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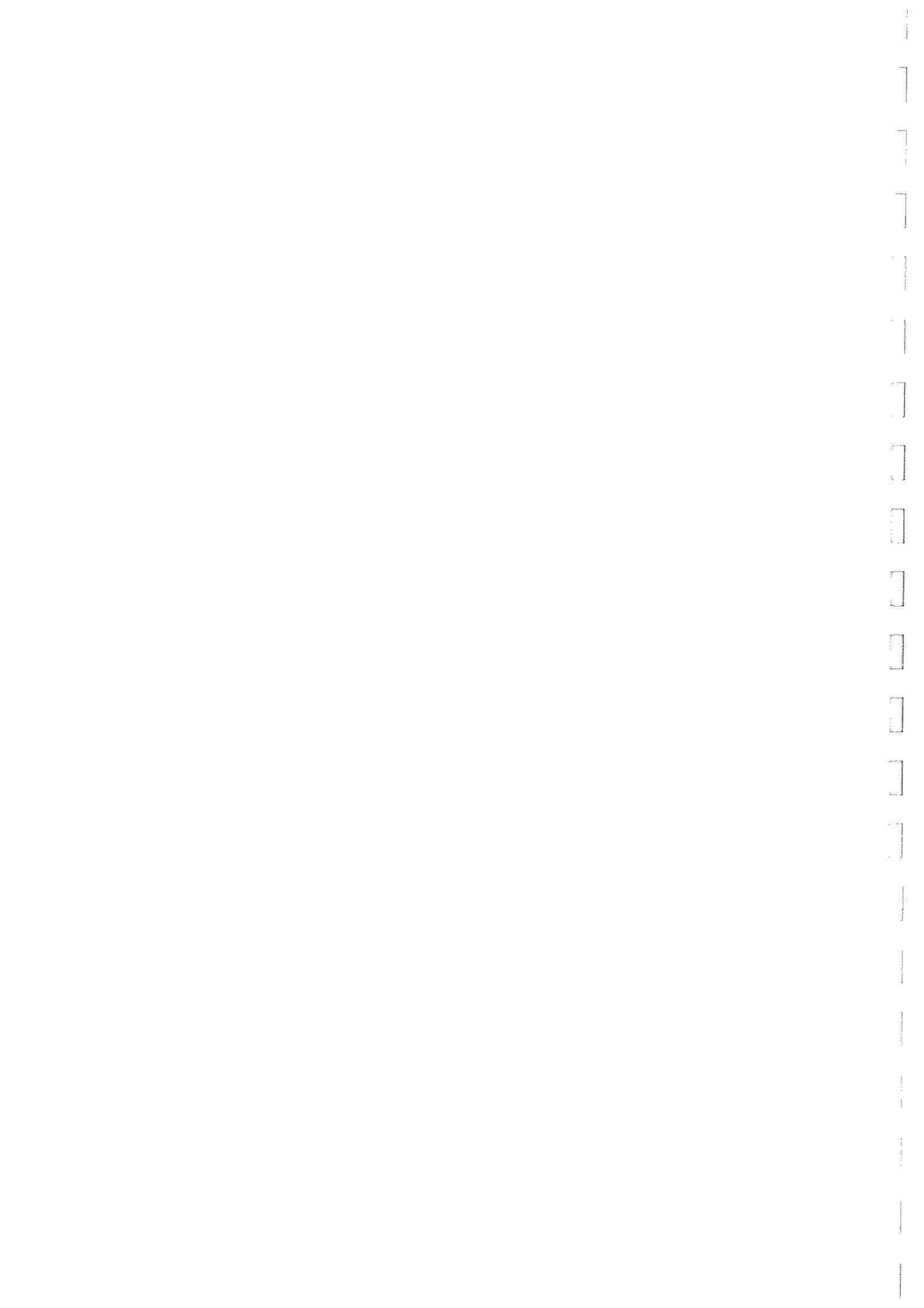
CITY OF WHITEHORSE HERITAGE REVIEW

BUILDING CITATIONS



VOLUME 2
Part II

Datasheets L-Z



CITY OF WHITEHORSE HERITAGE REVIEW

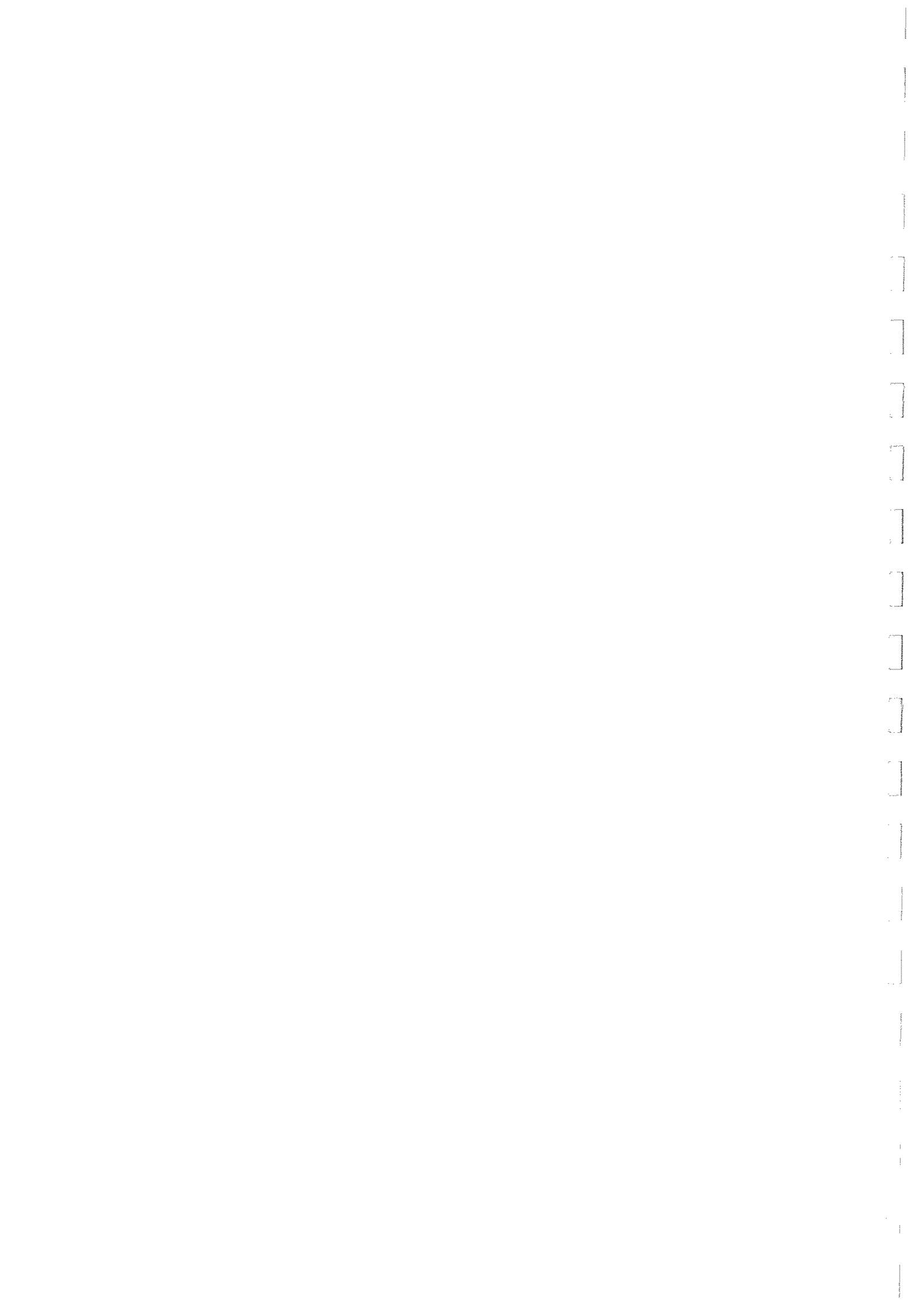
BUILDING CITATIONS

VOLUME 2 Part II

Datasheets L-Z

**Allom Lovell & Associates
Conservation Architects
35 Little Bourke Street
Melbourne 3000**

April 1999

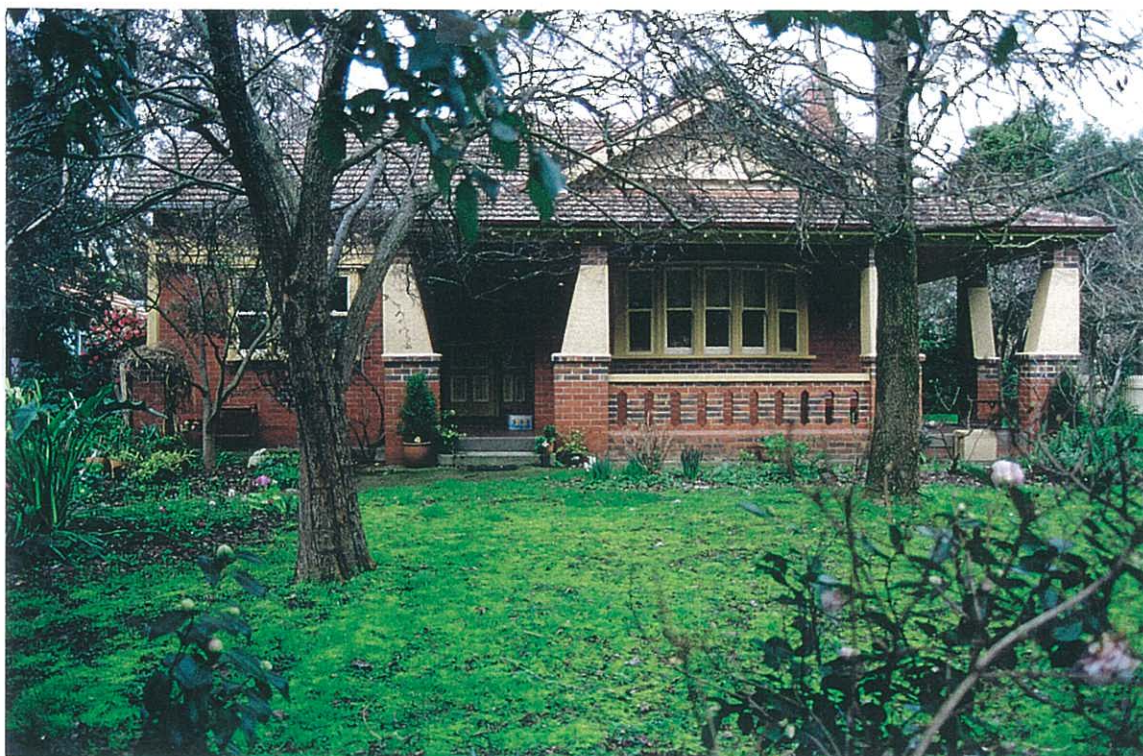


This report is Part II of Volume 2 of a set, comprising:

Volume 1	Thematic History
Volume 2 Part I	Building Citations: Datasheets A-K
Volume 2 Part II	Building Citations: Datasheets L -Z
Volume 3	Heritage Overlay Precincts
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4.0 DATASHEETS L-Z

Building:	Pyramis	Significance:	B
Address:	15 Laurel Grove, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 J10
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1926
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[☒] F[☐] P[☐]

Condition:

G[☒] F[☐] P[☐]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

Victorian Heritage Register [☐]
Register of the National Estate [☒]
Heritage Overlay Controls [☒]

History

The land now occupied by Pyramis comprised Lot 38 of Section 2 of the Kings Paddock Estate, which was subdivided in 1914.¹ In 1920, Lots 37 and 38, fronting Laurel Grove, were owned by Albert G Furness of Orchard Grove, Blackburn South, and were valued at £3.²

The rate books for 1924 (compiled in January), show the land to be still vacant, with each lot valued at £10.³ The following rate book, compiled December 1926, show Furness to be the owner and occupier of a five room brick house, valued at £75.⁴

Description

Situated on a large corner site, Pyramis is a large, single-storey red brick bungalow with clinker brick dressings. The hipped and gabled glazed terracotta tiled roof has exposed rafter ends and is penetrated by simple red and clinker brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots. The Laurel Grove facade has a wide bow window with double-hung sashes beneath a deep return verandah which is encompassed by the main roof. The verandah has distinctive rendered asymmetrically tapered piers and pierced brick balustrading. The entrance door has a glazed upper panel and a glazed and panelled sidelight.

Comparative Examples

House, 12 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn

House, 20 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn

House, 54 Maple Street, Blackburn

Walyarra, 21 Shady Grove, Nunawading

Significance

Pyramis is of aesthetic significance. It is an excellent and very intact large brick inter-War bungalow, the details, planning and materials of which exemplify the style particularly well. Although the bungalow as a type is relatively common within the municipality, large picturesquely-composed examples such as Pyramis are unusual.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Lodged Plan No. 6280, declared 29 January 1914. Land and Survey Information Centre.

2 Rate Books. 1920.

3 Rate Books. 1924.

4 Rate Books. 1926.

Building:	Montana	Significance:	B
Address:	5 Longland Road, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	49 D9
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1920
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

History

The land on which 5 Longland Road sits comprises part of Crown Allotment 130, which was owned by developer W Morton in 1864.¹ The site was also just north of a proposed township, known either as East Kew or East Hawthorn, along Heatherdale Road, one of a number proposed by eager settlers in the 1860s.²

The site of Montana comprised Lot 26 of the Heatherdale Estate, part of Crown Allotment 130, which was subdivided in 1906.³

From the late 1800s, Frederick Walter Purches owned at least 27 acres of land comprising Lots 25, 26-28 and 29-34 of Allotments 129 and 130.⁴ On Lot 25, he owned a brick house and five acres of land, valued at £25 in 1915.⁵ Until c.1918, a number of tenants occupied the house.⁶ The rate books of 1918 and 1919, however, show the occupier of the house as Frederick Walter Purches Junior.⁷

By 1920, Purches Senior appears to have sold a large amount of land to William Jasper Rose of Malvern.⁸ That year, Purches Junior is still listed as the owner and occupier of an 8 room brick house on Lot 25, valued at £26. A new entry shows Purches Senior as the owner and occupier of a 7 room brick house, the present building, on Lot 25 valued at £55.⁹

The present Purches Street, to the south-west of the site, recalls Purches' large holding of land in the vicinity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Nunawading Historical Society files suggest that the bluestone footings and cellar of the house date from the nineteenth century.¹⁰

Description

Montana is a single-storey, asymmetrical, late Edwardian brick villa with some bungaluesque characteristics. The dominant terracotta-tiled jerkin head roof, which encompasses an encircling verandah, has terracotta ridge capping and finials, and is penetrated by an unusual gable on the north elevation and a brick chimney with a moulded cap. The verandah has unusual turned timber posts, some paired, with heavy carved brackets framing shallow pointed, faintly Oriental, arched openings. At the north-west corner there is a canted bay. There is a brick chimney with moulded cap.

The brickwork has been painted, and there are additions (c.1960s?) to the rear of the house.

Montana retains a large traditionally planted garden.

Comparative Examples

House, 48 Shafer Road, Blackburn North
Strathdon, 449-465 Springvale Road, Forest Hill

Significance

Montana is of historical and aesthetic significance. Historically, the house is associated with Frederick Purches, a prominent local landowner. Aesthetically, the house is a very good example of a transitional Edwardian/bungalow style house, which combines elements from both styles. Of particular note are the unusually heavy verandah detailing and interesting roof form.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Shire of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.

- 2 Handwritten note by Nunawading Historical Society on copy of 'Ideal Home' column, *Nunawading Gazette*, 22 February 1984, p 35.
- 3 Lodged Plan No. 4815, declared 15 February 1906. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 4 Rate Books. 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1918.
- 5 Rate Books. 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1918.
- 6 Rate Books. 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1918.
- 7 Rate Books. 1918.
- 8 Rate Books. 1920.
- 9 Rate Books. 1920.
- 10 Handwritten note by Nunawading Historical Society on copy of 'Ideal Home' column, *Nunawading Gazette*, 22 February 1984, p 35. Nunawading Historical Society File No. G-H 3.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	58A Lucknow Street, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J11

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1914
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

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

History

The land now occupied by 58A Lucknow Street formed part of the 147-acre Crown Allotment 120, which was owned by W Harding in the mid-1860s.¹ By 1892, this land had been subdivided and eastern 44 acres, along Mitcham Road, was owned by A F Dean.²

In 1906, this land was further subdivided as the Austral Park Estate. To the north, bounded by Meerut, Simla and Calcutta Streets and Mitcham Road (the area later known as Walker Estate) was subdivided into relatively small suburban lots, whilst further south, much larger blocks were laid out. The western end of Lucknow Street was indicated, but it did not connect to Mitcham Road. The land on which No. 58A now stands was Lot 56, which fronted Mitcham Road.³

The present house was built on Lot 56 in 1914.⁴ The rate books for 1914 (compiled in January) show George Newham as the owner of 1½ acres of vacant land in Mitcham Road, valued at £5. An amendment to the rate book notes a timber house owned by Bernard Wynne (?)⁵ and occupied by E Beeston, a gentleman. The house is valued at £50.⁶ The following year, Edward Beeston is listed as the owner and occupier of a timber house on 1½ acres, valued at £50.⁷

Description

58A Lucknow Street is a large, single-storey, asymmetrically planned weatherboard bungalow with a hipped and gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. A broad gable dominates the north elevation, embellished with scalloped bargeboards and diagonal timber strapwork. At the apex is a painted brick chimney with a corbelled cap and chimney pots, rising above a chimney breast which is set flush with the wall. Flanking the chimney breast are pairs of double-hung sash windows with unusual eight-paned upper sashes; the east window projects to form a corner bay. The projecting west section has a hipped roof and a window with fixed and double-hung sashes, and appears to be a later addition. A timber-framed verandah is located on the east elevation facing Mitcham Road, probably the original street elevation. The entrance door is asymmetrically located beneath a hooded porch on the north elevation.

Comparative Examples

House, 12 St Johns Avenue, Surrey Hills

House, 32 Thomas Street, Mitcham

Significance

The house at 58A Lucknow Street is of historical and aesthetic significance. Constructed on the Austral Park Estate which was subdivided in 1906, it is a particularly unusual example of a picturesquely composed and detailed Edwardian bungalow which incorporates a number of interesting architectural elements. Of particular note are the timber gable-end details, unusual window mullion details and corner box window.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Parish of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.
 - 2 A Map in the *Municipal Directory of 1892* in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.
 - 3 Advertisement for Austral Park Estate. Reproduced in Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 71.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1913, 1914.
 - 5 name difficult to read
 - 6 Rate Books. 1914.
-

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	54 Maple Street, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 B7
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1927
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The land on which 54 Maple Street sits formed part of the 122-acre Crown Allotment 75. In the mid-1860s, the land was part of a large holding of Patrick Riley, whose other holdings included Allotments 68 and 77 in Blackburn, Allotment 128 in Mitcham, and Allotment 103 in Burwood East.¹ By 1892, the land was owned by the Blackburn and Tunstall Property Company.²

The land was subdivided as the Whitehorse Road Estate,³ probably in the early 1900s, and the present property comprised Lot 75 of that subdivision.

The rate books for 1926 (compiled in December of that year) show M Rutherford of Creswick Street, Malvern, as the owner of land valued at £5, with an amendment indicating a house had been built.⁴ The following year, Miss Agnes Rutherford is shown as the owner and occupier of a six room brick house valued at £45, one of only a very small number of buildings in Maple Street.⁵ Rutherford remained the occupant of the house until at least 1970, which may account for the high level of intactness of the house.⁶

Description

The house at 54 Maple Street is a single-storey brick bungalow with unpainted roughcast rendered walls above a clinker brick dado and a gabled terracotta tiled roof with shingled gable ends. A deep flat-roofed verandah at the front is supported on roughcast tapered piers set on clinker brick bases between roughcast balustrade panels. On either side of the two-leaf front door are unusual half-moon windows. Beside the verandah is a projecting wing containing a rectangular box window contained beneath a separate flat roof. The timber-framed, double-hung sash windows contain diamond-paned upper sashes.

The house retains its original timber and woven wire fence and wrought iron gate, although it has been slightly altered. The garage, typically located at the rear at the end of a side driveway, may be original.

Comparative Examples

House, 12 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn

House, 20 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn

House, 41 Pope Road, Blackburn

Walyarra, 21 Shady Grove, Nunawading

House, 48 Shafer Road, Blackburn North

Significance

The house at 54 Maple Street is of aesthetic significance. Although bungalows of this type are relatively common in the municipality, this house is a particularly intact example, retaining many original features.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Shire of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.

2 A Map in the *Municipal Directory of 1892* in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.

3 Rate Books. 1923, 1927.

4 Rate Books. 1926.

5 Rate Books. 1927.

6 Sands & McDougall Directory. 1970.

Building:	Bona Vista	Significance:	B
Address:	1B Marlborough Street, Mont Albert	Melway May Ref:	46 J9
Building Type:	House	Construction Date:	1888
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

Bona Vista was built in 1888 and was the home of Alfred W Harston, a stationer. Harston was mayor of Hawthorn and was also elected first President of the Surrey Hills Golf Club in 1895.

In 1904, John Leckie, merchant, and chairman of R G Wilson, licensed grocers of Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, acquired the property from Harston. He continued as owner/occupant in 1929, at which time the house was described as brick with eight rooms.¹

Description

Bona Vista is a single-storey, painted brick Italianate villa containing a plethora of decorative architectural features, some of which appear to be later additions. At one end is a cast iron return verandah with a corner gable and tessellated tiled floor, accessing a side entry. Adjacent along the facade is an elaborate cast cement niche and projecting bay with unusual eclectically derived Classical elements including Corinthian piers and dentillated entablature with acroteria. Located more centrally is a small gabled porch with turned timber posts and simple arched brackets. The hipped and gabled roof is clad in slate with cast iron cresting, and is penetrated by unusual, round chimney stacks with dentillated cornices and acroteria.

The southern verandah has been partially infilled.

Comparative Examples

House, 37 Blackburn Road, Blackburn
The Grange, 14 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn
Wittenham, 2 Hayward Court, Vermont

Significance

Bona Vista is of aesthetic significance. It is a uniquely, even eccentrically, composed Italianate villa which incorporates a number of classically derived elements in a virtual kaleidoscope of unusual detailing. Of particular note are the neo-Classical bay and the unusual round chimneys.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

¹ Rate Books. 1889-1894, 1904-05, 1910-11, 1929-30. Sands & McDougall Directory 1889-1892.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	5 Meerut Street, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J10
Building Type:	House	Construction Date:	c.1914
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	L S Cummings



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

History

The house at 5 Meerut Street was built c.1914 for Joseph Stanley Walker, and was the first house in the area to be built for a member of the Walker family. The builder was L S Cummings, who also built Grantham, at 456-460 Mitcham Road (see separate datasheet). Joseph Walker, born in 1889, was one of the sons of Edgar Edwardes Walker, the founding manager of the Australian Tessellated Tile Company in 1886. Joseph Walker was the sales director of the company from the early twentieth century, and lived in the present house with his wife, Ellen Louise Burrage, and their children Keith and Clive. In 1938, Joseph Walker built Grantham, at 456-460 Mitcham Road (see separate datasheet). He died in 1949. After Joseph built Grantham, Andrew Pitt, the secretary of the A T T Co., purchased 5 Meerut Street, and lived there for fifty years.¹

The Walker Estate formed part of the 147-acre Crown Allotment 120, which was owned by W Harding in the mid-1860s.² In 1906, part of this land was subdivided as the Austral Park Estate. The north-eastern corner, bounded by Mitcham Road and Meerut, Simla and Calcutta Streets was subdivided into relatively small suburban lots, whilst further south, much larger blocks were laid out.³ The area has historical associations with the Walker family and the Australian Tessellated Tile Company, whose works were located nearby. Several of the houses in the area were built for or occupied by members of the locally prominent Walker family. These include Grantham, 456 Mitcham Road, 5 and 6 Meerut Street, and 5 and 8 Benares Street. The Walker Estate proper was sold at auction in October 1938, with the existing Walker houses, particularly 456 Mitcham Road and 6 Meerut Street, used to encourage prospective buyers to the area. The development of majority of the area occurred in the three decades following this re-subdivision.

Description

The house at 5 Meerut Street, Mitcham is an attic-style late Edwardian weatherboard house with a transverse gabled terracotta tiled roof and gabled bays to the west and south elevations. The front elevation, to Meerut Street, has a projecting gabled bay beside a recessed porch with a simple hipped roof and tessellated tiled floor. Windows are timber-framed casements with multi-paned fixed upper sashes; some have timber-bracketed hoods. There are simple red brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots. Internally, tessellated tiles manufactured by the Australian Tessellated Tile Company are used extensively in the bathroom and fireplace.

