


<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Eastern Market Gates (Former) - Altona Memorial Park
<b>Address</b>	<b>Dohertys Road, Altona North</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Significance</b>	
Local	
<b>Style &amp; Type</b>	
Victorian wrought iron gates	
<b>Significant Dates</b>	
1880, 1968	
<b>Designer</b>	
Reed & Barnes	
<b>Builder</b>	Unknown
Unknown	
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	
<b>What is Significant?</b>	
The Eastern Market Gates (Former), originally constructed in 1880 as part of the Eastern Market complex in the City of Melbourne and relocated to the Altona Memorial Park in 1968, at Dohertys Road, Altona North.	
<b>How is it Significant?</b>	
The Eastern Market Gates (Former) are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.	
<b>Why is it Significant?</b>	
Historically, they are significant as perhaps the only publicly surviving remnant of the famous Eastern Market of Melbourne. They are also of interest for their associations with the notable architectural firm of Reed & Barnes. (AHC criterion B2)	
Aesthetically, they are significant as fine examples of their style and type and provide an appropriate formal note to the entrance to the Memorial Gardens. (AHC criterion E1)	

## History

---

### Contextual History

*The twentieth century trend towards cremation rather than burial, and the increasing lack of space at Williamstown Cemetery led the Trustees of the Williamstown cemetery to move towards establishing Memorial Park at Altona North in the postwar years. Although the Trust took out an option on this land in 1947, the new Cemetery did not open until 1961. The lawns, gardens and inlaid headstones at Memorial Park Crematorium and Lawn Cemetery are a sharp contrast to the nineteenth century layout, design and memorials of the Williamstown Cemetery.*

### History of Place

The history of the gates at the entrance to the Altona Memorial Park is provided by a nearby plaque, which states:

*In 1847 a Hay & Corn Market was established on the south west corner of Exhibition and Bourke Street (also known as the Eastern Market), Melbourne. Within a few months stalls were erected for fruit and vegetables and it became known as the Eastern Market. Due to the effect of the gold rush the market degenerated into a miserable row of shanties which were destroyed by fire in 1855. A temporary building was erected elsewhere for the Hay and Corn Market and in 1877 rebuilding of the Eastern Market commenced and was officially opened in 1880 (sic). By 1956 the market had gradually given way to the Queen Victoria market and in its later days it was used as a garage and taxi depot with only a few businesses remaining. The Eastern Market was demolished to make way for the Southern Cross Hotel and the lower portion of the entrance gates to the Eastern Market were removed and later erected here by the Trustees of the Altona Memorial Park in 1968.*

The Eastern Market, with its lanterns, domes and arcades, was designed by the noted architects Reed & Barnes whose design was selected by the Melbourne City Council in January 1877. The appointed builders were James Nation & Company. The design was in a stuccoed renaissance revival style typical of commercial buildings of the era. The stall holders in the former market buildings were then moved to the new Queen Victoria Market while construction was underway. It was opened with a great deal of publicity by the Lord Mayor in December 1879. After a period of use as an exhibition space associated with the 1880 Great Melbourne International exhibition, the new market opened on 1 May 1880. The market prospered during the boom era of the late nineteenth century and in 1887 *Victoria and Metropolis* stated that 'No evening promenade would be complete without a visit to the Eastern Market'.

---

## Description

This is a pair of large ornate wrought iron gates relocated from the Eastern Market and set in a concrete masonry portal typical of the 1960s. There is a nearby information plaque.

### External Condition

Good

### External Integrity

Moderate

### Context

Situated at the entrance to the park, facing industrial and commercial development but also close to other parklands.

---

## Comparative Analysis

No other remnants of the gates at the former Eastern Markets survive; directly comparable gates from the Victorian-era within the municipality include the Williamstown Botanic Gardens gates, which, similarly, were relocated there from a mansion in South Yarra (q.v.).

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Marking the phases of life

*Associations*

Eastern Markets, Reed & Barnes

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

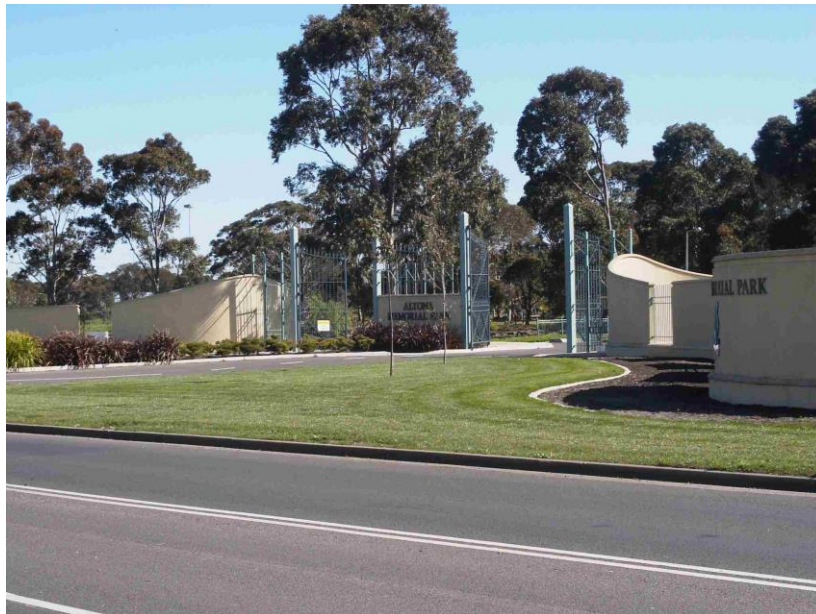
Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003  
Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton and Newport Districts Heritage Study*  
Commemorative Plaque on site  
Cole, Colin. ed (1980) *Melbourne Markets 1841-1979*  
Robertson, EG *Ornamental Cast-Iron in Melbourne*



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Memorial Park Crematorium and Floral Lawn Cemetery
<b>Address</b>	<b>Dohertys Road, Altona North</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Significance</b>	
Local	
<b>Style &amp; Type</b>	
Postwar lawn cemetery	
<b>Significant Dates</b>	
1961	
<b>Designer</b>	
Unknown	
<b>Builder</b>	Unknown
Unknown	
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	
<b>What is Significant?</b>	
The Memorial Park Crematorium and Floral Lawn Cemetery, established in 1961, at Dohertys Road, Altona North.	
<b>How is it Significant?</b>	
The Memorial Park Crematorium and Floral Lawn Cemetery is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.	
<b>Why is it Significant?</b>	
Historically, it is significant as the repository of recent family history from within the city (AHC criterion A4)	
Socially, it is significant as a place known and valued by the local community (AHC criterion G1)	
Aesthetically, it is significant as a designed landscape which differs from any other in the municipality in terms of a highly articulated and varied content (AHC criterion E1)	

## History

---

### Contextual History

The twentieth century trend towards cremation rather than burial, and the increasing lack of space at Williamstown Cemetery led the Trustees of the Williamstown Cemetery to move towards establishing Memorial Park at Altona North in the postwar years. Although the Trust took out an option on this land in 1947, the new Cemetery did not open until 1961. The lawns, gardens and inlaid headstones at Memorial Park Crematorium and Lawn Cemetery are a sharp contrast to the nineteenth century layout, design and memorials of the Williamstown Cemetery.

### History of Place

Not unlike many cemeteries across the State, the Williamstown cemetery was in a state of neglect by the end of WW2. The trustees were also faltering, many having retired. The renewal of the cemetery was firmly linked to a renewal of the trustees although the trustee income did not match the cost of maintenance and grave digging, particularly given the large amount of stone in the ground. A crematorium would solve many of these problems.

The Williamstown Cemetery trustees had at first investigated placing a crematorium in the cemetery in 1947 but their consulting architect, A Love, urged them to instead acquire a larger site on Geelong Road, to think ahead and plan for 100 years hence. They took three options on the land, the last materialising mid-1948 into an acquisition of the new site for £20,000, much of the money being provided in the form of a government loan. Love suggested the North American Forest Lawn Memorial Park as an example to be emulated in a presentation to the trustees in 1950. The style of burial favoured here was also adopted in the old Williamstown Cemetery where vertical memorials were discarded for slabs set into the ground. During preparation for the opening of the memorial park, in 1960, the new curator appointed for the site was also given the charge of the Williamstown Cemetery.<sup>(1)</sup>

---

## Description

Although opened in 1961, the park-like landscape development is notable and still developing, with mature exotic and native trees, custom designed memorials, lilly pillly hedges and the former Eastern Market wrought iron gates relocated to the entrance within a 1960s masonry gateway. The buildings are contributory to the period of development although unremarkable architecturally.

There are tree groupings and hedges in a variety of geometric forms, circular, polygonal, with pathways following curves or geometrical shapes and centred fountains. The courts formed by planting and pavement include the Courts of Memories, Tranquility, Hours, Gospel. There are the Chapel Gardens, associated rose beds, Chapel of Repose, Chapel of Peace, and Crematorium, an Armillary Sun Dial Garden, and the offices. There are also a number of thematic lawns such as the Willow and Eucalyptus lawns.

### External Condition

Excellent

### External Integrity

High

### Context

On flat site, facing industrial and commercial development but also close to other parklands.

---

## Comparative Analysis

There is no equivalent place in the municipality or the western region, except for more traditional cemeteries at Williamstown, Keilor and Footscray, among others. This place compares directly with contemporary crematorium and lawn cemetery complexes such as the Necropolis at Springvale.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Marking the phases of life, Disposing of dead bodies, Creating private landscape

*Associations*

A Love, Williamstown Cemetery Trustees

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	No
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton & Newport Districts Heritage Study*

1. Lemon & Morgan (1990) *Buried by the Sea*

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Newport A & B Power Station Gatehouse (Former) and Canary Island Palms
<b>Address</b>	<b>Douglas Parade, Newport</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO81</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Not applicable

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Edwardian industrial +  
significant trees

## Significant Dates

1913-1970

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Newport A & B Power Station complex (former) comprising the gatehouse, associated railway sidings, coal wharves and the stone lined curved channel leading to Hobsons Bay, all constructed c.1913-18 and the associated mature trees including Canary Island Palms and Monterey Cypresses at the northern end of Douglas Parade, Newport.

### How is it Significant?

The Newport A & B Power Station complex (former) is of local historic, aesthetic and technical significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, the surviving elements of the complex including the trees are significant as the only physical remnants of the one of the major electricity sources for the Melbourne metropolitan area prior to World War 2. The complex is also significant for the important associations with the Victorian Railways as the source of power for the new Melbourne electrified railway system, as well as the formation of the State Electricity Commission. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Aesthetically, the gatehouse is significant as a fine example of Edwardian era public architecture, while the remnant mature trees provide an appropriate and related Edwardian landscape setting. (AHC criterion E1)

Technically, the stone lined channel is significant for demonstrating the process used to cool water used in the power generation process (AHC criterion F1)

## History

---

*Extending the relationship between Newport and the Victorian Railways, the Newport A Power station was built at the mouth of the Yarra at Newport between 1913 and 1918. It was constructed to supply energy for the electrification of the suburban rail system, but also supplied bulk electricity to the Melbourne City Council and Melbourne Electric Supply Company until the SEC commenced output in 1924. At the same time as this first power station was built, several sub-stations were constructed by the railway, including the monumental one at Newport, which is still standing.*

*When the State Electricity Commission was formed after World War One, it built another power station, Newport B, alongside the Newport A Power Station. The new power station was intended only as a back-up to the power station constructed at the same time at Yallourn. Both Newport Power Stations effectively operated as one, particularly after the Railway's Power Station was formally transferred to the SEC in 1951. An outpost to the station was added at Paisley in 1949 when the SEC opened a Fuel Supply Depot on former swampland, effectively a huge briquette (coal) dump to supply the power station and other customers. The SEC stopped using the dump in the early 1970s.*

*In 1971 the SEC announced its intention to build a new power station, fuelled by natural gas, at Newport, demolishing the old one. The announcement provoked immense protest from local residents, backed by environmental groups and trade unions. Despite the protracted process of Environmental Effects Studies and union black bans, the new power station, with its enormous landmark chimney, began operating in 1980. The land that had been occupied by the old power station became recreational land.<sup>1</sup>*

---

<sup>1</sup> Barnard (1999)

---

## Description

The Newport Power Station Gatehouse is a neo-Baroque or Edwardian Baroque styled stuccoed masonry building with an arched entry, which fronts The Strand and faces the Yarra River at the north east edge of a park formed from the former power station site. The new power station lies to the north.

The following buildings and trees are the only other surviving elements associated with the Newport A & B Power Station complex:

- Twin Canary Island Palms that mark the site of the former the coal depot on the west side of the site. There are also some remnant Monterey Cypresses that date from soon after the construction of the Power Station.
- Railway sidings and coal and former oil wharves to the north of the new power station.
- A stone lined channel curving to the south east into Hobsons Bay that was the cooling water outlet for the original station.

Various plaques are located in the park including:

- A 1991 plaque dedicated to the opening of the park by the Williamstown Mayor Cr Kingshott.
- The commemoration of the gift of the park from the Premier Joan Kirner in December 1990.
- A marker to a large basalt outcrop which was uncovered during the making of the park in 1990.

## External Condition

Good

## External Integrity

Surviving elements – Moderate. The site as whole has low integrity in terms of the amount of surviving fabric from the original complex.

## Context

Contributory part of an industrial precinct, facing bay on a flat site abutting a busy road, parkland and the former oil berths and ferry landing.

---

## Comparative Analysis

This is believed to be the only remnant of a pre-World War Two State government metropolitan power station. As a building type, there are no directly comparable examples in the municipality.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Providing Services

*Associations*

Victorian Government, State Electricity Commission of Victoria, Victorian Railways

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

- Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003
- Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton and Newport Districts Heritage Study*
- Vines, Gary and Andrew Ward & Associates (1989) *Western Region Industrial Heritage Study Site 266 Melbourne's Living Museum of the West*
- Vines, Gary (1999) personal comments



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Nelson Bros. Funeral Parlour Complex (Former)
<b>Address</b>	<b>37-43 Douglas Parade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO83</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Private Survey Heritage Precinct
<b>Significance</b>	
Local	
<b>Style &amp; Type</b>	
Interwar moderne commercial	
<b>Significant Dates</b>	
1940	
<b>Designer</b>	
Phillip Blair	
<b>Builder</b>	
Nelson Bros.	
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	
<b>What is Significant?</b>	The former Nelson Bros. funeral parlour complex, designed by Phillip Blair and constructed in 1940, at 37-43 Douglas Parade, Williamstown.
<b>How is it Significant?</b>	The former Nelson Bros. funeral parlour complex at 37-43 Douglas Parade, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobson's Bay.
<b>Why is it Significant?</b>	<p>Historically, it is significant for its long association with the undertaking and funeral trade and is a rare surviving example of a complex that combined most, if not all, of the activities associated with the trade on the one site. It has strong associations with the well known firm of Nelson Bros. and is believed to be the oldest building constructed by the firm in metropolitan Melbourne. (Criterion A4, D2 and H1)</p> <p>Aesthetically, although altered, it remains a locally rare example of a large Interwar Moderne commercial building, which retains distinctive elements so redolent of this style. It makes an important streetscape contribution on this prominent corner location. The dynamic architecture expressed the progressive nature of the firm for whom it was originally built. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)</p>

## History

---

This building was constructed in 1940 as the new funeral parlour complex for the undertaking firm of Nelson Bros. Designed by Melbourne architect, Phillip Blair, it was constructed by Nelson Bros. employees with the assistance of day labour. The story is told how one of the Nelson Bros. knew a person who taught at Collingwood Technical College who recommended the young Phillip Blair as the architect for their new building, which was to express the progressive nature of the firm.

The complex was fully self-contained with all the activities associated with the business carried out on the one site, while the Nelson family lived in apartments upstairs. As well as a chapel, the building also included a garage for hearses, and a small factory where they manufactured everything from the coffins to the hearses they were carried in – this industry was carried out on site until the early 1970s when it finally became uneconomic to do so. According to Theo Nelson, while some firms built their own coffins and hearses, Nelson Bros was one of the few who employed craftspeople to make every detail such as handles, plaques etc. used on coffins. .<sup>1</sup>

The Williamstown firm of Nelson Bros. was established in 1921 by Theophilus and James Nelson who purchased the undertaking business originally established on this site by Whear family in the early 1900s. They were the grandsons of Robert Simeon Nelson who established a general store cabinet works and undertaking business in 1858 at Linton, near Ballarat, making his own coffins and caskets as well as horse drawn hearses and coaches.<sup>2</sup> James Nelson was a Williamstown Councillor from 1929 to 1838 and served a term as Mayor in 1935-36.

The family continued to own and operate the business on this site until the mid-1970s when they purchased a site in Ferguson Street, which they then moved to. Later, they moved to the old Rifle Range building in Kororoit Creek Road (q.v.). Today the firm of Nelson Bros. is one of the largest of its kind in Victoria and is still proudly family owned.

Until 1940, the building on this site was described in the Williamstown Rate Books as a weatherboard and of 6 rooms. In 1940, the Capital Improved Value of the site was increased from £400 to £3000, with a corresponding increase in the Net Annual Value from £45 to £95. This was reflected in the description of the property in the following year, which is a concrete building of 8 rooms.

---

<sup>1</sup> Personal comments by Theo Nelson, Managing Director of Nelson Bros (January 2003)

<sup>2</sup> Nelson Bros. Funeral Services website

---

## Description

The former Nelson Bros. Funeral Parlour at 37-43 Douglas Parade is an inter-war Moderne style rendered masonry building of three storeys (originally only two-storeys) with stepped and curved forms, sited at the Stevedore Street corner. On each street elevation is a rendered vertical tower-like element with vertical fins. Other significant elements include:

- The dynamic form, which is expressive of the Moderne style
- Curved projecting awnings
- Rendered parapets with stepped capping
- Corner windows (altered)
- Tower-like elements with vertical fins
- Entrance on Stevedore Street, with terrazzo steps and 'Private' painted signage on highlight window

This building was originally two storeys in height; the third level was added during the late 1990s when other internal and external alterations were made.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* - Moderate. *Condition* - Good.

### Context

Although unrelated stylistically to surrounding development, it is an important corner building within the Douglas Parade shopping centre. It is directly opposite the Victoria Inn, a two storey Edwardian Hotel with corner tower that makes a similarly important contribution.

## Comparative Analysis

The former Nelson Bros. Funeral Parlour is believed to be the only example in the municipality of a complex of its type and is perhaps the only interwar example in the metropolitan area. It is also one of only two examples within the municipality of a streamlined moderne building. Although it is less intact than the other example, which is the former Dressing Pavilion on the Esplanade, it still retains distinctive elements of the style.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Developing local, regional and national economies

*Associations*

Nelson Bros., Phillip Blair

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

---

## References

---

- Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003
- Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*
- Williamstown Rate Books 1906 (2471), 1939 (3160-61), 1940 (3160-61), 1941 (3365-66)
- Sands and McDougall *Melbourne Directory* 1930-40
- Nelson Bros. Funeral Services website – [www.nelsonbros.com.au](http://www.nelsonbros.com.au)
- Theo Nelson (General Manager, Nelson Bros. Funeral Services) personal comments on 31 January 2003

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Victoria Inn
<b>Address</b>	65 Douglas Parade, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO84
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Private Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Edwardian Art Nouveau  
Hotel

## Significant Dates

1916

## Designer

Sydney, Smith & Ogg

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Victoria Inn designed by Sydney, Smith and Ogg and constructed in 1916, at 65 Douglas Parade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The Victoria Inn is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as an illustration of the far reaching influence of the Licenses Reduction Board, which was established in 1906, that led to the construction of new hotels to meet improved standards and consequently an increased level hotel ownership by major breweries. It also has associations with prominent hotel architects, Sydney Smith and Ogg (possibly with Robert Haddon as consultant designer) and the Victoria Brewery Company Ltd. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as an essentially original and successfully designed example of a twentieth century hotel form with notable Art Nouveau detailing, which was used extensively by one architectural firm and one hotel company in Victoria. It is an important landmark building that emphasizes the corner siting by the use of a distinctive conical tower. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

Socially, it illustrates the important role of hotels as community meeting places during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (AHC criterion G1)

---

## History

---

It is believed that the Victoria Inn was designed by prominent hotel architects, Sydney Smith and Ogg (possibly with Robert Haddon as consultant designer) for the Victoria Brewery Company Ltd. Constructed in 1916, alterations were carried out in 1929 and 1972, using the same architectural firm; by then Sydney Smith, Ogg and Serpell (Serpell was probably in charge of the original construction).

