of eight rooms each (474-476 William Street). By 1883 Israel Glance is rated for four houses (470-476 William Street), two of eight rooms and two of thirteen rooms each (470-472). The house facades were identical.

The Israel Glance family lived at 476 William Street for an extended period in the Victorian-era. Born in Poland, Israel had married in London and lived with his wife Rebecca in Yorkshire for a time before emigrating.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row set close to the street and corner site to a lane;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling, ornate for the construction date;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated and foliated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and finished brackets also guilloche pattern balustrading;
- tiled verandah floors;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gate on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as a good representatives of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the Glance family who were active in the North and West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved and good examples of Italian Renaissance Revival row houses, also contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape.

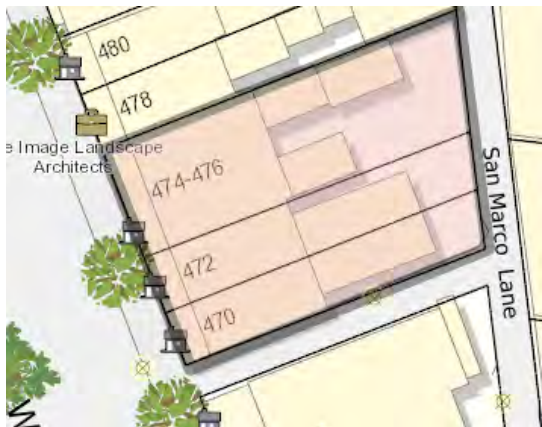
## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**William Street 472**      **Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct     Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3      **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

### Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders, Morris and Parker of 7 Arden Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected a row house pair for Isaac Glance in 1878, being brick houses of eight rooms each (474-476 William Street). By 1883 Israel Glance is rated for four houses (470-476 William Street), two of eight rooms and two of thirteen rooms each (470-472). The house facades were identical.

The Israel Glance family lived at 476 William Street for an extended period in the Victorian-era. Born in Poland, Israel had married in London and lived with his wife Rebecca in Yorkshire for a time before emigrating.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row set close to the street and corner site to a lane;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling, ornate for the construction date;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated and foliated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and finished brackets also guilloche pattern balustrading;
- tiled verandah floors;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gate on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as a good representatives of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the Glance family who were active in the North and West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved and good examples of Italian Renaissance Revival row houses, also contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape.

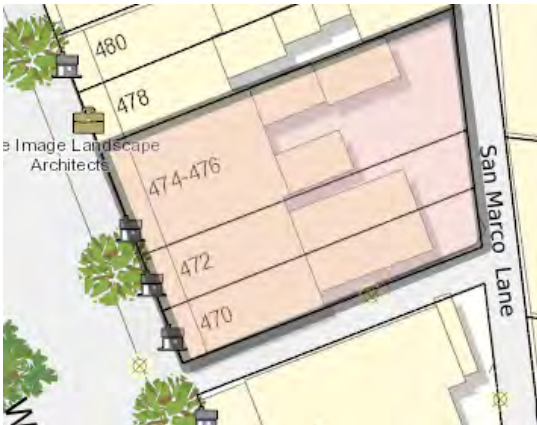
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**William Street 474-476 Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



**Grading proposed (A-D): C**

**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct  Significant individually

**HO number:** HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builders, Morris and Parker of 7 Arden Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected a row house pair for Isaac Glance in 1878, being brick houses of eight rooms each (474-476 William Street). By 1883 Israel Glance is rated for four houses (470-476 William Street), two of eight rooms and two of thirteen rooms each (470-472). The house facades were identical.

The Israel Glance family lived at 476 William Street for an extended period in the Victorian-era. Born in Poland, Israel had married in London and lived with his wife Rebecca in Yorkshire for a time before emigrating.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row set close to the street and corner site to a lane;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling, ornate for the construction date;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated and foliated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and finished brackets also guilloche pattern balustrading;
- tiled verandah floors;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gate on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as a good representatives of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the Glance family who were active in the North and West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved and good examples of Italian Renaissance Revival row houses, also contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape.

## Appendix 4: Heritage Overlay area Statements of Significance, historical themes, and thematic chronology for the area

### Existing Heritage Overlay area Statements of Significance

The following Statements of Significance for the North and West Melbourne Precinct Heritage Overlay Area 3, derives from:

- the proposed Reference Document, *City of Melbourne Heritage Precincts Background History & Significance Assessment* (2007) prepared as a reference to Clause 22.06 of the *Melbourne Planning Scheme*. Although not included in the scheme the document is a valid reference to begin assessment of the West Melbourne project area. It is evident from the following statements that there was also a proposed revision of Heritage Overlay boundaries; and
- the proposed Statement of Significance from the *Assessment City North Structure Plan Area Heritage Assessment* (2011) prepared by MGa for the Planning Scheme Amendment C198 which was approved by the State Planning Minister in 2015.

### Proposed Statement of Significance North and West Melbourne Precinct 2007

*Primarily residential, but fringed and overlaid with industry, North and West Melbourne has cultural heritage significance for its representation of the nineteenth century development which characterised the north western fringe to the city grid. Partly in and partly out of the 1837 Town Reserve, central city functions have been a consistent influence on development. Particularly important are the early markets, and industries which developed to service them and which boomed after the Gold Rush. The Victoria Market was a key generator for the small-scale peripheral industry in the eastern portion of the precinct. Although there are some places of individual significance, most contributory elements in North and West Melbourne are typical and sometimes humble examples of their date and style. Grouped together, they illustrate a nineteenth century living and working place. Some early places from the 1850s and early 1860s survive. Areas of outstanding architectural significance are found in the shopping precinct of Errol and Victoria Streets, focused on the fine Town Hall.*

*Hotham Hill has a high level of integrity with few intrusions and exhibits residential development over a relatively short time period. Victoria Market has city, State and national significance as a nineteenth century market. It is also significant as a burial ground for the early settlers of Melbourne and for the Aboriginal community.*

*North and West Melbourne is an area of irregular shape. The West Melbourne swamp and Moonee Ponds Creek define the west; and the important boulevards of Flemington Road and its extension as Elizabeth Street, define the north and east. Broad streets provide a distinctive urban form through the oblique relationships of the four street layout patterns. These are generated by the position of the city grid, the magnetic north cadastral layout for the State, and topographical factors. The boulevards, Flemington Road, Elizabeth Street and Peel Street, illustrate La Trobe's intention for Melbourne to have well planned entrances from the hinterland to the city centre. Except for the Benevolent Asylum site, the principal period of development contributing to cultural significance is 1837 to 1914. For the Benevolent Asylum site bounded by Elm, Abbotsford, Miller and Curzon Streets that period is 1913 to 1930.*

### Proposed Statement of Significance North and West Melbourne Precinct 2011

*What is significant?*

*Primarily residential, but fringed and overlaid with industry, North and West Melbourne has cultural heritage significance for its representation of the nineteenth century development which characterised the north western fringe to the city grid. Partly in and partly out of the 1837 Town Reserve, central city functions have been a consistent influence on development. Particularly important are the early markets, and industries which developed to service them and which boomed after the gold rush. The Victoria Market was a key generator for the small-scale peripheral industry in the eastern portion of the precinct. Although there are some buildings of individual significance, most contributory elements in North and West Melbourne are typical and sometimes humble examples of their date and style. Grouped together, they illustrate a nineteenth century living and working place. Some early buildings from the 1850s and early 1860s survive. Areas of outstanding architectural significance are found in the shopping precinct of Errol and Victoria Streets, focused on the fine Town Hall. Victoria Market*

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

has city, state and national significance as a nineteenth century market. It is also significant as a burial ground for the early settlers of Melbourne and for the Aboriginal community.

North and West Melbourne is an area of irregular shape. The West Melbourne swamp and Moonee Ponds Creek define the west; and the important boulevards of Flemington Road and its extension as Elizabeth Street, define the north and east. Broad Streets provide a distinctive urban form through the oblique relationships of the four street layout patterns, separately generated by the juxtaposition of the position of the city grid, the magnetic north cadastral layout for the State and topographical factors. The boulevards, Flemington Road, Elizabeth Street and Peel Street, illustrate La Trobe's intention for Melbourne to have well planned entrances from the hinterland to the city centre.

Except for the Benevolent Asylum site, the principal period of development contributing to cultural significance is 1837 to 1914. The principal period of development contributing to cultural significance of the Benevolent Asylum site bounded by Elm, Abbotsford, Miller and Curzon Streets is 1913 to 1930.

*How is it significant?*

*Historical Significance*

North and West Melbourne is historically significant as a part of La Trobe's intentions for Melbourne to have residential precincts of high urban amenity, and impressive boulevards defining the entrances to the city.

*Scientific Significance*

North and West Melbourne has scientific (horticultural) significance for the collection of mature plants in street plantings including avenues and individual specimens of *Ulmus procera*, now rare throughout the world. North and West Melbourne as scientific (archaeological) significance at the burial ground on the site of Victoria Market, including the post 1835 settlers and the Aboriginal community

*Architectural Significance*

North and West Melbourne has architectural significance for the diverse range of nineteenth and early twentieth century built forms; including industrial and residential sites. Often these are typical and sometimes humble structures. North and West Melbourne has some individually significant buildings that are landmarks in Melbourne, some outstanding nineteenth century shopping precincts and some buildings surviving from the 1850s which are rare in Melbourne.

*Aesthetic Significance*

North and West Melbourne has aesthetic significance for the sometimes dramatic spaces and views created by the interaction of the

undulating topography, and the broad streets with sometimes quirky oblique intersections.

*Social Significance*

North and West Melbourne has social significance through the burial ground which remains under Victoria Market.

*Contributing Parts to the Cultural Significance of the North and West Melbourne Precinct:*

The following elements contribute to the cultural heritage significance of North and West Melbourne:

Victoria Market, Royal Park and the Flagstaff Gardens. (Note that these abut the precinct boundary)

The boulevards of Flemington Road, Elizabeth Street and Peel Street, including the plantations, street trees and road form.

Buildings graded A, B, C and D.

Places included on the Victorian Heritage Register which are within the primary period of significance for the Precinct

The nineteenth century form of the roads and lanes. The oblique intersections, at the abutment of the four different subdivision directions, are a key feature of the precinct. The extensive railway system.

Mature street trees.

Pleasance gardens including the mature trees.

Civic works, including bluestone kerb and channels and gutters, bluestone paving, sewer siphons, service covers etc.

*North and West Melbourne Precinct Characteristics*

Key attributes of the North and West Melbourne precinct character include:

Wide principal streets and a network of lanes

Large parks/open spaces with mature tree plantings and smaller parks in the London-square style

Residential buildings and residential service buildings from the second half of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century.

Terrace row form as the most common building type, rear wing scale lower than that at the front and a small open space.

A low scale - two storey and single storey development as the most common.

Face brick and rendered masonry construction, sometimes incorporating a verandah element.

Less common, is timber and stone construction.

Small scale industrial redevelopment in the early twentieth century, generally limited in extent and primarily located in the small streets.

Consistent scale adapted to the changing topography.

Bluestone street engineering works and asphalt roads and footpaths.

*Additional attributes of the Hotham Hill sub-precinct character include:*



West Melbourne Heritage Review

*Terrace row form, usually including: a front garden setback, rear wing scale lower than that at the front; and open space at the rear of allotments.*

*Few non-contributory intrusions to streetscapes*

*Additional attributes of the Benevolent Asylum sub-precinct character include:*

*Face red brick or render as the prominent wall materials*

*Single storey construction or single storey with a discrete attic roof first floor • A front garden setback. Side setbacks are common on one or two boundaries.*

*Prominent roof forms, usually with terracotta tiles.*

*Consistent date of construction between 1913 and 1930, with few non-contributory elements.*

*Additional attributes of the O'Connell Street sub precinct*

*Nineteenth and early twentieth century warehousing as the dominant built form.*

*Occupation of the whole of the site with built form.*

**Implications for this study area from the North & West Melbourne Statement of Significance**

Conservation and enhancement of elements in the area that express the above significant aspects:

- Its representation of the nineteenth century development, which characterised the north western fringe to the City grid, particularly the early markets, and industries that developed to service them and boomed after the Gold Rush;
- Some places of individual significance but more likely many contributory examples, each identified for their largely Victorian-era and Edwardian-era creation date, and, as a group, illustrating a Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century living and working place, with some early places from the 1850s and 1860s;
- Shaping of the suburb by the West Melbourne swamp and Moonee Ponds Creek, on the west, and the important boulevards of Flemington Road and Elizabeth Street, on the north and east. Broad streets provide a distinctive urban form through the oblique relationships of the four street layout patterns and topographical factors; and

- the principal period of development identified as the cultural significance of the area, as c1837 to c1914, with recognition of the special precinct created at the former Benevolent Asylum site that derives from the Edwardian-era and Interwar.

**Further Historical Themes identified in the study area 2010**

The following themes were identified in the MGA *Heritage Assessment Arden Macaulay Structure Plan Area* (2010) report. The first draft of this study, issued in 2005, was adopted by the City of Melbourne on 2 September 2008. Although the structure plan area covered only part of West Melbourne, its findings are still relevant because of the close historical relationship of the Kensington, and North and West Melbourne localities, as formed around primary and secondary industries, and their workforce, along with the transport hubs that still serve them and Victoria.

***Theme 1. 1830s 'a very pretty country having the appearance of an English Park'***

***Elements:***

- Aboriginal life at contact;
- onset of sheep grazing before settlement;
- shaping of the settlement by the natural environment (West Melbourne swamp and Moonee Ponds Creek).

***Theme 2. The early railways - building infrastructure for exports***

***Elements:***

- Railway construction and influence on industry.

***Theme 3. Filling the valley, milling and wool, consolidation of the railways***

*'The combined wool stores and milling site in Elizabeth Street Kensington complete with railway sidings, and the North & West Melbourne block defined by Munster Terrace, Laurens, Queensberry and Miller Streets, are landmarks in the Structure Plan area and are at least of regional heritage significance.'*

West Melbourne Heritage Review

**Elements:**

- Infrastructure such as the Moonee Ponds Creek canal;
- Railways, yards and associated works;
- Industrial and warehouse complexes, flour milling, wool stores.

***Theme 4. 20th Century industrial development, civilising the streets, flooding.***

**Elements:**

- Wool and flour milling sites, with associated railway infrastructure;
- Local parks;
- Bluestone street kerb and gutters;
- Kensington railway footbridge;
- Mature street tree avenues around Gracie Street, specimen gums and pepper trees; and
- pumping station infrastructure associated with flood control.

***Theme 5. Post WW2 Housing***

**Elements:**

- HCV housing estates;
- Slum clearance; and
- Original street patterns.

**Theme 6. Citylink**

**Elements**

- Moonee ponds Creek; and
- CityLink and Tullamarine Freeway construction.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

## Historical Themes

The City of Melbourne and Victorian Framework of Historical Themes historical themes, that formed the background to this Review, derive from *Thematic History - A City of the City of Melbourne's Urban Environment* (2012). The themes can be loosely associated with the Australian Historic

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
PROMOTING SETTLEMENT	beginnings, inter-racial conflict; Hoddle, La Trobe, pastoral industry	2.1 Founding stories	2.2 Exploring and mapping,
PROMOTING SETTLEMENT	beginnings, inter-racial conflict; Hoddle, La Trobe, pastoral industry	2.3 Promoting immigration	2.4 Arriving in a new land; 2.5 Migrating and making a home
SHAPING THE URBAN LANDSCAPE	architecture, planning, parks and gardens, the 'Garden City', street trees, public spaces, City Square	3.1 From town to city	6.2 Creating Melbourne, 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
SHAPING THE URBAN LANDSCAPE	architecture, planning, parks and gardens, the 'Garden City', street trees, public spaces, City Square	3.2 Expressing an architectural style	6.2 Creating Melbourne, 6.3 Shaping the suburbs, 9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts
SHAPING THE URBAN LANDSCAPE	architecture, planning, parks and gardens, the 'Garden City', street trees, public spaces, City Square	3.3 Naming places	6.2 Creating Melbourne
SHAPING THE URBAN LANDSCAPE	architecture, planning, parks and gardens, the 'Garden City', street trees, public spaces, City Square	3.4 Defining public space	4.7 Transforming the land and waterways
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council;	4.2 Administering	6.1 Establishing

Themes matrix and the Victorian Framework of Historic Themes (VFHT).

The following table sets out the themes identified in the thematic history and their links with the Victorian Framework of Historic Themes, as applied to this Review.

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	the City of Melbourne	Melbourne Town, 6.2 Creating Melbourne, 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.3 Melbourne's role as Federal capital	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.5 Administering Aboriginal affairs	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.6 Administering justice	7.3 Maintaining law and order, 7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.7 Policing the city	7.3 Maintaining law and order
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.8 Defending the city	7.4 Defending Victoria and Australia
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail development	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	5.3 Marketing and retailing, 3.2 Travelling by water
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail development	5.3 Developing a large, city based economy	5.3 Marketing and retailing, 5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity, 5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail	5.4 Developing a retail centre	5.3 Marketing and retailing

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
	development		
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail development	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity, 5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail development	5.6 Publishing newspapers and periodicals	3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications, 5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.2 Sewerage	6.2 Creating Melbourne, 8.3 Providing health and welfare services
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.3 Providing essential services	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.4 Disposing of the dead	8.6 Marking the phases of life
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.5 Public toilets	6.2 Creating Melbourne, 8.3 Providing health and welfare services
CREATING A	water supply,	6.6 Street	3.1

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
FUNCTIONING CITY	sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	making, drainage and river works	Establishing pathways, 3.2 Travelling by water, 4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources, 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.7 Transport	3.1 Establishing pathways, 3.2 Travelling by water, 3.3 Linking Victorians by rail, 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the twentieth century, 3.5 Travelling by tram
APPRECIATING AND ADAPTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	appreciating the natural environment, Garden City movement	7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	6.2 Creating Melbourne, 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways
LIVING IN THE CITY	settling, education	8.2 Housing the population	6.7 Making homes for Victorians, 6.8 Living on the fringes
LIVING IN THE CITY	settling, education	8.3 Educating the people	8.2 Educating people
WORKING IN THE CITY	working life	9.2 Women's work	5.8 Working
WORKING IN THE CITY	working life	9.3 Working in the post-war city	5.8 Working
SHAPING CULTURAL LIFE	arts and culture, ethnicity, community groups, religion,	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	8.1 Maintaining spiritual life, 8.4 Forming community

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
	cemeteries		organisations
SHAPING CULTURAL LIFE	arts and culture, ethnicity, community groups, religion, cemeteries	10.3 Belonging to an ethnic or cultural group	8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating
CARING FOR THE SICK AND DESTITUTE	infant and maternal care, public health, hospitals and welfare	11.2 Providing welfare services	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
CARING FOR THE SICK AND DESTITUTE	infant and maternal care, public health, hospitals and welfare	11.3 Caring for the sick	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
CARING FOR THE SICK AND DESTITUTE	infant and maternal care, public health, hospitals and welfare	11.4 Caring for mothers and babies	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
EXPRESSING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OPINION	Parliament, Eight-Hour Day monument, Federation, Yarra Bank speeches,	12.2 Staging protests	7.2 Struggling for political rights
EXPRESSING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OPINION	Parliament, Eight-Hour Day monument, Federation, Yarra Bank speeches,	12.3 Upholding conservative values	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy, 7.2 Struggling for political rights
EXPRESSING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OPINION	Parliament, Eight-Hour Day monument, Federation, Yarra Bank speeches,	12.4 Celebrating the larrikin spirit	7.2 Struggling for political rights
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres, hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals,	13.2 Promoting tourism	5.7 Catering for tourists

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
	tourism,		
ABORIGINAL COUNTRY	Aboriginal occupation	1.0 Aboriginal Country	1.4 Creation stories and defining country, 2.1 Living as Victoria's first inhabitants
PROMOTING SETTLEMENT	beginnings, inter-racial conflict; Hoddle, La Trobe, pastoral industry	2.2 Defending traditional country	2.8 Flighting for identity; 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail development	5.1 Establishing a pastoral industry	4.3 Grazing and raising livestock
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.1 Water supply	6.2 Creating Melbourne
APPRECIATING AND ADAPTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	appreciating the natural environment, Garden City movement	7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	1.6 Appreciating and protecting Victoria's natural wonders
LIVING IN THE CITY	settling, education	8.1 Settling as immigrants	6.7 Making homes for Victorians, 6.8 Living

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
			on the fringes
WORKING IN THE CITY	working life	9.1 A working class	5.8 Working class
SHAPING CULTURAL LIFE	arts and culture, ethnicity, community groups, religion, cemeteries	10.1 Arts and creative life in the city	9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts, 9.4 Creating popular culture, 2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures, 8.6 Marking the phases of life
CARING FOR THE SICK AND DESTITUTE	infant and maternal care, public health, hospitals and welfare	11.1 Improving public health	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
EXPRESSING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OPINION	Parliament, Eight-Hour Day monument, Federation, Yarra Bank speeches,	12.1 Introducing social and political reforms	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy, 7.2 Struggling for political rights
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres, hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals, tourism,	13.1 Public recreation	5.6 Entertaining and socialising, 9.1 Participating in sports and recreation
ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE	Observatory, origins of BOM, Mueller at the RBG, Royal Society	14.1 Keeping weather records	9.5 Advancing knowledge
PRESERVING AND CELEBRATING THE CITY'S HISTORY	civic monuments, centenary 1934-35, heritage movement, commemorations,	15.1 Remembering the past	7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage, 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres,	13.3 Staging	5.6

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
CITY	hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals, tourism,	exhibitions	Entertaining and socialising, 5.7 Catering for tourists, 9.1 Participating in sports and recreation
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres, hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals, tourism,	13.4 Processions and street events	5.6 Entertaining and socialising, 5.7 Catering for tourists, 9.1 Participating in sports and recreation
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres, hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals, tourism,	13.5 Building a city of fashion and style	5.6 Entertaining and socialising, 5.7 Catering for tourists
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres, hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals, tourism,	13.6 Eating and drinking	5.6 Entertaining and socialising, 5.7 Catering for tourists
ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE	Observatory, origins of BOM, Mueller at the RBG, Royal Society	14.2 Observing the heavens	9.5 Advancing knowledge
ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE	Observatory, origins of BOM, Mueller at the RBG, Royal Society	14.3 Pioneering botanical research	9.5 Advancing knowledge
ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE	Observatory, origins of BOM, Mueller at the RBG, Royal Society	14.4 Developing zoological gardens	9.5 Advancing knowledge
ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE	Observatory, origins of BOM, Mueller at	14.5 Establishing scientific institutions	9.5 Advancing knowledge

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
	the RBG, Royal Society		
PRESERVING AND CELEBRATING THE CITY'S HISTORY	civic monuments, centenary 1934-35, heritage movement, commemorations,	15.2 Raising monuments	7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage, 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating
PRESERVING AND CELEBRATING THE CITY'S HISTORY	civic monuments, centenary 1934-35, heritage movement, commemorations,	15.3 Remembering the Aboriginal past	7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage
PRESERVING AND CELEBRATING THE CITY'S HISTORY	civic monuments, centenary 1934-35, heritage movement, commemorations,	15.4 Preserving the fabric of the past	7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage, 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

## Thematic Chronology

The following Thematic Chronology (date order) sets out some key events and their contribution to identified City of Melbourne historical themes in the project area and the adjoining areas of North Melbourne and Kensington that shared the historical themes seen in West Melbourne. Population data is entered in red as milestones in the growth of the area.

Creation dates for key significant West Melbourne places are also included in the chronology. The basic sources are as follows with acronyms used in the table:

- Graeme Butler *North and West Melbourne Conservation Study* (1983) cited as N&WMCS;
- Graeme Butler *Flemington and Kensington Conservation Study* (1984). Cited as F&KCS;
- Meredith Gould Architects (MGA) *Heritage Assessment, Arden- Macaulay Structure Plan Area* (2010),
- Context, *City of Melbourne Thematic Environmental History* (final 2011), see also 2012 publication;
- *Royal Historical Society of Victoria Journal* (RHSVJ);
- *Victorian Government Gazette* (GG);
- National Library of Australia (Trove) including online newspapers.

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1802-1803	David Collins's party of marines and convicts sent an exploratory party to Port Phillip — and the future site of Melbourne	2.2 Founding stories	Context 2011: 4
1803	Surveyor General of N.S.W. Charles Grimes. ascended the Saltwater River (now the Maribyrnong) in February 1803, he described the land where Flemington now stands as rich pasture suitable for grazing.	2.2 Founding stories	F&KCS:
1833	John Batman navigated the Maribyrnong River and claimed part of Flemington for his rural estate.	2.2 Founding stories	F&KCS: 5
1836	First sheep shorn in Melbourne occurred on the banks of the Saltwater River near the present day racecourse in November 1836.	5.1 Establishing a pastoral industry	F&KCS: 5
1836	George Stewart, a Sydney magistrate, in a revenue cutter to report on the state of affairs in the Port Phillip settlement. Stewart's report stated that the District comprised a population of 177, of whom 142 were males and 35 females, and that there were 26,000 sheep and a number of horses and horned cattle. It is not certain that Stewart's report included the Portland Bay settlement...	2.1 Founding stories	VYB 1973
1836-	Port Phillip District declared open for settlement by the British, immigration encouraged so Melbourne would become a site of significant New World immigration, which saw Europe expand its markets and political power through the colonisation of new lands.	2.3 Promoting immigration	Context 2011: 5
1837	Governor Bourke visited Melbourne in March 1837 he proclaimed the town and confirmed the site of the town survey, first land sales took place	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 9
1837	St James Anglican Old Cathedral was created in 1837 (1914 relocated at BATMAN STREET West Melbourne)	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	WMHR 2015
1837	Hoddle, <i>Map of the surveyed lands of Melbourne</i> , Roll Plan 104, (S.L.V.) shows the course of the Moonee Ponds Creek, as 'Monee Chain of Ponds bad water' indicating its termination at a horseshoe water body, a central oval water body and a smaller southern water body (under the second 'Moonee') with the annotation 'termination of the Bed of Moonee Monee'. (Racecourse Road now runs east-west, south of the horseshoe lagoon or billabong). Northern crossing of Moonee Ponds Creek near the existing Flemington Bridge, connecting with Melbourne town along a track roughly aligned with Flemington Road.	2.2 Founding stories	MGA:8



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1837	Hoddle, <i>Map of the surveyed lands of Melbourne</i> , Roll Plan 104, (S.L.V.) showing the Town Reserve plan for Melbourne, with Victoria Street as the northern boundary, its western alignment later extended as Boundary Road - west of this was swamp.	2.2 Founding stories	MGA: 7
1837	Hoddle's Map of 1837 shows North and West Melbourne as lightly wooded, with rounded hills and fringed with She-oaks, since described as being 'park-like', with a main track beginning near Curzon Street and winding northwards, over the Moonee Ponds Creek and eventually to Geelong. A swamp formed the western barrier.	2.2 Founding stories	N&WMCS, V1:
1837-	<p>The township named Melbourne, in honour of the then Prime Minister, and the first land sales were held there on 1 June 1837...William Street, so named (like Williamstown) in honour of the King, as the intended administrative centre, climbed directly along the western ridge. Because many of the allotments adjoining both it and King Street (to the west) had been reserved for government requirements, either immediate or future, its eastern neighbour, Queen Street, had immediately become the main commercial-business thoroughfare. As shipping agents established themselves around the Queen Street-Collins Street intersection, the lawyers and bankers joined them. Both William and King Streets led directly towards the highest point on the western ridge, where shipping movements observed within the bay were announced to the Melbourne community by flags and signals. A time-ball erected on the same hill served both town and shipping in place of a public clock...</p> <p>The stock routes and wagon tracks which veered east around the Flagstaff Hill continued along the western ridge to where the eastern ridge converged with it, to run on and form a main route towards the northern pastures and the Murray-known then and now as the Sydney Road. The stock route to the central and western pastures ran north-westwards from the same junction. Here, where the main town and country tracks converged, flocks and stock were bought and sold; it was to remain a major saleyard area for a century, until the Royal Melbourne Hospital complex occupied the site.</p>	2.1 Founding stories; 3.3 Naming places; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1837-1877, 1917	Larger site for a cemetery open in West Melbourne on the site of the current Victoria Market, after Melbourne's first burial ground of around eight acres was used on Burial Hill (later named Flagstaff Hill) in 1837-8.	6.4 Disposing of the dead	Context 2012: 41
1838	First horse race meeting in Victoria was held on 6 and 7 March 1838 over a semi-circular course between the present sites of the North Melbourne and Spencer Street railway stations; a similar meeting was held on the same site in 1839.	13.1 Public recreation	VYB 1973
1839	Construction of permanent buildings in Melbourne had started and St James' Cathedral. Designed by Robert Russell, it was considered important enough to be built in stone, and it stands as one of the very few brown sandstone structures among the very much more common bluestone buildings...moved in 1914 to its present site in King Street, opposite the Flagstaff Gardens.	3.1 From town to city; 10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	VYB 1973
1840	The Melbourne Racing Club formed in 1838 and in 1840, moved the site of their races from Batman's Swamp to the more suitable river flats at Flemington, first known as the Saltwater Course or Flat and was formerly reserved in 1845.	13.1 Public recreation	F&KCS: 12
1840s	In those times, this sheet of water was termed indifferently " The Blue Lake " and " The Salt-water Lake " or " Lagoon " also I have later heard it styled as Batman's " or the "North Melbourne Swamp."	2.2 Founding stories	RHSVJ V2:117 Recollections of Melbourne in the forties.

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1840s	Many Aboriginal people had been moved from the town centre to a reserve at Yarra Bend on the Merri Creek.	1.0 Aboriginal Country; 2.2 Founding stories; 15.3 Remembering the Aboriginal past	Context 2011: 4
1840s-	Melbourne had ironmongers, mills of all kinds, soap-making establishments, tanneries and breweries with the Yarra and Maribyrnong providing water for power and disposal of waste products. Sites were low-lying and undesirable for residential use; concentrated in West Melbourne, North Melbourne (Food-processing plants) and Kensington.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	TEH: 35
1840s-	Work of forming and draining roads rested with the Melbourne City Council. By the 1870s many of the streets were macadamised.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	Context 2012: 42
1841-1851	Port Phillip District in connection with the New South Wales Censuses. In 1841 the population was recorded as 11,738; it had increased to 32,879 in 1846, and to 77,345 in 1851. The Census of 1851 was taken on 2 March before the proclamation of the Port Phillip District as a separate Colony on 1 July 1851.	2.1 Founding stories; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1842	Melbourne declared a municipality. Its official boundary ran three miles from east to west, the mid-point exactly one mile from the river basin and the Customs House. The eastern and western boundaries now ran directly to the river, to be extended southwards to the Bay in December 1844.	2.1 Founding stories; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1842	Hoddle Plan of North and South Melbourne shows West Melbourne swamp as 'Occasionally covered with water. Marshy land'.	2.2 Founding stories	MGA: 8
1842-	Hay, Horse and Pig Markets, in the triangular area between the Sydney and the Flemington Roads (renewed and the Queen Victoria Market built 1873-4)	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.4 Developing a retail centre	N&WMCS, V1: xiii; Context 2011: 33
1845	North Melbourne was included in the town reserve of the Melbourne Corporation in 1844-1845, after Melbourne achieved municipal status in 1842	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	N&WMCS, V1: vii
1847	Golf was one of the earliest games played in Victoria, the first course being on the site of what is now the Flagstaff Gardens; a group of enthusiastic Scotsmen played there in 1847	13.1 Public recreation	VYB 1973
1847	Town of Melbourne was officially raised to the status of City	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 9
1847	Charles Laing's map of 1847 shows no development in North and West Melbourne	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: vii
1847-9	Original crown allotments in Flemington and Kensington consisted of large rectangular pastoral tracts. Owned by a landed gentry from their sale in the period 1847-9, used for grazing sheep and cattle.	3.1 From town to city	F&KCS: 5
1849	Kensington 'Village Lots'- a survey of lots each of 2 acres straddling the current North Melbourne & Kensington localities, later shown on maps of 1855 (Kearney), 1856 etc. as sold but now part of the Moonee Ponds creek. Lots taken from Crown Portion 16 Doutta Galla Parish, surrounded by existing pastoral Portions, formed residential areas of the late Victorian-era.	3.1 From town to city	MGA: 11, 21; F&KCS: 5

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1849	Subdivisions had filled in the main western Melbourne township area to its extended northern boundary, and houses were appearing beyond Victoria Street by 1849, following land sales in North Melbourne.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 3.1 From town to city	VYB 1973
1849, 1851	<i>The Argus</i> of 6th September, 1849, stated that " the site for the proposed Benevolent Asylum on the summit of the hill overlooking the junction of the Moonee Ponds Creek with the saltwater swamp ... The site selected is about the most magnificent that could well be imagined, the view not only being extensive and beautiful in the extreme, but peculiarly eligible for a public building, from the fact of its commanding every entrance to the city—north, south, east, and west—as well as forming a most prominent object of observation from the bay." This was the only building standing on any part of North Melbourne in September, 1852...The Asylum was opened on Thursday, 27th-November, 1851.	11.3 Caring for the sick	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-104 (1917)
1849-1850	Melbourne Building Act proclaimed in NSW and imposed in 1850 on Central Melbourne between the Yarra River and Victoria Street (East Melbourne and Jolimont, West Melbourne and part of North Melbourne south of Victoria Parade), and to what is now known as South Fitzroy, controls aimed mainly at minimising the risk of fire-requiring buildings to have a permit, to be made of non-combustible material (unless it was isolated by setbacks from the boundaries of the site), and to separate different occupancies by fire walls passing through the roof, markedly altering the appearance of terrace housing and shop rows. Said to have encouraged residential development outside of its boundaries in East Collingwood and Brunswick.  By the 1870s the Melbourne Building Act had been extended to other areas of the City of Melbourne such as Carlton	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 3.1 From town to city	VYB 1973; eMelbourne (Miles Lewis); Context 2011: 13; Patrick Troy 'A History of European Housing in Australia'
1850	Melbourne Building Act (passed 1849, proclaimed 1850) to control building in an area south of Victoria Street and east of the Sydney Road in Hotham.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: viii
1850s	Street tree planting and plantations in public reserves had been advocated from the 1850s. Von Mueller had planted trees in a public reserve in Flinders Street ... in the 1850s. The first elm ( <i>Ulmus</i> sp.) was planted in Collins Street in 1875. Lines of elms and plane trees ...were used to form grand avenues, such as those along St Kilda Road and Royal Parade.	7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	Context 2012: 44
1850s	Stables: in the early fifties, ... stables presented a very busy appearance from the large number of carters' who kept their horses and drays there while they were securing fresh loads for the diggings. At night, many of them slept in their drays as a protection to the goods entrusted to their care.	6.7 Transport	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-87 (1916)
1850s	Footscray and Flemington had emerged as dairying and market gardening communities along streams running down to the lower Yarra;	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1850s	...a large marsh, at first called Batman's, but which some years afterwards was called the West Melbourne swamp, formed a portion of the western boundary of North Melbourne. It also was the western boundary of West Melbourne, and extended southward nearly to the River Yarra. ...	2.2 Founding stories	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-82 (1916)
1850s	Superintendent C.J. La Trobe aided in the reservation by the early 1850s of large areas of parkland close to central township, including the sites of Yarra Park, Royal Park (grazed with stock) and Princes Park (Royal	7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	Context 2012: 44

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Park cited for – remnant indigenous vegetation)		
1850s-	At first there was but little difficulty in obtaining firewood, all that was necessary being to cut down one of the trees growing either on your own land or on one of the streets and cut it up, but later on this source of supply failed, and then we had to depend on wood carters, who used to stand with their loads in that part of Elizabeth-street north immediately in front of the present Victoria market.	6.3 Providing essential services	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-85 (1916)
1850s-1890s	Melbourne had the largest population in Australia, the Gold Rush, transforming Melbourne from provincial colonial outpost to a leading city of the British Empire.	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 10
1851	Benevolent Asylum, at the western end of Victoria Street. opened November, 1851 after site requested in 1848, as bound by Abbotsford, Elm, Curzon and Miller Streets- today marked by Edwardian-era housing built after laying a new foundation stone at Cheltenham in April 1909.	11.2 Providing welfare services	N&WMCS, V1: viii; Context 2011: 64
1851	Supply of Water to The City Report of the City Surveyor (Melbourne City) To the Chairman and other Members of the Water Works Committee- Moonee Ponds Creek considered among other sources	6.1 Water supply	'The Argus': Saturday 11 January 1851
1851-	Gold traffic route via Mt Alexander road along the northern verge of area	2.3 Promoting immigration	F&KS
1851-1860	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 13.62%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1852	...the land on which North Melbourne now stands, and which had formed a part of the Bourke Ward of Melbourne from the time the City was divided into wards in 1842, was surveyed and cut up into allotments, the first sale being held by Tennant and Co. In their auction room, Elizabeth-street, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th days of September, 1852.The allotments consisted of quarter-acre blocks, and they realized from £ 200 to £ 700 each, the allotments situated at the corners of Victoria and Capel streets selling for the latter price.	8.2 Housing the population	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-82 (1916)
1852	The site of the future town was an ideal one, consisting of undulating land richly carpeted with grass and studded with noble red gum trees, which gave it a beautiful park-like appearance. Such was the site as I saw it on a bright October morning in 1852. The town was bounded on the north by the Moonee Ponds channel and the Flemington-road, where they intersect each other at the Flemington-bridge; on the south by a straight line from the Moonee Ponds channel to the centre of Victoria-street, and thence to Elizabeth-street; on the east by a line along the centre of Elizabeth-street and the Flemington-road to the bridge, and on the west by portion of Batman's, or West Melbourne, Swamp and the Moonee Ponds Creek. The last-named boundary was altered on the 28th September, 1891, to the Moonee Ponds channel. Running down through its centre from the Royal Park was a large deep storm-water channel. This can still be traced between Park and Gatehouse streets, Parkville, which streets at that time formed a portion of the Royal Park, and passes under the Flemington Road, under the playground of the Errol-street State school, and under Harris and Arden streets, finally discharging its waters into one of the canals which drain the swamp...	2.2 Founding stories	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-82 (1916)
1852	North Melbourne formed a portion of the Bourke Ward of the City of Melbourne, but on the 26th January, 1855, it was proclaimed the Hotham Ward of the City, being named after His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, the then Governor of Victoria, and it adopted his coat of arms.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-84 (1916)

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1852	North Melbourne- land auctioned for the influx of gold-seekers outside Melbourne Building Act area, from a 588 lot subdivision south of Arden and Errol Streets, and east of Dryburgh Street: limited physically by a creek following what became Harris Street, and the swamp to the west. Grid layout, with street width of 30 metres.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: viii
1852-1860s	Melbourne emerges from wooden huts and canvas tents and begins to build in brick: 1854 laying of the foundation stones of the Public Library and the University, 1856 that of Parliament House at the Eastern Hill, 1858 that of a new Treasury, and 1859 that of the new Elizabeth Street Post Office.  Original inner ring of municipalities from Hotham (North Melbourne) clockwise to Emerald Hill (South Melbourne) there was added an outer ring by the early 1860s stretching from Essendon in the north-west to Brighton in the south-east, each specialising in a particular function; quarrying, brick making, market gardening, wharfage and storage, coach and railway wagon repairs, noxious trades, or suburban residential retreats.  Melbourne held one-quarter of the Colony's population. Australia's first public railway, linking Melbourne with its port at Sandridge (Port Melbourne), was opened in 1854 by the Hobson's Bay Railway Company with subsequent government control. Victorian Government acquires Melbourne-Geelong line in 1859, built lines to Williamstown and Sunbury, extended the systems to Ballarat (via Geelong) and Bendigo in 1862, and to the Murray border at Echuca in 1864. Public infrastructure stimulated private enterprise as a central strand in the future economic life of Victoria.	3.1 From town to city; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 6.7 Transport	VYB 1984
1852-1861	Around 600,000 migrants came to Victoria, including nearly 300,000 from the United Kingdom and 250,000 from other Australian colonies and New Zealand- most seeking gold, most via Melbourne ports- Victoria produced forty per cent of the world's gold output in that period.	2.3 Promoting immigration; 3.1 From town to city	VYB 1984
1853	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway; the Geelong and Melbourne Railway and the Melbourne; Mount Alexander and Murray River Railway approved as proposed privately owned railways. Last two eventually completed by the Colonial Government in 1856-7. (cites Harrigan, Victorian Railways to '62)	6.7 Transport	MGA: 11
1853	City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company gasworks were commenced on a new West Melbourne site which provided gas for the city street lamps: and in September 1854 the foundation stone of the Melbourne Gas Works was laid.	6.3 Providing essential services	VYB 1973
1853-	The construction of the Yan Yean water supply began but with the Gold Rush immigration ... as a precautionary measure, a large water tank, erected on Eastern Hill in 1853. People still drew water from the Yarra and many relied on their own private wells. The Yan Yean water supply was operational in 1857	6.1 Water supply	Context 2012: 37
1854	First railway operational in the Colony was the two and a quarter mile line from Flinders Street to Sandridge (Port Melbourne) which was opened for business on 13 September 1854- Australia's first public railway, the locomotive of which had been built in Melbourne.	6.7 Transport	VYB 1973
1854	'Brick works, flour mill, tanneries, a couple of soap and candle factories, a pottery and a bone mill sprawled along its (Moonee Ponds Creek) banks'. Thought to be the outcome of the 1854 'Act to Prevent Further Pollution of the Waters of the River Yarra above the City of Melbourne'	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	MGA: 12; F&KCS: 9

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	which aimed to protect Melbourne's Yarra River water supply and forced noxious trades upstream or elsewhere to the Moonee Ponds Creek. Flour supply: the railways supplied the wheat from the Victorian hinterland directly to the mill door, the population of Melbourne provided a workforce and the proximity to the docks and the city enabled quick delivery by rail or road to meet local and export demand.		
1854	First application of electricity in Victoria was the telegraph installed between Melbourne and Williamstown in 1854, mainly to transmit information of shipping movements to Flagstaff Hill (now Flagstaff Gardens).	6.3 Providing essential services; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	VYB 1973
1854	Religious denominations in the Colony included 46 per cent of the population as Church of England, 19 per cent were Catholic (including Roman Catholic), 18 per cent Presbyterian, and 7 per cent Methodist-indicative of the strong Christian beliefs among the people.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	VYB 1984
1854	Port Phillip population enumerated was 236,798, including 2,500 Aboriginals.	2.1 Founding stories; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1854-	Phoenix Clothing Company factory and warehouse located at King Street West Melbourne, was created from 1854.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1854-1866	Four-fold growth in manufactories from 192 in 1854 to 983 in 1866 in the whole colony of Victoria. Manufacturing industry virtually originated in the Gold Rush period and it was nurtured from then on by the state.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines 1989
1855	Government subdivision at North Melbourne, by surveyor Clement Hodgkinson, adopted an extension to the north of Arden Street	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: viii
1855	North Melbourne declared as a separate ward in the City of Melbourne called Hotham, named after the current Governor of the Colony and in 1859 became a separate municipality (borough).	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	N&WMCS, V1
1855	Melbourne town was divided into four wards, Gipps, Lonsdale, La Trobe and Bourke- Bourke extending over North and West Melbourne until North Melbourne as 'Hotham' became a separate ward in 1855.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	N&WMCS, V1: vii
1856	The Cattle Yards reserve for the Melbourne Corporation was located north west from the Kensington Village Allotments. City of Melbourne moves its cattle yards there from the corner of Elizabeth and Victoria Streets (there since 1842). The Newmarket saleyards were completed in 1858 and the first sales were held January 1859, as further served by the extension and refurbishing of the Essendon to Melbourne Railway in the 1870s.  Early establishment of cattle sales at Newmarket and meat sales at the Victoria Market site and, later at the Metropolitan Meat Market made North Melbourne a major meat and allied trades centre.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	F&KCS: 5, 9; N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1856	Kensington Village shown on the Dousta Galla Parish Plan of 1856.	3.1 From town to city	MGA: 10
1857	Melbourne Geelong railway opened. Work had commenced in 1853 and on 25 June 1857 the line opened with an arrangement with the Mt Alexander Co. for Geelong trains to travel over its Williamstown branch line from Newport to Melbourne, but as this line was not ready in time	6.7 Transport	N&WMCS, V1; VYB 1973

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	the Geelong trains operated from a temporary terminus on the Yarra River near Newport; passengers and goods were conveyed by river craft to and from Melbourne. By 1859 Geelong trains were able to run to Spencer Street Station.		
1857	Board of Land and Works was established in 1857 with authority to build railways and other public works, and with power to supervise all railways, public and private...Victorian Railways Commissioners Act 1883 provided for the appointment of three Commissioners as a body corporate to administer all railway activities previously controlled by the Board of Land and Works	6.7 Transport	VYB 1973
1857	North Melbourne streets and occupiers listed in Melbourne Directory: Chetwynd (15) Curzon (37) Errol (41) Howard (27), Leveson (56) Queensberry (51) and Victoria Street (35). North Melbourne: 6,016 persons in 1258 dwellings	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: xii
1857	Port Phillip population enumerated was 410,766, including 1768 Aborigines	2.1 Founding stories; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1857-1863	Second observatory to that at Williamstown was opened on Flagstaff Hill in Melbourne, to analyse weather reports from land stations and data of ocean currents and winds extracted from ships' logbooks, and to determine the components of the earth's magnetic field. Magnetic data for Melbourne were published in 1860, meteorological and nautical data in 1864, and the results of a magnetic survey of the Colony followed in 1869. In 1863 the two observatories were closed and their work transferred to the new Domain Observatory in Melbourne.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 6.7 Transport	VYB 1973
1858	First railways workshops were established at Williamstown and Batman Hill (Spencer Street)	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 6.7 Transport	VYB 1973
1858	Hotham shown as idealised circles and squares with Moonee Ponds Creek as series of 3 lagoons linked by thin dotted stream on path to West Melbourne Swamp on south edge of Geelong railway	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	Melbourne Roll Plan 18
1858	Site works contract by William Randle for North Melbourne railway station awarded and extended	6.7 Transport	GG 1858, 2365
1858	Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory, under the direction of Professor G. Neumayer, was established in the Flagstaff Gardens. In 1863 both observatories were transferred to the Domain	14.2 Observing the heavens	VYB 1973
1858	North Melbourne and Carlton Building Society established	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 8.2 Housing the population	VPP-RETURN for the Year 1868 of the various Building Societies in the Colony of Victoria
1858	FIRST CRICKET GROUND. This was situated in the Royal Park, a splendid site having been granted to the North Melbourne Cricket Club by the Government. The club fenced in the land, erected a pavilion on it, and laid down an excellent pitch early in 1858.	13.1 Public recreation	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-99 (1917)

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1858	Tenders called to alter course of a gully at North Melbourne	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1858, 1313
1859	West Melbourne: more building allotments in random shaped blocks between King and Peel Street south of Victoria Street, around the Roman Catholic Church reserve and west of the Melbourne cemetery, since removed, marrying the oblique axis of the existing North Melbourne subdivision with the north-south line of Melbourne town at their junction.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1
1859	North Melbourne became the Municipality of Hotham, under the provisions of Act 18 Victoria No. 15, by the proclamation of His Excellency Sir. Henry Barkly, Governor of the Colony of Victoria, on the 30th September, 1859.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-97 (1917)
1859	Melbourne and Essendon Railway Co. authorized to construct a branch line off the government line around North Melbourne Junction (known as 'Dirty Gully') through Kensington. 1860 single track was open; 1861 a branch line to Flemington racecourse opened. 1867 after financial issues, acquired by Government who re-opened it for the Flemington racecourse line in time for the Melbourne Cup. (cites Harrigan, Victorian Railways to '62)	6.7 Transport	MGA: 11; VYB 1973
1859	Thomas Swanson's house located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1859	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1859	Railway network now links the major population, industrial and shipping centres and have a profound effect on the development of the region. The Geelong to Melbourne line with a branch to Williamstown was completed to Newport after several delays in 1859 and the Melbourne to Mt Alexander (Castlemaine) line opened as far as Sunbury- provided local industries with access to the commercial heart of Melbourne, the wharves of Williamstown and the Yarra, and the agricultural regions to the north and west.  Construction and maintenance of the railways created a major industrial system, needing huge amounts of crushed blue stone for ballasting the tracks, and timber for sleepers (boost to quarrying in Williamstown, Footscray, Moonee Ponds Creek and timber cutters and mills in the Wombat Forest etc)	6.7 Transport; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	Western Region Industrial Heritage Study 1989
1859	Public meeting called by 14 petitioners to constitute Hotham municipality at Presbyterian School Hall, Curzon & Elms Streets- to discuss councillor numbers, elect councillors etc.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1859, 2090
1859	The first government train ran from Spencer Street (to Geelong) in an arc around the east and north sides of the low lying West Melbourne swamp and crossed it at what is now known as the North Melbourne rail junction. 'The railway was of great importance to the young colony, providing a much faster and more reliable form a transport than shipping and road'.	6.7 Transport	MGA: 11
1859	An additional railway station at North Melbourne was opened for traffic on the 6th October, 1859.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 1 June 1860
1859-	First public urinals for men built, later were dotted in various locations around the city and in North Melbourne	6.5 Public toilets	Context 2012: 41
1859-1889	Gas was first laid on in North Melbourne by the Melbourne Gas Company in 1859, the large gas-holder, facing Macaulay Road, which has a capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet, being erected in 1889	6.3 Providing essential services	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-98 (1917)