Comparative Examples

Grantham, 456-460 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
House, 5 Benares Street, Mitcham
House, 8 Benares Street, Mitcham
House, 8 Meerut Street, Mitcham

Significance

The house at 5 Meerut Street, Mitcham, is of aesthetic and historical significance. The house is an good example of an intact late Edwardian house which incorporates of a range of terracotta and tile products of the Australian Brick, Tile and Tessellated Tile Company. The house and its detailing derive additional historical significance from its personal associations with Joseph Stanley Walker, for whom it was built. Walker was one of the sons of Edgar Edwardes Walker, and sales director of the Australian Brick, Tile and Tessellated Tile Company, a major source of employment in Mitcham for several decades from the late 1880s. This is one of a small number of houses in the Walker Estate to have been built for members of the Walker family.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C)

1 'History of the Walker Family.' Unpublished paper received from John Kelly and Claire Kelly.
2 Parish of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.
3 Advertisement for Austral Park Estate. Reproduced in Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 71.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	8 Meerut Street, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J10
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1922
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Louis Hatherley



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

History

The house at 8 Meerut Street was built c.1922 for Edgar Edwardes Walker. The builder was Louis Hatherley.

Edgar Edwardes Walker (1862-1936) was the founding manager of the Australian Brick, Tile & Tessellated Tile Company.¹ The firm was established in Mitcham in 1886, changing its name to the Australian Tessellated Tile Co. Pty Ltd in 1895. The Australian Tessellated Tile Co. Pty Ltd was one of Australia's most successful manufacturers of ornamental, drainage and paving tiles. Their operation was comparative with the Brunswick Brick, Tile & Pottery Co.; Mashman Brothers, Chatswood; Bakewell Brothers, Erskineville; and the Australian Patent Tile Co. at Enmore.² Its products were exported throughout Australia and also overseas. Today examples remain in significant Melbourne and Sydney buildings, at least including some on the Victorian Heritage Register.

The Walker Estate formed part of the 147-acre Crown Allotment 120, which was owned by W Harding in the mid-1860s.³ In 1906, part of this land was subdivided as the Austral Park Estate. The north-eastern corner, bounded by Mitcham Road and Meerut, Simla and Calcutta Streets was subdivided into relatively small suburban lots, whilst further south, much larger blocks were laid out.⁴ The area has historical associations with the Walker family and the Australian Tessellated Tile Company, whose works were located nearby. Several of the houses in the area were built for or occupied by members of the locally prominent Walker family. These include Grantham, 456 Mitcham Road, 5 and 6 Meerut Street, and 5 and 8 Benares Street. The Walker Estate proper was sold at auction in October 1938, with the existing Walker houses, particularly 456 Mitcham Road and 6 Meerut Street, used to encourage prospective buyers to the area. The development of majority of the area occurred in the three decades following this re-subdivision. Advertising for the auction, 8 October 1938, described 8 Meerut Street as a

beautiful brick residence and 1½ acres of grounds...The principal Reception rooms and snugger look out to the east and the Mountains, as does the large Hall. Four commodious Bedrooms each admit plenty of sun. Well appointed spacious Bathroom, Kitchen and Maid's room complete the house, which is served with Electricity and Water, and Electric Hot Water Service.⁵

Edgar Edwardes Walker was a leading figure in the community and served on the Nunawading Shire Council 1892-1899, 1902-1916, serving several terms as President.⁶ Considered to come from a 'pioneer Methodist family',⁷ he was an active member of the Methodist Church and keen supporter of the Mitcham Football Club whose origins emanated from the Tile Co. Walker Park, now a major local sporting venue, was given to the Shire for public use by Walker in 1910. Diane Sydenham asserts that the 'long funeral procession to the Box Hill cemetery bore witness to the esteem with which he was held in the community.'

Description

The house at 8 Meerut Street is a single-storey brick bungalow-style house with an attic. The walls are of red face brick, with dressings of specially-designed large terracotta blocks. The facade is dominated by a large, symmetrical, gabled section with a central arched entrance porch flanked by windows, and with an attic window above. Behind this section are multiple transverse-gabled wings. The terracotta tiled roof is penetrated by simple red brick chimneys. The detailing incorporates many examples of products manufactured by the Australian Brick, Tile and Tessellated Tile Company, including terracotta brick lintels, internal and external tessellated tile flooring and bathroom tiles and fixtures.

The landscaping includes the original red brick front fence and dwarf walls near the main entrance, both capped with terracotta orbs.

Comparative Examples

House, 5 Benares Street, Mitcham
House, 8 Benares Street, Mitcham
Carbethon, 50 Churchill Street, Mont Albert
Yarra Lea, 64 Churchill Street, Mont Albert
House, 5 Meerut Street, Mitcham
Grantham, 456 Mitcham Road, Mitcham

Significance

The house at 8 Meerut Street is of aesthetic and historical significance. The house is an excellent example of a very intact large bungalow-style house notable for the incorporation of a range of terracotta and tile products of the Australian Brick, Tile and Tessellated Tile Company. The house and its detailing derive additional historical significance from its personal associations with Edgar Walker, for whom it was built. Walker, active in the local community, church and shire council, was the founding manager of the Australian Brick, Tile and Tessellated Tile Company, a major source of employment in Mitcham for several decades from the late 1880s. This is one of a small number of houses in the Walker Estate to have been built for members of the Walker family.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

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- 1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 104. The details of the founding
 - 2 Andrew Ward, Personal comment. 1997.
 - 3 Parish of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.
 - 4 Advertisement for Austral Park Estate. Reproduced in Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 71.
 - 5 Auction advertisement for Walker Estate Mitcham. Edward Haughton Pty Ltd and Drake & Co. 1938.
 - 6 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 104.
 - 7 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 230.

Building:	Former Nubrik Brickworks	Significance:	B
Address:	78 Middleborough Road, Burwood East	Melway Map Ref:	61 F5
Building Type:	Brickworks	Construction Date:	c.1930s
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

In the late nineteenth century, Melbourne's brick and pottery industry was centred around the Brunswick and Northcote areas. The availability of suitable clay in parts of present-day Whitehorse soon led to the establishment of similar factories in Mitcham, Nunawading and Box Hill. These businesses flourished, and the area soon vied with Brunswick and Northcote for the title of centre of Melbourne's clay product industry. By the early twentieth century, depleting supplies of clay in the Melbourne's northern suburbs had led to a winding down in clay-related industries in those areas. Some of these companies chose to establish new factories in outer suburbs where clay was still plentiful. Wunderlich, for example, relocated their factory in 1932 from Brunswick to Vermont (see separate datasheet). By 1947, the New Northcote Brick Company had established a new factory in Middleborough Road, Burwood East, while still maintaining their original factory in Northcote.

This New Northcote Brick Company was founded in the late 1880s at the height of the boom in brick manufacture. The company took their name from the existing Northcote Brick Company, which had been founded in 1873. The new company established their factory in Dennis Street, Northcote, beside that of their namesake.¹

The factory in Burwood East was later taken over by Brick and Pipe Industries Pty Ltd, and later still by Nubrik. The latter occupied the site until September 1996, when they relocated their business to the Selkirk premises in Scoresby. Since that time, the Middleborough Road site has been unoccupied.

Description

The former Nubrik Brickworks complex comprises a number of industrial buildings. The original tunnel kilns are housed in a long single-storey building along the Middleborough Road frontage. It is a large steel-framed shed with a brick facing to the street, and has a shallow pitched corrugated galvanised steel roof. The roof is penetrated by a squat brick chimney, which is square in section.

There are many outbuildings at the rear of the site, including a huge steel-framed structure in the form of an elongated pyramid, clad in corrugated galvanised steel. There is also an early red brick building with a pitched roof of corrugated asbestos cement. It has steel framed windows with concrete lintels, circular vents, and heavy steel doors. Other buildings on the site of more recent origin include a brick administration office, toilet block and several large steel-framed machinery sheds. The original clay pit/quarry remains along the Eley Road side of the site.

Comparative Examples

New Northcote Brick Company brickworks, Dennis Street, Northcote (demolished)

Wunderlich Terracotta Tile Works, 656 Mitcham Road, Vermont

Daniel Robertson Brickworks, 58 Station Street, Nunawading (tunnel kilns)

Former Standard Brickworks, 14 Federation Street, Box Hill (Hoffman kilns)

Significance

The former Nubrik Brickworks is of historical significance, and scientific (technological) interest. Although no longer operating, the complex is an important remnant of the municipality's once-thriving clay and clay product industry. The factory is also of interest for its association with the New Northcote Brick Company, whose original premises in Dennis Street, Northcote, has been long demolished. The tunnel kilns and other brickmaking machinery are of some technological interest.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Gary Vines and Matthew Churchward. *Northern Suburbs Factory Study*. 1992. Volume 1, p 79.

Building:	Sidney Myer Memorial, Box Hill Cemetery	Significance:	A
Address:	395 Middleborough Road, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 F10
Building Type:	Grave	Construction Date:	1934
Architect:	Sir Edwin Lutyens; Yuncken, Freeman, Freeman & Griffiths	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

Sidney Myer, born Simcha Baevski in Russia in 1878, was the founder of the Myer department store. He died suddenly of heart failure in September 1934 at the age of 56. His grave in the Box Hill Cemetery was designed by noted British architect Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) with the local firm of Yuncken, Freeman, Freeman and Griffiths acting as supervising architects. Lutyens' only other known work in Australia was a memorial to Dame Nellie Melba in the Lilydale Cemetery. Sidney Myer's second wife, Merlyn (deceased 1982) is also interred in this grave at Box Hill. The grave also contains the ashes of their son, Kenneth, and his second wife, Yasuko, who were killed in an aeroplane crash in Alaska in 1992.¹

Description

The Sidney Myer Memorial is in the form of a long elevated sandstone platform, accessed from the east end by steps which lead up to a central strip of lawn, flanked on either side by flower beds. A carved altar stone at the head of the memorial bears Sidney Myer's name. The altar is enclosed by a pergola formed of sandstone Tuscan columns supporting slats of bleached teak. Behind this is a stone seat and a wall which is inscribed with the names, and the dates of birth and death, of Sidney, Merlyn, Kenneth and Yasuko Myer. The flower beds are planted with lavender, roses and rosemary, and wisteria grows over the pergola.

Comparative Examples

Garden structure at Woodside, in Buckinghamshire, UK (designed by Edwin Lutyens in 1893)

Significance

The Sidney Myer Memorial is of outstanding historical and aesthetic significance. It is one of only two new structures built in Australia to the design of the noted British architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens. Aesthetically, the integration of planting into the design of the structure is unusual in funerary architecture, whilst the structure itself is particularly elegant and austere.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Box Hill Cemetery. National Trust of Australia Classification Report.

¹ Box Hill Cemetery. National Trust of Australia Classification Report.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 K10
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1888
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

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

History

The land now occupied by 381 Mitcham Road formed part of 131-acre Crown Allotment 125, which in the 1860s was owned by William Morton.¹ In 1888, this land was subdivided, creating five long, closely-spaced streets parallel to Mitcham Road. A plan of subdivision declared in July that year shows 124 small residential blocks, all approximately 45' by 131'. The present house was built on Lot 6 of the subdivision prior to 1888. The rate books for 1889 list William Matters as the owner and Edward Gibbons as the occupier of a four-room timber house on Lots 5-6, valued at £24.² Earlier rate books list property owners alphabetically, and neither matters nor Gibbons appears to be listed in the 1888 volume.³

A note in a Nunawading Historical Society file indicates that this may have been the site of the proposed township of New Brunswick,⁴ one of a number of ambitious township subdivisions in the east of the municipality. There is, however, debate as to the actual site of the township, which may have been on the eastern edge of the municipality, adjacent to Heatherdale Road.

The Mitcham Road subdivision was generally unsuccessful and gradually, the two streets which functioned as rear lanes, The Strand and Stanley Street, were whittled away and their land absorbed by adjoining blocks. Few of the existing blocks correspond with those of the 1888 subdivision.

Description

The house at 381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham, is a single-storey, double-fronted Victorian weatherboard house, with a centrally located door flanked by double-hung timber-framed sash windows. The hipped roof has bracketed eaves and is clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The verandah is similarly clad, supported on simple square timber posts. The verandah floor has been paved in concrete, and a verandah has been added at the rear. The side windows have simple timber-framed awnings.

Comparative Examples

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 36 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 38 Haines Street, Mitcham
Willowbank, 29 Moore Road, Vermont
The Wattles, 129 Mount Pleasant Road, Forest Hill
House, 58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading
The Cottage, 36 Scott Street, Vermont
House, 106 Surrey Road, Blackburn North

Significance

The house at 381 Mitcham Road is of historical significance and some aesthetic interest. It is one of a very small number of surviving nineteenth-century houses in Mitcham, it demonstrates an early and important phase of residential settlement in the area. The house is a good example of a late nineteenth century simple timber cottage which forms an important heritage element in the streetscape.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Shire of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.

2 Rate Books. 1889.

3 Rate Books. 1888.

4 Nunawading Historical Society. File No. G-H 3.

Brick Church

St Luke's Church is of aesthetic significance. The church is a particularly distinguished example of a modern ecclesiastical building with stylised Romanesque elements. Its use of a traditional architectural idiom is unusual in post-War churches within the municipality, and its association with Melbourne architect Wystan Widdows is of interest.

McKeon Hall is of historical interest. It has been graded C in the present review.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

1 Tim Shambrook. *This is Vermont*. Blackburn, 1989. p 27.

2 Foundation Stone. St Luke's Church.

Building:	Former Blue Moon Fruit Co-operative	Significance:	B
Address:	60-64 Railway Road, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 A9
Building Type:	Shops and offices	Construction Date:	c.1930
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The areas around Blackburn, Mitcham, Vermont and East Burwood had been a centre for fruit-growing since the 1860s. By the early twentieth century, however, the local growers had become somewhat dissatisfied with the system of distribution networks and returns, and an alternative was sought.¹ A new company, the Blackburn Cool Stores Limited, was created in 1917 to deal in perishable produce, including fruit. This company was the basis for the Blue Moon Fruit Co-operative, which was formed in October 1930. The first premises of the company was located on the corner of Chapel Street and Railway Road, Blackburn. This building was destroyed by fire in 1930, and the present building was later erected on the opposite side of Railway Road.² It was to serve not only as offices, but also as a retail outlet for fruit.

Initially known as the as the Southern Victoria Pear Packing Company, the firm packaged and exported mainly apples and pears, but later diversified to include citrus fruits, grapes, stone fruits, fruit concentrates and dehydrated fruit products.³ The company achieved rapid growth over the years that followed, and the Blue Moon group became one of Australia's largest exporters of fresh fruit, with branches in Tasmania and Western Australia.

After World War Two, the increasing demand for housing resulted in the subdivision of many of the orchard estates in the Nunawading area. This, of course, affected the operation of the Blue Moon Fruit Co-operative. From the 1960s, most of the original chiller chambers were converted into freezers. By 1974, the facilities were being used entirely for eggs and meat, rather than fruit.⁴ The cold stores were demolished in 1987, and the land sold off for development.⁵

Description

The former Blue Moon Fruit Co-operative is a double-storey rendered brick building with a low pitched roof. It consists of three largely intact shopfronts at the ground level with offices above. The upper level has three groups of three windows, each containing a tripartite arrangement of narrow timber-framed double-hung sashes. At the west side of the building is an external staircase with a stepped balustrade wall. Both sides of the building retain the company logo, with the words BLUE MOON flanking a crescent. The original rendered signage along the street front, stating the words, BLUE MOON FRUIT CO-OPERATIVE, has been painted over.

Significance

The former Blue Moon Fruit Co-operative headquarters is of historical significance. It is the only surviving building associated with the Blue Moon company, a local firm which grew to become one of the largest exporters of fresh fruit in Australia. With its prominent signage bearing the name of the company, the building is a valuable reminder of the orchard industry which flourished in the area from the 1860s until the post-War period.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C)

1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. p 174.

2 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. p 175.

3 Robyn da Costa. *Blackburn: A Picturesque History*. p 116.

4 Robyn da Costa. *Blackburn: A Picturesque History*. p 117.

5 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. p 175.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

- 1 Shire of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.
- 2 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 81.
- 3 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 81.
- 4 'A Map in the *Municipal Directory of 1892*' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.
- 5 Lodged Plan No. 3051, declared 24 April 1890. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 6 Rate Books. 1890, 1891.
- 7 Rate Books. 1891.
- 8 Rate Books. 1897.
- 9 Rate Books. 1908.
- 10 Rate Books for the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1897, 1899, 1903, 1908, 1914 were inspected.

Building:	Shops	Significance:	B
Address:	93-97 Railway Road, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 A9
Building Type:	Shops	Construction Date:	c.1891
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The land on which this building sits comprised part of Crown Allotment 82 (later 82A0, which in the mid-1860s was owned by John Woods, who also owned the adjacent Allotments 80, 81, 89, 90 and 91.¹

During the Land Boom of the 1880s, this land was part of the 1,000-acres purchased by the Freehold Investment and Banking Company, which they intended to develop as the Blackburn Park Estate.² By 1892, the company had gone into liquidation, and the Blackburn Park Estate was sold to the Blackburn & Tunstall Property Company.³ A map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892 shows the majority of the land in the area bounded by Canterbury, Springvale, Whitehorse and Blackburn Roads to be owned by the Blackburn & Tunstall Property Company.⁴ Only a small number of buildings were built on the Blackburn Park Estate in the nineteenth century, most notably the houses in Gordon Crescent, Blackburn Road and Wolseley Crescent (see separate datasheets).

The present shop building appears to have been built on Lots 153-156 of Section A of the Blackburn Park Estate.⁵ Railway Road is first listed in the rate books in 1891.⁶ In that year, there are two brick buildings listed in Railway Road, but no lot numbers are recorded. The following year, the rate books again list two brick buildings, each on part of Lot 154. The first, valued at £45, is owned by the Blackburn & Tunstall Property Company, and occupied by Stephen Prior, a butcher. The second, valued at £65, is owned by James Robertson and occupied by Robertson and William Harvey, bakers.⁷ In 1897, the first building is shown as occupying Lots 152, 153 and part of Lot 154.⁸

By 1908, the rate books list a single brick building, owned by Mrs Annie Moncrieff Gedye and occupied by Talford Gedye, a manager, and valued at £100, is listed as occupying (presumably part of) Lots 129-137, 140-156 and 167-177.⁹

The present building may have been built in stages, since it occupies more than Lot 154. As the rate books list the entire land holdings of each of the owners of the building(s), it is unclear exactly which lots were occupied by the building(s) listed.¹⁰

Description

The building at 93-97 Railway Road is a terrace of three Italianate double-storey brick shops. The facade, divided by pilasters, has been altered at ground level. At the upper level, each shop has a pair of timber-framed, double-hung sash windows, and a string course at the springing point line steps above each opening to form a segmental arched hood mould. Three of the windows retain rendered ornament beneath their sills, while the rest extend down to form doors. The original verandah and balcony have been removed. There is a heavy cornice above the windows, and a parapet with squat pilasters and a smaller cornice.

Comparative Examples

Shops, 566-572 Station Street, Box Hill

Significance

The shop building at 93-97 Railway Road, Blackburn, is of historical and aesthetic importance. While typical of shops found in greater numbers elsewhere, it is one of a very small number of Italianate retail buildings within the municipality. While several 19th century houses remain in Blackburn, the earliest surviving shops generally date from the 1920s. The building is an important remnant of the highly ambitious Blackburn Park Estate, one of the largest of a number of late nineteenth century speculative subdivisions in the municipality.

Building:	Wattle Park	Significance:	A
Address:	1012 Riversdale Road, Burwood	Melway May Ref:	60 K3
Building Type:	Various	Construction Date:	1928 onwards
Architect:	Chalet, Curator's Cottage: A G Monsborough	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

The following information enlarges upon that contained in Andrew Ward's *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. That study contained individual datasheets for the chalet, passenger shelters, curator's cottage, former stables / curator's office and fountains. Brief individual citations are given for these elements. Citations for other elements are contained in the *Wattle Park Heritage Conservation Plan* by Allom Lovell & Associates with John Patrick Pty Ltd (1993), from which information contained in this datasheet is generally derived. This datasheet does not discuss the landscape elements and plantings in the park.

The following buildings associated with Wattle Park are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register:

- Tram Waiting Shelter, corner Riversdale and Warrigal Roads
- Tram Waiting Shelter and Rockery, Riversdale Road
- Playground Shelter
- Tram Body Picnic Shelter
- Band Rostrum
- Chalet
- Toilet Block
- Memorial Clocktower
- Tennis Court Shelters
- Disused Toilet Block
- Curator's Office [Former Tram Shelter]
- Former Homestead Outbuilding [Stables]
- Curator's Cottage

History

Wattle Park was officially opened to the public on 31 March 1917. The land had been acquired by the Hawthorn Tramways Trust (later the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board) and developed as a recreation facility in conjunction with the opening of the electric tram route along Riversdale Road, first to Warrigal Road, then to Elgar Road. The Park remained under the ownership of the M&MTB until 1983, then by its successors, the Metropolitan Transit Authority (1983-89) and the Public Transport Corporation (1989-1991). In 1991, ownership and management was transferred to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, later known as Melbourne Water, who managed parks as Melbourne Parks and Waterways. The Park is now managed by Parks Victoria.

The land, which was part of Crown Portions 41, 42 and 43, underwent agricultural development from the 1860s. The entry drive off Riversdale Road recalls the original drive to the homestead of Charles Goyder, whose had established a property known as Udimore Lodge, near the site of the present curator's cottage.

Chalet

The Chalet was constructed in 1928 to a design by the M&MTB architect, A G Monsborough. It was built in order to provide meals and entertainment for the increasing number of visitors to the park. The Wattle Park Chalet was officially opened on 30 July 1928 to coincide with the extension of the tramline along Riversdale to Elgar Road, the north east corner of the park. Since then it has operated continuously as a cafe, dance hall and reception venue for parties, weddings and special functions.

Monsborough also designed the Board's building associated with the expansion of the tramway system during the 1920s and 1930s and including the M&MTB's head office at 616 Little Collins Street and a stone cottage in a similar style to the Chalet at Erith Lane, Kalorama. He died in office in 1938.

Curator's Cottage

Built in 1932, this cottage includes a bluestone wall and some of the footings of the earlier [Frederick Goyder] homestead building, which was on or near the site. These, and other materials, were recycled when the building was constructed.

Curator's Office

Designed by Leonard J Flannagan as a tram passenger waiting shelter for the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust in 1912, the shelter was transferred to Wattle Park between 1927 and 1932. This building is thought to be one of the first, if not the first, electric tram shelters in Melbourne.

Former Stables

The stable building is a remnant of the former [Goyder] farm. Ernie Downs has reported that in the 1930s it had a ramp for use by the horses and that the steps and doors were added later when it became used for human occupation.

Fountains

The "Lily Pond" appears to be a part of the original master plan for Wattle Park. It was created from the old dam near the former homestead, when reticulated water was laid on and the park sewerred.

The pond contains two fountains. The smaller of the two was originally located in the north garden of the chalet: both fountains were present in the pond by 1935.

Description

Wattle Park is a large metropolitan park covering 55 hectares which, at the time of its establishment, was located on the rural outskirts of Melbourne. It contains areas of natural bushland, isolated exotic species and plantings, sporting facilities, including an oval, golf course and tennis courts, two creeks including Hercules Creek, a lily pond and fountains. The principal buildings and several of the structures on the site are predominantly constructed from random rubble basalt or brick, with slate or terracotta tiled or shingled roofs. The subsidiary buildings are generally constructed from timber with corrugated galvanised steel roofs. The buildings erected by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board in the 1920s, including the chalet (1928), curator's cottage (1932) and tram passenger shelters (1928) form a distinctive and picturesque group, even though they are sited in various areas of the Park which have no direct visual connection.

Chalet

The chalet is a large double storey building with a Y-shaped plan. It is constructed from painted brickwork with exposed clinker dressings and stone quoins. It has a gabled slate roof and random rubble basalt tapered chimneys. The windows are steel casements. The original external doors were ledged and braced, with vertical boarding and glazed highlights with decorative wrought iron grilles. The principal entrance is located within a low-walled forecourt. The original entrance porch led to an entrance hall off which are located the cloak rooms. Beyond the hall is the main reception area which leads through to an enclosed loggia and terrace and the garden beyond. On either side of the reception area are two diagonally placed wings, one containing the servery, kitchen, kiosk and office and the other containing a two bedroom flat with a living room, kitchen, bathroom and laundry.