The Victoria Inn was built in the period following the establishment of the Licenses Reduction Board in 1906. Many hotels were closed or substantially altered or extended during this period so as to meet the requirements of the Board, and as many publicans were financially unable to improve their facilities this led to an increasing hotel ownership by major breweries.

The hotel's previous owner had been Francis W. Regan of Osborne Street and the present hotel replaced an earlier timber building, which was designed by J.R. Jones and dated from 1888 (1). Licensees have included Henry E. Ferris, Mrs. Laura Ferris and Daniel Carmody (2).

## Description

---

The Victoria Inn is a two storey, parapeted and stuccoed corner hotel building with a splay and a formerly conical roofed round tower at the corner (3). The tower is supported at the first floor level and possesses arched openings, with bellied wrought iron balustrading at each. Scrolled iron braces support each balustrade panel of what may have been an elevated band rotunda or simply a look out. A heavy cornice, symmetrical fenestration on to Douglas Parade and Stevedore Street and central raised entablatures and balconettes (with an ox-bow profile), suggest a Baroque revival. Arched fenestration at the lower level is balanced against the rectangular windows of the upper level, whilst string moulds, smooth rustication and dado tiles provide the ornament.

### External Integrity

Generally original except for ground floor opening details, the absent spire and a proliferation of signs on all parts of the building.

### Context

A major corner element enhanced by the round tower which echoes those on the Prince Albert Hotel, further north.

## Comparative Analysis

---

This hotel may be compared with a number of corner towered hotels designed by these architects for the Carlton Brewery, which includes the Terminus Hotel in Hanmer Street, Williamstown (Refer to separate citation in this Study), the Prince Albert Hotel at 149 Douglas Parade, and also the Markillies Hotel, Flinders Street, Melbourne. It may also be likened to British Baroque revival building such as Pite's at 37 Harley Street, London (4). Haddon's involvement in neo-Baroque stylism is atypical to his usual medieval inspired free-style manner, although the form used is typical of his and other designer's hotel work such as the Prince Albert Hotel.

## Thematic Context

---

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Developing local, regional and national economies, Marketing & retailing

*Associations*

Victoria Brewing, Sydney, Smith & Ogg

---

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to consider repainting in original or typical colours.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, Drainage Cover File. 63520; MMBW Record Plans. 14 (1892); Williamstown Rate Books 1915-16 (2716-18); *Williamstown Chronicle* 8 September 1887

2 *ibid*; Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1910, 1928.

3 Wilson Evans: replaced in the 1930s

4 Service, *Edwardian Architecture* pp 72, 70

This page was intentionally left blank



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Terrace
<b>Address</b>	95-99 Douglas Parade, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO85
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Private Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian cottages

## Significant Dates

c.1880

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The attached houses, constructed c.1880, at 95-99 Douglas Parade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The attached houses at 95-99 Douglas Parade, Williamstown are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as a now relatively rare surviving example of the residential development that occurred in Douglas Parade during the nineteenth century. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a locally rare example of Victorian terrace constructed in timber, which retains some notable and unusual detail such as the roof vents. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)

## History

The cottages at 95-99 Douglas Parade, Williamstown were constructed c.1880. The Williamstown Rate Book of 1885-86 describes them as each containing 4 rooms, with 99 and 97 (then numbered as 77 and 75 respectively) having a Net Annual Value of £21 and No. 93 with a NAV of £16. Two were owned by William Wyatt who leased them to various people including a minister, JC Rogers (perhaps associated with the nearby Church of Christ just to the north in Douglas Parade), and a diver, George McCreadie Beckett.

## Description

The semi-detached houses at 95-99 Douglas Parade, Williamstown comprise two single fronted and one double fronted single-storey, timber block-fronted Victorian cottages with steeply pitched and undivided corrugated galvanised steel roofs. The houses are set back diagonally from the Douglas

Parade street boundary by small gardens. There is a skillion-roofed verandah across the street elevation. Other significant or original elements include:

- Unusually steep roof (possibly not original)
- Timber bracketed eaves
- Diagonal orientation to street boundary
- Double-hung sash windows with moulded architraves
- Panelled timber doors with highlights (one with recent leadlight)
- Unusual metal roof vents
- Bluestone base
- Three rendered chimneys

The woven wire front fence dates from the post-war period. The original presumed timber verandah posts have been replaced with steel tubular posts, and the concrete verandah floor is a later addition. The chimney to No. 99 has been removed.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* - Moderate. *Condition* - Fair.

### Context

Adjoins a Victorian era house, but otherwise surrounded by unrelated later development.

### Comparative Analysis

Attached terrace rows of more than two dwellings are rare in Williamstown. This is one of only five known examples, the others being 10-16 Davies Street (1890), 9-19 Haslam Street, Williamstown (1890), 64-70 North Road, Newport (c.1915), and 19-27 Thompson Street, Williamstown (c.1890).

### Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

William Wyatt.

### Recommendations

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	No

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

### References

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Williamstown Rate Books 1870-1900

Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* (1857 - street listings) 1870-1900

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Shops and Residence (former)
<b>Address</b>	121-123 Douglas Parade, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO86
<b>Heritage Precincts</b>	Private Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian cottages

## Significant Dates

c.1880

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The cottages, constructed c.1880, at 121-123 Douglas Parade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The cottages at 121-123 Douglas Parade, Williamstown are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobson's Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, they are significant as rare surviving examples of nineteenth century shops and residences, which illustrate the early commercial development along Douglas Parade. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, although altered, they are significant as rare examples of small timber shops and residences, which retain some original detail. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

## History

The exact date of the buildings at 121-123 Douglas Parade is unknown. The Williamstown Rate Book for 1885-86 refers to two separate buildings; one a shop and house of 3 rooms (121) and the other a 5 room weatherboard house (123). By 1892-93, the description has changed to two shops, one of three rooms (121) and one of four (123), and in 1896 it is rated and described as one property; a shop of 7 rooms, presumably the former buildings combined. One thing remains constant throughout; the ownership of the properties by Mrs Jane Pitt, who is described as a widow.

By 1906, the description has changed again to a house of 6 rooms (121) and a one-room shop (123). The ownership has changed as well to Sydney Pierce Clark who is the owner and occupier of 121, and leased 123 to a bootmaker, Augustus Thomas Victor.

## Description

The residence at 121 Douglas Parade, Williamstown is a single-storey, weatherboard cottage with a corrugated galvanised gabled roof. It is set back diagonally from the street boundary by a small garden. It is abutted by 123 Douglas Parade to its north and has a laneway to its south.

The former shop at 123 Douglas Parade, Williamstown is a single-storey, asymmetrical weatherboard building with a double-gabled corrugated galvanised steel roof. It is possible that this building is made up of two smaller buildings placed side by side. There is an addition at its rear with a skillion roof. It is built to the street boundary.

Significant or original elements include:

- Double-hung sash windows with moulded timber architraves (No 123)
- Entrance door with rectangular highlight (No 123)
- Cast iron bracketed hood over front window (No 121)
- Weatherboard outhouse at rear (No 121)

## External Integrity

*Integrity - High. Condition - Fair*

## Context

The cottages are surrounded by generally later development, but are related to other Victorian era development either singly or in groups along Douglas Parade.

## Comparative Analysis

Surviving early timber shop and residence buildings are rare in Williamstown. Comparative examples include 28 and 30-32 Parker Street, and 55 John Street.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Jane Pitt

## Recommendations

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Williamstown Rate Books 1885-86 (2629-30), 1892-93 (2371-72), 1896 (2665), 1906 (2454)

Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1870-90

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Prince Albert Hotel
<b>Address</b>	147-149 Douglas Parade, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO87
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Private Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local & State  
(VHR H1793)

## Style & Type

Edwardian Arts & Crafts  
Hotel

## Significant Dates

1915-16

## Designer

Sydney, Smith & Ogg

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Prince Albert Hotel, designed by Sydney, Smith & Ogg and constructed in 1915-16, at 147-149 Douglas Parade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The Prince Albert Hotel is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as an illustration of the far reaching influence of the Licenses Reduction Board, which was established in 1906, which led to the construction of new hotels to meet improved standards and consequently an increased level hotel ownership by major breweries. It is also significant for its associations with noted hotel architect, Robert Haddon. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a highly successful and original design prominent amongst the corner hotel form-type, which dominates the perception of early twentieth century hotels in Victoria. Situated on a prominent corner site, it makes an important contribution to the historic commercial streetscape within this part of Douglas Parade. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

Socially, it illustrates the important role of hotels as community meeting places during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (AHC criterion G1)

*Note: Included on the Victorian Heritage Register as VHR H1793.*

---

## History

---

Agnes B. Fitzpatrick was the licensee of the previous wooden Prince Albert and remained so for this new hotel after its construction in 1915-16 to the design of Sydney Smith and Ogg for the Carlton Brewery Company (1). Presumably she eventually acquired the building as after her death, in the early 1960s the owners were nominally the National Trustees Executors and Agency Ltd. until acquisition by J. Schulz and L. Tompkins (2).

The Prince Albert Hotel was built in the period following the establishment of the Licenses Reduction Board in 1906. Many hotels were closed or substantially altered or extended during this period so as to meet the requirements of the Board, and as many publicans were financially unable to improve their facilities this led to an increasing hotel ownership by major breweries.

George Brew (q.v.) was the licensee of the old Prince Albert in the 1850s. Edward Quigley was there in the late 1850s and John Quigley, followed by Edward, preceded occupancy by the Fitzpatrick family late last century. (A Ackerly)

## Description

---

This two-storey red brick and stuccoed, slated hip-roof hotel shows an early variation on the towered corner-hotel form used consistently by this architectural firm early this century for the Carlton Brewery. Unlike the later Victoria Inn (see separate citation), this design revives medieval stylistic traits rather than the Baroque Revival.

At the corner, two roofed oriel windows flank an unusual circle-segment roof line, with exposed eaves outriggers, which covers what may have been a look-out or a band stand. Use of the tall-arched motif at each facade doorway and particularly the stylised and notable cement plant motifs used in the pilaster capitals, are inspired by Romanesque precedents. Label moulds to the window arches and heavy banding of the chimney cornices add to the successfully but sparingly used ornament on what is a design based on form and strong overlaid trabeation. Externally, it appears to be generally original except for signs and some altered openings.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity – High. Condition – Good.*

### Context

The hotel is a major corner element balanced by Nos. 151-53 and continued in the early commercial theme, further north (Nos. 155-57, 159, 161).

## Comparative Analysis

---

The Prince Albert Hotel is comparable with other Melbourne hotels designed by Sydney Smith & Ogg during this period including the Victoria Inn at 65 Douglas Parade, and the Terminus at 40 Hanmer Street, Williamstown. (Refer to individual citations)

However, given the Medieval revival and the relative symmetry, there are few within the Smith and Ogg designs which exactly parallel it. Robert Haddon's involvement as consultant designer is suggested by the similarity of this design to a 'Hotel upon a corner site' in *Australian Architecture*.

---

## Thematic Context

---

### *Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Lodging People

### *Associations*

Carlton Brewery, Sydney Smith & Ogg, Robert Haddon

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	Yes (VHR H1793)
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to consider restoration or reconstruction of openings and removal or relocation of signage.

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Heritage Victoria File No. 608316

1 Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, Drainage Cover File. 63883; Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1893, 1928; Williamstown Rate Books 1916-17 (2713), 1910 (2468)

2 Ibid.; D1962

This page was intentionally left blank



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	199 Douglas Parade, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO88
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Private Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Edwardian attic villa

## Significant Dates

1915

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Henry J Neal

## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed in 1915, at 199 Douglas Parade, Newport.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 199 Douglas Parade, Newport is of local aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Aesthetically, it is significant as a superior and unique example of an Edwardian attic villa of an individual design, which is notable for its rare verandah detailing. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)

## History

The house at 199 Douglas Parade was constructed in 1915 for Mr Henry J Neal and his family of seven. It presumed that Mr Neal, who is described in the Rate Books as a 'contractor' constructed the house himself. Mr Neal was still living at the house in the mid-1930s by which stage he had apparently retired as his occupation is given as 'gentleman'.<sup>1</sup>

This property was owned by a Mrs Isabella Neal from at least 1909, when it was described as 'land 50' x 125''. In 1914-15, the description changes to "House 6 rooms wood", when Mr HJ Neal is listed as owner, while Mrs Neal is described as the owner and occupier of a house on the property to the south.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Williamstown Rate Books 1914-15 (2680), 1935-36 (3090)

<sup>2</sup> Williamstown Rate Books 1909-10 (2440), 1910-11 (2449), 1914-15 (2680)

---

## Description

The house at 199 Douglas Parade, Williamstown is a double-storey, detached, asymmetrical Edwardian attic style villa with a steeply pitched corrugated galvanised steel roof. There is a verandah across its street elevation and along part of its north elevation. The house is set back from the street boundary by a small garden. Other significant or original elements include:

- The distinctive attic villa form.
- Verandah with chamfered timber posts, carved brackets and elaborate fretwork.
- Casement windows flanking a central entrance (altered).
- Ship-lap boarding on the street elevation.
- Red brick chimneys with moulded cap and terracotta pots.
- Bracketed eaves on front and side attic gables.
- A front gable balcony, which has been glazed in.

The sympathetic timber picket fence is recent.

### External Integrity

*Integrity* – Moderate. *Condition* - Good.

### Context

An isolated Edwardian dwelling amongst generally later interwar houses.

## Comparative Analysis

While a small number of more elaborate Queen Anne attic villas have been identified in Williamstown, this is one of the few examples of an Edwardian attic villa. The elaborate fretwork is unique in its detail.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Henry John Neal.

## Recommendations

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.


## References

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Williamstown Rate Books 1909-10 (2440), 1910-11 (2449), 1914-15 (2680), 1915-16 (2671), 1935-36 (3090)

Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1900-1920

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	BP Australia Complex and Canary Island Palm
<b>Address</b>	<b>431 Douglas Parade, Spotswood</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO89</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Significance</b>	
Local	
<b>Style &amp; Type</b>	
Industrial (Oil Refinery)	
<b>Significant Dates</b>	
1959	
<b>Designer</b>	
BP Australia Ltd	
<b>Builder</b>	Unknown
Unknown	
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	
<p><b>What is Significant?</b></p> <p>The BP Australia complex, comprising the blending tower, warehouse and office complex constructed in 1959 and the Canary Island Palm, at 431 Douglas Parade, Spotswood.</p> <p><b>How is it Significant?</b></p> <p>The BP Australia complex is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.</p> <p><b>Why is it Significant?</b></p> <p>Historically, the complex is significant for its associations with the development of BP Australia and demonstrates the importance of Newport and Spotswood during the early to mid twentieth century as one of the major centres of the oil industry in Australia. BP Australia replaced Commonwealth Oil Refineries Co as one of the major players in the Australian oil industry, as part of an international expansion of BP during the postwar period, which was a consequence of the Iranian oil crisis of the early 1950s. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)</p> <p>Aesthetically, the architectural qualities of the blending tower, in combination with the offices, present an interesting industrial example of the then highly prized glass curtain wall, in this case with no spandrels. This innovative design reflects the modern and progressive aspirations of BP Australia, which was later reflected in their new head offices on St Kilda Road. The setting of the complex is enhanced by the mature Canary Island Palm. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)</p> <p><i>Note: Refer also to the citation in this Study for the former BP Australia Newport Terminal tank farm at 39-81 Burleigh Street, Newport</i></p>	

## History

---

### Historical background

The history of British Petroleum is provided by the following extract from the BP website:

*BP's origins go back to May 1901, when a wealthy Englishman, William Knox D'Arcy, obtained a concession from the Shah of Persia to explore for and exploit the oil resources of the country, excluding the five northern provinces which bordered Russia. Having been granted the concession, D'Arcy employed an engineer, George Reynolds, to undertake the task of exploring for oil in Persia....costs mounted, stretching D'Arcy's resources to the point where he sought outside financial assistance. This came in 1905 from the Burmah Oil Company, which provided new funds for his venture. More exploration in Persia followed without success, until eventually, in May 1908, Reynolds and his helpers struck oil in commercial quantities at Masjid-i-Suleiman in southwest Persia. It was the first commercial oil discovery in the Middle East, signalling the emergence of that region as an oil producing area.*

*After the discovery had been made, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (as BP was first known) was formed in 1909 to develop the oilfield and work the concession. At the time of Anglo-Persian's formation, 97% of its ordinary shares were owned by the Burmah Oil Company. The rest were owned by Lord Strathcona, the company's first chairman.*

*Charles (later Sir Charles, then Lord) Greenway was one of Anglo-Persian's founder-directors, becoming managing director in 1910 and chairman, after Strathcona, in 1914, and turned to the British Government as a potential source of revenue and capital. After lengthy negotiations, agreement was reached in 1914 shortly before the outbreak of World War I. Anglo-Persian contracted to supply the Admiralty with fuel oil and the government injected £2 million of new capital into the company, receiving in return a majority shareholding and the right to appoint two directors to Anglo-Persian's board. In later years, the government shareholding was reduced and - apart from a tiny residual holding - ended in 1987.*

*Further expansion followed in the decade after World War I. New marketing methods were introduced; it established an international chain of marine bunkering stations, and in 1926 began to market aviation spirit. New refineries, much smaller than the plant at Abadan, also came on stream - at Llandarcy in South Wales in 1921, at Grangemouth in Scotland in 1924, and a new refinery at Laverton, near Melbourne, was commissioned in 1922.*

*By the time Greenway retired as chairman in March 1927, he had realised his main strategic goal of establishing Anglo-Persian as one of the world's largest oil companies, with a substantial presence in all phases of the industry. In 1935, the company was renamed the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.*

*During the post-war reconstruction of Europe, the high demand for oil enabled Anglo-Iranian to expand its business greatly. The company's sales, profits, capital expenditure and employment all rose to record levels in the late 1940s.*

*While the company was expanding its operations in the late 1940s, it was also engaged in talks with the Iranian government about the terms of its oil concession. Long and complex negotiations failed to produce an agreement, and in 1951 the Iranian government passed legislation nationalising the company's assets in Iran, then Britain's largest single overseas investment. The company's operations in Iran were brought to a halt.*

*Only after three years of intensive negotiations was the crisis resolved by the formation of a consortium of oil companies, which, by agreement with the Iranian government, re-started the Iranian oil industry in 1954. Anglo-Iranian - which was renamed The British Petroleum Company in 1954 - held a 40% share in the consortium.*

*One of the effects of the Iranian nationalisation crisis was that the company was forced to broaden its operations to make good the loss of oil supplies from Iran, on which it had depended. Crude oil production in other countries, notably Kuwait and Iraq, was greatly increased; and new refineries were built in Europe, Australia and Aden.*

### Specific history

The BP Australia Lubricants Plant at Newport commenced construction around 1959 on a site fronting Douglas Parade that was partly previously vacant Crown Land, and partly the Victorian

---

Ammonia Company, and immediately north of the then Bulk Liquids Wharf.