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1859-60	Privately constructed Williamstown (1859) and the Essendon-Melbourne railway line of 1860 -promised greater access to and further, development of the district, hitherto hindered by the need for bridges and punts and their removal by flooding.	6.7 Transport	F&KCS: 13
1860	<p>iron-rolling mills of Messrs Hughes &amp; Co., of Dudley street, West Melbourne.</p> <p>An event, says the Argus, likely to prove of considerable importance to the manufacturing interests of Victoria took place on Friday by the opening of the iron-rolling mills of Messrs Hughes &amp; Co., of Dudley street, West Melbourne. These are the first mills of the kind which have been opened on this side of the line, and, as an earnest of the development in these colonies of that manufacturing excellence so peculiarly the attribute of the mother country, their erection is doubly interesting. The mills are situated at the extreme end of Dudley street, close to the borders of Batman's Swamp, and cover at present about a quarter of an acre of ground. They are worked by two boilers, together of about 40 horse-power, and are equal to the production of all kinds of bar and round iron, from a gauge of 2 x 1½ inches to ¼ inch. The process of manufacture is simple, economical, and expeditious, and gives employment to a considerable number of men, and about thirty boys. The principle feature of the manufacture lies in the fact that the material used is simply old or "scrap" iron, as it is called, which, when wrought, is found to possess qualities of strength and fineness which render it, undoubtedly, superior as a marketable commodity to any imported bar-iron. The scrap, for which a ready market has thus been opened in the colony, is cut up and packed into faggots weighing about 30 lbs. each, and these, after being subjected to the furnace for from half to three quarters of an hour, are drawn out in fused masses ready for rolling. It would be useless to describe the process of rolling, with which, doubtless, many of our readers are acquainted, since to those not familiar with it an inspection of the works would be necessary, in order to its comprehension. It may suffice to say, that the fused metal is passed rapidly through powerful rollers of successively smaller gauge, until it is brought to the required size. Some doubt had been expressed, until Messrs Hughes &amp; Co. tried the experiment, as to whether scrap iron would "run" properly; but the result has placed its capabilities beyond the reach of argument, and the fact is, that better bar iron is produced from it than is made in England, where inferior ores are sometimes mixed with the finer in similar manufactures.</p> <p>The iron makes up into capital horse-shoes, and, we understand, the establishment can produce even girders for bridges. The superior qualities of the colonial article are so manifest, that it must ere long become a serious question whether its introduction into all Government contracts will not be a sine qua non. It can be produced at something like £15 a ton, and in any quantity; and as its manufacture has at length been effected, after the expense of much time, and encountering many difficulties, it is to be hoped the enterprise will succeed.</p>	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	The Star 25/6/1860
1860	Romolo, or Bagley house located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, was created in 1860	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1860	Hotham municipality added by-laws governing crossovers and bridges, access to roads and footpaths	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1860, 866
1860	Hotham municipality set aside Jika CAs 1-6/92 as a gravel pit for road works, noting Shiel and Canning Streets as boundaries	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1860, 1342
1860-1893	Victorian wheat growing acreage increased from 161,000 acres to 1,469,000 acres. During this period Victoria also developed as a wheat	5.1 Establishing a pastoral industry; 5.2	VYB 1973

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	exporting colony, second only to South Australia, the exports going mainly to the United Kingdom, and to Guam in the Mariana Islands. Clipper sailing ships, by exploiting the westerly winds, made low cost global circumnavigation a practical reality and therefore greatly assisted export development.	Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	
1860s	Newmarket abattoirs, cattle yards and the Flemington racecourse led to the growth of stables, furriers and cattle dealers nearby. Feed merchants, butchers, bakers and hotels such as the Newmarket, the Pastoral and the Racecourse also sprang up in the 1860s.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	F&KCS: 12
1860s	Population of the metropolitan area expanded by 47.84%-expansion in North Melbourne was nearly twice that (91.3%).	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1
1860s-	As an early Colonial industry Felton and Grimwade produced drugs and basic pharmaceutical products from the 1860s. This enterprise was to branch out into the manufacture of glass containers in 1872, and it eventually became part of one of Australia's largest industrial groups - Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd. In the following year...These types of enterprises were to be the foundation of Victoria's manufacturing industry.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1973
1860s-	Trams in Melbourne were initially horse-drawn operating in the 1860s and 1870s; these were replaced in 1885 by the cable tram system...In the 1880s Melbourne had one of the largest cable tram networks in the world... until closing down in 1940	6.7 Transport	Context 2012: 43
1860s-1880s	Early houses of the City of Melbourne were often two storey terraces, sometimes extending for considerable lengths... the Victorian version of the terraces of Bath, Brighton, and Cheltenham. Sweeps of terraces, making a total architectural environment of townscapes rather than the medley of totally unrelated buildings side by side, were the supreme legacy of the regency town style, soon to be lost in the Victorian liking for variety, a taste encouraged by the cheapness and diversity of the new machine made components. Varied and elaborate pediments and parapets decorated with urns and statuettes in all manner of shapes and attitudes became the preferred Victorian skyline. Stucco was the favourite wall finish, sometimes with incised decorations, until a later phase introduced multi-coloured brickwork in a variety of patterns-a much less effective background for the cast iron decoration... early verandahs had wooden posts, often with fretted decorative brackets, but later, largely as the result of the establishment of a substantial iron casting industry, cast iron posts and decorative components replaced the older wooden ones. Balustrade panels, gates, lamps, finials, weather vanes, and on the heavy structural side, components for bridgeworks, were the products of the iron foundries.	3.1 From town to city; 3.2 Expressing an architectural style	VYB 1973
1861	Hotham municipality proclaimed a town.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1861, 842
1861	Zeplin's house located at William Street West Melbourne, was created in 1861	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1861	Robert Finlay's house located at Miller Street West Melbourne, was created in 1861	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1861	Deputation from North Melbourne waited yesterday upon the Commissioner of Railways, for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the Government the advisability of erecting a central railway station on the cattle-yard site, at the junction of Elizabeth- street and Victoria- street, and making that the Melbourne Terminus of the Victorian Railways.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': 22 October 1861

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1861	Only Prahran (in the immediate vicinity of the city centre) was not yet connected to the Yan Yean water supply	6.1 Water supply	Context 2012: 37
1861	Hotham municipality regulate cabs in the town via by-law 11	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1861, 1920
1861	First zoo in Melbourne was founded in 1857 by the Zoological Society of Victoria on a site in what is now the southern end of Yarra Park. In 1861 the zoo was re-established at a larger site on higher ground at Royal Park.	14.4 Developing zoological gardens	Context 2012: 79
1861	Melbourne & suburbs population 139,916	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1861	Kensington and Flemington locality had 265 dwellings and a population of 1,291, the majority of their inhabitants being either labourers, artisans, hoteliers or shopkeepers. precursing the later working class character of the area concentrated on the gold route of Mt Alexander Road.	3.1 From town to city	F&KCS: 13
1861-1870	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.91%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1862	The directors of the Hobson's Bay Railway Company—Messrs. T. T. A'Beckett (chairman), Germain Nicholson, Degraives, Sutherland, and Heape—accompanied by the secretary, Mr. T. Finlayson, had an interview with Mr. Mitchell, the Commissioner of Railways and Roads, yesterday, and submitted plans which had been prepared by Mr. Elsdon, the engineer of the company, for the construction of a branch line from their station in Flinders-street to the Government Railway Station, in Spencer-street, and for the erection of a central passenger station on the land contiguous to their present station	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Saturday 27 September 1862
1862	Hotham municipality proclaim Town Common for depasturing stock, being 320 acres of crown Land south of Flemington Rd near Doutta Galla CP17, CP73, corners of Haines, Dryburgh and Harker Streets. By-law 15 governed its managers.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 3.4 Defining public space	GG 1862, 1030
1862	Flemington and Essendon proclaimed a borough.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	F&KCS: 22;
1862	Hotham municipality regulate night men and their carts in the town via by-law 16	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 6.2 Sewage	GG 1862, 2276
1862-	Flagstaff Gardens fronting WILLIAM STREET West Melbourne, was developed from 1862-	3.4 Defining public space; 7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	WMHR 2015
1863	The proximity of the swamp, these creeks and the Yarra, meant houses on the lower part of North & West Melbourne were flooded to a depth of four feet due to tidal action meaning that the western boundary of urban development would be Dryburgh St.	3.4 Defining public space	N&WMCS, V1: cites Mattingley: 11
1863	Hotham municipality proclaim Munster Terrace between Arden and Victoria Streets (as a road not to be built on etc.) at 99 feet wide, with 75 feet carriageway and 12 feet wide footpaths	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1863, 673
1863	Hotham municipality proclaim by-law 17 regulating water closets and cess pools	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 6.2 Sewage	GG 1863, 1925

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1863-	Major floods in 1863, c.1891, and 1934 each promoted more City Council abatement schemes and works	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	Context 2012: 42
1863, 1870, 1891.	Floods: The 19th December, 1863, was noted for a disastrous flood, some of the houses in the lower parts of the town being inundated to a depth of 4 feet. There was another great flood on the 7th September, 1870, the waters of which came up Harris-street as far as Curzon-street.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-99 (1917)
1863, 1872	Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place, West Melbourne, created in 1863-1872	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1863-1874	North Melbourne or Hotham constituted a Borough on the 14th October, 1863, and on the 30th June, 1870, was divided into wards, viz., the Eastern, Middle, and Western Wards. It was proclaimed the Town of Hotham on the 18th December, 1874.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-97 (1917)
1863-9	Kidd's row houses later Langdon Buildings located at KING STREET, West Melbourne, created in 1863-9	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1864	Request by Hotham Council for a new siding at the Spencer St station- more goods yards at Spencer Street meant expansion of industries such as or uncut and processed timber, Princes Bridge and Spencer Street being the centres for the metropolitan wood trade. Wheat for the flour mills such as Brunton's (Laurens Street complex) and wool for the stores arrived by rail.	6.7 Transport	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1864-5	Thomas Hulse later Haddon's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1864-5	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1864-5, 1889-90	Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop & residence row located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1864-5, 1889-90	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1864-8	Noble's house located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1864-8	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1864-8, 1871	Wigton cottages, 171-179 Roden Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1864-8, 1871	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1865	North Melbourne Building and Investment Society established	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 8.2 Housing the population	VPP-RETURN for the Year 1868 of the various Building Societies in the Colony of Victoria
1865	Public Health Act 1865 extends to cover Hotham municipality	11.1 Improving public health	GG 1865, 1431
1865	Florence or Hawkins house located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1865	Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part) located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865	5.4 Developing a retail centre; 6.4 Disposing of the dead	WMHR 2015
1865	Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley St located at ADDERLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1865	That part of the town (North Melbourne) called Hotham Hill, lying to the	8.2 Housing the	Mattingley:

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	north of the storm-water channel before mentioned, with the exception of a few odd allotments, was not sold until the 5th September, 1865, and at succeeding dates.	population	RHSV: 18-82 (1916)
1865	Bay View Hotel located at King Street West Melbourne, was created in 1865	13.1 Public recreation; 13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1865	Kensington Common School 349 committee named	8.3 Educating the people	GG 1865, 1962
1865-	Royal Standard Hotel located at WILLIAM STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865-	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1865, 1888	Wickham's, later Oakey's house located at WALSH STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865, 1888	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1865-6	Alfred house or Agnew's house, later Bedeque-house or Thompson's house located at DUDLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865-6	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1866	North Melbourne's wealthier citizens moved to Hotham Hill and continued to do so through the 1870s. Dryburgh, Canning, Chapman and especially Brougham Streets all showed higher rating values, than other parts of the municipality.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1866	Dean's house located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1866	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1866	Hotham Borough municipality accepts tender to build a storm-water channel from Royal Park to lower Hotham - £2751 recommended - £1500 from Downie & Mattinson. (later shown on parish plans)	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	
1866	Memorial given to Acting Governor- That the line of railway known as the Melbourne and Essendon Railway, extending from Melbourne to Essendon, with intermediate stations at North Melbourne, Kensington, Newmarket, Ascot Vale, and Moonee Ponds, was opened for traffic in the month of November, 1858, and subsequently a branch line was formed to the Melbourne Racecourse, making the aggregate length of the railway five miles, at a cost in the whole, ... Of about £97,000...proposed extension, ...expense, of the said railway from its present terminus at Essendon to the junction of the Keilor and Deep Creek roads-a distance of less than one mile-the passenger traffic would be largely increased.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 6 July 1866
1866	Commander Cox coastal survey plan (State Library of Victoria) shows the Geelong railway cutting off the northern portion of the salt marsh/lake or West Melbourne swamp, affecting drainage and flow of the Moonee Ponds Creek.	2.2 Founding stories	MGA: 12
1866-	Alexander Cooper's house located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1866-	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1866-1871	Pearson & Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace located at Peel Street West Melbourne, created in 1866-1871	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1866-1901	In response to popular feeling, high unemployment, and David Syme's advocacy in the Age, Victoria embarked on a policy of protection. The duties imposed were at first moderate but in the 1890s they reached 50 per cent on some items. The primary purpose was to protect local manufacturing industries, such as textiles, clothing, footwear, and carriage building, against British and other overseas competition. Victoria did in fact lead other States in the development of these	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1973

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	industries and in the replacement of consumer goods by raw materials and capital goods as its major overseas imports. By 1891 nearly 25 per cent more people were employed in secondary industry in Victoria than in the more populous New South Wales.		
1866-7	Thomas Hulse's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne located at Roden Street West Melbourne, was created in 1866-7	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1867	Hotham (North Melbourne) Post Office Savings Bank begins 1st October	6.3 Providing essential services	VPP-STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1868
1867	Charles Barber's shop and two residences, located at Chetwynd Street West Melbourne, created in 1867	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1867	Jesmond, or the Dixon house located at STANLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1867	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1867	Hotham Borough municipality proclaims extensive list of streets, most at 99', some at 33 and 20'.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1867, 739
1867, 1878	Yarra Cottages located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1867, 1878	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	Crabtree's tailor shop & residence, part Victorian-era commercial streetscape located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, was created in 1868	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1868	Touzel's row houses located at Capel Street West Melbourne, was created in 1868	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	George Swanson's house located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, was created in 1868	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, West Melbourne, created in 1868	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	Alexander Cooper's house located at Dudley Street West Melbourne, was created in 1868	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	West Melbourne, Hotham, and Carlton Permanent Building and Investment Society established	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VPP-RETURN for the Year 1868 of the various Building Societies in the Colony of Victoria
1868	McLeod's row house & shop, later Edwards' general store (part) located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, created in 1868	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1868	Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part located at CHETWYND STREET West Melbourne, created in 1868	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	...report of the surveyors is to the effect that the bridge over the Moonee Ponds Creek, on the Macaulay-road, is in an unsound condition, the Council of Hotham be asked what action they will take in the matter.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 9 October 1868
1868,	Three Crowns Hotel located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was	13.6 Eating and	WMHR 2015

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1878, 1886	created in 1868, 1878, 1886	drinking	
1868-1870	Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St (5 houses) West Melbourne, was created in 1868-1870	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1869	Phillip Bevan's, later Conway's shops & residences (2) located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, was created in 1869	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1869	ESSENDON AND FLEMINGTON. The report of the Public Works Committee was adopted, recommending that tenders be called for lowering the hill and forming footpaths on the Macaulay-road, near the Moonee Ponds Creek.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 5 November 1869
1869	Eagle Hotel, later shop & residence located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, was created in 1869	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1869	Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street located at Milton Street West Melbourne, was created in 1869	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1869	Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house, part 70-72 Dudley St located at Dudley Street West Melbourne, was created in 1869	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1869	Perth House or part Thomas Stevenson's row houses, 70-72 Dudley St, West Melbourne, was created in 1869	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1869-70	Cullen's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St, West Melbourne, was created in 1869-70	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1869-70	Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once 78) located at DUDLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1869-70	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1870	James Noonan's house, also Cameron House located at Walsh Street West Melbourne, was created in 1870	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1870	Hotham Borough proclaims land for pound- Jika Jika part CAs 1&2/92 at Macaulay Rd and Shiel St; later enclosed and commenced at south-west corner of Municipal reserve off Munster Terrace (parish plan shows granted to Collingwood Gas Company in 1876?)	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1870, 1141; 1882, 1978
1870	Wards created in Hotham Borough: Eastern, Middle, Western	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1870, 928
1870	Court House and Town Hall Reserve proclaimed in Hotham Borough at Errol & Queensberry St corner	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	GG 1870, 1500
1870	BOROUGH COUNCILS. HOTHAM. Public Works Committee, recommending that the Macaulay-road, from the Boundary-road to the Moonee Ponds Creek, be formed at a cost not exceeding £75: that the northern foot- path be formed for £20, and kerbed and channelled at a sum not exceeding £150: total, £245.	6.7 Transport; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Wednesday 2 February 1870
1870, 1890 additions	School teacher, Peter Madden's house located at Roden Street West Melbourne, was created in 1870, 1890 additions	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1870-1885	Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd St, West Melbourne, was created in 1870-1885	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1870-2	John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1870-2	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1870s	Moonee Ponds Creek on the north-west of the area drained into the swamp and had been encased in a bluestone barrel drain, flowing under	6.6 Street making, drainage and river	N&WMCS, V1: cites Daley: 2

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Flemington Road, the Elm Street State School, Harris Street, and into the swamp behind the North Melbourne football ground.	works	
1870s	Industrial growth along the Moonee Ponds Creek with swamp reclamation	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	F&KS
1870s-1880s	Increasing tariff protection of native industry- customs duties stimulating native manufacturing by placing local entrepreneurs at an advantage against overseas, and particularly British, competitors, used for raising revenue, and became wider and heavier in their application.  Victoria was the most highly industrialised of the Australian colonies by 1891 and its manufacturing industry employment was 25 per cent higher than New South Wales.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1870s-1880s	Building boom, both commercial and residential. Intensive development continued in Melbourne's inner suburbs, and also began in Kensington - with most new houses as freestanding weatherboard cottages, though the cladding of the front walls was often milled to resemble more prestigious ashlar or stone.	8.2 Housing the population	Context 2011: 14
1871	Cleary's houses, part 81-83 Capel St, West Melbourne, was created in 1871	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1871	NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, this railway, commencing in Melbourne, will reach the Murray at Wodonga, and its total length will be about 180 miles. A portion has already been opened for traffic for a distance of five miles to the village of Essendon on the Moonee Ponds Creek. At this point begins the work in progress on what is termed the first section, terminating at the town of Seymour on the Goulburn river, fifty-six miles beyond Essendon...	6.7 Transport	'Illustrated Sydney News': Saturday 28 October 1871
1871	ROB ROY HOTEL located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1871	13.1 Public recreation; 13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1871	Melbourne & suburbs population 206,780	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1871	Hotham Borough rephrase by-laws 2-5, 8, 12, 16 includes regulation of unyoked cattle and unbroken horses driven through streets	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1871, 760
1871-1880	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.31%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1871-6	Annagh Terrace, 582-588 Spencer Street created in 1871-6	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1872	TRIAL TRIP ON THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY. The opening of the first section of the North-Eastern Railway-i.e. from Essendon to Schoolhouse-lane, two miles and a half from Seymour...some five years since the Government purchased from the Essendon Railway Company the line which, branching from the Victorian Railways at a point this side of Footscray, led on the one hand to the racecourse, and on the other via Kensington, Newmarket, Ascot Vale, and Moonee Ponds to Essendon, a village five miles from Melbourne...The racecourse line was at once repaired and put in working order, but it was not till within two or three years after that the Essendon line was completely laid out again by Mr. W. R. Martin, of the Railway department.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 12 April 1872



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1872	Service from the Yan Yean was extended and the water carts became less in number, until the year 1872, by which time the reticulation was completed in North Melbourne - before this a water cart built by Mr. Robert Aitkin, of Villiers-street, supplied North Melbourne with water at about 7s. Per hogshead. Then 1859-60 parts of North Melbourne were reticulated, and a large amount of pipe laying took place in 1865.	6.3 Providing essential services	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-87 (1916)
1872	Sadler's row house located at Hawke Street West Melbourne, was created in 1872	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1872	Reticulated water supplies from Yan Yean to North Melbourne	6.1 Water supply	N&WMCS, V1
1872	Area bounded by O'Shannassy. Dryburgh, Haines and Courtney Streets surveyed by John Lardner, with the creeks now paved with basalt pitchers and 126 new building allotments, known as Parkside, a northern neighbour of North Melbourne and adjoining the Royal Park (Housing Commission of Victoria eliminated blocks 77A, 77B, in 1960 and 1971.)	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1
1872	Hughes shop & residences located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1872	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1872-	<p>Education Act of 1872, and new 'state schools' were created, Within the City of Melbourne, new state schools were built at Yarra Park in 1872; King Street, West Melbourne (No. 1689) in 1876; Faraday Street, Carlton; and Queensberry Street, Carlton also in McCracken Street Kensington opened in 1881.</p> <p>After the inefficiency of clerical competition in education had been demonstrated, encouraged the growth of State schools organised by a Department of Education, - and abolished financial support for church schools.</p> <p>The Catholic Church opposed this solution, and the conflict between liberals and Catholics was for long reflected in politics</p>	8.3 Educating the people	Context 2012: 45; VYB 1973
1872-	Debney Brothers (Thomas. George and F.W. Debney) took over the Buntingford tannery in Boundary Road, North Melbourne, and with the swamp drainage schemes, the tannery enlarged and moved in 1876 to the west side of Mt. Alexander Road near Flemington Bridge. The tannery and buildings covered more than an acre by 1900. Later to become a park and adjoining HCV estate.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	F&KCS: 18;
1872-3	George Donald's house located at KING STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1872-3	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1873	Hotham Borough proclaims another street: extension of Munster terrace to corner of Arden & Macaulay Rd	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1873, 1454
1873	Hotham Borough orders removal of Henry Warne's tallow chandler from Flemington Rd (CAs 2, 3/80 Jika Jika, (near Haymarket on Flemington Rd) because of public nuisance- to CA 4/18 Footscray Cut Paw Paw parish- not less than 2 miles outside Hotham	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1873, 1071
1873	Hotham Borough proclaims more streets: Buncliff Street at 66' from Canning to Sutton; 33' from Sutton to Flemington Rd; mark St 66' from Melrose to Boundary Rd	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1873, 128
1873	Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street located at William Street West Melbourne, was created in 1873	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1873	Hotham (North Melbourne) stables in Macaulay Road, North Melbourne	6.7 Transport	Victorian

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	of the Melbourne Omnibus Company, built in 1873, were the third of a series of eleven stables established by the company for their city and suburban services, which began in 1869. The Hotham stables closed in 1890 when the local omnibus services were superseded by the North Melbourne cable trams. The buildings housed the horses and buses, and the complex included a breaking-in facility, where all the company's horses were trained.		Heritage Database
1873	Kensington Starch Company Ltd registered under the Company's Act of 1864	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	GG 1873, 939
1873	Prince Albert Hotel, later shop & residence, part 195-197 Victoria St located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1873	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1873	THE WESTERN SWAMP. The meeting of the Hotham Committee for the reclamation of the Western Swamp was held on the evening of Wednesday last at the Hotham Town Hall. Present-His Worship the Mayor (in the chair,) Councillors Carroll, Barwise, Fogarty and White; and Messrs. Lloyd, Aitken, Weilburg, H Clarke, Leonard, C. Mackenzie, and D. Blair, Hon. Sec. The Committee, having endorsed the proceedings of a preliminary meeting held some weeks previously, a letter was read from the Town Clerk, enclosing a communication from the West Melbourne Improvement League, whereupon a long discussion arose. Finally, the Hon. Sec. was instructed to acknowledge receipt and forward to the League a report of what had been done by the people of Hotham in public meeting assembled in reference to the reclamation of the swamp, to which object it was considered advisable to concentrate all their efforts for the present. It was then agreed that a deputation should wait upon the Chief Secretary, and a petition be presented to Parliament praying that immediate action be taken towards the abolition of the monster nuisance, and the committee adjourned until the following Tuesday, when the Hon. Sec. stated he would be prepared to lay before them the draft of the petition, and also state the time when the Hon. the Chief Secretary would receive a deputation.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	North Melbourne Advertiser Wednesday 24 September 1873
1873	Values of property in North Melbourne rise: 'Thus it will be seen that this advanced in value upwards of fifty per cent in the short space of fifteen months, and it will continue to advance to a still far greater value; indeed, all properties in the immediate vicinity of the new markets, now in rapid course of erection, are advancing in value at such a rapid rate, the like of which is quite unprecedented in the history of the colony.'	3.1 From town to city	North Melbourne Advertiser Wednesday 24 September 1873
1873	Pringle's baker's shop & residence, part 195-197 Victoria St located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1873	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1873	THE-LOWLANDS COMMISSION. 'A meeting of the Royal Commission on low lying land...reclamation of West Melbourne or Batman's Swamp. Mr. Hodgkinson read the following memorandum relative to the design prepared: under his directions: ...rendering available for building purposes part of West Melbourne Swamp...the area of this ground is 120 acres, of which, after allowance for streets, 74 acres would be available for sale in building lots' (needing much fill) ... The proposed channel for conveying the flood water of the Moonee Ponds Creek into the Yarra without spreading over the swamp would have a width of 200ft., and a depth of 10ft. Below the level of ordinary low water. The construction of such channel would involve the excavation of 500,000 cubic yards of earth, which would be used for forming raised banks on both sides of the channel, and rendering a portion of the surface on the	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Saturday 22 February 1873

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	east side of it available for sites for factories.' ...` a public park for West Melbourne, part of the existing lagoon would be deepened so as to create a small permanent lake, and the earth derived there from would be used for raising the adjacent swampy surface'...'`obtained by making a smaller cut for connecting the Moonee Ponds Creek with the Yarra'		
1873-	West Melbourne swamp drainage schemes of the late 1870s following the 1873 Royal Commission on better use of low lands west of the city and the economic expansion of the 1880s and 1890s meant larger manufacturing businesses chose Flemington-Kensington as well located to transport, supply and commerce centres.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	F&KCS: 17; Vines & Lane
1873-4	Sturgess row houses, part 1-9 Miller Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1873-4	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1874	LOW LYING SECTIONS. From David Henry (see CA 1/92 corner Canning & Macaulay Rd), asking that the water which is at present on certain of his sections should be drained. Councillor Laurens thought that the request should be granted. As a matter of fact, the water had been drained some time ago, but owing to a channel being cut by some burgess across a street in the vicinity the storm water had again flowed in.'	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	
1874	Flour mill complex begins at Miller St, Anderson streets and Munster Terrace, built up by Smith & Sons, later Thomas Brunton (1888-), TB Guest (c1896-) and Brockhoff in the 1880s, 1890s. Adjoining railway sidings and yards.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Butler, 1983: 388-
1874	Kensington State School 1133 site cleared and fenced by Thomas Prendable	8.3 Educating the people	GG 1874, 775
1874	Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1874	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1874	Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1874	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1874	Hotham Borough (North Melbourne) proclaimed a Town	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1874, 2204
1874	ARDEN STREET EXTENSION. Hotham Council- representation from `a number of ratepayers, seeking an interview with the Council with regard to the extension of Arden street, which was described- as a main artery in the borough...'`...£700 was given by the Government to the Borough Council-.for making Arden- street decently passable, It is said that the Council has only received £500 of this money, but where is it gone? From Errol street down, to the swamp the roadway in wet-weather is a perfect crab hole and a Godsend to the shoe makers, for if an unfortunate ratepayer attempts to cross it, nine times out of, ten, he comes out of the mire minus a, boot or a shoe...'	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	North Melbourne Advertiser Thursday 29 January 1874, 12 February 1874
1874	Public baths temporary reserve of 5 Jan 1869, revoked October 1874	13.1 Public recreation	GG 1874, 1917
1874	Larrikinism in Hotham: The larrikin nuisance is spreading in Hotham. On Sunday evenings, during church hours, the rowdy element is especially objectionable, and the most filthy and disgusting language is indulged in public thoroughfares. Then again property suffers from the depredations of these young blackguards. The English and Scottish Bank is the latest example of this. The larrikins object to banks, and whenever one is newly painted they are pretty sure to deface it by casting mud or filth against the building. This happened to the Scottish Bank, and entailed considerable trouble, loss, and annoyance to the painter, Mr. O'Shea. The police are not very numerous in Hotham, and cannot be	4.7 Policing the city	North Melbourne Advertiser Thursday 29 January 1874

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	expected to exercise a strict surveillance in every part of the borough, but their efforts to preserve peace would be much more efficient if the citizens informed them of the names of the offenders and the locality where our city Arabs perpetrate their rascality'		
1874	Hotham Union and Imperial Cricket Club: MATCHES TO COME. The Hotham Union and Imperial Cricket Club play in the Royal Park on Saturday next at three o'clock sharp.	13.1 Public recreation	North Melbourne Advertiser Thursday 29 January 1874
1874-5	John Stedeford's house located at HOWARD STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1874-5	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1874-9	James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1874-9	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1875	William French house located at ADDERLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1875	William Hughes warehouse located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1875-	Michael Moran's row houses located at ADDERLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875-	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1875-6	West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875-6	8.3 Educating the people	WMHR 2015
1875-6	James Lee's house located at HOWARD STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875-6	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1875-6	Mair's row house, part 555-557 King Street located at KING STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875-6	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1876	Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1876	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1876	Cockram & Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street located at HAWKE STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1876	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1876	North Melbourne streets and occupiers listed in Melbourne Directory: Harris, Murphy, Laurens, Kipling, Station, Henderson, Fogarty, Langford, Steel, Straker, Gracie, Bradby and Lloyd Streets, had no occupiers listed, out of the approximately 89 existing streets in 1983. Much of the area was developed by c1880.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: xii
1876	New weatherboard church of England building on the Crown grant near Manningham Road and Royal Park opened, previously Flemington and Kensington Anglicans went to St. Mary's Hotham.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1876-7	Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1876-7	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1877	Alfred Coope's house located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1877	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1877	Formation of the Melbourne Harbor Trust with intention to relocate port facilities close to the western end of the city, leads to a new entrance to the sea with the construction of the Sir John Coode canal open in 1887 and for Victoria Dock operative in 1892 - eroding the prospects of Williamstown, Sandridge, Footscray and Yarra River ports.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 6.7 Transport	Vines 1989; VYB 1973

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1877	Roden Terrace, part, 148 & 152 Roden Street located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1877	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1877	The three existing Melbourne gas companies City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company, Collingwood, Fitzroy and District Gas and Coke Company, and the South Melbourne Gas Company merged and in 1878 the Metropolitan Gas Company's Act 1878 created the Metropolitan Gas Company to supply gas within a circle of radius of 8 miles from the Melbourne General Post Office, but excluded the municipal districts of Brighton, Footscray, and Williamstown where other gas works were operating. Absorbed in 1950 with Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.	6.3 Providing essential services	VYB 1973
1877	James Burns row houses, part 99-101 Stanley Street located at STANLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1877	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1877	Sharp's house located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1877	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1877	<p>WEST MELBOURNE SWAMP. ITS RECLAMATION. The large area of low-lying land and stagnant water that lies between the Yarra and Saltwater rivers, and Melbourne, popularly known as the West Melbourne Swamp, is at length to be reclaimed and converted to purposes of usefulness...</p> <p>The canal will leave the Yarra just below Mr, Halliburton's wool-washing establishment, 28 chains down stream from the Melbourne Gas Company's works thence it will proceed in a N.E. direction towards the Victorian Railway reserve, 38 chains; thence NW., parallel with the railway fence and two or three chains distant from it, to near the Footscray road (called the Swamp-road), 71 chains thence westerly towards the Saltwater River, 120 chains. At this point the canal will make a deviation to avoid 11 acres of purchased land, on which the Apollo Candle Company's works and some other manufactories are situated, and proceed south 16 chains; then into the Saltwater river, nearly opposite Bunbury-Street, in Footscray, nine chains. This done, the area will be protected by the canal bank to the extent of 3 miles 14 chains of its circumference... Mr. Nathaniel Munro, of the Lands-office, had prepared plans for it which were submitted to several Ministers.' Tenders for the execution of the works were called. Stewart and Cox, successful -amount of contract £16,177 .0s. 10d to be completed March 1878.</p> <p>'In the course of a few years the land, when reclaimed, will be of excellent quality, and just as desirable for residence as much of the land in the city and suburbs that is now occupied. And there is a great and growing demand for cheap house accommodation in that neighbourhood. The railway prevents the extension of the city in a westerly direction and there is a large number of men employed on the railways, the wharves and the river, who have, at much inconvenience to themselves to make their homes on Emerald Hill, at Hotham, or Collingwood Then the reclaimed area will suit admirably for workshops at which ships' work is done, for wool washing establishments, and for manufactories of various kinds. It is highly desirable that no such establishments should be permitted to remain on the banks of the Upper Yarra -here then, is the very place for them '.</p>	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Monday 4 June 1877
1877-	Plans to drain and reclaim the West Melbourne swamp begin in 1877, with steam-powered pumps at Brown's Hill discharging water to a network of ditches that ultimately discharged to the Maribyrnong River along Swamp Road (now Dynon Road).	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	Lack, eMelbourne
1877-1878	City of Melbourne population at 62000, with 13027 dwellings and	4.2 Administering the	VYB 1877-

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	property vale at £8757130; Hotham was 15,000 with 3421 dwellings	City of Melbourne	1878
1878	The drainage of the West Melbourne Swamp is now an accomplished fact, and the drainage of that portion of it north of the railway line, and into which the Moonee Ponds Creek flows, as well as the drainage of Hotham, which has been so long a disgrace to the town, will also soon be completed	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 11.1 Improving public health	'The Argus': Thursday 21 February 1878
1878	West Melbourne Swamp reclamation: elevated channel to receive the waters of the Moonee Ponds Creek and carry them into the channel skirting recently reclaimed swampland south of the Footscray road. It begins about half way between the level crossing at the North Melbourne Station and the projecting point on the Footscray road known as Browns Hill, then eastward to and on Macaulay road, thence northward to Kensington hill, ... A wooden pile bridge carries Arden street over the main channel. At Macaulay road 'substantial pitched channels are being constructed' to carry the storm waters of the elevated portions of North Melbourne into the drains in the reclaimed area.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Monday 23 December 1878
1878	<p>THE FLOODS: From the mouth of the Moonee Ponds Creek to the Saltwater River and the Yarra there was one vast sheet of water, broken only by two narrow strips of land-the Macaulay-road and the main line of railway and by the swamp embankment. The ring round the old swamp seemed perfect, and there was little expectation that any breaches would be effected save at the point already mentioned...</p> <p>three great floods in the Yarra-river, the flood of November, 1849, December, 1863, and March, 1878-are separated by periods of a little over 14 years ... On this occasion the highest point reached by the water was estimated at 4ft 6in below the flood mark of 1863...</p> <p>The implement yard of Mr. Hugh Lennon, near the North Melbourne railway station, was flooded, and a number of ploughs and harrows were to be seen yesterday and on Boundary St landed in about a foot of water. At the intersection of Boundary-street and the racecourse road two tanneries were submerged, and some damage done. The waters of the Moonee Ponds were here the direct cause of the mischief, and the flood was at its height between 5 and 6 a.m. on Saturday, or fully 12 hours before the breach in the swamp embankment occurred. By 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the water had fallen 2ft. or 3ft. at the tanneries, and left them both uncovered. Some parties were disposed to attribute the height reached by the flood north of the railway line to the erection of the swamp embankment...'</p>	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Monday 18 March 1878
1878	THE WEST MELBOURNE SWAMP IMPROVEMENTS- West Melbourne swamp, that reclamation of which was undertaken more than a year ago. ...in all probability quite ready for successful and profitable cultivation. Indeed, there does not appear any reason why the ground should not be inhabited forthwith- The rain falling upon the area is conveyed by means of canals and subsidiary drains to its lowest point, near Browns-Hill. where it is collected in a well and-pumped over the retaining bank into the main canal outside... Hitherto, the pumping, machinery has only been brought into requisition during a few hours in, any week... Originally it was intended that it should be nearly 800 acres, but a considerable slice of it was subsequently cut off, and served for railway purposes. That the land will prove very valuable for many economic purposes there can be no doubt.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	he Australasian (Melbourne, Vic.: 1864 - 1946) Saturday 28 December 1878
1878	Queen Victoria Market opened in March 1878, and extended in 1922 over the site of Melbourne's first cemetery and continued to be the chief wholesale market in Melbourne, until a wholesale fruit and vegetable market complex in Footscray Road, West Melbourne, was	5.4 Developing a retail centre	VYB 1973

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	<p>begun in 1968</p> <p>Market gardeners moved to the Queen Victoria Market, which had been opened to accommodate wholesalers while the Eastern Market was being rebuilt... The Eastern Market was re-opened in May 1880 but, as was the case with the Western Market earlier, it failed to revive and gave way to the Queen Victoria Market.</p>		
1878	William Chambers' row house, part 34-40 Eades Place located at Eades Place West Melbourne, was created in 1878	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1878	Moses Park's row houses, part 95-97 Stanley Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1878	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1878	Hessey's house located at Roden Street West Melbourne, was created in 1878	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1878, 1913	Newstead or Ormiston house located at King Street West Melbourne, was created in 1878, 1913	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1878, c1891-1900	Athlunkard or Malone's house located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1878, c1891-1900	8.2 Housing the population; 13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1878-1883	Glance's row houses part 470-476 William St, West Melbourne, was created in 1878-1883	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1879	The drainage of the whole of the West Melbourne Swamp is now a work of the past. An excellent channel has been made to carry of the water of the Moonee Ponds Creek also the drainage to Queensberry street.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Tuesday 18 February 1879
1879	Land reserved from areas of Footscray and Hotham being some 750 acres extending the Harbor Trust and Railways reserves	6.7 Transport	GG 1879, 162
1879	Hotham Town proclaims regulation 3- control of buildings: distance between buildings, class and thickness of external walls, party walls, building over public ways, chimneys, roofs, drains, etc.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 11.1 Improving public health	GG 1879, 2003
1879	By 1879 a railway viaduct connected the Flinders Street station with the terminus at Spencer Street and the Melbourne Railway Yard expanded via land-fill west into Batman's Swamp, extended to the to the southern Boundary of the study area by 1890. Track installation meant the Moonee Ponds Creek outflow was placed in a bluestone lined canal south of Racecourse Road, removing three natural billabongs or lagoons which had terminated the Moonee Ponds Creek.	6.7 Transport	MGA: 15
1879	Auction of Kessock cottage, Chapman St, Hotham-hill as an indication of how property was viewed then: 'Very Comfortable RESIDENCE, with Flower and Kitchen Garden, Stabling, and Poultry Yard ...A very substantially built house, containing four rooms, passage, bathroom, etc. neatly fitted, with verandah in front, flower and kitchen garden, stabling cowhouse, and poultry yard, ... This property is situated in one of the most aristocratic streets of Hotham The flower garden is divided by trelliswork, intertwined with pretty creeping plants, kitchen garden, planted with the best fruit trees, altogether forming as pleasant a retreat as a man can wish for.'	3.1 From town to city; 8.2 Housing the population	'The Argus': 1 November 1879
1879	West Melbourne swamp was considered insanitary in 1879, costing the Government £41,373 to have it drained and the land reclaimed, as urged by the West Melbourne and Hotham Improvement Leagues since 1873, the publication of the Low Lying Royal Commission's Report.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	N&WMCS, V1:
1879	Hotham Town proclaims regulation 1- control of assembly on public	4.2 Administering the	GG 1879,

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	roads or footpaths (stated to halt larrikinism)	City of Melbourne	1133
1879-	Jones row houses, part 74-78 Hawke St located at HAWKE STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1879-	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1879-	first major land sale in Kensington occurred 10th May. 1879. Sam' P. Davies purchased land on the corner of Racecourse and Rankins Road most already sold in Government sales during 1849-60 and re-subdivided for the encroaching boom of the early 1880s with allotments generally smaller than at adjoining Flemington. And advertised as building sites suited to tradesmen, clerks, artisans and mechanics - the skilled industrious working class with a white collar element in small, detached and semi-detached weatherboard cottages.	3.1 From town to city	F&KCS: 15
1879-1880	Haddon's houses, part 154-156 Roden Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1879-1880	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1880	Barnes' shop & residence located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1880	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1880	Commercial streetscape 491-501 Spencer Street West Melbourne, was created in 1880	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1880	213 acres of land permanently reserved for railway purposes later (1887) vested in the Melbourne Harbour Trust, on the northern side of the River Yarra, for dock purposes (later Victoria Dock)- part of West Melbourne swamp, 1272 acres.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VPP- Victoria. Royal Commission on the Extension of Melbourne Westward, Alexander, J. M., Anderson, W., Burrowes, R., Cain, W., Coppin, G. S., Wright, P. (1887); Vines 1989
1880	Stedeford's shop & residences, part 313-315 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1880	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1880-	Delivery in England of the first consignment of Australian frozen meat, 1881 the first shipment of butter; governments provided cool stores and freezing works in the 1890s- promotion of export potential and need for better ports	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1984
1880-1	Easton's row house located at HAWKE STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1880-1	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1880s	Excavation of part of Kensington Hill to be used in fill for the Melbourne Freight Yard	6.7 Transport	MGA: 12-14: cites VPRS 12800/P1 Item H 1125.
1880s	The 1880s, especially the latter years of the decade, were years of hitherto unequalled prosperity. Land values became highly inflated, wages and prices were very high, and expenditure by many sections of the community tended to be lavish. Moreover, Victoria occupied a more important position as a manufacturing colony than any other part of Australia, and by this time Melbourne had attained a considerable reputation overseas for its rapid economic development.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1973



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1880s	Sanitation was limited to backyard cesspits and larger dumping grounds for nightsoil, which were situated inappropriately close to human habitation. So great was the problem in the mid 1880s that the city famed as Marvellous Melbourne earned the less savoury title of 'Smelbourne'...	6.2 Sewage; 11.1 Improving public health	Context 2012: 38
1880s	New Kensington commercial enterprises establish themselves along Racecourse Road, as well as Macaulay and Rankins Roads, Kensington, away from the old transport route along Mt. Alexander Road.	5.4 Developing a retail centre	F&KCS: 16
1880s	Electric street lights were introduced in City of Melbourne	6.3 Providing essential services	Context 2012: 39
1880s-	Melbourne had grown from being a small settlement serving pastoral interests to a major international port- Coode Canal, which was formed in 1886, altered the course of the Yarra to provide a shorter and more direct passage for shipping and so improve the harbour...Dry docks were built on the reclaimed site of the drained West Melbourne Swamp.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	Context 2011: 31
1880s-	The junction of the North east and North west railway networks at North Melbourne and Kensington developed as a storehouse for rural produce used for processing in Melbourne factories or for export by sea - wool stores like Younghusband or New Zealand Loan had convenient access to pastoral districts, manufacturing areas as did the flour mills such as Kimpton's, Gillespie's and Burton's and the docks in Port Melbourne, Williamstown and Melbourne.	6.7 Transport; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	Vines 1989
1880s boom	Cable Tramway Engine House built in Abbotsford Street, the North Melbourne Gas Works developed and the new court house and police station sites were also acquired in 1888.	6.3 Providing essential services	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1880s	Drainage outlet through the Moonee Ponds Creek coal canal to the Yarra closed in the late 1880s, and the Maribyrnong River became even fouler.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	Lack, eMelbourne
1881	Second railway track laid between North Melbourne and Essendon, the later extensions of the line to Victoria's border ensured its future and supply to the stock markets.	6.7 Transport	F&KCS: 13
1881	Kensington Primary School No. 2374 ...Costing 1,636 pounds, the first three-classroom Kensington State School in McCracken Street was opened in May 1881. Initially 228 children were enrolled and by 1898 this had dramatically increased to 1000.	8.3 Educating the people	F&KCS: 21;
1881	Nyora, part Jones row houses 74-78 Hawke St, West Melbourne, was created in 1881	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1881	James Campbell's shop & residence located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, was created in 1881	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1881	Melbourne & suburbs population 282,947	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1881	North Melbourne rate of growth slowed to 32.3%, but with the highest population density in the Metropolitan area (78 persons per hectare)	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: xi
1881	Reserve for Municipal Purposes west of Munster terrace, south of Arden St Town of Hotham- four acres, also as reserved 14 Jan 1879 (CA1/75B)	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1881, 1079
1881-	Stedeford's shop & residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1881-	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1881-1890	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 5.56%	4.2 Administering the	VYB 1924-5

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
		City of Melbourne	
1881-2	Gibbs row houses, 218-220 ADDERLEY STREET West Melbourne, created in 1881-2	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1882	Hotham Recreation Reserve: regulations for management, part of Public Purposes Reserve (West Melbourne Swamp) permissively occupied by Hotham Cricket Club, divided into 'grandstand, pavilion, members and ladies' reserves; the playing ground, the remainder of the reserve (free admittance daylight hours, rest need ticket). Regulations about damage of buildings, fences, trees, grazing stock, etc. Permanent reserve 1884.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 13.1 Public recreation	GG 1882, 1742
1882	Kensington Methodists built a small wooden church April 1882: having been originally granted a reserve facing Parsons Street 1856. Numbers were significant in the nineteenth century but by 1981 dwindled to approximately 200.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1882	New Borough of Flemington and Kensington, with borough offices in Racecourse Road until the 1901 new town hall in Bellair Street.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	F&KCS: 23;
1882	Land reclamation and railway works: levelling of Kensington hill, with the construction of the Coburg railway running through the swamp, and channel proposed; a new passage for the waters of the Moonee Ponds Creek.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Saturday 4 November 1882
1882	Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King St, West Melbourne, was created in 1882	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1882	<i>North Melbourne Advertiser</i> commented on the departure of the respectable middle-class from North Melbourne to areas south of the river.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1882	Edward J & Samuel Spink workshop, also JB Watson's stores, later Molloy & Co, hide & skin merchants located at La Trobe Street West Melbourne, was created in 1882	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	WMHR 2015
1882	Ornamental Plantation site reserved at Hotham- 3 roads, west side of Dryburgh St, north of O'Shanassy, Macaulay Rd (later Gardiner Reserve); Essendon municipality was also preparing such a reserve in 1884	3.4 Defining public space; 7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic; 7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	GG 1882, 1787; 'The Argus': 1 April 1884
1882	John Stedeford's shop & residence row located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1882	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1882-1883	City of Melbourne population at 65878, with 13696 dwellings and property vale at £9983180; Hotham was 17801 with 3681 dwellings	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1882-1883
1882-3	Bell's house, part row houses, 585-587 King St, West Melbourne, was created in 1882-3	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1882-3	Victoria House or Dewar's house, part row houses, 584-587 King St, West Melbourne, was created in 1882-3	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1882-3	Tyns House, part Clark's row houses, 218-220 Adderley Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1882-3	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1882-5	Alexander Stewart's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St, West Melbourne, was created in 1882-5	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1883	Edward Williams house located at Eades Place West Melbourne, was	8.2 Housing the	WMHR 2015