Curator's Cottage

The curator's cottage is a small single storey brick cottage, L-shaped in plan and with a gabled slate roof at the front and a galvanised corrugated galvanised steel skillion at the rear. It was originally designed with exposed clinker brick dressings. The windows are steel casements. The facade has a central arched opening flanked by timber casement windows.

Curator's Office

The curator's office, a former tram shelter, is a small timber structure adjacent to the north elevation of the former stables. It has a Dutch gable roof supported by decorative timber brackets. The original Rubberoid roof cladding has been replaced with galvanised corrugated galvanised steel. Windows are pivot sashes.

Former Stables

The former stables building is a small single storey brick structure with a bluestone plinth. It has a hipped corrugated galvanised iron roof with raked eaves, and casement windows with bluestone sills.

Fountains

the larger of the two fountains has three tiers, with six grotesque fish at the base, three birds supporting the upper tier, and is unpainted. The upper tier ornament is missing. This fountain is identical to one in the front garden of 64 Churchill Street, Surrey Hills. The smaller fountain is simpler, single tier with a round bowl.

Passenger Shelters

The passenger shelters are small rectangular structures of random basalt rubble with arched side windows and hipped roofs clad in terracotta shingles.

Significance

Wattle Park is of outstanding historical, aesthetic and social significance.

Wattle Park is the only remaining example in Australia of a comprehensively developed pleasure park established, owned and operated by a transport authority with the dual aim of promoting its transport services and providing a recreation facility for the public.

The present nature of the grounds and the structures strongly reflects the stewardship of the park by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board between 1920 and 1983. It is significant that the layout of the park and its buildings and structures still strongly reflect their 1920s form.

The name and theme of the park reflect the strong nationalistic spirit of the early decades of the twentieth century, reaching a peak during World War One. The celebration of Wattle Day and the on-going planting of wattle trees is evidence of an increasing awareness of indigenous Australian flora and fauna.

The buildings and structure within Wattle Park have been specifically designed in a consistent style in keeping with the nature of the park. Together, they provide an interesting example of the combination of Arts and Crafts Style buildings with the low-key landscape design style of the 1920s.

The Wattle Park chalet is the only remaining example of venues of its type dating from the 1920s and still operational in its original form. It is a possibly unique example of a building constructed by a public utility from discarded and recycled materials.

Together with Royal Park and Studley Park, Wattle Park is one of the three major inner Melbourne parks which retains a natural bush setting.

Chalet

The Wattle Park Chalet is probably a unique example of a new building constructed by a public utility from second-hand materials; bricks from demolished cable tram engine house chimneys, stonework from disused dry stone walls beyond Melbourne's western suburbs, and roofing slates from the Yarra Bend Asylum. It was built by the M&MTB's own staff. The chalet forms the principal architectural element in a group of similar picturesque buildings and structures responsible for the present distinctive character of Wattle Park. The chalet has considerable social value and has assumed the status of an icon as a place where celebrations were frequently held.

Curator's Cottage

The cottage is one of the early park buildings. Architecturally, it is typical of Inter-War houses designed in the picturesque English cottage style, many examples of which can be found in the suburban area surrounding Wattle Park. As an individual example, it is undistinguished, however, within the context of the park it is important for its stylistic relationship to the chalet.

Curator's Office

The curator's office was one of the first, probably the first, electric tram shelter in Melbourne. While it has been removed from its original site with the consequent loss of some of that significance, its significance as a tramways shelter has also been enhanced through its siting in a Tramways park.

Stables

The stables building is a remnant of nineteenth century development in the area. While architecturally it is of slight importance with little evidence of stable use being visible, it continues as a link to the earlier rural development of the site. However, within the wider context of other nineteenth century stables buildings within Victoria, it is an insignificant example.

Passenger Shelters

The waiting shelters marks early entrances to the park. They are two of the original structures erected on the site by the M&MTB. While more substantial than the general range of waiting shelters, they are demonstrative of a particular building type which is becoming increasingly rare.

Fountains

The lily pond and fountains form an historically important and picturesque landscape element which is integral to the park.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Information

Allom Lovell & Associates with John Patrick Pty Ltd. *Wattle Park Heritage Conservation Plan*. 1993.

Heritage Victoria Citation, No. H 904.

Building:	Wattle Park Uniting Church	Significance:	B
Address:	1201-1205 Riversdale Road, Box Hill South	Melway Map Ref:	61 C3
Building Type:	Church	Construction Date:	1964
Architect:	Chancellor & Patrick	Builder:	Gyngell Brothers



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

History

In October 1946, residents in Box Hill South met to discuss the possibility of establishing a Presbyterian church in the immediate area.¹ Early the following year, a small Sunday school was commenced in the home of Mr and Mrs Bill White in Riversdale Road. In April, an ex-army guardhouse was purchased and relocated to a nearby site in Riversdale Road. Working bees were held every Saturday for the next six months, and the new church finally opened in February 1948. Invitations to the official opening were delivered to every householder in the area.

The first service, which was attended by 32 people, was conducted by the Reverend E H McLean Shugg, who was the Home Mission Director at the time. The congregation continued to grow steadily over the next few years, and the church facilities were expanded accordingly. A kindergarten hall was built in 1953, and a second hall, for youth activities, in 1958. Two years later, an allotment of land on the opposite side of Riversdale road was acquired for a car park. In the early 1960s, it was decided to proceed with the erection of a new church building.

The firm of Chancellor & Patrick were appointed as architects, possibly because the principal, David Chancellor, was a local resident who had designed his own house in nearby Fowler Street. He and Rex Patrick had studied at Melbourne University in the late 1940s, and went into partnership unofficially in 1952 while both working in the office of Yuncken, Freeman Brothers, Griffiths & Simpson.² Their earliest commissions were mostly houses, designed in an organic style that was strongly influenced by American architects Frank Lloyd Wright and Richard Neutra. From the early 1960s, they took on larger commissions, including churches, hospitals, and university halls of residence. One of their most well-known and celebrated works is the Tasman Institute on the corner of Elizabeth and Franklin Streets, Melbourne.

In discussions with the Chancellor & Patrick, the church Building Committee did not stipulate what the design should be like, or what materials should be used. Instead, they gave the architects three principles which must be adhered to: firstly, that the building should be clearly recognisable as a church; secondly, that it must convey a sense of both reverence and warmth; thirdly, that it should express an essential unity with the two existing halls on the site.³ Chancellor & Patrick ably achieved these objectives by the use of some traditional forms, such as the bell tower, and organic building materials.

The foundation stone for the new church, which was to be named after St James, was laid on 4 October 1964. The official opening took place on 10 July 1965, and the work of the architects was acknowledged in the souvenir booklet thus:

For the simplicity of line of building, and the dignity of the interior of the Church and the furnishings, we offer our grateful thanks to the architects, Chancellor and Patrick, who have served us beyond the normal requirements.⁴

In 1977, most Presbyterian churches combined with the Methodist and Congregational churches to form the Uniting Church in Australia.⁵ In this way, St James' Presbyterian Church in Riversdale Road became Wattle Park Uniting Church.

Description

Wattle Park Uniting Church is a rough-textured concrete block building with a fragmented skillion roof clad in manganese terracotta tiles. The asymmetrical street front has a blank wall with a narrow vertical strip window and a raked parapet, and is flanked by a matching bell tower and a skillion-roofed wing. On the other side of the tower is a low timber-framed *porte-cochere* with a separate gabled roof. All external timber, including the bargeboards, are of stained redwood. Some of the windows contain glare-reducing grey plate glass.

Comparative Examples

Nunawading Uniting Church, Whitehorse Road, Nunawading (1960)

Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, 299 Elgar Road, Box Hill (1964)

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 55 Whitehorse Road, Blackburn (date unknown)

Significance

The Wattle Park Uniting Church, at 1201-1205 Riversdale Road, Box Hill South, is of aesthetic significance and historical interest. It is a fine example of a post-War church of a non-traditional form, designed in the 'organic' style that was popular in the 1960s, characterised by rough textured masonry and stained timberwork. The church is also important an example of the work of noted architects Chancellor & Patrick, and was one of their first ecclesiastical commissions. The building also demonstrates well the post-War expansion of churches into the previously less developed fringe suburbs of the municipality.

Originally Identified By

Allom Lovell & Associates

-
- 1 *Opening and Dedication of the St James Presbyterian Church* . Burwood, 1965. pp 7-8.
 - 2 Dr Phillip Goad, University of Melbourne, pers. comm..
 - 3 *Opening and Dedication of the St James Presbyterian Church* . Burwood, 1965. p 3.
 - 4 *Opening and Dedication of the St James Presbyterian Church* . Burwood, 1965. p 9.
 - 5 Miles Lewis (ed), *Victorian Churches*. p 10.

Building:	The Cottage	Significance:	B
Address:	36 Scott Street, Vermont	Melway Map Ref:	63 B1
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1876
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:

G[] F[] P[x]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

History

The land now occupied by 36 Scott Street formed part of the 189-acre Crown Allotment 124, which in the 1860s was owned by Nelson Polak.¹ The present house was built in 1876 for Cornelius Ham, a farmer.² By 1892, the land had been subdivided, and the easternmost strip was owned by the Standard Property Company.³ By 1906, the house was owned by the Scott family, previously of Northcote, after whom the street was later named.⁴

In 1913, this strip of land was bisected when Scott Street was laid out, and the land on either side was subdivided into fourteen large lots.⁵ The existing house was retained on Lot 2, a three-acre block on the west side of the new street. This site was further reduced by subdivision in 1969, when Fiona Court was created, along with seventeen small lots.⁶ The house remained on one of the smallest of these, Lot 17, which had a frontage to Scott Street of 61 feet. The house is now numbered as 36 Scott Street.

Description

The house at 36 Scott Street, Mitcham, is a single-storey, double-fronted symmetrical Victorian block-fronted weatherboard building, with a corrugated galvanised steel roof penetrated by a single red brick chimney. The facade has a centrally located door flanked by timber-framed, tripartite double-hung sash windows, one forming a canted bay. The front door is set in a recess with decorative carved timber brackets. The verandah has a shallow hipped corrugated galvanised steel roof and an inappropriate balustrade.

Comparative Examples

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 36 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 38 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
Willowbank, 29 Moore Road, Vermont
The Wattles, 129 Mount Pleasant Road, Forest Hill
House, 58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading
House, 106 Surrey Road, Blackburn North

Significance

The house at 36 Scott Street is of historical significance as one of a very small number of nineteenth-century houses ever built in Vermont, and thus demonstrates an early and important phase of settlement in that area. Aesthetically, although its roof and verandah have been altered, the house retains some unusual architectural elements which distinguish it from the other otherwise similar villas in the municipality. Of note are the recessed front entrance and the canted window bay.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

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- 1 Shire of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.
 - 2 *Nunawading Gazette*. 8 September 1992. p 49.
 - 3 'A Map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.
 - 4 *Nunawading Gazette*. 8 September 1992. p 49.
 - 5 Lodged Plan No. 6143, declared 1913. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 6 Lodged Plan No. 86052, declared 28 May 1969. Land and Survey Information Centre.

Building:	Walyarra	Significance:	B
Address:	21 Shady Grove, Nunawading	Melway Map Ref:	48 F12
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1933
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

History

The land now occupied by Walyarra formed Lot 39 of a 43-lot subdivision known as Holberry's Paddock Estate, which occurred in March 1927.¹ In 1927, the land was owned by William Boyle of nearby Mount Pleasant Road, and was valued at £3.² By 1928, ownership of the land had passed to Norman Lindsay,³ and by 1930, to Sidney Geal, of Springvale Road, Tunstall.⁴ The house is first listed in the rate books of 1934. Sidney Geal, a manufacturer, is listed as the owner and occupier of a four-room brick house valued at £39. A amendment shows the ownership changed, probably in 1935, to Mrs Alma Rose Geal.⁵

Sidney Geal was the son of Arthur Geal, who established a pottery on an eleven-acre site on the corner of Springvale Road and Milton Street in 1903. At first, the firm made plant pots and agricultural pipes for orchardists, but later expanded the business to produce bricks and pavers. The pottery operated as a family business, headed by Sidney, for many years, before being sold to A V Jennings Industries in 1973. A V Jennings continued to operate the business, making bricks, tiles, fence capping and sill tiles until the 1980s, when the factory was demolished and a retirement village constructed.⁶

Description

Walyarra is a single-storey symmetrical brick bungalow. The walls have deep clinker brick dadoes with roughcast render above. The facade has a wide verandah with brick and roughcast render piers framing a brick arch opening reached by a short flight of brick steps. Windows are double-hung timber-framed sashes with lozenge-patterned leadlight upper sashes. The hipped terracotta tiled roof is penetrated by a jerkin head gable with shingled gable-end and there is a tall rendered brick chimney with clinker brick cap. There are several interesting details including herringbone-patterned brick niches, corbelled window sills and decorative brick panels.

Comparative Examples

House, 12 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn
House, 20 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn
Pyramis, 15 Laurel Grove, Blackburn
House, 54 Maple Street, Blackburn

Significance

Walyarra is of aesthetic significance and historical interest. Aesthetically, the house is an excellent and very intact example of an inter-War bungalow which demonstrates a particularly creative use of decorative brickwork. Historically, the house is associated with the Geal family, whose pottery was one of several in the area in the early to mid twentieth century. The house remains a remnant of a relatively early subdivision in a part of Nunawading which was generally developed much later.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

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- 1 Lodged Plan No. 11909, declared 2 March 1927. Land and Survey Information Centre. Also Rate Books. 1927.
 - 2 Rate Books. 1927.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1928.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1930.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1934.
 - 6 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. pp 107.
-

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	48 Shafer Road, Blackburn North	Melway Map Ref:	47 J6
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1907
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The house at 48 Shafer Road, Blackburn North was built in 1907 for Victor Lawford, an orchardist. The Lawford orchard, one of the largest in the municipality, stretched from Springfield Road north to Koonung Creek and west to Middleborough Road.¹

By the early 1960s, increases in land taxes made the orchard unprofitable, the property was gradually subdivided, leaving the house on approximately 1.1 hectares. The majority of the original orchard was sold off in three stages, including the sale of approximately ten acres to Commonwealth Potteries (later Vitclay), to the south, during World War II. Diane Sydenham describes the final razing of the orchard in 1963, when "property developers... came in with bulldozers and a truck dragging a ball and chain to remove the trees".²

Description

The house at 48 Shafer Road is a single-storey asymmetrical brick house in a transitional Edwardian/bungalogue style. The walls are of red face brick with timber-framed leadlight double-hung sash windows. The front (west) elevation has a projecting bay with an unusual bracketed, tiled hood beneath a decorative timber and shingled gable-end. The hipped and gabled jerkin head roof has exposed rafter-ends and encompasses a return verandah which is supported by unusual coupled carved timber posts on brick piers. There is a single simple red brick chimney.

Comparative Examples

Montana, 5 Longland Road, Mitcham
Strathdon, 449-465 Springvale Road, Forest Hill

Significance

The house at 48 Shafer Road, Blackburn North is of aesthetic and historical significance. Aesthetically, the house is an excellent and intact example of a late Edwardian house which incorporates a number of stylistic elements typical of the later bungalow style. Historically, the house is associated with one of the largest orchards in the municipality, and a relatively rare remnant of this once-dominant and early agricultural industry in the area.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 96.

2 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. pp 96-97.

Building:	Labedir	Significance:	B
Address:	8 Smithfield Walk, Vermont	Melway Map Ref:	63 D1
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1912
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

In 1858, Dr L L Smith purchased Crown Allotment 132, on the south-west corner of Canterbury and Heatherdale roads in Vermont.¹ In the mid-1870s, Smith acquired the adjacent allotment from land developer Nelson Polak, which extended the southern boundary of his property to Boronia Road, and gave him a total of 265 acres. Smith had established an experimental vineyard on the site; it was a success for many years, but by the late 1890s, Smith was elderly and ridden with gout.² In 1904, his vast property was subdivided as the Vermont Estate. Centre Road was created, and the land carved up into fifteen lots which varied in size from fifteen to thirty acres each.³

Peter Henry Farmilo (1855-1935) purchased Lot 9, a sixteen acre site on the corner of Canterbury and Heatherdale Roads. Farmilo was a master plasterer who had worked on the interiors of the Royal Exhibition Building.⁴ His son, Herbert Henry Farmilo (1882-1966) purchased the adjacent Lot 10. The elder Farmilo established an orchard on his property, which was described in the 1912 rate book as sixteen acres of land valued at £30. When the property was rated again in January 1913, a timber house had been built on Lot 9, and the net annual value had increased to £47.⁵

Farmilo's occupancy of the new house was short-lived; by 1915, he had sold the entire property to John B Watson of Ringwood.⁶ In 1924, the house was purchased by David Hastings-Harvie, who worked with George Adams and was a driving force behind the Tattersalls empire.⁷ He modernised the house in the 1930s, and it remained in his family for three generations. In the early 1990s, the property was subdivided as the Homestead Rise estate. The land was divided into eleven lots, and Smithfield Walk was created. Labedir was retained in the centre of the development as the eponymous homestead, and became No. 8 Smithfield Walk.

Description

Labedir is a large single-storey weatherboard house with a hipped corrugated galvanised steel roof which changes pitch at the lower end to form a spreading verandah around three sides of the house. It is supported on paired timber posts, with a frieze of timber slats, pierced with a heart-shaped motif. The front door has a leadlight window and sidelights, and is flanked by large windows. There are two brick chimneys with roughcast banding and terracotta pots. The house has been considerably renovated, and verandah joinery and some windows are not original.

Comparative Examples

House, 10 Heatherlea Court, Blackburn North
Harwood, 17-21 Junction Road, Blackburn North
House, 17 Vivian Street, Blackburn North

Significance

Labedir is of considerable historical significance and aesthetic interest. Historically, the house is a relatively rare surviving example of an Edwardian house once associated with one of the municipality's many orchards. Aesthetically, the house has been considerably but sympathetically altered. It is now a minor local landmark which contrasts sharply with the surrounding recent subdivision.

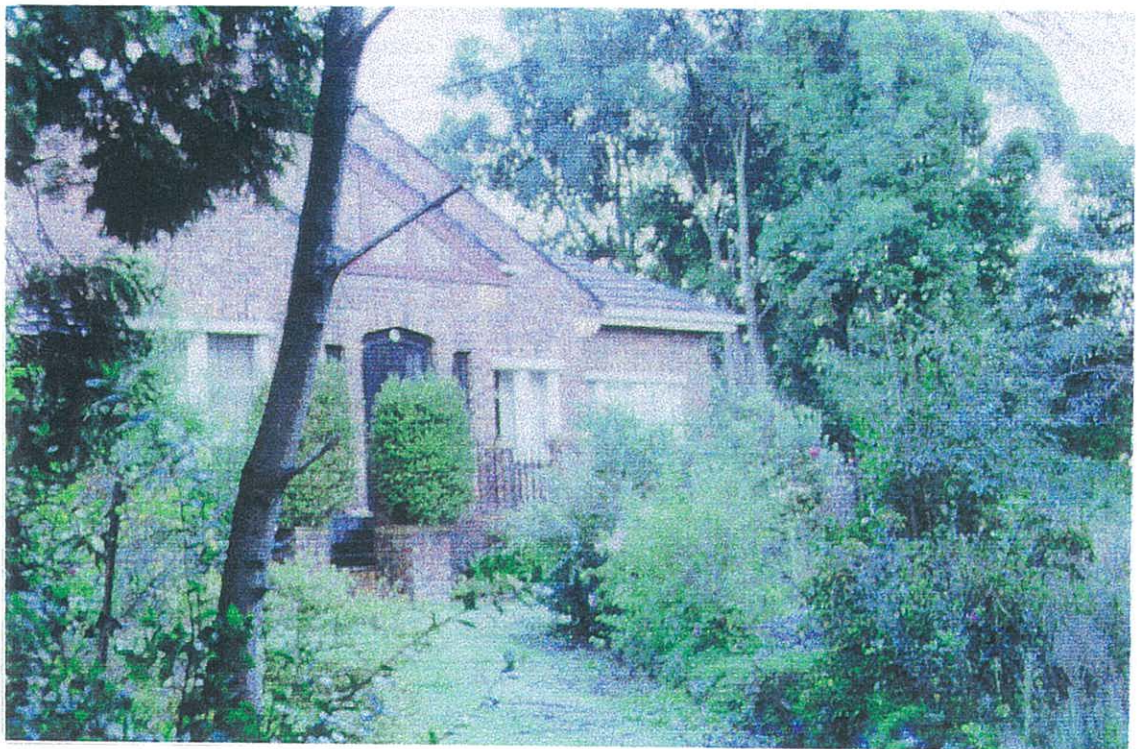
Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Tim Shambrook. *This is Vermont*. Blackburn, 1989. p 17.

2 Guy Featherstone. 'Louis Lawrence Smith', in Geoffrey Serle and Russel Ward (eds). *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Carlton, 1976. Vol. 6, p 152.

Building:	Grantham	Significance:	B
Address:	456 Mitcham Road, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 K9
Building Type:	House	Construction Date:	c.1934-38
Architect:	Claude Browse Gibbs	Builder:	L S Cummings



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

History

Grantham (formerly Glenhowan), 456 Mitcham Road, Mitcham, was built for (Joseph) Stanley and Helen Walker in c.1934 by architect Claude Browse Gibbs (1885-1943).¹ The house was built by L S Cummings, who had also built their previous home in Meerut Street, and it utilises many of the products of the Australian Tessellated Tile Co. Pty Ltd. The garden was purportedly laid out by Edna Walling, which included stone paths, a sweeping driveway, a croquet lawn, tennis courts and two garden shade houses (of which only one survives). Helen Walker sold the property in 1952, after Stanley Walker's death in 1949, moving to a house in Union Road, Balwyn, also designed by Gibbs.² Gibbs is also linked to the renovation of Costa Roja (formerly Strathallan) 19 North Road, Brighton.

Stanley Walker was one of the four sons of Edgar Edwardes Walker (1862-1936), the founding manager of the Australian Brick, Tile & Tessellated Tile Company. The firm was established in Mitcham in 1886, changing its name to the Australian Tessellated Tile Co. Pty Ltd in 1895. Stanley Walker assumed ownership in 1922; his brothers also working within the family firm. The Australian Tessellated Tile Co. Pty Ltd was one of Australia's most successful manufacturers of ornamental, drainage and paving tiles. Their operation was comparative with the Brunswick Brick, Tile & Pottery Co.; Mashman Brothers, Chatswood; Bakewell Brothers, Erskineville; and the Australian Patent Tile Co. at Enmore.³ Its products were exported throughout Australia and also overseas. Today examples remain in significant buildings Melbourne and Sydney buildings (at least) including some on the Victorian Heritage Register.

All of the Walker brothers lived in Mitcham; at 14 Harrison Street, 8 and 12 Benares Street, while Stanley lived at 5 Meerut Street prior to the construction of this house at 456 Mitcham Road. When the Walker Estate was auctioned on 8 October 1938, No. 456 was amongst the houses advertised as 'the lovely homes on Mitcham Road' which were used to encourage prospective buyers to the area. This part of Mitcham had been regarded as a better-class area compared with that on the north side of the railway. Others houses owned by the Walker family included Nos. 5 and 8 Meerut Street, both of which had been originally built for them.⁴

Edgar Edwardes Walker was a leading figure in the community and served on the Nunawading Shire Council 1892-1899, 1902-1916, serving several terms as President.⁵ Considered to come from a 'pioneer Methodist family',⁶ he was an active member of the Methodist Church and keen supporter of the Mitcham Football Club whose origins emanated from the Tile Co. Walker Park, now a major local sporting venue, was given to the Shire for public use by Walker in 1910. Diane Sydenham asserts that the 'long funeral procession to the Box Hill cemetery bore witness to the esteem with which he was held in the community'.

Description

Set on approximately one acre and designed in the English Domestic Revival style, popular in Australia between the Wars, Grantham is a triple-gabled single storey clinker brick house with hipped terracotta tiled roof and brick nogging infill to the half-timbered gables. The entrance porch features a Tudor style arch with unusual terracotta capitals and a wrought iron grillage. Included in the detailing are various products of the Australian Tessellated Tile Company. Projecting above the roof line are tall clinker brick chimneys, one being elaborately detailed with small English style brick cottage buttresses. At the lower level are a pair of leadlight windows inserted into the wall adjacent to the chimney breast. Other windows are timber-framed double-hung box sashes.