The architectural style of the complex appropriately reflects the modern and progressive aspirations of the company, which was also demonstrated by its later headquarters building on St Kilda Road. The new buildings on the site were built c.1959 as the Lube Oil Plant, Blending Tower and Container Store, the drawings being prepared in 1958 for BP Australia Limited.<sup>1</sup>

The construction of this complex came more than 30 years after BP (then known as Anglo-Persian Oil) entered into an agreement with the Commonwealth Government to create Commonwealth Oil Refineries Co., which established one of Australia's first oil refineries at Altona North which was connected by pipeline to a tank farm at Newport and then to a purpose-built ship loading berth at Spotswood. The Commonwealth eventually sold its shares in COR in 1952, and BP Australia subsequently closed the Altona North refinery after opening a new refinery at Kwinana in Western Australia. Having traded for 37 years as the Commonwealth Oil Refineries Ltd, the name was changed to BP Australia Ltd. as a member of the international BP Group of companies, on 1 November 1957.

Consequently, the former refinery at Altona North was converted to a storage depot and rail loading terminal, while the Newport terminal tank farm site was used principally for pumping product via pipeline on to BP's Port Melbourne terminal and for receiving product via pipeline from Shell's Geelong refinery and Mobil's Altona refinery, and via ship from Holden Oil dock. The Newport terminal was closed and mothballed in 1987, but continued to be used on a casual basis for storage of product from the lubricating oil plant in this complex.<sup>2</sup>

## Description

---

This complex includes a multi-level blending tower with aluminium-framed curtain wall fenestration on the fully glazed east wall. At the rear is a projecting wing with horizontal glazing strips at each level. Next to the blending tower, on the north and south are the cream brick warehouses. Further to the north, on the road frontage, is a two storey cream brick office building with an aluminium-framed curtain wall façade at the upper level and part of the ground level, facing on to Douglas Parade. Square window openings punctuate the rest of the masonry wall. There is also a Canary Island palm in the grounds on the north edge of the site which presumably dates from the COR period.

The south-facing, saw-tooth roof, single-storey warehousing extends north and south of the central multi-storey complex, with a loading bays and canopies on the north and south sides. The low pitched sawtooth has the unusual feature of a splayed end on the east facade which precludes the need to extend the front wall up to the roof pitch, and so matches the rectangular lines of the blending tower.

Large cantilevered verandah canopies shelter loading bays at the frontage and there is a smaller cantilevered veranda over another loading bay on the south wall. An extension of four additional identical bays has been added to the north side, as indicated by the corrugated iron cladding, as opposed to fibre cement sheeting for the earlier section. The boiler house is located on the south side of the blending tower, between it and the storage tanks, with steam and hot water pipes crossing the roadway overhead. This is of brick with a low pitched fibre cement sheet roof, similar to the pump house.

The complex appears architect designed (the drawings were prepared by BP) and follows in the tradition of other glass-sided Modernist boiler or mixing towers such as APM in Chandler Highway Alphington and the General Motors boiler house at Port Melbourne. These towers were the envy of architects who desired the transparent facade but could not get around the provision of masonry spandrel walls to achieve the fire separation requirement floor to floor in the Uniform Building Regulations.

West of the tower and warehouse building is a tank farm of one large and ten smaller oil tanks, with another group of 10 small tanks and a brick-veneer pump and valve house between. Earth bund walls surround the tanks to contain any spills. The tanks are linked to the blending tower by above

---

<sup>1</sup> BP Australia Ltd Drawing Ref Nos. VB8771-8773 dated 23 January 1958

<sup>2</sup> Allom Lovell Allom Lovell & Associates (1999) *Submission on the Proposed inclusion of Two Fuel Storage Tanks (NP6 and NP7) at BP Australia's Spotswood Facility, Burleigh Street Spotswood ...* p.7

---

ground steel pipelines, and the complex is also linked by pipeline to the nearby BP tank farm and oil wharves. A steel lattice overhead pipe bridge takes the oil pipe lines over Douglas Parade at the southern edge of the site.

In operation the plant took bulk stock by pipeline or tanker delivery, and elevated it into the top floor where additives were prepared and fed into the oil. They then ran by gravity to the clarifying floor, and then down to the main blending floor where additional additives are included. Below this is the testing floor, and on the ground level the packing floor where drums are filled, or the mixed oils are pumped into tankers for bulk transport. The southern part of the complex was used as a store for empty barrels while filled barrels and drums were stored in the northern part.

### **External Condition and integrity**

*Condition* – Good. *Integrity* - Moderate

### **Context**

Contributory part of an industrial precinct, which includes a number of other oil-related installations and plant facing bay on a flat site abutting a busy road.

### **Comparative Analysis**

This is one of the two post-WW2 industrial complexes in the petro-chemical field in the region, comparable with the Standard Vacuum petroleum complex in Kororoit Creek Road, as a designed rather than evolutionary complex. The curtain wall construction of the blending tower is unique within the municipality.

### **Thematic Context**

---

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Developing local, regional and national economies, Utilising mineral resources, Extracting oil & gas

*Associations*

BP Australia Ltd

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

- Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003
- Graeme Butler & Associates (2000) *Altona, Laverton & Newport Districts Heritage Study*
- Vines, Gary and Melbourne's Living Museum of the West (1999) *Assessment of early oil company installations, Newport and Spotswood*.
- Melbourne's Living Museum of the West, Gary Vines and Andrew Ward and Associates (1989) *Western Region Industrial Heritage Study*
- BP Amoco web site ([www.bpamoco.com](http://www.bpamoco.com));
- Allom Lovell & Associates (1999) *Submission on the Proposed inclusion of Two Fuel Storage Tanks (NP6 and NP7) at BP Australia's Spotswood Facility, Burleigh Street Spotswood in Amendment L14 to the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme* (prepared for WBCM Pty Ltd on behalf of BP Australia)
- BP Lubricants Plan, Spotswood Victoria - promotional brochure c.1974
- Original Construction drawings VB 8771-8773 dated January 1958, supplied by BP to City of Hobsons Bay.

This page was intentionally left blank



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	'Waverley'
<b>Address</b>	116 Dover Road, Newport
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO90
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Private Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Italianate villa

## Significant Dates

1891

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

'Waverley', constructed in 1891, at 116 Dover Road, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

'Waverley' at 116 Dover Road, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as a representative example of a house that demonstrates the early speculative development that occurred in this area just prior to the 1890s recession. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a locally rare and superior example of an asymmetrical Victorian Italianate villa constructed in brick, which is notable for its projecting bay, bi-chromatic brickwork and other detailing. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)

---

## History

'Waverley' at 116 Dover Road, Williamstown was constructed in 1891 for Roderick McDonald as his own residence. The City of Williamstown rate books record Mr McDonald as the owner of this property in 1890-91 when it is described as "Land 74x90"; by the following year it was described as containing a brick house of 7 rooms with a Net Annual Value of £40.

Mr McDonald moved to 'Waverley' from the house he had constructed on the allotment next door in the previous year, which he then rented out (Refer separate citation). Both houses are clearly shown on the c.1894 MMBW Record Plan No. 10.

---

## Description

"Waverley" at 116 Dover Road, Newport is a single-storey, detached, asymmetrical bi-chromatic brick Italianate villa with a hipped slate roof. It is sited diagonal to the street boundary and is set back from it by a small garden. Other significant or original elements include:

- Canted bay window
- Two bi-chromatic chimneys with rendered caps
- Eaves brackets and vermiculated rendered frieze panels
- Tripartite double-hung sash windows
- Cast iron verandah with convex-profiled corrugated steel roof
- Entrance door with side and highlights
- Diagonal siting
- The distinctive form, which is typical of this style

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* - High. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

Contemporary with the dwelling on the adjacent lot in an area of otherwise later residential development.

---

## Comparative Analysis

Although double fronted Victorian villas are common in Williamstown, examples in brick are rare and this is notable for its asymmetrical plan and projecting bay. Comparative examples include the villa next door, 7 Haslam Street, and 67 The Strand.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Roderick McDonald

---

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.


---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003  
Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*  
Williamstown Rate Books 1890-91 (2446), 1891-92 (2480), 1892-93 (2477), 1896 (2420)  
Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1880-1890  
MMBW Record Plan No. 10 (c.1894)

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	118 Dover Road, Newport
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO91
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Private Survey Heritage Precinct
<b>Significance</b>	
Local	
<b>Style &amp; Type</b>	
Victorian Italianate villa	
<b>Significant Dates</b>	
1890	
<b>Designer</b>	
Unknown	
<b>Builder</b>	Unknown
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	
<b>What is Significant?</b>	
The house, constructed in 1890, at 118 Dover Road, Williamstown.	
<b>How is it Significant?</b>	
The house at 118 Dover Road, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.	
<b>Why is it Significant?</b>	
Historically, it is significant as a representative example of a house that demonstrates the speculative development that occurred in this area just prior to the 1890s recession. (AHC criteria A4 and G1)	
Aesthetically, it is significant as a locally rare and superior example of a Victorian Italianate villa constructed in brick that is related to the adjacent villa at No 116. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)	
<b>History</b>	
The house at 118 Dover Road, Williamstown was constructed in 1890 for Roderick McDonald who apparently lived here for about a year before building a somewhat larger residence next door at No. 116. The City of Williamstown rate books show Mr McDonald as the owner of this site in 1888-89, when it is described as "land"; by the following year it is described as a brick house with a Net Annual Value of £15, while it is more fully described as a four room brick house in 1891-92 when the NAV is £30. It appears on the c.1894 MMBW Record Plan No. 10.	
<b>Description</b>	

The house at 118 Dover Road, Newport is a single-storey, detached, double-fronted, bi-chromatic brick Victorian villa with a hipped slate roof. It is sited diagonal to the street boundary and is set back from it by a small garden. Other significant original elements include:

- Cast iron post verandah with convex-profile corrugated galvanised steel roof
- Bracketed eaves
- Bi-chromatic chimneys with rendered caps
- Tripartite double-hung sash windows
- Entrance door with side and highlights
- Diagonal siting
- The distinctive form, which is typical of the style.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* - High. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

Contemporary with the adjacent residence in an area of otherwise later residential development.

### Comparative Analysis

Although double fronted Victorian villas are common in Williamstown, examples in brick are rare. Comparative examples include the more elaborate villa next door, 7 Haslam Street, and 67 The Strand.

### Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Roderick McDonald

### Recommendations

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

### References

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003  
Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*  
Williamstown Rate Books 1888-89, 1890-91 (2447); 1891-92 (2481); 1892-93 (2478); 1896 (2421)  
Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1880-1900

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Morning Star Hotel
<b>Address</b>	<b>3 Electra Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO93</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian hotel

## Significant Dates

1890

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Morning Star Hotel, constructed in 1890, at 3 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The Morning Star Hotel is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as one of the oldest continuously operating hotels in Williamstown. It demonstrates the improvements that were made to hotels as a result of changes to Licensing Laws in the late nineteenth century. (AHC criteria A4 and B2)

Socially, it demonstrates the important role of hotels in the everyday community life of early Williamstown. (AHC criterion G1)

.....

Aesthetically, it is significant as a superior example of an intact Victorian hotel, which retains original ornament and form. The scale of the building demonstrates the prosperity of Williamstown and expresses the confidence of the owners in the future development of Williamstown at the time the hotel was built. Prominently sited near a key intersection, it makes a significant contribution to the historic character of Electra Street and the surrounding area. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

## History

---

### Thematic history

Barnard (1999) notes that:

*Hotels in the nineteenth century were essential for providing accommodation and sustenance for travelers, as well as meeting places for locals.*

*In a thriving port, visited by any number of sailors and travelers, it is little wonder that hotels proliferated in the 1850s and 1860s and there were also plenty of working men attached to the railways, port and dockyards who needed to slake their thirst at the end of the day.*

*..it is little wonder that a guide to Williamstown published in 1904 boasted that “probably in few towns in the States [of Australia] is there better or cheaper accommodation for visitors than in Williamstown.”*

### Specific history

The present Morning Star Hotel was opened in June 1890. The new hotel was described as “A Massive Building” in the 14 June 1890 edition of the *Williamstown Chronicle*, which reported that:

*The new Morning Star Hotel stands as an evidence of the West End and Victoria Brewery proprietors faith in the future of Williamstown and has the double recommendation of being both ornamental and useful to the town. The massive building has now approached completion, and its decoration will be read with interest. It is of two stories, lofty and handsomely facaded.*

The Morning Star is another Williamstown hotel which began its existence in 1869 as an eight-room wood and stone building (A Ackerly cites *Williamstown Chronicle* 20 March 1869) before being replaced with more substantial premises during the 1890s. (1) It was one of a number of hotels upgraded at this time in response to a report by the Licensing Board in 1888 that condemned the conditions of a number of hotels in the Williamstown area.

The publican of the first hotel on this site was Mrs. Amelia Kingston, later known as Mrs Amelia Senior, and after c1876 the licensees were Frank Scudds and later, Spencer Bates. Amelia Senior, then John Senior's wife, was thrown from a buggy at the Alfred dockyard in 1883 (see Lemon, Morgan p.239). The first licensees for the 1890 hotel acting for the West End and Victoria Brewery (later the Carlton and West End Brewery Company) were John Hyland (c1890-94) and Walter Grant (c1895-) (2)



---

## Description

This two storey stuccoed brick hotel is styled after the Italian Renaissance revival, with a balustraded cement parapet and central segment arched raised entablature. Impost moulds connect the upper level segment arched windows, with their key stones and abstracted label moulds, while the ground level arched and segment arched openings are plainer but have voussoirs incised into the stucco. Glazed tiling has been introduced some time early in the twentieth century as a dado. A string mould and parapet cornice divide the building's façade horizontally.

External changes to the original fabric appear to be minimal: A tiled dado has been added, presumably early this century; signs added and doors have been replaced.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* – High. *Condition* - Good

### Context

A prominently sited corner hotel in a generally residential, smaller scaled area but relates in scale and ornament to the Mechanics' Institute and Masonic Temple Hall, further north in Electra Street.

---

## Comparative Analysis

The Morning Star compares with the following late nineteenth century hotels that are also cited by this Study:

- Bristol Hotel, 190 Ferguson Street – 1888
- Stags Head Hotel, 39 Cecil Street – 1887
- Newport Hotel – 1 Mason Street – 1887
- Royal Hotel – 85 Nelson Place – 1890
- Yacht Club Hotel – 207 Nelson Place - 1892

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Lodging People

*Associations*

West End and Victoria Brewery, Carlton and West End Brewery Company

---

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to consider reconstruction of doors; and repaint in original or typical colours using available evidence (refer to tonal differences in *Williamstown Illustrated*, 1904 held by Williamstown Historical Society).

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1890-91 (544), 1888-89 (904)

2 Williamstown Rate Books 1873-74 (1103), 1878-79 (834), 1884-85 (871), 1890-91 (544), 1896 (511)

*Williamstown Chronicle* 14 June 1890.

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Williamstown Mechanics' Institute Complex
<b>Address</b>	<b>9-17 Electra Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO94</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Italianate Hall and residence

## Significant Dates

1860, 1869, 1880, 1890

## Designer

John Flannagan (1860)  
Michael Egan (1880) CJ  
Polain (1890)

## Builder

John Swindley



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Williamstown Mechanics' Institute complex, comprising the Mechanics' Institute Hall originally designed by John Flannagan and constructed in stages between 1860 and 1890 with later additions by different architects, the residence constructed in 1883 and the associated land, at 9-17 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The Williamstown Mechanics' Institute complex is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as an early Mechanics' Institute in the metropolitan context and is the one of the earliest surviving public buildings in Williamstown. It has been associated with prominent local personalities and for a long period a major Williamstown public building. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Socially, it significant as one of the largest institutes in Victoria and demonstrates the importance of Mechanics' Institutes to the development of communities during the nineteenth century. It remains a valued community building and landmark today. (AHC criterion G1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as an intact example of a major nineteenth century public building that

demonstrates its sequential construction by its asymmetry and is also notable for the detached caretaker's residence, which is possibly unique in Victoria. Related in scale and style to the nearby Masonic Temple, it makes an important contribution to the historic character of Electra Street and the group of public buildings of which it forms a part. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

## History

Wilson Evans describes in *Port of Many Prows* the formation of the Williamstown Mechanics' Institute in 1854 and its near termination in the following year. After meeting in Moxham's iron store, it was proposed to the newly elected municipal council of 1856 to apply for a reservation as a Mechanics' Institute site. A meeting in October 1856 established a new regime and a building fund.

This site was gazetted in August 1860 (later extended by gazettal in 1874) after a joint design and tender was called in late 1859 for the construction of a stone library, classroom, committee and reading rooms.<sup>1</sup> The £2000 tendered proved too much so new tenders were called this time for the construction of all but the hall in timber.

By then, £500 had been raised towards architect, William Bull's estimate of £1200 for his wooden hall, library and reading room (1). Bull, an Institute member, was thanked for his trouble but advised that his plan could not be proceeded with. Tenders were instead called by architect, John Flannagan, who supervised construction by John Swindley, after laying of the foundation stone early in 1860. The contract price was £1020. It was opened in that July under the guest-chairmanship of John Pascoe Fawcner who in his customary way donated books for its library. (2)

The ornamental two-storey stuccoed stone wing, consisting of class and reading rooms, was built in 1869 to replace the earlier timber rooms at a cost of £850 (A Ackerly).

Severe cracking in the end wall of the old hall, inspired its eventual extension by 11 metres in 1880 by builder Radden of Carlton. Designed by architect, Michael Egan, it allowed a large stage to be built at the opposite end to its previous location. At the same time a southern wing was added, extending the Electra Street facade: it was then one of the largest halls outside of Melbourne (3).

Williamstown architect, CJ Polain, designed a northern wing for lodge meetings, in 1890 (A Ackerly) and a caretaker's residence was added in 1883 (4).

David Syme (Melbourne Steamship Company partner) was secretary to the Institute in the 1870-80s but it was local identity James Taylor Morrell who held this post for the longest period during the 1880-90s. (5)

---

<sup>1</sup> Ada Ackerly cites a notice in the 15 December 1859 edition of the *Williamstown Chronicle*

---

## Description

The Williamstown Mechanics' Institute and Free Library has a stuccoed rubble basalt, parapeted facade of three bays: the central bay of two storeys and the flanking bays, of one storey. The central and northern bays possessing a trabeated composition, placed over arched fenestration, in the manner of the Italian Renaissance. A typically pierced and balustraded parapet, with a central entablature to the main bay is flanked by a simpler panelled parapet on the northern wing and just a cornice on the south: the symmetry of the central bay not being followed by its secondary wings. Coupled Tuscan and Ionic order columns divide this main bay into a further three elements: the central one framing the key-stoned arched entrance. Impost moulds connect the arcuation which prevails beneath this trabeated layer. A similar arched entrance is located in the northern bay but three arched windows only exist in the south. The hall wing was parallel to Electra Street, at the rear.

Finialled orbs and urns are gone from the parapets; a fire escape has been added above the south wing and the formerly arched window there converted to a door; sundry additions have been made at the rear and the former picket fence enclosing the yard at Electra Street has been replaced with a high fence. The Williamstown Historical Society advise that the Foundation Stone has not been located during recent (2002) restoration works.

The residence is a Victorian timber villa.

## External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* – Moderate. *Condition* – Fair to Good

## Context

The Mechanics' Institute complex is one of a number of nineteenth century public buildings in Electra Street, which includes the adjacent Masonic Hall, as well as the former Wesleyan Church complex diagonally opposite.