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	created in 1883	population	
1883	Charles Hill added to Committee of management for Hotham Cricket Club's permissive occupancy of part of public purposes Reserve known as West Melbourne Swamp	13.1 Public recreation	VGG: 1883 Gazette 90 Page 2228
1883	Kensington Hill Works: PWD contract drawings show removal of part of hill and use of fill to railways and reserved land (Hotham) north of an extended Queensberry St west end, towards Arden St - forming part Railway Reserve	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	VPRO: PWD collection
1883	Arden street bridge contract for replacement with timber, old one removed	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	VGG1883 Gazette 105 Page 2450
1883	Flemington & Kensington Hall Company Ltd registered	13.1 Public recreation	GG 1883, 1183
1883	William Barrow's house located at Hawke Street West Melbourne, was created in 1883	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1883	Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street, West Melbourne was created in 1883	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1883	John Stedeford's shop & residence, part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria St, West Melbourne, was created in 1883	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1883	Railways Reserve extended in Hotham, Flemington & Kensington by 5 acres in 3 parts; parts being in Hotham 32 p at intersection of Munster and Arden St, and Melbourne and Coburg Railway Reserve and Moonee Ponds Creek (new cut) and some 3 acres bounded by Melbourne & Coburg and Melbourne & Essendon Railway Reserves, Moonee Ponds Creek (new cut) and Arden St; plus 2 roods in Flemington & Kensington with similar boundaries to above	6.7 Transport	GG 1883, 1714
1883	First Presbyterian services held in the Flemington and Kensington Hall 323 Racecourse Road	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1883	Land filling for duplication of railway from Essendon Junction to North Melbourne station	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Tuesday 13 February 1883
1883-	West Melbourne builder, John Jones' workshop located at Adderley Street West Melbourne, created in c1883	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1883-1886	Boom years of unprecedented and metropolitan-wide industrial and residential growth, Flemington and Kensington population of 1,811 in 1883 and 4,825 in 1886 and by 1890 9,069. Kensington's streets did not appear in the Melbourne Directories until 1885.	3.1 From town to city	F&KCS: 15
1883-4	Primitive Methodist Church parsonage located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, created in 1883-4	8.2 Housing the population; 10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	WMHR 2015
1883-4	Glenarra House located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, was created in 1883-4	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1883-4	Ellan Vanan (or Ellan Vannin), Martha Goldsmith's row house located at ADDERLEY STREET West Melbourne, created in 1883-4	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1883-5	Burnside House, part Houston's row houses 581-583 King St, West Melbourne, created in 1883-5	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1884	NEW MOONEE PONDS CREEK BRIDGE AT MACAULAY RD AND CANAL: 25' wide bridge with footbridges built of red gum with white box piles, canal commences at the Arden street bridge, is 42 chains in length and 15ft wide at the bottom, bordered by new Coburg line - tanners and manufacturers hope prevention of future storm damage.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Saturday 29 March 1884
1884	In 1884 North Melbourne was the most thickly populated of all the municipalities, there being 31 persons to the acre.	8.2 Housing the population	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-97 (1917)
1884	Henry Munn's row house, part 34-40 Eades Place located at Eades Place West Melbourne, created in 1884	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1884	Removal of the Moonee Ponds Creek billabongs and the insertion of the coal canal and Upfield Railway line which follows the east side of the wide grassed floodway.	6.7 Transport; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	MGA: 26; Vines & Lane: 9
1884	Moonee Ponds (Creek) Channel Extension Contract 1: PWD contract drawings show new channel east of natural course of street, south of Barwise Street (Racecourse Rd)	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	VPRO: PWD collection R/R1 2092
1884	Loch-End or Gillespie's house located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1884	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1884	Sam Cullen's house located at Eades Place West Melbourne, created in 1884	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1884	Richard and Emily McKenna's home, horse training stables built in Ascot Vale Rd near major horse racing venues as indicative of many other stables built in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras.	13.1 Public recreation	F&KCS
1884	Railway Construction Act 1884 (first of the "Octopus Acts") authorised the construction of more than sixty lines in various districts, while under a similar Act of 1888 many more railways were built. Between 1884 and 1895 the route mileage had increased from 1,600 to 3,120.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 6.7 Transport	VYB 1973
1884, 1893-4	Henry Munn's row houses, part 34-40 Eades Place, West Melbourne, created in 1884, 1893-4	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1884-5	Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office located at King Street West Melbourne, created in 1884-5	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1885	Donald's shop & residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, created in 1885	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1885	Roslin or Thomas May's house, later Walker house located at ROSSLYN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1885	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1885	Railways Department receive £8841 to aid purchase of lands for Moonee Ponds Creek channel construction	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1885: 2485
1885	Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller St, West Melbourne, created in 1885	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1885, 1878	Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch) located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, created in 1885, 1878	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1885,	John White's house located at Roden Street West Melbourne, created in	8.2 Housing the	WMHR 2015

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
c1897	1885, c1897	population	
1885-1889	Net immigration figures for the years 1885 to 1889 were remarkable, especially when compared with those of the 1860s and 1870s. The gain of 85,457 through immigration was even more than that by natural increase (83,704). Prosperity undoubtedly was an important attraction, but the relatively swift and comfortable passages, lasting 40 to 45 days, provided by the ocean steamers of the <i>Peninsular</i> and <i>Oriental</i> , and Orient companies, and the French Messageries Maritimes, probably persuaded many British and European people to emigrate	2.3 Promoting immigration; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1973
1885-7	William Cullen's house or Ballydavid House, part 191-193 Stanley St West Melbourne, created in 1885-7	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1886	John Young's row house located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1886	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1886	Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden St, West Melbourne, created in 1886	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1886	Brick railway signal boxes erected at Kensington and Kensington Hill by AT Taylor and WJ Brewer also bridge over Brown's Road by A Tozer. Tar paving of station platforms in 1887	6.7 Transport	GG 1886, 3738
1886	Peacock's row houses, 30-32 Milton Street, West Melbourne, created in 1886	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1886	Act proclaimed to grant Land situated in the Town of Hotham to the Victorian Railways Commissioners and to permanently reserve certain other Land in the said Town of Hotham and for other purposes. Reserved land was to be exchanged between the Hotham municipality and the Commissioners.	6.7 Transport	VPP, Act of Parliament
1886	Railway Purposes Reserve extended 32 acres bounded by Munster Terrace, north side of Queensberry, Arden St, Municipal Reserve.	6.7 Transport	GG 1886, 1282
1886	Coal platform erected near North Melbourne railway station by McLarty & McKenzie for £11,418; added to in 1889 by RROW HOUSE Roberts for £421	6.7 Transport	GG 1886, 2326; 1889, 1373
1886	Parsons Street culvert over Moonee Ponds Creek by D Walsh (existing structure north of this line on Moonee Ponds Creek)	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1886, 2178
1886	Railways gatekeeper's cottages contract at Arden St and Macaulay Rd on Coburg line	6.7 Transport	VGG: 1886 Gazette 50 Page 1120
1886	Construction of culvert over Moonee Ponds Creek in line with Parsons St	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	VGG: 1886 Gazette 82 Page 2178
1886	Raising low lying land by Moonee Ponds Channel- contract	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	VGG: 1886 Gazette 134 Page 3666
1886	Flemington (or Kensington) Hill excavation and embankment for railway sidings contract to R Roberts & Co	6.7 Transport	GG 1886, 1972
1886	Le Capelain drainage scheme for Moonee Ponds Creek: 1 to use the existing channel between Footscray and Flemington roads as a storm water channel, subsidiary pitched channels 4-ft wide being constructed to carry the drainage to the river intercepting Miller and Dudley streets drains on their way. 2. to extend the Moonee Ponds channel in a straight	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 11.1 Improving public health	'The Argus': Saturday 3 July 1886

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	line across the swamp, and pave the bed of channel 6ft wide. 3 Reclaim and fill up to proper gravitation level the swamp area contained within the canal and river embankments about 700 acres, to be raised by silt from the river in place of being deposited as at present in the bay- estimated cost £120 000		
1886	Parsons St culvert over Moonee Ponds Creek by D Walsh	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1886: 2178
1886	<p>MOONEE PONDS CREEK. BY THE MAYOR of HOTHAM. Anyone who could take a bird-eye view of Melbourne with its magnificent buildings, parks and gardens, would be struck with wonder and astonishment when the eye rested on the western portion of this great city, to see there, within one mile of its splendid post office and law courts, a wretched swamp with a canal running round it filled with the most horrible seething black mud, caused by all the sewerage from the north and north western part of the city. The Moonee Ponds creek empties its deadly fever breeding poison into it, at the junction of Footscray road, and I do not think there is a country in the world that could produce 'such a shadow of death,' such a standing disgrace as this, is to the health of its population. And yet year after year passes, millions of money are spent by the Government in palatial buildings and decorative works all over the colony but this dreadful menace to health is left untouched. That it has not commenced its deadly work long since is a mystery, or rather a matter for thankfulness, that hundreds of people are surprised at. The stench that arises from the canal and its tributaries is unbearable and is becoming more and more so every day...</p> <p>The Moonee Ponds creek although dry for months in the summer has a large catching area, and in case of heavy rains volumes of water, come down for a few hours, a regular banker. Now any one would naturally suppose that to carry off this water a straight canal would have been cut to allow the water a free passage but instead, a tortuous channel has been made, which impedes a free flow, add makes it so sluggish in its motion that the same dead animals can be seen floating up and down the Moonee Ponds creek for weeks, proving that it hardly ever empties itself...</p> <p>In the event of the West Melbourne swamp being taken up for docks and other works, the Moonee Ponds Creek, ought long since to -have been diverted from its present course and taken with a slight curve westward round into the Saltwater River, north of Brown's Hill, by this means cutting it off from all the valuable land that is wanted by the Harbour First for docks &amp;c. If this were done and the bed of the creek risen and pitched or concreted to the level of about 18 inches above low water mark the water of the creek would have a gradual flow towards the Saltwater River, and by this means empty itself constantly.</p>	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 11.1 Improving public health	'The Argus': Friday 30 July 1886
1886-1887	Tenders called for locomotive sheds on West Melbourne Swamp reclaimed land, for protection of the locomotives while being cleaned and when not required- Moonee Ponds Creek is to be diverted westward by means of a canal, and the earth taken out of the cutting used in raising the site of the engine sheds above flood level- Garnsworthy and Smith canal builders.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 9 April 1886, Friday 21 January 1887
1886-7	Allandale or Allen's houses, part 37-39 Miller St, West Melbourne, created in 1886-7	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1887	Proposed extension of Melbourne westward - Royal Commission on removal of the Spencer-Street railway station to allow for the extension of Melbourne city westward, also in regard to the best means of connecting the city with the proposed docks (later Victoria Docks), West	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 6.6 Street making, drainage and	VPP- Victoria. Royal Commission on the

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Melbourne swamp- extension westward of some of the principal business thoroughfares- Flinders-street, Little Flinders-street, Collins-street, Little Collins-street, and Bourke street across the Spencer Street station ground (connected with about 5,000 miles of railway). Not recommended by Royal Commission.	river works	Extension of Melbourne Westward, Alexander, J. M., Anderson, W., Burrowes, R., Cain, W., Coppin, G. S., . . . Wright, P. (1887).
1887	Municipal conference on Moonee Ponds Creek nuisance as a virtual open sewer and a risk to public health that must be fixed urgently - a standing source of immediate danger to the health, not only of Melbourne and suburbs but the colony at large " It is considered desirable that a channel should be constructed along the bed of the creek, from Flemington bridge to the River Yarra, ... conference decided to ask the Minister of Public Works to direct that an officer of his department be instructed to devise the most effective means of improving the creek and canal.'	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Tuesday 20 December 1887
1887	Filling in of old canal near North Melbourne railway station by M Keating.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	GG 1887, 2391
1887	McGlone's shop & residence at Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria St West Melbourne, created in 1887	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1887	Hotham to North Melbourne on the 26th August, 1887.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-97 (1917)
1887	Holy Trinity. Kensington November 1887 opened its church, the present day Holy Trinity Centre.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1887	Macaulay Railway Station passenger platform built by Jackson & Co for £689	6.7 Transport	GG 1887, 2391
1887	Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden St located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1887	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1887	Macaulay Road Railway Station passenger platform and station buildings contract called	6.7 Transport	VGG: 1887 Gazette 76 Page 2391
1887	Fortune or Allan's houses, part 37-39 Miller St, West Melbourne, created in 1887	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1887	Corris or Robert & Catherine Jones house located at Adderley Street West Melbourne, created in 1887	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1887	Hotham Council seek name change to North Melbourne, proclaimed so August 1887	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1887, 2476; 1887, 2538
1887	Filling in of old canal near North Melbourne station	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	VGG: 1887 Gazette 76 Page 2391
1888	Harrison's Railway Hotel, part located at Stawell Street West Melbourne, created in 1888	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1888	Railway Hotel in Ireland Street built after expansion at North Melbourne: railway station, accommodation for those attached to the North Melbourne arrival and shunting yards over Dynon Road, or the businessmen arriving to negotiate on the horse or timber trades.	6.7 Transport; 13.1 Public recreation	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1888	Railway workshops, built in distinctive multi-arched form south of North Melbourne Railway Station (demolished 1965)	6.7 Transport	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1888	Royal Commission reveals the serious lack of sanitary services -the outcome was the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; its initial tasks of sewerage were financed by a special London loan, and it played no small part in halving the mortality from typhoid fever and similar infections by the end of the century.	6.2 Sewerage; 11.1 Improving public health	VYB 1973
1888	June 1888 the foundation stone for the Flemington and Kensington Presbyterian Church laid.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1888	Heaton House or John Greenwood's house located at Adderley Street West Melbourne, created in 1888	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1888	Elizabeth St (Chelmsford to Arden) is in list of Kensington streets proclaimed also Chatham St from Eastwood St to Canal, Chelmsford St from Eastwood St to Canal, Eastwood St from Macaulay Rd to Chelmsford St, Bellair St from Arden St west to Macaulay Rd	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1888, 598
1888	Kensington Station Master's Residence erected by W Blackwood, also station buildings by Campbell & Gray	6.7 Transport	GG 1888, 1097
1888	Monaltrie House or George Small's house located at CURZON STREET West Melbourne, created in 1888	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1888	Harrison's Railway Hotel located at Ireland Street West Melbourne, created in 1888	13.1 Public recreation; 13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1888	Plan for PLANTING OF THE WEST MELBOURNE SWAMP by GS Perrin	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	'The Argus': 3 August 1888
1888-1889, 1900	Sands and McDougall Ltd factory & warehouse complex located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, created in 1888-1889, 1900	5.6 Publishing newspapers and periodicals; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1888-1898	Royal Commission into the Sanitary Condition of Melbourne was held and the British sewerage expert James Mansergh also prepared an independent report- identified urgent need for an underground sewerage system. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works carried out this work in the 1890s and Melbourne was connected in 1898.	6.2 Sewage; 11.1 Improving public health	Context 2012: 38
1889	New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Company moved its wool and grain stores to Kensington (3 Lloyd St) where the main Sydney and north-eastern railway lines joined those from the west and north with sidings connecting the stores with both railway systems and the shipping ports.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 6.6 Street making, drainage and	F&KCS: 17;



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
		river works; 6.7 Transport	
1889	Arden and Laurens Street Wood Yard - Victorian Railways, urge North Melbourne Council. 'the necessity of making Arden street and Burns road, (half cost of which to be borne by the Department) fit for traffic without delay, so as to enable the new wood yard, at Arden and Laurens street, being opened at an early date. The work required would be inexpensive, and would form part of the permanent construction of the street. .	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	North Melbourne Advertiser Saturday 13 July 1889
1889	Flemington Court House erected in the former Flemington and Kensington Borough (now within the City of Melbourne).	4.6 Administering justice	Context 2011: 26
1889	PUBLIC WORKS AND FINANCE. The public works committee recommended: -That the tender of Messrs. J, McCann and Co, amounting to £320 16s. 8d., for the extension of the Moonee Ponds canal, from Racecourse road to Flemington bridge (Flemington Rd crossing), be accepted. (Flemington & Kensington Borough)	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'North Melbourne Advertiser' Saturday 19 January 1889
1889	Flemington & Kensington public park reserved as 5 acres at corner site Epsom, Racecourse and Smithfield Roads.	3.1 From town to city; 7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape; 7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	GG 1889, 2967
1889	Clarke's grocer's shop & residence located at Adderley Street West Melbourne, created in 1889	8.2 Housing the population; 5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1889	Filling low lying land at Moonee Ponds Channel	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1889: 1138
1889	West Melbourne (later Victoria) Dock commenced: situated on the east bank of the Yarra river, commences immediately below the West Melbourne gas works, and extends along the river to the railway canal...the total cost near £900,000, mammoth scale, and only one dock in the world — the Cavendish Dock, at Barrow-on-Furness-is larger than it... Wharf accommodation provided- 16,617 feet, or 55 ships each 300 feet in length	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'Illustrated Australian News' Friday 1 April 1892
1889	Australian Biscuit Company Ltd stores located at Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, created in 1889	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1889	O'Brien's grocer's shop & residence located at Miller Street West Melbourne, created in 1889	8.2 Housing the population; 5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1889-1894	Melbourne's land boomers and house builders were operating well in advance of demand; the Victorian economy faltered, and then collapsed as British funds dried up, balance of payments problems emerged, private investment declined, and the Victorian Government cut public works programmes- building and construction, and engineering were hard hit; unemployment increased from 10 per cent in mid-1891 to some 30 per cent in 1893. More than 20,000 vacant dwellings in Melbourne, many going bush on government funded swamp-draining or scrub-clearing projects, and a vast exodus in the late 1890s to the Western Australian goldfields	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 8.2 Housing the population	VYB 1984

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1890	Victorian Railways Commissioners granted 487 acres Jan 1 extending west from Laurens St, south from Arden St	6.7 Transport	Parish Plan Jika Jika 314/13
1890	Three engine turntables erected at North Melbourne engine shed by W McKenna.	6.7 Transport	GG 1890, 1101
1890	Kensington railway subway built by M Govan	6.7 Transport	GG 1890, 273
1890	Arden Street railway yards built, facilitating Brunton's second large flour mill (later Love, now Weston Foods) in Laurens Street. These two mills (with a third 'Minifies' at South Kensington) developed the process of roller milling in Australia, enabling the development of flour exports – a major component of Australia's economy.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	MGA: 12
1890	Water supply works at North Melbourne by H Hart for Railways £3086	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.7 Transport	GG 1890, 1992
1890	Kensington was described as a thriving Melbourne suburb, with several hotels, two churches. A bank, a State School and numerous buildings springing up daily. Known previously only as a railway station adjoining Flemington two miles north of Melbourne' (Municipal Directory 1880).	3.1 From town to city; 8.2 Housing the population	F&KCS: 15
1890-1935	North Melbourne Abbotsford Street cable tramway engine house and trackway, which operated between 1890 and 1935 to power the cars of the North and West Melbourne lines, was one of eleven engine houses built by the Melbourne Tramways Trust for the central cable tramway network. The Melbourne cable tram system became one of the largest and most complex in the world. The entire network (except the local and separately built Northcote line) was constructed by the Trust between 1884 and 1891 and leased to the Melbourne Tramways & Omnibus Company until 1916, superseded in 1919 by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board.  1935 the North Melbourne line was electrified and the West Melbourne line closed with buses replacing trams	6.7 Transport	Victorian Heritage Database; VYB 1973
1890s	Wool became the chief Victorian export, replacing gold, with wool stores located in Melbourne, North Melbourne, West Melbourne and Kensington.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	VYB 1984
1890s	Land reserved for rubbish incinerators for Melbourne, Footscray and Flemington Councils in association with the rubbish tips on the swamp. Melbourne constructed their incinerator known as a desiccator located south of the North Melbourne Swamp or Dynon Road west of the Coal Canal. A jetty was constructed to allow loading of refuse for dumping in the bay and possibly for unloading coal and other combustible material for firing the desiccator. Slaughter house and market waste may also have been dried in the desiccator for making fertilizer. On the north side of Swamp Road, the council had a substantial stable for its horses used in collecting rubbish from the city.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 11.1 Improving public health	Vines & Lane: 9
1890s-1920s	Decline in the residential population of the central city as people moved out to the newly developed suburbs. Inner-city suburbs like North Melbourne, West Melbourne, Flemington and Carlton remained strongly residential, with a large working-class population.	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 11
1891	Alexander Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St, West Melbourne, created in 1891	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1891	Melbourne & suburbs population 490,896	4.2 Administering the	VYB 1924-5

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
		City of Melbourne	
1891	By 1891, there were 92 factories in the West Melbourne region employing more than 100 people, as a consequence of the increased scale of industry and the prominence of large export-oriented manufacturers which was becoming more common towards the end of the 19th century	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines 1989
1891	Victoria had a population of 1,140,653, of whom 490,986 lived in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Nowhere were the fruits of colonial prosperity - full employment, rising real wages, and improved living and working conditions - more apparent than in "Marvellous Melbourne". Nowhere in Australia were the tendencies to urbanisation and development of the commercial, industrial, and tertiary sectors better illustrated. Melbourne's population increased by over 200,000 in the 1880s, the city thereby absorbing almost three-quarters of the increase in Victoria's population, and housing more than four out of ten Victorians.	3.1 From town to city; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1984
1891-1894	Electricity could not yet be transmitted for long distances until then and was still limited to the vicinity of the place of generation. However, in 1891 electricity was transmitted for more than a hundred miles in Germany. ...Victoria electricity now began to compete seriously with gas which had been lighting Melbourne streets and houses since the late 1850s. Electric light companies moved out of their city premises into the suburbs, especially along the riverside where there was room to expand as well as an ample water supply.  In 1894 the City of Melbourne began to operate a new power house in Spencer Street and lit most of the main city streets with electricity.	6.3 Providing essential services	VYB 1973
1891-1900	St Mary's Star of the Sea Church complex located in Victoria Street West Melbourne, created in 1891-1900	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	WMHR 2015
1891-1900	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 0.25%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1892	Early 1890s new canal connect to a river outlet to allow coal barges to reach the railway locomotives in the extensive Melbourne yards, terminating at Appleton Dock.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	MGA: 17
1892	Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh St, West Melbourne, created in 1892	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1892	Weigh bridge installed for trucks at Arden St siding by E Clarkson.	6.7 Transport	GG 1892, 3104
1893	Newly formed Metropolitan Fire Brigade had local fire stations erected in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, including the North Melbourne Fire Station.	3.1 From town to city; 6.3 Providing essential services; 8.2 Housing the population	Context 2011: 40
1893	Bank moratorium: 1893, property values already slumped and the fevered building and development slowed to a trickle- few new industries established in the private sector and many reducing their production and staff drastically or closing down-loss of jobs led to a population decline, many going to the Western Australian goldfields or working on government projects like construction of Victoria dock and the dredging of the deep water shipping channels in 1891 also Melbourne sewerage scheme was begun around Footscray and North and West Melbourne in 1891 and completed in 1897, easily the largest	3.1 From town to city; 8.2 Housing the population	N&WMCS, V1: xiii; Vines 1989

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	civil engineering undertaking of the 19th century in Australia.		
1893	Increase in the size of trading ships is indicated by dredging carried out on the lower reaches of the Yarra. In 1856 it was dredged to only 10 ft; by 1887 it had a depth of 18 ft; and by 1893, 22 ft. The Melbourne Harbor Trust was established in 1877, and by 1893 it had opened Victoria Dock, for a long period one of Melbourne's main cargo-handling areas. 1877 to 1887 the tonnage of shipping entering the Port of Melbourne had more than doubled.	6.7 Transport; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1973
1893-	Wesley Central Mission was established after hardships of the 1890s depression highlighted the need for improved welfare provisions. There was soon a high rate of unemployment in Melbourne and as a result families suffered, especially children.	11.2 Providing welfare services	Context 2012: 64
1894	more than 20,000 dwellings stood vacant in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Many younger men had left for the Western Australian goldfields; many families were seeking a bare livelihood on the farmlands of Gippsland or the Mallee. Others were moving from the outer to the inner suburbs to escape rates and assessments for new streets and footpaths hitherto impatiently demanded.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 8.2 Housing the population	VYB 1973
1894-5	Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King St, West Melbourne, created in 1894-5	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1896-7	Lochaber also Cameron house located at Adderley Street West Melbourne, created in 1896-7	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1897	Dominick Cleary's workshop, later Fibrini (or Fibrin) Milling Company located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, created in 1897	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1898	Shoreham, or Duke's house & stable located at Chetwynd Street West Melbourne, created in 1898	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1898	Barnet Glass Rubber Co. built 'vast' new premises at Kensington (Macaulay Road) in 1898, extending Wittingham's Maizdra Mills and employing up to 300 workers to manufacture articles out of Indian rubber, sent to the large company-owned warehouse in Flinders Street.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VHD: Glass; F&KCS: 18;
1900	Development in North Melbourne virtually static with 43 dwellings under construction compared with 192, the decade before - there was a general decline in population, of 13.7% over the same period. The encroachment of city-bred industries and warehouses and the replacement of the row houses, accumulated in the 19th century, by non-residential structures.	8.2 Housing the population; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1900	Moreland Smelting Works factory located at Dudley Street West Melbourne, created in 1900	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1900	Sands and McDougall Ltd factory & warehouse complex, part located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, created in 1900	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 5.6 Publishing newspapers and periodicals	WMHR 2015
1900	Flemington-Kensington Borough had 2,500 dwellings and a population of 12,000, with sewerage connected to most houses c1904 electricity introduced.	6.2 Sewage; 6.3 Providing essential services; 8.2 Housing the population	F&KCS: 23;

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1900-	Wool stores followed flour mills including the 'impressive Goldsbrough Younghusband complex' started in c1900 at Elizabeth St, served by own siding. 'The combined wool stores and milling site in Elizabeth Street Kensington complete with railway sidings, and the North Melbourne block defined by Munster Terrace, Laurens, Queensberry and Miller Streets, are landmarks in the Arden Macaulay Structure Plan area and are at least of regional heritage significance.'	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	MGA: 17-19
1900-1910 approx..	Federation era - renewed economic activity housing, industry, commercial growth, after economic depression of c1892-1898	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	F&KS
1900-1914	Recovery in industrial growth in the private sector and an escalation of Government public works programs, in part due to the changes in import tariff protection and free trade legislation enacted in the new Federal Parliament, allowing for more interstate trade, and when tariff protection was introduced on imports, many industries operated free of overseas competition. Textiles, clothing, food processing and agricultural implements made particularly rapid progress in the new economic climate.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines 1989
1900s	Melbourne house design showed an unusual style known unaccountably as "Queen Anne". Its origins are uncertain, but the typical house had a roof form of greatly varied shape and broken outline in terracotta tiles of bright orange, with little spires, attics, and ornaments in the form of scrolls, and in the more lavish cases, fearsome basilisks and dragons. Much of the wooden decoration and many of the beaten copper fireplace hoods showed art nouveau influence. Cast iron decoration had by now generally given way to wavy wooden fretwork, with internal screens and curvaceous aspidistra stands.	3.1 From town to city; 3.2 Expressing an architectural style	VYB 1973
1901	Melbourne & suburbs population 496,079	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1901	City of Melbourne population 97,440	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1901	Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer St, West Melbourne, created in 1901	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1901-1910	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 1.74%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1902	Moonee Ponds Creek Channel extension and Improvements showing 9" pitched channel surface from Essendon line crossing of creek to south of Swamp Road (Dybon Road) past what was then the Railway Dock (since filled in) to Dudley St, with former creek flowing to the east of the new line at the north end. Estimated to cost £10,408. Also concrete lining along creek from Arden St to Macaulay Road	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	VPRO: PWD collection R/R1 2096, 2097, 2098 see also 2094 stone lined channel
1902	Holy Rosary Church. Kensington began in Derby Street in 1902 and soon moved to a brick church on the corner of Ormond Street.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1903	Kensington Bone Dust Manufacturing Works trade mark registered.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	GG 1903, 3626
1903	Flemington & Kensington as electricity suppliers and subject to the Electric Light and Power act 1896, listing streets for electric lines also to construct electric tramway (with adjoining municipalities) under	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.7 Transport	GG 1903, 2327; 2328

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Tramways Act 1890		
1903	Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King St, West Melbourne, created in 1903	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1904	Kimpton's Flour Mills burned down.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Flemington/Kensington News Vol.1, No.2, 24 May 1985 (FKN, 1985)
1905	North Melbourne, Flemington & Kensington united with Melbourne to become the new Hopetoun Ward.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1904, 4063; F&KCS: 23;
1905	Tree Reserve in Canning Street created allowing Council to 'improve, plant, fence, cultivate and take charge of same.' (see Pleasance Gardens)	7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	GG 1905, 3499
1905	Railways Commissioners given title to Crown land extending from Flinders street station on the south to beyond the North Melbourne station on the north. ... this area includes- a 'number of reservations made from time to time...', estimated value of the land is £1,500,000, ... The most valuable title ever been issued in Australia.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Monday 19 June 1905
1906	Bennett's Dalston Bakery located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1906	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1906	Connibere, Grieve & Connibere hat factory and showroom located at Howard Street West Melbourne, created in 1906	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1906	Electric lighting was introduced to North Melbourne	6.3 Providing essential services	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-98 (1917)
1906	Trams serve Flemington & Kensington area, Racecourse & Mt Alexander Roads. Nth Melbourne Electric Tramways & Lighting Co. tram sheds built 318-372 Mt Alexander Rd.	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.7 Transport	F&KCS: 23;
1908	Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1908	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1909	MELBOURNE'S BUILDING'ACT. MELBOURNE'S OBSOLETE REGULATIONS. LONG DELAYED REVISION.  The Councils of all the cities of Australia seem to be preparing to reform their building regulations. The Age says--The city of Melbourne presents a singular paradox. On the one hand is its reputation of being among the most progressive cities of the Empire, and the best laid out city in the Commonwealth; on the other is the notorious fact that for the last twenty years it has been at the mercy of an obsolete set of building regulations that would not be tolerated by any other body than the City of Melbourne. If an investor wishes to build in the city he may only do so under the provisions of an act passed in 1849, and amended for the last time in 1888--twenty-one years ago. Not until 1905 did the civic authorities take a definite step to bring the regulations into line with modern methods of building construction. It was then decided to revise	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	The Mercury (Hobart, Tas.: 1860 - 1954) Wednesday 21 July 1909

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	the regulations-and the revision has been going on over since...		
1909	Lizzie Boan's house located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1909	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1909-10	El-Rae or Geuer's house located at Dryburgh Street West Melbourne, created in 1909-10	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1910	North Melbourne public baths open (since replaced)	13.1 Public recreation	Context 2011: 72 cites 'Baths and bathing' in Brown-May and Swain, 2005, Parish Plan. 62-63.
1911	Closure of Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851, building demolished and land redeveloped to government survey during and after WW1	11.1 Improving public health	WMHR 2015
1911	City of Melbourne population at 100,342, with 21749 dwellings and rated property valuation at £1,782,143	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VMD 1911
1911	City of Melbourne population 103,593	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1911	PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY WORKS: ESTIMATED COST, £1,201,000: Recommended extension of the gravitation goods yard at North Melbourne to relieve the congestion of traffic and business in the existing yard and sheds. Railways Commissioners to investigate a new yard constructed between Dynon Road and the stations at Kensington and South Kensington -Badges and retaining walls, £40000...	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Saturday 8 April 1911
1911	Williamstown, Footscray and Braybrook had become the most highly industrialized suburbs of Melbourne as part of a network of industry that fanned out from the City.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines 1989
1911	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 4.11%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1911	Melbourne & suburbs population 593,237	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1912	Newport Power station begun allowing electrification of the railways and the beginnings of the domestic electricity supply in Melbourne.	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.7 Transport	Vines 1989
1912	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.92%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1913	Relwof or Fowler house located at Miller Street West Melbourne, created in 1913	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1913	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.77%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1913-	Calls for a planning scheme for Melbourne when the planning 'movement' officially began with Sir James Barrett, founding president of the Victorian Town Planning and Parks Association from 1914	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 11
1914	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.08%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1914	Sands & McDougall Pty Ltd. part located at Jeffcott Street West	5.5 Building a	WMHR 2015

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Melbourne, created in 1914	manufacturing industry	
1914	Bevan & Edwards bulk store located at Stanley Street West Melbourne, created in 1914	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1914	Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house located at Miller Street West Melbourne, created in 1914	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1915	Doyle's shop & residence, 509-511 Spencer St, West Melbourne, created in 1915	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1915	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 1.24%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1915	Albert Mattingley of Shiel Street described the bird life, fish etc of the West Melbourne swamp: 'On the waters of the large marsh or swamp lying between North Melbourne and the Saltwater (Maribyrnong) River graceful swans, pelicans, geese, black, brown, and grey ducks, teal,' (cites Albert Mattingley 1915, Recollections of early Melbourne)	7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	MGA: 10
1915	Gollin & Co Pty Ltd. bulk store located at BATMAN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1915	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	WMHR 2015
1916	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 1.92%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1916	Testing for the Suburban Electrification done at Newmarket Railway Yards on the Flemington Racecourse Spur Line	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.7 Transport	F&KCS: 24;
1917	West Melbourne Baptist Church manse located at Hawke Street West Melbourne, created in 1917	8.2 Housing the population; 10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	WMHR 2015
1917	Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria commenced a training course for kindergarten teachers- Many of the first free kindergartens were established in the municipality by philanthropic women, including one in Carlton. Model kindergartens were also established at Carlton and at North Melbourne.  Lady Huntingfield Free Kindergarten, North Melbourne cited as significant example - purpose-designed by Eric Beilby, City Council Architect as a "2-unit" kindergarten on a large block of land 87 - 93 Haines Street, built and equipped by City of Melbourne in 1939-40.	8.3 Educating the people	Context 2011: 52; National Trust of Australia (Vic) file B7387
1917	Melbourne Council declare the City's Public Pound at the corner of Arden and Munster terrace North Melbourne (CA 1/75B)	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1917, 3690
1917	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 2.00%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1918	Ogden's house located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, created in 1918	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1918	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 2.05%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1919	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 2.75%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1920	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.45%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1920	<p>City of Melbourne July 1920 set up a town planning conference ...with twenty-one municipalities represented. A committee was set up and in January 1921 its report recommended the appointment of a planning commission, consisting of nine members, five to be appointed from the municipalities and the remainder as technical members. In December 1922 an Act was passed to setup the advisory and honorary Metropolitan Town Planning Commission to' be financed partly by all metropolitan municipalities and partly by fixed contributions from the Railways Department, Tramways Board, Harbor Trust, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.</p> <p>The Commissioners were appointed on 27 March 1923, and Alderman Stapley as the representative of the City of Melbourne became chairman. In December 1925 the term of the Commission was extended and a tenth member to represent the Railways Commissioners was added.</p>	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1973
1920, 1928	Fitchett Bros. Pty Ltd. Factory located at Stanley Street West Melbourne, created in 1920, 1928	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1920-1930	Western Region saw considerable industrial growth during the 1920s catching up with production losses during the war, the increase in population and family formation- renewed patriotism and confidence in local industry saw campaigns to encourage consumers to "Buy Australian".	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines, 1989
1920-1940	Inter-war industrial precinct located at BATMAN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1920-1940	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1920s	Manufacturing industry was the great generator of Melbourne's urban and domestic prosperity in the 1920s. Between the end of the war and the peak year of 1926-27, more than 2,500 new factories opened in Victoria (an increase approaching 50 per cent) and the factory labour force expanded by almost one-third to an average of 161,639 persons, representing almost one in ten of the Victorian population. The value of manufacturing industry production was nearly three times that of agricultural industry in 1927-28. The stimulation given by the war to textile, chemical, pharmaceutical, rubber, and leather industries was continued by tariff protection, stiff increases encouraging import replacement and stimulating large scale foreign investment (for example, in textiles and chemicals), especially in the form of Australian subsidiaries of British companies.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1920s	Melbourne was not merely one of Australia's major manufacturing centres; it dominated the financing, direction, and control of metallurgical and other basic industries throughout the continent, a position which was strengthened in the 1920s, barely touched by the Depression, and confirmed by the war. Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd (BHP), established in 1885 with its headquarters in Melbourne, was in the process of moving from silver-lead mining to steelmaking on the outbreak of the First World War which was to make the company's iron and steel central to the Australian construction industry. War accelerated base metal refining, replacing German interests which had been the chief buyers of Australian lead and zinc concentrates and copper.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1984
1920s	City of Melbourne centre of manufacturing in Australia, decline after-	5.3 Developing a	Context 2011:

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	post-war many city factories and warehouses left empty or converted for other uses. Industrial area of Southbank virtually obliterated in the 1990s.	large, city-based economy; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	35
1920s	Railway traffic at Spencer-street increased greatly with general country passenger traffic for 1924 over that of 1918 approximately 20% while the country passenger journeys on lines radiating from Spencer-street for 1924, was 2,100,000, assuming an equal number travelling inward to Spencer-street, over 4,000,000 passengers annually use this metropolitan terminal station.	6.7 Transport	VPP-Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways
1920s-	Revival of building took place after the end of the First World War and small suburban houses said to have had their origins in a popular Californian style were the norm for the fast spreading suburbs (and parts of West Melbourne). Each had a tiled roof and a small front verandah with stocky roughcast brick piers.	3.2 Expressing an architectural style; 8.2 Housing the population	VYB 1973
1921	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 2.35%- since that date it exceeded the rest of Victoria	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 8.2 Housing the population	VYB 1924-5
1921	City of Melbourne population at 106,064, with 22702 dwellings and rated property valuation at £2,490,344	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VMD 1921
1921	City of Melbourne population 103,251	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1921	Melbourne & suburbs population 782,979	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1921-1934	Melbourne held more than half the State's population (1,531,280), and absorbed some 80 per cent of Victoria's population increase to 1933, giving it the highest concentration (55 per cent) in Australia. Melbourne's population exceeded one million in 1929, with a slight decline in the worst years of the Depression, and passed the million mark again in 1934	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1984
1922	Britannia Tie Company p/L factory located at Miller Street West Melbourne, created in 1922	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1922	Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty Ltd. located at Hawke Street West Melbourne, created in 1922	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1922	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 2.73%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1923	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 4.41%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1923-1929	Post-war prosperity under Victoria's Stanley Melbourne Bruce, was Prime Minister and later Viscount Bruce of Melbourne. His vision of an Empire strengthened by an internal circulation of migrants, capital, and produce struck a responsive chord in his home State, for Bruce's policies - closer settlement of the land, protection of manufacturing and agriculture, organised marketing of primary produce, State assisted migration, and development projects on a grand scale, planned, promoted, and financed by government - already had a secure place in Victoria	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1984

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1923-4	Keep Brothers & Wood bulk store, later Batman Hill Apartments located at Batman Street West Melbourne, created in 1923-4	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1923-4	Gardini Motor Company garage located at CHETWYND STREET West Melbourne, created in 1923-4	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1924	Melbourne & suburbs population 885,700	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1924	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.85%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1924	Railways Commissioners proposed the resumption of land, extending: for a frontage of 730 feet along Adderley-street and 335 feet along Latrobe Street, West Melbourne, at an estimated cost of £90,000- acquires two double-story and several single-story brick residences, and a large brick building belonging to the General Merchants Association. It would remove a danger to shunters from limited visibility, increase the holding yard for 190 country cars to 238 initially, also allow a shelter shed and cleaning for costly railway cars.  Adderley-street was then a well-made macadam roadway, and 99 feet wide, with pathways on each side, one tar-paved and one being of earth with metal screenings- it took a large amount of traffic as an alternative and easier route than Dudley-street from the Victoria Dock, Government Cool Stores, and Footscray industry.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 6.7 Transport	VPP
1924	Tramway to be built in Howard Street to link the North Melbourne Cable Tramway in Victoria Street to a proposed car depot and turn-out in Howard Street	6.7 Transport	GG 1924, 3103
1924-	State Electricity Commission (SEC) provided power to Melbourne in 1924, at the end of which year Yallourn had a capacity for 50,000 kW, and Newport station had already been constructed to supplement the city's requirements. Generation of power in factories changed dramatically: in 1930-31 electricity displaced steam as the principal motive power, and in 1938-39 just over three-quarters of the total rated horsepower was provided by motors driven by purchased electricity- efficiencies resulted- with trend to mechanisation and mass production, and the impact of foreign investment.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1925-	The Ford agency was relinquished to the Ford Company of Canada in 1925, and a large factory was built in West Melbourne under the name of Ruskin Motors Pty Ltd, (99 Dudley St, West Melbourne off Spencer St, near stadium), which produced motor bodies from 1925 to 1952 for various makes of cars. In 1949, the British Austin company bought the Melbourne based Ruskin Body Works and used the factory to make pick-up (Utility or Ute) and tourer bodies for fitting to imported Austin A40 chassis.  Victoria's early prominence in carriage building greatly assisted the later development of the motor car industry which embraces many skills and techniques.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1973; Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria 1935; Wiki- British Motor Corporation (Australia)
1925-1926	Tame & Company factory located at King Street West Melbourne, created in 1925-1926	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1925-6	Briscoe & Co ironmongers warehouse complex, located at Roden Street West Melbourne, part created in 1925-6	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1926	Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty Ltd., later Hygiene Baby Carriages Pty Ltd pram manufacturers located at Hawke Street West Melbourne, created in 1926	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1926	Drummond house located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, created in 1926	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1926	North Melbourne War Memorial, King & Victoria Street Reserve (relocated) West Melbourne, created in 1926	15.1 Remembering the past; 15.2 Raising monuments	WMHR 2015
1926	J. Gadsden Pty Ltd factory located at Abbotsford Street West Melbourne, created in 1926	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1926-7	Hotel Spencer located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1926-7	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1927	Doyle's factory, later Plywood & Trading Co Pty Ltd, later Fernshaws Pty Ltd located at Stanley Street West Melbourne, created in 1927	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1927	Depression- after 1926-27, Victorian factory employment began its first sustained fall since the war, and international prices for agricultural produce were declining at an alarming rate. Vast borrowing to finance migration, closer settlement, manufacturing advance, and improvements in suburban and rural living conditions, had created a massive debt, paid for by earnings from exports- from 1927 unemployment increased continuously, from some 7 per cent of trade unionists to a peak of 30 per cent in the second quarter of 1932. Employment in secondary industry in Victoria had grown to 162,000, but the world-wide depression brought employment in manufacturing industries down to 126,000 in 1931	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1984; VYB 1973
1927-8, 1937-1940	Sands & McDougall Pty Ltd box factory located at Batman Street West Melbourne, created in 1927-8, 1937-1940	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1928	Holy Rosary commenced a new brick church in Gower Street, Kensington.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 20;
1928-1929	Regulations exhibited for Children's Playground reserved at North Melbourne 11 September 1928 - detailed requirements (Buncle, Canning and Macaulay Rd)	7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic; 11.4 Caring for mothers and babies	GG 1929,115; 1928, 2527
1929	First town planning scheme for Melbourne was prepared by the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 12
1930	City of Melbourne population at 102,000, with 22386 dwellings and rated property valuation at £5,081,659	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VMD 1930
1930-2,	Symington, R.H. & W.H. & Company (Aust) P/L, Liberty Corsets factory, now part Norwellan House located at Chetwynd Street West Melbourne, created in 1930-2	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1930s	Depression- although a period of failure and trouble for many of the West Melbourne region's established industries, also a period of innovative development where efficiencies gained from chain or assembly line mass production and new industrial concepts.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines, 1989
1930s	Melbourne was promoted in tourist literature as the 'Garden City'. The Curator of City Parks for the City Council during this period, J.T. Smith, was a tireless and innovative.	7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	Context 2012: 44
1931-1935	<p>employment in Victorian manufacturing-126,000 in 1931, when it stood at its lowest level since 1919 - did not regain its pre-depression peak of 161,639 until 1934-35. Between 1934-35 and 1938-39 factory employment increased from 170,000 to over 200,000.</p> <p>Despite the Ottawa Agreement of 1932, which committed Australia to preferential treatment of British imports, and tariff modifications in the early 1930s, most industries were still well protected by the "Scullin tariff" of 1930 and the 1931 devaluation of the Australian pound. Consumer demand first registered itself in textiles, clothing, and food and drink - but recovery was most pronounced in metals and machinery, and in chemicals, explosives and fertilisers, areas revived by the resurgence in mining, metal refining, motor body building and car and truck assembly, and factory and office construction. Central to most of these developments was the expansion and diversification of the iron and steel industry. These developments took place outside Victoria but they were directed from Melbourne</p>	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1932-	Victorian Government set about making work for sustenance compulsory- work for sustenance was gazetted by the Argyle Government and administered through local councils. All able bodied unemployed men had to earn unemployment relief by working on government provided projects; any who refused could be struck out - despite poor physical conditions, many sizeable projects were mounted by State departments and instrumentalities-those under the direction of the Public Works Department included the Yarra Boulevard at Studley Park and Fairfield (1933-1935), roads around Albert Park Lake, and the construction of Linlithgow Avenue and the approaches to the Shrine; in rural Victoria a major project was the Great Ocean Road, west of Geelong.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 11.2 Providing welfare services	VYB 1984
1933	City of Melbourne population at 103,400, with 22179 dwellings and rated property valuation at £4,274,703	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VMD 1933
1933	Religious denominations were 34 per cent Church of England, 19 per cent were Catholic (including Roman Catholic), 15 per cent Presbyterian, and 11 per cent Methodist- .2% had no religion	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	VYB 1984
1933 (1882 rebuilt)	Moderne style W B Simpson's real estate office & residence located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, created in 1933 (1882 rebuilt)	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1933-1954	Manufacturing industry grew substantially between 1933 and 1954, but since 1954, has involved an increasingly lower proportion of the working population although in 1984 it remained the largest single industry grouping in Victoria. In summary, Victoria's economy began with a heavy reliance on agricultural and mining industry but, by the initial post Second World War years, this had changed to a manufacturing base.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1934	Ralph A Stuart & Co. wool brokers, later NCO House located At King Street West Melbourne, created in 1934	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	WMHR 2015
1935	Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty Ltd located at Spencer Street	5.5 Building a	WMHR 2015

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	West Melbourne, created in 1935	manufacturing industry	
1935-1936	Gair Manufacturing Company P/L Bulk Store at King Street West Melbourne, created in 1935-1936	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1936	Oswald Barnett, a campaigner against slums led the Victorian Government to establish the Housing Investigation and Slum Abolition Board (HISAB) in July 1936, to investigate housing conditions in identified slum areas.	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	Context 2011: 64
1936-	Symington, R& WH & Co. (Aust) P/L offices and factory located at ROSSLYN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1936-	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1937	<p>BEAUTIFIED MOONEE PONDS CREEK-Red, pink, and white flowering gums and poplar trees will beautify the black Bad banks of the Moonee Ponds Creek at Kensington when- the Metropolitan Board of Works completes its flood, prevention work there soon. As part of a project costing £22,000, the board has widened the creek, and the banks have also been planted with grasses.</p> <p>For many years the creek has been criticised as insanitary. It has caused many floods which have washed residents to low-lying parts of Kensington and Macaulay from their homes. The flood prevention work is being carried out by the board and the City of Melbourne, which will begin its part of the project once the board's work is completed.</p>	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	'The Argus': Tuesday 14 September 1937
1937	Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (now a facade), located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1937	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1937-8, 1889	Briscoe & Co ironmongers warehouse complex, located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1937-8, 1889	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1938	<p>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE Housing and Factory Problems (By E. HANKINSON) ...The callous indifference and lack of foresight of the City Council in its attitude to North and West Melbourne is shown in the utter disregard of the welfare of those people whose, homes are destroyed to make room for factories.</p> <p>The housing accommodation is acutely short of requirements, and the health officer in several instances has refrained from condemning houses unfit for human habitation so that the people would not be denied some shelter from the elements...a synonym for council fodder, if its attitude to the people of North and West Melbourne is to be taken as a criterion of judgment. That such a stricture is not unwarranted is shown by its decision to allow a skin store to be erected within the confines of our boundaries. The conditions obtaining in this particular locality, Mark-street and Boundary-road, are bad enough already.</p> <p>Tanneries and other objectionable stores are in close proximity to the State school, which is situated in the centre of a thickly populated area ...The City Council contends that Melbourne must move north, which practically means, from its point of view, that factories must be established in North Melbourne, and the residents driven out. The extension of this principle would mean that when North Melbourne was filled up with factories and further development needed then - residents farther afield would be driven out and factories put in their place...</p>	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	The Age (Melbourne, Vic.: 1854 - 1954), Tuesday 15 November 1938

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1938	Underground Public Toilets Hawke & King Street Reserve, West Melbourne, created in 1938	6.5 Public toilets	WMHR 2015
1938	Brown's factory also Commonwealth Steel Company located at STANLEY STREET West Melbourne, created in 1938	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1938	Housing Commission of Victoria established under the Housing Act 1937 in response to slum housing in Melbourne, and worked under the 'Slum Reclamation and Housing Act' 1938, with first estate established from early 1939 on 22 hectares of sandy waste lands with a beach frontage at Fishermen's Bend	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	VYB 1984; Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, cites Renate Howe. 1988. <i>New houses for old: fifty years of public housing in Victoria, 1938-1988.</i>
1938	Renovation of the Royal Mail Hotel (formerly Cook's Hotel) located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1938	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1939	Industry revival 1934-1939: Victoria has good share of new manufacturing projects in the Commonwealth during the late 1930s: The State's central position for the distribution of goods in the south-eastern crescent of Australia, and Victoria was the lowest income taxed State of all. Despite inadequacies of the technical education system and the sad decline of apprenticeship, Melbourne could still offer a labour pool for assembly line production methods, a sophisticated metal trades base crucial to car assembly and aircraft production, and a ready made consumer market. Also the availability of large industrial sites at or near the centres of Melbourne...sustenance registrations stood at 27,468 in 1933, and then declined until 1938.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1939-1940s	Second World War, most new developments in industry in the West Melbourne region focused on the war effort, directly by arming, clothing and supplying the military or as a replacement for imports blocked by wartime. Part of the private sector benefited from war production as Government Annexes, where Government funds, sometimes on McArthur's Lend Lease scheme, financed building and operation of factories for the war effort.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry 4.8 Defending the city	Vines, 1989
1939-1945-	Victorian economy made a considerable contribution to the demands of WW2- available resources devoted to manufacturing within its large industrial base- most of the 3,690 Australian-produced aircraft and 2,840 aircraft engines, as well as many ships, vehicles, guns, and a range of machine tools and other war equipment, and much food, were produced in Victoria also a major munitions supplier...reduction in imports boosted local production e.g., publishing increased ... magazines, and newspaper production.	4.8 Defending the city; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1939-1948	Victorian factory employment between 1938-39 and 1948-49, the decade of the Second World War, increased from 201,831 to 292,006 persons, an increase of 45 per cent. The war boosted manufacturing industry in Victoria and, just as importantly, widened its base from a reliance on a narrow range of highly protected activities. Whereas 46 per cent of the 202,000 factory workers in 1939 were occupied in making clothing, textiles, and foodstuffs, these more traditional industries provided jobs for only 40 per cent of the 256,000 employees in 1946. Increases were in establishments engaged in engineering or the manufacture of munitions, explosives, aircraft, ships, and motor	4.8 Defending the city; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984, 1973