Adjacent and to the rear of the house is a similar, but plainer styled garage. Surrounding the two street frontages of the property is a matching clinker brick garden wall.

The house is set in an English style garden reportedly designed by Edna Walling. According to John Hawker 'Many of the plants surveyed were used by Walling but they are also

representative of that period'.⁷ The garden was designed in an English cottage style to complement the house and includes a large return driveway edged with slate rubble dwarf walls.

The front garden contains one shade, or summer house, the other having recently been demolished. The remaining shade house is of 'considerable interest and an unusual example of this building type. The structure is well crafted, using bush poles, rustic lattice branch corner brackets, which are of considerable interest, a low single wall, and internal slate seating on all four sides with a [sic] opening on the west side. The fence is made a [sic.] square-glazed tiles and the roof is constructed with small terracotta tiles [rather than the more typical shingles]. ... The confirmation of Walling's association with the summer house would be of considerable interest.'⁸

The rear of the property contains a tennis court, croquet lawn and a pool.

Comparative Examples

8 Benares Street, Mitcham

5 Meerut Street, Mitcham

8 Meerut Street, Mitcham

Significance

Grantham is of historic, aesthetic and scientific (technological) significance. Set in a large English-style cottage garden, the house is a particularly pleasing example of a medium to large size house designed in the English Domestic Revival style. Both the company, which is of national importance, and the house, were owned by Joseph Stanley Walker, who was responsible for the inclusion of various examples of the company's products in its detailing of this house and three other houses in the immediate vicinity, also owned by Walker family members.

Sources

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

Additional Historical Information

Allom Lovell & Associates, *Grantham, 456 Mitcham Road, Mitcham: A Heritage Appraisal*, June 1998.

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- 1 Andrew Ward. Personal comment, 1997. Ward's sources included the *Royal Victorian Institute of Architects of Australia Journal*, March 1931; notes on houses in the vicinity of 456 Mitcham Road prepared by the Nunawading and District Historical Society; and the *Nunawading Gazette*, 14 July 1965 and 28 September 1994.
 - 2 'Notes on the History of the Australian Tessellated Tile Company'. no author or date given.
 - 3 Andrew Ward, Personal comment. 1997.
 - 4 Andrew Ward, Personal comment. 1997.
 - 5 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 104.
 - 6 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p. 230.
 - 7 J Hawker. Report on Heritage Victoria File. 1998.
 - 8 J Hawker. Report on Heritage Victoria File. 1998.

Building:	St Luke's Anglican Church Complex	Significance:	Timber Church: B Brick Church: B
Address:	551 Mitcham Road, Vermont	Melway Map Ref:	62 K2
Building Type:	Churches	Construction Date:	Timber Church: 1907 Brick Church: 1961
Architect:	Timber Church: Unknown Brick Church: Wystan Widdows	Builder:	Brick Church: DRD Constructions Pty Ltd



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

History

The Church of England built a small timber chapel on the corner of Mitcham and Canterbury Roads in 1907. Thirteen years passed, however, before the first resident minister, Reverend Thomas McKeon, was inducted. This led to a sudden increase in the size of the congregation, and the original timber building was subsequently extended in 1922. McKeon died suddenly in 1924, and when a church hall was built the following year, it was named in his honour.¹ Like many churches in the area, the post-War population increase necessitated a larger church. A new building was designed by architect Wystan Widdows (born 1911), a former employee of the distinguished firm of Stephenson & Turner. The foundation stone records that the new church was officially opened on 21 October 1961 by the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Most Reverend Frank Woods.²

Description

Timber Church

The original church is a single-storey weatherboard building with a steeply pitched corrugated galvanised steel roof. The basic rectangular form of the nave is augmented by an enclosed porch at the front, a series of small projecting rooms at the rear, and an eastern transept (added in 1922). The west elevation has timber-framed lancet windows; elsewhere, windows are rectangular. At the rear, a small timber belfry, lacking a bell, rises above the roof ridge.

Brick Church

The new brick church is a modern cream brick building with a vaguely Romanesque influence. It has a rectangular nave with a small transept on either side, and a tiled roof that is pitched over the nave and extends down to form skillions over the transepts. The main facade has a large blind arch, behind which is a series of concentric recessed arches, and containing a group of three narrow round arched windows with splayed sills, steel-framed window sashes and rendered spandrels. The entry porch attached to the side forms a squat tower with corner piers, and has similar recessed arched openings and contains a leadlight window. Windows along the side elevations are small and rectangular.

McKeon Hall

McKeon Hall is a single-storey weatherboard building with a pitched corrugated galvanised steel roof. It is basic in form, being a rectangular volume with a small enclosed porch at the one end. The gable ends have timber strapwork and a triangular vent at the apex. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes.

Comparative Examples

St Peter's Anglican Church, 1020 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill (Louis Williams, 1950)
St Alban's Anglican Church, 250 Reynard Street, Coburg (Wystan Widdows, 1957)

Significance

Timber Church

The original St Luke's Church is of historical significance and aesthetic interest. It is a substantially intact example of a simple ecclesiastical building which retains an original and unusual belfry. Although such timber churches were common in the early years of the municipality, many have since been demolished as part of later building programs.

- 3 Rate Books. 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881.
- 4 Lodged Plan No. 4117, declared 14 June 1899. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 5 Rate Books. 1901.
- 6 'Willowbank' *Nunawading Gazette*. 8 December 1992. p 55.
- 7 'Notes on Willowbank.' Unpublished manuscript, 20 September 1985. Nunawading Historical Society.

Building:	Former Wunderlich Terracotta Tile Works	Significance:	A
Address:	656 Mitcham Road, Vermont	Melway Map Ref:	62 K1
Building Type:	Factory	Construction Date:	1932 onwards
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

British emigrant Ernest Wunderlich arrived in Sydney in 1885 and established himself as a manufacturing agent. He dealt in many products, but it was the zinc building materials which he imported that became most popular. In 1887, Ernest's brother Alfred joined him in Sydney, and together they formed the Wunderlich company.¹ Initially, they dealt solely in ornamental metalwork, but by 1892 had begun to import terracotta roofing tiles from France. The so-called Marseilles tiles became very popular, and Wunderlich's lucrative import business continued until the outbreak of World War One prevented any further import from France. Unfazed, the Wunderlich company simply began to manufacture their own local version of the Marseilles tile.

In the early 1910s, Wunderlich established tile factories at Rosehill in Sydney, and at Brunswick in Victoria.² Because of the availability of clay, Brunswick had been a centre for Melbourne's brick and pottery industry for many years. The Wunderlich factory, located in Weston Street, Brunswick, used local clay until 1925, when the company opened a clay pit in Vermont. The site, situated on what is now Mitcham Road, was formerly an orchard. More land was acquired in 1928, and four years later, in 1932, Wunderlich decided to establish a new tile works at Vermont, and some of the buildings and machinery were relocated from Brunswick.

The new tileworks at Vermont ceased operations between 1942 and 1945 due to World War Two, but was re-opened, and expanded significantly in the years that followed. Mechanised equipment was introduced, and seven additional kilns were built between 1947 and 1965.³ Originally coal-fired, the kilns later used fuel oil before being converted to natural gas in the early 1970s.

Description

The original Wunderlich building is a large single-storey timber-framed building.

Latticed timber Belfast roof trusses form an unusual curved roof. There is a single remaining tapered circular brick chimney stack rising from a small brick kiln close to the centre of the building. Beneath the main timber structure are five metal portal frames.

The only external wall cladding remaining is part of the sheet metal gable-ends, and a low brick wall on the inside face of the north-west corner of the building. No roof cladding remains.

Comparative Examples

Australian Tessellated Tile Company works, Mitcham (1886 onwards; demolished).

Vitclay Pipes, Springfield Road, Nunawading (1873 onwards; demolished 1990s)

Bendigo Pottery works, Midland Highway, Epsom (three intermittent solid fuel kilns, 1930s)

Northcote Tile Company works, Clyde Street, Northcote (one intermittent solid fuel kiln, 1930s)

Significance

The following Statement of Significance is primarily derived from the Heritage Victoria citation for the Former Wunderlich Terracotta Tile Works (H1008):

The Wunderlich tileworks is of outstanding historical and aesthetic significance. The works derive historical significance from their association with the Wunderlich company, the principal importer of terracotta roofing tiles in Australia from 1892 to the outbreak of World War I. Wunderlich became the largest Australian manufacturer of terracotta tiles, a material which literally changed the appearance of southern Australian suburbs, and which continued to remain popular one hundred years after its introduction. The Vermont manufacturing plant is the largest and most intact pre-War tile works in Victoria, and the down draught kiln is the earliest known survivor of its type.

The works derive aesthetic (and technological significance) from the use of lattice (Belfast) timber roof trusses in the curved roof structure which houses the kilns. This structure is a rare industrial roof form, and the only known extant example of this type of roof truss in Victoria.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded A)

- 1 Susan Bures. *The House of Wunderlich*. Kenthurst, NSW, 1987. p 21.
- 2 Miles Lewis. 'The Marseilles Tile in Australia.' *Australian Institute of Building Papers*, 1 (1986), p 73.
- 3 M I Bloom. 'Brief History of Wunderlich Terracotta Tiles.' Unpublished typescript, March 1981.
Nunawading Historial Society.

Building:	St George's Anglican Church	Significance:	B
Address:	370 Mont Albert Road, Surrey Hills	Melway May Ref:	46 K10
Building Type:	Church	Construction Date:	1886
Architect:	G J V Blackburne	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

St George's Church of England was originally established in the Shire of Nunawading at Delaney's (Canterbury) Road Common School No. 469 in 1861. In 1886 that purpose-built church was erected, on land donated by Edward Dyer to a design by prolific local architect, George J V Blackburne. His work in the area in the late 1880s includes the Wesleyan School room in Surrey Hills, various shops in Box Hill, and the first Church of England in Mitcham.

The church was deconsecrated in October 1998.

Description

St George's Church of England is a bichromatic brick Gothic Revival Church with red brick walls, cream brick quoining and rendered buttress copings. The building has diamond pattern leadlight glazing to its lancet arch windows, and a gabled slate roof with conical roof ventilators. An original side porch has altered openings and there is a recent gabled front porch which imitates the original brickwork.

Comparative Examples

Former Wesleyan Methodist Church, 515 Station Street, Box Hill (1886)

Christ Church Anglican Church (original timber building), rear 485 Whitehorse Road, Mitcham (G J V Blackburne, 1888)

Significance

St George's Anglican Church is of aesthetic and historic significance. Within the municipality of Whitehorse, it is the oldest surviving Church of England building, and one of only three surviving nineteenth century brick churches. It is important also as an example of the work of the prolific local architect, G J V Blackburne.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. p 89.

Building:	Mirrabooka	Significance:	A
Address:	28 Moore Road, Vermont	Melway Map Ref:	63 B4
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1958
Architect:	Grounds, Romberg and Boyd (Roy Grounds)	Builder:	William Hunt



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

History

The house at 28 Moore Road occupies land that originally formed part of Crown Allotment 122c, a 76-acre block on the south side of Boronia Road. From the early 1880s, the land was occupied by a farmer, Isaac Moore, whose farmhouse survives as 29 Moore Road (see separate datasheet). After his death in 1899, his vast property was subdivided into four large lots, and Moore Road was created.¹ The land was further subdivided over the following decades.

A two-acre lot on the west side of Moore Road was purchased in the late 1950s by Dr Douglas Britten Pearce, a doctor at the Epworth Hospital. The site was elevated on a rise, with spectacular views in all directions. Intending to build a new house, Dr Pearce and his wife inspected many architect-designed houses around the suburbs of Melbourne. They were particularly impressed by the work of Robin Boyd, for its symmetry, and the work of Roy Grounds, for the way that it was always well integrated with its site. The Pearces were pleasantly surprised to learn that the two architects were in fact working in partnership as the firm of Grounds, Romberg and Boyd.²

Grounds spent much time talking with the Pearces about how they wanted to live, rather than what shape the house should be, or how many rooms it should have. They wanted 'an inside/outside house, that you actually were in touch with the country around it.' Grounds was responsible for the actual house design, while Robin Boyd designed the fenestration. The design was minimalist, described by Mrs Pearce as 'almost cleverly like a picture frame hanging in the middle of the two acres . . . a frame around living. It was almost an 'un-house'. It fitted in with the way you lived, without you being aware of it. You looked behind it, or past it, all the time.'

Construction was delayed while Roy Grounds waited for his preferred builder, William Hunt, to become available. Hunt had been responsible for building many houses for Grounds, Romberg & Boyd. The house also included the input of some of the firm's other favourite consultants. Renowned modern designer Grant Featherstone created new furniture to suit the house, including tables of imported green marble, a vinyl lounge suite, and a dining table of sandblasted timber. The garden was laid out by the distinguished landscape architect John Stevens. Over 400 native plants were planted, including a row of bottle-brush shrubs along the front of the house, and a selection of wattle and gum trees.

The Pearces considered their new house to be 'a house that suited Australia - as close to the soil as you could get with an expensive house'. Appropriately, they named it Mirrabooka, which means 'Southern Cross' in an Aboriginal dialect. The house was well publicised at the time, with a plan and photograph being published in a special issue of *Architecture and Arts* journal devoted to the recent work of Grounds, Romberg & Boyd.³ The Pearces were very happy with their house, and remained living there for almost twenty years.

Description

Mirrabooka is a single-storey house in the form of three elongated narrow wings arranged in a U-shaped plan around a courtyard. It has a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves supported on projecting beams. The street facade is elevated above the ground, and has a continuous band of tripartite windows which alternately contain fixed and awning sashes. The sub-floor space between the window sills and the ground is infilled with vertical timber panelling with a honey-coloured stain.

The large block is densely landscaped with native plantings along the boundaries of the site. The rear courtyard originally contained a succulent garden which has not been inspected.

Comparative Examples

Cricklewood, 91 Morack Road, Vermont (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1955)

Ednie House, 3A The Avenue, Blackburn (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1956)

Silver Mist, 134 Central Road, Blackburn (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1957)

Wildwood, 27 Terrara Road, Vermont (Romberg & Boyd, 1968)

Significance

Mirrabooka, at 28 Moore Road, Vermont, is of outstanding historical and aesthetic significance. The form of the house, the use of materials, and the rear garden typify contemporary architecture of the late 1950s. It is an extremely fine example of the domestic work of the renowned architectural firm of Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, and of particular note for the way in which the individual design input of both Robin Boyd and Roy Grounds is clearly discernible. It is also of note for its association with important designers Grant Featherstone (furniture) and John Stevens (landscape).

Originally Identified By

Allom Lovell & Associates

-
- 1 Lodged Plan No. 4117, declared 14 June 1899. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 2 Mrs Patricia Dobson (formerly Mrs Douglas Pearce), pers. comm.
 - 3 'Recent and Current Work of Grounds, Romberg and Boyd,' *Architecture and Arts*, 60 (October 1958), p 23.

Building:	Willowbank	Significance:	B
Address:	29 Moore Road, Vermont	Melway Map Ref:	63 B4
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1881
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

Crown Allotment 122 occupied over three hundred acres on south side of present-day Boronia Road in Vermont. It had originally been gazetted as a reserve, but was later carved up into seven sub-allotments. One of these, Allotment 122c, was an L-shaped block of 76 acres with a frontage to the river, which was owned by a farmer, Isaac Moore (1823-1899).¹ When the property was rated in February 1882, Moore was identified as the occupant of a timber house on 76 acres.² Prior to this, the rate books identified him as the owner and occupant of an 80-acre property in Delaney's (Canterbury) Road.³ This suggests that Moore purchased land in Boronia Road in 1881, and built the house now known as Willowbank. At that time, he and his wife Elizabeth had four sons between the ages of ten and eighteen.

Elizabeth Moore died in 1895, and her husband four years later. The property was thereupon divided amongst their four sons. A subdivision created Moore Road and carved the land into four lots between fourteen and twenty six acres.⁴ The original farmhouse was retained on Lot 3, a sixteen acre site on the east side of Moore Road. This was taken over by Moore's son, Arthur. By 1900, two of his brothers had built new houses for themselves on their own lots.⁵

Further subdivision has taken place over the following decades. The original Moore farmhouse now occupies 2.25 acres and is numbered as 29 Moore Road.⁶ It was named Willow Bridge by Mrs B Rawson, who occupied it from 1945 until her death in 1978.⁷ The next owner, Mr R Evans, renamed it Willowbank because the eponymous bridge had since disappeared.

Description

Willowbank is a typical single-storey, double-fronted Victorian weatherboard house. The facade has a centrally located door flanked by timber-framed, double-hung sash windows with decorative shutters. The hipped roof has bracketed eaves and is clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The verandah has a similarly clad hipped roof, supported on timber posts with a cast iron lacework frieze. There are two bichromatic brick chimneys.

Comparative Examples

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 36 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 38 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
The Wattles, 129 Mount Pleasant Road, Forest Hill
House, 58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading
The Cottage, 36 Scott Street, Vermont
House, 106 Surrey Road, Blackburn North

Significance

The house at 29 Moore Road is of historical significance being a relatively rare surviving example of a farmhouse dating from the early days of settlement in the district. Aesthetically, the house is a typical example of a weatherboard cottage which was originally constructed as a farmhouse.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994.

1 A Map in the *Municipal Directory of 1892* in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.

2 Rate Books. 1882, 1883.

3 Rate Books. 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	27 Morley Crescent, Box Hill North	Melway May Ref:	47 C4
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	pre-1863
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The house at 27 Morley Crescent was built prior to 1863. The first rate book in the Parish of Nunawading was compiled that year, and it indicates that the house, on the west side of Morley Street between Peter Street and Woodhouse Grove, was owned and occupied by Edward Crossman. By 1880 the house and land were rated to Edward and William Crossman, farmers, who continued to occupy the property until at least 1887.¹

In 1863, Edward Crossman had also owned a house and 46 acres of land (part of Crown Allotment 1) in Crossman Road (later Elgar Road), extending from Koonung Creek south to Bushy Creek and from Elgar Road east to Woodhouse Grove / Elizabeth Street.

Description

27 Morley Crescent is a single-storey vernacular timber cottage. The body of the house is one room deep, with a lean-to section at the rear. The gabled roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel and penetrated by a rendered brick chimney.

The original front verandah has been enclosed.

Comparative Examples

House, 10 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 3 Almondsbury Court, Blackburn North
House, 33 Haines Street, Mitcham
Bloods Cottage, 519 Station Street, Box Hill

Significance

The house at 27 Morley Crescent is of historical significance. It is an extremely rare remnant of the earliest phase of settlement in the area, predating the first rate survey of 1863. It may also predate Bloods Cottage which is reputedly the oldest house in the municipality.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

¹ Rate Books 1863, 1880, 1887. Map of County of Bourke 1892.

Building:	The Wattles	Significance:	B
Address:	129 Mount Pleasant Road, Forest Hill	Melway Map Ref:	62 G1
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1891
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The house now known as The Wattles was built on part of Crown Allotment 116, which occupied over three hundred acres on the north-east corner of present-day Canterbury and Springvale Roads in Forest Hill. This had been originally gazetted as a reserve, but was later carved up into seven sub-allotments. One of these, Allotment 116g, was further subdivided in 1886. The land was carved up into five lots, between four and seven acres each, and one large lot of thirty acres.¹ The largest lot was situated at the rear, and a dead-end street was created to provide access to it. This street was named Mount Pleasant Road, and it thus became one of the earliest secondary roads to be laid out in Nunawading. The large lot at the rear of the block was purchased by the Freehold Investment and Banking Company, while the small lots at the front were taken over by members of the Boyle family, who had been among the earliest settlers in the Forest Hill area.²

By 1889, Arthur Plumridge, a florist, had established a farm on a four acre site on the east side of Mount Pleasant Road.³ When his property was rated in February 1892, Plumridge's farm occupied only 2.25 acres, while the adjacent 1.75 acres were owned and occupied by another florist, Charles Course. Plumridge had presumably sold a portion of his land to Course in 1891, and the latter had built a timber house, valued at £25, which survives as 129 Mount Pleasant Road. In 1899, Charles Course extended his property to the north by purchasing five acres of land from the Freehold Investment and Banking Company.⁴ The following year, the remaining 25 acres of the bank's land was sold off in smaller lots, and Mount Pleasant Road was extended to the north boundary of Allotment 116g.⁵ Course was still the owner/occupier of the house in 1913.⁶

In 1955, the 6.75 acre property was subdivided as a residential estate. 34 lots were created, along with Abelia and Joanna Streets.⁷ Course's original farmhouse was retained on the largest lot, Lot 34, on the corner of Mount Pleasant Road and Abelia Street.

Description

The Wattles is a typical single-storey, double-fronted Victorian weatherboard cottage. The front elevation has a centrally located door flanked by timber-framed, tripartite, double-hung sash windows. The hipped roof has bracketed eaves and is clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The verandah has a similarly clad skillion roof, supported on square timber posts with a cast iron lacework frieze. There are two rendered brick chimneys with moulded caps.

The garden contains some specimens commonly planted in the nineteenth century which may be early plantings.

Comparative Examples

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 36 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 38 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
Willowbank, 29 Moore Road, Vermont
House, 58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading
The Cottage, 36 Scott Street, Vermont
House, 106 Surrey Road, Blackburn North

Significance

The Wattles is of historical significance, being demonstrative of the early agricultural nature of the area and in particular flower farming. It is the only surviving nineteenth century house on one of the oldest secondary roads in the former city of Nunawading.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

- 1 Lodged Plan No. 1191, declared 11 January 1886. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 2 A Map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.
- 3 Rate Books. 1889, 1890.
- 4 Rate Books. 1899.
- 5 Rate Books. 1900.
- 6 Rate Books. 1913.
- 7 Lodged Plan No. 42207, declared 28 September 1955. Land and Survey Information Centre.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading	Melway Map Ref:	48 F9
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1890
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

A residential estate on the north-west corner of Springvale and Whitehorse Roads, Nunawading was declared on 15 April 1889.¹ It was listed in the rate books as Section 2 of the Mitcham Park Estate, Tunstall. The forty acre site was carved into six blocks by the creation of O'Shannessy, Nicholson and McCulloch Streets, and Tunstall Avenue. Each of these blocks comprised about forty lots, each with a forty foot frontage. The house at 58 Nicholson Street occupies Lot 8 of this estate.

The house at 58 Nicholson Street was built in 1890. Rate books for 1890 show Robert Henderson as the occupier of a timber house, valued at £25, on Lot 8 of Section 2 of the Mitcham Park Estate.² The rate books for 1890 do not list this site.³ By 1912, the house was owned and occupied by Miss Lizzie I'Anson [sic]. At this time, the property included lots 4-14, and stretched south to Whitehorse Road.⁴ The I'Anson family continued to occupy the house until at least 1947, at which time it was still one of only three properties listed in Nicholson Street.⁵

Description

The house at 58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading, is a typical single-storey, block-fronted Victorian weatherboard cottage. The hipped roof has bracketed eaves and is clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The bullnose verandah is similarly clad, supported on timber posts with ornamental cast iron brackets. The verandah has a groin vaulted roof which forms a small dormer, the curve being echoed in a semi-circular fanlight above the front door. The central door is flanked by timber-framed, double-hung sash windows. There are two bichromatic brick chimneys which appear to have been altered.

Comparative Examples

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 36 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 38 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
Willowbank, 29 Moore Road, Vermont
The Wattles, 129 Mount Pleasant Road, Forest Hill
The Cottage, 36 Scott Street, Vermont
House, 106 Surrey Road, Blackburn North

Significance

The house at 58 Nicholson Street is of historical significance being the only surviving house in the late nineteenth century subdivision comprising O'Shannessy, Nicholson and McCulloch Streets in Nunawading, and thus demonstrates an early and important phase of development in the area. Aesthetically, it is a typical example of a modest Victorian cottage with some unusual detailing, notably the front door and verandah.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

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- 1 Lodged Plan No. 2494, declared 15 April 1889. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 2 Rate Books. 1890, 1891, 1892.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1890.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1912.
 - 5 Sands & McDougall Directory. 1947.