## Comparative Analysis

Williamstown is one of the oldest and largest mechanics' institutes in Victoria. The first mechanics' institute in Victoria was the Melbourne Athenaeum established in 1839. The first building was constructed in 1842-43 but it is unknown how much of this building survived the new work of the mid-1880s. The Portland institute was set up in 1843 and the Geelong mechanics' institute in 1846 (buildings do not survive), while other early provincial examples include Warrnambool in 1853 and the Beechworth Athenaeum building of 1857, which survives. Other early mechanics' institutes in Melbourne were the South Melbourne institute (1857), the Prahran institute (1856, reconstructed in 1915).<sup>2</sup>

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Developing cultural institutions and ways of life, Forming associations

*Associations*

John Pascoe Fawkner, David Syme, James Taylor Morrell, Michael Egan, CJ Polain

---

<sup>2</sup> Heritage Victoria File No. HER/2000/000156

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes, with interior controls
Heritage Victoria Register:	Recommended
Register of the National Estate:	Yes
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the Burra Character. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

A Conservation Management Plan was prepared for the Mechanics' Institute complex in 2001. Future use and development should also be in accordance with this plan.

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Bick, David (2001) *Williamstown Mechanics Institute Conservation Management Plan*

1 Evans, Wilson P. (1969) *Port of Many Prows* pp.113-116; National Trust Of Australia (Victoria) File 1017 including extract *Altona Star* 16 October 1874; Parish Plan; photograph, c.1874-80, (Williamstown Historical Society); *Williamstown Chronicle* 10 March 1860; 3 September 1859

2 *ibid.*; *Williamstown Chronicle* 14 April 1860.

3 *loc. cit.* 24 April 1880, 17 July 1880, 3 October 1868

4 Evans, Wilson P. (1969) *Port of Many Prows* p.113f.

5 Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1875 and 1860; Williamstown Rate Books 1898 (478)

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	12 Electra Street, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO95
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian cottage

## Significant Dates

1865

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed in 1865, at 12 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 12 Electra Street, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as part of a group of early residences, which demonstrate the initial phase of development in Williamstown. It is also of interest as an investment property owned by one family over a long period. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as an altered, but unusual, nineteenth century house type, which is notable for its early use of a parapet. It contributes to the historic character of Electra Street and the Government Survey precinct. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

## History

Martin Cantwell, the publican of the old Royal Hotel in Nelson Place, owned this site in 1858 and leased it out until it was sold in 1865 to Henry Richards, a teacher, who then built a four-room house of stone. For some years he is given as the occupant, at other times there are tenants such as Otto Peter Blom also a teacher (A Ackerly). After 1874 his wife owned the house, leasing it out for two years and then living there until 1892 when it was taken over by a Miss Richards, possibly a

daughter. For the next five years at least the occupier was Alexander Stevens, an engineer, followed by Arthur Bates and William Black (1).

## Description

The house at 12 Electra Street is a single fronted Victorian cottage. It has an unusual form for its age, being parapeted and stuccoed; this being presumably from a c.1876 renovation when one room was added to the description (2).

The verandah has been altered, as have some stucco detail and the front door. There is a modern two storey addition at the rear. The fence is unsympathetic.

## External Integrity

Integrity – Moderate. Condition – Good.

## Context

Contributes to the historic nineteenth century character of Electra Street.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Henry Richards

## Recommendations

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme: Yes

Heritage Victoria Register: No

Register of the National Estate: No

National Trust Register: Recommended

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to restore or reconstruct the original detail to the verandah and front door and install a more sympathetic front fence.

## References

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1858-59 (475), 1865-66 (696), 1870-71 (718), 1876 (804), 1892-93 (586), 1896 (559); Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1905, 1919, 1928

2 Williamstown Rate Books 1876 (804)



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Excelsior Lodge of Industry Masonic Temple
<b>Address</b>	<b>21-25 Electra Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO96</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Free Classical

## Significant Dates

1890-91, 1932

## Designer

CJ Polain (1890-91), JW Parry (1932)

## Builder

RT Leak (1890-91)  
JH Whitham (1932)



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Excelsior Lodge of Industry Masonic Temple, comprising the Hall designed by CJ Polain and constructed by RT Leak in 1890 and the 1932 addition designed by John W Parry and constructed by JH Whitham, at 21-25 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The Excelsior Lodge of Industry Masonic Temple at 21-25 Electra Street, Williamstown is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically and socially, it is significant for its strong associations with the early development of Masonic associations as the oldest known purpose built Masonic temple in the city. As a large architect designed building on a prominent site close to the Mechanics Institute the complex provides a powerful illustration of the importance of Masonic associations in the development of the Williamstown community during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The 1932 addition demonstrates the significant increase in membership of the Masonic societies in the period prior to World War 2. (AHC criteria A4 and G1)

Aesthetically, the 1890-91 building is significant as a superior example of a Masonic Temple, with notable design detail that expresses its Masonic role and demonstrates the importance of Masonic Societies in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It relates to the nearby Mechanics

Institute building and makes a significant contribution to the historic character of Electra Street as part of the important grouping of public buildings in this area. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

## History

The foundation stone for the Masonic Hall for the Excelsior Lodge of Industry was laid by Sir WJ Clarke Bart LLD MLC on 16 August 1890. Designed by the prolific local architect, CJ Polain, it was constructed by local contractor, Robert Thomas Leak and completed by 1891. The design incorporated elements that expressed its Masonic function such as beehives (symbols of industry) and tablets.

Various new Masonic societies were created over the years and the numbers attending the Lodges increased from just over 100 at the turn of the century to almost 250 by the early 1920s. Stephen Margerson writes in his history of the Williamstown lodge, that when the Williamstown Masons wished to re-develop their site in Electra Street and Melbourne Road they consulted Brother Thackeray of the City of Essendon Lodge in 1926, who had just carried out similar building work. They also consulted Brother JH Whitwam of the Newport Robbie Burns Lodge who had recently completed the Newport Masonic Hall. He provided an estimate based on a plan approved in August 1926 to build an entertainment hall on the Electra Street frontage and build a large assembly room to connect the new and existing structures: this was to cost £2500.

However, the extension was not carried out until 1932, by then based on new plans prepared by local architect, John W Parry, who was also a lodge member. Mr Parry designed a number of residential, commercial and community buildings in Williamstown during the interwar period including the Newport Mechanics Institute, the Williamstown Life Saving and Swimming Clubhouse, the two storey showrooms and residence for Friedmans Furnishings Pty Ltd in Ferguson Street, as well as houses in Lenore Crescent, Melbourne Road, Ferguson Street, Victoria Street, and 21 Freyer Street, Williamstown.<sup>1</sup>

The first Hobsons Bay Lodge was established in Williamstown in 1854. It was replaced by the Lodge of Industry in 1857, which merged with the Excelsior Lodge (founded 1865) to form the Excelsior Lodge of Industry in 1878. It moved to this new building in 1891.

---

<sup>1</sup> Article in 13 July 1935 edition of *Williamstown Advertiser*, and advertisements and tender notices placed by JW Parry in 19 October and 30 November editions of the newspaper.

---

## Description

The Masonic Hall at 21-25 Electra Street, Williamstown is a single-storey, red brick hall with a symmetrical Classical façade on its street elevation. It has a hipped slate roof behind its parapet. On its north side, set back from the street boundary, is a later interwar single-storey, double-fronted, brick addition with a hipped iron roof concealed behind the parapet. This contains

Significant original elements include:

- Rendered Corinthian pilasters
- Semi-circular arched openings with cement rendered archivolts
- Moulded stringcourse with dentils
- Consoled entablature with central pediment
- Balustraded parapet surmounted by beehives and orb
- Marble tablet on façade

The original centrally located doorway within the Classical façade has been closed in. A photograph from Williamstown Illustrated published in 1904 indicates that this was done soon after the building was completed. There are severe cracks in the façade.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* - High. *Condition* - Fair

### Context

The Masonic Hall forms part of a group of public buildings in Electra Street, which includes the adjoining Williamstown Mechanics Institute and Free Library in a related Classical style, and the Wesleyan Church complex (opposite).

---

## Comparative Analysis

The 1890-91 temple is one of the finest nineteenth century public buildings in the municipality and there are no others that demonstrate its range of architectural detail. The adjacent Mechanics Institute is a contemporary design by the same architect, but less elaborate. The Manchester Unity IOOF Hall constructed in 1863 at 26 Pasco Street is smaller, while the Newport Masonic Temple constructed in 1924-25 is of a similar scale, but in a more austere inter-war style.

The building demonstrates the skill of the architect, CJ Polain, and can be compared with other examples of his work such as the former Punshon's Federal Stores at 82-84 Ferguson Street, Williamstown (q.v.), which was constructed in 1890.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Developing Cultural Institutions and Ways of Life, Forming associations.

*Associations*

Excelsior Lodge of Industry, Sir WJ Clark Bart, CJ Polain, JH Whitham.

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

- Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003
- Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*
- Lewis, M (1988) *Australian Architectural Index*. Entries for Williamstown.
- Margerson, Stephen (2000) *The Williamstown Masons*

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	22 Electra Street, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO97
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian cottage

## Significant Dates

c.1857-58, c.1865

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, originally constructed in 1857-58 with later additions, at 22 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 22 Electra Street, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is in part, among the earliest group of houses in Williamstown and the earliest group of timber houses in Melbourne and demonstrates the early development of the suburb. It is also important for its association with the early maritime industry by its tenancies and Williamstown's noted photographer Andrew Rider. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as an unusual mixture of early house forms that represent the diversity of approach to residential construction in the early Victorian period and contributes to the historic character of Electra Street. (AHC criteria E1)

## History

The first stage of this house, then described as wood and five rooms, was built by 1858 and at that time was owned by Andrew Rider, who ran a fancy goods and hairdressing establishment in Nelson Place but was better known as a gold medallist in the Inter Colonial Exhibition (1866) for his photography (refer also to 175 Nelson Place).

Rider had purchased this unimproved lot in 1857 from the grantee Nicholson (1). He continued to own the house for the next twenty years, being listed as living there himself for a short period (1871-1874), after his first period of occupation at the Bay View Hotel. In general, however, he leased it to such folk as Colin Cowley, a pilot, and HR Reid, a ship's agent (co-founder of the Melbourne Steamship Company and former newspaper proprietor).

During his tenure the room number increased to seven in 1865, which is presumably when extensions were made to the rear of the original cottage. (2) By 1878 the house was owned by James Hutchinson, described as an inspector or engineer, who lived there himself until about 1896 when the house was leased again this time to a turncock, Duncan Muirson (3).

## Description

The house 22 Electra Street, Williamstown comprises an unusual combination of forms that clearly indicates two stages of building. A transverse gabled, steeply pitched iron-clad roof rises behind a probably earlier simply hipped, double-fronted verandahed cottage at the front. Beaded-edge weather boards clad the gabled wing which also possesses an attic and a brick chimney.

The chimney brickwork has been painted, the verandah has been altered and the former presumed picket fence replaced by a high timber fence.

A free-standing bluestone chimney at the rear has been identified by descendants as the only remains of Rider's studio.

NOTE: This house was being extensively renovated in 2003, which included the demolition of the front section of the house and the relocation of the high-roofed rear section further forward on the block.

## External Integrity and condition

*Integrity – Moderate. Condition - Fair*

## Context

Contributes to the historic nineteenth century character of Electra Street.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Andrew Rider, James Hutchison

## Recommendations

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme: Yes

Heritage Victoria Register: No

Register of the National Estate: No

National Trust Register: No

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to:

- Restore or reconstruct front verandah using available evidence
- Repaint as original or typical and remove paint from chimney brickwork by approved method.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1858-59 (471); Registrar General's Office, General Law Titles; Williamstown Rate Books 1857 (523); Williamstown Historical Society; Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* (1857)

2 Williamstown Rate Books 1865-66 (700); Evans, Wilson P. (1969) *Port of Many Prows* p.90

3 Williamstown Rate Books 1878 (595), 1886-87 (627), 1896 (555)

This page was left intentionally blank



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Wesleyan Methodist Manse and Kindergarten (Former)
<b>Address</b>	<b>34 Electra Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO98</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Medieval Gothic  
villa and Edwardian  
kindergarten

## Significant Dates

1876, 1914-15

## Designer

Crouch & Wilson (1876)

## Builder

WH Salt (1914-15)



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The former Wesleyan Methodist Manse, designed by Crouch & Wilson and constructed in 1876 and the Kindergarten (Former) constructed by WH Salt in 1914-15, at 34 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The former Wesleyan Methodist Manse and Kindergarten at 34 Electra Street, Williamstown are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, the Manse is significant for its associations with Wesleyan Methodists who were one of the earliest religious congregations to establish in Williamstown. It is now one of the earliest surviving ecclesiastical residences in the municipality and demonstrates the importance of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Williamstown during the nineteenth century. The kindergarten demonstrates the increasing recognition of the educational needs of very young children by the Methodist church at the beginning of the twentieth century and is the oldest surviving kindergarten in the municipality. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, the Manse is significant as a Medieval styled ecclesiastical residence built of local bluestone, thus reflecting its locality. It is an integral part of the former Wesleyan church complex, which includes the similarly styled church and contributes to the historic character of Electra Street. The kindergarten is notable as an intact example of its type, which contributes to the historic

character of the complex as part of the group of public buildings in Electra Street. (AHC criteria E1)

*Note: There is a separate citation for the adjoining Wesleyan Methodist Church (Former)*

## History

### Thematic history

Williamstown was established as a separate Wesleyan circuit in 1851 although services were reputedly carried out as early as 1838. Four allotments were temporarily set aside in 1841 for the church at the northeast corner of Ann and Cecil Streets and granted to the trustees in 1851. Architects, Crouch and Wilson, designed a basalt church for the site, facing Ann Street, in 1854, which was added to in 1864 and 1866. It is shown in Windsor's 1858 survey and Melbourne directories of the early 1860s list the Rev. William Blamire as in residence beside it. The residence is shown north of the church in the 1864 Cox plan of Williamstown (3). These two buildings were still shown in the c.1892 MMBW plans but well before then, the Wesleyans had purchased the site of the present complex in Electra Street.

### Specific history

The Wesleyan Manse, described as of stone and initially eleven and later eight rooms, was built at the same time as the new church in 1876 for the trustees of the Wesleyan Church to the design of prolific church architects Crouch & Wilson (2). It was first occupied by Reverend John Harcourt, followed by a series of ministers beginning with the Rev. Edward King, who was followed by Reverends Spencer Williams (c1880), James Dodgson (c1883), Charles Ingamels (c1886), Henry Bath (c1890) William Presley (c1892) Thomas Grover (c1896) and Rev. T. Copeland (c1905) (3).

Its first resident, John Harcourt, came to Melbourne in 1848, serving at the Lonsdale Street mission for a period in 1851, he was one of five in the church's first Synod, shortly after going to serve on the gold fields as the second Wesleyan clergy to brave those godless times (4).

The Methodist Kindergarten was constructed by members of the congregation under the direction of Sunday School Superintendent and local builder, WH Salt (who may have had a hand in its design). The foundation stone was laid on 29 August 1914 and the opening on 17 January 1915 was celebrated with a banquet in the School Room in Pasco Street attended by 200 guests. Rev Francis Mason occupied the chair with other guests including the Mayor of Williamstown, Cr AS Heriot and the Rev. Horton H Williams, organiser of Sunday Schools in Victoria.<sup>1</sup>

Rev. Horton told the gathering that "It was his privilege to know the kindergarten buildings of the State he assured the gathering that their kindergarten was the handsomest and most commodious in Victoria and excelled for .. the real work of love in the building".

The kindergarten was one of a number constructed by the Methodist Church during the Edwardian era, another example is at Noble Street, Newtown. It eventually replaced the Sunday School, which was later demolished.

---

<sup>1</sup> Williamstown Advertiser 16 & 28 January 1915.

---

## Description

---

### Manse

Set on an asymmetrical plan, built of quarry-faced basalt masonry with quoining in cream brickwork (now painted), this two-storey house possesses a gabled-thrust wing set against a typical hipped-roof main section and a single level, bullnose-roofed verandah. The roof is of slate and the brick quoined windows suitably pointed for their ecclesiastical function. Venetian configured three-light windows provide the main emphasis, set below the finialled gable verge and the centred oculus.

The fence has been replaced and the verandah altered. The brick quoining has been painted.

### Kindergarten

The Methodist Kindergarten is a red brick building with twin gabled corrugated iron roof over projecting bays at either end that enclose a central porch. The gables have carved bargeboards and timber brackets. Foundation Stones are set into the façade of each bay: On the left is inscribed "Feed My Lambs. This Stone was laid by Rev. Francis Mason Superintendent Minister 19 August 1914", while on the right is "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me. This Stone was laid by William H Salt Sunday School Superintendent 19 August 1914".

### External Integrity and condition

Integrity – High (Manse and Kindergarten). Condition – Good (Manse and Kindergarten)

### Context

The Manse and Kindergarten are integral parts of the Wesleyan church complex, which contributes to the historic character of Electra Street.

---

## Comparative Analysis

---

The manse may be compared to many religious residences of the nineteenth century; all adopting a Medieval or specifically, Gothic Revival style often with Italianate undertones – for example, St Mary's Presbytery, Hawthorn and St Columb's Parsonage, Hawthorn. However only a small number are of stone; this reflecting Williamstown's abundant supply of the material during the nineteenth century.

The kindergarten is the only surviving early example of its type in the municipality. Another example dating from 1915 is at Noble Street, Newtown.

---

## Thematic Context

---

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Forming Associations, Worshipping

*Associations*

John Harcourt, Crouch & Wilson

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to:

- Remove paint from brickwork by approved method and repaint trim.
- Reconstruct fence and verandah using available evidence or as typical (see images held by Williamstown Historical Society including 1878 photograph and *Williamstown illustrated* 1904).

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Evans, Wilson P (1969) *Port of Many Prows* p.172.

2 Williamstown Rate Book 1876 (810); *Spectator and Methodist Chronicle* 12 February 1876, p.489 (cited in National Trust Of Australia [Victoria] File No. 3726)

3 *ibid.*; Williamstown Rate Books 1880 (608), 1886-87 (633), 1890-91 (580), 1892-93 (570) 1896 (549); Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1905.

4 Benson (1935) *A Century of Victorian Methodism* pp.89, 91, 99

*Williamstown Advertiser*

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Wesleyan Methodist Church (Former) (St John's Uniting Church Complex)
<b>Address</b>	<b>36 Electra Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO99</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Gothic Revival church

## Significant Dates

1876

## Designer

Crouch & Wilson

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

St John's Wesleyan Methodist Church (Former), designed by Crouch & Wilson and constructed in 1876, at 36 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

St John's Wesleyan Methodist Church (Former) is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, the church is significant for their associations with the Wesleyan Methodists, who were one of the first religious congregations to establish in Williamstown. The church is a major public building in Williamstown, which illustrates the growth of the church and Williamstown during the nineteenth century. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Aesthetically, the church is significant as part of the church complex that also includes the adjacent Manse and Kindergarten. The church is the pivotal element in the complex and is notable as an intact and well-designed example of a Gothic Revival church built of local bluestone that is related to the Manse and is notable for its relatively unusual triple gable form. It makes an important contribution to the historic character of Electra Street as part of a group of public buildings. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

Socially, the church is significant for its strong associations with the Williamstown community over a long period and is demonstrates the important role of the Wesleyan Church in the development of the

---

Williamstown community. (AHC criterion G1)

*Note: There is a separate citation for the adjoining Wesleyan Manse and Kindergarten.*

## History

---

### Historical context

Williamstown reputedly received the first protestant services outside of Melbourne town in c.1838 (A Ackerly cites Curtain, *History of Williamstown* [1889]). Reputedly, Charles Stone's day school was used then as a chapel until a timber chapel and school house were provided on a reserve in Ann Street in 1841, when regular services began (Ada Ackerly queries Stone's presence in the town pre-1841, and cites tenders called by Stone in 1841). Stone, an ardent Wesleyan, was a builder by trade and had come to Williamstown from Tasmania.