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	vehicles. Within the Melbourne metropolitan area, more than 60 per cent of the 40,200 workers that joined factory payrolls during the 1939 to 1946 period had jobs in the inner ring of suburbs.		
1939-1953	World War Two. development cessation except for key local industries in North & West Melbourne and Kensington who supplied the home front or war effort and expanded quickly	4.8 Defending the city; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	F&KS
1940	Local Government (Building Regulations) Act in December 1940 removed the administration of building regulations from municipal control and established a Building Regulations Commission for a two-year period to prepare uniform building regulations for Victoria. The Commission's Report subsequently led in 1945 to the constitution of a permanent administrative body and the promulgation of standard building regulations.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1984
1940-1	W. O'Donnell Engineer factory, part 33-47 Batman Street, West Melbourne, created in 1940-1	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1940s	Shortage of building materials in WW2, the Government set a maximum area of 1,250 sq. ft. for new houses, raised in 1949 to 1,400 sq. ft., while the average height of ceilings fell to below 9 ft... By 1952 materials were more plentiful	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 4.8 Defending the city	VYB 1973
1941	First North Melbourne Slum Reclamation Area declared - Molesworth, Curzon, Haines, and Abbotsford Streets North Melbourne where there are houses 'unfit for human habitation' and in the view of the Housing Commission insanitary or unhealthy because of their excessive number or bad arrangement of buildings, bad arrangement or narrowness of streets- that cannot be dealt with unless declared under the Slum Reclamation and Housing Act 1938 part III	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	GG 1941, 162
1941	City of Melbourne population at 103,892 with rated property valuation at £4,919,283, 1939-40	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VMD 1941
1942	South Kensington to West Footscray railway now completed and handed over the Commissioners by the Board of Land & Works and Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	6.7 Transport	GG 1942, 1890
1942, 1915, 1887	Felton Grimwade & Duerdins P/L chemical laboratory, factory & store complex located at Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, created in 1942, 1915 on site with part of the vast Dixon & Co. cordial factory of 1887	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 4.8 Defending the city	WMHR 2015
1944	Felton Grimwade & Duerdins P/L factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., Creffields located at Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, created in 1944	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 4.8 Defending the city	WMHR 2015
1944	<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1944</i> established the Town and Country Planning Board to assist and supervise the preparation - either voluntarily or on the requisition of the Minister - of statutory town planning schemes.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1984
1945-1970	During the post-war 'long boom' of 1945-1970, Melbourne's economy grew steadily as the financial capital of Australia, and associated industries (banking, stock-broking) and the workforce grew apace.	9.3 Working in the post-war city	Context 2012: 56
1946	Burge Brothers open large and distinctive factory using a structural plywood in an innovative manner in Racecourse Road.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	F&KCS



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1946	Town and Country Planning Board was appointed with a full-time chairman and two part-time members. It was given administrative authority over all municipal town planning schemes, and was to report independently on planning matters to the Minister	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1973
1947-	Organised post-war immigration of non-British persons had commenced, drawn largely from southern Europe, especially Greece and Italy, and also from the war-ravaged countries of Europe	2.3 Promoting immigration	F&KCS: 24; Context 2011: 8
1949	Town and Country Planning (Metropolitan Area) Act 1949 authorised the MMBW to prepare a strategy plan for the future development of Melbourne, although the delay in legislating for the future development of the metropolitan area exacerbated local government problems in the construction of infrastructure and service provision. The MMBW's planning scheme was subsequently drawn up and released for public comment in 1954.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1984
1950s	Population of the developed, inner west suburbs such as Essendon, Footscray and Williamstown declining with post-war growth in housing and industrial construction in the outer western areas such as Brooklyn, Sunshine and Braybrook, as a reflection of the modernization of manufacturing industry with new, larger factories replacing the old works on cheaper land with good road access.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines, 1989
1950s	Vigorous economic activity from the 1950s meant extensive construction and improvements in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong ...container terminals that were needed a new form of sea transport and the roll-on roll-off ships meant the port of Melbourne was extended onto tracts of unused land 1950s and 1960s matched by use of the old Dudley Flats between the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers for the erection of transport companies Melbourne terminals. The growth of the Port of Melbourne during these decades coincided with the expansion of sea trade across the world.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	VYB 1984
1950s-	Housing Commission of Victoria developed 'modern' new housing estates in socially disadvantaged residential areas, including the Hotham Estate in North Melbourne and the Holland Estate in Kensington (the former cited as a significant example)	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	Context 2011: 51 cites history of the Hotham estate', prepared by Frances O'Neill and Sheryl Yelland on the Hotham Estate, North Melbourne, 1993.
1951-	Wartime shortages of building materials continued to and beyond 1951, including bricks, glass, steel, soft timber, petrol, and many other items. Controls persisted for some years with some rationing of petrol, clothing, and certain foods. Special permits were still required for any non-residential building.	4.8 Defending the city; 4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1984
1952-3, 1884	West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, later Brickley House located at King Street West Melbourne, created in 1952-3, 1884	4.7 Policing the city; 8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1954	Second North Melbourne Slum Reclamation Area declared - Lothian, Arden, O'Shannassy, and Abbotsford Streets North Melbourne (or CAs 1-3/76B) where there are houses 'unfit for human habitation' and in the	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public	GG 1954, 4762

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	view of the Housing Commission insanitary or unhealthy because of their excessive number or bad arrangement of buildings, bad arrangement or narrowness of streets- that cannot be dealt with unless declared under the Slum Reclamation and Housing Act 1938 part III	health	
1954	MMBW prepared Melbourne planning scheme, concerned with consolidating industrial areas, issues of transport, parkways - not gazetted until 1968.	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 12
1954-6	Sisalkraft Distributors P/L store and offices, located at Miller Street West Melbourne, created in 1954-6	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1955	Gas and Fuel Corporation begin conversion of its West Melbourne works from a black coal base to that of petroleum products- blending refinery tail gases from the Altona Petroleum Refineries (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. oil refinery with coal gas - as the first such undertaking in Australia. Black coal carbonisation continued on a reduced scale until 1969, one hundred and thirteen years after the commissioning of the first hand-stoked horizontal retorts on the West Melbourne site (1856).	6.3 Providing essential services	VYB 1984
1955-	Number of factories and factory workers in the four inner core local government areas in Melbourne mid-1950s, reached a peak and then began to decline at a rate, in the case of factory employment, of about 1.2 per cent annually.  Decline of various activities like the manufacture of clothing, footwear, and furniture, which had long been prominent in these inner areas and the competing demands for space led to rising land prices; changes in the ownership and use of buildings; redevelopment schemes; a decline in the role of this area as a market and supply focus; and a change in the nature and characteristics of the labour force residing in or near the centre of the city.  Suburban areas became increasingly attractive to industrial firms because of the availability of spacious sites, and labour	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1955-1956	West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall located at Dudley Street West Melbourne, created in 1955-1956	13.1 Public recreation	WMHR 2015
1956	Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1956	6.7 Transport	WMHR 2015
1956	Rebuilding of West Melbourne Stadium, renamed Festival Hall in the 1960s, as only large scale enclosed performance and sporting venue in Melbourne with others including Wilson Hall (rebuilt after destroyed by fire in 1952), and the Melbourne Town Hall being the only places available for many decades, the latter used regularly for symphony and choral concerts.	10.1 Arts and creative life in the city; 13.1 Public recreation	VYB 1984
1956	Olympic teams compete at the Arden Street Oval, North Melbourne, and at Princes Park in Carlton.	13.1 Public recreation; 13.3 Staging exhibitions	Context 2011: 72
1957	North Melbourne Slum Reclamation Area declared: CAs 1-10/77, 1/A Jika Jika: O'Shannassy, Abbotsford, Curzon, Arden Streets	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	GG 1957, 3222
1957	HCV proclaim desire to 'treat' or compulsorily acquire land from owners within the declared Slum Reclamation Areas	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	GG 1957, 245

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1958	Housing Commission of Victoria (HCV) proposed multi-storey flats as a complement to the precast walk-up flats built.	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	Howe: 144
1960	The first Housing Commission of Victoria (HCV) tower designed by Bernard Evans was erected from 1960 in South Melbourne, followed by a 20 storey tower in Boundary Rd, steel framed with concrete block infill and 4 storey walk-up flats (on stilts) at its base.	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	Howe: 145
1960s	Numerous 'six-pack' flat blocks were erected in South Yarra, East Melbourne, North Melbourne and Carlton.	8.2 Housing the population	Context 2011: 51
1961	City of Melbourne resolved to prepare a Planning Scheme for the area bounded by the Yarra River, Spencer Street, Dudley Street, Peel Street, Victoria Street, Spring Street and the prolongation of the western building line of Spring Street until it meets the Yarra River. A planning scheme was submitted to the Council in 1964.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1984
1961	Housing Reclamation Area declared at Kensington under Housing Act 1958 as unfit for human habitation etc. part CA20/2 Douutta Galla etc., plus many others to follow to 1965	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	GG 1961, 2136
1961-1964	Kensington, Holland HCV estate begun 1961-2 as the first use of precast load-bearing wall panels from the Holmesglen factory for high rise (8 storeys), connected by aerial bridges.	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	Howe: 146-
1964	First prefabricated multi-storey Housing Commission flat block was completed at Flemington, creating new concepts in structural design, community housing and the scale of residential building, with occupation by recent immigrants, Italians, Greeks, Yugoslavs, and more recently. Vietnamese.	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	F&KCS: 24;
1966	Religious denominations were 28.7 per cent Church of England, 27.6 per cent were Catholic (including Roman Catholic), 12 per cent Presbyterian, and 8.7 per cent Methodist. Between 1933 and 1966 stated adherence to the Catholic faith grew significantly. This reflected the large number of migrants from southern Europe who arrived in Australia after the Second World War.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination; 8.1 Settling as immigrants	VYB 1984
1968	Tullamarine Freeway construction begins, originally designated in the 1969 'Melbourne Transportation Plan' as the F14 Freeway corridor. Moonee Ponds Creek upstream of Racecourse Road was realigned, parts of the creek bed concreted, removing the 'chain of ponds', found by Hoddle in 1837. The freeway terminated at Flemington Road.	6.7 Transport; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	WP
1970	West Melbourne gasworks closes after changeover to natural gas- large gas holders were progressively taken out of service and later dismantled	6.3 Providing essential services	VYB 1984
1970	Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty Ltd offices located at King Street West Melbourne, created in 1970	10.1 Arts and creative life in the city; 9.3 Working in the post-war city	WMHR 2015
1970	By 1970 nearly 4000 privately owned dwellings had been compulsory acquired and replaced by nearly 7000 high rise flats. Three housing towers (Y, T and S shape in plan, vary between 20-30 storeys in height) and one tower (I-Shaped) were built on a site in Boundary Rd, and Canning Street (Corner of Boundary Rd), North Melbourne	11.1 Improving public health; 8.2 Housing the population	Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (WP), cites Renate Howe. 1988. New

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
			houses for old: fifty years of public housing in Victoria, 1938-1988.
1973	<p>Melbourne Strategy Plan of 1973 addressed the City of Melbourne, comprising the Central Business District and parts of Kensington, Parkville, North Carlton, Princes Hill, Carlton, North Melbourne, West Melbourne, East Melbourne, Jolimont, and South Yarra. It sought to guide the activities within the City of Melbourne towards new goals by implementing Action Plans in specific areas accounting not only for physical but social and economic factors based on continuing high density employment within a short walking distance of present and future suburban railway stations in the Central Business District of Melbourne.</p> <p>Recommended greater reliance on public transport and restriction on the use of cars for commuting, maintenance and enhancement of shopping, entertainment, cultural and historic areas in the Central Business District, provision of an area adjacent to the Central Business District where a mix of uses (including residential) could exist, encouragement of housing programmes that catered for a full range of income, age group and family types as well as the development of compact neighbourhood shopping and community centres. Victorian Government imposed its own controls in 1980 to implement the Strategy Plan.</p>	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1984
1981	Plans announced to build a new Remand Section at Russell Street announced in 1973 delayed until 1981 proposal for a new remand section at Spencer St, West Melbourne- the Remand Section at Pentridge was totally unsatisfactory	4.6 Administering justice	VYB 1984
1985	Flemington Kensington Heritage Study published and adopted by CITY OF MELBOURNE, carried out by Graeme Butler in 1983	15.4 Preserving the fabric of the past	MGA:
1991	Weaver's 1991 study of the archaeology of the Moonee Ponds Creek recorded thirty-one Aboriginal archaeological sites, the majority of which were recorded within 200 metres of the creek (water and food source for the Aboriginal people of the Woiwurong language group of the Wurundjeri tribe). No post contact sites identified from the first settlement period.	1.0 Aboriginal Country; 15.3 Remembering the Aboriginal past	MGA: 8-9
1992	CityLink announced and received the State Government's formal approval in mid-1994. The western link was between the Tullamarine and Westgate Freeways. contract awarded to Transurban (partnership of Australia's Transfield Services and Japan's Obayashi Corporation in 1995). Estimated in 1996 at about \$1.8 billion. First part opened 1999, all by end of 2000. Part of the narrow section of the 1880s bluestone lined creek bed was changed.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	WP; MGA: 26
1996	Ian Hill 1996 records the Moonee Ponds Creek photographically before CityLink construction (State Library of Victoria)	7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape; 15.1 Remembering the past	MGA: 26
1999	Most graded sites from the Butler studies (North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983) included in a Heritage Overlay in the Melbourne Planning Scheme, some as individual sites and some as part of a precinct.	15.4 Preserving the fabric of the past	MGA: 5
1999-2000	Allom Lovell. Review of E grade buildings (also reviewed by Meredith	15.4 Preserving the	MGA: 5

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Gould Architects): 'E' graded places either upgraded to A, B, C or D, or amended to have no grading (Kensington was not part of the City of Melbourne at this time, the A to E grading definitions from the original 1985 Study apply rather than the A to D grade definitions currently referenced in Clause 22.05 as the Heritage Places Inventory, July 2008.	fabric of the past	
2008	Heritage Places Inventory published listing graded places inside and outside of the Capital City Zone, Incorporated Document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme with places graded A-E and Levels 1-3 Streetscape, each defined differently to the 1985 policy document. MGA sees inconsistencies in Inventory and study listings.	15.4 Preserving the fabric of the past	MGA: 5-
2008	Heritage Precincts Project carried out 2005 by Meredith Gould Architects prepared new statements of significance for all heritage precincts within the City of Melbourne, adopted by CITY OF MELBOURNE 2008.	15.4 Preserving the fabric of the past	MGA: 5

### Conclusions from chronology

The following conclusions were drawn from the thematic chronology, with examples of identified places that illustrate these themes:

- The oldest building identified in the West Melbourne project area is St James Anglican Old Cathedral created in 1837, and relocated to West Melbourne in 1914. St James is now one of the State's oldest and most significant places, reinforcing visually and historically the public perception of early Victorian-era development of the West Melbourne area as aligned with other historical landmarks such as the former burial ground at Flagstaff Hill, the Flagstaff Gardens, and early terraces or houses in Walsh, Capel and Dudley Streets;
- To link the City with the Colony's interior and busy gold routes, the northern and western expansion of the initial Melbourne Hoddle survey grid extended through West Melbourne, as shaped by natural elements such as Moonee Ponds Creek, the West Melbourne swamp and associated chain of ponds, Burial Hill (Melbourne's first cemetery, later Flagstaff Gardens) and existing transport routes to the north such as the Mount Alexander Road to the goldfields;
- West Melbourne was shown as built up in the *City of Melbourne* 1855 panoramic view after land sales from 1852 and 1859, much of this development has now been replaced;
- Opening of the Benevolent Asylum at the north end of West Melbourne (asylum reserve bounded by Miller, Victoria,

Abbotsford and Curzon Streets) coincided with the creation of Christian church reserves nearby (Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholic), as a group of institutions that served the needy;

- Melbourne had the largest population in Australia from the Gold Rush of the 1850s to Federation, with the inner Melbourne suburbs (including West Melbourne) holding most of this population surge, as reflected by dense housing development in the area, since replaced in part by industry;
- New railway routes and a railways workshop located on the west side of West Melbourne from the 1850s were further urban development boundaries and formed the basis of future major industry for the area. Railways also created a need for stone quarrying along the Moonee Ponds Creek to provide crushed basalt ballast for tracks, bluestone houses such as Romolo in Spencer Street being built at this time;
- Railway employees, such as Thomas Hulse, located and invested in West Melbourne;
- Services such as gas and water, provided in the 1850s, facilitated inner Melbourne urban development,
- The Gold Rush initiated a local industrial and engineering base that thrived through the Victorian-era with Colonial government tariff protection;
- The opening in 1860 of Hughes and Co.'s rolling mills at the west end of Dudley Street, West Melbourne was a major event for the city's industrial development as well as that of West Melbourne, leading to Melbourne as the

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

- most highly industrialised Australian city by 1891;
- Victorian wheat growing acreage increases from 161,000 acres to 1,469,000 acres c1860-1890, yielding large processing complex at the north end of West Melbourne served by nearby dock and railways expansion at West Melbourne;
  - Early West Melbourne growth also included a large percentage of residential development, for City and local business owners and investment, with row houses becoming the norm in the Victorian-era, proceeding stylistically from the Colonial Georgian to the Italian Renaissance revival;
  - North and West Melbourne commercial growth extended along Victoria Street after 1859, with businesses such as undertaker Henry Allison, at the east end, active from 1865, and the Three Crowns Hotel, at the other end, active from 1868, with John Stedeford as a major developer in this street during the Victorian-era;
  - Steady increases in Melbourne's population from the 1870s peaked in the decade before the bank moratorium of 1893 (5.6% growth), paralleled by many row house developments in West Melbourne, with Annagh Terrace (1871-6), 582-588 Spencer Street, at one end of the era, and Cooper's row houses (1891), 18-26 Capel Street, at the other, as boosted by the growing trade boom and associated transport expansion;
  - Continuing railways track and workshop expansion in the 1880s, allowed by the draining of the West Melbourne swamp, in turn inspired grand Italian Renaissance revival style hotels such as Harrison's Railway Hotel, located at Stawell Street West Melbourne, and created in 1888 near the North Melbourne railway station and major wool, flour, timber and firewood trading outlets;
  - The dire effect of the Melbourne population and economy, stalling in the 1890s, was alleviated in part by nearby public works such as the vast MMBW sewerage project that commenced in Footscray and West Melbourne, and construction of the Victoria Dock (now Docklands), that opened in 1893, also the dredging of the deep water shipping channels, while development such as Frederick Stones' row houses (1894-5), at 595-597 King Street, West Melbourne, continued in West Melbourne despite the recession;
  - Economic recovery, after Federation and the First War, meant industrial growth in Melbourne's west and north, with the encroachment of factories into North and West Melbourne, that would only increase up to WW2, with consequent reduction in housing and increasing public concern over amenity loss;
  - Moreland Smelting Works factory (1900), located at Dudley Street, West Melbourne, and Connibere, Grieve & Connibere hat factory and showroom (1906) located at Howard Street West Melbourne, were among the first of this industrial wave;
  - Closure of Melbourne Benevolent Asylum in 1911 generated a large Edwardian-era and Interwar development site, with associated Queen Anne, Federation and Bungalow house styles, set on a government subdivision, as a distinctive enclave in West Melbourne and a marker for this important landmark;
  - A major Melbourne population boost before and after WW1, truncated by the Depression in the late 1920s early 1930s, was accompanied by a new concern for town planning and residential amenity;
  - Melbourne was not merely one of Australia's major manufacturing centres; it dominated the financing, direction, and control of metallurgical and other basic industries throughout Australia, a position which was strengthened in the 1920s;
  - With new State guaranteed electricity supplies after the 1920s, and new interstate and overseas markets, industrial development continued to encroach on residential areas in West Melbourne, such as the Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. factory (1922) located at Miller Street West Melbourne on the former Benevolent Asylum site, with other Interwar factory development closer to the City, such as Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company, Pty. Ltd. (1922-1926) located at Hawke Street, West Melbourne, and Keep Brothers & Wood bulk store (1923-4), located at Batman Street, West Melbourne;
  - Established West Melbourne industrial-warehouse uses, such as Briscoe and

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

Company, ironmongers, warehouse complex (1925-6, 1937-8) expanded at Roden Street, West Melbourne, and the gigantic Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory, in Batman Street, was added to the existing West Melbourne complex, in two stages, before and after the 1920s Depression (1928, 1937-1940);

- Not all businesses were stalled by the Interwar Depression, with wartime threats affecting imports and creating new markets, while the emergence of new factory designs increased efficiencies and lowered production costs, one example being the Moderne style R.H. & W.H Symington and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd., Liberty Corsets model factory (1930-1936), located at Chetwynd Street, West Melbourne;
- The Second War boosted some West Melbourne factories to supply the war effort, such as Felton Grimwade & Duerdins Pty. Ltd. (1942, 1944) in Rosslyn Street and W. O'Donnell Engineer works in Batman Street (1941);
- Oswald Barnett, active campaigner against slums, led the Victorian Government to establish the Housing Investigation and Slum Abolition Board (HISAB) in July 1936, with some West Melbourne housing considered for redevelopment as factories sites;
- Post Second War reconstruction included revival of building as materials shortages waned, with building supplier, Sisalkraft Distributors Pty. Ltd. store and offices (1954, 1956), located at Miller Street West Melbourne, and the new offices of

the Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria (1952-3), located in King Street West Melbourne and proposed as the renovation of a row house overcome post-war materials restrictions, aimed at supplying residential needs;

- Gradual move away from manufacturing in West Melbourne to warehousing, due to new large production-line industry plants demanding green fields sites on the edge of the City;
- Growth of offices and services around the City core in the 1950s and onwards, with examples such as expansion of the Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, in Spencer Street, in time for the 1956 Olympics;
- Also in time for the 1956 Olympics, the rebuilding of the West Melbourne stadium in Dudley Street (later Festival Hall), an entertainment venue for working people since the Edwardian-era,
- The Melbourne Remand centre in Spencer Street, another City-based public service set in West Melbourne; and
- With expansion available only to the north and west of the City (Yarra River and parklands restricting other directions), office use replaces former West Melbourne row houses, including the International Modern style, Flagstaff House (Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. offices) located at King Street West Melbourne, in 1970, in place of Victorian-era row houses.

## Appendix 5: Heritage definitions used by City of Melbourne

### Definitions of the City of Melbourne heritage grading system

The following, drawn from the policy document the *Heritage Places Inventory* (2015), explains the current grading or evaluation system used in the City of Melbourne.

Each building or place with cultural heritage significance located within Heritage Overlays in the City of Melbourne has been assessed and graded or ranked according to its importance. Streetscapes, with groupings of buildings along a street frontage, have also been assessed and graded. Individual buildings or places are graded from A to D in this Review, while streetscapes are graded from Level 1 to 3, both in descending order of significance.

The following definitions are provided in the inventory of what each heritage grading level means.

#### Definitions

##### ***'A' Graded Buildings***

These buildings are of national or state importance, and are irreplaceable parts of Australia's built form heritage.

##### ***'B' Graded Buildings***

These buildings are of regional or metropolitan significance, and stand as important milestones in the architectural development of the metropolis.

##### ***'C' Graded Buildings***

These buildings demonstrate the historical or social development of the local area and/ or make an important aesthetic or scientific contribution. These buildings comprise a variety of styles and buildings types. Architecturally they are substantially intact, but where altered, it is reversible. In some instances, buildings of high individual historic, scientific or social significance may have a greater degree of alteration.

##### ***'D' Graded Buildings***

These buildings are representative of the historical, scientific, architectural or social development of the local area. They are often reasonably intact representatives of particular

periods, styles or building types. In many instances alterations will be reversible. They may also be altered examples which stand within a group of similar period, style or type or a street which retains much of its original character. Where they stand in a row or street, the collective group will provide a setting which reinforces the value of the individual buildings.

### Streetscapes

The definitions used for each of the streetscape gradings are as follows:

#### ***Level 1 Streetscape***

These streetscapes are collections of buildings outstanding either because they are a particularly well-preserved group from a similar period or style, or because they are highly significant buildings in their own right.

#### ***Level 2 Streetscape***

These streetscapes are of significance either because they still retain the predominant character and scale of a similar period or style, or because they contain individually significant buildings.

#### ***Level 3 Streetscape***

These streetscapes may contain significant buildings, but they will be from diverse periods or styles, and of low individual significance or integrity.



## Appendix 6: Assessment criteria used in this report

### Planning and Environment Act - heritage values and thresholds

Section 4(1)(d) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* lists the following heritage values for use in heritage assessment within a Planning Scheme:

- Scientific;
- Aesthetic;
- Architectural; or
- Historical interest; or
- other special value (includes social or spiritual interest).

The thresholds applied in any assessment of significance are:

- State Significance; and
- Local Significance.

*Local Significance* includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality.

### City of Melbourne gradings

Buildings graded A, B, or C under the City of Melbourne definitions are proposed as locally significant with at least one of the above values being assessed as significant within the local context. Buildings graded A are significant at State level, with B graded places have potential, but not confirmed, State significance.

### Assessment criteria used in this Review

This Review uses the above heritage values, as assessed under the *Victorian Planning Provisions (VPP) Practice Note, Applying the Heritage Overlay (2012)* which cites the following criteria as briefly described below:

A place may have:

- A importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance);
- B uncommon rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity);
- C potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential);
- D importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness);
- E importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance);
- F Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance);
- G. Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance); and/or
- H Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (historical association).

### Burra Charter

In addition to the Register of the National Estate criteria, the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* sets out broad heritage assessment considerations. The *Burra Charter 1999 (1.2)* defines *Cultural significance* as aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is defined as embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects*.

## Appendix 7: Comparative analysis

The following table provides the groupings of place type or use, and date, used in this Review as the basis for comparative analysis in West Melbourne or the locally significant context. Compatible places listed on the City of Melbourne i-Heritage

web site were used for broader city-wide comparison. Listed places below have been identified as individually significant in the Review on the basis of favourable comparison within the local (West Melbourne) or State context. The largest group is row housing, with shops and residences, also typically built in rows. Industry related places such as warehouses, stores, factories, workshops are also in large numbers.

### West Melbourne comparative analysis grouping by type and date

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
<b>BOWLS RINK</b>			
City of Melbourne Bowls Club clubhouse and rink	DUDLEY STREET	3	2009
<b>CHURCH</b>			
St James Anglican Old Cathedral	BATMAN STREET	2-24	1837-, 1914
<b>CHURCH, ORGAN</b>			
St Mary's Star of the Sea Church complex, stained glass window	VICTORIA STREET	273	1891-1900
<b>FACTORIES</b>			
Australian Biscuit Company Ltd stores	ROSSLYN STREET	300	1889
Moreland Smelting Works factory	DUDLEY STREET	27-31	1900
Connibere, Grieve & Connibere hat factory and showroom	HOWARD STREET	3-11	1906
Clayton-Joel & Company factory	JEFFCOTT STREET	17	1912-
Fitchett Bros. Pty Ltd. Factory	STANLEY STREET	240-250	1920, 1928
Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty Ltd.	HAWKE STREET	117-125	1922
Britannia Tie Company p/L factory	MILLER STREET	60-80	1922
Tame & Company factory	KING STREET	511	1925-1926
J. Gadsden Pty Ltd	ABBOTSFORD STREET	17-37	1926
Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty Ltd., later Hygiene Baby Carriages Pty Ltd pram manufacturers	HAWKE STREET	109-111	1926
Doyle's factory, later Plywood & Trading Co Pty Ltd, later Fernshaws Pty Ltd	STANLEY STREET	138-140	1927
Sands & McDougall Pty Ltd box factory	BATMAN STREET	83-113	1927-8, 1937-1940
Symington, R.H. & W.H. & Company (Aust) P/L, Liberty Corsets factory, now part Norwellan House	CHETWYND STREET	44	1930-2, 2003
Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty Ltd	SPENCER STREET	445	1935
Symington, R& WH & Co. (Aust) P/L offices and factory	ROSSLYN STREET	22-40	1936
Brown's factory also Commonwealth Steel Company	STANLEY STREET	154	1938
W. O'Donnell Engineer factory, part 33-47 Batman Street	BATMAN STREET	33-43	1940-1
Dixon & Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade & Duerdins P/L chemical laboratory, factory & store complex	ROSSLYN STREET	109-133	1942, 1915, 1887
Felton Grimwade & Duerdins P/L factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., Creffields	ROSSLYN STREET	101-107	1944

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
<b>FACTORY GROUP</b>			
Inter-war Batman & Jeffcott Streets industrial precinct	BATMAN STREET	33-47	1920-1940
<b>FACTORY, STORE</b>			
Edward J & Samuel Spink workshop, also JB Watson's stores, later Molloy & Co, hide & skin merchants	LA TROBE STREET	488-494	1882
<b>FACTORY, WAREHOUSE</b>			
Sands and McDougall Ltd. factory & warehouse complex	SPENCER STREET	355-371	1888-1889, 1900
Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses	SPENCER STREET	386-394	1908
<b>HALLS</b>			
West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall	DUDLEY STREET	300	1955-1956
<b>HOTELS</b>			
Bay View Hotel	KING STREET	360	1865
Royal Standard Hotel	WILLIAM STREET	333-337	1865-
Three Crowns Hotel	VICTORIA STREET	361-365	1868, 1878, 1886
Eagle Hotel, later shop & residence	SPENCER STREET	583	1869
ROB ROY HOTEL	CAPEL STREET	32-34	1871
Prince Albert Hotel, later shop & residence, part 195-197 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	195	1873
Harrison's Railway Hotel	IRELAND STREET	118-124	1888
Harrison's Railway Hotel, part	STAWELL STREET	1-9	1888
Hotel Spencer	SPENCER STREET	475	1926-7
Royal Mail Hotel (formerly Cook's Hotel)	SPENCER STREET	519	1938 renovation
<b>HOUSES</b>			
Robert Finlay's house	MILLER STREET	106	1861
Thomas Hulse later Haddon's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West	RODEN STREET	163	1864-5
Jesmond, or Dixon house	STANLEY STREET	8	1867
James Noonan's house, also Cameron House	WALSH STREET	54-56	1870
George Donald's house	KING STREET	438	1872-3
Newstead or Ormiston house	KING STREET	444	1878, 1913
Primitive Methodist Church parsonage	SPENCER STREET	660-676	1883-4
Loch-End or Gillespie's house	SPENCER STREET	707	1884
Monaltrie House or George Small's house	CURZON STREET	1	1888
Heaton House or John Greenwood's house	ADDERLEY STREET	279	1888
Lizzie Boan's house	SPENCER STREET	638-642	1909
Relwof or Fowler house	MILLER STREET	26	1913
Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house	MILLER STREET	44	1914
West Melbourne Baptist Church manse	HAWKE STREET	2	1917
<b>MONUMENTS</b>			
North Melbourne War Memorial, King & Victoria Street Reserve (relocated)	KING STREET	at	1926
<b>MORTUARY</b>			
Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)	VICTORIA STREET	217-219	1865
<b>OFFICES</b>			

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty Ltd offices	KING STREET	407-415	1970
<b>OFFICES, WOOL STORES</b>			
Ralph A Stuart & Co. wool brokers, later NCO House	KING STREET	363	1934
<b>PRISONS</b>			
Melbourne Remand Centre, later Assessment Prison	SPENCER STREET	317	1989
<b>PUBLIC GARDENS</b>			
Flagstaff Gardens complex	WILLIAM STREET	309-311	1862-
<b>PUBLIC TOILETS</b>			
Underground Public Toilets Hawke & King Street Reserve	HAWKE STREET & KING STREET	1938	
<b>ROW HOUSES</b>			
Thomas Swanson's house	VICTORIA STREET	465	1859
Romolo, or Bagley house	VICTORIA STREET	469	1860
Zeplin's house	WILLIAM STREET	436	1861
Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	32	1863, 1872
Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	30	1863, 1872
Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	28	1863, 1872
Kidd's row houses later Langdon Buildings	KING STREET	351-355	1863-9
Row houses (4), part 343, 345-349 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	347	1864-5
Row houses (4), part 343, 345-349 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	349	1864-5
Row houses (4), part 343, 345-349 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	343	1864-5
Row houses (4), part 343, 345-349 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	345	1864-5
Wigton cottages, 171-179 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	171-179	1864-8, 1871
Noble's house	CAPEL STREET	62	1864-8
Wigton cottages, part 171-179 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	171	1864-8, 1871
Wigton cottages, part, 171-179 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	173-175	1864-8, 1871
Wigton cottages, part 171-179 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	177	1864-8, 1871
Wigton cottages, part 171-179 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	179	1864-8, 1871
Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley St	ADDERLEY STREET	173-175	1865
Florence or Hawkins house	CAPEL STREET	36	1865
Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley St	ADDERLEY STREET	169-171	1865
Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley St	ADDERLEY STREET	177	1865-
Wickham's, later Oakey's house	WALSH STREET	62	1865, 1888
Alfred house or Agnew's house, later Bedeque-house or Thompson's house	DUDLEY STREET	38-40	1865-6
Dean's house	CAPEL STREET	64	1866
Alexander Cooper's house	CAPEL STREET	16	1866-
Pearson & Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace	PEEL STREET	57-59	1866-1871
Thomas Hulse's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne	RODEN STREET	159	1866-7
Charles Barber's shop and two residences	CHETWYND STREET	3	1867
Yarra Cottages	SPENCER STREET	599-615	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	599	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	613	1867, 1878

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	611	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	609	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	615	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	607	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	601	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	603	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	605	1867, 1878
Pearson & Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace	PEEL STREET	61-63	1866-1871
Touzel's row houses	CAPEL STREET	80-86	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	ROSSLYN STREET	62	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	CHETWYND STREET	14	1868
George Swanson's house	VICTORIA STREET	467	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	ROSSLYN STREET	64	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	ROSSLYN STREET	68	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	CHETWYND STREET	18	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	CHETWYND STREET	12	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	CHETWYND STREET	20	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	ROSSLYN STREET	66	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	CHETWYND STREET	16	1868
Alexander Cooper's house	DUDLEY STREET	2	1868
Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	12	1868-1870
Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	10	1868-1870
Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	8	1868-1870
Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St (5 houses)	HAWKE STREET	4	1868-1870
Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	6	1868-1870
Perth House or part Thomas Stevenson's row houses, 70-72 Dudley St	DUDLEY STREET	72	1869
Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house, part 70-72 Dudley St	DUDLEY STREET	70	1869
Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street	MILTON STREET	36	1869
Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street	MILTON STREET	38	1869
Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once 78)	DUDLEY STREET	76	1869-70
Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once 78)	DUDLEY STREET	74	1869-70

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
Peter Madden's house	RODEN STREET	68	1870, 1890 additions
Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd St	CHETWYND STREET	66	1870-1
Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd St	CHETWYND STREET	62	1870-1 (66),1885
John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	33	1870-2
John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	31	1870-2
John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	29	1870-2
John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	27	1870-2
Cleary's houses, part 81-83 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	83	1871
Cleary's houses, part 81-83 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	81	1871
Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	582	1871-6
Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	584	1871-6
Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	586	1871-6
Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	588	1871-6
Sadler's row house	HAWKE STREET	49	1872
Lee's house	HOWARD STREET	19	1872-3
Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	450	1873
Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	448	1873
Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	446	1873
David Walker house, part 61-67 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	65	1873-
Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street	MILLER STREET	9	1873-4
Sturgess row houses, part 1-9 Miller Street	MILLER STREET	1	1873-4
Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street	MILLER STREET	3	1873-4
Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street	MILLER STREET	5	1873-4
Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street	MILLER STREET	7	1873-4
Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	46	1874
Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	44	1874
James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street	KING STREET	599	1874-5
John Stedeford's house	HOWARD STREET	13	1874-5
William French house	ADDERLEY STREET	263	1875
Michael Moran's row houses	ADDERLEY STREET	162-164	1875-
James Lee's house	HOWARD STREET	15	1875-6
Mair's row house, part 555-557 King Street	KING STREET	557	1875-6
Mair's row houses, part 555-557 King Street	KING STREET	555	1875-6
Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	594	1876
Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	596	1876
Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	592	1876
Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	590	1876
Cockram & Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	45	1876
Cockram & Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	47	1876
Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	132	1876-7

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
James Burns row houses, part 95-101 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	99	1877
Sharp's house	RODEN STREET	70	1877
James Burns row houses, part 95-101 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	101	1877
Alfred Coope's house	RODEN STREET	82	1877
Roden Terrace, part, 148 & 152 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	152	1877
Roden Terrace, part, 148 & 152 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	148	1877
Moses Park's row houses, part 95-101 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	97	1878
Moses Park's row houses, part 95-101 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	95	1878
William Chambers' row house, part 34-40 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	34	1878
Hessey's house	RODEN STREET	201	1878
Athlunkard or Malone's house	RODEN STREET	78	1878, c1891-1900
Glance's row houses part 470-476 William St	WILLIAM STREET	474-476	1878-1883
Glance's row houses part 470-476 William St	WILLIAM STREET	472	1878-1883
Glance's row houses part 470-476 William St	WILLIAM STREET	470	1878-1883
Jones row houses, part 74-78 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	76	1879
Alexander Dick's house also Tinto house, later Curtin House	SPENCER STREET	384	1879
James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street	KING STREET	601	1879
Haddon's houses, part 154-156 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	154	1879-1880
Haddon's houses, part 154-156 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	156	1880
Jones row house, part 74-78 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	78	1880
Easton's row house	HAWKE STREET	80	1880-1
Nyora, part Jones row houses 74-78 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	74	1881
Gibbs row house, part 218-220 Adderley Street	ADDERLEY STREET	220	1881-2
Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King St	KING STREET	591	1882
Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King St	KING STREET	589	1882
Bell's house, part row houses, 585-587 King St	KING STREET	585	1882-3
Victoria House or Dewar's house, part row houses, 584-587 King St	KING STREET	587	1882-3
Tyns House, part Clark's row houses, 218-220 Adderley Street	ADDERLEY STREET	218	1882-3
Edward Williams house	EADES PLACE	22	1883
Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	39	1883
Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	41	1883
William Barrow's house	HAWKE STREET	37	1883
Glenarra House	SPENCER STREET	703	1883-4
Ellan Vanan (or Ellan Vannin), Martha Goldsmith's row house	ADDERLEY STREET	191	1883-4
Burnside House, part Houston's row houses 581-583 King St	KING STREET	583	1883-5
Burnside House, part Houston's row houses 581-583 King St	KING STREET	581	1883-5
Sam Cullen's house	EADES PLACE	10-8	1884
Henry Munn's row house, part 34-40 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	36	1884
Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don	KING STREET	439	1884-5

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
Henry Fulton's office			
Henry Munn's row houses, part 34-40 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	38-40	1884, 1893-4
Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller St	MILLER STREET	92	1885
Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd St	CHETWYND STREET	64	1885
Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller St	MILLER STREET	90	1885
Roslin or Thomas May's house, later Walker house	ROSSLYN STREET	49-51	1885
John White's house	RODEN STREET	86	1885, c1897
William Cullen's house or Ballinlough House, part pair 191-193 Stanley St	STANLEY STREET	193	1885-7
William Cullen's house or Ballydavid House, part 191-193 Stanley St	STANLEY STREET	191	1885-7
Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden St	RODEN STREET	199	1886
Peacock's row houses, part 30-32 Milton Street	MILTON STREET	30	1886
Peacock's row house, part 30-32 Milton Street	MILTON STREET	32	1886
John Young's row house	SPENCER STREET	697	1886
Allandale or Allen's houses, part 37-39 Miller St	MILLER STREET	37	1886-7
Corris or Robert & Catherine Jones house	ADDERLEY STREET	136	1887
Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden St	RODEN STREET	197	1887
Fortune or Allan's houses, part 37-39 Miller St	MILLER STREET	39	1887
Alexander Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	18	1891
Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	26-30	1891
Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	22	1891
Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	24	1891
Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	20	1891
Browne's houses, part 23-25 Walsh St	WALSH STREET	23	1892
Browne's houses, part	WALSH STREET	25	1892
Frederick Stones' row houses, part 595-597 King St	KING STREET	597	1894-5
Lochaber also Cameron house	ADDERLEY STREET	195	1896-7
Shoreham, or Duke's house & stable	CHETWYND STREET	9	1898
Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer St	SPENCER STREET	616	1901
Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer St	SPENCER STREET	618	1901
Frederick Stones' row houses, part 595-597 King St	KING STREET	595	1903
El-Rae or Geuer's house	DRYBURGH STREET	38	1909-10
Ogden's house	VICTORIA STREET	441	1918
Drummond house	VICTORIA STREET	431	1926
<b>ROW HOUSE, DAIRY</b>			
Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy	STANLEY STREET	187	1903
<b>ROW HOUSE, SHOP</b>			
McLeod's row house & shop, later Edwards' general store (part)	SPENCER STREET	362-364	1868
<b>ROW HOUSES, OFFICES</b>			
West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers	KING STREET	469-471	1952-3, 1884



## West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
Association of Victoria offices, later Brickley House			
<b>SCHOOLS</b>			
West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School	RODEN STREET	1-37	1875-6
<b>SERVICE STATIONS</b>			
Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station	SPENCER STREET	541-547	1956
<b>SHOPS &amp; RESIDENCES</b>			
Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop & residence row	VICTORIA STREET	173-181	1864-5, 1889-90
Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)	VICTORIA STREET	221	1865
Crabtree's tailor shop & residence, part Victorian-era commercial streetscape	SPENCER STREET	441	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	ROSSLYN STREET	70-74	1868
Phillip Bevan's, later Conway's shops & residences (2)	VICTORIA STREET	317-319	1869
Cullen's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	357	1869-70
Cullen's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	359	1869-70
Hughes shop & residences	VICTORIA STREET	187-189	1872
Pringle's baker's shop & residence, part 195-197 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	197	1873
William Hughes warehouse	VICTORIA STREET	201-203	1875
Barnes' shop & residence, part commercial streetscape 491-501 Spencer	SPENCER STREET	499	1880
Stedeford's shop & residences, part 313-315	VICTORIA STREET	315	1880
Stedeford's shop & residences, part 313-315 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	313	1880
Stedeford's shop & residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	281	1881-
Stedeford's shop & residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	283	1881-
Stedeford's shop & residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	285	1881-
James Campbell's shop & residence	SPENCER STREET	502	1881
Stedeford's shop & residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	279	1881-
Alexander Stewart's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	353	1882
John Stedeford's shop & residence row	VICTORIA STREET	297-307	1882
John Stedeford's shop & residence, part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	345	1883
Alexander Stewart's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	349-351	1884-5
Donald's shop & residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	293	1885
Donald's shop & residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	295	1885
Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch)	VICTORIA STREET	347	1885, 1878
McGlone's shop & residence part Victoria Buildings,	VICTORIA STREET	343	1887

## West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
343-345 Victoria St			
O'Brien's grocer's shop & residence	MILLER STREET	112	1889
Clarke's grocer's shop & residence	ADDERLEY STREET	179-183	1889
Bennett's Dalston Bakery	SPENCER STREET	405-407	1906
Doyle's shop & residence, part 509-511 Spencer St	SPENCER STREET	511	1915
Doyle's shop & residence, part 509-511 Spencer St	SPENCER STREET	509	1915
W B Simpson's real estate office & residence	VICTORIA STREET	355	1933 (1882 rebuilt)
<b>SHOWROOMS</b>			
Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (façade)	SPENCER STREET	420	1937
<b>STORES</b>			
Gollin & Co Pty Ltd. bulk store remnant	BATMAN STREET	40	1915
<b>TENNIS COMPLEX</b>			
Flagstaff Gardens Tennis Courts & pavilion	WILLIAM STREET	311	Unknown
<b>WAREHOUSES</b>			
Phoenix Clothing Company complex	KING STREET	347-349	1854-
Phoenix Clothing Company rear	PHOENIX LANE	8	1860s
Phoenix Clothing Company rear	PHOENIX LANE	4-6	1860s
Sands and McDougall Ltd factory & warehouse complex, part	SPENCER STREET	371	1900
Sands & McDougall Pty Ltd. complex, part	JEFFCOTT STREET	102	1914
Bevan & Edwards bulk store, part 61-67 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	61-63	1914
Keep Brothers & Wood bulk store, later Batman Hill Apartments	BATMAN STREET	55-67	1923-4
Briscoe & Co ironmongers warehouse complex, part	RODEN STREET	164-170	1925-6
Gair Manufacturing Company P/L Bulk Store, later SOHO	KING STREET	461-467	1935-1936
Briscoe & Co ironmongers warehouse complex, part to Roden St	RODEN STREET	172-184	1937-8, 1889
Sisalkraft Distributors P/L store and offices, later CFMEU offices	MILLER STREET	152-160	1954-6
<b>WORKSHOPS</b>			
John Jones' workshop	ADDERLEY STREET	218	A
Dominick Cleary's workshop, later Fibrini (or Fibrin) Milling Company	CAPEL STREET	83	A
Gardini Motor Company garage	CHETWYND STREET	15	-19

**MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME**

**INCORPORATED PLAN**

**Melbourne Assessment Prison (MAP)  
317-353 Spencer Street, West Melbourne**

**July 2018**

This document has been prepared under the provisions of Clause 43.01-3 Heritage Overlay and is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to Section 6(2)(j) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*

## **Clause 43.01 Heritage Overlay Incorporated Plan**

**Melbourne Assessment Prison (MAP) 317-352 Spencer Street, West Melbourne**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This document is an Incorporated Document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme (the Planning Scheme) pursuant to section 6(2)(j) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

This Incorporated Plan establishes planning permit exemptions in respect of land at 317-353 Spencer Street, West Melbourne (the Land).

The Land is occupied by the Melbourne Assessment Prison (the MAP) and is affected by Heritage Overlay Schedule 1195 (HO1195).

### **2. Purpose**

The purpose of this Incorporated Plan is to ensure that new development does not adversely affect the significance of the MAP, while recognising the operational requirements of the facility and ensuring that it can continue to function safely, efficiently and appropriately.

### **2.0 Planning Permit Exemptions**

This Incorporated Plan establishes planning permit exemptions, for the Land, under the provisions of Clause 43.01-3 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme (the Planning Scheme).

The permit exemptions, set out in Clause 2.3 of this Incorporated Plan, prevail over any contrary or inconsistent provision in Clause 43.01 of the Planning Scheme.

#### **2.1 Requirements of Clause 43.01-1**

Clause 43.01-1 of the Planning Scheme sets out circumstances in which a permit is required under the Heritage Overlay.

#### **2.2 Exemptions at Clause 43.01-3**

Clause 43.01-3 sets out circumstances in which no permit is required under the Heritage Overlay.

It relevantly provides that:

*No permit is required under this overlay:*

- *For anything done in accordance with an incorporated plan specified in a schedule to this overlay.*

### 2.3 Site specific exemptions under Clause 43.01-3

This Incorporated Plan has been prepared to exempt the following types of development from a planning permit, consistent with the provisions of Clause 43.01-3.

A planning permit is not required under Clause 43.01-1 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme for the land at 317 -353 Spencer Street, West Melbourne to:

- Construct a building or to construct or carry out works (including building services) that are not visible at ground level from any of the following streets: Spencer Street, Latrobe Street, Jeffcott Street and Adderley Street, West Melbourne.
- Install external security systems and cameras provided they do not exceed the following dimensions: 300mm wide x 600mm high x 380mm deep.
- Construct or display directional signage and all types of signage connected with the efficient and secure operation of the facility provided that no individual sign exceeds 1.5m<sup>2</sup> in area.
- Erect any temporary security measures (including but not limited to fencing, scaffolding and hoardings) required to prevent unauthorised access or to secure public safety. Except with a permit, all temporary measures must be removed within 180 days of their erection.
- Demolish or remove any building or works located wholly within the area shaded blue in Figure 1 below except for the walls marked with a yellow line on Figure 1.
- Externally alter a building by structural work if the building is located wholly within the area shaded blue on Figure 1 (excluding the walls marked with a yellow line) provided that the height or overall volume of the building does not increase.
- Erect a solar energy facility on the land shaded blue on Figure 1.
- Install electric vehicle charging stations provided they do not exceed the following dimensions: 500mm long x 500mm wide x 2000mm high.