Building:	Vermont Primary School	Significance:	B
Address:	4-10 Nurlendi Road, Vermont	Melway Map Ref:	62 K2
Building Type:	School	Construction Date:	1871, 1907, 1922
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	1871: R Linay



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

History

The school now known as Vermont Primary School first opened in 1869. It was then known as Delaney's Road Common School, and classes were held in the existing Mount Pleasant Methodist church in Forest Hill. The Board of Education soon decided that it was too close to other schools in the shire, and the only alternative was to build an entirely new school further east, closer to Vermont proper. Land was acquired in 1870 on the north-east corner of Delaney's (now Canterbury) Road and McGee's (now Mitcham) Road. The following year, tenders were called for the construction of a timber building. The £117 tender of R Linay, timber merchant of Prahran, was accepted. Construction began in September 1871, and the new building was completed for the start of the 1872 school year.¹

The number of students steadily increased over the next few decades, and accommodation became a pressing issue by the turn of the century. Around 1900, a second timber school building was relocated from Yarraburn, which became the junior room. This was, in turn, later relocated to Hurstbridge. In 1907, a new room was built onto the west side of the existing building, and a cloakroom added.² Student numbers continued to increase, and the original classroom was widened by four feet in 1917 (at extreme right of photograph on previous page). This was hardly sufficient, and after World War One, the school had resorted to leasing the local Mechanics Hall for additional space. A new classroom, office and cloakroom were finally built in 1922.³

By this time, parents were concerned with the increasing volume of traffic on Canterbury and Mitcham roads. In 1924, the recently-formed progress association urged the Education Department to relocate the school buildings to a less prominent site. Five years later, four acres of land were purchased nearby, comprising the present site of the Vermont Primary School in Nurlendi Street. It was proposed to relocate all existing school buildings from Mitcham Road to the new site, but this was continually delayed. New buildings were eventually built on the Nurlendi Street site in the 1950s. The original timber school building remained on the corner of Mitcham and Canterbury roads until it was damaged by fire and subsequently threatened with demolition in 1989. It was then relocated to its present location on the Nurlendi Street site.⁴ It was refurbished in 1996, and is now known as the C Paine Building.

Description

The existing building comprises the 1871 school, with the 1907 extension attached to the east. Similar in form, they are both single-storey weatherboard buildings with separate pitched roofs, clad in corrugated galvanised steel. Both buildings are connected at the rear by a small cloakroom wing. A narrow lean-to addition runs along the east side of the 1871 building. The 1907 portion is the more ornamented of the two, with bargeboards and timber slats in the gable ends, supported on carved brackets. Most of the windows are tripartite double-hung timber sashes with multiple panes. Those in the north face of the 1871 building are not original, but appear to be contemporary with those of the 1907 portion.

Significance

Vermont State School is of local historical significance and aesthetic interest. Its origins can be traced to the Delaney's Road Common School, which was one of the first schools in the area. It is also a rare example in the municipality of an early timber school building. The building's *ad hoc* accretions and additions are demonstrative of the changing pressures of a burgeoning population increasing as the area developed and grew.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

- 1 *Vermont State School, 1869-1969*. pp 10-11. 1969.
- 2 Tim Shambrook. *This is Vermont*. Blackburn, 1989. p 21.
- 3 Tim Shambrook. *This is Vermont*. Blackburn, 1989. p 35.
- 4 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 161.

Building:	St John's Anglican Church	Significance:	B
Address:	5 Queen Street, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 K9
Building Type:	Church	Construction Date:	1890
Architect:	Arthur E Clarke	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

Church of England services commenced in Blackburn in 1889 and were held in the Recreation Hall in Morton Park. In May of that year, a meeting was held to consider the establishment of a purpose-built church in Blackburn. Among the locals who attended were land developer T R B Morton, and architect Arthur E Clarke. As a result of the meeting, Morton donated some land in Queen Street for the erection of a church, and Clarke prepared plans. The foundation stone was laid in July 1890 by the then Bishop of Melbourne, Field Flowers Goe.¹

Description

St John's Anglican Church is a single-storey red brick building with a steeply pitched gabled slate roof. The street elevation has a parapeted gable end with rendered coping and a cross at the apex, below which are three narrow lancet windows with rendered hood moulds. The side elevations are buttressed, with similar lancet windows between. Small canted porches are located at the front and sides; the one at the front has an additional rectangular projecting section. Both porches are later additions and have double timber doors, lancet windows, and parapets with squint brick coping.

Comparative Examples

St George's Anglican Church, 370 Mont Albert Road, Mont Albert
Former Wesleyan Methodist Church, 515 Station Street, Box Hill

Significance

St John's Anglican Church is of historical interest being one of a very small number of surviving nineteenth century brick church buildings in the municipality. Aesthetically, the church is a typical, simple Gothic Revival Church which is an important element in the Queen Street streetscape, but not particularly architecturally distinguished.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994.

1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunwading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 230.

- 3 Lodged Plan No. 4491, declared 19 April 1904. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 4 *Nunawading Gazette*. 23 November 1988. p 50.
- 5 Rate Books. 1907, 1912, 1913, 1914.
- 6 Rate Books. 1915.
- 7 Undated real estate brochure for the Homestead Rise estate. Nunawading Historical Society. According to the *Nunawading Gazette* (23 November 1988, p 50), the family's name was Sutton-Mattock.

Building:	Shops	Significance:	B
Address:	104-110 South Parade, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 K10
Building Type:	Shops	Construction Date:	1928
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The land now occupied by the shops in South Parade, Blackburn, formed part of Crown Allotment 83,¹ which was subdivided in several stages from the late 1800s as the Blackburn Township Estate. The present building was built on part of Lots 3 and 4 of Section A of this estate in 1928.² In the mid-1920s, the land was owned by Thomas Thomas of Kodaikanal, Dorset Road, Croydon.³

An amendment to the rate books of 1928 (compiled in December that year) show Thomas as the owner of shops on part of Lots 3 and 4, with the first occupants Leslie(?) Kent, a confectioner, and Mrs Harriett [sic] Rigby, a draper.⁴ The following year, the brick building is listed as two shops of two rooms and two offices of two rooms (presumably the first floor accommodation). By this time, the shops were occupied by Kent, confectioner and Charles Watts, a draper. The offices were occupied by Frederick Whittaker, a dentist, and H L Yuncken, a solicitor. The shops were valued at £100 each, and the offices £10.⁵

The law firm of Yuncken and Yuncken continues to practice in Blackburn in the 1990s.

Description

The building at 104-110 South Parade is a double-storey brick shop building with a concealed pitched roof. The elevation is austere and symmetrical. An Art Deco influence is apparent in the projecting panels at each end, which rise above the roof line and are accentuated by stacked nailhead panels. Between these panels is a shallow raking parapet, ornamented by a roundel and a fretted band. There are two pairs of windows in the central portion, and single windows at each end; all have timber double-hung sashes, and those at the left side have a nailhead design which echoes ornament. The date AD 1928 is prominently displayed in the centre of the elevation at the upper level.

The cantilevered verandah is not original.

Comparative Examples

Shops, 112-116 South Parade, Blackburn

Shops, 124-126 South Parade, Blackburn

Significance

The shop building at 104-110 South Parade is of aesthetic and historical significance. Although one of several shops built near Blackburn Railway Station in the inter-War period, the present double-storey building is the most substantial, and the most intact, of those which remain. The building is an important heritage element in the South Parade commercial streetscape.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

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- 1 'A Map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.
 - 2 Rate Books. 1928.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1928.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1928.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1930.

Building:	Strathdon	Significance:	B
Address:	449-465 Springvale Road, Forest Hill	Melway Map Ref:	62 E5
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1893, altered 1914
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The house now known as Strathdon was built in 1893 by orchardist William John Fankhauser. Born in Forest Hill, Fankhauser studied theology and art, and after refusing to accept a scholarship to study abroad, he turned his hand to orcharding. In 1893, he married and purchased a twenty acre site in Forest Hill which he developed as an orchard. When his wife died in 1914, Fankhauser sold the property to Charles Davey Matheson, a former sailor who had studied briefly at Dookie Agricultural College. After taking over the property, Matheson married Mary Liliias McLaren, whom he had met two years earlier when he was an officer on the White Star Line and she was a passenger.¹

Matheson named the property Strathdon after a ship of whose crew he once been a member. The orchard itself thrived, and in 1920, Matheson purchased an additional nine acres of land from Fankhauser in order to extend the orchard. It continued to flourish until the 1930s, when fruit prices began to fall. After World War Two, Matheson's widow sold part of the property, and donated another portion to the Presbyterian church.² Her two sons, Charles and John, took over the farm as more of a hobby than a source of income, and conducted experiments in energy subsistence.³

The house has undergone several renovations. The original 1893 house was a single-storey symmetrical brick building with a hipped corrugate iron roof and front verandah. In 1918, the house was extended to the south and a new front door added in the new wing. The new gabled roof and front verandah were also added. The attic was built within the existing roof space in 1934, and a the requisite staircase was constructed in the vestibule.⁴

Orcharding had been prominent in the Nunawading area since the early 1870s. In 1984, the Nunawading Council felt that the acquisition of a surviving orchard would be an appropriate way to commemorate the Australian bicentenary, for which they had received a grant of \$312,000. Six orchard sites with remnant plantings were investigated in the municipality, of which only two retained their original buildings. These were 59 Surrey Road, Blackburn, and the present property. The council opted for the latter, and negotiations took place with Charles and John Matheson. The orchard, which by that time consisted of only 2.5 hectares, was purchased in 1988 for \$900,000. The Mathesons remained in occupation until the council officially took possession in 1993.

Description

Strathdon is a single-storey red brick building with an attic. Elements of the original 1893 symmetrical cottage are evident in the facade, which comprises the original front door flanked by two single double-hung windows. To the south, the new wing incorporates the new front door and additional window. There is a projecting bay on the south elevation. The transverse gabled roof is clad in terracotta tiles and is penetrated by three simple red brick chimneys. The roof extends to form a simple timber-framed front verandah. The rear elevation has a projecting dormer window in the attic.

The house's immediate garden retains an early front fence. The property includes numerous outbuildings, including a hen run, man's room, garage and packing shed. Several other outbuildings, such as the chaff room and stable, do not survive. The property retains 2.5 hectares of land, and remnant orchard plantings to the front of the house.

Comparative Examples

Wittenham, 2 Hayward Court, Vermont
Montana, 5 Longland Road, Mitcham
House, 48 Shafer Road, Blackburn North

Significance

Strathdon is of historical significance. The property is a rare surviving orchard property which retains the original house, some outbuildings and remnant fruit trees. The property has important associations with the locally prominent Fankhauser and Matheson families. Aesthetically, the house is a fascinating example of a small Victorian cottage which was extended and renovated in the Edwardian period, but which retains clear evidence of the original residence. The property is demonstrative of an early predominant industry in the area and the subsequent changes made by successive occupants and changing lifestyles.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

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- 1 Francine Gilfedder et al. 'Nunawading Historic Orchard Conservation Analysis.' Unpublished report. August 1992.
 - 2 Greg Best. 'Cloud Over Orchard.' *Nunawading Gazette*. 3 July 1996.
 - 3 Francine Gilfedder. 'Nunawading Historic Orchard Study.' *Trust News*. December 1992. p 12.
 - 4 Marny Matheson. *Original Orchard "Old Strathdon"*. Blackburn, 1992. pp 11-12, 26 and photographs.

Building:	Lydswood	Significance:	B
Address:	12 Stanhope Street, Mont Albert	Melway May Ref:	46 K10
Building Type:	House	Construction Date:	1892
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

In 1890, Mrs Williams owned lot 30 in the Phoenix Park Estate. In 1891-92 Joseph Newport purchased the land and commenced building as a brick house. The house was completed in 1892 and Lots 29 and 31 were purchased. Newport, an agent, resided there.

By 1917 Mrs Barbara Brake had purchased the property and also lots 41 and 42. The house was listed as brick with eleven rooms. John Brake, an inspector, was the occupant in 1925-26, ownership remaining unchanged.¹

Description

Lydswood is a substantial double-storey bichromatic brick mansion. Its walls are of tuckpointed red bricks with brown brick string courses. The facade has two projecting canted bays with segmental-arched windows. A double-storey verandah with cast iron lacework friezes and balustrading stretches across the facade. The arched side entrance sits beneath a tower with a steeply-pitched hipped roof. The hipped slate roof has paired eaves brackets and cast iron cresting and is penetrated by prominent red brick corbelled chimneys with terracotta chimney caps.

The house sits behind a high hedge.

Comparative Examples

Banff, 29 Albion Road, Box Hill

Tyneholm, 310 Elgar Road, Box Hill

House, 30-32 Watts Street, Box Hill

Terreglea, 79 Warrigal Road, Surrey Hills

Significance

Lydswood is of historical and aesthetic significance. Of the few nineteenth century residences of similar scale in the municipality, Lydswood is the most ornate, and one of the most intact. The house is a particularly good example of a bichromatic brick Boom style residence with extensive iron lacework typical of the period.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

¹ Rate Books 1890, 1891, 1892, 1916-17, 1925-26.

Building:	Gwynton Park (now Kingswood College)	Significance:	B
Address:	355 Station Street, Box Hill South	Melway May Ref:	61 C1
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1907
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

In 1901 Robert Campbell Edwards owned 24 acres on the west side of Station Street. In 1902, Edwards, built a wooden house on the property for his residence. In 1907, this house was demolished and a new brick house was built there. In the same year, Edwards also purchased an adjoining twelve acres in Station Street. Edwards was a tea merchant, land developer philanthropist who founded the Burwood Boys' Home in 1896.

Edwards planned a substantial estate on the property, and it was intended that this house would serve as the gatehouse to a mansion to be built at the top of the driveway. However, Mrs Edwards considered Box Hill to be too remote from the city, and persuaded her husband to abandon his plans.

In 1910 Edwards leased the house and 24 acres to William Fennell, an accountant. By 1918 Harry Howes, a dairyman, was tenant, the house at that time being described as having ten rooms. Edwards continued as owner in 1927 when he leased the house to John Edmunds, an agent.¹

New College was established in 1890 by Arthur Stephenson, a Box Hill resident and former teacher at Methodist Ladies College, Kew. The original school was located adjacent to Stephenson's house on the east side of Rose Street, south-east of Box Hill Railway Station. In 1901, the school was renamed Box Hill Grammar School. The school was rescued from possible closure when it was taken over by the Methodist Church in 1928.

In 1929, the school acquired Gwynton Park from Edwards for £10,000 and the students began occupying the new school buildings from 1930. The house served as a residence for the School's boarders, as well as the principal, C F Walker. The school became co-educational from 1936, a fact thought to stem from the principal, C F Walker, having a several daughters to educate. The school was renamed Kingswood College in 1965.

Description

Gwynton Park is an asymmetrical single-storey Edwardian brick villa. Walls are of red face brick with roughcast upper sections. The building has projecting square window bays to the ground floor, and wide dormer windows to the attic, under a tiled roof with terracotta ridge cresting. The chimneys have roughcast tops and terracotta pots. The building has had several additions related to its use as a school.

Comparative Examples

Banff, 29 Albion Road, Box Hill
Hethersett, 141-169 Burwood Highway, Burwood
House, 13 Victoria Crescent, Mont Albert
House, 17 Victoria Crescent, Mont Albert

Significance

Gwynton Park is of historical significance having been associated with children's education and welfare. As Kingswood College, formerly New College and Box Hill Grammar School, it is the oldest surviving private school originally established in the municipality. Historically, Gwynton Park has important associations with Robert Campbell Edwards, an important philanthropist and landowner in the Box Hill area and founder of the Burwood Boy's Home. Although the house is a relatively good example of an Edwardian villa, its significance as such has been diminished by later additions.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. pp 95-96, 110, 125, 168, 182.

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- 1 Rate Books 1901, 1902, 1906-7, 1907-8, 1910-11, 1917-18, 1927-28.

Building:	Former Wesleyan Methodist Church	Significance:	B
Address:	515 Station Street, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 D10
Building Type:	Church	Construction Date:	1886
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

History

The first Wesleyan Methodist service was held in the Box Hill centre in the Barkly Hall, on 13 May 1883. Tenders were called for the present building on 17 November 1885 and the foundation stone was laid on 11 February 1886. The first service was held on 13 June 1886. Box Hill became an independent circuit in 1889 and in 1926, a new church immediately to the west was built to replace the early building. The two buildings are connected by a single-storey section of building which appears to date from the 1960s.

The church was built during a period of expansion of Methodism within the municipality, is approximately contemporaneous with the former Methodist churches in Surrey Hills (1888) and Blackburn (1891).

The building is now known as the Oxford Theatre.

Description

The former Wesleyan Methodist Church is a late Victorian polychromatic brick Gothic Revival Church in red brick with cream brick quoins and alternating red and cream pointing arches. The building is in the form of a rectangular hall with a lower, parapeted front porch and buttressed side elevations. The staged buttresses have rendered copings and pinnacles. The gabled roof is clad in slate. Many of the windows, including the rose window in the east elevation, do not appear to be original.

Comparative Examples

St George's Church of England, 370 Mont Albert Road, Mont Albert

Significance

The former Wesleyan Methodist Church, Box Hill, is of aesthetic and historic significance. It is the largest polychromatic brick church in the municipality, and a good and substantially externally intact example of a metropolitan Gothic Revival church building. Historically, the church is integral to the history of Methodism within the municipality. The church building remains a key structure in the Station Street streetscape.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. pp 95-96.

Additional Notes

Andrew Ward's study identified only the 1886 church on this site. It did not identify the 1926 church. This datasheet is a review of Andrew Ward's datasheet for the first building.

Building:	Blood's Cottage	Significance:	B
Address:	519 (rear) Station Street, Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 C10
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1854?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

Robert Blood acquired Crown Allotment 29B, on the west side of Station Street, on 25 November 1853. His family was the first to live in central Box Hill and Amy Blood is recorded as being 'the first white child born in central Box Hill'.¹ The first part of the cottage was built in 1854 and was reportedly added to in the 1870s and 1880s.² Ownership of the house passed to his wife Jemima in 1876, and in 1904 the cottage allotment was transferred to their daughter, Annie Tillman.

Robert Blood was a carrier who ran a bullock team with provisions to the Bendigo and Castlemaine goldfields. Each journey took about a month, and presumably predated the opening of the railway in 1862. He also tendered for roadworks contracts with the Nunawading District Road Board.

Description

Blood's Cottage is an asymmetrical single-storey timber cottage. It has a projecting front bay with a single window opening. The front door and a second window sit beneath a corrugated galvanised steel-clad skillion-roofed verandah supported by a single, plain timber post. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel and penetrated by a corbelled brick chimney.

The central section of the house, consisting of a passage and two rooms, is believed to be of an early date, having approximately 1.8m high doorways, early moulds and cedar doors. Internal plasterwork has been replaced. The projecting wing appears to be later and the rear lean-to, built over a well, has been reconstructed.

Comparative Examples

27 Morley Crescent, Box Hill North

Significance

Blood's Cottage is of historical significance. Although substantially altered in the late nineteenth century, the house contains remnants of the 1854 cottage, believed to be the oldest surviving building in the municipality. It derives historical significance from its associations with important early settlers the Blood family, in particular Robert Blood, local pioneer who settled in what is now central Box Hill.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

-
- 1 Eleanor Finlay & Margaret Morgan. *The Days Before Yesterday: A Picture Book of Early Box Hill*. Box Hill, 1993. p 24
 - 2 Eleanor Finlay & Margaret Morgan. *The Days Before Yesterday: A Picture Book of Early Box Hill*. Box Hill, 1993. p 24

Building:	Shops	Significance:	B
Address:	566-572 Station Street, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 D10
Building Type:	Shops	Construction Date:	1907
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

In 1907 Thomas Cook owned Lots 8 and 9 on the east side of Station Street, between Rutland Road and Ellingworth Parade. At the same time John Ellingworth owned the adjacent Lots 10, 11 and 12. In 1907 Cook purchased Lot 10 from Ellingworth, and on Lots 9 and 10 built four brick shops with residences above. In 1909, the shops were leased to Mrs Hunt, a confectioner, James Horneman, a butcher, Emily Bisgood, and William Battern, a bootmaker. Cook remained owner until at least 1917, at which time the buildings were described as "brick with seven rooms".¹

Thomas Cook's own residence was the large polychromatic brick house at 30-32 Watts Street, Box Hill, built in 1889.

Description

The double-storey building at 566-572 Station Street is a group of four brick shops with residences above. Although constructed in 1907, the building is broadly Italianate in style. The first floor facades are of red tuckpointed brickwork with unpainted rendered dressings. Each residence has a pair of semi-circular arched head windows with rendered moulds and connected by a string course at impost level. The roof is concealed behind a simple parapet with a small central pediment, and which originally had urns surmounting the party walls, of which two remain. A single central doorway apparently provides access to the first floor.

The shopfronts have all been completely altered, and the original verandah has been replaced by a cantilevered verandah.

Comparative Examples

Shops, 93-97 Railway Road, Blackburn

Significance

The retail building at 566-572 Station Street is of historical and aesthetic significance. Although constructed in 1907, its detailing is predominantly Italianate and more typical of the late nineteenth century. In Box Hill it is unusual as one of a very small number of substantially intact block of shops of Italianate appearance in the municipality, and is an important element in the largely Edwardian Station Street streetscape.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

1 Rate Books 1907-07, 1907-08, 1909-10, 1916-17.

Building:	Former Ellingworth's Estate Agency and Shops	Significance:	B
Address:	580 Station Street, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	57 D10
Building Type:	Shops	Construction Date:	1911
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Garrett & Mawson



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

History

John R Ellingworth was the elder son of William Ellingworth, foundation member of the Nunawading District Road Board and councillor of the Shire of Nunawading. J R Ellingworth was also a councillor and later Mayor, and vice-president of the Anti-Liquor League.

J R Ellingworth's original estate agency was established in 1890 in a single-storey timber building on land owned by his father on the south-east corner of Station Street and Rutland Road. The present building was built in 1911 on the site of his earlier premises.¹ An early photograph shows that the present building comprised three shops, with the estate agency on the corner, flanked by a shop on each side, facing Station Street and Rutland Road respectively. The Station Street shop was occupied by C H Wright, selling dairy produce, cooled meats and small goods, whilst the Rutland Road shop was occupied by a chemist.

Description

The former Ellingworth's Estate Agency is a double-storey Edwardian corner shop with residence over. The building is dominated by a octagonal corner oriel window and surmounting turret with sheet iron roof. The ground floor has wide round arched windows with leadlight panels. The first floor has two single windows facing Rutland Road, and a shallow faceted bay over Station Street. The original individual shops are separated by shallow brick piers. The roof is concealed behind a rendered parapet with crescent-shaped balustrading typical of the period.

Originally unpainted, the brick and render surfaces have all been painted over, and the original timber-posted verandah has been replaced by a cantilevered verandah. A timber-framed shop front facing Rutland Road, which was extant in 1990, appears to have been altered.

Comparative Examples

Former Railway Hotel, Whitehorse Road (corner Station Street), Box Hill

Significance

The former Ellingworth's estate agency shop building is of considerable historical and aesthetic significance. Although somewhat altered, the building remains a prominent and distinctive Edwardian commercial building dating from a main period of growth of the Box Hill commercial centre. The building has important associations with the prominent Ellingworth family, early settlers in the Box Hill district.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Eleanor Finlay & Marjorie Morgan. *The Days Before Yesterday: A Picture Book of Early Box Hill*. Box Hill, 1993. p 15.

1 Rate Books 1905-

Building:	Daniel Robertson Brickworks	Significance:	B
Address:	58 Station Street, Nunawading	Melway Map Ref:	48 G10
Building Type:	Brickworks	Construction Date:	1928?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[] F[x] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

History

Brickmaking was established on this site by Staple and Dilby in 1885;¹ and a map published in the Municipal Directory of 1892 shows a 22 acre site, from Whitehorse Road south to the present alignment of Carween Avenue, to be owned by the Tunstall Brick Co.²

Daniel Robertson Bros. have occupied the site since 1928. Daniel Robertson began importing slate into Victoria freight-free, as it was often used as ballast on ships, and his company began manufacturing concrete tiles at a plant in South Melbourne in the late 1800s. At this time, indications overseas were that the market would support a greater range of brick products, and Robertsons switched to producing bricks.³

The style of the main building (described below) would suggest it dates from the late 1920s, when the Robertsons began occupying the site.

Description

The Daniel Robertson Brickworks complex comprises a number of industrial buildings. The main brick-making building is a single-storey shed-like building of two bays. The external face of the building is of large, pale salmon clay bricks, and the gabled roof is clad in glazed terracotta tiles. The east end of the building is timber-framed and has a simple corrugated galvanised steel gabled roof. The roof is penetrated by a tall octagonal brick chimney with narrow metal reinforcing hoops. External alterations to the building include some new windows.

To the rear of the site is a double-storey corrugated galvanised steel-clad building, and at the front, a relatively recent administration and display building.