Four allotments were temporarily set aside in 1841 for the church at the northeast corner of Ann and Cecil Streets and granted to the trustees in 1851. Church architects, Crouch & Wilson, designed a basalt church for the site, facing Ann Street, in 1854, which was added to in 1864 and 1866 (1). It is shown in Windsor's 1858 survey and Melbourne directories of the early 1860s list the Rev. William Blamire as in residence beside it (2). The residence is shown north of the church in the 1864 plan of Williamstown (3). These two buildings were still shown in the c.1894 MMBW plans but well before then, the Wesleyans had purchased the site of the present complex in Electra Street.

### Specific history

St John's Wesleyan (later Uniting) Church in Electra Street was constructed at a cost of £5800 during the ministry of Rev. John Harcourt in 1876 to the design of prolific architects for the Wesleyan Church, Crouch & Wilson, and was opened in December of that year (4). It is believed that the design was the result of an architectural competition in 1875 (A Ackerly: ref. January 1875, Byrne in the *Methodist Spectator* 20 June 1902 pp.893-904). It was the third Wesleyan Church in Williamstown and replaced the 1854 church in Ann Street. A Sunday School was constructed on part of the site facing Pasco Street.

This site was originally purchased by the temperance movement for a 'sailor's rest' but after the new church was constructed on this site the former church in Ann Street was converted to the sailors rest instead.

---

## Description

St John's Uniting (former Wesleyan) Church is a triple gabled Gothic Revival church in the Early English parish church manner, built of local coursed basalt rubble with stuccoed dressings. Nave and side-aisles are expressed by the gables: each divided by pinnacled buttresses and each given a distinctive broad, crocket finialled, gable verge.

Gothic arched entrances are afforded to each bay and are echoed above by windows; the central bay possessing two doors with matching geometric traceried windows, gabled label moulds and a centre wheel window. The side elevation uses paired, arched and flat-headed lights which are placed between shouldered buttresses, whilst the rear elevation possesses three simple gabled bays, as the front, with a tall hipped-roof bay which has been successfully added to the centre-rear, and fenestrated symmetrically to provide a well composed elevation on all sides. This wing appears to have been added later.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* – High. The scalloped profile picket fence has been removed as has the stylistically sympathetic Wesleyan Sunday School in Pasco Street.

*Condition* – Good.

### Context

A major corner building, the main element of visually homogeneous ecclesiastical complex and one of a number of public buildings in this area.

---

## Comparative Analysis

Comparable churches would include those triple gabled churches, attributed to the British Hansom brothers at Kyneton and Kilmore which are both of basalt masonry. This church adopts their relatively unusual form but is more intricately decorated possibly due to its later date, and thus appears a more successful design. Other Wesleyan buildings by Crouch & Wilson are at Prahran, Flemington and South Melbourne, all adopting a similar triple gabled elevation but in brick.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Forming Associations, Making places for worship

*Associations*

Wesleyan Church, Crouch & Wilson

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes, with interior controls to the Church
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to:

- Reconstruct the picket boundary fence as original (refer photograph in *Williamstown Illustrated*, 1904, also 1878 photo held by Williamstown Historical Society)
- Repaint trim as typical or original.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Evans, Wilson P. (1969) *Port of Many Prows* p.169f; *Methodist History of Victoria and Tasmania*. Vol.3 p.9.

2 *ibid.*; Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1857, 1860, 1865; Williamstown Plan Surveyed by Public Lands Officer, G.A. Windsor by 5 July 1858

3 Williamstown Plan Surveyed by Commander H.L. Cox (RN) 1864-66

4 *Spectator and Methodist Chronicle* 12 February 1876 p.489; *Williamstown Advertiser* 8 January 1876.



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	<b>54 Electra Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO100</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Italianate villa

## Significant Dates

c.1856, c.1901-05

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, originally constructed (in part) c.1856 with later additions, at 54 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 54 Electra Street, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as a house built in two stages that demonstrates the early development of Williamstown and the later prosperity associated with the port that led to the construction of grander residences. It is also significant for its associations with one of the original owners, James McIntyre, who was a founding member of the Melbourne Steamship Company. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a superior example of a Victorian Italianate villa, which contributes to the historic character of Electra Street. (AHC criteria E1)

---

## History

Between 1858 and 1900 what was the front wing of this house had only two owners, William Kerr, a timber merchant (1858-1875) and James McIntyre, a master mariner (1876-1900). Kerr had purchased the allotment in 1856 from Bernard and resold to McIntyre for a much increased price of £900: Kerr probably had this house built in 1857.

James McIntyre lived there himself for ten years between 1885 and 1895, but for the rest of the time the place was leased. The tenants included such people as Thomas Walding, an engineer; Andrew McKenzie, a carpenter, and James Scott, an engineer (1). In *Port of Many Prows*, Wilson Evans writes that James McIntyre was a founding member of the Melbourne Steamship Company (2).

Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works 'Record Plan 14' shows the house in the early 1890s as set closer to the street, verandahless and without the rear wing and side bayed window. By 1905 plans show the present outline, and it is therefore probable that the house was substantially rebuilt or replaced in this period by the next owner, James M. Scott. (3)

---

## Description

The house at 54 Electra Street, Williamstown is a late example of a weatherboard Victorian Italianate villa, which may contain part of the original seven-roomed villa originally constructed c.1857. It is double-fronted, verandahed and bayed in plan with a slated M-hip roof, and cast iron ornament and structure supporting the ogee-profile verandah iron roof. There is a pergola, which appears to date from the 1920s.

A double palisade timber picket fence, with shepherds-crook posts, which appeared to date from the house's reconstruction and was still extant in 1990 has been replaced by an Edwardian-era reproduction.

### External Integrity

*Integrity* – High. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

A contributory element in the historic Electra Street precinct that relates to adjacent early Victorian and Edwardian houses in materials, roof form, siting and period detail.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

William Kerr, James McIntyre, James M Scott

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1858 (564); Registrar General's Office, General Law Titles ; Williamstown Rate Books 1857 (495), 1866 (708), 1876 (817), 1885-86 (634), 1900 (487)

2 Evans, Wilson P. (1969) *Port of Many Prows* p.90.

3 Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Detail Plans 34; Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* (1857 - street listings) 1910

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	<b>62 Electra Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO101</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian basalt house

## Significant Dates

c.1856-58

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed c.1856-58, at 62 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 62 Electra Street, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as one of a small number of surviving pre-1860 dwellings in Williamstown and demonstrates the early development associated with the port by its associations with the original owner, Alfred Branford. (AHC criteria A4 and G1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as an early example of a two-storey house built in a relatively uncommon material (basalt). It makes an important contribution to the historic character of Electra Street. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

## History

The grantee, James Raper, sold this lot to Alfred George Branford in 1856 for seventy pounds. Branford, a custom's official owned the house and land at 62 Electra Street from at least 1858 to 1883: it was described in 1859 as a seven room stone dwelling (1). While he was stationed at Williamstown he lived in the house but from c1870 to 1878 he was paymaster and collector of customs at Port Albert, during which time the house was leased to an engineer, Alfred Turner and John Williams, a ballast man (2).

By the time Branford returned to Williamstown in 1878 he had retired and was drawing a pension. On

his death the house passed to his wife (c1885), then was acquired by Mrs. Pontin about 1888. She presumably had difficulty meeting her obligations in the crash of 1893, for by 1894-95 the house had been re-possessed by the Federal Building Society.

From 1890 the house was let to such tenants as John Johnston, a surgeon, and James Parkes, a car builder (1894). Johnston was on the first general committee of Williamstown hospital and established a medical clinic in Ferguson Street (3). One LH Le Plastrier was a later owner (4).

## Description

A two-storey, hip roofed house of quoined, quarry faced basalt masonry, symmetrical fenestration and a four-panel front door with top and side lights. Twin chimneys with slim cornice moulds are symmetrically placed within the roof-shape.

The front door has been replaced, a modern interpretive two-level verandah has been added to the front (Early plans indicated two bay windows with a small porch between), and attic rooms added to the roof (reputedly based on early photographs), which has been tiled. The original fence (presumed spade or arrow-head picket) has been replaced with an Edwardian-era reproduction picket fence.

## External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* - Moderate. *Condition* – Good.

## Context

One of a group of early Victorian and Edwardian period houses which share roof forms, materials, siting and period detail.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Alfred George Branford, Mrs. Pontin, LH Le Plastrier

## Recommendations

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1858-59 (560), 1882-83 (606)

2 Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* (1857 - street listings) 1871, 1875

3 Williamstown Rate Books 1872 (754), 1876 (821), 1878-79 (610), 1885-86 (638), 1892-93 (559), 1894-95 (544); Elsum, WH (1934) *The History of Williamstown* p.117

4 Registrar General's Office, General Law Titles 21814



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House and Black Achan (Pippin) Pear Tree
<b>Address</b>	<b>64 Electra Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO102</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Early Victorian cottage

## Significant Dates

c.1858

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed c.1858 and the Black Achan (Pippin) Pear at 64 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house and Black Achan Pear at 64 Electra Street, Williamstown are of local historic, aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as one of the oldest houses in Williamstown and is now among the earliest timber houses in Melbourne. It is also notable for its strong association with Williamstown's maritime past by its ownership by successive ship's masters and pilots including an early member of the first three groups of bay pilots in Victoria. The age of the house is indicated by the Black Achan Pear in the rear yard, now thought to be over 100 years old. (AHC criteria A4 and G1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as an altered but distinguishably early house type, which contributes to the historic residential character of Electra Street. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

Scientifically, the Black Achan Pear is significant as a rare mature example of this species in a private garden. (AHC Criterion B2)

---

## History

---

This house then described as of six rooms and wood, was owned and occupied by three seafaring men between 1858 and 1895 (1). Grantee, Thomas Robertson, a pilot and harbour master was the first owner, living there for twenty years (2). The next owner, Albert Thrussell, a sailor (also a captain) (A Ackerly), had a shorter stay of only four years before selling to Captain George Richardson whose nickname was 'Fluke' and who had first arrived in the town in 1849, settling after 1858 (3). Wilson Evans in *Port of Many Prows* attributes this to '.. the number of hairbreadth escapes he had during his 55 years in towage service' (4). Captain Richardson was still residing in 64 Electra Street early this century (5).

Thomas Robertson was a founding member of Number Two Company of bay pilots, one of the first three groups constituted under the Pilot Board in 1854 and which operated the pilots' vessel *Proserpine*. He was appointed a Port Phillip harbour pilot in January 1855 (6).

## Description

---

The house at 64 Electra Street, Williamstown is a double fronted, slated transverse gable roofed timber villa with a concave roof timber verandah. One, corniced and stuccoed, asymmetrically placed chimney protrudes from the roof and presumably was once matched at the other end. A roundhead picket fence is sympathetic, if not the original fence modified.

Changes to the original fabric include alterations to the windows, replacement of the front door, and the verandah, which may have had a timber valence.

The property contains an established garden at the rear which includes a notable example of a Black Achan Pear (*Pyrus Communis*). It is a tall specimen, being 13.5m in height and 2.36m circumference and is possibly more than 100 years old. This species is rare in cultivation in Victoria.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* - Moderate. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

Contributes to a group of early houses in Electra Street that share similar siting, period detail, materials and roof form.

## Thematic Context

---

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

Thomas Robertson, Cpt. Albert Thrussell, Cpt. George Richardson



## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes with tree controls added
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*.

Ensure that new development does not result in adverse impacts upon the existing or potential future form, condition or health of the trees.

Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1858-59 (559)

2 Williamstown Rate Books 1878-83 (611)

3 Williamstown Rate Books 1882-83 (607)

4 Evans, Wilson P. (1969) *Port of Many Prows* p.37.

5 Williamstown Rate Books 1894-95 (543); Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* (1857 - street listings) 1905.

6 Evans, Wilson P. (1978) *Through the Rip* pp.30, 32 & 95.

Fordham, J. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Significant Tree assessment form 2000

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	65 Electra Street, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO103
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Electra Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Italianate villa

## Significant Dates

1884

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed in 1884, at 65 Electra Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 65 Electra Street, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as a representative example of the speculative development in Williamstown during the late nineteenth century that was associated with the prosperity of the port. It is also significant for the associations of early owners and tenants with maritime occupations that demonstrate the importance of the port at that time. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of a Victorian villa, which contributes to the historic character of Electra Street and visually demarcates between commercial and residential use in the Street. (AHC criterion E1)

## History

This house was owned by two women after its construction as a seven room wooden house in 1881-82 (1). The first owner was Mrs. Regan, possibly the wife of John Regan, a Port Melbourne boat builder (2). She lived there briefly (between 1883-1886) then leased the house to a clerk, John Willis. Mrs. M. Brew who acquired the house in 1892 was presumably a relation of Michael Brew, who was

the publican of the Stag's Head Hotel in Cecil Street. (q.v.). She retained ownership until at least 1896 leasing it to David Thomas, a fitter, and George Jones, a solicitor (3).

## Description

The house at 65 Electra Street, Williamstown is a double fronted, hipped roof and weather boarded Victorian Italianate styled villa, with a cast iron concave roof verandah, bracketed eaves, uncommon bracketed chimney cornices and symmetrical fenestration.

The presumed picket fence has been replaced sympathetically, in part; sympathetic colours have been used; the building's use has changed to commercial; signs and a cast-iron lamp have been added at the front of the building.

## External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* – High. *Condition* – Good.

## Context

A contributory element in a precinct of a mixed late Victorian period and early twentieth century residential street with similarities in roof form, period detail and siting.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Mrs. Regan, Mrs. M Brew

## Recommendations

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to repaint and re-fence whole frontage and north side in original or typical form, remove the atypical cast-iron light standard and mount signage in a period frame, as desired.

## References

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1883-84 (628)

2 Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* (1857 - street listings) 1888

3 Williamstown Rate Books 1890-91 (563), 1892-93 (551), 1896 (530)

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Quarryman's House
<b>Address</b>	15 Elizabeth Street, Newport
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO104
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Newport Estate Residential Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Edwardian cottage

## Significant Dates

1916

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Stephen and George Willis



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The quarryman's house, constructed by Stephen and George Willis in 1916, at 15 Elizabeth Street, Newport.

### How is it Significant?

The quarryman's house at 15 Elizabeth Street, Newport is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as one of the few surviving houses in the Newport area that have strong associations with quarrying, which was an important early industry for this part of the municipality as well as the western region. This association is demonstrated both by its method of construction as well as its proximity to a former major quarry, now Newport Lakes. It is also significant for its associations with the locally prominent Willis contracting firm. (AHC criterion A4, B2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a rare example within the Newport area of a basalt house, which is notable for its recognisably early form (although of a later date of construction than other examples) and other detailing. (AHC criteria B2 and E1)

## History

*The vast deposits of basalt that covered the plains to the west of Melbourne are the result of volcanic eruptions. From the earliest years of settlement this resource, better known as bluestone, was exploited by quarrying for use in constructing buildings and bridges and paving roads throughout Melbourne and as ballast for shipping. Quarrying took place at Williamstown, Spotswood, Newport, Yarraville, Altona, Brooklyn and Kingsville. In effect, quarrying was the City of Hobsons Bay's first heavy industry. ....convict labour was used to quarry bluestone at Gellibrand Point in the 1850s, for use in the construction of significant early government structures. Bluestone from the region was also utilised as ballast for the many ships which came to the colony loaded down with imports and needing something to fill their holds for the return journey to Britain.*

*A map of part of the Parish of Cut-Paw Paw dated 1844 also shows seven 'suburban' lots fronting what was then called 'Hobson's River' (we call it the Yarra ) just north of the mouth of the Stony Creek (south of the line of Somerville Road). An 1859 geological survey of the area noted that the quarries here provided 'good building stone'. Ballast was also loaded at the Ann Street and Stevedore Street piers. By 1879 Williamstown had 200 resident quarrymen.*

*There were several quarries at Newport in the 1880s and 1890s. Thomas Hall had a quarry in Mason Street Newport in the 1880s. Perhaps this was the quarry on the present site of Newport Lakes, where, despite substantial landfill through tipping in the twentieth century (and subsequent landscaping), some of the quarry face can still be seen.*

*Quarrying was carried on in the study area until very recent times. Although most of Brooklyn's quarries were outside of the City of Hobsons Bay, there were still some Brooklyn quarries within the study area in the 1950s. The site of Altona Gate shopping centre was an operating quarry in the 1950s too. Several historic structures and buildings within Hobsons Bay are built of local bluestone.<sup>1</sup>*

### Specific history

This house was not shown on the MMBW Record Plan of 1894 although several quarry holes in the area were. It was erected in 1916 by Stephen S Willis, contractor and quarryman on land (lots 15-17) previously jointly owned by Stephen and George Willis. Oddly enough the rate description which initially was 5 rooms and stone was described as wood in rate books of the 1930s-50s.

The sons of Josiah and Fanny, the Willis brothers built the first 24 targets on the Williamstown rifle range in 1877-78.<sup>2</sup> Stephen Sims Willis died in 1963 aged 86, fifteen years after George who died in 1948 aged 75.

---

<sup>1</sup> Barnard (1999)

<sup>2</sup> Elsum (1934) p.128

---

## Description

This is a double fronted bluestone (coursed rubble) house, with double-hung timber sash windows either side of a four-panel door. The hipped roof has been tiled recently but the red brick corbelled chimney concurs with the character of the house. The timber picket fence in the front of the house is not original, but is related to the construction period.

The house pair, built by the two brothers, complement each other and are highly expressive of the period and nature of their work.

### External Condition

Good

### External Integrity

Moderate

### Context

One of two adjacent stone houses, which are situated in an otherwise Edwardian and inter-war residential precinct (Newport Residential – q.v.), the stone construction contrasting with the weatherboard construction of other houses.

---

## Comparative Analysis

This house compares with other quarrymen's houses cited in this Study including the adjacent house at 17 Elizabeth Street, and at 75 Blackshaws Road, Spotswood, and 13 Champion Road, North Williamstown (q.v.).

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Stephen Willis, George Willis

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton and Newport Districts Heritage Study*

Elsum, W (1934) *The History of Williamstown*

Cliff Gibson (Personal comment 10 April 2000 - as a builder Cliff extended one of these houses at the rear)

MMBW Record Plan No. 8 (c.1894)



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Quarryman's House
<b>Address</b>	17 Elizabeth Street, Newport
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO105
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Newport Estate Residential Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Edwardian cottage

## Significant Dates

1916

## Designer

See builder

## Builder

George and Stephen Willis



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The quarryman's house, constructed by George Willis, at 17 Elizabeth Street, Newport.

### How is it Significant?

The quarryman's house at 17 Elizabeth Street, Newport is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as one of the few surviving houses in the Newport area that have strong associations with quarrying, which was an important early industry for this part of the municipality as well as the western region. This association is demonstrated both by its method of construction as well as its proximity to a former major quarry, now Newport Lakes. It is also significant for its associations with the locally prominent Willis contracting firm. (AHC criteria A4, B2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a rare example within the Newport area of a basalt house, which is notable for its recognisably early form (although of a later date of construction than other examples) and other detailing. (AHC criteria B2 and E1)

## History

### Historical background

Barnard (1999) notes that:

*The vast deposits of basalt that covered the plains to the west of Melbourne are the result of volcanic eruptions. From the earliest years of settlement this resource, better known as bluestone, was exploited by quarrying for use in constructing buildings and bridges and paving roads throughout Melbourne and as ballast for shipping. Quarrying took place at Williamstown, Spotswood, Newport, Yarraville, Altona, Brooklyn and Kingsville. In effect, quarrying was the City of Hobsons Bay's first heavy industry.....convict labour was used to quarry bluestone at Gellibrand Point in the 1850s, for use in the construction of significant early government structures. Bluestone from the region was also utilised as ballast for the many ships which came to the colony loaded down with imports and needing something to fill their holds for the return journey to Britain.*

*A map of part of the Parish of Cut-Paw Paw dated 1844 also shows seven 'suburban' lots fronting what was then called 'Hobson's River' (we call it the Yarra ) just north of the mouth of the Stony Creek (south of the line of Somerville Road). An 1859 geological survey of the area noted that the quarries here provided 'good building stone'. Ballast was also loaded at the Ann Street and Stevedore Street piers. By 1879 Williamstown had 200 resident quarrymen.*

*There were several quarries at Newport in the 1880s and 1890s. Thomas Hall had a quarry in Mason Street Newport in the 1880s. Perhaps this was the quarry on the present site of Newport Lakes, where, despite substantial landfill through tipping in the twentieth century (and subsequent landscaping), some of the quarry face can still be seen.*

*Quarrying was carried on in the study area until very recent times. Although most of Brooklyn's quarries were outside of the City of Hobsons Bay, there were still some Brooklyn quarries within the study area in the 1950s. The site of Altona Gate shopping centre was an operating quarry in the 1950s too. Several historic structures and buildings within Hobsons Bay are built of local bluestone.<sup>1</sup>*

### Specific history

This house was not shown on the MMBW Record Plan of 1894 although several quarry holes in the area were. It was erected in 1916 by George Willis, contractor and quarryman on land (lots 15-17) previously jointly owned by Stephen & George Willis, Stephen having built the adjoining house at 15 Elizabeth Street. The initial rate description was for a house of 5 rooms and stone.