*Figure 1 Extent of area where a permit is not required for the demolition or removal of buildings and works marked in blue. A permit is required to demolish or remove the existing wall marked with a yellow line.*



# Melbourne Planning Scheme

## Incorporated Document

### Heritage Places Inventory 2020 Part A

**This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to Section 6(2)(j) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987**

INCORPORATED DOCUMENT – CLAUSE 72.04 SCHEDULE

## Contents

INTRODUCTION .....	3
DEFINITIONS .....	4
CARLTON.....	5
EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT.....	51
FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON.....	70
MELBOURNE .....	106
NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE .....	127
PARKVILLE .....	185
SOUTH MELBOURNE, SOUTHBANK, DOCKLANDS & PORT MELBOURNE.....	202
SOUTH YARRA.....	204



## INTRODUCTION

Buildings contained in the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme which are categorised as 'significant' or 'contributory' are listed in this document. This document also indicates whether they are located in a significant streetscape.

Buildings contained in the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme are 'non-contributory' if they are not:

- Categorised as 'significant' or 'contributory' in this document or another incorporated heritage document to the Melbourne Planning Scheme, or
- Graded in the *Heritage Places Inventory 2020 Part B* or another incorporated heritage document to the Melbourne Planning Scheme, or
- Contained in the *Central City Heritage Study Review 1993*.

The property listings are divided into the following geographical areas:

- Carlton;
- East Melbourne and Jolimont;
- Flemington and Kensington;
- Melbourne;
- North and West Melbourne;
- Parkville;
- South Melbourne, Southbank, Docklands & Port Melbourne; and
- South Yarra.

Within each area individual properties are listed alphabetically by street name and numerically.

In addition to this document, further information regarding each of these heritage buildings is recorded on the relevant "Building Identification Form". These Building Identification Forms are available for inspection at Council's Development Planning Department.

The policies applied by Council when considering relevant permit applications are dependent on the particular building category and whether it is in a significant streetscape. These policies are the "Heritage Places In the Capital City Zone" local policy at Clause 22.04 and the "Heritage Places Outside The Capital City Zone" local policy at Clause 22.05 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

The building category and significant streetscape definitions are provided on the following page.

## DEFINITIONS

The definitions used for each of the heritage place categories are as follows:

‘Significant’ heritage place:

A ‘significant’ heritage place is individually important at state or local level, and a heritage place in its own right. It is of historic, aesthetic, scientific, social or spiritual significance to the municipality. A ‘significant’ heritage place may be highly valued by the community; is typically externally intact; and/or has notable features associated with the place type, use, period, method of construction, siting or setting. When located in a heritage precinct a ‘significant’ heritage place can make an important contribution to the precinct.

‘Contributory’ heritage place:

A ‘contributory’ heritage place is important for its contribution to a heritage precinct. It is of historic, aesthetic, scientific, social or spiritual significance to the heritage precinct. A ‘contributory’ heritage place may be valued by the community; a representative example of a place type, period or style; and/or combines with other visually or stylistically related places to demonstrate the historic development of a heritage precinct.

‘Contributory’ places are typically externally intact, but may have visible changes which do not detract from the contribution to the heritage precinct.

‘Non-contributory’ (-) place:

A ‘non-contributory’ place does not make a contribution to the cultural significance or historic character of the heritage precinct.

The definition used for a ‘significant streetscape’ is as follows:

‘Significant streetscapes’ are collections of buildings outstanding either because they are a particularly well preserved group from a similar period or style, or because they are a collection of buildings significant in their own right.

**CARLTON**

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Argyle Place North	10-12	Contributory	-
Argyle Place North	14	Significant	-
Argyle Place North	16-18	Contributory	-
Argyle Place North	20	Significant	-
Argyle Place North	22	Significant	-
Argyle Place North	24	Contributory	-
Argyle Place North	26	Contributory	-
Argyle Place South	Substation adjacent to 2 Argyle Place	Contributory	-
Argyle Place South	17-21	Contributory	-
Argyle Place South	29	Contributory	-
Argyle Place South	31	Contributory	-
Argyle Place South	33	Contributory	-
Argyle Place South	35	Contributory	-
Argyle Place South	37	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	20-24	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	30	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	32	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	34	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	36	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	38-40	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	42	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	44	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	58-60	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	62-66	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	68	Significant	-
Barkly Street	82-84	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	86	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	88	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	90	Significant	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Barkly Street	92-94	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	96	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	98	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	100	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	102	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	104	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	106	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	108	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	110	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	112-114	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	116-120	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	122	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	124	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	126-128	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	130-132	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	134	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	136	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	138	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	140	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	142-144	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	146	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	150	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	152	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	154	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	156	-	Significant
Barkly Street	158-162	Significant	Significant
Barkly Street	164	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	166	Contributory	Significant
Barkly Street	29	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	35-37	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	61	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	63	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	65-67	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Barkly Street	81-85	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	87	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	89	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	91	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	93	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	95	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	101	Significant	-
Barkly Street	103	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	105	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	117	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	119	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	121	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	123	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	125-127	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	131	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	133	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	135	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	137	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	139	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	141	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	143	Contributory	-
Barkly Street	145	Significant	-
Barrup Street	2-4	Contributory	-
Barrup Street	14	Contributory	-
Barrup Street	16	Contributory	-
Barry Street	56	Significant	-
Barry Street	58	Significant	-
Barry Street	11	Significant	-
Barry Street	31-47	Significant	-
Barry Street	135	Contributory	-
Barry Street	137	Contributory	-
Berkeley Street	90-104	Significant	-
Berkeley Street	202-206	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Berkeley Street	208-210	Contributory	-
Berkeley Street	221	Significant	-
Bouverie Street	158-164	Significant	-
Bouverie Street	166-170	Significant	-
Bouverie Street	21-25	Significant	-
Bouverie Street	129-135	Significant	-
Bouverie Street	145-147	Significant	-
Bouverie Street	183-195 Melbourne Business School, includes:		
	• 168 Leicester Street	Contributory	-
	• 160-170 Pelham Street	Contributory	-
Bouverie Street	197-235	Significant	-
Bowen Crescent	109	Significant	-
Canning Street	4-6	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	16	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Canning Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Canning Street	22	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	24	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	28-34	Contributory	-
Canning Street	38	Significant	-
Canning Street	40	Significant	-
Canning Street	42	Significant	-
Canning Street	44	Significant	-
Canning Street	46	Significant	-
Canning Street	48	Significant	-
Canning Street	50	Significant	-
Canning Street	54A	Contributory	-
Canning Street	106	Contributory	-
Canning Street	108	Contributory	-
Canning Street	110	Contributory	-
Canning Street	116	Contributory	-
Canning Street	118	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Canning Street	120	Contributory	-
Canning Street	122	Contributory	-
Canning Street	124	Contributory	-
Canning Street	126	Contributory	-
Canning Street	128	Contributory	-
Canning Street	130	Contributory	-
Canning Street	132	Contributory	-
Canning Street	148	Contributory	-
Canning Street	150	Contributory	-
Canning Street	152	Contributory	-
Canning Street	154	Contributory	-
Canning Street	160	Contributory	-
Canning Street	162	Contributory	-
Canning Street	164	Contributory	-
Canning Street	166	Contributory	-
Canning Street	168	Contributory	-
Canning Street	172	Contributory	-
Canning Street	174	Contributory	-
Canning Street	176-178	Contributory	-
Canning Street	180	Contributory	-
Canning Street	182	Contributory	-
Canning Street	190	Contributory	-
Canning Street	192	Contributory	-
Canning Street	194	Contributory	-
Canning Street	196	Contributory	-
Canning Street	202	Contributory	-
Canning Street	204	Contributory	-
Canning Street	206	Contributory	-
Canning Street	208	Contributory	-
Canning Street	210	Contributory	-
Canning Street	3	Contributory	-
Canning Street	5	Contributory	-
Canning Street	7	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Canning Street	13	Contributory	-
Canning Street	15	Contributory	-
Canning Street	17	Contributory	-
Canning Street	23	Contributory	-
Canning Street	25	Contributory	-
Canning Street	27-29	Significant	-
Canning Street	31	Significant	-
Canning Street	33	Significant	-
Canning Street	47-49	Contributory	-
Canning Street	93	Contributory	-
Canning Street	97-99	Contributory	-
Canning Street	101-103	Contributory	-
Canning Street	105	Contributory	-
Canning Street	115-117	Contributory	-
Canning Street	119	Significant	-
Canning Street	121	Significant	-
Canning Street	123	Significant	-
Canning Street	143	Contributory	-
Canning Street	149-151	Contributory	-
Canning Street	153-157	Contributory	-
Canning Street	159	Contributory	-
Canning Street	161	Contributory	-
Canning Street	167	Contributory	-
Canning Street	169	Contributory	-
Canning Street	171	Contributory	-
Canning Street	173	Significant	-
Canning Street	175	Significant	-
Canning Street	177	Significant	-
Canning Street	179	Significant	-
Canning Street	181	Contributory	-
Canning Street	183	Contributory	-
Canning Street	185	Contributory	-
Canning Street	187	Contributory	-



<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Canning Street	189	Contributory	-
Canning Street	191	Contributory	-
Canning Street	193	Contributory	-
Canning Street	195	Contributory	-
Canning Street	197	Contributory	-
Canning Street	199	Contributory	-
Canning Street	201	Contributory	-
Canning Street	203-205	Contributory	Significant
Canning Street	209-213	Significant	-
Canning Street	215	Contributory	-
Canning Street	217-219	Contributory	-
Canning Street	223-227	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	50	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	52-56	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	106	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	108	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	110	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	120	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	122	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	156-164	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	166-168	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	176	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	264	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	266	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	268	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	270	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	276	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	278	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	290	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	292	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	294	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	304-306	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	308	Significant	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Cardigan Street	310	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	312	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	314	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	316	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	318	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	320	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	322	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	324	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	326	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	330-332	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	334	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	336	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	338	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	340	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	342	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	344	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	346	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	348	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	350	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	352	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	354	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	356-358	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	360	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	362	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	364	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	366	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	368	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	374-386	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	390	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	392	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	394	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	396	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	398	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Cardigan Street	400	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	402	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	51	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	53	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	55	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	57	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	59	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	61	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	63	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	65-69	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	71	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	83	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	85	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	87	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	91-95	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	101	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	103	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	105	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	107	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	109	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	111	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	199-201	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	245-249	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	251-257	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	345	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	347	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	349	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	351	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	353	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	377-391	Contributory	-
Cardigan Street	395	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	397	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	399	Significant	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Cardigan Street	401	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	403	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	405	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	407	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	409	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	411-415	-	Significant
Cardigan Street	417	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	419-423	-	Significant
Cardigan Street	425	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	427-429	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	431-433	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	435	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	437-439	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	441-445	Significant	Significant
Cardigan Street	447	Contributory	Significant
Cardigan Street	455-467	Significant	-
Cardigan Street	469-495	Significant	-
Carlton Street	12-14	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	18	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	20	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	22	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	24	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	26	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	28	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	30	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	32	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	36	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	38	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	40	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	42	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	44	Contributory	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Carlton Street	46-50	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	54	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	56-60	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	62	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	64	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	66	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	68	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	70	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	72	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	74	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	76	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	78-80	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	82-84	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	86	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	88	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	90	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	92	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	94	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	96	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	98	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	100	Significant	Significant
Carlton Street	102	Contributory	Significant
Carlton Street	104-106	Significant	Significant
Charles Street	2	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	4	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	6	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	8	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	10	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	14	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	22-24	Contributory	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Charles Street	1	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	3	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	5	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	7	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	9	-	Significant
Charles Street	11	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	13	Contributory	Significant
Charles Street	15-17	Significant	Significant
Cochrane Place	1-2	Contributory	-
College Crescent	Melbourne General Cemetery	Significant	Significant
David Street	1	Significant	-
David Street	3	Significant	-
David Street	5	Significant	-
David Street	7	Significant	-
David Street	9	Significant	-
David Street	11	Contributory	-
David Street	13	Contributory	-
Dorrit Street	12-14	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	22	-	Significant
Dorrit Street	24	-	Significant
Dorrit Street	26	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	28	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	30-32	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	36	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	38	-	Significant
Dorrit Street	40-42	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	44	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	46-48	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	50	Contributory	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Dorrit Street	52	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	54	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	56	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	60	-	Significant
Dorrit Street	62	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	64-66	Contributory	Significant
Dorrit Street	68	Significant	Significant
Dorrit Street	70	Significant	Significant
Drummond Place	14-16	Contributory	-
Drummond Place	18-20	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	2-14	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	16-20	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	24	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	26	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	28-32	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	46-56, includes:		
	• 46 Drummond Street	Significant	Significant
	• 48 Drummond Street	Significant	Significant
	• 56 Drummond Street	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	58	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	60	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	62	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	64-68	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	70-72	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	98	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	100-108	-	Significant
Drummond Street	110	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	112	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	114	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	116-140	-	Significant
Drummond Street	154-184	Significant	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Drummond Street	186	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	188	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	190	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	192	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	194	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	196	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	198	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	200	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	202	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	204	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	206	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	208	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	210	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	212	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	214	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	216	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	218-224	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	236	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	238	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	240	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	242	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	244	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	246	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	248	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	250	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	252	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	254	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	256	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	258	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	260	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	304-308	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	310-312	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	320-322	Contributory	-



<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Drummond Street	324-326	Significant	-
Drummond Street	332	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	372-374	Significant	-
Drummond Street	376	Significant	-
Drummond Street	378	Significant	-
Drummond Street	380-382	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	384	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	386	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	388	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	390-392	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	1	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	3	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	5	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	7	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	9	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	11	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	13	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	15	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	17	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	19	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	21-23	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	25	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	27	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	29	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	31	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	33	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	35	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	37-39	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	41-43	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	45	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	47	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	49	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	51	Contributory	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Drummond Street	53-55	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	67	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	69-71	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	75-91	-	Significant
Drummond Street	93-105	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	113	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	Rear 113	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	115	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	117	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	121	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	123	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	125	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	127	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	129-131	-	Significant
Drummond Street	133-137	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	139	-	Significant
Drummond Street	141	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	143	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	145	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	147	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	149	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	153	-	Significant
Drummond Street	155-157	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	159	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	161	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	163	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	165	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	167	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	169	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	171	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	173	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	175-179	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	181	Contributory	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Drummond Street	183	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	185	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	187-193	-	Significant
Drummond Street	195	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	197	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	199	Contributory	Significant
Drummond Street	201	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	203	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	205	Significant	Significant
Drummond Street	259-261	Contributory (275 only)	-
Drummond Street	263	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	265	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	279	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	281	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	291	Significant	-
Drummond Street	293	Significant	-
Drummond Street	295-297	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	313-315	Significant	-
Drummond Street	345-349	Significant	-
Drummond Street	387	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	389	Contributory	-
Drummond Street	397-401	Significant	-
Elgin Street	54-58	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	60	Significant	-
Elgin Street	62	Significant	-
Elgin Street	64	Significant	-
Elgin Street	66	Significant	-
Elgin Street	68	Significant	-
Elgin Street	78-80	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	82	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	84	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	88	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Elgin Street	90	Significant	-
Elgin Street	92	Significant	-
Elgin Street	94-98	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	118-120	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	126-130	Significant	-
Elgin Street	132-136	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	138-144	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	146-154	Significant	-
Elgin Street	162	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	168-174	Significant	-
Elgin Street	178	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	180	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	182	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	184	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	186	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	188	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	190	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	194	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	198	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	200-202	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	208-214	Significant	-
Elgin Street	252	Contributory	Significant
Elgin Street	254	Contributory	Significant
Elgin Street	256	Contributory	Significant
Elgin Street	258	Contributory	Significant
Elgin Street	260	Contributory	Significant
Elgin Street	262	Contributory	Significant
Elgin Street	264	Contributory	Significant
Elgin Street	266	Contributory	Significant
Elgin Street	268	Significant	Significant
Elgin Street	270	-	Significant
Elgin Street	272	-	Significant
Elgin Street	21	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Elgin Street	25	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	27	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	29	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	31	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	33	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	35	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	37	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	39	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	41	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	43	Significant	-
Elgin Street	45	Significant	-
Elgin Street	51	Significant	-
Elgin Street	55-57	Significant	-
Elgin Street	59	Significant	-
Elgin Street	61	Significant	-
Elgin Street	67	Significant	-
Elgin Street	69	Significant	-
Elgin Street	71	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	73	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	75-77	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	79	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	83-85	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	87-89	Significant	-
Elgin Street	91	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	93	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	95	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	105	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	107	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	109	Significant	-
Elgin Street	111	Significant	-
Elgin Street	145	Significant	-
Elgin Street	147	Significant	-
Elgin Street	149	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Elgin Street	151	Significant	-
Elgin Street	153	Significant	-
Elgin Street	155	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	157	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	159	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	161-169	Significant	-
Elgin Street	171-175	Significant	-
Elgin Street	181	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	183	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	185	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	187	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	189	Contributory	-
Elgin Street	219	Significant	Significant
Elgin Street	221	Significant	Significant
Elgin Street	223-225	-	Significant
Elgin Street	227	Significant	Significant
Elgin Street	229	Significant	Significant
Elgin Street	231	Contributory	Significant
Elgin Street	233	Significant	Significant
Elgin Street	235	Significant	Significant
Elgin Street	237	Significant	Significant
Elm Tree Place	4-12	Significant	-
Faraday Street	12-14	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	16	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	18	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	20	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	40-48	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	56	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	58	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	64	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	66-68	Significant	-
Faraday Street	78	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	80	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Faraday Street	82	Significant	-
Faraday Street	84	Significant	-
Faraday Street	88-90	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	92	Significant	-
Faraday Street	96	Significant	-
Faraday Street	98	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	100	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	102	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	104	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	106	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	108	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	110	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	112	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	114	Significant	-
Faraday Street	116-118	Significant	-
Faraday Street	120	Significant	-
Faraday Street	122	Significant	-
Faraday Street	124	Significant	-
Faraday Street	126	Significant	-
Faraday Street	128	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	130	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	140-144	Significant	-
Faraday Street	152	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	154	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	156	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	158	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	160	Significant	-
Faraday Street	162	Significant	-
Faraday Street	172-174	Significant	-
Faraday Street	176-178	Significant	-
Faraday Street	180	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	182-184	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	186-192	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Faraday Street	198-204	Significant	-
Faraday Street	206-212	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	Opposite 208-212 Underground Public Toilet	Significant	-
Faraday Street	226	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	228-230	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	232-234	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	236	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	238-240	Significant	-
Faraday Street	244	Significant	-
Faraday Street	248-250	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	252	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	254	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	256	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	258	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	260	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	262	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	272-278	Significant	-
Faraday Street	13-23	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	25	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	27	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	29-31	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	33	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	35	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	37	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	39	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	53	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	55-61	Significant	Significant
Faraday Street	83	Significant	-
Faraday Street	95	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	99	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	101	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	103	Contributory	-



<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Faraday Street	105	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	107-109	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	111	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	113	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	139	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	141-143	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	145	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	147	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	149	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	185-187	Significant	-
Faraday Street	189-193	Significant	-
Faraday Street	201-203	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	205-207	Significant	-
Faraday Street	221-229	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	231	Significant	-
Faraday Street	233	Contributory	-
Faraday Street	235-237	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	2-10	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Grattan Street	14	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	16	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	18	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	20-26	-	Significant
Grattan Street	28	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	30	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	32	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	44	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	46	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	48-50	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	52-56	Significant	-
Grattan Street	58	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	60-62	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	64-66	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Grattan Street	68	Significant	-
Grattan Street	90	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	15	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	17	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	19	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	21	Significant	Significant
Grattan Street	23	Contributory	Significant
Grattan Street	25	Contributory	Significant
Grattan Street	27	Contributory	Significant
Grattan Street	81-109	Significant	-
Grattan Street	111-113	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	115	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	117	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	191-197	Contributory	-
Grattan Street	213-215, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 213 Grattan Street</li> </ul>	Contributory	
Kay Street	32	Contributory	-
Kay Street	36	Contributory	-
Kay Street	62	Contributory	-
Kay Street	64	Contributory	-
Kay Street	66	Contributory	-
Kay Street	68-70	Significant	Significant
Kay Street	72	Contributory	Significant
Kay Street	74	Contributory	Significant
Kay Street	76	Contributory	Significant
Kay Street	80	Contributory	-
Kay Street	82	Contributory	-
Kay Street	84	Contributory	-
Kay Street	86	Contributory	-
Kay Street	88-92	Contributory	-
Kay Street	94	Contributory	-
Kay Street	96	Contributory	-
Kay Street	98	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Kay Street	23	Significant	-
Kay Street	25	Significant	-
Kay Street	27	Significant	-
Kay Street	29	Significant	-
Kay Street	31	Significant	-
Kay Street	33	Significant	-
Kay Street	34	Contributory	-
Kay Street	35	Significant	-
Kay Street	37	Contributory	-
Kay Street	39	Contributory	-
Kay Street	41	Contributory	-
Kay Street	59-63	Contributory	-
Kay Street	65	Significant	-
Kay Street	69	Contributory	-
Kay Street	71	Contributory	-
Kay Street	73	Contributory	-
Kay Street	85	Significant	-
Kay Street	87	Contributory	-
Kay Street	93	Contributory	-
Kay Street	97-101	Contributory	-
Kay Street	103	Contributory	-
Kay Street	105	Contributory	-
Kay Street	109	Contributory	-
Kay Street	111	Contributory	-
Kay Street	113	Contributory	-
Kay Street	115-117	Contributory	-
Keppel Street	21-23	Contributory	-
Keppel Street	27-29	Contributory	-
Keppel Street	31	Contributory	-
Keppel Street	51-55	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	52-112	Significant	-
Keppel Street	57	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	59	Contributory	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Keppel Street	61	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	63	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	65	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	67-69	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	71	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	73	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	75	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	77	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	79	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	81-83	Contributory	Significant
Keppel Street	85-91	Significant	Significant
Leicester Street	60-66	Significant	-
Leicester Street	148	Significant	-
Leicester Street	150	Significant	-
Leicester Street	152	Significant	-
Leicester Street	154-160	Significant	-
Leicester Street	51-61	Significant	-
Leicester Street	119-125	Significant	-
Leicester Street	135-139	Significant	-
Lincoln Square South	19-21	Contributory	-
Little Palmerston Street	53-57	Contributory	-
Little Palmerston Street	59	Significant	-
Little Palmerston Street	61-63	Significant	-
Lygon Street	42-54	Significant	-
Lygon Street	128-130	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	132-136	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	140-146	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	148-150	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	170-172	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	174-178	Significant	-
Lygon Street	190	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	230	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	232	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Lygon Street	234-236	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	238	Significant	-
Lygon Street	240	Significant	-
Lygon Street	242-244	Significant	-
Lygon Street	246-252	Significant	-
Lygon Street	258	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	260	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	262	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	264-266	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	270-276	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	280	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	282	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	286-288	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	290	Significant	-
Lygon Street	292	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	306-308	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	320, includes:		
	• 320 Lygon Street	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	322	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	324	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	326-328	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	330	Significant	-
Lygon Street	332	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	334-336	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	338-340	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	342	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	344	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	346	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	348	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	350	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	362	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	364	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	366	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Lygon Street	368-386	Significant	-
Lygon Street	380	Significant	-
Lygon Street	388	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	390	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	398-400	Significant	-
Lygon Street	402	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	426	-	Significant
Lygon Street	428	Significant	Significant
Lygon Street	430	Significant	Significant
Lygon Street	432	Significant	Significant
Lygon Street	434	Contributory	Significant
Lygon Street	436	Contributory	Significant
Lygon Street	438	Contributory	Significant
Lygon Street	440	Contributory	Significant
Lygon Street	442-444	Contributory	Significant
Lygon Street	446-450	Significant	Significant
Lygon Street	1-7	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	9	Significant	-
Lygon Street	13-15	Significant	-
Lygon Street	27-31	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	95-97	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	121	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	127-129	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	131-133	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	135-137	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	139-141	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	147	Significant	-
Lygon Street	149	Significant	-
Lygon Street	151	Significant	-
Lygon Street	161	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	163-165	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	167	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	169	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Lygon Street	173	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	175	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	185-187	Significant	-
Lygon Street	189	Significant	-
Lygon Street	191	Significant	-
Lygon Street	193	Significant	-
Lygon Street	201-203	Significant	-
Lygon Street	205-207	Significant	-
Lygon Street	209	Significant	-
Lygon Street	211	Significant	-
Lygon Street	213	Significant	-
Lygon Street	215-217	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	219-221	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	223	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	225	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	227-229	Significant	-
Lygon Street	231	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	233-235	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	237	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	239	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	241	Significant	-
Lygon Street	243-245	Significant	-
Lygon Street	251	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	253	Significant	-
Lygon Street	255-257	Significant	-
Lygon Street	259-261	Significant	-
Lygon Street	263	Significant	-
Lygon Street	265	Significant	-
Lygon Street	267	Significant	-
Lygon Street	269	Significant	-
Lygon Street	271-273	Significant	-
Lygon Street	275	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	277	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Lygon Street	279-281	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	283	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	285-287	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	291-299	Significant	-
Lygon Street	303	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	305	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	307	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	321	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	325	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	327	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	329	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	337-343	Significant	-
Lygon Street	379	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	381	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	383	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	385	Significant	-
Lygon Street	387-391	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	393-395	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	397-399	Significant	-
Lygon Street	401	Contributory	-
Lygon Street	403-405	Significant	-
Lygon Street	407	Significant	-
Lygon Street	409	Significant	-
MacArthur Place North	2	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place North	4	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place North	6-10	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place North	14	Significant	-
MacArthur Place North	16	Significant	-
MacArthur Place North	18	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place North	20	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place North	26	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place North	28-34	Significant	-
MacArthur Place North	36	Contributory	-



<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
MacArthur Place North	38	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place North	44-48	Significant	-
MacArthur Place North	56-58	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place North	70-72	Significant	-
MacArthur Place South	11-13	Significant	-
MacArthur Place South	27-33	Significant	-
MacArthur Place South	37-39	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place South	41	Significant	-
MacArthur Place South	43	Significant	-
MacArthur Place South	45-47	Significant	-
MacArthur Place South	49	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place South	51	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place South	53	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place South	55	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place South	57	Significant	-
MacArthur Place South	59	Contributory	-
MacArthur Place South	71-73	Contributory	-
Murchison Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Murchison Street	14	Significant	Significant
Murchison Street	16	-	Significant
Murchison Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Murchison Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Murchison Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Murchison Street	24	Contributory	Significant
Murchison Street	26	Contributory	Significant
Murchison Street	28-30	Contributory	Significant
Murchison Street	32-34	Significant	Significant
Murchison Street	36-40	Significant	Significant
Murchison Street	42	Significant	Significant
Murchison Street	44	Significant	Significant
Murchison Street	46	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	28-30	Contributory	-
Neill Street	52	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Neill Street	54	Contributory	-
Neill Street	56	Contributory	-
Neill Street	60	Contributory	-
Neill Street	62	Significant	-
Neill Street	64	Significant	-
Neill Street	66	Significant	-
Neill Street	74-76	Contributory	-
Neill Street	78	Contributory	-
Neill Street	82	Contributory	-
Neill Street	86	Contributory	-
Neill Street	88	Contributory	-
Neill Street	9-13	Contributory	-
Neill Street	15	Contributory	-
Neill Street	17	Contributory	-
Neill Street	19-25	Contributory	-
Neill Street	43-45	Contributory	Significant
Neill Street	47-49	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	51	Contributory	Significant
Neill Street	53-55	Contributory	Significant
Neill Street	57	Contributory	Significant
Neill Street	59	-	Significant
Neill Street	61-63	-	Significant
Neill Street	65	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	67	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	69	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	71	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	73	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	75	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	77	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	79	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	81	Contributory	Significant
Neill Street	85	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	87	Significant	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Neill Street	89	-	Significant
Neill Street	91-93	Contributory	Significant
Neill Street	95-99	Significant	Significant
Neill Street	101-111	Significant	Significant
Nicholson Street	Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	Significant	Significant
Nicholson Street	27	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	29	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	31	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	33	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	35	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	37	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	39	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	41	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	43	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	47-49	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	51	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	53	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	55	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	57	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	59	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	61	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	63	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	69	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	73	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	75	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	85	Significant	-
Nicholson Street	87	Significant	-
Nicholson Street	89	Significant	-
Nicholson Street	91	Significant	-
Nicholson Street	161-163	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	165	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	177-179	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Nicholson Street	181	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	183	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	185	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	189	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	191	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	209	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	211	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	213-215	Significant	-
Nicholson Street	217	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	221	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	223	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	225	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	227	Significant	-
Nicholson Street	241	Significant	-
Nicholson Street	243	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	245	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	255	Contributory	-
Nicholson Street	257	Significant	-
Nicholson Street	275	Contributory	-
Owen Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Owen Street	23	Contributory	Significant
Owen Street	25	Contributory	Significant
Owen Street	27	Significant	Significant
Owen Street	29	Significant	Significant
Owen Street	33	-	Significant
Owen Street	35	Contributory	Significant
Owen Street	37	Contributory	Significant
Owen Street	41	Contributory	Significant
Owen Street	45	Contributory	Significant
Owen Street	47	Contributory	Significant
Owen Street	49	Contributory	Significant
Painsdale Place	4	Contributory	-
Palmerston Place	8-10	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Palmerston Place	12-14	Contributory	-
Palmerston Place	22	Significant	-
Palmerston Place	24-26	Significant	-
Palmerston Place	28	Significant	-
Palmerston Place	7-9	Significant	-
Palmerston Place	11-13	Significant	-
Palmerston Place	23	Contributory	-
Palmerston Place	25	Contributory	-
Palmerston Place	27	Contributory	-
Palmerston Place	29	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	18	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	20	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	24	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	28-30	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	38	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	40	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	46	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	52 (Former Shop cnr Canning Street)	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	52-54	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	57-65	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	66	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	68	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	70	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	72	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	74-76	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	78	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	80	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	82	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	88	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	90	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	92	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	94-96	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Palmerston Street	100	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	104	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	106	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	108-110	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	114	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	116	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	118	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	120	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	122	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	230-232	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	234	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	236	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	238-240	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	67	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	69	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	83	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	85	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	87	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	105-113	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	115-117	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	119-121	Significant	-
Palmerston Street	123-129	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	141	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	143	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	145	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	147	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	149	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	151	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	153	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	155-157	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	159	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	161	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	163	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Palmerston Street	171-173	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	183-185	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	187	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	189	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	191-193	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	207-209	Contributory	-
Palmerston Street	245	Contributory	-
Pelham Street	2-40	Significant	Significant
Pelham Street	52	Contributory	-
Pelham Street	54	Contributory	-
Pelham Street	56	Contributory	-
Pelham Street	58	Contributory	-
Pelham Street	64	Contributory	-
Pelham Street	66	Contributory	-
Pelham Street	68	Contributory	-
Pelham Street	70	Contributory	-
Pelham Street	96	Significant	-
Pelham Street	226	Significant	-
Pelham Street	228	Significant	-
Pelham Street	157-165	Significant	-
Pelham Street	205-233	Significant	-
Pitt Street	10-12	Significant	-
Pitt Street	14	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	18	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	24	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	26	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	28	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	32	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	40	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	42	Significant	-
Pitt Street	44	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	48	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	60	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Pitt Street	62	Significant	-
Pitt Street	13	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	15-17	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	19-21	Significant	-
Pitt Street	23	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	27	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	43	Significant	-
Pitt Street	45	Significant	-
Pitt Street	46	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	47-49	Contributory	-
Pitt Street	51	Significant	-
Princes Park Drive	121	Significant	-
Princes Street	69	Contributory	-
Princes Street	71	Contributory	-
Princes Street	73	Contributory	-
Princes Street	75-77	Contributory	-
Princes Street	79	Contributory	-
Princes Street	83	Contributory	-
Princes Street	85	Contributory	-
Princes Street	87	Contributory	-
Princes Street	89	Contributory	-
Princes Street	91	Contributory	-
Princes Street	93	Contributory	-
Princes Street	95	Contributory	-
Princes Street	97	Contributory	-
Princes Street	99	Contributory	-
Princes Street	101	Contributory	-
Princes Street	103	Contributory	-
Princes Street	105	Contributory	-
Princes Street	107	Contributory	-
Princes Street	113	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	18-40	-	Significant
Queensberry Street	68-72	Significant	-



<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Queensberry Street	134	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	136	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	138	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	140	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	198-202	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	210	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	214-222 (Tram Substation)	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	224-252	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	258-274	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	278-284	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	286 opposite (Public Toilet)	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	133-135	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	179	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	225-227	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	229	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	255-259	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	325-327	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	591-599	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	16-22	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	24	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	26	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	28	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	30	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	32	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	34	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	36	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	42-44	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	46-48	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	86-88	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	96-106	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	108	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	110	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	114-116	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Rathdowne Street	120	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	122	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	124	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	126	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	130	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	132	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	154-156	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	160-162	Contributory	Significant
Rathdowne Street	164	Contributory	Significant
Rathdowne Street	166	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	168-170	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	169-199	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	172	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	174	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	176	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	178	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	180	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	184	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	200	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	212	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	214	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	216-248	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	250	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	252	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	254	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	25-27	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	49-67	Significant (49 only)	-
Rathdowne Street	107-123, includes:		
	• 111-123 Rathdowne Street	-	Significant
Rathdowne Street	201-231	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	233	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	235	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	237	Significant	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Rathdowne Street	239	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	241-249	-	Significant
Rathdowne Street	257	Significant	Significant
Rathdowne Street	259	Contributory	Significant
Rathdowne Street	261	Contributory	Significant
Rathdowne Street	263	Contributory	Significant
Rathdowne Street	265	Contributory	Significant
Rathdowne Street	267	Contributory	Significant
Rathdowne Street	269	Contributory	Significant
Rathdowne Street	271	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	273	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	275	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	277	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	279-281	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	291	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	299-301	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	303-305	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	307	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	309	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	311	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	313	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	315	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	319-323	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	329-335	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	339-341	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	343	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	357-363	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	397-399	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	401	Significant	-
Rathdowne Street	403	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	405	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	407	Contributory	-
Rathdowne Street	409-411	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Rathdowne Street	415-421	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	240	Significant	-
Royal Parade	360	Significant	-
Royal Parade	380	Significant	-
Station Street	52	Contributory	-
Station Street	54	Contributory	-
Station Street	68	Contributory	-
Station Street	70	Contributory	-
Station Street	72	Contributory	-
Station Street	74	Contributory	-
Station Street	82	Contributory	-
Station Street	84	Contributory	-
Station Street	86	Contributory	-
Station Street	88	Contributory	-
Station Street	90	Contributory	-
Station Street	92-94	Contributory	-
Station Street	96-98	Contributory	-
Station Street	100	Contributory	-
Station Street	102	Contributory	-
Station Street	106	Contributory	-
Station Street	108	Contributory	-
Station Street	110	Contributory	-
Station Street	112	Contributory	-
Station Street	114	Contributory	-
Station Street	116	Contributory	-
Station Street	118	Contributory	-
Station Street	120	Contributory	-
Station Street	122	Contributory	-
Station Street	124	Contributory	-
Station Street	126-128	Contributory	-
Station Street	130	Contributory	-
Station Street	132	Contributory	-
Station Street	140-142	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Station Street	154	Significant	-
Station Street	156	Significant	-
Station Street	158	Significant	-
Station Street	160	Significant	-
Station Street	162	Contributory	-
Station Street	164	Contributory	-
Station Street	166	Contributory	-
Station Street	168	Contributory	-
Station Street	170	Contributory	-
Station Street	172	Contributory	-
Station Street	174	Contributory	-
Station Street	176	Contributory	-
Station Street	178	Contributory	-
Station Street	180	Contributory	-
Station Street	55	Contributory	-
Station Street	57	Contributory	-
Station Street	67	Contributory	-
Station Street	69	Contributory	-
Station Street	71	Contributory	-
Station Street	73	Contributory	-
Station Street	75	Contributory	-
Station Street	77	Contributory	-
Station Street	79	Contributory	-
Station Street	93	Contributory	-
Station Street	95	Contributory	-
Station Street	97	Contributory	-
Station Street	99	Contributory	-
Station Street	101	Contributory	-
Station Street	103	Significant	-
Station Street	105	Contributory	-
Station Street	107-121	Contributory	-
Station Street	123	Significant	-
Station Street	123A-123B	Contributory	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Station Street	125	Significant	-
Station Street	127	Significant	-
Station Street	129	Significant	-
Station Street	135-137	Significant	-
Station Street	139	Contributory	-
Station Street	141	Contributory	-
Station Street	143	Contributory	-
Station Street	145	Contributory	-
Station Street	147	Contributory	-
Station Street	149	Contributory	-
Station Street	151-153	Contributory	-
Station Street	161	Contributory	-
Station Street	165	Contributory	-
Station Street	167	Contributory	-
Station Street	169	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	222	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	466	Significant	-
Swanston Street	508	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	510-512	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	554	Significant	-
Swanston Street	556	Significant	-
Swanston Street	630	Significant	-
Swanston Street	644-658	Significant	-
Swanston Street	676	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	678	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	680-682	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	832-834	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	842-844	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	860-862	Significant	Significant
Swanston Street	864-866	Significant	Significant
Swanston Street	870-874	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	876	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	880	Contributory	Significant

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Swanston Street	882	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	886-888	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	890	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	892-894	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	896-898	Significant	Significant
Swanston Street	900	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	902	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	904	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	906	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	908-910	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	912	Significant	Significant
Swanston Street	914	Significant	Significant
Swanston Street	916-918	Significant	Significant
Swanston Street	920-922	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	924	Contributory	Significant
Swanston Street	926-930	-	Significant
Swanston Street	932-944	Significant	Significant
Swanston Street (Maltstore Building)	551	Significant	-
Swanston Street (Former Carlton and United Brewery)	555	Significant	-
Swanston Street	593-597	Significant	-
Swanston Street	599-605	Significant	-
Tyne Street	35	Contributory	-
University Street	14	Contributory	-
University Street	44-54	Significant	-
University Street	9	Contributory	-
University Street	11	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	50-52	Significant	-
Victoria Street	68	Significant	-
Victoria Street	70	Significant	-
Victoria Street	72	Significant	-
Victoria Street	172	Significant	-

<b>CARLTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Waterloo Street	1-3	Contributory	-
Waterloo Street	7-19	Contributory	-



**EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT**

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Agnes Street	50-62 (Jolimont Square)	Significant	-
Agnes Street	11	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	13-15	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	17-19	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	21-23	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	25-27	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	33-41	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	45	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	47	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	49-51	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	53	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	55	Contributory	-
Agnes Street	57-59	Contributory	-
Albert Street	2-30	Significant	-
Albert Street	34	Contributory	-
Albert Street	36	Contributory	-
Albert Street	38	Contributory	-
Albert Street	40	Contributory	-
Albert Street	42	Contributory	-
Albert Street	44-60	Significant	-
Albert Street	70-72	Significant	-
Albert Street	74-76	Contributory	-
Albert Street	78	Contributory	-
Albert Street	80	Contributory	-
Albert Street	82	Contributory	-
Albert Street	128	Contributory	-
Albert Street	130	Contributory	-
Albert Street	132	Contributory	Significant
Albert Street	134	Contributory	Significant
Albert Street	148-200	Significant	Significant

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Albert Street	204-208	Contributory	Significant
Albert Street	250-260	Significant	-
Albert Street	306-312	Significant	-
Albert Street	314-320	Significant	-
Albert Street	348-362	Significant	-
Albert Street	364	Significant	-
Albert Street	366	Contributory	-
Albert Street	404	Significant	Significant
Albert Street	406	Significant	Significant
Albert Street	408	Significant	Significant
Albert Street	420-422	Significant	Significant
Albert Street	428-430	Significant	Significant
Albert Street	446-476	Significant	Significant
Albert Street	486-492	Significant	Significant
Albert Street	494-500	Significant	Significant
Albert Street	502-506	Significant	Significant
Albert Street	510-532	Significant	-
Albert Street	5	Contributory	-
Albert Street	7	Contributory	-
Albert Street	9	Contributory	-
Albert Street	11	Contributory	-
Albert Street	13	Contributory	-
Albert Street	15	Contributory	-
Albert Street	17	Contributory	-
Albert Street	35	Contributory	-
Albert Street	37	Contributory	-
Albert Street	39	Contributory	-
Albert Street	41	Contributory	-
Albert Street	43	Contributory	-
Albert Street	61-67	Significant	-
Albert Street	453-479	Significant	Significant
Albert Street	481-487	Significant	-
Albert Street	489-531 Parliament Gardens Fence	Significant	Significant

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Berry Street	14	Contributory	-
Berry Street	16	Contributory	-
Berry Street	20-22	Contributory	-
Berry Street	24-26	Contributory	-
Berry Street	28	Contributory	-
Berry Street	30	Contributory	-
Berry Street	32	Contributory	-
Berry Street	34	Significant	-
Berry Street	36-38	Contributory	-
Berry Street	40	Contributory	-
Berry Street	42	Contributory	-
Berry Street	44	Contributory	-
Berry Street	46	Contributory	-
Berry Street	48	Contributory	-
Berry Street	50	Contributory	-
Berry Street	51	Contributory	-
Berry Street	53	Contributory	-
Berry Street	55	Contributory	-
Berry Street	57	Contributory	-
Brunton Avenue	MCG	Significant	-
Cathedral Place	65-75	Significant	Significant
Charles Street	19	Contributory	-
Charles Street	21	Contributory	-
Charles Street	49-55 (Jolimont Square)	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	68-70	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	72-80	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	166	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	202-206	Significant	Significant
Clarendon Street	208-212	Significant	Significant
Clarendon Street	214-222, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 220 Clarendon Street</li> </ul>	Significant	Significant
Clarendon Street	224	Contributory	-
Clarendon Street	226	Contributory	-
Clarendon Street	228-230	Significant	-

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Clarendon Street	1-19	Significant	-
Darling Street	2	Contributory	-
Darling Street	4	Contributory	-
Darling Street	6	Contributory	-
Darling Street	8	Contributory	-
Darling Street	10	Contributory	-
Darling Street	24-26	Contributory	-
Darling Street	28-30	Significant	-
George Street	2-14	Contributory	-
George Street	16-18	Significant	-
George Street	20-22	Significant	-
George Street	24-28	Contributory	-
George Street	32-38	Significant	-
George Street	42	Contributory	-
George Street	44-46	Contributory	-
George Street	48	Contributory	-
George Street	50	Contributory	-
George Street	52	Contributory	-
George Street	76	Contributory	-
George Street	78	Contributory	-
George Street	80	Contributory	-
George Street	82	Contributory	-
George Street	84	Contributory	-
George Street	86	Contributory	-
George Street	88	Contributory	-
George Street	90	Contributory	-
George Street	96-106	Significant	-
George Street	116-118	Contributory	-
George Street	152-166	Significant	Significant
George Street	168-174	Contributory	Significant
George Street	176-180	Significant	Significant
George Street	182	Significant	Significant
George Street	184	Significant	Significant
George Street	186	Significant	Significant

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
George Street	188	Significant	Significant
George Street	190	Contributory	Significant
George Street	192-192A	Contributory	Significant
George Street	194	Contributory	Significant
George Street	11-15	Contributory	-
George Street	17-19	Contributory	-
George Street	21-27	Contributory	-
George Street	29-35	Significant	-
George Street	37-41	Significant	-
George Street	45-47	Contributory	-
George Street	49	Contributory	-
George Street	51-53	Contributory	-
George Street	55-57	Contributory	-
George Street	63-65	Significant	-
George Street	105	Contributory	-
George Street	107-109	Significant	-
George Street	111-115	Significant	-
George Street	117-119	Significant	-
George Street	121	Contributory	-
George Street	123	Contributory	-
George Street	125-127, includes:		
	• 125A George Street	Significant	-
George Street	129-131	Contributory	-
George Street	133-135	Significant	-
George Street	171	Contributory	-
George Street	173-175	Contributory	-
George Street	191-197	Significant	Significant
George Street	199	Significant	Significant
George Street	190A	-	Significant
George Street	201	Significant	Significant
George Street	203	Significant	Significant
George Street	205	Significant	Significant
George Street	207	Significant	Significant

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
George Street	209	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	42-44	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	46	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	48	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	50-52	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	54	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	56	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	70	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	72	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	74	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	76-78	Significant	-
Gipps Street	80-82	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	84	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	86	Significant	-
Gipps Street	88	Significant	-
Gipps Street	90	Significant	-
Gipps Street	92-96	Contributory	Significant
Gipps Street	110-124	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	128	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	130	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	132	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	15	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	17-19	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	21	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	23	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	27	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	29	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	31-37	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	41-43	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	45-47	-	Significant
Gipps Street	49	Contributory	Significant
Gipps Street	51	Contributory	Significant
Gipps Street	53	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	55	Significant	Significant

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Gipps Street	57	Contributory	Significant
Gipps Street	59	Contributory	Significant
Gipps Street	61	Contributory	Significant
Gipps Street	63	Contributory	Significant
Gipps Street	75-77	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	79	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	81	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	83-87	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	91-95	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	97-99	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	109-113	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	115-119	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	121	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	123	Significant	-
Gipps Street	125	Significant	-
Gipps Street	127	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	129	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	153	Contributory	-
Gipps Street	155	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	157	Contributory	Significant
Gipps Street	159	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	161-165	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	167	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	169	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	171-173	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	177-179	Significant	Significant
Gipps Street	181-189	Contributory	Significant
Gisborne Street	13-19	Significant	Significant
Gisborne Street	23-41	Significant	Significant
Grey Street	2	Contributory	-
Grey Street	4	Contributory	-
Grey Street	6-8	Contributory	-
Grey Street	12-14	Contributory	-
Grey Street	34	Significant	Significant

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Grey Street	36-42	Significant	Significant
Grey Street	44-46	Contributory	Significant
Grey Street	48	Contributory	Significant
Grey Street	50-54	-	Significant
Grey Street	56	Contributory	Significant
Grey Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Grey Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Grey Street	62	Contributory	Significant
Grey Street	64	Contributory	Significant
Grey Street	66	Contributory	Significant
Grey Street	68	Contributory	Significant
Grey Street	128-132	Significant	-
Grey Street	15	Contributory	-
Grey Street	17	Contributory	-
Grey Street	25	Contributory	-
Grey Street	33	Contributory	-
Grey Street	35	Contributory	-
Grey Street	37	Contributory	-
Grey Street	39	Contributory	-
Grey Street	41	Significant	-
Grey Street	43	Significant	-
Grey Street	45	Contributory	-
Grey Street	47	Contributory	-
Grey Street	49	Contributory	-
Grey Street	51	Contributory	-
Grey Street	61-63	Contributory	-
Grey Street	65-67	Contributory	-
Grey Street	73	Contributory	-
Grey Street	75	Contributory	-
Grey Street	77-79	Significant	-
Grey Street	81	Contributory	-
Grey Street	83	Contributory	-
Grey Street	85	Contributory	-
Grey Street	87	Contributory	-



<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Grey Street	115-117	Significant	Significant
Grey Street	119	Significant	Significant
Grey Street	121	Significant	Significant
Grey Street	123	Significant	Significant
Grey Street	125	Significant	Significant
Grey Street	127	Significant	Significant
Grey Street	129-135	Contributory	-
Grey Street	137-161	Significant	-
Hayes Lane	18-20	Significant	-
Hayes Lane	22	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1087	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1089	Significant	-
Hoddle Street	1091	Significant	-
Hoddle Street	1093	Significant	-
Hoddle Street	1099-1103	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1105	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1107	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1109	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1111	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1113	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1115	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1117	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1119	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1121	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1141	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1143	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1153	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1155	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1157	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1159	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1161	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1163	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1165	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1169	Contributory	-

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Hoddle Street	1193	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1195	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1197	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1199	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1201	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1225	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1227	Significant	-
Hoddle Street	1229	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1231	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1233	Contributory	-
Hoddle Street	1251-1289	Significant	-
Hotham Street	16	Contributory	-
Hotham Street	18	Contributory	-
Hotham Street	20-22	Significant	-
Hotham Street	32-34	Contributory	Significant
Hotham Street	36-38	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	42-48	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	50	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	52	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	54	Contributory	Significant
Hotham Street	72-76	Significant	-
Hotham Street	78-82	Contributory	-
Hotham Street	92	Significant	-
Hotham Street	94-96	Significant	-
Hotham Street	98-102	Significant	-
Hotham Street	110-112	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	114	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	116	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	118	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	120	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	150	-	Significant
Hotham Street	152-156	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	158	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	160	Significant	Significant

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Hotham Street	162	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	164	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	166	-	Significant
Hotham Street	168	Contributory	Significant
Hotham Street	170	Contributory	Significant
Hotham Street	172	Contributory	Significant
Hotham Street	174-188	Contributory	Significant
Hotham Street	29-33	Significant	-
Hotham Street	43	Contributory	-
Hotham Street	45	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	47	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	49	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	51	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	53	-	Significant
Hotham Street	67-71	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	73-75	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	77-79	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	81-83	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	87	Contributory	Significant
Hotham Street	89	Contributory	Significant
Hotham Street	91	-	Significant
Hotham Street	97	Contributory	Significant
Hotham Street	99	Contributory	Significant
Hotham Street	1/101	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	2/101	-	Significant
Hotham Street	103	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	105	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	107-109	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	111	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	113-117	-	Significant
Hotham Street	119-121	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	123-125	Significant	Significant
Hotham Street	153-155	Contributory	-
Hotham Street	157	Significant	-