Comparative Examples

Wunderlich Terracotta Tile Works, 656 Mitcham Road, Vermont
Former Nubrik Brickworks, 78 Middleborough Road, Burwood East
Former Standard Brickworks, 14 Federation Street, Box Hill

Significance

The Daniel Robertson Brickworks is of considerable historical significance, and of aesthetic interest. The complex is a remnant of the municipality's once-thriving clay industry, and one of one of the few remaining operational brick and tile manufactories in the municipality. Aesthetically, the main building is an unusually considered composition for an industrial building. Of particular note are the walling material, and the chimney, one of the area's few remaining brick chimneys related to the clay industries and a local landmark.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994

2 'A Map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.

3 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. pp 102-103.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	106 Surrey Road, Blackburn North	Melway Map Ref:	48 B7
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1890
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The house at 106 Surrey Road was built in 1890 for William Slater Jr. As early as 1880, the eastern half of Crown Allotment 69, comprising a strip of land on the west side of Surrey Road (then known as Barnes Road) between Springfield Road and Koonung Creek, was owned and occupied by William Slater and William Slater Jr, both distillers.¹ The Rate Books for 1890 list a timber house on 50 acres of land, valued at £110.² In 1891, the land was divided into three portions. The present house was built on 18 acres at the southern end of the Slaters' land. The rate books list a timber house owned and occupied by William Slater Jr, valued at £50.³ William Slater Sr continued to occupy the existing house on the northernmost 23 acres, whilst Leonard Bayley, also a distiller, owned and occupied nine acres between the two Slater properties.⁴

William Slater Sr came to Victoria from Mitcham in England in the 1860s, and is thought to be responsible for the naming of Mitcham in Victoria. After gaining experience with the perfumiers Potter & Moore, Slater acquired Mitcham Grove, his Koonung Creek property, and began establishing plantings of medicinal herbs, which were dried, pressed and packaged, and plants for perfume oils. These plants included peppermint, lavender, horehound, hyssop, pennyroyal, rue, broom, camomile and tansy. Slater's eucalyptus distillery was one of the first in Victoria; his eucalyptus was sold with the brand name O'POSSUM. The Slaters were one of a number of families involved in the distilling industry in Blackburn North; others included the Boardmans, to the west. The Slater property also included approximately ten acres under orchard, primarily for the production of dried fruits.⁵

Description

The house at 106 Surrey Road, Blackburn, is a single-storey double-fronted Victorian timber cottage with a block-fronted facade and conventional weatherboarding elsewhere. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel, and there is a matching skillion verandah supported on square timber posts with a cast iron lacework frieze. The centrally placed front door is flanked by a single timber double-hung sash window on either side. There are no chimneys.

The house has undergone extensive renovation and reconstruction. A photograph taken in 1994 as part of the *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project* shows the house to have had a roughcast cladding, possibly on cement sheeting, and the flat-roofed verandah dated from the 1960s.⁶ The recent building program has included the reinstatement of a traditional Victorian verandah, weatherboard cladding, and the addition of a substantial hipped roof wing to the north-west.

Comparative Examples

Marlefield House, 4 Albert Street, Mitcham
House, 36 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 38 Haines Street, Mitcham
House, 381 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
Willowbank, 29 Moore Road, Vermont
The Wattles, 129 Mount Pleasant Road, Forest Hill
House, 58 Nicholson Street, Nunawading
The Cottage, 36 Scott Street, Vermont

Significance

106 Surrey Road is of historical importance and aesthetic interest. Historically, the house is associated with the prominent Slater family, who were involved in the herb growing and distilling industry in the area, and in particular with William Slater Jr, thought to be responsible for the naming of Mitcham. Aesthetically, the house is a good example of a typical block-fronted weatherboard Italianate timber villa which retains a relatively large site, a remnant of its rural history.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Rate Books. 1880.
 - 2 Rate Books. 1890.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1891.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1891.
 - 5 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. pp 92-94.
 - 6 Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. p 20, Photograph No. 22.

Building:	Plumstead	Significance:	B
Address:	77 Terrara Road, Vermont	Melway Map Ref:	62 J3
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1939
Architect:	J F W Ballantyne	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

Plumstead was built for architect J F W Ballantyne and his wife Eugenie Owen in 1939. The Ballantynes, who were married in 1928 and had two children, lived in the house for almost fifty years, and became well-known local residents. When the house was finally sold the house in October 1987, six months before Ballantyne's death, the estate agents stressed its remarkable intactness.¹

James Frederick Wilson Ballantyne (1900-1988) began his career as the first articled pupil of Walter Burley Griffin. After completing a three year tenure in Griffin's office, Ballantyne practised independently in the 1920s, building many houses in the Malvern and Toorak area. He later formed a partnership with his cousin, Roy Wilson, which dissolved with the onset of World War Two. After the war, Ballantyne again practised on his own, designing mostly schools, factories and commercial buildings rather than houses.²

As a long-time resident of Vermont, Ballantyne designed relatively few buildings in the area. These included the Provincial House for the Anglican Sisters of the Church (Mahoneys Road, East Burwood), the second St Luke's Anglican vicarage (Mitcham Road, Vermont) and the original section of Tintern Church of England Girls' Grammar School, Ringwood East.³ However, Plumstead remains the best example of his work in the municipality, and certainly the shows the strongest influence of the so-called Prairie School style, which was largely introduced to Australia by Ballantyne's one-time employer, Walter Burley Griffin.

Description

Plumstead is a single-storey painted timber dwelling consisting of three elongated wings connected in a pinwheel plan. Each wing consists of several smaller parts, with a pitched roof of terracotta tiles, and clad with horizontal timber boarding that is considerably wider than standard weatherboards. Gable ends, where exposed, are infilled with vertical timber cladding, and have narrow rectangular vents. Windows vary considerably in size and shape. There are some tripartite windows with narrow double-hung timber sashes, and individual windows with wider double-hung sashes and shutters. There is also a bay window, and a timber-framed circular window. The front door is located in a projecting porch at the junction of two wings. There is a semi-detached garage at the end of one wing, and a carport has been built in front of the main entrance.

The American Prairie School influence is apparent in the unusually wide timber cladding, wide windows and low, spreading composition.

Comparative Examples

Halcyon (Dr Carl Stephens house), Maroondah Highway, Healesville (J F W Ballantyne, 1926)
Champlain, 95-99 Terrara Road, Vermont (J F W Ballantyne, 1928)
House, 6 Proudfoot Street, Mont Albert

Significance

Plumstead is of considerable aesthetic significance and local historical interest. Aesthetically, it is a rare example in Whitehorse of a building which shows the direct influence of Walter Burley Griffin, to whom its architect, J F W Ballantyne, was once articled. Even among Ballantyne's few other buildings in the municipality, Plumstead is the one which best demonstrates the Prairie School influence. As it was the architect's own home for almost fifty years, Plumstead also retains important historical associations with Ballantyne.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994.

1 'Home and Pool on Large Block.' *The Age*. 14 October 1987. p 45.

2 Frederick Ballantyne. 'Carrying on a Family Tradition.' *Architect*. July-August 1968. pp 27-28.

3 'Queen, Hawke, Telegrams for Ballantynes', undated newspaper clipping from *Nunawading Gazette*, 1988. Held at Nunawading Historical Society.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	1 The Avenue, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 H10

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1928
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

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

History

The land now occupied by 1 The Avenue comprised Lot 41 of the Frankcom's Paddock estate, subdivided in 1914.¹ In 1918, Lots 41 to 46 were owned by Milton L Davey, a solicitor, of 101 Swanston Street, Melbourne.² By 1920, Lot 42 and part of Lot 46 had been acquired by William Cooper of Canterbury, with Davey retaining the remainder.³ By 1922, ownership of the land had passed to Mrs Eleanor Forbes,⁴ and by 1924, to Charles Weir, of Gordon Crescent, Blackburn.⁵ The rate books for 1928 show Jane Sim as the owner of vacant land valued at £5.⁶ Pencilled amendments in the rate books of that and the following year indicate a house (under construction?) existed, but the value of the property was not amended.⁷ The first full listing of the house is in the rate books of 1930 (compiled January 1929), where Jane Sim is listed as the owner and occupier of a five room timber house valued at £53.⁸

The house is probably the work of Algernon John Elmore (1882-1961), a local builder who constructed about thirty bungalows in this part of Blackburn in the 1910s and 1920s.⁹ He was an advocate of the so-called 'Fresh Air' movement, which encouraged middle-class people to live in well-ventilated cottages in semi-rural or seaside areas. His houses in Blackburn were characterised by Arts and Crafts detailing, with oiled timber external cladding and high quality interior joinery. The houses were typically sited on substantial tracts of land with naturalistic landscaping. A number of these houses in Blackburn, including Elmore's own house (now demolished) were published in *Home and Garden Beautiful* in 1914.¹⁰

Description

The house at 1 The Avenue is a wide, single-storey timber house. The walls are clad in dark brown stained weatherboards, and the timber-framed double-hung sash windows have six-pane upper sashes. The hipped roof is clad in glazed terracotta tiles and there is a single, plain red brick chimney.

The house, on a relatively prominent corner site, sits behind a high hedge which mostly obscures it from the street.

Comparative Examples

House, 26 Fuchsia Street, Blackburn
House, 6 Furness Street, Blackburn
House, 32 Laburnum Street, Blackburn
House, 51 Laburnum Street, Blackburn
House, 54 Laburnum Street, Blackburn
House, 16 Main Street, Blackburn
House, 17 Main Street, Blackburn
House, 2/54 Main Street, Blackburn

Significance

The house at 1 The Avenue is of historical and aesthetic importance. It is probably the work of local builder Algernon Elmore, who built about thirty similar Arts and Crafts-influenced bungalows in the area, of which about half survive. The house demonstrates the influence of the influential 'Fresh Air' movement in its planning and siting. Aesthetically, the house is a simple and elegantly composed inter-War bungalow which combines a plan form more common in brick bungalows in the area, with distinctive dark brown oiled finish associated with the work of Elmore.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

- 1 Lodged Plan no. 6632, declared 7 November 1914. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 2 Rate Books. 1918.
- 3 Rate Books. 1920.
- 4 Rate Books. 1922.
- 5 Rate Books. 1924.
- 6 Rate Books. 1928.
- 7 Rate Books. 1928, 1929.
- 8 Rate Books. 1930.
- 9 Angela Taylor. 'Craftsman Bungalows in Blackburn.' *Historic Environment*. V, 1 (1986), pp 4-18.
- 10 'Semi-Rural Suburban Homes'. *Home and Garden Beautiful*. 1 December 1914. p 828-832.

Building:	Ednie House	Significance:	A
Address:	3A The Avenue, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	47 J10
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1956
Architect:	Grounds, Romberg & Boyd	Builder:	Murray Miller



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

History

Shortly after their marriage, Ian and Beverly Ednie sought to purchase land in Blackburn. After inspecting several blocks, they eventually approached Bruce Mellor, who agreed to sell them a portion of his large property at No. 5 The Avenue. Mrs Ednie was a commercial artist, and had an interest in architecture. She knew of Robin Boyd through the RVIA Small Homes Service, and commissioned him to design a house for them.¹

The house was designed in 1954, and construction was completed in 1956.² As there were existing houses at both Nos. 3 and 5 The Avenue, the new house was numbered as 3A. The unusual design was published in several magazines at the time. In 1958, a plan and photograph appeared in a special issue of *Architecture and Arts*, which was devoted entirely to the recent work of Grounds, Romberg and Boyd.³ Mrs and Mrs Ednie, who had two children, lived in the house for eight years.

Description

The Ednie House at 3A The Avenue is a compact double-storey timber dwelling with a flat roof, and is almost a perfect cube in form. The facade is tripartite: the central third is fully glazed, continuous over both levels, while the walls on either side are clad with vertical timber planks. The rear elevation is entirely framed with openings. These mostly contain fixed or casement sash windows, although there are some opaque spandrel panels at the upper level, and a fully glazed door at ground level.

Comparative Examples

Cricklewood, 91 Morack Road, Vermont (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1955)
Silver Mist, 134 Central Road, Blackburn (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1957)
Mirrabooka, 28 Moore Road, Vermont (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1957)
Wildwood, 27 Terrara Road, Vermont (Romberg & Boyd, 1968)

Significance

The Ednie House at 3A The Avenue is of outstanding aesthetic significance. It is a very intact example of the residential work of the distinguished Melbourne architectural firm Grounds, Romberg and Boyd. It is particularly unusual within the firm's entire *oeuvre*, as it demonstrates a compositional typology that they apparently did not use anywhere else.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Telephone interview with Mrs B Ednie, September 1998.

2 Philip Goad et al. 'Chronological List of the Works of Robin Boyd.' *Transition*, 38 (1992). p 206.

3 'Recent and Current Work of Grounds, Romberg and Boyd,' *Architecture and Arts*, 60 (October 1958). p 23.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	32 Thomas Street, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	49 A8
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1918
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The land now occupied by 32 Thomas Street comprises part of the 80-acre Crown Allotment 127A, which was owned by J J Cook and W Cook in 1892.¹ In 1914, part of this land was subdivided into 47 lots.²

The present house was built on Lots 5-6 of this subdivision, which was known as Cooks Estate, in 1918.³ The 1918 rate books (compiled in January) show Lots 5-12 as one of several parcels of land on the estate owned by Mrs Rachel Ann Cook. An amendment to the rate book shows Lots 5-6 to have been acquired by William White of Kenilworth Street, Ivanhoe, and valued at £2.⁴ The following year, a three-room timber house on Lots 5-6, valued at £20, is shown as being owned and occupied by William White. Its address is given as White Horse Road.⁵ The 1920 rate books include an apparent amendment which lists the house's address as Thomas Street.⁶ by 1933, the house was owned by John McCallum, and was listed as a five-room house valued at £34.⁷

The Cook family were prominent landholders in Mitcham. William Cook, known as Bill, was a specialist cherry orchardist, widely known in the municipality as 'the Cherry King'.⁸ Thomas Street is named after Thomas Cook, who built the large house at 30-32 Watts Street, Box Hill (see separate datasheet) in 1890. Other streets in eastern Mitcham also recall the family's activities in Mitcham. Cook Road lies to the east of Thomas Street, and Cherry Court runs off Burnett Street. Further north, Amys Grove is probably named after William's daughter, Amy.

Description

The house at 32 Thomas Street is a substantial timber and roughcast bungalow with a steeply pitched roof, forming an attic storey. Walls have horizontal timber boarding to dado height, with roughcast above, while the gable ends are half-timbered. The street elevation is symmetrical, with a central timber porch extending up to form a balcony at the second storey. The porch is flanked by box windows at the corners, containing timber casement sashes.

The terracotta tiled roof was reclad in corrugated galvanised steel c.1995, and a dormer window on the north elevation added.

Comparative Examples

House, 12 St Johns Avenue, Surrey Hills

Significance

The house at 32 Thomas Street is of aesthetic importance and historic interest. It is a highly unusual late Edwardian house incorporating typical Edwardian details such as timber fretwork, and Arts and Crafts influenced materials and composition. Although recently altered, the overall compositional effect of the design has been maintained. Its association with prominent local orchardist family, the Cooks, is of interest.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 'A Map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.
 - 2 Lodged Plan No. 6626, declared 8 August 1914. Land and Survey Information Centre.
 - 3 Rate Books. 1918.
 - 4 Rate Books. 1918.
 - 5 Rate Books. 1919.
 - 6 Rate Books. 1920.

- 7 Rate Books. 1933.
- 8 'Obituary: Mr William Cook.' *Blackburn and Mitcham Reporter*. 18 August 1939. Reproduced in Diane Sydenham. *Windows of Nunawading*.. North Melbourne, 1990. p 69.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	13 Victoria Crescent, Mont Albert	Melway May Ref:	47 E11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1908
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

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

History

In January, 1908, Edward Saunders owned Lots 42 and 43 on the west side of Harston Street between Whitehorse Road and Nelson Street (now Trafalgar Street). By December 1908, Saunders had built a brick house there for his residence. By 1910 the street was renamed Victoria Crescent. The property was listed as 140' x 200' in 1912. Saunders, a Salvation Army Officer, continued to live there.

By 1916, Mrs Mary McDonald had purchased the property and the occupant was Daniel McDonald. The property changed hands again in 1920 when Mrs Emma Callaghan became owner/occupant. The house was listed as No. 13 with six rooms. Callaghan continued as owner/occupant in 1929, the property being described then as brick with eight rooms on Lot 42 and part Lot 43.¹

Description

The house at 13 Victoria Crescent is a substantial single-storey Edwardian brick villa with a corner tower. Its walls are of tuckpointed red brick with narrow roughcast string courses at window head and sill levels. Beside a projecting gabled bay is a return verandah with turned timber posts, a timber frieze with Hindu derived motifs and a simple timber balustrade. The verandah terminates at two projecting bays with half-timbered gable-ends. The hipped and gabled roof is clad in slate and has terracotta ridge capping and finials, and is penetrated by red brick chimneys with rendered caps and terracotta pots. The unusual octagonal tower has a steeply-pitched mansard-style slate roof.

Comparative Examples

17 Victoria Crescent, Surrey Hills

Significance

The house at 13 Victoria Crescent is of aesthetic importance. It is a particularly intact Edwardian villa which, although typically Edwardian in plan and overall composition, has a number of unusual details. Of particular note the tower, verandah frieze and balustrade, and window details beneath the front gable-end. The house is an important element in the Victoria Crescent streetscape.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

1 Rate Books 1907-08, 1908-09, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1915-16, 1919-20, 1929-30.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	17 Victoria Crescent, Mont Albert	Melway May Ref:	47 E11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1911-12
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

In 1908, H Vickers owned Lot 44 on the west side of Harston Street Whitehorse Road and Nelson Street (now Trafalgar Street). Samuel Savory owned the adjoining Lot 45. In 1910 Walter Thomas Frost purchased both lots. The land was listed as 145'4" x 200' in January, 1912; a pencilled note in the rate books states that the property be revalued as a house was there. Frost, a manufacturer, resided there, and continued as owner occupant in 1929 when the property was listed as No. 17, and described as brick with seven rooms.¹

Description

The house at 17 Victoria Crescent is a single-storey, red brick Edwardian villa with an attic and a prominent faceted tower with a flared roughcast and shingled window hood, metal roof and finial. The gabled roof is clad in terracotta tiles and has half-timbered gable-ends and terracotta ridge capping and finials and is penetrated by tapered roughcast chimneys with terracotta chimney pots and unusual Hindu mouldings. A semi-circular front porch has an encaustic tiled floor and bracketed timber posts.

The house sits behind a mature hedge.

Comparative Examples

13 Victoria Crescent, Mont Albert

Significance

The house at 17 Victoria Crescent is of aesthetic importance. It is a substantially intact example of a large, picturesquely-composed Edwardian house with a number of typical Arts and Crafts style details including roughcast and shingled finishes, complexity of plan and roof form and polygonal tower.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

1 Rate Books 1908-09, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1929-30.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	17 Vivian Street, Blackburn North	Melway Map Ref:	48 H9
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1900
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

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

History

The land now occupied by 17 Vivian Street forms part of Crown Allotment 71, which in the mid-1860s was owned by James Cousens, who also owned Allotments 69 and 70, to the east.¹ By 1892, the land was part of a 62-acre holding of W S Williams.²

The style of the house suggests it was built c.1905. The house may have been associated with orcharding, the predominant industry in the north of the municipality.

In 1952, the land to the north and west of the property of the property was subdivided, creating Vivian Street, Nestor Grove and parts of Chapman and Joseph Streets. Following the subdivision, the present house was left on Lot 9, on land measuring 121' by 130'.³

Description

The house at 17 Vivian Street is a single-storey weatherboard Edwardian villa with a hipped and gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The facade has a projecting gabled section with a canted bay window with a hipped roof. Adjacent is a timber-framed return verandah with a convex-profile corrugated galvanised steel roof and a simple timber frieze. The roof is penetrated by corbelled red brick chimneys.

The house appears to have undergone considerable reconstruction and extension.

Comparative Examples

House, 44 Husband Road, Forest Hill

Harwood, 21 Junction Road, Blackburn North

House, 58A Lucknow Street, Mitcham

Labedir, 8 Smithfield Walk, Vermont

Significance

The house at 17 Vivian Street, Blackburn North, is of historic and aesthetic importance as a remnant of the early development of Blackburn North as an agricultural area. Aesthetically, the house is a good example of relatively intact timber Edwardian villa.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

1 Shire of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.

2 'A Map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.

3 Lodged Plan No. 26120, declared 23 July 1953. Land and Survey Information Centre

Building:	Terreglea	Significance:	B
Address:	79 Warrigal Road, Surrey Hills	Melway May Ref:	60 H1
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



Intactness:

G[] F[x] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

History

In 1887, Henry Bloomfield owned vacant land on this site. It remained vacant the following year. In 1889 Robert Mills, General Manager of James McEwan & Co., owned and occupied a brick house known as Terreglea on Lot 7 Section 40 of the original Catholic Reserve, now the east side of Warrigal Road between Scottsdale and Chester Streets. In 1910 the property was described as brick with nine rooms on one acre, 32 perches.

By 1916 the property was in the hands of the executors of the late Robert Mills. Miss Ann Mills was in residence. By 1920 John Marr was owner/occupant of the property, then known as Bryn Awel, when the property also encompassed part of Lot 6. By 1925 Edward Edwards Kelly, a manager, was owner/occupant when the property was described as brick with thirteen rooms on lots 6-9.¹

Alterations were made to the house in 1925.

Description

Inspection difficult; house is not visible from street.

Terreglea is a substantial double-storey Italianate brick house on a large site with mature plantings. The walls are of rendered brick with quoining to corners and windows. A dominant, pyramidal roofed square tower surmounting the entry porch which is approached by a flight of steps. The hipped slate roof has bracketed eaves and is penetrated by rendered chimneys with moulded caps.

The rendered wall surfaces, which had remained unpainted until at least the time of Andrew Ward's survey (c.1989), have since been painted.

Comparative Examples

Banff, 29 Albion Road, Box Hill
Tyneholm, 310 Elgar Road, Box Hill
Lydswood, 12 Stanhope Street, Mont Albert
House, 30-32 Watts Street, Box Hill

Significance

Terreglea is of aesthetic and historical significance. Of the small number of substantial double-storey mansions built in the municipality during the late nineteenth century, Terreglea is one of the largest, and one of only two with a tower. The house is also associated with Robert Mills, general manager of James McEwan & Co., and with the 1850s Catholic Church Reserve.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

1 Rate Books. 1887, 1889, 1910-11, 1915-16, 1919-20, 1925.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	30-32 Watts Street, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 D9

Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1890
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Dawn & Hutton



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

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

History

In 1889, Thomas Cook owned Lots 63 and 64 in the Box Hill Township Heights Estate. In 1890, Cook, a gentleman, built a brick house on Lot 63 for his residence. The house was constructed by Messrs. Dawn and Hutton. By 1901 Cook had also purchased Lot 62. In 1916 the house was described as brick with ten rooms. By 1929 the property had passed to Mrs Rachael Cook, remaining in the family until 1956 when it was purchased by the Interdenominational Christian Fellowship as a hostel for children of missionaries. During his time, a rear section was added to the house.¹ In 1971, the house was purchased by Dr M J Shannon.

Description

The house at 30-32 Watts Street is a double-storey asymmetrical bichromatic Italianate brick villa. with a hipped slate roof. Its walls are of tuckpointed brown bricks, with cream brick string courses and window dressings and bluestone sills. The facade has a canted bay window with single timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The double-storey verandah has a tiled floor with bluestone edging, cast iron posts, frieze and balustrade, and corrugated galvanised steel roof. The six-panel front door is flanked by stained glass sidelights and highlight.

Comparative Examples

Banff, 29 Albion Road, Box Hill
Tyneholm, 310 Elgar Road, Box Hill
Lydswood, 12 Stanhope Street, Mont Albert
Terreglea, 79 Warrigal Road, Surrey Hills

Significance

The house at 30-32 Watts Street is of aesthetic significance. It is a substantially intact example of a large nineteenth century bichromatic brick house, and one of only a very small number of such houses ever built in the municipality.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

1 Rate Books. 1889, 1890, 1916-17, 1929-30.

Building:	Blackburn Primary School	Significance:	B
Address:	181-195 Whitehorse Road, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 A9
Building Type:	School	Construction Date:	1889 onwards
Architect:	Public Works Department?	Builder:	Public Works Department?