The sons of Josiah and Fanny Willis, the Willis brothers built the first 24 targets on the Williamstown Rifle Range in 1877-78. Stephen Sims Willis died in 1963 aged 86 and George died in 1948 aged 75.

<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Barnard (1999)

<sup>2</sup> Elsum (1934) p.128

---

## Description

This is a double fronted bluestone (coursed rubble) house, with double-hung timber sash windows either side of a four-panel door. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron and the timber picket fence in the front of the house is related to the construction period. Modifications have been made to the shutters and window head details.

This house is one of pair built by two brothers, which complement each other and are highly expressive of the period and nature of their work.

### External Condition

Good

### External Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

One of two adjacent stone houses, which are situated in an otherwise Edwardian and inter-war residential precinct (Newport Residential – q.v.), the stone construction contrasting with the weatherboard construction of other houses.

---

## Comparative Analysis

This house compares with other quarrymen's houses cited in this Study including the adjacent house at 15 Elizabeth Street, and at 75 Blackshaws Road, Spotswood, and 13 Champion Road, Williamstown (q.v.).

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Stephen and George Willis

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended


### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003  
Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton and Newport Districts Heritage Study*  
Williamstown Rate Books 1890-91 (2446), 1891-92 (2480), 1892-93 (2477), 1896 (2420)  
Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1880-1890  
MMBW Record Plan No. 8 (c.1894)

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Norfolk Island Pines	
<b>Address</b>	<b>Esplanade, Altona</b>	
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>Not applicable – Not in Heritage Overlay</b>	
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Significance</b>		
Local		
<b>Style &amp; Type</b>		
Significant trees		
<b>Significant Dates</b>		
c.1920-60		
<b>Designer</b>		
Not applicable		
<b>Builder</b>	Not applicable	
Not applicable		
<b>Statement of Significance</b>		
<b>What is Significant?</b> The Norfolk Island Pines ( <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> ), planted c.1950, along the Esplanade, starting east of Mount Street, and restarting at McBain Street, Altona.		
<b>How is it Significant?</b> The Norfolk Island Pines along the Esplanade, Altona are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the Altona neighbourhood.		
<b>Why is it Significant?</b> Historically, they are significant for their associations with the former Shires of Werribee and Altona and demonstrate the improvements to the foreshore undertaken as a consequence of its increasing popularity due to the development of Altona in the postwar period. (AHC criterion A4)  Aesthetically, the now mature trees are significant as an important element of the cultural landscape character of the Altona foreshore precinct, which is integral to the identity of this area. They complement the mature trees in the Logan Reserve. (AHC criterion E1)		

## History

---

### Background history

*...at Altona where, in 1915, those areas of the Altona Bay estate that had not been sold still belonged to W.H. Croker, who had tried to develop coal-mining there. He sold his remaining interests in the estate at this time to the Altona Beach Estates Limited, a consortium of Sydney businessmen who planned to turn the old Altona estate into a 'model garden suburb'. The new syndicate planned 674 house lots in the old 1880s subdivision, 2,875 lots in the new one and 58 blocks reserved for public institutions. The company named the area east of Millers Road, Seaholme. (Barnard, 1999)*

### Specific history

The exact date of the trees along the Esplanade and the Altona foreshore is not known. The trees are at various stages of maturity, which suggests different planting dates. It is probable that there has been progressive replanting of original trees that died.

It is known that some Norfolk Pines were planted as early as the 1920s and perhaps even earlier. Susan Priestley (1988) wrote of recollections from the 1890s of:

*...the mix of pines and natives which extended from the coastal scrub north along the lines of Davies and Rose Streets to link up with a line south of the Altona Railway'.*

She noted that the tamarisk shrub had replaced the native sheoak and honeysuckle near the Altona homestead (now at 128 Queen Street – refer to separate citation in this Study).

The Altona Progress Association were also active along the foreshore in the period after World War One planting trees, building a band rotunda and a playground. The Shire subsidised the public toilets erected for the association. This was soon after the first auction of the Altona estate company of suburban lots in 1918 and the railway upgrade. A photograph of the Esplanade at Pier Street, dated as the late 1920s, shows the rotunda and a semi mature Norfolk Island pine near the pier entrance. (Priestley:149)

An aerial view of 1945 (Land Victoria) shows mature trees between Pier and Bent Streets, with lesser trees on both sides of the Esplanade to the west for two blocks. Trees in other streets were sparse except for Davies Street. Another photo taken in 1957 (Priestly:247) shows semi-mature pines along the Esplanade near Pier Street.

---

## Description

These trees have been planted along the Esplanade on the water front side, starting east of Mount Street, and restarting at McBain Street, with tamarisk alternating in part. The largely immature tree row complements the more mature Norfolk Island pine examples in the Logan Reserve, which were part of the original plantings of the 'Laverton' ('Altona') Homestead at 128 Queen Street (q.v.).

### Condition

Good.

### Integrity

Fair, some missing in row.

### Context

Part of the Altona & Laverton Foreshore Precinct, adjoining Altona Beach and related to the mature trees on the old 'Laverton' ('Altona') homestead and grounds (now the Logan Reserve).

---

## Comparative Analysis

Norfolk Island pine rows and avenues are typically associated with seaside towns such as Port Fairy, Warrnambool, Portland, Churchill Island and Queenscliff where the specimens are very mature and highly significant. There are no other Norfolk Island pine rows in the municipality in these numbers.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Developing cultural institutions and ways of life, creating public landscapes

*Associations*

Shire of Werribee, Shire/City of Altona

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme: No - The row is not recommended for planning scheme heritage overlay controls, being below the study threshold using the AHC criteria.

Heritage Victoria Register: No

Register of the National Estate: No

National Trust Register: No

### *Management objectives*

Conserve significant elements as described. Refer to general management objectives for heritage places and significant trees at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton & Newport Districts Heritage Study*

Priestley, S (1988) *Altona. A Long View* pp. 58, 139, 193, 247 (1957 photo), and 295

Land Victoria – 1945 aerial photograph of Altona centre



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Williamstown Dressing Pavilion (Former)
<b>Address</b>	<b>Esplanade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO106</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Esplanade Foreshore Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local & State  
(VHR H927)

## Style & Type

Interwar European  
Modernist pavilion

## Significant Dates

1936

## Designer

Bridge & Bogle

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The former Williamstown Dressing pavilion, designed by Bridge & Bogle and constructed in 1936, at the Esplanade, Williamstown Beach.

### How is it Significant?

The former Williamstown Dressing pavilion is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay. It is also of architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically and socially, it demonstrates the continuing role of Williamstown as a regionally important recreational destination during the Interwar period. (AHC criteria A4 and G1)

Aesthetically, it is a rare, well designed and dynamic example of an Interwar pavilion in the European Modernist style. A local landmark, it makes a significant contribution to the historic Interwar character of the Esplanade foreshore area. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)

*Note: Included on the Victorian Heritage Register as VHR H927.*

Heritage Victoria describes the significance of the pavilion as follows:

*The Williamstown Dressing Pavilion, constructed in 1936, is architecturally significant at the State level as an extraordinarily strong dynamic and early example of European modernism applied to the*

*design of a pavilion by then relatively unknown architects Arnold Bridge and Alan Bogle. The design wields influences emerging as a new design ethic from Europe brought back to Melbourne by young architects who translated steel, concrete and glass into a new building style. The Williamstown Dressing pavilion is an overtly Modernist building with a design lineage reaching back to the Stijl Movement based in Holland. The Williamstown Dressing Pavilion is architecturally significant as a structure which brought a large number of people in contact with architectural modernism.*

## History

### Thematic history

Barnard (1999) notes that:

*Early recreational facilities in nineteenth century Victoria often focused on the reservation of suitable spaces where sporting and passive recreational pursuits could be enjoyed.*

*By the end of the nineteenth century Williamstown was promoting itself as a holiday destination and 'health resort'. Its purity of air and seawater and the 'extent and natural beauty' of the Back Beach, combined with the adjacent Botanic Gardens were extolled as the perfect place for a summer retreat... By the early twentieth century the Back Beach attracted multitudes of day-trippers and picnic parties, who traveled down to Williamstown on the train. The promenade and bluestone fence appeared at about this time, as did the bandstand and shelter shed. The dressing shed (now Sirens restaurant) was added in the 1930s.*

### Specific history

The Williamstown Dressing pavilion was designed by Arnold Bridge and Alan Bogle and was constructed in 1936. The drawings lodged with Williamstown City Council were dated 20 August 1935. It replaced the earlier timber sea baths, constructed in 1888, which were destroyed by a fierce storm in 1934, and was part of foreshore improvements and related works undertaken during the Depression era by Williamstown City Council.

## Description

The Williamstown Dressing pavilion is an asymmetrical building constructed of concrete in the European modernist style.

### Integrity + condition

*Integrity* – Moderate to High. *Condition* - Good.

### Context

The former Williamstown Dressing pavilion is one of a number of interwar structures along the foreshore reserve including the adjacent rotunda, dressing shed, Tennis Club pavilion, and the Lifesaving and Swimming Clubhouse that although stylistically different are related in terms of their original recreational function.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Developing Cultural Institutions and Ways of Life

*Associations*

City of Williamstown, Bridge & Bogle

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	Yes – VHR H927
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003  
Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*  
Heritage Victoria File No. 605365

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House and Fence
<b>Address</b>	<b>11 Esplanade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO107</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Esplanade Residential Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Italianate villa

## Significant Dates

c.1888

## Designer

TFM Smith (?)

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed c.1888 and front fence at 11 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house and front fence at 11 Esplanade, Williamstown are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, the house is significant for its close associations with maritime pursuits; it is advantaged by the seaward aspect and part of an area sought after by others of like pursuits, thus epitomizing Williamstown's special role as the early seaport of Melbourne. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, the house is significant as a representative example of an Italianate villa, which is notable for the verandah detail and Gothic windows and contributes to the historic character of the Esplanade precinct. It is complemented by the front fence, which is representative of the early sheet fences once characteristic of the Esplanade that were designed to protect the gardens from sand blown across from the foreshore. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

---

## History

Part of this house may have been built as early as 1870 for a clerk, George Ferguson, who lived there for three years until he sold it to William Bradshaw, a boilermaker. It was first described as of two rooms and wood, increasing to four rooms in 1874(1). From 1876 to about 1883 the house was leased by John T Cosgrove, alternately described as a clerk and an architect, from the owner who was a Mr. Edwards: it was then rated as five rooms and valued at 235% of its value of four years prior (2). Cosgrove in turn bought the house in 1883 and lived there for three years until he left for Hawthorn, passing it to the next owner, Brooks Yates; the valuation increasing again (3).

From 1890 to 1892, Captain Thomas Sanderson owned and resided there, enlarging the house from five rooms to seven which increased its value by 15% (4). The subsequent owner Captain Louis Schutt who was still there in 1905 added a further three rooms (5). It is possible that architect T.F.M. Smith designed this house in 1891 (5).

It is claimed that Captain Schutt, who became a pilot in 1899, was responsible for the death of one Alfred Prosser. Apparently his steamer, the 'Excelsio', overturned a small rowing boat and this boy drowned. Captain Schutt was found to be guilty of negligence (6). A later stage of this building's occupancy was its use as two joined dwellings: occupied by John P. Kennedy from the 1920s past the 1960s and a William Bell in the 1920s (7).

---

## Description

The house at 11 Esplanade, Williamstown is a double-fronted hip-roofed, ashlar-boarded Italianate styled villa with a cast iron convex-roofed verandah which has a central gable. Unusual Gothic arched verandah end walls and diamond patterns to chimneys are notable details as is the early colour scheme. Gothic arch windows are also in the side rear wall (see also 2 Ferguson Street)

Although having a long history, the house facade appears more akin to Thomas Sanderson's period (c.1888) when two rooms and seven pounds were added to the rate valuation description; alternately, but less likely, John Cosgrove may have renovated the property c.1885.

Recent changes to the fabric have include the removal of the rear wings, and the modification (or replacement in a similar form) of the early, if not original, capped sheet-iron fence, which was identified and documented by the 1993 Study. This type of fence was once typical for the Esplanade (see *Williamstown Illustrated* 1904), and was designed to protect front gardens from sand blown across from the foreshore.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* – High. *Condition* - Good.

### Context

Typical of the large Italianate styled dwellings, set behind sheet iron fences, which once constituted most of this street's housing (see Nos. 4, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19 The Esplanade).

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

Captain Thomas Sanderson, Captain Thomas Schutt

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to record existing colour scheme and repaint as is, as original or as typical; and record original elements of fence for restoration data.

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1870-71 (708), 1874 (739)

2 Williamstown Rate Books 1878, 1306

3 Williamstown Rate Books 1883-84, 1397

4 Williamstown Rate Books 1890-91 (1702) 1892-93 (1700); Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1905

5 *Williamstown Chronicle* 7 March 1891

6 Evans, Wilson P (1978) *Through the Rip* p.195

7 Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1928 and 1962

This page was intentionally left blank



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Attached Houses
<b>Address</b>	12-13 Esplanade, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO108
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Esplanade Residential Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian cottages

## Significant Dates

1858-59

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Charles Pinckney



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The attached houses, constructed by Charles Pinckney in 1858-59 with later additions, at 12-13 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The attached houses at 12-13 Esplanade, Williamstown are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, they are significant as the oldest houses in the Esplanade and are among a small group of pre-1860 dwellings in Victoria. They demonstrate the initial phase of development following the Crown Land sales in this area of Williamstown and are also important for the strong associations with the maritime industry within Williamstown and locally important individuals such as Captain BR Mathews, Lieutenant WJ Panter, Captain Henry Press and Mrs. Margaret Press. (AHC criteria A4 and G1)

Aesthetically, they are significant as an early stone duplex of unusual construction, which is enhanced by later additions. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

## History

What were described as two six-room stone houses were built here in 1858 for the grantee, Captain Barnard Robert Mathews. (1) After accepting a tender in July 1858 from Charles Pinckney, builder of Emerald Hill the pair of 6-roomed stone houses were completed in December 1858, and Captain Mathews and his family moved to 13 Esplanade in 1860, while the other house was leased to tenants including Fred Christie and Samuel Dicken, a marine surveyor (2)

A detailed history of these houses has been prepared by Cyril Curtain, one of the present owners. He writes that:

*The history of the house at 12-13 Esplanade, Williamstown began in 1854 when Captain Barnard Robert Mathews of Biggs Bright and master of the Great Britain, decided to retire and set up with his son as shipping and insurance agent in Melbourne. The 3000-ton Great Britain was the world's first large iron ship and the first ocean-going steamer to be fitted with a screw.*

*Captain Mathews, after a shakedown trip from Liverpool to New York and back, commanded her for two trips to Australia. This was the beginning of a highly successful career for Great Britain and she carried many thousands of people to this country during her twenty years of service. Her success was founded on the realization by Captain Mathews that the ship would perform better on the long Liverpool-Melbourne run as a sailing vessel with auxiliary steam, rather than the other way round..*

*Clearly Captain Mathews was an important, if underestimated, figure in the history of Victoria and Australia. Great Britain's performance, for which he was largely responsible, was the gold standard to which others trying to provide a premium service aspired. Fast and reliable transport of passengers, bullion and mails between Australia and England was an important factor in the colonies' rapid development in the 1850s. These times were not bettered until the completion of the Suez Canal, coupled with the development of steel ships with lighter hulls and more efficient engines in the 1870s.<sup>1</sup>*

Captain Mathews made his last voyage in the *Great Britain* as a passenger, with his wife and younger children, landing in Melbourne on 7 September 1854. He set up with the son who had preceded him to Melbourne as a commission merchant and agent for Lloyd's and the Glasgow and Liverpool Underwriters Association and for the Waterloo Life Insurance Company at 69 King-William Street and 9 Market Street, Melbourne.

The Mathews family lived at No. 13 until the death of Captain Mathews in 1869. After his death the houses passed to Mrs Mathews, who let them to several tenants including Thomas Blackett, a chemist who owned a shop and business at 181 Nelson Place (q.v.) (3), and Lieutenant WJ Panter and his family who leased No. 13 from 1871 to mid-1875. Panter was the first commander of the Victorian Navy from 1870-77 and during this time he presided over the development of a force that exceeded even the imperial squadron in Australian waters. He laid the foundations for the continued growth of the navy, which after Federation made a major contribution to the Royal Australian Navy.<sup>2</sup>

In 1876 ownership of 12-13 Esplanade passed to Captain William O'Neill of the Port Phillip No. 2 Pilot Company, who in turn sold the houses in 1881 to Captain Henry Press, who lived with his family at No. 12 from 1881 to 1910, while No. 13 was owned for a time by another pilot, George Service (4). However, by 1890 it appears that Captain Press and his family owned and occupied both houses (5).

Captain Press made the first significant modifications to the houses. An encaustic-tiled return veranda with a double gable on each side was added. The structure was supported on turned wooden columns and decorated with an important cast iron frieze. The Rate Book of 1882 showed that No. 12 had expanded to 11 rooms, while No. 13 increased to 7. This was a consequence of expansion of the rear of No. 12 to include a large studio with double skylights and a north-facing window, a darkroom and two extra bedrooms. Press was a painter as well as a keen photographer and significant contributor to *Williamstown Illustrated* published in 1904, and Curtain believes that the photographs of the Esplanade are almost certainly his.<sup>3</sup>

Press arrived in Melbourne during 1881 as master of a New Zealand racing yacht, the 'Taniwha'. There to compete in the Intercolonial Yacht Race, Press had only arrived in New Zealand the year

---

<sup>1</sup> Curtain (1999) *Amendment L14 to the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme. Submission on Heritage Overlay No. 146. The Houses at 12-13 Esplanade, Williamstown* p.4

<sup>2</sup> *ibid*, p.5

<sup>3</sup> *ibid*, p.8

before, having come from England and a successful channel pilot career. Overcoming some resistance among the Port Phillip pilot service, he entered their ranks in 1883 and, in parallel, began establishing a reputation as Melbourne's master yachtsman and as marine artist. He was the founding commodore of the Hobson's Bay Yacht Club in 1888, after establishing his credentials by winning the Victorian Yacht Club Cup in 1882. He retired from the pilot service in 1909 and died in 1920 (7).