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Hotham Street	161-163	Contributory	-
Hotham Street	171-177	Significant	-
Hotham Street	191	Significant	-
Hotham Street	193	Significant	-
Jolimont Road	108-110	Contributory	-
Jolimont Road	124-126	Contributory	-
Jolimont Road	128-138	Contributory	-
Jolimont Road	140-142	Contributory	-
Jolimont Street	50	Contributory	-
Jolimont Street	62	Contributory	-
Jolimont Street	64	Contributory	-
Jolimont Street	76-78	Contributory	-
Jolimont Street	80	Contributory	-
Jolimont Terrace	2-10	Significant	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	12	Significant	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	16	Contributory	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	18	Significant	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	20	Contributory	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	22	Contributory	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	24	Contributory	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	26	Contributory	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	28	Significant	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	30	Significant	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	32	Significant	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	40	Significant	Significant
Jolimont Terrace	42	Significant	Significant
Lansdowne Street	14	Contributory	-
Lansdowne Street	15-17	Significant	Significant
Lansdowne Street	19	Significant	Significant
Lansdowne Street	21	Significant	Significant
Lansdowne Street	23	Significant	Significant
Lansdowne Street	25	Significant	Significant
Lansdowne Street	27	Significant	Significant
Macarthur Street	Gordon Reserve	Significant	Significant

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Macarthur Street	Tram Shelter (cnr with St Andrews Place)	Significant	Significant
Morrison Place	2-6	Significant	Significant
Morrison Place	8-10	Significant	Significant
Morrison Place	14-18	Significant	Significant
Morrison Place	20	Significant	Significant
Morrison Place	22	Significant	Significant
Morrison Place	Eye and Ear Hospital	Significant	Significant
Nicholson Street	1-4	Significant	-
Nicholson Street	Cast Iron Urinal	Significant	-
Palmer Street	1	Contributory	-
Palmer Street	3	Contributory	-
Palmer Street	5	Contributory	-
Palmer Street	7	Contributory	-
Parliament Place	2-12	Significant	Significant
Parliament Place	22-36	Significant	Significant
Parliament Place	1-33 (Tram Shelter)	Significant	Significant
Powlett Street	10	Significant	-
Powlett Street	12	Significant	-
Powlett Street	14	Significant	-
Powlett Street	16-24	Significant	-
Powlett Street	50-52	Significant	-
Powlett Street	54	Significant	-
Powlett Street	56-60	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	62-68	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	82-112	Significant	Significant
Powlett Street	124	Contributory	Significant
Powlett Street	126-128	Significant	Significant
Powlett Street	130	Significant	Significant
Powlett Street	132	Contributory	Significant
Powlett Street	134	Contributory	Significant
Powlett Street	136	Contributory	Significant
Powlett Street	138	Significant	Significant
Powlett Street	140	Contributory	Significant

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Powlett Street	142	Contributory	Significant
Powlett Street	150-152	Significant	-
Powlett Street	156	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	158	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	160	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	162	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	164	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	166	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	168	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	170	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	172-188	Significant	-
Powlett Street	13-19	Significant	-
Powlett Street	51-57	Significant	-
Powlett Street	59	Significant	-
Powlett Street	61	Significant	-
Powlett Street	63-71	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	85	Significant	-
Powlett Street	87	Significant	-
Powlett Street	89	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	91	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	95-101, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>101 Powlett Street</li> </ul>	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	121-123	Contributory	Significant
Powlett Street	125	Contributory	Significant
Powlett Street	127	Contributory	Significant
Powlett Street	139-143	Contributory	Significant
Powlett Street	147-163	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	165-169	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	171	Significant	-
Powlett Street	173	Significant	-
Powlett Street	175	Contributory	-
Powlett Street	187-225	Significant	Significant
Simpson Street	18	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	20	Contributory	-

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Simpson Street	22	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	24	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	28	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	52	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	54-56	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	58-60	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	62-64	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	72-74	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	76	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	78-80	Significant	-
Simpson Street	100-102	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	104	Significant	Significant
Simpson Street	132-134	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	136	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	138	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	140	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	142	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	144	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	146	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	148	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	150	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	152	Significant	-
Simpson Street	154	Significant	-
Simpson Street	13	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	15	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	17	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	19-27	Significant	-
Simpson Street	29-37	Significant	-
Simpson Street	51	Significant	Significant
Simpson Street	53	Significant	Significant
Simpson Street	55	Significant	Significant
Simpson Street	57	Significant	Significant
Simpson Street	59	Significant	Significant
Simpson Street	61	Significant	Significant

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Simpson Street	63	Significant	Significant
Simpson Street	65	Significant	Significant
Simpson Street	89	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	91	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	93	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	95-97	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	105	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	107	Significant	-
Simpson Street	109	Significant	-
Simpson Street	111	Significant	-
Simpson Street	113	Significant	-
Simpson Street	121-125	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	141	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	143	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	167	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	169	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	171	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	173	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	177	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	179	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	181	Contributory	-
Simpson Street	183	Contributory	-
Spring Street	20 (Old Treasury Building)	Significant	Significant
Spring Street	Gordon Reserve	Significant	Significant
St Andrews Place	34-40	Significant	Significant
Treasury Place	Treasury Reserve Precinct	Significant	Significant
Trinity Place	16-20	Significant	-
Vale Street	78-80	Contributory	-
Vale Street	82-84	Significant	-
Vale Street	86-90	Contributory	-
Vale Street	92	Significant	-
Vale Street	94	Significant	-
Vale Street	96	Significant	-
Vale Street	98	Contributory	-



<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Vale Street	110	Significant	-
Vale Street	112	Contributory	-
Vale Street	114	Contributory	-
Vale Street	116-118	Contributory	-
Vale Street	120-132	Significant	-
Vale Street South	12	Contributory	Significant
Vale Street South	14	Significant	Significant
Vale Street South	16	Significant	Significant
Vale Street South	18	Significant	Significant
Vale Street South	20	Significant	Significant
Vale Street South	22	Contributory	Significant
Vale Street South	24	Contributory	Significant
Vale Street South	26	Contributory	Significant
Vale Street South	28	Contributory	Significant
Vale Street South	54-64	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	Ornamental Tramway Overhead Poles	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	68-90	Significant	Significant
Victoria Parade	108-122	Significant	Significant
Victoria Parade	146-148	Significant	Significant
Victoria Parade	150	Significant	Significant
Victoria Parade	152	Significant	Significant
Victoria Parade	160	Significant	Significant
Victoria Parade	162-166	Significant	Significant
Victoria Parade	168-172	Significant	Significant
Victoria Parade	186-196 (Church of the Holy Annunciation Evangelismos)	Significant	Significant
Victoria Parade	256-278	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	346-348	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	352-354	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	356-358	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	380	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	382	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	386	Contributory	-

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Victoria Parade	388-442	Significant	Significant
Victoria Parade	454-458	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	460	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	480	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	482	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	488	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	490-492	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	496	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	502-504	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	506	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	508	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	510	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	512	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	514	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	516	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	518	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	520	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	522	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	524	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	528-536	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	540	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	544	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	546	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	548-550	Significant	-
Victoria Parade	556	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	558	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	560	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	562	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	566	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	568	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	570-574	Contributory	-
Victoria Parade	576-594	Significant	-
Webb Lane	2-40	Significant	-
Wellington Parade	56-70, includes:		

<b>EAST MELBOURNE AND JOLIMONT</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 Simpson Street</li> </ul>	Contributory	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Simpson Street</li> </ul>	Contributory	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 Simpson Street</li> </ul>	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	74	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	76	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	86-92	Significant	-
Wellington Parade	116	Significant	-
Wellington Parade	180	Significant	-
Wellington Parade	Fitzroy Gardens	Significant	Significant
Wellington Parade	Aboriginal Scarred Tree, Fitzroy Gardens	Significant	-
Wellington Parade	39	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	41	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	43	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	45	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	47	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	81-85	Contributory	Significant
Wellington Parade	95-133 (Jolimont Square)	Significant	-
Wellington Parade	141-145	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	147	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	149-151	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	157-159	Contributory	-
Wellington Parade	Shelter (near footbridge)	Significant	-

**FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON**

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Albermarle Street	2	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	4	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	6	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	8	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	10	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	12	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	14-16	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	18	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	20	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	22	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	1	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	3	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	5	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	7	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	9	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	11	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	13	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	15	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	17	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	19	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	21	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	23	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	25	Contributory	-
Albermarle Street	43	Significant	-
Albermarle Street	45	Significant	-
Albermarle Street	47	Significant	-
Albermarle Street	49	Significant	-
Albermarle Street	51	Significant	-
Altona Street	14	Contributory	-
Altona Street	16	Contributory	-
Altona Street	18	Contributory	-
Altona Street	1	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Altona Street	3	Contributory	-
Altona Street	5	Contributory	-
Altona Street	7	Contributory	-
Altona Street	9-11	Contributory	-
Altona Street	15	Contributory	-
Altona Street	17	Contributory	-
Altona Street	19	Contributory	-
Altona Street	21-23	Contributory	-
Arden Street	204-206 (NMFC Ground)	Significant	-
Arden Street	408	Contributory	-
Arden Street	410	Contributory	-
Arden Street	412	Contributory	-
Arden Street	414	Contributory	-
Arden Street	416	Contributory	-
Arden Street	420	Contributory	-
Arden Street	422-424	Contributory	-
Arden Street	426	Contributory	-
Arden Street	428	Contributory	-
Arden Street	430	Contributory	-
Arden Street	432	Contributory	-
Arden Street	434	Contributory	-
Arden Street	436	Contributory	-
Arden Street	438	Contributory	-
Arden Street	440	Contributory	-
Arden Street	442-450	Significant	-
Arden Street	329-351	Significant	-
Arden Street	Arden Street Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek	Significant	-
Bangalore Street	2	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	4	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	6	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	8	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	10	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	12	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bangalore Street	14	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	20	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	22	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	24	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	26	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	28-32	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	34	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	36	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	38	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	40	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	42	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	44	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	46	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	48	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	50	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	52	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	54	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	58	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	60	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	1	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	11	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	13	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	15	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	17	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	19	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	21	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	23	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	25	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	27	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	33	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	35	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	37	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	39	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	41	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bangalore Street	43	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	45	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	47	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	49	Contributory	-
Bangalore Street	57	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	2	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	4	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	6	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	8	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	10	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	12	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	14	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	16	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	18	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	20	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	22	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	24	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	32	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	34	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	36	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	38	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	46	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	48	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	50	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	52	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	54	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	58	Significant	-
Barnett Street	60	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	62	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	64	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	66	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	68	Significant	-
Barnett Street	70	Significant	-
Barnett Street	72	Significant	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Barnett Street	74	Significant	-
Barnett Street	76	Significant	-
Barnett Street	78	Significant	-
Barnett Street	80	Significant	-
Barnett Street	82	Significant	-
Barnett Street	84	Significant	-
Barnett Street	86	Significant	-
Barnett Street	88	Significant	-
Barnett Street	90	Significant	-
Barnett Street	94	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	96	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	98	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	100	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	7	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	13	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	23	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	25	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	27	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	29	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	33	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	35	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	41	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	43	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	45	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	49	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	61	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	63	Significant	-
Barnett Street	65	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	67-69	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	71	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	73	Contributory	-
Barnett Street	91	Contributory	-
Barrett Street	13-19	Significant	-
Barrett Street	21-37	Significant	-



<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bayswater Road	16	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	18	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	24	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	26	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	30-34	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	36	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	38	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	42	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	44	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	62	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	64	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	66	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	68	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	72	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	74	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	94	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	96	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	98	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	21	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	23	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	25	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	29	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	33	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	35	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	37	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	39	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	71-73	Contributory	-
Bayswater Road	75-77	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	22	Significant	-
Bellair Street	42	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	44	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	46	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	48	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	50-52	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bellair Street	54	Significant	-
Bellair Street	56	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	64	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	66-70	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	72-74	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	76	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	78	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	80-82	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	84	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	86	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	88	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	90	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	92	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	94	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	96-98	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	100-102	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	104	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	106	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	114	Significant	-
Bellair Street	116	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	118	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	120	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	122	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	124	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	126	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	128	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	130	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	132	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	134	Contributory	Significant
Bellair Street	136	Contributory	Significant
Bellair Street	138	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	140	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	142	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	144	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bellair Street	146	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	148	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	150	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	152	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	154	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	156	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	158-160	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	162	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	164	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	166-168	Significant	-
Bellair Street	170	Significant	-
Bellair Street	172	Significant	-
Bellair Street	174	Significant	-
Bellair Street	176	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	178	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	180-182	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	184	Significant	-
Bellair Street	186	Significant	-
Bellair Street	188	Significant	-
Bellair Street	190	Significant	-
Bellair Street	192-194	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	198-204	Significant	-
Bellair Street	206-214 Victorian Railways Kensington signal box and Pepper Tree	Significant	-
Bellair Street	216	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	218	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	222	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	224	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	226	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	228	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	230	Significant	-
Bellair Street	232	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	238-240	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bellair Street	242	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	244	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	248-250	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	252-254	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	256-258	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	260-262	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	264	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	266	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	268-270	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	272-274	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	278-280	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	282-284	Significant	-
Bellair Street	286	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	288	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	290-292	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	296-298	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	300-302	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	304	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	306	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	308-310	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	312	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	314-316	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	318-320	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	322	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	324	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	326	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	328	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	330-332	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	334	Significant	-
Bellair Street	336	Significant	-
Bellair Street	340	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	342	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	344-348	Contributory	-
Bellair Street	East Side - Railway gravitation	Significant	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
	stunting yards retaining wall and trees (east side)		
Bellair Street	Railway Bridge at Arden Street	Significant	-
Bellair Street	Semaphore Rail signals	Significant	-
Bellair Street	Kensington Railway Station	Significant	-
Bellair Street at Arden Street	Railway foot bridge	Significant	-
Belmont Road	2	Contributory	-
Belmont Road	4	Contributory	-
Belmont Road	6	Contributory	-
Belmont Road	1	Contributory	-
Belmont Road	3	Contributory	-
Belmont Road	7	Significant	-
Bent Street	2	Contributory	-
Bent Street	4	Contributory	-
Bent Street	6	Contributory	-
Bent Street	10	Contributory	-
Bent Street	1	Contributory	-
Bent Street	3	Contributory	-
Bent Street	5	Contributory	-
Bent Street	9	Contributory	-
Bent Street	11	Contributory	-
Bruce Street	5-7	Significant	-
Bruce Street	43	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	5-7	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	9	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	11	Significant	-
Chelmsford Street	13	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	15	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	17	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	19	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	21	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	23-25	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	33	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Chelmsford Street	37	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	39	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	41	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	43	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	45	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	47-51	Contributory	-
Chelmsford Street	53-59	Contributory	-
Collett Street	2	Significant	-
Collett Street	4	Significant	-
Collett Street	6	Contributory	-
Collett Street	8	Contributory	-
Collett Street	10	Contributory	-
Collett Street	12-14	Contributory	-
Collett Street	18	Contributory	-
Collett Street	20	Contributory	-
Collett Street	22	Contributory	-
Collett Street	24	Contributory	-
Collett Street	26	Contributory	-
Collett Street	3	Contributory	-
Collett Street	5	Contributory	-
Collett Street	7	Contributory	-
Collett Street	9	Contributory	-
Collett Street	11	Contributory	-
Collett Street	13	Contributory	-
Collett Street	15	Contributory	-
Collett Street	17	Contributory	-
Collett Street	19	Contributory	-
Collett Street	21	Contributory	-
Collett Street	23	Contributory	-
Collett Street	25	Contributory	-
Collett Street	27	Contributory	-
Collett Street	29	Contributory	-
Childers Street	1	Contributory	-
Childers Street	3	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Childers Street	5-7	Contributory	-
Derby Street	11	Contributory	-
Derby Street	13	Contributory	-
Derby Street	15	Contributory	-
Derby Street	17	Contributory	-
Derby Street	19	Contributory	-
Derby Street	21	Significant	-
Derby Street	35	Significant	-
Derby Street	37	Significant	-
Derby Street	39	Significant	-
Derby Street	41	Significant	-
Derby Street	43	Significant	-
Derby Street	45	Significant	-
Derby Street	47-49	Contributory	-
Derby Street	59	Contributory	-
Derby Street	63	Contributory	-
Derby Street	65	Contributory	-
Derby Street	67	Contributory	-
Durham Street	1	Significant	-
Durham Street	3	Significant	-
Durham Street	5	Significant	-
Durham Street	7	Significant	-
Durham Street	9	Significant	-
Durham Street	11	Significant	-
Dynon Road	Bridge over Maribyrnong River	Significant	-
Eastwood Street	1	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	3	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	5	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	7	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	9	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	11	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	33	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	33 (rear)	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	73	Significant	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Eastwood Street	75	Significant	-
Eastwood Street	77	Significant	-
Eastwood Street	127	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	141	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	143	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	145	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	147	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	149	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	151	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	153	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	157	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	159	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	161	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	163	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	165	Contributory	-
Eastwood Street	167-169	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	32	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	34	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	36	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	38	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	40	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	42-44	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	46	Significant	-
Epsom Road	56	Significant	-
Epsom Road	58	Significant	-
Epsom Road	60	Significant	-
Epsom Road	64	Significant	-
Epsom Road	66	Significant	-
Epsom Road	300	Significant	Significant
Epsom Road	Flemington Racecourse	Significant	Significant
Epsom Road	1-7, includes:		
	• 1-3 Epsom Road	Significant	-
Epsom Road	17	Contributory	-



<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Epsom Road	19	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	21	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	29	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	31	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	33	Contributory	-
Epsom Road	43	Significant	-
Epsom Road	Former Newmarket Saleyards & Abattoirs	Significant	-
Gatehouse Drive	1 (Former Newmarket Saleyards & Abattoirs)	Significant	-
Gordon Crescent	14	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	18	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	1	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	3	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	5	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	7	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	9	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	11-13	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	15	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	17	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	19	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	21	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	23	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	25	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	27	Contributory	-
Gordon Crescent	29	Contributory	-
Gower Street	20	Contributory	-
Gower Street	22	Significant	-
Gower Street	28-30	Contributory	-
Gower Street	32	Contributory	-
Gower Street	34	Contributory	-
Gower Street	36	Contributory	-
Gower Street	38	Contributory	-
Gower Street	40	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Gower Street	42	Contributory	-
Gower Street	44	Contributory	-
Gower Street	46	Contributory	-
Gower Street	48	Contributory	-
Gower Street	50	Contributory	-
Gower Street	52	Contributory	-
Gower Street	54	Contributory	-
Gower Street	15	Significant	-
Gower Street	27	Contributory	-
Gower Street	29	Contributory	-
Gower Street	31	Contributory	-
Gower Street	33	Contributory	-
Gower Street	35	Contributory	-
Gower Street	45-59	Significant	-
Gower Street	61	Significant	-
Gower Street	63	Significant	-
Gower Street	65	Significant	-
Gower Street	67	Significant	-
Gower Street	69	Significant	-
Gower Street	71	Significant	-
Gower Street	73	Significant	-
Gower Street	75	Significant	-
Gower Street	77	Significant	-
Gower Street	79	Significant	-
Gower Street	81	Significant	-
Gower Street	83	Significant	-
Hardiman Street	10	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	12-14	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	16-18	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	20	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	22	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	24	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	26	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	28	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Hardiman Street	30	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	32	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	34	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	36	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	54	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	60-62	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	64	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	66	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	68	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	70	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	72	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	74	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	76-78	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	11A	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	11	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	15	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	17	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	19	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	23	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	25	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	27-29	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	31	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	33	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	35	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	37	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	39	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	41	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	43	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	45	Contributory	-
Hardiman Street	47	Contributory	-
Henry Street	2	Contributory	-
Henry Street	4	Contributory	-
Henry Street	6	Contributory	-
Henry Street	12	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Henry Street	14-16	Contributory	-
Henry Street	18-24	Contributory	-
Henry Street	26-28	Contributory	-
Henry Street	30	Contributory	-
Henry Street	32	Contributory	-
Henry Street	34	Contributory	-
Henry Street	38	Contributory	-
Henry Street	5	Contributory	-
Henry Street	7	Contributory	-
Henry Street	9	Contributory	-
Henry Street	17	Contributory	-
Henry Street	19	Contributory	-
Henry Street	21	Contributory	-
Henry Street	23	Contributory	-
Henry Street	25	Contributory	-
Henry Street	27	Contributory	-
Henry Street	29	Contributory	-
Henry Street	31	Contributory	-
Henry Street	33	Contributory	-
Henry Street	33A	Contributory	-
Henry Street	35	Contributory	-
Henry Street	37	Contributory	-
Henry Street	39	Contributory	-
Henry Street	41	Contributory	-
Henry Street	43	Contributory	-
Henry Street	45	Contributory	-
Henry Street	47	Contributory	-
Hobsons Road	1-39	Significant	-
Hopetoun Street	2	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	4	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	6	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	8	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	10	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	12	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Hopetoun Street	14	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	16	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	18	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	20	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	22	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	24	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	26	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	1	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	3	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	5	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	7	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	9	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	11	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	13	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	15	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	17	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	19	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	21	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	23	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	25	Contributory	-
Hopetoun Street	27	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	24	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	26	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	32	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	34	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	36	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	38	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	40	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	48	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	50	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	52	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	60	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	62	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	64	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Kensington Road	66	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	68-70	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	21	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	23	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	25	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	27	Contributory	-
Kensington Road	29	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	37	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	39	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	41	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	43	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	45	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	47	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	49	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	51	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	53	Contributory	-
Lambeth Street	55	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	Macaulay Road Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	324-334, Moonee Ponds Creek Reserve and Infrastructure	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	458-460	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	476	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	478	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	480	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	482	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	492	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	494	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	496	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	498	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	500	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	506	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	508	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	510	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Macaulay Road	512	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	514	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	516	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	518	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	520	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	522	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	524	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	526	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	530	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	532-534	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	548	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	453	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	475	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	477-479	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	481	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	489-493	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	497	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	499	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	511	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	513	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	515	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	517-519	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	521	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	537	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	539	Contributory	-
Maribyrnong River	Footbridge	Significant	-
Market Street	43	Contributory	-
Market Street	47	Contributory	-
Market Street	49	Contributory	-
Market Street	51	Contributory	-
Market Street	53	Contributory	-
Market Street	55	Contributory	-
Market Street	57	Contributory	-
Market Street	59	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Market Street	61	Contributory	-
Market Street	65	Contributory	-
Market Street	67	Contributory	-
Market Street	69	Contributory	-
Market Street	71	Contributory	-
Market Street	73	Contributory	-
Market Street	75	Contributory	-
Market Street	79	Contributory	-
Market Street	83	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	2	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	8	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	10	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	12	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	16	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	18	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	20	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	22	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	24	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	26	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	28	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	30	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	32	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	34	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	36-38	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	44	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	48	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	50	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	52	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	58	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	60	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	62	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	64	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	66	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	68	Contributory	-



<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
McConnell Street	70	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	72	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	74	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	76	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	78	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	80	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	82	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	84	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	86	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	88	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	90	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	92	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	96	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	98	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	100	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	102	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	104	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	106	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	108	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	110	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	112	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	114	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	116	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	3	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	5	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	11	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	13	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	15	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	17	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	19	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	21	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	25	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	27	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	29	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
McConnell Street	33	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	35	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	37	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	39	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	41	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	43	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	45	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	49	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	53-55	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	59-61	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	63-67	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	69	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	71	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	73	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	75	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	81	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	83	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	85	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	87	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	89	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	91	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	95	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	97	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	99	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	101	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	103	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	105	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	105A	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	107	Contributory	-
McConnell Street	107A	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	6	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	8	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	10	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	14	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
McCracken Street	16	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	18	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	20	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	22	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	24	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	26	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	28	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	30	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	32-34	Significant	-
McCracken Street	36-38	Significant	-
McCracken Street	40	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	42	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	46-50	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	56	Significant	-
McCracken Street	58	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	Kensington Primary School	Significant	-
McCracken Street	76	Significant	-
McCracken Street	78	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	80	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	82	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	84	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	1	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	3	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	5	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	9	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	11	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	13	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	15	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	17	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	19	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	23	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	25	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	27	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	29	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
McCracken Street	31	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	39	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	45	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	47	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	49	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	51	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	53	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	55	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	57	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	59	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	61	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	67	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	69	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	71	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	77	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	79	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	81	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	83	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	85	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	87	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	89	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	91	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	93	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	97	Contributory	-
McCracken Street	99	Contributory	-
McMeikan Street	2	Contributory	-
New Street	2	Contributory	-
New Street	4	Contributory	-
New Street	1	Contributory	-
New Street	3	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	3	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	5	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	7	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	9	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Nottingham Street	11	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	13	Contributory	-
Nottingham Street	15	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	2	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	4	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	6	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	8	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	12	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	14	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	16	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	18	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	20	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	22	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	24	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	26	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	28	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	30	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	32	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	34	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	36	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	38	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	40	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	42	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	48	Significant	-
Ormond Street	50	Significant	-
Ormond Street	52	Significant	-
Ormond Street	54-58	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	60	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	62	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	1	Significant	-
Ormond Street	3	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	5	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	7-13	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	15	Significant	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Ormond Street	17	Significant	-
Ormond Street	19	Significant	-
Ormond Street	21	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	23	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	25	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	27	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	29	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	31	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	33	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	35	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	37	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	39	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	41	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	43-45	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	47	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	49	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	55-57	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	59	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	61	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	63	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	65	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	67	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	69	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	71	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	73	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	75	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	77	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	79	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	81	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	83	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	85-87	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	89	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	91	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	93	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Ormond Street	95	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	97	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	99	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	123	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	125	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	127	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	129	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	131	Contributory	-
Ormond Street	133	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	4	Significant	-
Parsons Street	6	Significant	-
Parsons Street	8	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	10	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	12	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	34	Significant	-
Parsons Street	36	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	38	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	40	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	42	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	27	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	29	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	31	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	33	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	35	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	37	Contributory	-
Parsons Street	39	Significant	-
Parsons Street	41	Contributory	-
Percy Street	2	Significant	-
Percy Street	4	Significant	-
Percy Street	6	Significant	-
Percy Street	8	Significant	-
Percy Street	12	Significant	-
Percy Street	3	Significant	-
Percy Street	5	Significant	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Percy Street	9	Significant	-
Percy Street	11	Significant	-
Percy Street	13	Significant	-
Pridham Street	16	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	18	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	20	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	22	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	24	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	28	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	30	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	1-3	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	5	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	9	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	11	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	13	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	15	Significant	-
Pridham Street	17	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	19	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	21	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	23	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	25	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	27	Contributory	-
Pridham Street	31	Contributory	-
Racecourse Road	Racecourse Road Railway Bridge	Significant	
Racecourse Road	135-137	Significant	-
Racecourse Road	Racecourse Road Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek	Significant	-
Racecourse Road	201-223	Significant	-
Rankins Road	10	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	12	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	14	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	16	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	20-22	Significant	-



<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Rankins Road	24	Significant	-
Rankins Road	30	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	32	Significant	-
Rankins Road	34	Significant	-
Rankins Road	128	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	130	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	15	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	17	Significant	-
Rankins Road	25	Significant	-
Rankins Road	43	Significant	-
Rankins Road	45	Significant	-
Rankins Road	47	Significant	-
Rankins Road	49	Significant	-
Rankins Road	137	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	139	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	143	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	145	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	147	Significant	-
Rankins Road	149	Significant	-
Rankins Road	151	Significant	-
Rankins Road	153	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	155	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	157	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	159	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	161	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	163	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	165	Significant	-
Rankins Road	167	Contributory	-
Rankins Road	169	Significant	-
Rankins Road	171	Significant	-
Rankins Road	173	Significant	-
Robertson Street	3	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	5	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	7	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Robertson Street	11	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	13	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	15	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	17	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	19-23	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	25	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	27	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	29	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	33	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	37	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	39	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	41	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	43	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	47	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	49	Contributory	-
Robertson Street	57-59	Significant	-
Smith Street	44	Contributory	-
Smith Street	46	Contributory	-
Smith Street	48	Contributory	-
Smith Street	50	Contributory	-
Smith Street	52	Contributory	-
Southey Street	8	Contributory	-
Southey Street	10	Contributory	-
Southey Street	12-14	Contributory	-
Southey Street	1	Contributory	-
Southey Street	3	Contributory	-
Southey Street	9	Contributory	-
Southey Street	11	Contributory	-
Southey Street	13	Contributory	-
Southey Street	15	Contributory	-
Southey Street	17	Contributory	-
Southey Street	19	Contributory	-
Southey Street	21	Contributory	-
Southey Street	23	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Southey Street	25	Contributory	-
Southey Street	27	Contributory	-
Stubbs Street	64	Significant	-
Stubbs Street	106-116	Significant	-
Tennyson Street	10	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	12	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	14	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	16	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	18	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	20	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	22	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	24	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	26	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	28	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	30	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	32	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	34	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	36	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	38-40	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	42	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	48	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	58	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	60	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	62	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	64	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	66	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	68	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	70-74	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	76	Significant	-
Tennyson Street	78	Significant	-
Tennyson Street	80	Significant	-
Tennyson Street	82	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	84-86	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	88	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Tennyson Street	90	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	92	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	94	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	96	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	98	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	100-110	Significant	-
Tennyson Street	1	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	3	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	9	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	11	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	13	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	15-17	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	23	Contributory	-
Tennyson Street	25	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	4	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	6	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	8	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	10-14	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	20	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	22	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	24	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	26	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	28	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	30	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	32	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	34	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	36	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	38	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	40	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	42	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	44	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	50-52	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	54	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	60	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
The Ridgeway	62	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	1	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	3	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	5	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	7-9	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	11	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	13	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	15	Significant	-
The Ridgeway	15A	Significant	-
The Ridgeway	21	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	23	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	25	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	27	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	29-31	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	33	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	35	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	37	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	41	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	43	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	45	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	47	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	49	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	51	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	53	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	55	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	57	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	59	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	61	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	63	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	65	Contributory	-
The Ridgeway	67	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	21	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	23	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	25	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Westbourne Road	27	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	29	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	31	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	33	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	35	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	41-43	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	45	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	47	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	49	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	51	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	53	Contributory	-
Westbourne Road	55	Contributory	-
Wight Street	2	Contributory	-
Wight Street	4	Contributory	-
Wight Street	3	Contributory	-
Wight Street	7A	Contributory	-
Wight Street	9	Contributory	-
Wight Street	11	Contributory	-
Wight Street	13	Contributory	-
Wight Street	15	Contributory	-
Wight Street	17	Contributory	-
Wight Street	19	Contributory	-
Wight Street	21-23	Significant	-
Wolseley Parade	6-8	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	10	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	12	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	14	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	16	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	18	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	20	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	22	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	24	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	26	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	28	Contributory	-

<b>FLEMINGTON AND KENSINGTON</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Wolseley Parade	30	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	32	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	36	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	38	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	40	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	42-44	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	46-48	Significant	-
Wolseley Parade	50	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	52	Significant	-
Wolseley Parade	54	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	56	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	58	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	60-62	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	1	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	5	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	7	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	9	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	19-21	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	23-25	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	27	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	29	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	37	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	39	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	41	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	43	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	45	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	47	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	49	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	51	Contributory	-
Wolseley Parade	53	Contributory	-

**MELBOURNE**

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
A'Beckett Street	61-69	Significant	-
A'Beckett Street	71-73	Significant	-
A'Beckett Street	111-125	Significant	-
A'Beckett Street	217-219	Significant	-
A'Beckett Street	239	Significant	-
Alexandra Avenue	Sidney Myer Music Bowl	Significant	-
Alexandra Avenue	Aboriginal Burial Site Kings Domain	Significant	-
Bank Place	4	Significant	-
Bank Place	12-16	Significant	-
Bank Place	18-20	Significant	-
Bank Place	5-9	Significant	-
Bank Place	11	Significant	-
Batman Avenue	1-9	Significant	-
Batman Avenue	Yarra Bank (Speakers Corner)	Significant	-
Birdwood Avenue	Royal Botanic Gardens	Significant	Significant
Birdwood Avenue	Former Observatory Site	Significant	-
Block Place	28-32	Contributory	-
Boathouse Drive	Melbourne University Boat Club Shed	Significant	-
Bourke Street	2-8	Significant	-
Bourke Street	10	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	12	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	18	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	20-30	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	32-38	Significant	-
Bourke Street	54-62	Significant	-
Bourke Street	66	Significant	-
Bourke Street	68	Significant	-
Bourke Street	70	Significant	-
Bourke Street	78-84	Significant	-
Bourke Street	88-90	Significant	-



<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bourke Street	94-96	Significant	-
Bourke Street	98	Significant	-
Bourke Street	100-116	Significant	-
Bourke Street	118-122	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	134-144	Significant	-
Bourke Street	152-158	Significant	-
Bourke Street	160-162	Significant	-
Bourke Street	164-166	Significant	-
Bourke Street	168-174	Significant	-
Bourke Street	180-182	Significant	-
Bourke Street	190-192	Significant	-
Bourke Street	194-200	Significant	-
Bourke Street	222-244, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>209-225 Little Bourke Street</li> </ul>	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	246-260	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	280-282	Significant	-
Bourke Street	284-292	Significant	-
Bourke Street	294-312	Significant	-
Bourke Street	314-336	Significant	-
Bourke Street	338-352	Significant	-
Bourke Street	418-420	Significant	-
Bourke Street	472	Significant	-
Bourke Street	516-526	Significant	-
Bourke Street	636-638	Significant	-
Bourke Street	640-668	Significant	-
Bourke Street	672-696	Significant	-
Bourke Street	1-17	Significant	-
Bourke Street	23-29	Significant	-
Bourke Street	31-33	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	35-37	Significant	-
Bourke Street	51	Significant	-
Bourke Street	53	Significant	-
Bourke Street	65-71	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bourke Street	79-85	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	179-183	Significant	-
Bourke Street	193-199	Significant	-
Bourke Street	219-225	Significant	-
Bourke Street	271-281	Significant	-
Bourke Street	299-307	Significant	-
Bourke Street	309-325, 'The Walk' complex, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>313-317 Bourke Street (former Diamond House)</li> </ul>	Significant	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>323-325 Bourke Street (former Public Bootery)</li> </ul>	Significant	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>288-290 Little Collins Street (former Book Buildings)</li> </ul>	Contributory	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>292-296 Little Collins Street (former York House)</li> </ul>	Contributory	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>300-302 Little Collins Street (Allans Building, also Sonora House)</li> </ul>	Contributory	-
Bourke Street	327-329	Significant	-
Bourke Street	331-339	Significant	-
Bourke Street	349-357	Significant	-
Bourke Street	415-419	Significant	-
Bourke Street	421	Significant	-
Bourke Street	473	Significant	-
Bourke Street	503-523	Significant	-
Bourke Street	561-563	Significant	-
Bourke Street	621-633	Significant	-
Bourke Street	635-653	Significant	-
Bourke Street	655-667, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>655 Bourke Street</li> </ul>	Significant	-
Bourke Street	669-675	Significant	-
Bowen Street	Building - 4 RMIT	Significant	-
Bowen Street	Buildings - 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7 RMIT	Significant	-
Carson Place	1-7	Contributory	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Casselden Place	16-18	Significant	-
Casselden Place	15-17	Significant	-
Casselden Place	House 17	Significant	-
Celestial Avenue	12-14	Contributory	-
Celestial Avenue	16	Significant	-
Celestial Avenue	18	Significant	-
Cohen Place	Museum of Chinese/ Australian History	Significant	-
Collins Street	2	Significant	-
Collins Street	4-6	Significant	-
Collins Street	8	Significant	-
Collins Street	12	Significant	-
Collins Street	14-16	Significant	-
Collins Street	18-22	Significant	-
Collins Street	36-50	Significant	-
Collins Street	52-54	Significant	-
Collins Street	56-64	Contributory	-
Collins Street	68-72	Significant	-
Collins Street	74	Significant	-
Collins Street	90-98	Significant	-
Collins Street	100-104	Significant	-
Collins Street	110-118	Significant	-
Collins Street	122-136	Significant	-
Collins Street	140-154	Significant	-
Collins Street	156-160	Significant	-
Collins Street	162-168	Significant	-
Collins Street	170-174	Significant	-
Collins Street	176-180	Significant	-
Collins Street	182	Significant	-
Collins Street	184-192	Significant	-
Collins Street	220-226	Significant	-
Collins Street	228-232	Contributory	-
Collins Street	250-252	Significant	-
Collins Street	256	Contributory	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Collins Street	276-278	Significant	-
Collins Street	280-292	Significant	-
Collins Street	288-304	Significant	-
Collins Street	294-296	Significant	-
Collins Street	298-304	Significant	-
Collins Street	338	Significant	-
Collins Street	340-342	Significant	-
Collins Street	376-390	Significant	-
Collins Street	394-398	Significant	-
Collins Street	400-402	Significant	-
Collins Street	412-414	Significant	-
Collins Street	422-428	Significant	-
Collins Street	460-462	Significant	-
Collins Street	464-466	Significant	-
Collins Street	538-544	Significant	-
Collins Street	546-566	Significant	-
Collins Street	1-9	Significant	-
Collins Street	5-9	Significant	-
Collins Street	9-13	Significant	-
Collins Street	69-73	Significant	-
Collins Street	71-87	Significant	-
Collins Street	75-81	Significant	-
Collins Street	83-87	Significant	-
Collins Street	89-105	Significant	-
Collins Street	107	Significant	-
Collins Street	115-119	Significant	-
Collins Street	133-139	Significant	-
Collins Street	141-153	Significant	-
Collins Street	161	Significant	-
Collins Street	167-173	Significant	-
Collins Street	175-177	Significant	-
Collins Street	179	Contributory	-
Collins Street	181-187	Significant	-
Collins Street	191-197	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Collins Street	221-231	Contributory	-
Collins Street	233-239	Contributory	-
Collins Street	241-245	Significant	-
Collins Street	247-249	Significant	-
Collins Street	259-263	Significant	-
Collins Street	265-269	Contributory	-
Collins Street	271-285	Significant	-
Collins Street	287-301	Significant	-
Collins Street	327-343	Significant	-
Collins Street	345-349	Significant	-
Collins Street	389-399	Significant	-
Collins Street	401-403	Significant	-
Collins Street	405-407	Significant	-
Collins Street	409-413	Significant	-
Collins Street	415-417	Contributory	-
Collins Street	419-429	Significant	-
Collins Street	471-477	Significant	-
Collins Street	479-481	Significant	-
Collins Street	483-485	Significant	-
Collins Street	487-495	Significant	-
Collins Street	497-503	Significant	-
Collins Street	615-623	Significant	-
Commercial Road	55	Significant	-
Corrs Lane	12-14	Contributory	-
Corrs Lane	16-20	Contributory	-
Corrs Lane	28	Contributory	-
Domain Road	2-42	Significant	-
Drewery Lane	5-7	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	28-32	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	84-86	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	88	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	90	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	92-94	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	96-102	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Elizabeth Street	104-110	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	112-118	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	136-140	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	142-146	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	148-150	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	Underground Public Toilets	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	188-218	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	380	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	384	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	518	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	566	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	568-570	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	582-588 (rear)	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	590-592	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	594-598	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	614-616	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	618-630, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>618-630 Elizabeth Street (rear)</li> </ul>	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	632	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	642-644	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	648	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	654	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	696-708	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	Underground Public Toilets (crn with Victoria Street)	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	Drinking Fountain, Victoria Square	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	1-5	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	21-23	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	55-57	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	59-65	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	97-103	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	105	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	107-113	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Elizabeth Street	115-117	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	195	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	215	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	217	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	245-247	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	249-251	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	253	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	255	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	257	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	259	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	261	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	263	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	265-269	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	283-285	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	299	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	303-305	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	351-357	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	507-523	Significant	Significant
Elizabeth Street	525	Significant	Significant
Elizabeth Street	551-571 (middle and northern part)	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	575-577 (rear)	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	587	Contributory	-
Elizabeth Street	611-669, includes:		
	• 611-633 Elizabeth Street	Significant	-
Elizabeth Street	675-681 (rear)	Contributory	-
Exhibition Street	2-8	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	30-40	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	104-110	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	162	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	228-240	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	266-272	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	280-282	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	53-55	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Exhibition Street	189-195	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	199-227	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	229	Contributory	-
Exhibition Street	231-233	Contributory	-
Exhibition Street	235	Contributory	-
Exhibition Street	275-285	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	309	Significant	-
Exhibition Street	355-359	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	172-180	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	186-200	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	226-232	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	234-236	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	238-244	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	252-254	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	258-260	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	302-308	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	310	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	21-25	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	61-73	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	125-127	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	129-131	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	141-143	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	161-163	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	165	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	167-173	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	175-177	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	179-181	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	183-185	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	187	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	197-205	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	237-239	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	241-243	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	247-251	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	253-265	Significant	-



<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Flinders Lane	267-275	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	277-279	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	281-291	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	301-311	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	313-315	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	317-323	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	325-331	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	333	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	335-339	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	341-347	Significant	-
Flinders Lane	349-351	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	353-355	Contributory	-
Flinders Lane	383-387	Significant	-
Flinders Street	26-30	Significant	-
Flinders Street	46-74	Significant	-
Flinders Street	76-80	Significant	-
Flinders Street	130-132	Significant	-
Flinders Street	142-148	Significant	-
Flinders Street	150-162	Significant	-
Flinders Street	164-170	Significant	-
Flinders Street	172-192	Significant	-
Flinders Street	194-196	Significant	-
Flinders Street	198-206	Significant	-
Flinders Street	222-224	Significant	-
Flinders Street	228-236	Significant	-
Flinders Street	238-242	Contributory	-
Flinders Street	244-248	Contributory	-
Flinders Street	250-254	Significant	-
Flinders Street	256-268	Significant	-
Flinders Street	292-298	Significant	-
Flinders Street	318-324	Significant	-
Flinders Street	334-340	Contributory	-
Flinders Street	360-372	Significant	-
Flinders Street	390-398	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Flinders Street	400	Significant	-
Flinders Street	502-504	Significant	-
Flinders Street	508-510	Significant	-
Flinders Street	516-518	Significant	-
Flinders Street	520-522	Significant	-
Flinders Street	562-564	Significant	-
Flinders Street	197-209	Significant	-
Flinders Street	207-361	Significant	-
Flinders Street	Underground Public Toilets	Significant	-
Francis Street	27	Significant	-
Franklin Street	126-130	Contributory	-
Franklin Street	132-140	Contributory	-
Franklin Street	1-55	Significant	-
George Parade	27	Contributory	-
Gisborne Street	1-11	Significant	-
Godfrey Street	20-38	Significant	-
Goldie Place	4-6	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	60	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	62	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	64-66	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	106-112	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	55-57	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	63-65	Significant	-
Hardware Lane	67-73	Significant	-
Heffernan Lane	14-18	Significant	-
Heffernan Lane	11	Significant	-
Heffernan Lane	Substation at 23-31	Contributory	-
Hosier Lane	3-5	Contributory	-
Hosier Lane	7-11	Contributory	-
King Street	14-20	Contributory	-
King Street	22-24	Significant	-
King Street	42-44	Significant	-
King Street	46-52	Significant	-
King Street	54-60	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
King Street	62-66	Significant	-
King Street	120-138	Significant	-
King Street	234-244	Significant	-
King Street	248-250	Significant	-
King Street	328-330	Significant	-
King Street	27-31	Significant	-
King Street	115-129	Significant	-
King Street	131-135	Significant	-
King Street	Chinese Honey Locusts Tree	Significant	-
King Street	239-241	Significant	-
Knox Place	Former Coops Shot Tower and Flanking Building	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	2-8	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	RMIT Building 3, 124	Contributory	Significant
La Trobe Street	RMIT Building 4, 124	Significant	Significant
La Trobe Street	RMIT Building 6, 124	Contributory	Significant
La Trobe Street	RMIT Building 7, 124	Significant	Significant
La Trobe Street	RMIT Building 28, 124	Contributory	Significant
La Trobe Street	168-170	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	284-294	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	320	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	179-181	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	391-429	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	513-577	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	537-557	Significant	-
La Trobe Street	Cast Iron Urinal	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	24-38	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	40-44	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	84-98	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	108-110	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	112-114	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	116-118	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	196	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	200-202	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Little Bourke Street	206	Contributory	-
Little Bourke Street	212	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	214-216	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	218-220	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	318	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	362-364	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	434-436	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	442-460	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	462-498	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	558 (rear)	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	562-566	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	1-17	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	27-35	Contributory	-
Little Bourke Street	37-41	Contributory	-
Little Bourke Street	43	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	93	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	105	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	107	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	109	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	113	Contributory	-
Little Bourke Street	115-117	Contributory	-
Little Bourke Street	285-295	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	323-337	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	361-363	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	365-367	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	373-375	Significant	-
Little Bourke Street	493-495	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	68-70	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	276-286	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	304-306	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	308-316	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	326-332	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	392-396	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	430-436	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Little Collins Street	538-542	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	181-191	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	267	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	269	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	271	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	273-279	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	281-283	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	285	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	287-289	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	309-311	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	313-315	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	317-321	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	425-427	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	429	Contributory	-
Little Collins Street	431	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	433	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	435-443	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	475-485	Significant	-
Little Collins Street	585-587	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	116-118	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	120-122	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	124-126	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	128-130	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	132	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	178-190	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	194-196	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	198-200	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	202	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	372-378	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	388-426	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	550	Contributory	-
Little Lonsdale Street	552-578	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	25	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	33-39	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Little Lonsdale Street	117-147	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	361-365	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	523-525	Significant	-
Little Lonsdale Street	Common Olive Tree	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	42-44	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	64-78	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	118-148	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	180-222	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	326	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	352-362	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	436-450	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	472-474	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	556-558	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	612-622	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	103-105	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	107-111	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	113	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	115	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	117-121	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	145-147	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	185-187	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	189-191	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	193	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	201	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	203-207	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	217-231	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	233-237	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	239	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	241-245	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	269-321	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	275-321	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	377-379	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	439-445	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	455-469	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Lonsdale Street	459-505	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	573-577	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	579-585	Significant	-
Lonsdale Street	613-649	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	639	Contributory	-
Lonsdale Street	651-669	Contributory	-
Manchester Lane	30-44	Significant	-
Market Lane	14-16	Contributory	-
Market Lane	26-28	Contributory	-
Market Street	64-74	Significant	-
Market Street	29-31	Significant	-
McKillop Street	20-22	Significant	-
McKillop Street	11-15	Significant	-
McKillop Street	17	Significant	-
McKillop Street	19	Significant	-
Melbourne Place	14-30	Significant	-
Mill Place	2-4	Significant	-
Moubray Street	31-75	Significant	-
Niagara Lane	23-31	Significant	-
Oliver Lane	18 & 30	Significant	-
Olympic Boulevard	10-30 (Olympic Swimming Stadium)	Significant	-
Peel Street	Sheds A-F	Significant	Significant
Peel Street	Shed J	Contributory	Significant
Peel Street	Sheds K-M	Significant	Significant
Punt Road	313	Significant	-
Queen Street	18	Significant	-
Queen Street	20-26	Significant	-
Queen Street	88-110	Significant	-
Queen Street	118-126	Significant	-
Queen Street	300	Significant	-
Queen Street	316-322	Significant	-
Queen Street	440-446	Contributory	-
Queen Street	450	Contributory	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Queen Street	7-11	Significant	-
Queen Street	15-17	Significant	-
Queen Street	37-41	Significant	-
Queen Street	59-69	Significant	-
Queen Street	73-83	Significant	-
Queen Street	93-95	Significant	-
Queen Street	111-129	Significant	-
Queen Street	203-205	Significant	-
Queen Street	217-219	Significant	-
Queen Street	247-283	Significant	-
Queen Street	287-297	Significant	-
Queen Street	375	Significant	-
Queen Street	Sheds H-I	Significant	Significant
Queen Street	Queens Bridge over Yarra River	Significant	-
Queen Street	Underground Public Toilets	Significant	-
Russell Street	32-38	Significant	-
Russell Street	42-44	Significant	-
Russell Street	170-190	Significant	-
Russell Street	226-236	Contributory	-
Russell Street	288-294	Significant	-
Russell Street	336-376	Significant	-
Russell Street	380	Significant	-
Russell Street	394	Significant	-
Russell Street	27-37	Significant	-
Russell Street	103-107	Significant	-
Russell Street	163-169	Contributory	-
Russell Street	175	Significant	-
Russell Street	177	Significant	-
Russell Street	179	Significant	-
Russell Street	181-183	Significant	-
Russell Street	185-189	Significant	-
Russell Street	191-193	Contributory	-
Russell Street	195-197	Significant	-