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

History

Blackburn State School No. 2923 was opened in 1889. The first teacher was John Williams, who, along with his sister and his children, taught at the school for the next 26 years. Alterations and additions were made to the original building in 1923, 1940 and 1965.¹

Description

The original Blackburn Primary School building is a single-storey bichromatic brick Victorian building. Walls are of red brick with cream brick string courses and window dressings. There are large multi-paned timber-framed double-hung sash windows, some with hopper sash highlights. The gabled roofs are clad in corrugated galvanised steel and have unusual gable-end brackets, finials and louvred vents. The front entrance, which appears to date from the 1923 alterations, has a hipped roof concealed behind a simple parapet with a rendered panel bearing the name of the school.

A number of skylights have been installed in the roof.

Comparative Examples

Former Burwood Primary School, 166-172 Burwood Highway, Burwood
Burwood East Primary School, 525 Highbury Road, Burwood East

Significance

Blackburn Primary School is of historical and aesthetic importance. It is one of only two nineteenth century brick state schools in the municipality and a good example of a small but relatively late nineteenth-century school building. It makes a major heritage contribution to the Whitehorse Road streetscape.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

1 L J Blake (ed.). *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*. Melbourne, 1973. Vol. 3, p 393.

Building:	St Andrew's Uniting Church	Significance:	B
Address:	909-911 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 B9
Building Type:	Church	Construction Date:	1867
Architect:	1866-67: Smith & Watts; 1935: Scarborough & Craig	Builder:	1866-67: Wilson & Corben; 1935: Lodge Bros



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

History

A church on this site was first erected in 1911 to replace the Court Street church which was sold to the Church of Christ. It was a timber building, now surviving as St. Andrew's Hall. The present building, designed by architects Smith & Watts, was first erected at the corner of William and Lonsdale Streets for the Presbyterians in 1866-67, and was known as the West Melbourne Presbyterian Church. The design of the tower was reputedly modelled on St Botolph's Church in Boston, Lincolnshire.

A contract for the first stage (without vestries and tower) was awarded to builders Wilson & Corben. The stained glass windows were made by Ferguson & Urie of Curzon Street, North Melbourne. Services were discontinued in 1931 and the building was eventually relocated to the present site. According to Miles Lewis, the relocating of the church was the most difficult task of its kind yet attempted in Australia.¹ The final memorial service at West Melbourne was held on 3 February 1935 and the first Box Hill service just before Christmas of the same year.

The church contains a Fincham organ that was installed in 1883, as well as some notable furniture and fittings, including a bell that was originally shown at the Centennial Exhibition in 1888.²

Description

St Andrew's Uniting Church is a mid-Victorian Gothic Revival Church of rough dressed bluestone with smooth face freestone quoining, and freestone window tracery. The building has a slate roof, and is cruciform in plan, with a square tower over the entry. It has an elaborate hammer beam roof over the nave which retains its original pews and altar table. Elaborate stained glass windows were relocated with the church in 1935.

Significance

St Andrew's Uniting Church is of historical and aesthetic importance. It is the only bluestone building in the municipality, and the oldest public building in central Box Hill but not on its original site. Its links with the Presbyterian Church, both in central Melbourne and Box Hill, are of historical importance. Aesthetically, it is an interesting Gothic Revival ecclesiastical building, and the most imposing nineteenth century church in the municipality, containing windows by the important firm of Ferguson & Urie. It remains an important element in the Whitehorse Road streetscape.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Miles Lewis (ed). *Victorian Churches: Their Origins, Their Story and Their Architecture*. Melbourne, 1991. p 59.

1 Miles Lewis (ed). *Victorian Churches*. Melbourne, 1991. p 59.

2 Miles Lewis (ed). *Victorian Churches*. Melbourne, 1991. p 59.

Building:	Former Colonial Gas Association building	Significance:	B
Address:	942-946 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 D9
Building Type:	Shops and offices	Construction Date:	1936
Architect:	R M and M H King	Builder:	T R and L Cockram



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

History

The Box Hill Gas Company operated a monopoly on local gas supply until 1889, when the Colonial Gas Association established its gas works on the corner of Elgar and Whitehorse Roads.¹ The monopoly of gas power itself was threatened over the following decades with the increasing use of electricity for domestic purposes. In an effort to maintain their grip on this market, the gas companies began to fit out their showrooms with flashy displays and window dressings that showed off the benefits of gas appliances. The Colonial Gas Association was among the first to embark on such a programme of vigorous salesmanship. In 1926, they remodelled their Footscray showroom, creating a display of gas appliances arranged in realistic domestic settings.²

In 1936, the Colonial Gas Association erected a new building in Box Hill's major commercial area on the south side of Whitehorse Road, near the Station Street intersection. The architects were R M and M H King, who had designed the Nunawading Shire Offices at 360 Whitehorse Road (see separate datasheet) a few years earlier. That building had been in a traditional Classical idiom, and their design for the Colonial Gas Association represented a marked departure into the most progressive Moderne style of the time. Even at the time that it was built, the showroom was considered to be 'a good example of the modern trend in business premises.'³

In addition to the showroom space, the ground floor contained a small theatrette, intended for the demonstration of gas appliances. At the upper level there was a cookery school, as well as the general offices of the nearby gasworks.⁴ It was indeed considered to be a progressive building at the time, and was the subject of a five-page article in a contemporary trade journal, the *Modern Store*.⁵ The building was officially opened by the Mayor of Box Hill, W F Young, on 23 October 1936. In May of that year, G J Coles had set up their first Box Hill branch in one of the shopfronts, at 942 Whitehorse Road. The entire building was eventually purchased by Coles in the early 1950s, and they, in turn, sold it in 1976.⁶

Description

The former Colonial Gas Association building is a double-storey Moderne cream brick shop and office block with a flat roof concealed behind a parapet. The street facade is asymmetrical, with an off-centre recessed bay containing a single large window. Early photographs show that this bay was once topped by rendered stepped ornament which has been replaced by metal signage. The bay is flanked by two bays with curved corners and a cement frieze along the parapet which contains typical Art Deco geometric ornament. One bay has three windows and the other had two; the brickwork between the head and sill levels is banded with alternate recessed courses. Window sashes have been replaced by modern ones with mirrored glass.

The shopfronts at the ground level have been substantially altered. The original wrought iron lettering above the main entry, which stated COLONIAL GAS ASSOCIATION LTD, has been removed.

Significance

The former Colonial Gas Association building is of aesthetic and historical significance. Although somewhat altered at the ground level, the building is a particularly fine example of the Moderne style of the 1930s, as applied to a commercial building. The building also has associations with the Colonial Gas Association; it is the only surviving building related to this important local industry since the demolition of the actual gasworks in the 1970s. The building is also of some interest as a retail outlet for G J Coles, who continuously occupied one of the shopfronts for several decades.

Originally Identified By

Allom Lovell & Associates

- 1 Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. p 92.
- 2 Colonial Gas Association. *Fifty years of Good Public Service*. Melbourne, 1938. pp 7-8.
- 3 'Modern Business Premises: Simplicity in Design'. *Argus*. 22 October 1936, p 14.
- 4 Colonial Gas Association. *Fifty years of Good Public Service*. Melbourne, 1938. pp 48-49.
- 5 *Modern Store*. October 1937. pp 19-23.
- 6 Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. p 248 n 75.

Building:	Former Railway Hotel	Significance:	A
Address:	950-956 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 D9
Building Type:	Hotel	Construction Date:	1882, remodelled 1911
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The Railway Hotel was built in 1882 by Silas Padgham, who had emigrated to Melbourne from England in 1852. He was an early landholder in Box Hill, and established Box Hill's first general store. Padgham also suggested the name 'Box Hill' for the area. In 1882, when the railway through Box Hill was being planned, Padgham and the owners of other property donated parts of their land on which the railway was to be sited. He then built the Railway Hotel, which was completed to coincide with the railway's opening. The hotel, and the land between it and the railway line, was then leased to Alfred Rawlings, a butcher and local landowner who was responsible for the development of the Box Hill Homestead Estate. Rawlings sub-let the hotel to Annie Meader, whose father William Meader was also a publican. Rawlings later built a butcher's shop and residence next door to the hotel.

In 1920, a fervent anti-liquor campaign was begun by local politician E W Greenwood, and he gained many supporters. At that time, hotel licensing legislation had a Local Option clause, which meant that voters in a district could support prohibition without forcing it onto other districts who were not in favour. Greenwood took advantage of this, and when a poll was held, the districts of Nunawading and Boroondara reached the required 60% majority. Box Hill's three hotels, along with seven in Camberwell, were closed down on New Year's Day, 1921.

Whilst some of the hotels were demolished either immediately or in the following decades, the Railway Hotel in Station Street was remodelled. The building became known as Tait's Corner, and its first occupants as such were Trebilcock's Drapery, in the corner shop, and Mrs Christie's Coffee Palace. No new hotels have been built in the Box Hill 'dry area' since the Liquor Ban, although those elsewhere in the City of Whitehorse, including the Mitcham Hotel and the Blackburn Hotel, have continued to thrive.

The original 1882 hotel forms the southern component of the present building. The northern section with tower was completed in January 1911.

Description

This property also incorporates the shops at 617 Station Street.

The former Railway Hotel is a large double-storey Arts and Crafts-style building on the south-west corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street, Box Hill. The first floor walls retain the roughcast and render finishes from the 1911 remodelling. A string course separates the roughcast dado from the smooth rendered upper section. Windows are timber-framed double-hung sashes. The corner is marked by an octagonal tower with a bell-shaped pressed metal roof topped with an iron finial. The tower is embellished with Art Nouveau decoration surrounding oval windows. Rendered panels on the north and east elevation formerly contained the name of the hotel.

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

Comparative Examples

Former Surrey Family Hotel, Canterbury Road (corner Union Road), Surrey Hills

Significance

The former Railway Hotel is of historical and aesthetic significance. It is the only surviving hotel building within the former electoral district of Box Hill, Box Hill's other two hotels having been demolished in the years following the Liquor Ban in 1921. It is also the oldest surviving hotel building within the City of Whitehorse. Historically, the building is also associated with Silas Padgham, an important early landowner and founder of the first general store in Box Hill and who is credited with the naming of the suburb. Aesthetically, the building as remodelled in 1911 exhibits interesting Arts and Crafts / Art Nouveau detailing, and, with its prominent tower, has become a local landmark in the Box Hill commercial centre.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. pp 24, 76, 78, 101, 130-131, 148, 154.

Building:	Former State Savings Bank	Significance:	B
Address:	953 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 B9
Building Type:	Bank	Construction Date:	1912
Architect:	Billing, Son & Peck	Builder:	Morley & Whelan



Intactness:

G[x] F[] P[]

Condition:

G[x] F[] P[]

Existing Heritage Listings:

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

Recommended Heritage Listings:

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

History

The Box Hill State Savings Bank was built in 1912 to a design by Billing, Son and Peck. It was built by Morley & Whelan.

The building appears to have been built in the interim period between Nathaniel Billing's death, in 1910, and the renaming of the firm Peck & Kemter, after G A Kemter joined William Billing. The firm of Billing, Son & Peck comprised Nathaniel Billing, his son William, and Solon Peck. Whilst Nathaniel Billing specialised in ecclesiastical, particularly Gothic Revival, architecture, Peck & Kemter went on to design the Western Branch Office of the State Savings Bank, Collins Street; the Bankers' and Traders' Building, Collins Street; the Aeolian Co.'s Building, Swanston Street; the Strand, Elizabeth Street; and the Capitol Theatre in association with Walter Burley Griffin.

The years 1911-12 comprised a period of rapid expansion of Box Hill's commercial centre. Also constructed in those years were the Bank of Victoria, the Railway Hotel (now Tait's Corner), the new post office, railway station, court house, J R Ellingworth's Real Estate Agency, Box Hill's first Catholic Church and a band rotunda, all in or near Whitehorse Road and Station Street.

Description

The former State Savings Bank is a predominantly double-storey brick bank building in a bold Arts and Crafts 'blood and bandages' style. The walls are of red brick, with rendered banded rusticated shallow piers on the facade, and a roughcast gable-end with bracketed eaves. The entrance is through a single-storey section adjoining the east elevation. Windows are double-hung sashes at the upper level, and fixed at street level. The gabled roof is clad in glazed terracotta tiles and penetrated by a tapered red brick chimney.

The adjacent former Post Office, built in a similar style in 1911, has been considerably altered.

Comparative Examples

Mitcham Post Office, 582 Whitehorse Road, Mitcham

Significance

The former State Savings Bank building is of aesthetic and historical importance. The building is an unusually picturesque bank building, and a good example of a commercial building in a bold Arts and Crafts style, a departure from the more common Classical Revival banks of the period. Historically, the bank dates from a major period of expansion of Box Hill as a commercial centre.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Katrina Place. 'North Park: St Columban's Mission, 69 Woodland Street North Essendon.' Unpublished Paper, 1997.

Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. p 130-131.

Building:	Shops	Significance:	B
Address:	958-964 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 D9
Building Type:	Shops	Construction Date:	1936
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

Andrew Lemon records that, "[In 1936] on the corner of Station Street and White Horse [sic] Road the Serpells, who had sold their business to Ron Watkins, demolished their old shops and leased the site to Ezywalkin who built a village-flavoured two-storey building with half a dozen shops,"¹ reminiscent in style to the Wattle Park Chalet.

Serpells General Store had been established by Alfred Serpell in the early 1880s. A single-storey timber shop with a verandah, it claimed to charge 'Melbourne Prices'. In 1920, the shop was occupied by J S Tait, draper and milliner. When the Railway Hotel on the opposite corner (see separate datasheet) closed in at the end of 1920, Tait's business moved across the road, giving the former hotel building the name Tait's Corner.²

Description

This property also incorporates the shops at 914-918 Station Street.

The building on the south-east corner of Whitehorse Road and Station Street is a group of six shops with residences above. Broadly designed in the English Domestic Revival style, the first floor facades are of rendered brick with brown tapestry brick sills and lintels, and glazed brick string courses. There are paired gables to both street elevations and a narrow corner gable. The side gables surmount French doors with balconettes, while at the corner is a semi-circular diamond pattern oriel leadlight window. The hipped roof is clad with glazed terracotta tiles.

The ground floor shopfronts have been completely altered, and a cantilevered balcony has been added.

Comparative Examples

Former Railway Hotel, 950-956 Whitehorse Road (corner Station Street), Box Hill

Significance

The shop building at 958-964 Whitehorse Road is of aesthetic importance. It is a sophisticated expression of the English Domestic Revival style applied to a commercial building. The first floor facades of the building are remarkably intact. The building balances well the former Railway Hotel on the opposite corner, an important element in the Whitehorse Road and Station Street streetscapes.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information.

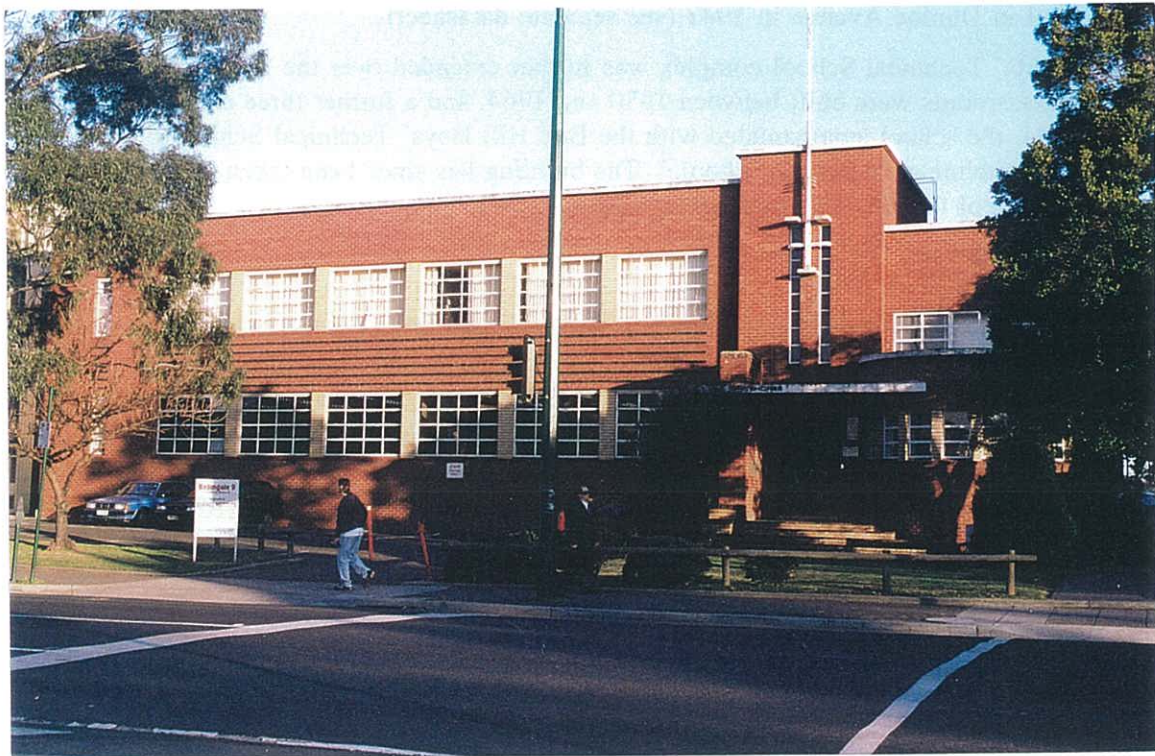
Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978.

Eleanor Finlay & Margery Morgan. *The Days Before Yesterday: A Picture Book of Early Box Hill*. Box Hill, 1993.

1 *Reporter*, 10 July 1936. Footnoted in Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. p 173.

2 Eleanor Finlay & Margery Morgan. *The Days Before Yesterday: A Picture Book of Early Box Hill*. Box Hill, 1993. p 15.

Building:	Former Box Hill Girls' Technical School	Significance:	A
Address:	1000 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	Melway Map Ref:	47 D9
Building Type:	School	Construction Date:	1936
Architect:	Percy Everett?	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

A technical school for girls in Box Hill was first mooted by J Ingamells in 1919. It was not until 1924 that the school was opened, making it the first girls' technical school in Victoria.¹ It was located in the former premises of State School No. 2838, on the south side of Whitehorse Road, which comprised eight classrooms, a principal's office, and small staff room. The staff consisted of the headmistress, Miss R A Evans, and eight teachers. The school began with 65 pupils in the junior school, and later 151 senior pupils in day and night classes.²

Overcrowding soon became a problem, and two new classrooms were added to the building in 1924. In 1936, the foundation stone for the present building on was laid by Dr John Harris, the Minister of Public Instruction. The distinctive Moderne style of the building suggests that it was designed by Percy Everett (1888-1967) who served as Chief Architect for the Public Works Department from 1934 until 1953. He was responsible for the design of many government schools during this time, including the technical schools at Essendon, Caulfield, Collingwood and Oakleigh, and the girls' technical school at Prahran. He also designed the Box Hill Boys' Technical School in Dunloe Avenue in 1943 (see separate datasheet).

The Box Hill Girls' Technical School complex was further extended over the following decades. Ten new LTC classrooms were built between 1950 and 1964, and a further three classroom blocks in 1968. In 1984, the school amalgamated with the Box Hill Boys' Technical School to form the co-educational Whitehorse Technical School.³ The building has since been taken over as the Whitehorse Campus of the Box Hill Institute of TAFE.

Description

The former Box Hill Girls' Technical School is a double-storey Moderne red brick building with a hipped roof concealed behind a capped parapet. The facade has six bays of multi-paned windows at each level, separated by contrasting cream brick piers. The spandrel between the two rows of windows has alternating courses of manganese bricks; early photographs of the building also show distinctive wrought iron lettering, stating BOX HILL GIRLS' TECHNICAL SCHOOL, which has since been removed. At the west end of the facade is an entry porch with a concrete slab roof, marked by a squat tower with narrow vertical strip windows and a flagpole supported on concrete corbels. Beside the porch is a projecting single-storey semicircular bay with a band of windows.

Comparative Examples

Essendon Technical School, 36-44 Buckley Street, Essendon (Percy Everett, 1938)

Box Hill Boys' Technical School, Dunloe Avenue, Box Hill (Percy Everett, 1943)

Significance

The former Box Hill Girls' Technical School is of outstanding historical and aesthetic significance. As the first girls' technical school ever established in Victoria, it demonstrates an very important phase in the history of education in the state. The building itself is a particularly assured example of 1930s Moderne design, characterised by bold rectilinear composition, banded brickwork and regular fenestration.

Originally Identified By

Allom Lovell & Associates

1 Andrew Lemon. *Box Hill*. Melbourne, 1978. pp 150, 159-161.

2 Education Department of Victoria. *Vision and Realisation*. Vol. 3, pp 597-98.

3 *Progress Press*. 6 December 1984. p 5.

Building:	Box Hill Town Hall	Significance:	A
Address:	1022 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	Melway May Ref:	47 E9
Building Type:	Town Hall and Municipal Offices	Construction Date:	1934-35
Architect:	H J R Cole, F W Kerr, J C Aisbett, Cr J S Gawler	Builder:	Rispin Bros



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

History

The Box Hill Town Hall complex was opened on 15 April 1935 by Lord Huntingfield, Governor of Victoria. Following the separation of the Borough of Box Hill from the Shire of Nunawading in 1925, the council had continued to occupy offices on the north-west corner of Cambridge and Station Streets, built in 1889. H J R Cole, the Town Clerk and F W Kerr, the Shire [sic] Engineer, were responsible for the planning, whilst Councillor J S Gawler, acting in an honorary capacity, was the general designer. The official council architect, J C Aisbett, was in charge of documentation. Aisbett had undertaken other work for the City of Box Hill whilst Cr Gawler was a partner in the long-established firm of Gawler and Drummond and was for a period lecturer-in-charge of the Architecture Department at the Melbourne University. The builders were Rispin Brothers, and the tender price was £40,424.

Description

The Box Hill Town Hall is a monumental double-storey symmetrical building in the Classical Revival style. The walls are of locally-made bricks clad in Snowcrete render. The facade has a simple portico with austere Classically-inspired decoration. The frieze bears the words CITY OF BOX HILL, whilst the coat-of-arms of the city sits centrally in the plain parapet, which is decorated with small acroteria. The windows are narrow, vertical strips with slightly recessed spandrel panels. The roof is concealed behind a very plain parapet.

Comparative Examples

Richmond Town Hall, 333 Bridge Road, Richmond
Caulfield Town Hall, Glen Eira Road (corner Hawthorn Road), Caulfield

Significance

The Box Hill Town Hall is of outstanding aesthetic, historical and social significance. It is an excellent example of austere Classical Revival design applied to a major, monumental public building. The building is also associated with the major architectural firm of Gawler and Drummond. The building is a notable landmark on the municipality's primary east-west thoroughfare and was the civic focus of the City of Box Hill from its construction until the mid-1990s amalgamation, and as such is of historical and social significance.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Eleanor Finlay & Marjorie Morgan. *Those Were The Days: Box Hill in Pictures 1930-1960*. Box Hill, 1994. p 6.

Andrew Lemon. Box Hill. Melbourne, 1978. p 170.

Building:	Allandale	Significance:	B
Address:	431 Whitehorse Road, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 H9
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	c.1905
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The land now occupied by 431 Whitehorse Road formed part of Crown Allotment 77, which in the mid-1860s was part of a large land holding of Patrick Riley, who also owned the adjacent Allotments 66, 68 and 75, as well as other land in Mitcham and Burwood East.¹ By 1892, the land had been subdivided as the Springfield Township, one of a number of speculative subdivisions in the municipality in the late 1800s.² Like most of these speculative estates, the Springfield Township was not very successful, and was not fully developed until the post-War period.

The style of Allandale suggests that it was built c.1905.³

An early nameplate beside the front door bears the words ALLANDALE and WHITECHURCH D.

Description

Allandale is a single-storey, block-fronted Edwardian cottage with a hipped and gabled corrugated galvanised steel roof. The facade has a protruding gabled bay with a roughcast and half-timbered gable-end. The return verandah has square section timber posts and a simple timber frieze with carved brackets. The roof is penetrated by two corbelled brick chimneys, which have been painted. The walls are detailed in imitation ashlar, with vermiculated quoining to corners and openings.

Comparative Examples

House, 44 Husband Road, Forest Hill
Harwood, 21 Junction Road, Blackburn North
House, 58A Lucknow Street, Mitcham
Labedir, 8 Smithfield Walk, Vermont
House, 17 Vivian Street, Blackburn North

Significance

Allandale, 431 Whitehorse Road, Mitcham is of aesthetic importance. It is a good example of a large Edwardian villa, particularly notable for its unusual rendered finish which imitates quoined ashlar. The house is a rare remnant of nineteenth and early twentieth century development along this part of Whitehorse Road, which is now largely characterised by post-War commercial development.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

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- 1 Shire of Nunawading Map, 1864, in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. endpapers.
 - 2 'A Map in the *Municipal Directory* of 1892' in Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. pp 62-63.
 - 3 The lodged plan of the early subdivision of this section of Whitehorse Road is not held at the Land and Survey Information Centre, therefore a search of early rate books is inconclusive as to the history of this house. Early directories and rate books do not record anyone by the name of Whitechurch in the immediate vicinity.