Mrs Press was President of the Williamstown branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union from 1892 to 1903 and a member of the executive and President of the Victorian body from time to time. She was an outspoken and articulate supporter of Women's suffrage up to and after Federation, and appeared on the same platform as Alfred Deakin as a speaker at a meeting held in Melbourne in June 1902 to celebrate the granting of votes to women for the new Federal Parliament. Following that triumph, over 40 women crowded into the Press' front living room at 12 Esplanade to hear that "dangerous and persuasive woman" Vida Goldstein open her campaign against Senator James Styles in the 1903 Senate election. Ms Goldstein had the distinction of being the first woman to stand for parliament anywhere in the British Empire.<sup>4</sup>

In 1898 the Philip family began their long occupancy of No. 13 as tenants and, later, owners. Captain Philip was a master mariner with the Aberdeen and White Star line. The Philips were tenants until 1923 when they bought the house from the Press estate. Captain Philips' three daughters never married and spent the rest of their lives in the house – the youngest Enid died in 1983, making the total occupancy by the Philip family some 85 years.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> *ibid*, p.8

<sup>5</sup> *ibid*, p.9

---

## Description

---

The houses at 12-13 Esplanade, Williamstown are slated hip slate-roofed duplex with stuccoed stone walls, a dividing parapet wall and a later return, cast iron convex-roofed verandah (the return to No. 12 has been removed). Bracketed eaves and twin gables to each verandah bay comprise the decoration. There is a Gothic arched window in the verandah end of 13.

The party wall and the external walls are constructed of basalt rubble set in lime mortar and stuccoed, an uncommon method of construction with few surviving examples of intact buildings. The interior walls were originally of lath and plaster set of 4.5" x 4" oregon studs. All six rooms survive as the front part of No. 12 Esplanade and five of the six at No. 13.

The original or early capped corrugated iron (or vertical boarded) fence has been part replaced (12) (refer *Williamstown Illustrated* 1904, Williamstown Historical Society); and verandah as above. Alterations to details on the verandah and to roof plumbing are also evident. The original slates are still visible on No. 13, but No. 12 has been recently re-roofed with new Welsh slates.

### External integrity and condition

*Integrity* – Moderate to High. *Condition* – Fair to Good.

### Context

One of several hip-roofed villas, originally set behind sheeted fences sharing form, siting and materials, also sharing maritime associations.

---

## Comparative Analysis

---

Pinckney's other identifiable stone house in Williamstown is 'Mandalay' (formerly 'Abberton House'), 24 The Strand. Also built in 1858, it is two storeys, of stuccoed dressed basalt with hollow basalt interior walls, but with detailing and joinery identical to that of 12-13 Esplanade. All were roofed with Welsh slates.

---

## Thematic Context

---

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s) (PAHT)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

BR Matthews, Charles Pinckney, Henry Press, George Service.

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Character*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Curtain, C (1999) *Amendment L14 to the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme. Submission on Heritage Overlay NO. 146. The Houses at 12-13 Esplanade, Williamstown.*

1 National Trust Of Australia (Victoria) File No. 2703 (quotes tenders called in 1858, completion by December); Williamstown Rate Books 1860-61 (810-811); Wise, *Victoria Post Office Directory* 1868: C Pinckney, carpenter, Emerald Hill; D 1860.

2 Williamstown Rate Books 1862-63 (792-793), 1868 (693)

3 Williamstown Rate Books 1871 (713).

4 Williamstown Rate Books 1876 (794-95), 1886-87 (1556-57)

5 Williamstown Rate Books 1892-93 (1701-02), 1896 (1663-1664); Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1905.

6 Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1860 and 1868

7 Neale, RP (1984) *Jolly Dogs Are We, The History of Yachting in Victoria* pp. 216, 224, 281, 282, 288, 292, 295-97, 312-14, 319, 324, 330.


Joan Ridley (2001) cites Press as a noted painter: he was cited in McCulloch's *Encyclopedia of Australian Art* as a seascape painter and cited by Moore in his *Story of Australian Art*.

Cliff Gibson (2001) cites 31 March 1888 edition of the *Williamstown Advertiser* for article of Press as commodore of the Hobson's Bay Yacht Club.

## Additional Images

The image on the front page of this citation shows 12 Esplanade while the image below is of No. 13.  
(Note return verandah and original slate roof to No. 13)



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	'Ellersie'
<b>Address</b>	14 Esplanade, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO109
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Esplanade Residential Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct
<b>Significance</b>	
Local	
<b>Style &amp; Type</b>	
Transitional Victorian Queen Anne villa	
<b>Significant Dates</b>	
1899	
<b>Designer</b>	
Arthur E (B) Ridgeway	
<b>Builder</b>	Unknown
Unknown	
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	
<b>What is Significant?</b>	'Ellersie', designed by Arthur E (B) Ridgeway and constructed in 1899, at 14 Esplanade, Williamstown.
<b>How is it Significant?</b>	'Ellersie' at 14 Esplanade, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobson's Bay.
<b>Why is it Significant?</b>	<p>Historically, it is significant for its strong associations with the locally important Gray family who were prominent in Williamstown political and commercial spheres. (AHC criteria A4 and G1)</p> <p>Aesthetically, it is significant as a locally rare example of a relatively early, near original and successfully designed house in an unusual Transitional style, which makes a significant contribution to the historic character of the Esplanade precinct. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)</p>

## History

Designed by Arthur E Ridgeway (or Bidgeway), 'Ellersie' was constructed in 1899 for James Gray, an engineer. The Gray family remained there until relatively recently (1). Mrs. Catherine Gray, James' widow, was there in the 1920s and more recently, Mrs. Isabella Gray resided there (2).

Gray was connected with the firm Australian Forge and Engineering Company Pty. Ltd., then at the end of Ann Street, Williamstown. They were all of engineers, hydraulic engineers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, shipbuilders and railway, mining and marine forgers. An amalgamation of the Adelaide firm, Gray Brothers and the original Australian Forge and Engineering Co. Ltd., in 1890, brought the Gray family and their machinery to Williamstown from South Australia. The new firm boasted the construction of the pilot service steamer, *Victoria* (1900), the South Australian government vessel *Musgrove* and a £100,000 contract to build wheels and axles for the Victorian Railways. It claimed one of ...'the largest and most complete' plants in Australia. A later firm, Gray & Baldwin, built the Williamstown steam ferry (1907) and later still, in the form of Thompson's Engineering and Pipe Co. Ltd., they built its 1931 replacement. Archibald Gray was the managing director at the turn of the century (3).

James Gray, son of Duncan Gray (resident at 9 Esplanade), was the uncle of James Taylor Gray, later resident at the nearby 92 Esplanade (q.v.) and 1 Forster Street (4) who served on Williamstown Council for almost 40 years between 1928 and 1965, including four terms as Mayor.

## Description

'Ellersie' at 14 Esplanade, Williamstown is an M-hipped and gabled roof Transitional Villa with a cast iron verandah, coloured face brickwork, ornamental cement work and a bayed, asymmetrical plan. Half-timbering and rough-cast stucco to the gables, bracketed timber window hoods, face brick chimney stacks and terra cotta roof ridge ornament, suggest the Melbourne Queen Anne domestic style although the cast iron cement ornament and dominant hipped roof form show the lingering Italianate influence from the late Victorian period.

Finialled gables, duplex posts and deep iron friezes enrich the verandah; its gables visually echoing those of the main roof and those over windows set in each projecting room bay.

Alterations to the original fabric include the replacement of the iron capped post and vertical boarded fence with its cast-iron frieze by an unrelated metal palisade fence, the painting of the gable bricks, and a non-original colour scheme and rainwater plumbing.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* – Moderate to High. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

A major corner element within a group of similarly sited, ornamented and formed detached houses.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

James Gray, Arthur (B) Ridgeway, Mrs. Catherine Gray, Mrs. Isabella Gray



## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to replace fence as original (refer *Williamstown Illustrated* 1904), remove paint from brickwork by approved method and repaint trim in original or typical colours based on available evidence. (Reputedly the iron was painted naturalistically, picking out the plant motifs in green, pink and white)

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1899 (1600), 1900 (1577); Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1905, 1928

2 *ibid.*; 1962

3 Smith, (Ed) (1903-05) *Cyclopedia of Victoria* Vol. 1, p.570; Elsum, WH. (1934) *The History of Williamstown* pp.37, 55, 78 & 123; Mrs. Catherine Atkin, nee Gray

4 Wilson Evans, c1985 (verbal)

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Sisters of St Joseph Convent - 'Tulliallan'
<b>Address</b>	<b>16 Esplanade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO110</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Esplanade Residential Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Italianate villa

## Significant Dates

1889-90, 1927

## Designer

JR Jones

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Sisters of St Joseph convent formerly known as 'Tulliallan', designed by JR Jones and constructed in 1889-90, at 16 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The Sisters St Joseph convent formerly known as 'Tulliallan' at 16 Esplanade, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant for its close associations with maritime aspects of Williamstown's history and is part of a notable precinct of maritime villas in the Esplanade with similar associations. It is also of interest for its long association with the Sisters of St Joseph. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a near original and late example of an Italianate villa with some unusual details, which makes a significant contribution to the Esplanade precinct. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

## History

Captain John Ogilvie was the first owner and occupier of this house after it was built in 1889-90: it was described then as of brick and ten rooms and was probably designed by local architect, JR Jones, who called for tenders in July 1889 to construct a "brick villa residence Esplanade and Cole Streets"<sup>1</sup>.

Captain Ogilvie remained there for at least the following six years (1), while Captain James A. Mitchell was an occupier and later owner of the house until 1927. (2). Mitchell represented the pilots at the keel laying of the P.S. *Victoria* built by his neighbour James Gray's Company, (the Australian Forge and Engineering Company) and served on the pilot committee sent to the Secretary for Trade and Customs, in 1892, to confer on distribution of fees to pilots and, in 1894, on a committee of the Marine Board (3).

The residence was purchased by the Sisters of St Joseph from the Mitchell family in July 1927 for £2665 for use as a convent. The official opening and blessing of the Convent took place on 11 September 1927 at a ceremony that was attended by dignitaries including Archbishop Daniel Mannix, the Mayor of Williamstown, Councilor F Wilcher, and Cr. JJ Liston.<sup>2</sup>

The textured stucco and window form possibly reflects changes made as a result of this change of ownership at that time.

## Description

A triple fronted, rough cast stuccoed (applied later?), iron verandahed Italianate villa which nevertheless possesses Medieval period details in the form of Gothic arched windows. Classical details include the eaves brackets and multi-coloured slate work to the hipped roof shapes; the plan being asymmetrical and bayed and the verandah extending down two facades. Unusual chimney tops reflect further Medieval influences. One intricate coloured glass window is evident.

Generally original except for missing verandah iron, applied rough-cast stucco and new (sympathetic) fence (refer *Williamstown Illustrated* 1904 which shows a capped fence possibly corrugated sheet iron or vertical softwood boards). A large and unrelated two storey wing has been added at the rear.

### External integrity and condition

*Integrity* - Moderate. *Condition* - Good

### Context

A major corner element in a streetscape of similarly formed, styled and sited villas.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

Captain John Ogilvie, Captain James A Mitchell, Sisters of St Joseph

<sup>1</sup> *Williamstown Chronicle* Tender Notice 27 July 1889

<sup>2</sup> Gibson, CW pp.58-59

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1890-91 (1706), 1896 (1666)

2 Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1905, 1928

3 Evans, Wilson P (1978) *Through the Rip* pp.41, 191-198, 201 & 202

Gibson, CW (1992) *150 Years of Catholic Education in Williamstown. 1842-1992. A History of St Mary's School, Williamstown.*

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	<b>18 Esplanade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO111</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Esplanade Residential Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian dwelling

## Significant Dates

1885-86

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed in 1885-86, at 18 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 18 Esplanade, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobson's Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as a representative example of the maritime villas that were erected in the Esplanade during the mid to late nineteenth century and forms part of a precinct of similar dwellings, which demonstrates the early desirability of the Esplanade as a residential address. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, although altered and of conservative design for its date, the house is significant as a locally rare example of a two storey timber dwelling, which contributes to the historic character of the Esplanade precinct. (AHC criteria E1)

## History

Mrs. Jane Woods, a widow, owned and lived in this house from its construction in 1885-86 until at least the late 1920s (1), it was described then as of six rooms and wooden construction. MMBW plans of 1892 show a verandah across the front of this building but no window bays.

Jane Woods appears to have resided in Stevedore Street, prior to this location, where Frederick

Woods, town councillor and mayor of Williamstown also lived (2).

## Description

The house at 18 Esplanade, Williamstown is a symmetrically planned and fenestrated, two storey timber-framed Victorian residence with a hipped iron-clad roof. The present cantilever balcony and twin window bays are probably not original as the Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works Record Plan of 1894 shows a verandah, and no window bays.

The front fence is not original.

## External integrity and condition

*Integrity* – Moderate. *Condition* – Good.

## Context

One of several similarly formed, detailed and sited villas in the Esplanade.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

Mrs Jane Woods

## Recommendations

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme: Yes

Heritage Victoria Register: No

Register of the National Estate: No

National Trust Register: Recommended

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to fence as original. An image in *Williamstown Illustrated* 1904 appears to show a timber-capped fence of corrugated iron or vertical boarding.

## References

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Heritage Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1885-86, 1532; Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1910, Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Record Plan 20 (c.1894)

2 Wise, *Victoria post Office Directory* 1884-85 and 1888-89; Elsum, WH. (1934) *The History of Williamstown* p.117, pp.72f



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	<b>19 Esplanade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO112</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Esplanade Residential Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian cottage

## Significant Dates

1885-86

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed 1885-86, at 19 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 19 Esplanade, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant for its strong associations with the locally important Clark family and is part of a group of dwellings in the Esplanade whose original owners were associated with the early maritime industry in Williamstown that distinguishes this suburb in the metropolitan area. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and G1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a locally rare example of a generally original Italianate villa, which contributes to the historic character of the Esplanade precinct. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

## History

---

The house at 19 Esplanade, Williamstown was constructed for John Clark and his family in 1885. Originally of six rooms, it gained another in the late 1880s (1). The family of John Clark continued to own and occupy it until at least 1910 before ownership passed to a Francis P. Clark who appears to have built 20 Esplanade by the 1920s, leaving the old home to the Misses W and M Clark (2). Prior to constructing this house, John Clark and his family resided at 2 Ferguson Street, Williamstown (q.v.)

John Clark began his working career as a ship's carpenter in London then sailed to Australia with James Deane in 1864. After being involved in various enterprises such as the blockade in the American Civil War, he settled back in Williamstown as a member of the Melbourne Coal, Shipping and Engineering Company (3). By 1888 he held the position of superintendent of the floating dock owned by Captain James Deane (4). (Refer 2 Ferguson Street).

John Clark and four of his sons were killed in one of the worst maritime disasters in Williamstown's history, the sinking of the *Queenie* in Port Phillip in 1899. The following account of the aftermath of the tragedy is provided by Strahan (1994):

*'Never before .. has such a black cloud of death broken over [Williamstown's] inhabitants'. The chief victim was John Clark, the respected marine superintendent for the Melbourne Steamship Company and 'one of the landmarks of Williamstown', who, 'though not native born', had grown up with the town 'rejoicing at its rise and progress, and deploring its subsequent retrogression'. Four of his sons, aged between thirteen and twenty four, drowned with him.*

*Crowds gathered at the Clark residence on the Esplanade to watch the departure of three mourning coaches. On the route, blinds were drawn and hotel doors closed. Clark's employer, Captain James Deane, arrived in his own trap and other company principles sat stiffly in Mr Urwin's wagonette. Scholars, teachers, debaters, yachtsmen from all bay clubs, pall bearers from local organisations, private vehicles and cabs from Melbourne followed the cortege, which took a quarter of an hour to pass.*

The first anniversary of the tragedy was marked by the erection of a memorial in the Williamstown Cemetery (q.v.), which was designed by Williamstown City Engineer, HV Champion.

## Description

---

The house at 19 Esplanade, Williamstown is a double fronted, ashlar-boarded hip-roofed and verandahed Italianate villa with slate to the roof and cast-iron friezes to the ogee roof verandah. Bracketed eaves, corniced chimneys and two window bays, with attached pilasters, provide the details. Like 17, the entrance is gained from the side and may indicate the prevalence of rough weather from the west.

Externally, the house appears to be generally original except for the front fence – the original is presumed to have been vertical boarded or corrugated iron sheet set under a capping or capping with iron frieze as shown in early photographs in *Williamstown Illustrated* 1904.

### External integrity and condition

*Integrity* – High. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

One of a group of similarly styled, sited and formed houses on the Esplanade with a view to the sea and historic maritime connections.

## Thematic Context

---

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

John Clark

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to reconstruct an original fence as shown in *Williamstown Illustrated* 1904 (note the existing fence relates to the original in height and capacity).

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Strahan, L (1994) *At the Edge of the Centre. A History of Williamstown* pp.257-259

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1885-86 (1533); Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1910

2 Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1893, 1905 and 1928; *ibid.*

3 A Sutherland (Ed) (1978) *Victoria and its Metropolis* p.580

4 *Ibid.*; Evans, Wilson P (1969). *Port of Many Prows* p.89

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Sturgess House
<b>Address</b>	<b>23 Esplanade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO113</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Esplanade Residential Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Interwar bungalow

## Significant Dates

c.1925

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed c.1925, at 23 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 23 Esplanade, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is important for its strong associations with the important artist RW Sturgess. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Aesthetically, although altered it is recognizably a representative example of a large Interwar bungalow, which contributes to the historic character of the Esplanade precinct. (AHC criterion E1)

## History

The house at 23 Esplanade, Williamstown was constructed c.1925 for RW. Sturgess. Sturgess was a prolific watercolourist, who studied under Bernard Hall at the National Gallery School before World War 1. A precocious talent, he was admitted under age in to the school through the influence of the novelist Ada Cambridge. One of his contemporaries was Penleigh Boyd. Like Boyd he was a link between the Heidelberg School and the Australian Moderns, but closer to the latter than the former. He is represented in the collections of the state galleries and the major Victorian provincial galleries.

---

## Description

The house at 23 Esplanade, Williamstown is an interwar bungalow. Note: further description to be added

### External integrity and condition

*Integrity* – High. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

Although from a later period than most of the other early houses in this part of the Esplanade, this house is related by its detached siting, materials and roof form.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

RW Sturgess

---

## Recommendations

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme: Yes

Heritage Victoria Register: No

Register of the National Estate: No

National Trust Register: Recommended

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

---

## References

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Strahan, L (1994) *At the Edge of the Centre. A History of Williamstown* pp.257-259

Williamstown Rate Books 1920-30 (1533)

Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1920-30.

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Fearon Reserve
<b>Address</b>	<b>27 Esplanade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO114</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Williamstown Beach Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Cultural landscape

## Significant Dates

1878

## Designer

Not applicable

## Builder

Not applicable



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Fearon Reserve, including the four Aleppo Pines and the remnant Cypress hedge, established c.1900 and the former Tennis Pavilion constructed in 1928 at the Fearon Reserve, 27 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The Fearon Reserve is of local historic, aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) significance to the City of Hobson's Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, the Fearon Reserve is one of the earliest recreational areas established in Williamstown and the Aleppo pines and the Cypresses are associated with the early period of its development as well as illustrating Victorian planting fashions and the early planted landscape at the reserve. The Tennis Pavilion demonstrates the continued development of the reserve during the Interwar period. (AHC criterion A4)

Aesthetically, the unusual form of the pines, shaped by the offshore winds, is an important and distinctive element of the landscape character of the reserve and relates to the nearby significant pinetum in the Williamstown Botanic Gardens, as well as other conifer plantings throughout this area. (AHC criterion E1)

Scientifically, the Aleppo Pines are of horticultural interest as rare mature examples of this species (AHC criterion B2)

## History

The exact date of the early plantings at the Fearon Reserve is not known, however, it is possible that some of the older trees date from early in the twentieth century or late in the nineteenth century.

Fearon Reserve was created in 1878, as part of additional land added to the adjacent Williamstown Botanic Gardens, which were opened in 1860. The creation of the reserve was a response to pressure being placed upon the Botanic Gardens by ever increasing numbers of local and other visitors coming for day excursions to the seaside suburb.