<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Russell Street	199-203	Significant	-
Russell Street	205-207	Significant	-
Russell Street	209-211	Contributory	-
Russell Street	213-217	Significant	-
Russell Street	219	Significant	-
Russell Street	221-223	Contributory	-
Russell Street	231-233	Contributory	-
Russell Street	235-241	Contributory	-
Russell Street	325-343	Significant	Significant
Russell Street	345-355	Significant	-
Russell Street	357-375	Significant	-
Russell Street	377	Significant	-
Russell Street	379-405	Significant	-
Russell Street	Eight Hour Monument	Significant	-
Russell Street	Underground Public Toilets	Significant	-
South Wharf Promenade	1-27	Significant	-
Spencer Street	2-8	Significant	-
Spencer Street	10-22	Significant	-
Spencer Street	66-70	Significant	-
Spencer Street	122-132	Significant	-
Spencer Street	204-240	Significant	-
Spencer Street	220	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	Overhead Water Tank	Significant	-
Spring Street	110-160 Federal Oak, Parliament House Gardens	Significant	-
Spring Street	250-290	Significant	-
Spring Street	53-65	Significant	-
Spring Street	69-81	Significant	-
Spring Street	103-137	Significant	-
Spring Street	163-181	Significant	-
Spring Street	261	Significant	-
Spring Street	267-271	Significant	-
Spring Street	2-18 Treasury Gardens	Significant	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
St Kilda Road	375-385	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	405 (Albert Park Manor)	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	473-475	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	557-563	Significant	Significant
St Kilda Road	Boer War Monument	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	Domain Parklands and LaTrobe's Cottage	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	Marquis of Linlithgow Memorial, Kings Domain	Significant	
St Kilda Road	Queen Victoria Memorial, Queen Victoria Gardens	Significant	-
Swanston Street	24-40	Significant	-
Swanston Street	90-130	Significant	-
Swanston Street	208	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	210	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	212	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	214	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	216-220	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	222	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	226-228	Significant	-
Swanston Street	230-238	Significant	-
Swanston Street	240	Significant	-
Swanston Street	242	Significant	-
Swanston Street	244	Significant	-
Swanston Street	246	Significant	-
Swanston Street	248-258	Significant	-
Swanston Street	264-266	Significant	-
Swanston Street	278-300	Significant	-
Swanston Street	304-328	Significant	-
Swanston Street	344-346	Significant	-
Swanston Street	420-438	Significant	-
Swanston Street	1-7	Significant	-
Swanston Street	13	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	21-25	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	27-29	Contributory	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Swanston Street	31-41	Significant	-
Swanston Street	65	Significant	-
Swanston Street	91-107	Significant	-
Swanston Street	109-117	Significant	-
Swanston Street	119-121	Significant	-
Swanston Street	123	Contributory	-
Swanston Street	125-133	Significant	-
Swanston Street	135-137	Significant	-
Swanston Street	163-165	Significant	-
Swanston Street	219-225	Significant	-
Swanston Street	313-315	Significant	-
Swanston Street	317	Significant	-
Swanston Street	319-323	Significant	-
Swanston Street	327-333	Significant	-
Swanston Street	401-403	Significant	-
Swanston Street	407-409	Significant	-
Swanston Street	411-423	Significant	-
Swanston Street	Princes Bridge over Yarra River	Significant	-
Swanston Street	Tramway Signal Cabin, Waiting Shelter & Conveniences	Significant	-
Tattersalls Lane	4-12	Contributory	-
Tattersalls Lane	23-25	Contributory	-
Therry Street	50-60	Significant	Significant
Therry Street	70-74	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	1-9	Significant	-
Victoria Street	31-33	Significant	-
Victoria Street	39-41	Significant	-
Victoria Street	49-53	Significant	-
Victoria Street	65-81	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	83-129	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	133-159	Significant	Significant
Waratah Place	7-9	Contributory	-
Waratah Place	11-15	Contributory	-

<b>MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
William Street	22-32	Significant	-
William Street	84-88	Significant	-
William Street	90-96	Significant	-
William Street	98-110	Significant	-
William Street	130-148	Significant	-
William Street	152-162	Significant	-
William Street	192-228	Significant	-
William Street	280-318	Significant	-
William Street	77-89	Significant	-
William Street	259	Significant	-
William Street	261	Significant	-
Wills Street	22-30	Significant	-
Wills Street	17-23	Significant	-
Wills Street	25-29	Significant	-

**NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE**

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Abbotsford Street	36	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	38	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	40-44	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	46	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	48	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	50-54	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	64-66	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	68	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	70-72	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	86	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	88	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	90	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	92	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	94	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	136	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	138	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	140	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	144-148	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	150-154	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	156-158	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	160	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	180	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	182	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	184	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	186	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	260-274	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	440	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	442	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	450	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	452	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	480-482	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	484	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Abbotsford Street	486	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	488	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	490	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	492	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	494	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	496	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	498	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	17-37	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	500	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	163-165	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	167	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	169	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	171-173	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	179	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	181	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	187-201	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	225	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	231	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	235	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	237	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	239	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	241	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	243	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	245	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	249	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	251	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	253	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	255	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	257	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	259	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	265-267	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	393	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	395	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	397	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Abbotsford Street	399-401	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	403-405	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	407-409	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	433-435	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	437-439	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	441	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	443	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	445-447	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	449-451	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	453	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	455	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	457	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	459	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	461-463	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	465	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	467	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	469-475	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	483	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	485	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	487	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	489	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	491	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	493	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	495	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	497	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	499	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	501	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	503	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	505-513	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	515-517	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	519-521	Significant	-
Abbotsford Street	523	Contributory	-
Abbotsford Street	525	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	136	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Adderley Street	162-164	Significant	-
Adderley Street	218	Significant	-
Adderley Street	218A	Significant	-
Adderley Street	220	Significant	-
Adderley Street	222	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	224	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	226	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	228	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	230	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	232-234	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	250	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	252	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	254	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	169-171	Significant	-
Adderley Street	173-175	Significant	-
Adderley Street	177	Significant	-
Adderley Street	179-183	Significant	-
Adderley Street	191	Significant	-
Adderley Street	193	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	195	Significant	-
Adderley Street	197	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	199	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	201	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	217	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	219	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	221	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	223	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	229	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	233	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	235	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	257	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	259	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	261	Contributory	-
Adderley Street	263	Significant	-



<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Adderley Street	279	Significant	-
Alfred Street	6	Significant	-
Alfred Street	8	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	10	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	12	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	14	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	16	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	18	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	20	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	22	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	24	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	26	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	28	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	30	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	38	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	40	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	42	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	44	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	48	Contributory	-
Alfred Street	59-101 part	Significant	-
Anderson Street	6-8	Significant	-
Anderson Street	10	Significant	-
Anderson Street	12	Significant	-
Anderson Street	3-5	Significant	Significant
Anderson Street	11	Significant	Significant
Arden Street	4	Significant	-
Arden Street	6	Significant	-
Arden Street	8	Significant	-
Arden Street	10	Significant	-
Arden Street	12	Significant	-
Arden Street	14	Contributory	-
Arden Street	16	Contributory	-
Arden Street	18	Contributory	-
Arden Street	20	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Arden Street	22	Contributory	-
Arden Street	24	Contributory	-
Arden Street	34	Contributory	-
Arden Street	36	Contributory	-
Arden Street	38	Contributory	-
Arden Street	40	Contributory	-
Arden Street	42	Contributory	-
Arden Street	44	Contributory	-
Arden Street	46	Contributory	-
Arden Street	48	Contributory	-
Arden Street	50	Contributory	-
Arden Street	52	Contributory	-
Arden Street	54	Contributory	-
Arden Street	56	Contributory	-
Arden Street	58	Contributory	-
Arden Street	60	Contributory	-
Arden Street	62-64	Contributory	-
Arden Street	68-74	Significant	-
Arden Street	86-88	Contributory	-
Arden Street	192-200	Contributory	-
Arden Street	208-290 (pepper tree row)	Significant	-
Arden Street	17-19	Contributory	-
Arden Street	27	Contributory	-
Arden Street	29	Contributory	-
Arden Street	31	Contributory	-
Arden Street	45	Contributory	-
Arden Street	47	Contributory	-
Arden Street	49	Contributory	-
Arden Street	55	Contributory	-
Arden Street	57	Contributory	-
Arden Street	115	Contributory	-
Arden Street	117	Contributory	-
Atkin Street	2	Contributory	-
Avis Lane	1-7	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Baillie Street	15	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	17	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	19	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	21	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	23	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	25-27	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	41	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	43	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	49	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	51	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	53	Contributory	-
Baillie Street	55	Significant	-
Baillie Street	57	Contributory	-
Batman Street	2-24	Significant	-
Batman Street	40	Significant	-
Batman Street	100-154	Significant	-
Batman Street	33-43	Significant	-
Batman Street	45-47	Contributory	-
Batman Street	55-67	Significant	-
Batman Street	83-113	Significant	-
Batman Street	115	Contributory	-
Batman Street	135	Contributory	-
Bendigo Street	11-13	Significant	-
Blackwood	13-15	Significant	-
Boughton Place	15-21 (Melbourne Electricity Supply sub-station)	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	2	Significant	-
Boundary Road	172	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	174	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	176	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	178	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	182	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	184	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	186	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Boundary Road	206	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	208	Contributory	-
Boundary Road	210-212	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	4-18	Significant	-
Brougham Street	32	Significant	-
Brougham Street	34	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	36	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	38	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	40	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	40A	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	46	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	48	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	1	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	3	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	5	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	7	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	31-33	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	35	Significant	-
Brougham Street	37	Significant	-
Brougham Street	39	Significant	-
Brougham Street	41	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	47	Significant	-
Brougham Street	55	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	57	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	59	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	59A	Contributory	-
Brougham Street	61	Contributory	-
Buncle Street	49-53	Significant	-
Byron Street	11	Contributory	-
Byron Street	13	Contributory	-
Byron Street	55-57	Contributory	-
Canning Street	6	Contributory	-
Canning Street	8	Contributory	-
Canning Street	14	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Canning Street	16	Contributory	-
Canning Street	18	Contributory	-
Canning Street	30	Contributory	-
Canning Street	32	Contributory	-
Canning Street	34	Contributory	-
Canning Street	36	Contributory	-
Canning Street	38	Contributory	-
Canning Street	40	Contributory	-
Canning Street	42	Contributory	-
Canning Street	44	Contributory	-
Canning Street	46	Contributory	-
Canning Street	1-7	Contributory	-
Canning Street	9	Contributory	-
Canning Street	11	Contributory	-
Canning Street	13	Contributory	-
Canning Street	15	Contributory	-
Canning Street	19	Contributory	Significant
Canning Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Canning Street	23	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	25	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	27	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	29	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	31	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	33	Significant	Significant
Canning Street	35-37	Significant	-
Canning Street	39	Contributory	-
Canning Street	41	Contributory	-
Canning Street	47	Contributory	-
Canning Street	49	Contributory	-
Canning Street	51	Contributory	-
Canning Street	53-55	Contributory	-
Canning Street	57	Significant	-
Canning Street	59	Significant	-
Canning Street	61	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Canning Street	63	Significant	-
Canning Street	65	Significant	-
Capel Street	16	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	18	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	20	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	22	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	24	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	26	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	32-34	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	36	Significant	-
Capel Street	38	Contributory	-
Capel Street	40-60	Significant	-
Capel Street	62	Significant	-
Capel Street	64	Significant	-
Capel Street	80-86	Significant	-
Capel Street	80-86 (2 X Elm Street Trees)	Significant	-
Capel Street	120	Contributory	Significant
Capel Street	144	Contributory	Significant
Capel Street	146	Contributory	Significant
Capel Street	148	Contributory	Significant
Capel Street	154	Contributory	Significant
Capel Street	162	Significant	Significant
Capel Street	204	Significant	-
Capel Street	206	Significant	-
Capel Street	55	Contributory	-
Capel Street	57	Contributory	-
Capel Street	59	Contributory	-
Capel Street	61	Contributory	-
Capel Street	63	Contributory	-
Capel Street	65	Contributory	-
Capel Street	81	Significant	-
Capel Street	83	Significant	-
Capel Street	83 A	Significant	-
Capel Street	87	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Carroll Street	4	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	6	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	8	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	10	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	14	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	24	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	26	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	28	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	30	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	32	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	34	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	36-38	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	1	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	3	Significant	-
Carroll Street	5	Significant	-
Carroll Street	7-9	Significant	-
Carroll Street	11	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	13	Contributory	-
Carroll Street	15	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	17-19	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	23	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	25	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	27	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	29	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	31	Contributory	Significant
Carroll Street	33	Contributory	Significant
Chapman Street	2	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	2A	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Chapman Street	4	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	6	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	8	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	20	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	22	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	24	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	26	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	28	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	30	Significant	-
Chapman Street	32	Significant	-
Chapman Street	34	Significant	-
Chapman Street	36	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	64	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	66	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	74	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	74A	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	82	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	82A	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	84	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	86	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	88	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	90	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	92	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	94	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	96	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	98	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	1	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	3	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	5	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	7	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	9	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	11	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	13	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	15	Contributory	-



<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Chapman Street	17	Significant	-
Chapman Street	29	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	31	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	33	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	35	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	37	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	39	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	41	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	43	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	45	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	47	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	49	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	51	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	53	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	55	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	57	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	65	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	67	Significant	-
Chapman Street	69	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	71	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	73	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	75	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	89	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	91	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	93	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	95	Significant	-
Chapman Street	97	Significant	-
Chapman Street	99	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	101	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	103-107	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	109	Contributory	-
Chapman Street	111-115	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	12	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	14	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Chetwynd Street	16	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	18	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	20	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	22	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	44	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	62	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	64	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	66	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	118	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	120	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	122	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	140	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	142	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	172-174	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	176	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	198	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	200	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	234-236	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	202	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	204-208	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	1-3	Significant	Significant
Chetwynd Street	5	Contributory	Significant
Chetwynd Street	7	Contributory	Significant
Chetwynd Street	9	Significant	Significant
Chetwynd Street	15-19	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	21	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	23	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	25	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	47-51	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	55-57	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	59	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	61	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	63	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	65	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Chetwynd Street	71	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	73	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	85	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	87-91	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	147-149	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	151	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	153	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	155-157	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	165	Contributory	-
Chetwynd Street	169	Significant	-
Chetwynd Street	171	Significant	-
Cobden Street	9	Contributory	-
Cobden Street	11	Contributory	-
Cobden Street	29	Contributory	-
Cobden Street	35	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	30-32	Significant	-
Courtney Street	34	Significant	-
Courtney Street	36-54 (Meat Market Art Centre)	Significant	-
Courtney Street	56-58	Significant	-
Courtney Street	64	Significant	-
Courtney Street	7-9	Significant	-
Courtney Street	47	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	49-53	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	59	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	61	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	63	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	65	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	67	Significant	-
Courtney Street	69	Significant	-
Courtney Street	71	Significant	-
Courtney Street	73	Significant	-
Courtney Street	75	Significant	-
Courtney Street	81	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Courtney Street	83	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	85	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	87	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	89	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	91	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	93	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	95	Contributory	-
Courtney Street	101	Significant	-
Courtney Street	103	Significant	-
Curran Place	1-3	Contributory	-
Curran Street	2	Contributory	-
Curran Street	2A	Contributory	-
Curran Street	4	Contributory	-
Curran Street	6	Contributory	-
Curran Street	8	Contributory	-
Curran Street	10	Contributory	-
Curran Street	12	Contributory	-
Curran Street	14	Contributory	-
Curran Street	16	Contributory	-
Curran Street	18	Contributory	-
Curran Street	20	Contributory	-
Curran Street	22	Contributory	-
Curran Street	24	Contributory	-
Curran Street	26	Contributory	-
Curran Street	28	Contributory	-
Curran Street	30	Contributory	-
Curran Street	32	Contributory	-
Curran Street	44	Contributory	-
Curran Street	46	Contributory	-
Curran Street	54	Contributory	-
Curran Street	56	Contributory	-
Curran Street	3	Contributory	-
Curran Street	9	Contributory	-
Curran Street	11	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Curran Street	13	Contributory	-
Curran Street	15	Contributory	-
Curran Street	17	Contributory	-
Curran Street	19	Contributory	-
Curran Street	21	Contributory	-
Curran Street	23	Contributory	-
Curran Street	27-29	Contributory	-
Curran Street (St. Aloysius School)	31	Significant	-
Curzon Street	8	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	10	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	12	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	14	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	16-20	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	38	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	40	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	42	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	70	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	72	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	74-76	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	78-80	Significant	-
Curzon Street	82	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	84	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	100-110	Significant	-
Curzon Street	116-120	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	126	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	128	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	130	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	132	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	132A	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	134	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	138	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	140	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	142	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Curzon Street	144	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	146	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	150	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	152	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	154	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	156	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	158	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	1	Significant	-
Curzon Street	3	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	5	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	7	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	15	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	17	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	19	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	21	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	23	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	35	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	37	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	39	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	41	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	43	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	45	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	47	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	49-61	Significant	-
Curzon Street	85-87	Contributory	-
Curzon Street	95-97	Contributory	-
Donovans Lane	13-15	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	38	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	40	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	44	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	46	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	48	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	50	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	112	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Dryburgh Street	114	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	116	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	118	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	136	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	138	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	234	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	236	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	402	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	404	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	406-408	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	410	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	412	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	414	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	416-418	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	420	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	422	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	424	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	426	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	428	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	430	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	432	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	434	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	438-444	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	450	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	452	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	454	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	456-474	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	492	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	494	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	500	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	502	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	504	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	95	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	97	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Dryburgh Street	99-101	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	103	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	119	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	121	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	123	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	125	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	129	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	131	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	133	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	135	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	137	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	139	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	141	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	143	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	147	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	149	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	151	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	153	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	155-157	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	159-161	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	163-165	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	167	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	211	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	213-215	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	217-219	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	221-227	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	229	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	231	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	233-239	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street (Gardiner reserve and substation)	287-315	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	341-353	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	355-357	Contributory	-



<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Dryburgh Street	359	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	361	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	365	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	367	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	369-371	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	373-375	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	377-379	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	381	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	383	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	385	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	387	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	407	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	409	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	411	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	413	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	423	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	425	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	431	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	433-435	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	437-439	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	443-445	Significant	-
Dryburgh Street	447	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	449	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	451	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	453	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	455	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	457	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	459	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	461	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	463	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	465	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	473	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	475-477	Contributory	-
Dryburgh Street	479-481	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Dryburgh Street	485	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	487	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	489-491	-	Significant
Dryburgh Street	493-495	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	497-499	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	501-503	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	505-507	Contributory	Significant
Dryburgh Street	509	Contributory	Significant
Dryburgh Street	511	Contributory	Significant
Dryburgh Street	513	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	515	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	517	Significant	Significant
Dryburgh Street	519-521	Significant	Significant
Dudley Street	2	Significant	-
Dudley Street	38-40	Significant	-
Dudley Street	50	Contributory	-
Dudley Street	52-54	Contributory	-
Dudley Street	56	Contributory	-
Dudley Street	58	Significant	-
Dudley Street	60	Significant	-
Dudley Street	62	Significant	-
Dudley Street	64	Significant	-
Dudley Street	70	Significant	-
Dudley Street	72	Significant	-
Dudley Street	74	Significant	-
Dudley Street	76	Significant	-
Dudley Street	300	Significant	-
Dudley Street	3	Contributory	-
Dudley Street	27-31	Significant	-
Dynon Road	Dynon Road Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek	Significant	-
Eades Place	2	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	4	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	6	Contributory	Significant

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Eades Place	8-10	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	12	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	14	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	16	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	18	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	20	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	22	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	24	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	26	Contributory	Significant
Eades Place	28	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	30	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	32	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	34	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	36	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	38-40	Significant	Significant
Eades Place	Primary School	Significant	Significant
Elm Street	2-22	Significant	-
Elm Street	52	Contributory	-
Elm Street	54	Contributory	-
Elm Street	56	Contributory	-
Elm Street	58	Contributory	-
Elm Street	60	Contributory	-
Elm Street	62	Contributory	-
Elm Street	64	Contributory	-
Elm Street	3	Contributory	-
Elm Street	9-11	Contributory	-
Elm Street	13-15	Contributory	-
Elm Street	17	Contributory	-
Elm Street	19	Contributory	-
Elm Street	21	Contributory	-
Elm Street	23	Contributory	-
Elm Street	27-29	Contributory	-
Elm Street	31	Contributory	-
Elm Street	33	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Elm Street	35	Contributory	-
Errol Street	8	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	10-14	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	16-18	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	20-26	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	28-30	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	32	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	36-42	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	44-50	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	52-68	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	86-90	Significant	-
Errol Street	92	Contributory	-
Errol Street	94-96	Significant	-
Errol Street	98	Contributory	-
Errol Street	100-102	Contributory	-
Errol Street	104-108	Contributory	-
Errol Street	110-114, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 110-114 Errol Street</li> </ul>	Contributory	-
Errol Street	116-118	Significant	-
Errol Street	126	Contributory	-
Errol Street	128	Contributory	-
Errol Street	144-146	Contributory	-
Errol Street	148-150	Contributory	-
Errol Street	152	Contributory	-
Errol Street	154	Contributory	-
Errol Street	156	Significant	-
Errol Street	158	Significant	-
Errol Street	160	Significant	-
Errol Street	162-164	Significant	-
Errol Street	168	Contributory	-
Errol Street	170-172	Significant	-
Errol Street	174	Significant	-
Errol Street	176	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Errol Street	178	Significant	-
Errol Street	180	Significant	-
Errol Street	182	Significant	-
Errol Street	210 (North Melbourne Primary School)	Significant	-
Errol Street	220-224	Significant	-
Errol Street	226-228	Contributory	-
Errol Street	230	Contributory	-
Errol Street	232	Contributory	-
Errol Street	234	Contributory	-
Errol Street	236	Contributory	-
Errol Street	238	Contributory	-
Errol Street	240	Contributory	-
Errol Street	242-244	Contributory	-
Errol Street	246	Contributory	-
Errol Street	248	Contributory	-
Errol Street	250-252	Significant	-
Errol Street	1-5	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	7	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	9	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	11	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	13-15	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	19-23	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	25	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	27	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	29	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	31	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	33	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	37	-	Significant
Errol Street	39	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	41	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	43-45	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	47	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	49	Significant	Significant

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Errol Street	51-53	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	55-57	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	59	-	Significant
Errol Street	61	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	63	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	65-67	Significant	Significant
Errol Street	69-71	-	Significant
Errol Street	73	-	Significant
Errol Street	75-77	-	Significant
Errol Street	79	Contributory	Significant
Errol Street	81	-	Significant
Errol Street	83	-	Significant
Errol Street	91	Contributory	-
Errol Street	93	Contributory	-
Errol Street	95	Contributory	-
Errol Street	97	Contributory	-
Errol Street	99-101	Significant	-
Errol Street	103-107	Contributory	-
Errol Street	117-119	Significant	-
Errol Street	125	Significant	-
Errol Street	133	Contributory	-
Errol Street	135	Contributory	-
Errol Street	137	Contributory	-
Errol Street	139	Contributory	-
Errol Street	141	Contributory	-
Errol Street	143-145	Contributory	-
Errol Street	147	Contributory	-
Errol Street	149	Contributory	-
Errol Street	151	Contributory	-
Errol Street	153	Contributory	-
Errol Street	155	Contributory	-
Errol Street	157	Contributory	-
Errol Street	159	Contributory	-
Errol Street	161-163	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Errol Street	167-175	Significant	-
Errol Street	177	Significant	-
Errol Street	179	Significant	-
Errol Street	181	Significant	-
Errol Street	183	Significant	-
Errol Street	185	Significant	-
Errol Street	187	Significant	-
Errol Street	193	Contributory	-
Errol Street	195	Contributory	-
Errol Street	205-207	Contributory	-
Errol Street	211	Contributory	-
Errol Street	213	Contributory	-
Errol Street	215	Contributory	-
Errol Street	217-219	Contributory	-
Errol Street	221-225	Contributory	-
Errol Street	229	Contributory	-
Errol Street	231	Contributory	-
Errol Street	233-235	Contributory	-
Errol Street	237-239	Contributory	-
Errol Street	241	Contributory	-
Errol Street	249	Contributory	-
Errol Street	251	Contributory	-
Errol Street	253	Contributory	-
Errol Street	255-257	Significant	-
Errol Street	259	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	2	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	4	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	6-8	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	16	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	18	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	20	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	22	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	32-34	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	36	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Erskine Street	38	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	40	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	42	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	44	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	46	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	48	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	50	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	52	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	54	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	56	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	58-60	Significant	-
Erskine Street	62-64	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	66	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	70	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	82	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	84	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	9	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	11	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	13	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	15	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	19	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	21	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	23	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	25	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	27	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	29	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	31	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	33	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	35	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	37-39	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	41-43	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	45	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	47	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	49	Contributory	-



<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Erskine Street	53	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	55	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	57	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	59	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	61	Contributory	-
Erskine Street	63	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	37	Significant	-
Flemington Road	47-59	Significant	-
Flemington Road	65-67	Significant	-
Flemington Road	91-93	Significant	-
Flemington Road	95	Significant	-
Flemington Road	123	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	139-149	Significant	-
Flemington Road	151	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	153	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	155	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	157	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	159	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	161	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	197	Significant	-
Flemington Road	199-207	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	209	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	211	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	213	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	215	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	217	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	219	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	221	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	223	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	225	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	227	Significant	-
Flemington Road	229	Significant	-
Flemington Road	263	Significant	-
Flemington Road	265-269	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Flemington Road	277	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	285-289	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	291	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	293	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	297	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	299	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	301	Significant	-
Flemington Road	323	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	325	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	327-329	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	331	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	333	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	335-337	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	347-349	Significant	-
Flemington Road	351	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	353	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	355	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	443	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	445	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	447	Contributory	-
Franklin Place	23	Contributory	-
George Street	6	Contributory	-
George Street	8	Contributory	-
George Street	1	Contributory	-
George Street	3	Contributory	-
George Street	5	Contributory	-
George Street	7	Contributory	-
George Street	9	Contributory	-
George Street	11-13	Contributory	-
Gracie Street	2-52 (Administration Building and Residence of 1934-5)	Contributory	-
Haines Place	2	Significant	-
Haines Street	2	Significant	-
Haines Street	4	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Haines Street	6	Contributory	-
Haines Street	8	Significant	-
Haines Street	5	Contributory	-
Haines Street	7	Contributory	-
Harcourt Street	66	Significant	-
Harcourt Street	68	Significant	-
Harker Street	2	Contributory	-
Harker Street	4	Contributory	-
Harker Street	6	Contributory	-
Harker Street	8	Significant	-
Harker Street	10	Contributory	-
Harker Street	12	Contributory	-
Harker Street	18	Contributory	-
Harker Street	1	Contributory	-
Harris Street	2	Contributory	-
Harris Street	4	Contributory	-
Harris Street	1	Contributory	-
Harris Street	9	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	2A (Elm Tree at Hawke and Curzon Street Reserve)	Significant	-
Hawke Street	4	Significant	-
Hawke Street	6	Significant	-
Hawke Street	8	Significant	-
Hawke Street	10	Significant	-
Hawke Street	12	Significant	-
Hawke Street	44-46	Significant	-
Hawke Street	48	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	50	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	52	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	54	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	58	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	60	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	68	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	70	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Hawke Street	72	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	74	Significant	-
Hawke Street	76	Significant	-
Hawke Street	78	Significant	-
Hawke Street	80	Significant	-
Hawke Street	82	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	110	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	112	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	114	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	116	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	118	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	120	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	122	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	124	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	128	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	130	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	27	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	29	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	31	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	33	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	35	Contributory	Significant
Hawke Street	37	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	39	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	41	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	43	Contributory	Significant
Hawke Street	45	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	47	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	49	Significant	Significant
Hawke Street	51	Contributory	Significant
Hawke Street	53	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	55	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	95-99	Significant	-
Hawke Street	109-111	Significant	-
Hawke Street	117-125	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Hawke Street	127	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	129	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	131	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	133	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	173-175	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	177	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	179	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	187	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	191	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	193	Contributory	-
Hawke Street	199-213	Contributory	-
Hotham Place	1A	Significant	-
Howard Street	2	Contributory	-
Howard Street	4	Contributory	-
Howard Street	6	Contributory	-
Howard Street	88-94	Significant	-
Howard Street	3-11	Significant	-
Howard Street	13	Significant	-
Howard Street	15	Significant	-
Howard Street	17	Contributory	-
Howard Street	19	Significant	-
Howard Street	33	Significant	-
Howard Street	79-81	Contributory	-
Howard Street	85	Significant	-
Howard Street	89	Significant	-
Howard Street	95-97	Contributory	-
Howard Street	99-101	Contributory	-
Howard Street	107	Contributory	-
Howard Street	109	Contributory	-
Howard Street	111	Contributory	-
Howard Street	113-115	Contributory	-
Howard Street	117	Contributory	-
Howard Street	135	Contributory	-
Howard Street	147-177	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Howard Street	171-177	Contributory	-
Howard Street	181-187	Contributory	-
Howard Street	189-195	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	10-24	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	34	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	36	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	38	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	40	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	42	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	46-56	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	92	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	94	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	96	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	98	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	100	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	102	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	104	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	118	Significant	-
Ireland Street	49	Contributory	-
Ireland Street	51	Contributory	-
Jeffcott Street	17	Significant	
Jeffcott Street	81-141	Significant	-
Jeffcott Street	34-36	Contributory	-
Jeffcott Street	38	Contributory	-
Jeffcott Street	102	Contributory	-
Jeffcott Street	81-141 (6 Elm trees)	Significant	-
King & Hawke Street	Underground Public Toilet	Significant	-
King Street	(at Hawke Street) North Melbourne War Memorial	Significant	-
King Street	360	Significant	-
King Street	364	Contributory	-
King Street	366	Contributory	-
King Street	368	Contributory	-
King Street	372-376	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
King Street	438	Significant	-
King Street	444	Significant	-
King Street	446 (pillar box, underground toilet and Elm)	Significant	-
King Street	347-349	Significant	Significant
King Street	351-355	Significant	Significant
King Street	363	Significant	Significant
King Street	407-415	Significant	Significant
King Street	419-437	Significant	-
King Street	439	Significant	-
King Street	461-467	Significant	-
King Street	469-471	Significant	-
King Street	555-557	Significant	-
King Street	581	Significant	Significant
King Street	583	Significant	Significant
King Street	585	Significant	Significant
King Street	587	Significant	Significant
King Street	589	Significant	Significant
King Street	591	Significant	Significant
King Street	595	Significant	Significant
King Street	597	Significant	Significant
King Street	599-601	Significant	Significant
King Street	609	Contributory	-
King Street	613	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	4	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	6	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	16	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	18	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	1	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	3	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	7-9	Contributory	-
Kipling Street	15	Contributory	-
Langford Street	134	Significant	-
Laurens Street	24-78	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Laurens Street	146-166	Significant	-
Leveson Street	2	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	4	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	6	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	8	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	10	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	16	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	18	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	20	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	24	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	26	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	28	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	32-34	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	46-50	Significant	-
Leveson Street	64	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	66	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	106	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	108	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	110	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	112	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	114	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	5	Significant	-
Leveson Street	7-9	Significant	-
Leveson Street	37	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	65	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	67	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	69	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	71	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	103	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	105	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	107	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	129-133	Contributory	-
Leveson Street	135-143	Contributory	-
Little Baillie Street	2	Contributory	-



<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Little Leveson Street	32-36	Significant	-
Little Leveson Street	19-21	Contributory	-
Little Leveson Street	27	Contributory	-
Little Provost Street	1	Significant	-
Little Provost Street	3	Significant	-
Little Provost Street	5-7	Significant	-
Little Provost Street	9-11	Significant	-
Lothian Street	8	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	10	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	20	Significant	-
Lothian Street	22	Significant	-
Lothian Street	24	Significant	-
Lothian Street	26	Significant	-
Lothian Street	28	Significant	-
Lothian Street	30	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	32	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	40	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	42	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	62	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	64	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	66	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	68	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	70	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	72	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	9	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	29	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	35	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	41	Significant	-
Lothian Street	43	Significant	-
Lothian Street	53	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	55	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	57	Significant	-
Lothian Street	65	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	67	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Lothian Street	69	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	71	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	85	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	87	Contributory	-
Lothian Street	89-95	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	36-58	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	60-96	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	Part 98-166 (Gateway, wall and caretaker's house)	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	1-39	Significant	-
Macaulay Road (Clayton Reserve and drinking fountain)	201-241	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	391	Contributory	-
Macaulay Road	393-399	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	407-411	Significant	-
Macaulay Road	435	Significant	-
Maribyrnong River	Railway Bridge	Significant	-
Mark Street	46	Significant	-
Mary Street	14	Significant	-
Mary Street	16	Significant	-
Mary Street	18	Significant	-
Melrose Street	4	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	8	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	18	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	20	Significant	-
Melrose Street	22	Significant	-
Melrose Street	26	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	28	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	30	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	36	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	38	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	40-44	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	46	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	48	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Melrose Street	82-90	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	94	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	96	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	98	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	100	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	102	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	104	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	106	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	108	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	110	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	112	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	114	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	116	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	118	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	120	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	122	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	124-126	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	130	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	132	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	134	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	55-57	Significant	
Melrose Street	175	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	177	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	179	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	181	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	183	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	185	Contributory	-
Melrose Street	191-195	Significant	-
Miller Street	14	Contributory	-
Miller Street	16	Contributory	-
Miller Street	22	Contributory	-
Miller Street	24	Contributory	-
Miller Street	26	Significant	-
Miller Street	32	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Miller Street	34	Contributory	-
Miller Street	40	Contributory	-
Miller Street	42	Contributory	-
Miller Street	44	Significant	-
Miller Street	46	Contributory	-
Miller Street	48	Contributory	-
Miller Street	56	Contributory	-
Miller Street	58	Contributory	-
Miller Street	60-80	Significant	-
Miller Street	90	Significant	-
Miller Street	92	Significant	-
Miller Street	94	Contributory	-
Miller Street	96	Contributory	-
Miller Street	106	Significant	-
Miller Street	112	Significant	-
Miller Street	152-160	Significant	-
Miller Street	1	Significant	-
Miller Street	3	Significant	-
Miller Street	5	Significant	-
Miller Street	7	Significant	-
Miller Street	9	Significant	-
Miller Street	11	Contributory	-
Miller Street	13	Contributory	-
Miller Street	15	Contributory	-
Miller Street	17	Contributory	-
Miller Street	19	Contributory	-
Miller Street	21	Contributory	-
Miller Street	23	Contributory	-
Miller Street	25	Contributory	-
Miller Street	29-31	Contributory	-
Miller Street	33-35	Contributory	-
Miller Street	37	Significant	-
Miller Street	39	Significant	-
Miller Street	41	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Miller Street	43	Contributory	-
Miller Street	45	Contributory	-
Miller Street	47	Contributory	-
Miller Street	51	Contributory	-
Miller Street	53	Contributory	-
Miller Street	55	Contributory	-
Miller Street	57	Contributory	-
Miller Street	59	Contributory	-
Miller Street	61	Contributory	-
Miller Street	63	Contributory	-
Miller Street	65	Contributory	-
Miller Street	67	Contributory	-
Miller Street	69-71	Contributory	-
Milton Street	24-28	Contributory	-
Milton Street	30	Significant	-
Milton Street	32	Significant	-
Milton Street	34	Contributory	-
Milton Street	36	Significant	-
Milton Street	38	Significant	-
Milton Street	45-47	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	2	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	4	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	10	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	16	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	18	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	20	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	22	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	24	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	26	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	28	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	30	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	32	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	34	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	36	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Molesworth Street	38	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	40	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	42	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	44	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	46	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	48	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	50	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	52	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	54	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	56	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	58	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	62	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	64	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	66	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	68	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	72	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	74	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	76	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	78	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	80	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	82	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	84	Significant	-
Molesworth Street	86	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	88	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	90	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	92	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	94	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	96	Contributory	-
Molesworth Street	98	Significant	-
Moss Place	1	Contributory	-
Munster Terrace	4-6	Significant	-
Munster Terrace	80	Contributory	-
Munster Terrace	82	Contributory	-
Munster Terrace	86	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Munster Terrace	1-21	Significant	-
Murphy Street	7	Contributory	-
O'Connell Street	62-64	Contributory	-
O'Connell Street	66	Contributory	-
O'Connell Street	19	Significant	-
O'Connell Street	21-27	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	11	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	13	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	15	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	17	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	19	Significant	-
O'Shanassy Street	21	Significant	-
O'Shanassy Street	37	Significant	-
O'Shanassy Street	39	Significant	-
O'Shanassy Street	41	Contributory	-
O'Shanassy Street	43	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	2	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	4	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	6	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	8	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	10-12	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	20	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	22	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	5	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	7	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	9	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	11	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	13	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	15	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	17	Contributory	-
Peckville Street	19	Contributory	-
Peel Street	Ornamental Tramway Overhead Poles	Significant	-
Peel Street	106	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Peel Street	108	Contributory	-
Peel Street	114	Contributory	-
Peel Street	180	Significant	-
Peel Street	182	Significant	-
Peel Street	184	Significant	-
Peel Street	186	Significant	-
Peel Street	27-31	Contributory	-
Peel Street	49-51	Contributory	-
Peel Street	53	Contributory	-
Peel Street	55	Contributory	-
Peel Street	57-59	Significant	-
Peel Street	61-63	Significant	-
Peel Street	65	Contributory	-
Peel Street	69-71	Contributory	-
Peel Street	85-87	Contributory	-
Peel Street	117	Contributory	-
Peel Street	119	Contributory	-
Peel Street	135	Contributory	-
Peel Street	141	Contributory	-
Peel Street	143	Significant	-
Peel Street	145	Significant	-
Peel Street	147	Significant	-
Peel Street	149	Contributory	-
Peel Street	155	Contributory	-
Peel Street	159	Contributory	-
Peel Street	197	Contributory	-
Peel Street	195	Contributory	-
Phoenix Lane	4-8	Significant	Significant
Princess Street	7	Contributory	-
Princess Street	9	Contributory	-
Princess Street	11	Contributory	-
Prout Lane	12	Contributory	-
Provost Street	36	Contributory	-
Provost Street	38	Contributory	-



<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Provost Street	50-52	Contributory	-
Provost Street	54	Contributory	-
Provost Street	56	Contributory	-
Provost Street	58	Contributory	-
Provost Street	60	Contributory	-
Provost Street	62	Contributory	-
Provost Street	11	Contributory	-
Provost Street	13	Contributory	-
Provost Street	15	Contributory	-
Provost Street	17	Contributory	-
Provost Street	33	Contributory	-
Provost Street	35	Contributory	-
Provost Street	37	Contributory	-
Provost Street	49	Significant	-
Purcell Street	10	Contributory	-
Purcell Street	12	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	408-434	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	456-458	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	462-464	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	466	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	468	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	480	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	482	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	492	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	494	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	496	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	498-500	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	502	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	504	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	506	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	514-516	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	518-520	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	536-542	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	544	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Queensberry Street	546	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	548	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	550-552	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	554-556	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	566-574	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	588	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	590	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	592	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	594	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	596	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	604	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	606	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	608	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	610	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	612	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	634	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	636	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	688	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	690	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	722	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	724	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	726	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	730-732	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	736-738	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	692-694	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	333	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	361-363	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	367-395	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	399-405	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	409	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	411-413	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	415	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	417	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	429	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Queensberry Street	439	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	441-443	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	451	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	453	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	455	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	459	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	461	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	463	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	465	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	467	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	473	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	475	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	477	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	479	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	481	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	483	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	485-489	Significant	Significant
Queensberry Street	509-511	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	509	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	513	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	547-553	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	555	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	569	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	579-589	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	603-615	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	629	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	631	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	633	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	645	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	647	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	649	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	651	Contributory	-
Queensberry Street	681-683	Significant	-
Queensberry Street	Cast Iron Urinal	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Raglan Street	14	Contributory	-
Railway Place	70	Contributory	-
Railway Place	72-74	Contributory	-
Railway Place	76	Contributory	-
Railway Place	78	Contributory	-
Railway Place	80	Contributory	-
Railway Place	80A	Contributory	-
Railway Place	82	Contributory	-
Railway Place	84	Contributory	-
Railway Place	86	Contributory	-
Railway Place	189	Significant	-
Roden Street	48	Contributory	-
Roden Street	50	Contributory	-
Roden Street	54	Contributory	-
Roden Street	56	Contributory	-
Roden Street	58	Contributory	-
Roden Street	60	Contributory	-
Roden Street	62	Contributory	-
Roden Street	64	Contributory	-
Roden Street	66	Contributory	-
Roden Street	68	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	70	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	72	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	74	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	76	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	78	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	80	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	82	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	86	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	88	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	90	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	92	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	94	Contributory	Significant
Roden Street	96	Contributory	Significant

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Roden Street	132	Significant	-
Roden Street	132A, also known as rear 132 Roden Street	Contributory	-
Roden Street	148	Significant	-
Roden Street	152	Significant	-
Roden Street	154	Significant	-
Roden Street	156	Significant	-
Roden Street	164-170(Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex)	Contributory	-
Roden Street	172-184 Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex)	Significant	-
Roden Street	1-37 (Primary School No. 1689)	Significant	Significant
Roden Street	159	Contributory	-
Roden Street	163	Contributory	-
Roden Street	171	Contributory	-
Roden Street	173-175	Contributory	-
Roden Street	177	Contributory	-
Roden Street	179	Contributory	-
Roden Street	197	Significant	-
Roden Street	199	Significant	-
Roden Street	201	Significant	-
Roden Street	203	Contributory	-
Roslyn Street	22-40	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	58	Contributory	-
Roslyn Street	62	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	64	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	66	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	68	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	70-74	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	300	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	49-51	Significant	-
Roslyn Street	65	Contributory	-
Roslyn Street	67	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Rossllyn Street	69	Contributory	-
Rossllyn Street	101-107	Significant	-
Shiel Street	2	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	4	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	6	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	8	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	10	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	12	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	14	Significant	-
Shiel Street	16	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	18	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	20	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	22	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	24	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	26	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	28	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	46	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	48	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	50	Contributory	-
Shiel Street	52-54	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	362-364	Significant	-
Spencer Street	384	Significant	-
Spencer Street	386-394	Significant	-
Spencer Street	420	Significant	-
Spencer Street	502	Significant	-
Spencer Street	580	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	582	Significant	-
Spencer Street	584	Significant	-
Spencer Street	586	Significant	-
Spencer Street	588	Significant	-
Spencer Street	590	Significant	-
Spencer Street	592	Significant	-
Spencer Street	594	Significant	-
Spencer Street	596	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Spencer Street	598	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	600	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	602-604	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	606	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	608	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	612	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	614	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	616	Significant	-
Spencer Street	618	Significant	-
Spencer Street	620	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	624	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	626	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	630	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	632	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	634	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	636	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	638-642	Significant	-
Spencer Street	644	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	646	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	648	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	650	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	660-676	Significant	-
Spencer Street	317	Significant	-
Spencer Street	355	Significant	-
Spencer Street	371	Significant	-
Spencer Street	405-407	Significant	-
Spencer Street	437	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	441	Significant	-
Spencer Street	445	Significant	-
Spencer Street	475	Significant	-
Spencer Street	491	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	493	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	495-497	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	499	Significant	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Spencer Street	503	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	505-507	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	509	Significant	-
Spencer Street	511	Significant	-
Spencer Street	519	Significant	-
Spencer Street	541-547	Significant	-
Spencer Street	551	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	561	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	567	Significant	-
Spencer Street	583	Significant	-
Spencer Street	589	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	591	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	599	Significant	-
Spencer Street	601	Significant	-
Spencer Street	603	Significant	-
Spencer Street	605	Significant	-
Spencer Street	607	Significant	-
Spencer Street	609	Significant	-
Spencer Street	611	Significant	-
Spencer Street	613	Significant	-
Spencer Street	615	Significant	-
Spencer Street	693	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	695	Significant	-
Spencer Street	697	Significant	-
Spencer Street	699	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	701	Contributory	-
Spencer Street	703	Significant	-
Spencer Street	707	Significant	-
Stanley Street	8	Significant	Significant
Stanley Street	62-80	Significant	Significant
Stanley Street	138-140	Significant	-
Stanley Street	200	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	210	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	240-50	Significant	-



<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Stanley Street	31-47, rear	Significant	-
Stanley Street	61-63	Significant	-
Stanley Street	65	Significant	-
Stanley Street	95	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	97	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	99	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	101	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	191	Significant	-
Stanley Street	193	Significant	-
Stanley Street	195	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	197	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	199	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	201	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	203	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	207	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	209	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	211	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	213	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	215	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	217	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	219	Contributory	-
Stanley Street	221	Contributory	-
Stawell Street	29	Significant	-
Sutton Street	64-90	Significant	-
Sutton Street	85	Significant	-
Union Street	9	Contributory	-
Union Street	11	Contributory	-
Union Street	13	Contributory	-
Union Street	15	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	250	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	252-254	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	268-276	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	260	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	300-308	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Victoria Street	312-316	Significant	-
Victoria Street	318	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	324	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	328-350	Significant	-
Victoria Street	352-362	Significant	-
Victoria Street	368	Significant	-
Victoria Street	370-372	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	376-378	Significant	-
Victoria Street	380-382	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	384-386	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	388-390	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	420-422	Significant	-
Victoria Street	424	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	428	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	430	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	434	Significant	-
Victoria Street	438	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	440	Significant	-
Victoria Street	442	Significant	-
Victoria Street	444-446	Significant	-
Victoria Street	448	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	450	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	452	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	454-458	Significant	-
Victoria Street	460	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	464-468	Significant	-
Victoria Street	470	Significant	-
Victoria Street	472	Significant	-
Victoria Street	478-484	Significant	-
Victoria Street	486	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	488-490	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	492-496	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	498	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	500	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Victoria Street	570-578	Significant	-
Victoria Street	580	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	582	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	584	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	590-592	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	594-596	Significant	-
Victoria Street	598	Significant	-
Victoria Street	600	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	662	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	664	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	666	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	668	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	670	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	672	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	674	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	676	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	700-708	Significant	-
Victoria Street	65-159	Significant	-
Victoria Street	173-181	Significant	-
Victoria Street	187-189	Significant	-
Victoria Street	195	Significant	-
Victoria Street	197-197A	Significant	-
Victoria Street	199	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	201-203	Significant	-
Victoria Street	205	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	207	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	209	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	211	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	213	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	215	Significant	-
Victoria Street	217-219	Significant	-
Victoria Street	221	Significant	-
Victoria Street	223	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	229	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Victoria Street	273	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	279	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	281	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	283	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	285	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	287-291	Contributory	Significant
Victoria Street	293	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	295	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	297-307	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	309	Contributory	Significant
Victoria Street	311	Contributory	Significant
Victoria Street	313	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	315	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	317-319	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	343	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	345	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	347	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	349-351	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	353	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	355	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	357	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	359	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	361-365	Significant	Significant
Victoria Street	375-379	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	381	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	383	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	385	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	387	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	389	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	391	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	393	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	417	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	419	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	421	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Victoria Street	423	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	425	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	427	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	429	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	431	Significant	-
Victoria Street	433	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	435	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	439	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	441	Significant	-
Victoria Street	443	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	445	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	447	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	457-459	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	461	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	463	Contributory	-
Victoria Street	465	Significant	-
Victoria Street	467	Significant	-
Victoria Street	469	Significant	-
Villiers Street	14	Contributory	-
Villiers Street	48-50	Significant	-
Walsh Street	54-56	Significant	-
Walsh Street	62	Significant	-
Walsh Street	23	Significant	-
Walsh Street	25	Significant	-
Walsh Street	43	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	45	Contributory	-
William Street	420-424	Significant	-
William Street	436	Significant	-
William Street	446	Significant	-
William Street	448	Significant	-
William Street	450	Significant	-
William Street	452	Contributory	-
William Street	454	Contributory	-
William Street	456-460	Contributory	-

<b>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
William Street	470	Significant	-
William Street	472	Significant	-
William Street	474-476	Significant	-
William Street	478	Contributory	-
William Street	309	Significant	-
William Street	309-311 (Flagstaff Gardens – Tennis Courts and Pavilion)	Significant	-
William Street	309-311 (Flagstaff Gardens)	Significant	-
William Street	309-311 (Caretaker's Residence)	Significant	-
William Street	333-337	Significant	-
William Street	343	Significant	-
William Street	345	Significant	-
William Street	347	Significant	-
William Street	349	Significant	-
William Street	351-353	Significant	-
William Street	355	Contributory	-
William Street	383-389 (Howard Street and William Street Reserve)	Contributory	-
William Street	383-389 (Canary Island Pines X 2)	Significant	-
William Street	Flagstaff Gardens	Significant	Significant
Wood Street	8	Significant	-
Wood Street	10	Significant	-
Wood Street	12	Significant	-
Wood Street	14	Significant	-
Wood Street	16	Significant	-
Wood Street	22	Significant	-
Wood Street	24	Significant	-
Wood Street	26	Significant	-
Wood Street	28	Significant	-
Wood Street	30	Significant	-
Wreckyn Street	11	Significant	-