Building:	Christ Church Anglican Church Complex	Significance:	Timber Church: B Brick Church: A
Address:	485 Whitehorse Road, Mitcham	Melway Map Ref:	48 J9

Building Type:	Church	Construction Date:	Timber Church: 1888 Brick Church: 1958
Architect:	Timber Church: George Blackburne; Brick Church: Raymond Berg	Builder:	Unknown



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

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

History

The first Church of England services in Mitcham were held in the local hall.¹ As the population increased, the need for a purpose-built church became more evident. The Christ Church Parish was created in 1888, and a small timber chapel was soon erected on land at the corner of Whitehorse Road and Edward Street. It was designed by architect George Blackburne, a resident of Box Hill who was responsible for many early buildings in Box Hill and environs. The congregation continued to grow, and in 1924, land was purchased in nearby McDowall street for a new church.² The project never went ahead; a vicarage and tennis court were later built on the site, and the remainder of the land was sold in 1954. Fundraising had commenced that year for a new church to be built beside the existing one on Whitehorse Road. The foundation stone was laid on 2 February 1958 by the Bishop of Geelong, and the church was officially opened in June.

The architect for the new church was Ray Berg, né Schmerberg (1913-1988). An RVIA Scholarship winner, he had worked in the office of Leighton Irwin, director of the Architectural Atelier at the University of Melbourne.³ In 1948, Berg was one of a group of architects who were assembled to teach at the university under the first professor of architecture, Brian Lewis.⁴ Berg held the position of Senior Lecturer in the faculty from that time until the early 1960s, and he was considered an important and influential teacher. In the late 1950s, Berg also served as president of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.⁵ These commitments prevented him from maintaining an extensive private practice, and he built very little in the 1950s. Christ Church was one of his relatively few executed works from this period. Berg also built a house in nearby Mitcham Road in 1955, but it has since been demolished.

Description

Timber Church

The original church building is a simple gabled hall-like timber structure. The walls are clad in weatherboard, and the roof is corrugated galvanised steel. The east elevation has a small gabled porch. Windows are simple pointed arched openings. To the rear of the building is a similarly-scaled hall in sympathetic materials.

Brick Church

Christ Church, Mitcham, is a large, stark rectangular volume with a shallow butterfly roof. The two end walls are face brick. The longer side elevations are each divided into seven bays by a series of steel columns. Each bay is infilled with grey tiled panels, with a clerestory window at the top. The windows have concrete mullions, and contain coloured glass. The building has a tower in the form of a rectangular skeleton frame.

Comparative Examples

Timber Church

Timber Church, St Luke's Anglican Church Complex, 551 Mitcham Road, Mitcham

Significance

Timber Church

The original Christ Church, Mitcham, is of historical and aesthetic importance. It is one of the oldest surviving timber church buildings in the municipality. It is a substantially intact example of a simple ecclesiastical building. Although such timber churches were common in the municipality, most have been demolished as part of later building programs.

Brick Church

Christ Church, Mitcham, is of outstanding aesthetic and historical significance. The design of the building is a rare attempt to move away from the entrenched religious symbolism in most church architecture of the time. It is one of only a very small number of buildings designed by Ray Berg, an important and influential architectural academic. It has previously been identified as one of only six post-War churches in Victoria of sufficient significance to be added to the Victorian Historic Register.⁶

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded C+)

-
- 1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 229.
 - 2 Ian & Roslyn Coleman. 'Twentieth Century Churches in Victoria.' Unpublished report. Vol I. p 43.
 - 3 J M Freeland. *The Making of a Profession*. Sydney, 1981. p 271.
 - 4 Geoffrey Serle. *Robin Boyd: A Life*. p 104.
 - 5 J M Freeland. *The Making of a Profession*. Sydney, 1981. p 271.
 - 6 Ian & Roslyn Coleman. 'Twentieth Century Churches in Victoria.' Unpublished report. Vol. I, p 16.

Building:	Former Shire Offices	Significance:	B
Address:	360 Whitehorse Road, Nunawading	Melway Map Ref:	48 F9
Building Type:	Municipal Offices	Construction Date:	1928
Architect:	R M & M H King (Sybil Taggart)	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

The Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham was formed in 1925, when those ridings separated from that of Box Hill. The first shire headquarters was a modest four-room house in Whitehorse Road, which the council viewed very much as temporary accommodation. By December 1926, negotiations were taking place for the site of a new purpose-built council chambers.¹ These plans were unexpectedly brought forward in October 1927, when the interim shire hall was destroyed by fire. The council immediately resolved to raise the funds for their new premises, although there was some opposition from ratepayers and past councillors who preferred to see money spent on services.

Despite the protests, the project for a new shire hall went ahead, and the commission went to the architectural firm of R M and M H King. According to Julie Willis, architect Sybil Taggart was responsible for the design and documentation of the building. Taggart (1901-1982) was one of the first female architects to practice in Victoria. She entered King's office in 1928, and soon rose to the position of chief draftsman. The shire office at Tunstall is one of her few known works.²

The council had moved into its new home by November 1928, although an official opening ceremony was not held. After all the protests over the cost of the building, the shire president decided that 'it would not be in good taste for this council to have a festive opening'.³ The shire hall became the Nunawading Town Hall in 1945, when the Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham was upgraded to a city. At this time it was proposed to extend the offices by adding a single-storey brick wing at the rear. Designed in the Moderne style by Len Payne, it was to contain a large reception hall as well as staff offices. It was not built, and it was not until 1954 that a larger but less distinguished single-storey wing was built, this time to the design of architects A S and R E Eggleston.⁴

By the 1960s, the council had once again outgrown their premises. An entirely new civic centre was proposed, and land was purchased on the opposite side of Whitehorse Road. In 1966, the Country Roads Board approached the council and expressed interest in purchasing the old municipal offices.⁵ After protracted negotiations, the council eventually sold the building to them for \$160,000. The County Roads Board continued to occupy the building, under various names, until the mid-1990s. At the time of inspection the building was vacant.

Description

The former Shire Offices is a Classical Revival style building, consisting of a double-storey brick block facing Whitehorse Road, with a single-storey rear wing. Both sections have hipped terracotta tiled roofs, and the front wing has eaves supported on elongated brackets. A central porch, with a pair of windows on either side, forms a symmetrical facade. The porch entry has a pair of *in antis* Ionic columns, with three brackets above which support a narrow iron-railed balcony. The upper level is rendered, with arched windows, while the lower level is face brick (forming pilaster strips) with rectangular windows. Each window has a clinker brick surround, and contains steel-framed casement sashes.

Internally, all of the walls have been removed, however the coved cornices, featuring a moulded anthemion pattern, have been retained and consequently the original plan form is evident. The original entrance lobby is clearly indicated by two large Classical columns. One side has been partitioned out to form offices.

A stair with a timber panelled balustrade leads to the first floor where the rooms, other than for the front room, are very plain with strapped fibrous plaster ceilings nevertheless they are typical of their time. The front room, possibly an original board room, has a ceiling enriched with Classical mouldings.

Comparative Examples

Nunawading Shire Hall, corner Cambridge and Station Streets, Box Hill (1889, demolished)
Box Hill Town Hall, 1022 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill

Significance

The former Mitcham and Blackburn Shire Offices are of historical and aesthetic importance. Historically, the building has associations with the severance that took place in 1925 when the ridings of Blackburn and Mitcham separated from Box Hill. The building's association with Sybil Taggart, a pioneer female architect, is also of considerable interest. Aesthetically, the building is an elegantly composed example of a 1920s Classical Revival public building. Externally, it retains a high level of intactness, probably due to having had only two tenants in almost seventy years. The interior has been considerably altered.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

-
- 1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows of Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 69.
 - 2 Julie Willis. 'Women in Architecture in Victoria, 1905-1955.' Ph D thesis. University of Melbourne, 1997. pp 92-93.
 - 3 Quoted in Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 72.
 - 4 Both sets of drawings in Stephenson and Turner Collection, State Library of Victoria.
 - 5 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 189.

Building:	House	Significance:	B
Address:	5 Wolseley Crescent, Blackburn	Melway Map Ref:	48 A11
Building Type:	Residence	Construction Date:	1889
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

During the Land Boom of the 1880s, the Freehold Investment and Banking Company purchased one thousand acres of land in Blackburn, near the railway line, which they intended to develop as the Blackburn Park estate.¹ The first subdivision, declared on 28 February 1889, was fashioned from the wedge-shaped area between Central and Blackburn Roads. This new estate comprised 138 lots, and created Clarke Street, Gordon and Wolseley Crescents and Stanley Road (later renamed Wellington Avenue).²

The house now numbered as 5 Wolseley Crescent was built on Lot 51 of the Blackburn Park Estate. The rate books for 1889 indicate that vacant land comprising Lots 49 to 53 were owned by the Freehold Investment and Banking Company, and occupied by J Chatfield Tyler, a secretary.³ Tyler was presumably in the employ of the company, as he was also listed as the occupier of much of the company-owned land (and two of the houses) in nearby Gordon Crescent.

A brick house on Lot 51 was first listed when the site was rated in January 1890, and it was owned and occupied by railway engineer R Jamieson. The following year, the owner and occupier was listed as John Jamieson, a draftsman.⁴ By 1900, the house was owned and occupied by Robert Callwell Irwin, who had extended his property by acquiring the adjacent vacant block to the north (originally Lot 39) thus giving it a frontage to Gordon Crescent. Callwell still lived in the house in 1905.⁵

The house at 5 Wolseley Crescent has links with Frederick McCubbin's famous painting, *The Bush Burial*. In the early 1890s, the adjacent house on Lot 52 (now demolished) was occupied by McCubbin, who was described in the rate books as a drawing master.⁶ *The Bush Burial* was reputedly painted as McCubbin's wife posed beside a specially-dug grave in the 'bush' around their house.⁷

Description

The house at 5 Wolseley Crescent is a single-storey villa, built of dark brown brick with rendered string courses and parapet coping. It has a pitched slate roof with gable end parapets, one of which returns to face the street. This forms a projecting bay which is flanked by two small arched porches, painted white, with a skillion roof verandah between them. The porch at the south extends down the side elevation to form an arcaded loggia. The front door is under the central porch and it is flanked by two pairs of windows with timber double-hung sashes. There is a coach house at the rear.

Comparative Examples

House, 83-87 Dorking Road, Box Hill
Estherville, 366 Elgar Road, Box Hill
Bona Vista, 1B Marlborough Avenue, Surrey Hills
Urara, 2 Gordon Crescent, Blackburn

Significance

The house at 5 Wolseley Crescent is of aesthetic importance, and some historical interest. It is a particularly unusual example of a Victorian villa incorporating several stylistically different design elements. Of note are the arcaded loggia, the parapeted gable-end and the combination of brown face brick and rendered dressings.

Of some historical interest is the association that the property has with Frederick McCubbin, who lived in the adjacent house and painted his famous *The Bush Burial* in the surrounding bushland.

Source

Context Pty Ltd. *City of Nunawading Heritage Survey Project*. 1994. (Graded B)

- 1 Diane Sydenham. *Windows on Nunawading*. North Melbourne, 1990. p 81.
- 2 Lodged Plan No. 2400, declared 28 February 1889. Land and Survey Information Centre.
- 3 Rate Books. 1889.
- 4 Rate Books. 1890.
- 5 Rate Books. 1900, 1905.
- 6 Rate Books. 1894.
- 7 Niall Brennan. *A History of Nunawading*. Melbourne, 1972. p 103.

Building:	Glendale	Significance:	B
Address:	63 Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill North	Melway May Ref:	47 D5
Building Type:	House	Construction Date:	1893-94?
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

In 1890 Edward and William Crossman, gardeners, owned a timber house and 46 acres of land in Elgar Road (Crown Allotment 1, now No. 27 Morley Crescent). In 1893-94, the Crossmans sold 20 acres of land: 12 acres with a timber house to Mrs Phillis Richardson, and 8 acres to Mr Charles Richardson, on which the present house was built. George Richardson, a contractor, occupied the property which was listed as situated in "Woodhouse Grove Road".

Description

Glendale is a large single-storey asymmetrical late Victorian weatherboard villa facing the north boundary of a large heavily-treed site. The timber verandah has a corrugated galvanised steel roof supported on cast iron posts. There is no frieze, but the verandah edge beam is quirked and chamfered. The double-hung windows have segmental arched heads. The hipped and gabled slate roof has timber eaves brackets and is penetrated by rendered chimneys.

The large garden retains early plantings, and there are a number of original or early outbuildings.

Comparative Examples

Bronte, 5 Bronte Avenue, Burwood
House, 10 Heatherlea Court, Blackburn North
Alta Mira, 25 Junction Road, Blackburn North
Labedir, 8 Smithfield Walk, Vermont

Significance

Glendale is of considerable historical and aesthetic importance. It is a rare surviving example of a substantial Victorian farm house, and an important remnant of the early horticultural occupation which once characterised this part of Whitehorse.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Building:	Former Woodhouse Grove Wesleyan Chapel	Significance:	A
Address:	147 Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill North	Melway May Ref:	47 E5
Building Type:	Church	Construction Date:	1856
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown



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

History

Joseph Aspinall (1819-1898) acquired 49 acres from John Dane, grantee for Crown Allotment 12, in the Woodhouse Grove area in 1851. Aspinall was an orchardist, member of the first Nunawading District Road Board and foundation member of the Box Hill Cemetery Trust. He was a Methodist who made his home at the north end of Aspinall Road available for the first services in the district, eventually selling a portion of his land as the site of the present chapel.

Construction of the chapel commenced in 1855 using locally quarried sandstone (Aspinall had previously worked a quarry on the Collingwood Flat). Services commenced in 1856 and the church became part of the Richmond circuit in 1863. Andrew Lemon contends that constructions began in 1856 and that the first service was held the following year ¹.

The building is now known as The Grove Uniting Church.

Description

The Woodhouse Grove Chapel is a small building of coursed freestone with quoining, and round-arched Georgian window with cream brick surrounds and keystones. The hipped slate roof is partially concealed behind a rendered parapet bearing the words WESLEYAN CHAPEL 1856 in low relief. The rendered front porch, a later addition, encroaches over the present footpath.

The porch floor is of stone flags, and the nave has scissor trusses and a pyramidal ceiling. Hinged cast lamp brackets also remain.

Significance

The former Woodhouse Grove Wesleyan Chapel is of outstanding historical and aesthetic significance. It was one of the first church buildings to be built in the area, and the oldest surviving church building in the municipality. It is an early building within the broader context of Victoria. The church is also one of a very small number of stone buildings within the municipality, and its Georgian details are highly unusual for a Wesleyan Church. The building also derives significance from its associations with the pioneering Methodist Aspinall family, in particular Joseph Aspinall.

Source

Andrew C Ward & Associates. *City of Box Hill Heritage and Conservation Study*. 1990.

Additional Historical Information

Miles Lewis (ed). *Victorian Churches: Their Origins, Their Story and Their Architecture*. Melbourne, 1991. p 59.

¹ *Argus*. 2 January 1857. p 5.

APPENDIX A FUTURE WORK

Future Work

This appendix contains a list of buildings within the City of Whitehorse, the surveying and grading of which was outside the brief, but which were surveyed in the course of the study.

Part A of the list identifies buildings of clear aesthetic or historical significance. Documentation of these buildings as part of a future study is recommended.

Part B identifies buildings of some aesthetic or historic importance or interest. Further surveying or research of these buildings is recommended.

The right hand column indicates whether each building was originally identified by one of the previous studies (Ward or Context), by Allom Lovell & Associates' survey and research work, or by the National Trust. In the case of the Ward and Context buildings, the building's grade from that study is given.

Note

This list is based on survey work done by Allom Lovell & Associates in the course of this study. Only some of the buildings outside the brief were surveyed. The brief for any future study should include as a priority the survey and assessment of the remaining buildings. Of particular concern are the buildings preliminarily graded C in Ward's Box Hill study, as these have never been photographed nor formally assessed.

APPENDIX A FUTURE WORK

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Suburb	Street	No.	Building	Source
Part A				
Mitcham	Agra Street	-	Water Tower	ALA
Mitcham	Agra Street	4	House [Edwardian]	Context [not sig]
Surrey Hills	Albany Crescent	4	House	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Albany Crescent	15	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Albany Crescent	18	House	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Albany Crescent	30	House	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Albany Crescent	38	House	Ward [C]
Box Hill	Albion Road	40	Turriff [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Box Hill	Albion Road	50	Albion	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Alexandra Avenue	8	Warrington [Bungalow]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Balmoral Crescent	14	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Balmoral Crescent	18	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Beatty Street	3	House	Ward [C]
Vermont	Boronia Road	142	Greenways	Context (I)
Mitcham	Bruce Street	8	House [Double-Storey Bungalow]	Context [C]
Mitcham	Burnett Road	36	House [Victorian]	Context [C]
Surrey Hills	Canterbury Road	603	House [Edwardian]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Canterbury Road	695	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Canterbury Road	704	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Canterbury Road	cnr Warrigal	St Stephen's Presbyterian Church	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Churchill Street	16	Whitechurch	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Churchill Street	36	Kyles of Bute	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Churchill Street	40	House	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Churchill Street	42	House	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Churchill Street	72	House	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Drewett Street	11	Burra	ALA
Box Hill	Elgar Road	363	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Box Hill	Elgar Road	434	House [Edwardian]	ALA
Box Hill	Ellingworth Parade	cnr Station Street	Baptist Church	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Erasmus Street	29	House [DS Italianate]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Everton Grove	27	House [Inter-War; integral garage]	ALA
Mitcham	Harrison Street	14	House	Context [C]
Mont Albert	High Street	28	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Blackburn	Laburnum Street	28	House [Elmore?]	ALA
Blackburn	Laburnum Street	32	House [Elmore?]	Context [C]
Blackburn	Laburnum Street	51	House [Elmore?]	Context [C]
Blackburn	Laburnum Street	54	House [Elmore?]	ALA
Blackburn	Laburnum Street	56	House	ALA
Surrey Hills	Leopold Crescent	3	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Louise Avenue	8	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Mitcham	McDowall Street	22	House [Victorian]	ALA
Box Hill	Middleborough Road		Box Hill Cemetery: Columbarium	National Trust
Mont Albert	Mont Albert Road	318-320	St Joseph's Convent [Inter-War]	Ward [C]

Suburb	Street	No.	Building	Source
Mont Albert	Mont Albert Road	354	House [Edwardian]	ALA
Mont Albert	Mont Albert Road	380	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Mont Albert Road	419	House [Bungalow: mirrors No. 421]	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Mont Albert Road	421	House [Bungalow: mirrors No. 419]	Ward [C]
Mitcham	Quarry Road	64	House [Bungalow]	Context [C]
Mitcham	Quarry Road	64 (rear)	House [Edwardian]	Context [C]
Surrey Hills	Russell Street	9	House [Victorian: polychromatic]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Russell Street	26	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Salisbury Avenue	6	House [Bungalow]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	St James Avenue	13	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	St Johns Avenue	12	House [Swiss Chalet Bungalow]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	St Johns Avenue	17	Ormiston House [Edwardian; Camberwell CEGGS]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	St Johns Avenue	22	Hybla [Spanish Mission]	ALA
Blackburn	Station Street	16	Tamar	Context [C]
Surrey Hills	Valonia Avenue	8	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Warrigal Road	9	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Blackburn	Whitehorse Road	88	House [Wide SS Bungalow]	Context [C]
Mitcham	Whitehorse Road	528	Mitcham Post Office	Context [C]
Mitcham	Whitehorse Road	561	Former Methodist Church (Mountview Uniting Church Hall)	Context [C]
Surrey Hills	Windsor Crescent	8	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Windsor Crescent	10	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Windsor Crescent	16	House [Victorian: polychromatic]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Windsor Crescent	17	House [Victorian: sf brick cottage]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Windsor Crescent	19	House [Victorian: sf brick cottage]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Windsor Crescent	21	House [Victorian: polychromatic]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Windsor Crescent	22	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Windsor Crescent	35	House [Inter-War]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Windsor Crescent	53	House	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Windsor Crescent	54	Waverley	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Zetland Road	12	Bungalow	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Zetland Road	72-74	Houses [Edwardian]	Ward [C]

Suburb	Street	No.	Building	Source
Part B				
Surrey Hills	Albert Crescent	12	House [Edwardian; corner site]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Balmoral Crescent	20	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Mont Albert	Black Street	4	House [Inter-War]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Canterbury Road	679	Surrey Hills Uniting Church	ALA
Surrey Hills	Canterbury Road	713	Kerriellans [Bungalow]	ALA
Box Hill	Canterbury Road	cnr Middleborough Rd	Former Reverberatory Incinerator [Wembley Park]	ALA
Vermont	Canterbury Road and Springvale Road	-	Forest Hill Hall (in reserve)	Context [C]
Burwood East	Carrington Court	27	House (former Tally-Ho Chapel)	Context [C]
Blackburn	Central Road	57	St Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church Presbytery	ALA
Mitcham	Cook Street	14	House [Edwardian; huge site]	ALA
Blackburn	Downing Street	4	House [Small Swiss chalet]	ALA
Box Hill	Elgar Road	311	Our Lady of Perpetual Succour Roman Catholic Church	ALA
Mitcham	Fellows Street	1	House	Context [not sig]
Surrey Hills	Florence Road	7	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Florence Road	9	Claddagh [Edwardian]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Florence Road	11	House [Edwardian]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Florence Road	13	House [Edwardian]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Florence Road	15	House [Edwardian]	ALA
Blackburn	Fuchsia Street	28	House	ALA
Blackburn	Fuchsia Street	32	House	ALA
Blackburn	Gardenia Avenue	32	House [& outbuilding on rear lane]	ALA
Burwood	Ireland Street	5	House [Victorian]	ALA
Blackburn	Laurel Grove	8	House [Ken Crozier, 1964]	Context [C]
Surrey Hills	Leopold Crescent	14	Brownmoor [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Blackburn	Linum Street	24	House	ALA
Blackburn	Linum Street	26	House	Context [C]
Surrey Hills	Loch Street	12	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Blackburn	Main Street	17	House [Elmore?]	ALA
Blackburn	Main Street	Rear 54	House [Elmore?]	ALA
Nunawading	McCulloch Street	54	House [Bungalow]	Context [not sig]
Nunawading	McCulloch Street	66	House [Bungalow]	Context [not sig]
Blackburn	Minna Street	3	House	Context [C]
Mitcham	Mitcham Road	468	House	Context [C]
Blackburn	Molleton Street	10	House [curved glass]	ALA
Mont Albert	Mont Albert Road	378	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Vermont	Morack Road	91	Cricklewood [Ian Martin House, Romberg and Boyd]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Proudfoot Street	1	House [J F W Ballantyne?]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Proudfoot Street	6	House [J F W Ballantyne?]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Russell Street	15	House [Edwardian]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Russell Street	21	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]

City of Whitehorse Heritage Review: Appendix A

Suburb	Street	No.	Building	Source
Surrey Hills	St Georges Avenue	5	House [Victorian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	St Johns Avenue	5	House [Bungalow]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	St Johns Avenue	11	House [Bungalow]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	St Johns Avenue	19	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Blackburn	The Avenue	4	House	ALA
Mitcham	Thomas Street	13	House [Bungalow]	Context [C]
Surrey Hills	Victoria Crescent	41	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	Victoria Crescent	63	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Surrey Hills	View Street	13	House [Edwardian]	ALA
Surrey Hills	View Street	36	House [Victorian: verndah removed]	ALA
Surrey Hills	Warrigal Road	19	House [Edwardian]	Ward [C]
Blackburn	Wellington Avenue	10	Koolangara [1920s bungalow]	Context [C]
Blackburn	Whitehorse Road	73	House	Context [C]
Blackburn	Whitehorse Road	78	House	Context [C]
Nunawading	Whitehorse Road	344-348	Former Service Station	ALA
Mitcham	Whitehorse Road	563	Mountview Uniting Church Community House	Context [C]
Box Hill	Whitehorse Road	1039	Machadodorp	Ward [C]
Box Hill	Whitehorse Road	1047	St Peter's Anglican Church [LouisWilliams, 1952]	ALA