**PARKVILLE**

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bayles Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	26	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	28-30	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	32	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	36	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	38	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	40-48	Contributory	Significant
Bayles Street	27-37	Significant	Significant
Benjamin Street	14	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	24	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	26	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	13	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	15	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	17	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	19	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	23	Contributory	Significant
Benjamin Street	25	Contributory	Significant
Brens Drive	Anzac Hall	Significant	
Church Street	2-4	Contributory	-
Church Street	6-8	Contributory	-

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Church Street	10-12	Contributory	-
Church Street	14	Contributory	-
Church Street	16	Contributory	-
Church Street	18	Contributory	-
Church Street	22	Contributory	-
Church Street	24	Contributory	-
Church Street	26	Contributory	-
Church Street	28	Contributory	-
Church Street	30	Contributory	-
Church Street	32	Contributory	-
Church Street	1-7	Contributory	-
Church Street	11-15	Contributory	-
Church Street	19	Contributory	-
Church Street	21-25	Significant	-
Church Street	17	Contributory	-
Degraves Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Degraves Street	14	Significant	Significant
Degraves Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Degraves Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Degraves Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Degraves Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Degraves Street	33	Significant	Significant
Degraves Street	35	Significant	Significant
Degraves Street	37	Significant	Significant
Degraves Street	39-43	Significant	Significant
Elliott Avenue	Aboriginal Scarred Tree (Melbourne zoo)	Significant	-
Elliott Avenue	Carousel (Melbourne Zoo)	Significant	-
Elliott Avenue	Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens	Significant	-
Fitzgibbon Street	14	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	18-20	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	22-24	Contributory	Significant



<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Fitzgibbon Street	26	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	28	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	46	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	48	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	50	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	52	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	54	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	56	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	62	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	64	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	66	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	68	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	70	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	72	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	74	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	86	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	88	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	90	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	92	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	94	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	96	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	11	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	13	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	15	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	17	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	19	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	23	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	39-49	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	51	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	53-55	Contributory	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Fitzgibbon Street	57	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	59	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	61	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	63	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	65	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	67	Contributory	Significant
Fitzgibbon Street	69-73	Significant	Significant
Flemington Road	199-207	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	72	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	72A	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	74	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	76	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	78	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	80-84	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	98	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	122-124	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	126	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	128	Contributory	-
Flemington Road	Royal Park	Significant	Significant
Gatehouse Street	6	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	8	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	10	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	12	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	14-18	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	22-24	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	26-32	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	34-36	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	50	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	52	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	54-56	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	62	Contributory	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Gatehouse Street	64	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	66	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	68	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	70	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	72	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	74	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	76	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	78-80	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	82	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	84	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	86-88	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	90-92	-	Significant
Gatehouse Street	96	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	114	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	116	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	118	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	120-122	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	124	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	126	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	128-130	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	132-134	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	136-138	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	140-142	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	144	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	146	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	148-150	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	154	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	156	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	158	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	160	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	162	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	164-166	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	168	Contributory	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Gatehouse Street	170	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	172	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	174	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	176	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	178	Significant	Significant
Gatehouse Street	180	Significant	Significant
Gatehouse Street	182-186	Contributory	Significant
Gatehouse Street	188-198	Significant	Significant
Kirrip Crescent	2-14	Significant	-
Leonard Street	36-54	Contributory	-
Manchester Lane	1-29 (Former Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital)	Significant	-
Manningham Street	2A	Significant	-
Manningham Street	66	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	68	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	70	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	72-78	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	1	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	3	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	21-25	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	27-31	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	35	Contributory	-
Manningham Street	39	Significant	-
Morrah Street	14	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	18	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	26-30	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	32	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	36	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	38-40	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	42	Contributory	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Morrah Street	44	Significant	Significant
Morrah Street	46	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	48	Significant	Significant
Morrah Street	52	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	54	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	56	-	Significant
Morrah Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	62	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	64-66	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	68-70	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	15	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	17	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	19	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	21	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	27	Significant	Significant
Morrah Street	29	Significant	Significant
Morrah Street	31	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	33	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	35-37	-	Significant
Morrah Street	39-41	-	Significant
Morrah Street	43	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	45	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	47	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	49	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	51	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	53	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	55	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	57	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	61-63	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	65	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	67	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	69	Contributory	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Morrah Street	71	Contributory	Significant
Morrah Street	73	Contributory	Significant
Old Poplar Road	Women's Dressing Pavilion	Significant	-
Park Drive	20-24	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	26-30	-	Significant
Park Drive	32	-	Significant
Park Drive	34	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	36	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	38-40	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	42-44	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	54-58	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	62	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	64	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	66	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	68	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	70	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	72	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	74	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	76	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	78-80	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	104-108	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	110	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	112	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	114-118	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	122-124	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	126-132	-	Significant
Park Drive	134-140	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	142	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	144	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	146	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	148	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	150	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	152	Contributory	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Park Drive	154	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	1-9	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	11	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	13	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	15	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	17	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	19-21	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	23	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	25	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	27	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	29	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	31	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	33	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	35	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	39	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	41	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	43	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	45	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	47-49	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	51	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	53	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	55	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	57	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	59-63	-	Significant
Park Drive	65-67	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	69	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	71	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	73	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	75	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	77	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	79	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	81-83	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	85	Contributory	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Park Drive	87	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	89	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	91	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	93	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	95	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	97-99	-	Significant
Park Drive	103	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	105	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	107	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	109	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	121	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	123	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	125	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	127-129	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	131	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	133	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	135	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	137	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	139	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	141	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	143	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	145	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	147	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	149	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	151	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	153	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	155	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	157	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	159	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	169	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	171	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	173	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	175	Significant	Significant



<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Park Drive	177	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	179	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	181	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	183	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	185	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	187	Significant	Significant
Park Drive	189-195	-	Significant
Park Drive	197	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	199	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	201	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	203	Contributory	Significant
Park Drive	205	Contributory	Significant
Poplar Road	36-56	Significant	-
Poplar Road	45	Significant	-
Royal Parade	-	Significant	-
Royal Parade	1	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	3	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	5	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	7-13	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	15	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	17	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	19	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	21-27, includes:		
	• 21-23 Royal Parade	Significant	Significant
	• 25 Royal Parade	Contributory	Significant
	• 27 Royal Parade	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	29-31	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	33	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	35-39	-	Significant
Royal Parade	43-49	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	51	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	53	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	55	Significant	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Royal Parade	57	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	59	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	61	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	63-65	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	67	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	69	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	71	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	73	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	75	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	77-83	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	87	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	89	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	91	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	93-97	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	99	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	101	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	103	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	105	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	107	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	113-115	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	117	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	119	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	121-125	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	127	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	129-133	-	Significant
Royal Parade	135-137	-	Significant
Royal Parade	139	Contributory	Significant
Royal Parade	143	-	Significant
Royal Parade	149	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	151-153	-	Significant
Royal Parade	155	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	171	Significant	Significant
Royal Parade	197-259; includes:		

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
	• 197-203 Royal Parade	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	499-507	Significant	-
Royal Parade	509-513	Significant	-
Royal Parade	543	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	545	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	547	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	549	Contributory	-
Royal Parade	551-559	Significant	-
Royal Parade	561-587 (Substation)	Contributory	-
Southgate Street	1-9	Significant	-
Southgate Street	25-29	Contributory	-
Story Street	24-26	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	28	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	30	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	32	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	36	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	38	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	40	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	42	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	44	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	46	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	48	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	50	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	52	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	54	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	62	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	64	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	66	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	68	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	70	Contributory	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Story Street	72	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	74	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	78	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	80	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	82	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	84	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	86	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	88	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	90	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	92	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	1	Contributory	Significant
Story Street	5	Significant	Significant
Story Street	77	Significant	Significant
The Avenue	22	Significant	-
The Avenue	24-26	Contributory	-
The Avenue	28-32	Contributory	-
The Avenue	40	Contributory	-
The Avenue	42	Contributory	-
The Avenue	44-52	Contributory	-
The Avenue	116-156	Significant	-
The Avenue	182-190	Significant	-
The Avenue	192-198	Significant	-
The Avenue	260-270	Contributory	-
The Avenue	272	Significant	-
The Avenue	274	Significant	-
The Avenue	276	Significant	-
The Avenue	278	Significant	-
The Avenue	294	Significant	-
The Avenue	296	Significant	-
The Avenue	298	Significant	-
The Avenue	300	Significant	-
The Avenue	302	Significant	-
The Avenue	304	Significant	-

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
The Avenue	306	Significant	-
The Avenue	308	Significant	-
The Avenue	310	Significant	-
The Avenue	Park Keeper's Lodge	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	1888 Building, Part of Former Melbourne Teachers College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Baldwin Spencer Building (Old Zoology)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Beaurepaire Centre	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Behan Building, Trinity College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Botany Building (excluding North Wing)	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Chemistry Building (excluding East Wing)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Clarke Building, Trinity College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Colonial Bank Door	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Conservatorium of Music & Melba Hall	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Cricket Pavilion & Scoreboard	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Former Bank Façade (Old Commerce Bldg)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Former National Museum (Student Union Bldg)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Gatekeepers Cottage (excluding 1962 extension)	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Grainger Museum	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Janet Clarke Hall	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Law School Building & Old Quadrangle	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Main Entrance Gates (Gate 6), Pillars & Fence	Significant	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
The University of Melbourne	Natural Philosophy Bldg	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Newman College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Northern Market Reserve Wall	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Old Arts Building	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Old Engineering Building (1899 section only)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Old Geology Building (Northern section only)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Old Pathology Building (excluding the physics annex)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Old Physics Conference Room & Gallery	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Ormond College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Part of Former Melbourne Teachers College (Frank Tate Building)	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Queens College Main Wings	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Systems Garden Tower	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	Trinity Chapel & College	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Underground Car Park	Significant	
The University of Melbourne	University House	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Vice Chancellor's House	Significant	Significant
The University of Melbourne	Walter Boas Building (Former CSIRO Science Bldg)	Significant	-
The University of Melbourne	Wilson Hall	Significant	
Wimble Street	16	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	18	Contributory	Significant

<b>PARKVILLE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Wimble Street	20	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	22	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	24	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	30	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	32	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	34	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	13	Contributory	Significant
Wimble Street	15	Contributory	Significant

**SOUTH MELBOURNE, SOUTHBANK, DOCKLANDS & PORT MELBOURNE**

<b>SOUTH MELBOURNE, SOUTHBANK, DOCKLANDS &amp; PORT MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bourke Street	731-733	Significant	-
City Road	272	Significant	-
City Road	278-282	Significant	-
City Road	300	Significant	-
City Road	115-141	Significant	-
City Road	171	Significant	-
City Road	207-229	Significant	-
City Road	235-237	Significant	-
City Road	269-271	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	28	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	109-117	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	2A and cargo sheds 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Significant	-
Clarendon Street	Bridge	Significant	-
Collins Street	708-710	Significant	-
Collins Street	749-755	Significant	-
Dodds Street	1-39	Significant	-
Flinders Street	614-666	Significant	-
Flinders Street	717	Significant	-
Flinders Street	731-739	Significant	-
Haig Street	46-48	Significant	-
Kavanagh Street	40-46	Significant	-
Kavanagh Street	93	Significant	-
Lorimer Street	344-370	Significant	-
Riverside Quay	1	Significant	-
Sandridge Railway Line Bridge, over Yarra River, Southbank & Melbourne	-	Significant	-
South Wharf Road	4-9	Significant	-
Southbank Boulevard	148-170	Significant	-
Southbank Boulevard	93-115	Significant	-
Spencer Street	33-67	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	2-128	Significant	-



<b>SOUTH MELBOURNE, SOUTHBANK, DOCKLANDS &amp; PORT MELBOURNE</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
St Kilda Road	130-200	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	234-254	Significant	-
St Kilda Road	Tram Shelter (crn with Dorcas Street)	Significant	-
Sturt Street	102-118	Significant	-
Sturt Street	1-9	Significant	-
Sturt Street	23-31	Significant	-
Sturt Street	43-45	Significant	-
Sturt Street	113-115	Significant	-
Todd Road	231-249	Significant	-
Victoria Dock, Harbour Esplanade, Victoria Harbour Promenade, North Wharf Road, Docklands Drive & Newquay Promenade	-	Significant	-
Village Street	2-42	Significant	-
Village Street	68-82	Significant	-

**SOUTH YARRA**

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Acland Street	23-25	Significant	-
Adams Street	24-28	Contributory	-
Adams Street	30	Contributory	-
Adams Street	44	Contributory	-
Adams Street	46-50	Contributory	-
Adams Street	19-23	Significant	-
Adams Street	25-29	Significant	-
Adams Street	31-35	Contributory	
Adams Street	37-41	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	24-26	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	28-30	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	34	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	36	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	38-40	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	42	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	44	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	46	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	52-54	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	56-60	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	62-64	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	66-68	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	11-23	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	25-27	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	29-33	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	35-37	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	39-41	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	51	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	53	Contributory	-
Airlie Street	55	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	Alexandra Park	Significant	-
Alexandra Avenue	Alexandra Gardens	Significant	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Alexandra Avenue	1-5	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	9-11	Significant	-
Alexandra Avenue	13	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	15	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	21-23	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	25	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	31-33	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	39	Contributory	-
Alexandra Avenue	45	Contributory	-
Anderson Street	36-42	Significant	-
Anderson Street	44-46	Contributory	-
Anderson Street	62-108	Significant	-
Anderson Street	118-120	Contributory	-
Anderson Street	130-132	Significant	-
Anderson Street	134	Contributory	-
Anderson Street	Morell Bridge	Significant	-
Arnold Street	14	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	16	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	18-22	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	38-48	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	50	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	52	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	37-41	Contributory	-
Arnold Street	45	Significant	-
Arnold Street	47	Significant	-
Arnold Street	49	Contributory	-
Bromby Street	2-124	Significant	-
Bromby Street	1-7, includes:		
	• 3 Bromby Street	Significant	
Bromby Street	11-13	Contributory	-
Bromby Street	15-17	Contributory	-
Bromby Street	31-37	Contributory	-
Bromby Street	55	Significant	-
Bromby Street	57	Significant	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Bromby Street	59	Significant	-
Bromby Street	61	Significant	-
Bromby Street	67-69	Contributory	-
Clowes Street	4	Significant	-
Clowes Street	8	Significant	-
Clowes Street	72	Significant	-
Clowes Street	80	Significant	-
Clowes Street	17	Significant	-
Clowes Street	63	Significant	-
Commercial Road	23-99	Significant	-
Dallas Brooks Drive (Domain Parklands)	Domain House Reserve	Significant	Significant
Dallas Brooks Drive (Domain Parklands)	Edmund Herring Pavilion	-	Significant
Dallas Brooks Drive (Domain Parklands)	23	-	Significant
Day Street	12-14	Contributory	-
Day Street	18	Contributory	-
Day Street	20	Contributory	-
Domain Road	146	-	Significant
Domain Road	148	-	Significant
Domain Road	216-218	Contributory	-
Domain Road	220	Contributory	-
Domain Road	228-230	Significant	-
Domain Road	244-246	Contributory	-
Domain Road	248-250	Contributory	-
Domain Road	252	Significant	-
Domain Road	254-260	Significant	-
Domain Road	93-151	Significant	-
Domain Road	101-117 (Melbourne Grammar School)	Significant	Significant
Domain Road	119-123	Significant	-
Domain Road	131-133	Contributory	-
Domain Road	155	Contributory	-
Domain Road	161-173	Contributory	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Domain Road	185-189	Contributory	-
Domain Road	203	Contributory	-
Domain Road	205-207	Significant	-
Domain Road	221-223	Contributory	-
Domain Road	233-235	Contributory	-
Domain Road	237-239	Significant	-
Domain Road	241-247	Significant	-
Domain Road	249-251	Contributory	-
Domain Road	253-257	Significant	-
Domain Street	20	Significant	-
Domain Street	22	Contributory	-
Domain Street	24	Contributory	-
Domain Street	38-40	Contributory	-
Domain Street	42-46	Contributory	-
Domain Street	48	Contributory	-
Domain Street	50	Contributory	-
Domain Street	54-58	Contributory	-
Domain Street	60-64	Contributory	-
Domain Street	68-70	Contributory	-
Domain Street	72-76	Contributory	-
Domain Street	78	Contributory	-
Domain Street	80	Contributory	-
Domain Street	82	Contributory	-
Domain Street	94	Contributory	-
Domain Street	96	Contributory	-
Domain Street	98	Contributory	-
Domain Street	1-31	Contributory	-
Domain Street	33-35	Contributory	-
Fairlie Court	16-18	Contributory	-
Fairlie Court	20-22	Contributory	-
Fairlie Court	1	Significant	-
Fairlie Court	3-5	Significant	-
Fairlie Court	7-9	Contributory	-
Fairlie Court	15-17	Contributory	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Government House Drive	Government House Complex	Significant	-
Government House Drive (Domain Parklands)	10 (depot and toilet)	Significant	-
Hoddle Bridge	Hoddle Bridge	Significant	-
Hope Street	16-18	Contributory	-
Hope Street	20	Contributory	-
Hope Street	22	Contributory	-
Hope Street	24	Contributory	-
Hope Street	26	Contributory	-
Hope Street	28-30	Contributory	-
Hope Street	32-40	Contributory	-
Hope Street	42-44	Contributory	-
Hope Street	46-48	Contributory	-
Hope Street	50-52	Contributory	-
Hope Street	54-56	Contributory	-
Hope Street	58-60	Contributory	-
Hope Street	62-64	Contributory	-
Hope Street	66	Contributory	-
Hope Street	68	Contributory	-
Hope Street	70	Contributory	-
Hope Street	72	Contributory	-
Hope Street	74-76	Contributory	-
Hope Street	78	Contributory	-
Hope Street	80-82	Contributory	-
Hope Street	84	Contributory	-
Hope Street	110-112	Contributory	-
Hope Street	96-98	Contributory	-
Hope Street	114	Contributory	-
Hope Street	19	Contributory	-
Hope Street	21	Contributory	-
Hope Street	47-49	Contributory	-
Hope Street	51	Contributory	-
Hope Street	53-57	Contributory	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Hope Street	65-67	Contributory	-
Hope Street	69-71	Contributory	-
Hope Street	73	Contributory	-
Hope Street	75-77	Contributory	-
Hope Street	79	Contributory	-
Hope Street	81-83	Contributory	-
Hope Street	85	Contributory	-
Hope Street	87-89	Contributory	-
Hope Street	91-95	Contributory	-
Hope Street	101	Contributory	-
Hope Street	103	Contributory	-
Hope Street	121	Contributory	-
Hope Street	123	Contributory	-
Hope Street	125	Contributory	-
Hope Street	127	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	48	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	50	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	84	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	86	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	88	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	90	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	92	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	94	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	96	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	98	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	100	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	102	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	104-106	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	108-110	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	21	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	23	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	33-35	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	37	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	39	Contributory	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Leopold Street	41	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	43-45	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	47	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	49	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	51	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	53	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	55	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	57-59	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	61-63	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	65	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	81	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	83	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	85	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	87	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	89	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	91	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	97	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	99	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	101	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	103	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	105	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	107	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	109-111	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	113	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	115	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	117	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	119	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	121	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	123	Contributory	-
Leopold Street	127-129	Contributory	-
Little Park Street	42-44	Contributory	-
Marne Street	2-4	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	6	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	8-10	-	Significant



<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Marne Street	12-18	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	20-22	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	24-26	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	28-30	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	32-34	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	36-38	-	Significant
Marne Street	40-42	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	44-48	-	Significant
Marne Street	50-56	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	58-62	-	Significant
Marne Street	64-66	-	Significant
Marne Street	1	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	3-5	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	7-9	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	11-21	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	27-29	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	31-33	Significant	Significant
Marne Street	35-37	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	39-45	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	47-49	-	Significant
Marne Street	51-53	-	Significant
Marne Street	55	-	Significant
Marne Street	57-59	Contributory	Significant
Marne Street	61-67	Significant	Significant
Mason Street	14-22	Contributory	-
Mason Street	24	Contributory	-
Mason Street	26	Contributory	-
Mason Street	28	Contributory	-
Mason Street	30	Contributory	-
Mason Street	32	Contributory	-
Mason Street	34	Contributory	-
Mason Street	50-54	Contributory	-
Mason Street	56	Contributory	-
Mason Street	58	Contributory	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Mason Street	60	Contributory	-
Mason Street	62	Contributory	-
Mason Street	64	Contributory	-
Mason Street	66	Contributory	-
Mason Street	68	Contributory	-
Mason Street	70	Contributory	-
Mason Street	72	Contributory	-
Mason Street	74	Contributory	-
Mason Street	76	Contributory	-
Mason Street	78	Contributory	-
Mason Street	80	Contributory	-
Mason Street	82	Contributory	-
Mason Street	71-73	Contributory	-
Mason Street	75	Contributory	-
Mason Street	77	Contributory	-
Mason Street	79	Contributory	-
Mason Street	81	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	36	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	46	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	48	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	50	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	52	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	54	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	Rear 54	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	56-62	Significant	-
Millswyn Street	64	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	66	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	68	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	70-72	Significant	-
Millswyn Street	78-80	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	82-84	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	112-118, includes:		
	• 114 Millswyn Street	Contributory	-
	• 116 Millswyn Street	Contributory	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
	• 118 Millswyn Street	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	120-122	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	1-23	Significant	Significant
Millswyn Street	43-45	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	47	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	49-51	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	69	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	71	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	77-79	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	81-83	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	85	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	87-89	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	109-111	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	113	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	115	Contributory	-
Millswyn Street	117-121	Contributory	-
Mona Place	2-4	Contributory	-
Mona Place	6-8	Contributory	-
Mona Place	10-16	Contributory	-
Mona Place	18	Contributory	-
Mona Place	20-24	Contributory	-
Mona Place	1	Significant	-
Mona Place	11	Significant	-
Mona Place	15	Significant	-
Moubray Street	31-75	Significant	-
Park Lane	2-10	Contributory	-
Park Place	12-26	Contributory	-
Park Place	32-34	Contributory	-
Park Place	36-38	Contributory	-
Park Place	40	Contributory	-
Park Place	42	Contributory	-
Park Place	52-58	Contributory	-
Park Street	12-14	Significant	-
Park Street	16	Significant	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Park Street	18	Significant	Significant
Park Street	20-22	Contributory	Significant
Park Street	24-28	Significant	Significant
Park Street	30-34	Contributory	Significant
Park Street	36	Significant	Significant
Park Street	38	Significant	Significant
Park Street	40	Significant	Significant
Park Street	42-44	Significant	Significant
Park Street	46-48	Significant	Significant
Park Street	50-52	Significant	Significant
Park Street	54-56	Contributory	Significant
Park Street	58	Contributory	Significant
Park Street	60	Contributory	Significant
Park Street	62	Significant	-
Park Street	66	Contributory	-
Park Street	68	Contributory	-
Park Street	70	Contributory	-
Park Street	72	Contributory	-
Park Street	74-76	Significant	-
Park Street	78-82	Contributory	-
Park Street	84	Contributory	-
Park Street	86	Contributory	-
Park Street	90	Contributory	-
Park Street	92	Contributory	-
Park Street	94-96	Contributory	-
Park Street	102	Contributory	-
Park Street	104	Contributory	-
Park Street	106	Contributory	-
Park Street	108	Contributory	-
Park Street	110	Contributory	-
Park Street	112	Contributory	-
Park Street	1-9	Significant	Significant
Park Street	11-15	Significant	Significant
Park Street	19	Significant	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Park Street	21	Significant	-
Park Street	23	Significant	-
Park Street	45-47	Significant	-
Park Street	49	Significant	Significant
Park Street	51	Significant	Significant
Park Street	53-57	Significant	Significant
Park Street	59	Significant	Significant
Park Street	61	Significant	Significant
Park Street	63	Significant	Significant
Park Street	65-67	Significant	Significant
Park Street	83	Contributory	-
Park Street	93-103	Contributory	-
Park Street	109-113	Significant	-
Pasley Street	14-18	Contributory	-
Pasley Street	20-24	Significant	-
Pasley Street	26-30	Contributory	-
Pasley Street	32-34	Contributory	-
Pasley Street	36-38	Significant	-
Pasley Street	44-50	Contributory	-
Pasley Street	60-62	Significant	-
Pasley Street	64-76	Significant	-
Pasley Street	84-88	Significant	-
Pasley Street	90-94	Contributory	-
Pasley Street	19-21	Contributory	-
Pasley Street North	1-13	Contributory	-
Pasley Street South	19-21	Contributory	-
Punt Road	431-439	Significant	-
Punt Road	441-459	Significant	-
Punt Road	471	Contributory	-
Punt Road	475	Contributory	-
Punt Road	477	Contributory	-
Punt Road	481	Contributory	-
Punt Road	497	Contributory	-
Punt Road	507-511	Significant	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Punt Road	527-531	Contributory	-
Punt Road	533	Contributory	-
Punt Road	535	Contributory	-
Punt Road	537-541	Contributory	-
Punt Road	543-547	Contributory	-
Punt Road	549-553	Contributory	-
Punt Road	561-563	Contributory	-
Punt Road	585-601	Significant	-
Punt Road	603-627	Significant	-
Punt Road	639	Contributory	-
Punt Road	647	Contributory	-
Punt Road	649-655	Contributory	-
Punt Road	659	Contributory	-
Punt Road	663-681, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Christ Church Hall &amp; Grammar School</li> </ul>	Contributory	Significant
Punt Road	683-701	Significant	Significant
Punt Road	789	Significant	Significant
Punt Road	923-925	Significant	-
Punt Road	927-931	Contributory	-
Punt Road	955	Significant	Significant
St Kilda Road	391	Contributory	-
St Kilda Road	403	Contributory	-
St Kilda Road	407A	Contributory	-
St Kilda Road	407B-407D	Contributory	-
St Kilda Road	555-563	-	Significant
St Kilda Road	567-581	Significant	Significant
St Leonards Court	2	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	4-10	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	12-14	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	16-18	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	20-22	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	24-26	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	28-30	Contributory	-

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
St Leonards Court	9-13	Significant	-
St Leonards Court	15-17	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	19-21	Contributory	-
St Leonards Court	23-25	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	16	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	18	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	20	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	22	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	34	Significant	-
St Martins Lane	36	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	19-23	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	25-27	Contributory	-
St Martins Lane	29-31	Contributory	-
The Righi	2-10	Contributory	-
The Righi	12-20	Contributory	-
The Righi	23	Contributory	-
The Righi	25	Contributory	-
Tivoli Place	9-11	Contributory	-
Tivoli Place	13-15	Contributory	-
Toorak Road West	10-12	Significant	-
Toorak Road West	30	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	32-34	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	36-38	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	40	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	42	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	58	-	Significant
Toorak Road West	60	-	Significant
Toorak Road West	66	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	68	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	70	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	72	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	74	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	76-78	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	80	Significant	Significant

<b>SOUTH YARRA</b>			
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Category</b>	<b>Significant Streetscape</b>
Toorak Road West	82	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	84	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	86	Contributory	Significant
Toorak Road West	88	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	90-92	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	100-104 (St Margarets, also known as 2-4 Park Street)	Significant	-
Toorak Road West	106-110	Contributory	-
Toorak Road West	112-116	Significant	-
Toorak Road West	120-126	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	128-130	Significant	Significant
Toorak Road West	146-150	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	38-42	Significant	-
Walsh Street	44-48	Significant	-
Walsh Street	56-66	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	90-96	Significant	-
Walsh Street	98-110	Significant	-
Walsh Street	126	Significant	-
Walsh Street	160	Significant	-
Walsh Street	210	Significant	-
Walsh Street	240	Significant	-
Walsh Street	270	Significant	-
Walsh Street	276-278	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	280-284	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	290	Significant	-
Walsh Street	55-63	Significant	-
Walsh Street	65	Significant	-
Walsh Street	67-77	Significant	-
Walsh Street	83	Significant	-
Walsh Street	113-117	Contributory	-
Walsh Street	185	Significant	-
Walsh Street	225	Significant	-
Walsh Street	327	Significant	-
Yarra Boathouse Drive	Yarra Boathouses	Significant	-



# MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

## Incorporated Document

### Heritage Places Inventory 2020 Part B

**This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to Section 6(2)(j) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987**

**Melbourne Planning Scheme  
Incorporated Document**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<i>Page No.</i>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Definitions</b>	<b>4 – 5</b>
<b>3. Geographical Areas Map</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. Carlton</b>	<b>7 – 9</b>
<b>5. East Melbourne &amp; Jolimont</b>	<b>10 – 11</b>
<b>6. Flemington &amp; Kensington</b>	<b>12 – 13</b>
<b>7. Melbourne</b>	<b>14 – 15</b>
<b>8. North &amp; West Melbourne</b>	<b>16 – 18</b>
<b>9. Parkville</b>	<b>19 – 20</b>
<b>10. Southbank</b>	<b>21 – 22</b>
<b>11. South Yarra</b>	<b>23 – 25</b>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Most buildings in the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme are categorised Significant, Contributory or Non-Contributory. Buildings in the Heritage Overlay graded A to E are listed in this document.

Buildings with cultural heritage significance located within the City of Melbourne have been assessed and graded according to their importance. Streetscapes, that is complete collections of buildings along a street frontage, have also been assessed and graded. Individual buildings are graded from A to E, while streetscapes are graded from Level 1 to 3, both in descending order of significance.

All graded buildings and streetscapes are included as heritage places in the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

The property listings are divided into the following eight geographical areas:

- Carlton;
- East Melbourne and Jolimont;
- Flemington and Kensington;
- Melbourne;
- North and West Melbourne;
- Parkville;
- Southbank; and
- South Yarra.

The attached “Heritage Inventory Geographical Areas” map shows the location of each of the above areas. Within each area individual properties are listed alphabetically by street name and numerically, with all odd street numbers appearing first followed by even numbers.

In addition to this document further information regarding every graded building is recorded on the relevant “Building Identification Form”. These Building Identification Forms are available for inspection at Council’s Development Planning Department.

The performance standards applied by Council when considering relevant permit applications are dependent on the particular building and streetscape grading. These performance standards are set out in the “Heritage Places In the Capital City Zone” local policy at Clause 22.04 and the “Heritage Places Outside The Capital City Zone” local policy at Clause 22.05 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

The building and streetscape grading definitions are provided on the following page.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

### 2.1 Buildings

The definitions used for each of the building gradings are as follows:

#### **‘A’ Graded Buildings**

These buildings are of national or state importance, and are irreplaceable parts of Australia’s built form heritage. Many will be either already included on or recommended for the Victorian Heritage Register or the Register of the National Estate.

#### **‘B’ Graded Buildings**

These buildings are of regional or metropolitan significance, and stand as important milestones in the architectural development of the metropolis. Many will be either already included on or recommended for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate.

#### **‘C’ Graded Buildings**

These buildings demonstrate the historical or social development of the local area and/ or make an important aesthetic or scientific contribution. These buildings comprise a variety of styles and buildings types. Architecturally they are substantially intact, but where altered, it is reversible. In some instances, buildings of high individual historic, scientific or social significance may have a greater degree of alteration.

#### **‘D’ Graded Buildings**

These buildings are representative of the historical, scientific, architectural or social development of the local area. They are often reasonably intact representatives of particular periods, styles or building types. In many instances alterations will be reversible. They may also be altered examples which stand within a group of similar period, style or type or a street which retains much of its original character. Where they stand in a row or street, the collective group will provide a setting which reinforces the value of the individual buildings.

#### **‘E’ Graded Buildings**

These buildings have generally been substantially altered and stand in relative isolation from other buildings of similar periods. Because of this they are not considered to make an essential contribution to the character of the area, although retention and restoration may still be beneficial.

## 2.2 Streetscapes

The definitions used for each of the streetscape gradings are as follows:

### **Level 1 Streetscape**

These streetscapes are collections of buildings outstanding either because they are a particularly well-preserved group from a similar period or style, or because they are highly significant buildings in their own right.

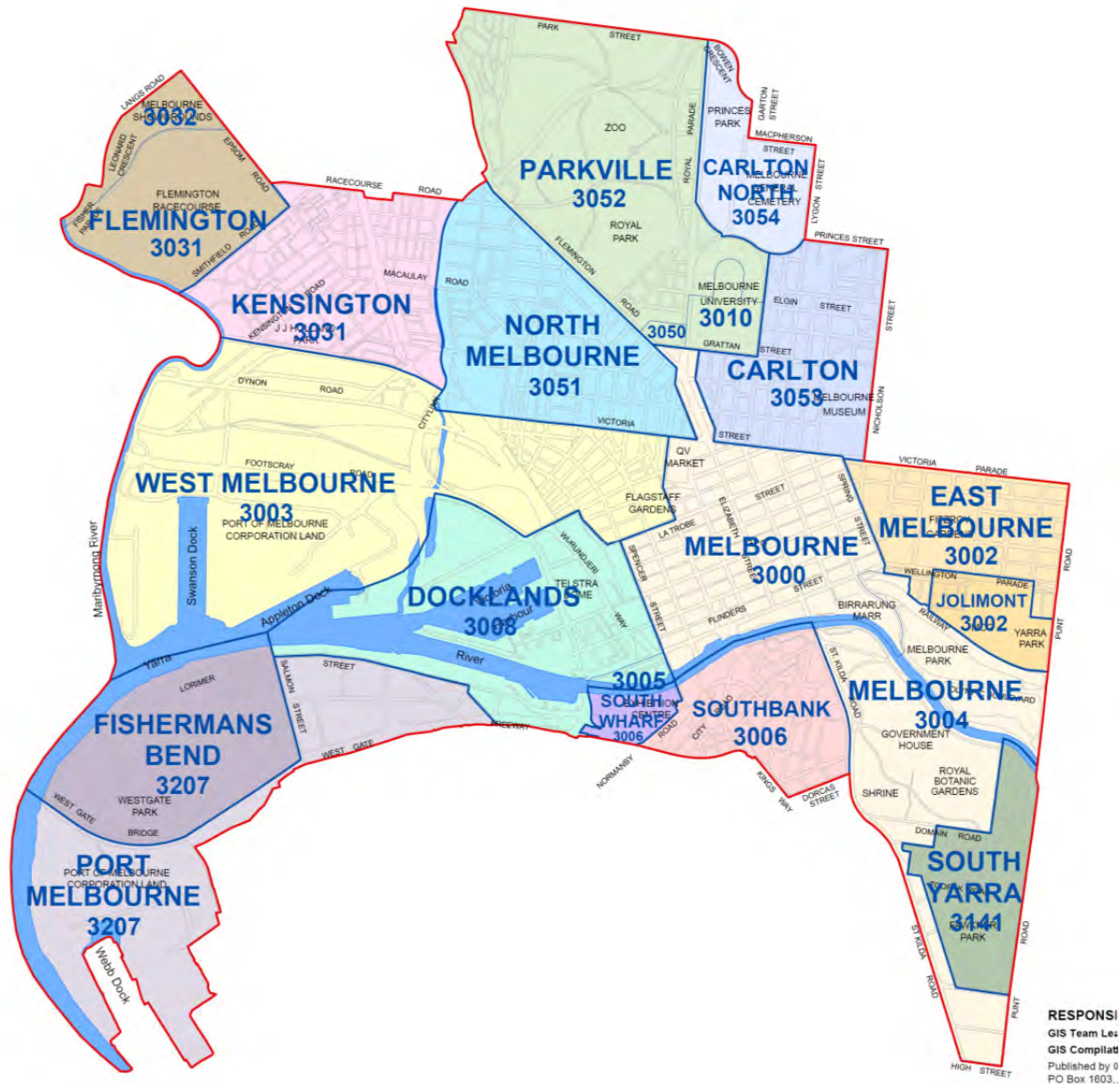
### **Level 2 Streetscape**

These streetscapes are of significance either because they still retain the predominant character and scale of a similar period or style, or because they contain individually significant buildings.

### **Level 3 Streetscape**

These streetscapes may contain significant buildings, but they will be from diverse periods or styles, and of low individual significance or integrity.

# GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS MAP



# CARLTON

<b>Carlton</b>		<b>CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS</b>	
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Grading</b>	<b>Streetscape Grading</b>
Barkly Street	16	C	3
Barry Street	95	C	2
Barry Street	97	C	2
Barry Street	99	C	2
Barry Street	101	C	2
Barry Street	103	C	2
Barry Street	105	C	2
Barry Street	107	C	2
Barry Street	109	C	2
Barry Street	131	C	2
Barry Street	139	C	2
Barry Street	141	C	2
Barry Street	143-151	A	1
Barry Street	153	C	2
Barry Street	155	C	2
Barry Street	157	C	2
Barry Street	159	C	2
Berkeley Street	182-200	C	2
Bouverie Street	183-195, includes:		
	• 193-195 Bouverie Street	C	2
	• 174-180 Leicester Street (excluding the rear of the site)	C	2
Cardigan Street	18	D	3
Cardigan Street	20	D	3
Cardigan Street	22	D	3
Drummond Street	334	B	1
Faraday Street	Former State School	A	1
Grattan Street	163	C	2
Grattan Street	165	C	2
Grattan Street	167	C	2
Grattan Street	169	C	2
Grattan Street	171	C	2
Grattan Street	173	C	2
Grattan Street	175	C	2
Grattan Street	177	C	3
Grattan Street	205	C	2
Grattan Street	207	C	2
Grattan Street	209	C	2
Grattan Street	211	C	2
Grattan Street	213-215, includes:		
	• 215 Grattan Street	C	2
Leicester Street	210	C	2
Leicester Street	212	C	2
Leicester Street	214	C	2
Leicester Street	222	C	2
Leicester Street	224	C	2
Leicester Street	226	C	2
Leicester Street	228	C	2
Leicester Street	230	C	2
Leicester Street	232	C	2
Leicester Street	234	C	2
Lincoln Square South	1-13, includes:		
	• 11-13 Lincoln Square South(primary address 631- 645 Swanston Street)	C	2



<b>Carlton</b>		<b>CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS</b>	
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Grading</b>	<b>Streetscape Grading</b>
Lincoln Square South	15-17	C	2
Lincoln Square South	23-31	C	2
Lygon Street	331-335	B	2
Lygon Street	St Judes Church & Hall	A	1
Lygon Street	2	A	1
Lygon Street	98-126	A	1
Lygon Street	320, includes:		
	• Rear 61 University Street	C	2
Lygon Street	420	C	1
Palmerston Street	Church	A	1
Palmerston Street	Church Hall	D	1
Pelham Street	196	C	2
Queensberry Street	19	C	1
Queensberry Street	21-23	A	1
Queensberry Street	59	A	1
Queensberry Street	106-108	D	3
Queensberry Street	144-146	D	2
Rathdowne Street	29	D	3
Rathdowne Street	97	C	1
Rathdowne Street	101	A	1
Rathdowne Street	107-123, includes:		
	• 107-109 Rathdowne Street	C	1
Royal Parade	Carlton Football Club	C	1
Victoria Place	Victorian Art Statue Store	D	3
The University of Melbourne	Richard Berry Building	D	2, 3
The University of Melbourne	Agriculture & Forestry	D	2

# **EAST MELBOURNE & JOLIMONT**

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Albert Street	384-400	A	1
Albert Street	402	A	1
Cathedral Place	St Patrick's Cathedral	A	1
Clarendon Street	36	A	1
Clarendon Street	120	A	1
Clarendon Street	214-222, includes:		
	• 222 Clarendon Street	D	2
	• 376 Victoria Parade	A	2
	• 378 Victoria Parade	A	2
Garden Avenue (Centre Off Wellington Pde Nth)	All	A	1
George Street	125-127, includes:		
	• 125 George Street	C	2
	• 125B George Street	C	2
Gipps Street	104	A	1
Hotham Street	146	A	1
Hotham Street	148	A	1
Landsdowne Street	16	D	3
Powlett Street	Cnr Hotham & Powlett (interior)	C	-
Powlett Street	105	C	2
Powlett Street	107	D	2
Powlett Street	129	B	1
Powlett Street	135	B	1
Powlett Street	Median Strip b/w Albert & Victoria Sts	C	2
Powlett Street	Cnr Hotham (Church)	B	1
Powlett Street	120	B	1
Simpson Street	42-44	D	2
Spring Street	Parliament House & Grounds	A	1
Wellington Parade	56-70, includes:		
	• 8 Simpson Street	A	2
	• 10 Simpson Street	A	2

# FLEMINGTON & KENSINGTON

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Barnett Street	75-79	D	2
Barnett Street	81, 83, 85, 87, 89	D	2
Barnett Street	93	D	2
Barnett Street	95	D	2
Barnett Street	97	D	2
Bayswater Road	17	D	3
Bayswater Road	59	D	3
Bayswater Road	83	D	3
Bayswater Road	2	D	3
Bayswater Road	76	D	3
Bayswater Road	90	D	3
Chelmsford Street	Younghusband Ltd	B	3
Elizabeth Street	2-50 Younghusband Ltd	B	1
Epsom Road	1-7, includes:		
	• 5 Epsom Road	D	3
	• 7 Epsom Road	D	3
Epsom Road	25	D	3
Gordon Crescent	4	D	3
Gower Street	19	D	3
Gower Street	37 - Gateway	D	3
Kensington Road	31	D	3
Kensington Road	2-4	D	3
Kensington Road	46	D	3
Kensington Road	56	D	3
Macaulay Road	429-431	D	3
Westbourne Road	9	D	3
Westbourne Road	17	D	3
Westbourne Road	59	D	3
Westbourne Road	67 (previously 69)	D	3

# MELBOURNE

<b>Melbourne</b>		<b>CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS</b>	
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Grading</b>	<b>Streetscape Grading</b>
Elizabeth Street	527 (primary address 222-230 Victoria Street)	C	2
Elizabeth Street	529-533	C	2
Elizabeth Street	535-541	C	2
Elizabeth Street	543-545	C	2
Elizabeth Street	547-549	C	2
Elizabeth Street	579-581	C	2
Elizabeth Street	583-585	C	2
Elizabeth Street	595A	C	2
Elizabeth Street	597	C	2
Elizabeth Street	605-607	C	2
Elizabeth Street	611-669, includes: • 635-645 Elizabeth Street	C	2
Elizabeth Street	520-522	C	2
Elizabeth Street	524-530	C	2
Elizabeth Street	532-534 (rear)	C	2
Elizabeth Street	544-548 (rear)	C	2
Elizabeth Street	552-554	C	2
Elizabeth Street	556-562	C	2
Elizabeth Street	576-578	C	2
Elizabeth Street	580	C	2
Elizabeth Street	600-608	C	2
Elizabeth Street	618-630, includes: • 618-630 Elizabeth Street	C	2
Elizabeth Street	650-652 (primary address 646-652 Elizabeth Street)	C	2
Elizabeth Street	656-658	C	2
Elizabeth Street	676-678	C	2
Elizabeth Street	680-682	C	2
Elizabeth Street	684-686	C	2
Elizabeth Street	688	C	2
Victoria Street	222-230 (alternate address 527 Elizabeth Street)	C	2
Victoria Street	232-238	C	2

## **NORTH & WEST MELBOURNE**



North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Arden Street	25-33	D	3
Arden Street	2	C	2
Bendigo Street	1	D	3
Bendigo Street	14	D	3
Brougham Street	9-21, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 – Former Uniting Church, Brougham Street</li> </ul>	C	2
Buncle Street	103	E	3
Capel Street	122	C	1
Capel Street	124-126	C	1
Capel Street	128	C	1
Capel Street	130-134	C	1
Capel Street	136-138	C	1
Capel Street	150	C	1
Capel Street	152	C	1
Capel Street	156	C	1
Capel Street	158	C	1
Capel Street	160	C	1
Capel Street	198	C	2
Capel Street	202	C	2
Chetwynd Street	91-93	D	3
Cobden Street	13-15/15A	C	2
Cobden Street	31	C	2
Cobden Street	33	C	2
Cobden Street	41-43	C	2
Courtney Street	4	C	3
Dryburgh Street	Rear 370-376	D	3
Errol Place	12	B	3
Errol Street	2-4	C	1
Errol Street	110-114, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 Bendigo Street</li> </ul>	B	3
Flemington Road	1-3	C	2
Flemington Road	163-177, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>56 Chapman Street</li> </ul>	B	3
Howard Lane	Former NM Hotel Wall	D	3
O'Connell Street	1-7	C	2
O'Connell Street	15-17	C	2
O'Connell Street	39	C	2
O'Connell Street	41-59	C	2
Peel Street	111	C	3
Peel Street	121	C	3
Peel Street	137	C	2
Peel Street	139	C	2
Peel Street	151-153	C	2
Peel Street	157	C	2
Peel Street	191	C	3
Peel Street	193	C	3
Peel Street	241-243	C	3
Princess Street	1	C	2
Princess Street	3	C	2
Princess Street	5	C	2
Princess Street	4-6	C	2
Queensberry Street	331	C	3
Queensberry Street	335-339	C	3

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Queensberry Street	351-359 Alternate address 171-175 Peel Street	C	2
Queensberry Street	384	B	3
Stawell Street	56 (North Melbourne)	C	3
Victoria Street	240-248	C	3
Victoria Street	502-506	D	3
Villiers Street	24-34	C	2
Villiers Street	36-38	C	2
Villiers Street	40-42	C	2
Youngs Lane	1-3	C	3
Youngs Lane	2	C	3

# PARKVILLE

<b>Parkville</b>		<b>CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS</b>	
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Grading</b>	<b>Streetscape Grading</b>
Bayles Street	14	C	1
Gatehouse Street	98	C	1
Gatehouse Street	100	D	1
Gatehouse Street	106	C	1
Gatehouse Street	108	C	1
Gatehouse Street	110	C	1
Gatehouse Street	112	C	1
Royal Parade	141	C	1
Royal Parade	157	A	1
Royal Parade	159	A	1
Royal Parade	161	A	1
Royal Parade	163	A	1
Royal Parade	165	A	1
Royal Parade	167	A	1
Royal Parade	169	A	1
Royal Parade	173	A	1
Royal Parade	175	A	1
Royal Parade	197-259; includes:		
	• 217 Royal Parade	B	3
	• Cnr Royal Pde, Leonard Street	A	2
The Avenue	160	A	2
The Avenue	Railway Bridge	C	3

# **SOUTHBANK**

<b>Southbank</b>		<b>CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS</b>	
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Grading</b>	<b>Streetscape Grading</b>
City Road	157	D	2

# **SOUTH YARRA**

South Yarra		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Bromby Street	1-7, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Myer Music School – MGS, Domain Street</li> </ul>	C	3
Bromby Street	43	B	3
Clowes Street	31	D	3
Clowes Street	54	D	3
Domain Road	Melbourne Grammar (refer to St Kilda Rd)		
Domain Road	31	F	1
Domain Road	129	D	2
Domain Street	106	B	1
Domain Street	110	D	1
Domain Street	114	C	1
Domain Street	118	D	1
Domain Street	124	B	1
Domain Street	132	C	1
Domain Street	136	C	1
Domain Street	142	B	1
Domain Street	148	A	1
Fawkner Park	Kindergarten	C	-
Fawkner Park	Dressing Pavilions	A	-
Fawkner Park	Gardner's Cottage	C	-
Fawkner Park	Substation	C	1
Millswyn Street	112-118, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maples Store, Millswyn Street</li> </ul>	D	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maples Shed, Millswyn Street</li> </ul>	D	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maples Wall, Millswyn Street (also known as Rear, 44 St Martins Lane)</li> </ul>	D	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unit 4, rear 114, Millswyn Street</li> </ul>	D	-
Moubray Street	Ormond Hall	C	1
Moubray Street	Blind Institute Workshop	C	1
Punt Road	485	D	3
Punt Road	663-681, includes:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Christ Church Vicarage</li> </ul>	A	1
Punt Road	783	D	3
St Kilda Road	MCEGS West Front (9) South Front Extension	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Buildings Nos. 6 & 7	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Buildings Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 13	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar (14)	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Building No. 20	C	1
St Kilda Road	War Memorial Hall	C	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Building No. 10	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Building No. 12	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar 2, 4	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar 16	C	1
St Kilda Road	MGS Science Building	-	1



<b>South Yarra</b>		<b>CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS</b>	
<b>Street</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Building Grading</b>	<b>Streetscape Grading</b>
St Kilda Road	30 Wadhurst, Melbourne Grammar	C	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Buildings Nos. 33, 34	C	1
St Kilda Road	597	A	1
St Kilda Road	Tram Shelter Near Cnr High Street	C	1
Toorak Road West	2 (Synagogue)	A	3
Toorak Road West	52-56 (Fawkner Club Hotel)	C	1
Walsh Street	Adjacent to 281 Walsh Street	D	3
Walsh Street	281	D	3
Walsh Street	285	D	3
Walsh Street	291	D	3
Walsh Street	310	D	3
Walsh Street	322	D	3

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