Following petitions from the Williamstown Council, the government reserved additional land for the gardens in 1865 and 1878 so that by 1878, the original ten acre reserve (comprising the gardens and pinetum) had doubled to include what is now known as the Fearon Reserve, named after a local sea pilot and sporting identity Captain James Fearon.

It is known that between 1867-70, the southern section of the gardens (now the LA Parker reserve) was densely planted with conifers, particularly pines and cypresses to form the pinetum, the plantings of which remain relatively intact today. It is therefore possible that some of the early trees (Monterey cypress and Aleppo pines) in the Fearon Reserve were part of a related planting carried out soon after it was established in 1878.

As well as a decorative function, these trees probably had a practical application by protecting the open playing fields from the south-west winds. Images in *Williamstown Illustrated* (1904) show more conifers than exist today. Tennis courts were later established along the Garden Street boundary and a tennis pavilion was constructed in 1928 by RJ Doran.

This reserve is shown in the 1945 aerial photograph as equipped with two cricket pitches and lined with mature trees along its perimeter.

## Description

Four Aleppo pines are located on the north and west edges of the Fearon Reserve, being typically 14-15m high. These species are rare. Examples of Monterey cypress *Cupressus macrocarpa* horizontalis (Lambert type) are located nearby, appearing to be what remains of a hedge.

Botanica (1997) provides the following descriptions:

*Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo pine)

*From the eastern Mediterranean area, this pine is the most resistant to dry conditions, in fact tolerating most conditions except severe frost when young. Fast growing to 50 ft (15 m), it has a spreading crown and a distinctive rugged character. The young bark is ash gray, but ages to reddish brown. The soft, light green needles are 4 in (10 cm) long and are usually carried in pairs; the 3-4 in (8-10 cm) cones are reddish brown'.*

*Cupressus macrocarpa* varieties (Monterey cypress )

*Endemic to a very short stretch of the central Californian coast near Monterey, this grows into one of the largest of all cypresses, reaching 120 ft (36 m) tall with a trunk diameter of 8 ft (2.4 m). When planted in a grove it forms a tall, straight trunk, but in the open in good soil it branches low with massive, spreading limbs, producing a broad, dense crown of deep green with a rather spiky outline. Close up, the foliage is rather coarse, and it has a slightly sour smell when bruised. The cones are large and wrinkled. It thrives best in cool but mild climates with winter rainfall and takes only 10 years or so to form a dense 30-40 ft (9-12 m) tree. Golden cultivars include 'Brunniana', somewhat columnar, the foliage ageing almost green; the vigorous 'Aurea', with long, golden spikes of foliage spreading almost horizontally; and 'Aurea Saligna' with remarkable weeping, gold-tipped branchlets and elongated scale leaves. A lower-growing cultivar to 4 ft (1.2 m) is 'Greenstead Magnificent', which spreads to form a flat-topped, dense mat of pale gray-green foliage, drooping around the edges; as the plant ages the whole becomes raised above the ground on a short trunk. 'Goldcrest' is a small conical form with golden foliage.*

The tennis courts have been removed, however, the 1928 Tennis Pavilion remains, but has been altered to face east toward the playing fields.

## Condition

Varies - generally fair to good.



---

## Context

Relates to nearby conifer group at the Williamstown Botanic Gardens and adds Victorian-era character to the adjacent Osborne Street residential area.

## Thematic Context

---

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s) (PAHT)*

Developing Cultural Institutions and Ways of Life

*Associations*

City of Williamstown

## Recommendations

---

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme: Yes, with tree controls

Heritage Victoria Register: No

Register of the National Estate: No

National Trust Register: Recommended

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the Burra Character. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

*Williamstown Illustrated* 1904

Land Victoria aerial photograph collection

Aitken, R (1986) *Williamstown Botanic Gardens Conservation Analysis and Policies*

Botanica on CD-ROM (1997) Beaver Multimedia Pty Ltd (Random House Australia)

## Additional images

The image on the front page of this citation shows the Aleppo Pines within the reserve while the image below is an overall view looking to the north-west from the Esplanade toward the Tennis Pavilion (bottom left)



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	'Berean'
<b>Address</b>	89 Esplanade, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO115
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Williamstown Beach Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Asymmetrical Edwardian villa

## Significant Dates

1911

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

'Berean', constructed in 1911, at 89 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

'Berean' at 89 Esplanade, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is one of a number of villas along the Esplanade owned by a pilot, which illustrates the strong connection between the development of this area and the maritime industries that defined early Williamstown. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare example of a large and well detailed Edwardian villa, which relates to other large late nineteenth and early twentieth century maritime villas in the Esplanade. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

---

## History

'Berean' at 89 Esplanade, Williamstown was constructed in 1911 for Harold D Thomsett, a sea pilot. The Williamstown Rate Book of 1910 shows that the property is vacant land, owned by Richard Willis who is also listed as a pilot. The following year, the description refers to a house of 9 rooms constructed of wood 'erecting' and Harold Thomsett is listed as the new owner. Mr Thomsett continued to reside at 'Berean' for over 30 years.

---

## Description

'Berean' at 89 Esplanade, Williamstown is a single-storey, asymmetrical weatherboard Edwardian villa with a gabled and hipped Marseilles patterned terracotta tiled roof. The house is set back from the street by a large front garden. Other significant or original elements include:

- The distinctive Edwardian villa form
- Half timbered gable ends
- Terracotta ridge cresting
- Timber-framed casement windows with highlights
- Fish scale patterned timber boarding beneath bay windows
- Red brick chimneys with roughcast rendered caps and terracotta pots

The verandah has been extended around the front projecting bay and the timber fretwork may also be a later addition. An extension including a garage has been added to the side of the house in a matching style.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity – Moderate. Condition – Good.*

### Context

'Berean' is one of a number of surviving grand houses from the Victorian to Interwar period along the Esplanade, and is one of a group of three in this locality (See also citations for 87 Esplanade and 93 Esplanade)

---

## Comparative Analysis

Large ornate Edwardian-era villas are relatively rare in Williamstown. Comparative examples include 'Braemar' at 182 Ferguson Street, which is more intact, and the villas at 57-61 Pasco Street, Williamstown.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Harold Thomsett.

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	No

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Williamstown Rate Books 1910 (1606), 1911 (1608), 1939 (1835)

Sands and Kenny *Melbourne Directory* 1910-20

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	'Lawn House' (Former)
<b>Address</b>	<b>92 Esplanade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO116</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Williamstown Beach Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Italianate villa

## Significant Dates

1889-90

## Designer

John Garnsworthy

## Builder

John Garnsworthy



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The former 'Lawn House', designed and constructed by John Garnsworthy in 1889-90, at 92 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The former 'Lawn House' at 92 Esplanade, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobson's Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, 'Lawn House' is significant as a representative example of the large maritime villas that were erected along the Esplanade and The Strand in Williamstown during the late nineteenth century. It is also significant for its associations with John Garnsworthy who was a prominent contractor and politician in Williamstown. It is also of interest for its later maritime connections, which is typical of residences along the Esplanade. (AHC criteria A4 and G1)

Aesthetically, 'Lawn House' is significant as a locally rare and near original example of an elaborately detailed Italianate villa, which expresses the importance of its original owner. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

---

## History

In 1889-90 Williamstown's prolific contractor, John Garnsworthy, built this house for his own use and lived there for at least the following fifteen years until the construction of his last residence, 'White House', at 5 The Strand (q.v.) (1). By the early 1900s, Captain D. Doughton occupied the house then Alan C. Stewart followed by James Taylor Gray (2).

The original owner, John Garnsworthy, performed a number of large civil contracts throughout the State as part of the firm of Garnsworthy & Smith. These include the first contract for the costly formation of the entrance to the Gippsland Lakes (1883 for £13,328) and the Warrnambool breakwater (1884). Locally, his firm constructed part of the MMBW pumping station and the Melbourne Glass Bottle Works complex, both in Spotswood. Garnsworthy was also on the first 'election' committee for the Williamstown Cottage Hospital after its incorporation in 1893. (3)

Of the later owner occupants Captain Doughton was a retired member of the Port Phillip Sea Pilot Service (4), while James Taylor Gray served on Williamstown Council for almost 40 years between 1928 and 1965, including four terms as Mayor.

---

## Description

'Lawn House' at 92 Esplanade, Williamstown is a double-bay fronted polychrome brick Italianate villa with a slated, hip roof and a return cast-iron verandah which is bayed, around the windows, and gabled over the entrance. Bands of cream and black bricks, cream bay walls and quoins are set against the brown body brick. Typical panelled side and top lights enrich the entrance and there is a Gothic arched window in the verandah end.

Alterations to the original fabric include:

- The replacement of the original front fence (described as being of capped vertical boarding with an iron frieze over) with the present iron picket fence, with a carriage gate pair to one side.
- The replacement of lions with urns at the verandah entrance.
- The removal of the frieze from the verandah (may have since been restored?)
- The removal of a once impressive metal framed, blue glass conservatory has been removed from the east side.

The trim colours are sympathetic to the general period but not to the specific house. Of note is that, like No. 14, the sunflower pattern frieze was painted naturalistically; a three tier fountain with a figure once was located in the garden as were two statuettes (lions) on either side of the steps.

### External integrity and condition

*Integrity* – Moderate. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

Although somewhat isolated, it is one of a number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century maritime villas on the Esplanade.

---

## Comparative Analysis

Elaborate double fronted Italianate villas are rare in Williamstown. 'Lawn House' compares directly with 'Monomeath' at 67-68 The Strand, Williamstown. (q.v.)

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

John Garnsworthy, Captain D. Doughton, James T Gray



---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

---

## References

---

- Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003
- Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*
- Strahan, L (1994) *At the Edge of the Centre. A History of Williamstown* p.242
- 1 Williamstown Rate Books 1890-91 (1724)
- 2 Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1905 & 1928; verbal from Mrs. Catherine Atkin, nee Gray.
- 3 ibid.4 Elsum, WH. (1934) *The History of Williamstown* p.117; Adams, *The Tambo Shire Centenary History* pp.149 & 171
- 4 Evans, Wilson P (1978) *Through the Rip* pp194, 201
- Joan Ridley, 2001 notes MMBW pumping station and the Spotswood Melbourne glassworks complex as Garnsworthy contracts

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	<b>93 Esplanade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO117</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Williamstown Beach Residential Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Interwar English Domestic Revival villa

## Significant Dates

1937

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed in 1937, at 93 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 93 Esplanade, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, the house expresses the continuing importance of the Esplanade as a desirable residential address in Williamstown during the Interwar period. (AHC Criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a locally superior and intact example of an Interwar attic villa, which retains notable detail that is expressive of the English Domestic Revival style. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

---

## History

This house at 93 Esplanade was constructed in 1937 as the residence for Mr Henry Wigglesworth, who was described as a 'manager' and who previously lived at Salisbury Street, Yarraville. The Williamstown Rate Book for 1936 has no specific entry for this property although there is a notation in the margin of the description for the adjoining property at No. 92 to 'leave a blank'. In the following year, the Rate Book lists this property, which is described as containing a brick house of 8 rooms owned by Mr Wigglesworth.

---

## Description

The house at 93 Esplanade, Williamstown is a two-storey, detached asymmetrical English Domestic Revival style villa with a steeply pitched gabled terracotta tiled roof, and rendered brick walls with tapestry brick dressings. It is set back from its two street boundaries by a garden, which is probably original in form and includes an early pergola. Other significant original elements include:

- The distinctive form, which is typical of the English Domestic Revival style
- A canted bay window with double-hung sash windows and a shingle roof
- The tapestry brick entrance porch with castellated parapet and balcony
- Scalloped timber picket front fence
- Clinker brick paving
- Tall rendered chimneys with tapestry brick capping
- The original fenestration, which includes leadlight windows on stair walls and porch

The garage at the side of the house is a later addition.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity – High. Condition – Good.*

### Context

One of a number of large residences along Esplanade that date from the Victorian to Interwar periods, and part of a group of three in this location. (Refer citations for 89 Esplanade and 92 Esplanade)

---

## Comparative Analysis

Interwar brick residences in the 'Picturesque' styles are relatively rare in Williamstown. This example is one of the largest and most architecturally distinguished of the known examples. Comparative examples include 'Pevensey' at 72 Victoria Street and 15 Lenore Crescent (both double storey), 110 Melbourne Road and 280 Melbourne Road, Williamstown.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Henry Wigglesworth

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003  
Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*  
Williamstown Rate Books 1936 (1838 – 92 Esplanade), 1937 (1840A), 1938 (1840)  
MMBW c.1938 Detail Plan No. 10

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Apartments
<b>Address</b>	<b>104 Esplanade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO118</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Victoria Street Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Interwar apartments

## Significant Dates

1941

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The apartment complex, constructed in 1941, at 104 Esplanade, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The apartment complex at 104 Esplanade, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobson's Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it illustrates the continuing development of Victoria Street and the Esplanade as fashionable Williamstown addresses during the Interwar years. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare and superior example of an intact Interwar apartment building on a prominent corner site, which retains original details such as the contemporary fence and is complemented by an early garden layout. Situated on a prominent corner site it contributes to the historic character of Victoria Street and the Esplanade. (AHC criteria B2 and E1)

---

## History

The apartment block at 104 Esplanade, Williamstown was constructed in 1941 as an investment property for Mrs. Mary Morgan, of North Road, Newport. Mrs Morgan initially rented out all four apartments to tenants including John Whitfield, a marine engineer, Brett Hilder (Airforce), Victor Lyne (Airforce) and Florence Jones (Home Duties) before moving into one of the apartments in 1942.

A similarly-styled duplex was constructed on the opposite corner two years previously as an investment property for Mr Robert J Stewart, who lived at 1 Victoria Street. It is interesting to note that among Mr Stewarts early tenants was another airforce serviceman, John Wright.

These two buildings followed the completion of the first interwar apartment complex in Williamstown, 'Jackson Court', at 263 Nelson Place (q.v.) in 1938.

---

## Description

A two-storey, detached asymmetrical interwar clinker brick block of apartments with a hipped terracotta tiled roof. Like many of its period, it demonstrates a number of stylistic influences popular at the time including Moderne and Georgian Revival. It is set back from its two street frontages by a manicured garden. A related three car clinker brick garage is at the side of the building and there is a further garage to the rear. Other significant original elements include:

- Multi-pane double-hung sash windows situated on the corners.
- Curved balcony and entrance porch. The arched entrance porch has tapestry brick dressings and a carriage lamp. There is a window of glass bricks.
- Tall clinker brick chimneys
- Low clinker brick front fence
- The near original garden layout, including serpentine concrete path, and possible remnants of earlier exotic plants.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* - High. *Condition* - Good

### Context

The apartment block relates in terms of its scale, siting and roof forms to the single residences in the Esplanade and Victoria Street. There is a similar block of interwar apartments on the opposite corner.

---

## Comparative Analysis

Interwar apartment complexes are rare in Williamstown; this is one of only three known examples and compares with the apartments at 263 Nelson Place (q.v.), and the duplex on the opposite corner of Victoria Street.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Mary Morgan.



---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Williamstown Rate Books No. 104 - 1941 (1869, 1870 1874 and 1875), 1942 (2769-72); No.105 – 1939 (1848a, 1848 b), 1940 (1855, 1856)

MMBW c.1938 Detail Plan No. 8

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	'Brittanica'
<b>Address</b>	2 Ferguson Street, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO119
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Ferguson Street Civic & Commercial Heritage Precinct Private Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Italianate villa

## Significant Dates

1862, 1889

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

'Brittanica', constructed in stages between 1862 and 1889, at 2 Ferguson Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

'Brittanica' at 2 Ferguson Street, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as part of a small group of houses that illustrate the early residential development in Ferguson Street before it became the main commercial centre of Williamstown from the late nineteenth century onwards. It is also significant for its strong associations with locally important people such as pilot and Melbourne Steamship Co founder, James Deane, thereby evoking Williamstown's special role in Melbourne's early maritime history. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a rare example of a two-storey weatherboard Victorian Italianate villa of individual design, which is a major element in the residential streetscape at the bayside end of Ferguson Street. It is distinguished by rare features such as projecting two level bay windows and the unusual detailing of the side elevation with its pointed arch windows. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)

## History

---

This large house had very humble origins in c1862 as a two roomed dwelling owned and occupied by a carpenter William Evans. By 1870 there were four rooms and it had been acquired by the seaman and shipwright John Clark (q.v.). He lived there until he leased it to James Deane, a major Williamstown and Port Phillip ship owner, who was a person with whom he had had a long standing acquaintance (see 19 Esplanade).

When John Clark had another house on the Esplanade built in 1885 he sold 2 Ferguson Street to James Deane who lived there until at least 1905. It was a 9 roomed house from 1876 but Deane added a further three rooms by 1889, when it was apparently redesigned by prolific local architect, CJ Polain<sup>1</sup>. Deane called the house *Brittanica* (2).

Deane and DY Syme jointly operated a floating dock and tug business (with tugs 'Mystery', 'Black Boy', 'Williams') from 1851. James Deane & Co was the style in 1864, which included Hugh Reid and A & J McIntyre who had merged three years earlier. The business included towing, lighterage, freighting and a passenger service, within the bay, as well as ship building and coal dealing. The company's name extended to include the Melbourne Coal Co. and the Nelson's Bay Floating Dock Co., during the late 1860s. In 1884 Syme managed further extensions to the firm's name, incorporating the Melbourne Towage and Lighterage Co and the Port Phillip Engineering Ship building and Dock Co.

Reid, Deane and McIntyre were partners to a new firm name in 1886, with Syme remaining general manager. This firm ran a fleet of eight tugs and eleven lighters and a new interstate cargo and passenger business. The title, Melbourne Steamship Co. Ltd., was registered in 1895 as a public company becoming well known as one of Australia's major interstate shipping lines (3).

Deane was born in London in 1829, and came to Port Phillip as an officer on the emigrant ship 'Persia', in 1853. Immediately he joined Number Two Company of Port Phillip pilots, operating the vessel 'Proserpine', and retired from the service to begin a hugely successful career with Hugh Reid, David Syme, and McIntyre & Co., later the Melbourne Steamship Co. Associated with this success was his ownership of property in both Williamstown and its maritime sister town, Queenscliff (4).

The writer, Hal Porter, described this house in his book *The Paper Chase* (1937) from his experience as a boarder there in the 1920s-1930s. Porter taught at Williamstown in 1927-1937.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Williamstown Chronicle*. Tender Notice – 12 October 1889

---

## Description

This ashlar boarded and weatherboarded two storey asymmetrically planned house is in the Italianate style, with a slated hipped roof, bracketed eaves and a semi-octagonal window bay on the main facade. A more extensive timber wing of lesser height adjoins at the rear, facing the ROW to the east.

The front wing appears to be Deane's renovations of 1889 while the rear, which is angled, may be from the earlier building. Pointed arches on the side elevations lend an ecclesiastical character to the design. Side and top lights enrich the entrance whilst typical Victorian-era moulded architraves surround most openings. The verandah has been replaced.

Two storey houses constructed of timber are rare in Williamstown and throughout the metropolitan area. Only isolated examples are known to exist in North and South Melbourne.

### External integrity and condition

*Integrity* – Moderate. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

'Brittanica' is one of a surviving early residential group at the commencement of Williamstown's main commercial centre which, although not closely related in scale to the rest of the group, is connected in history, period detail, siting and overall form. This two-storey building is an appropriate termination to the group.

---

## Comparative Analysis

This is one of only two, two-storey nineteenth century weatherboard houses in Williamstown, the only example being 43 Cecil Street (q.v.). It is distinguished by features such as the double level projecting bay, which is not found elsewhere in the municipality.

It is also one of only perhaps 6 surviving examples of houses within what is now the commercial centre of Williamstown. Other surviving examples include the neighbouring houses at 4 and 6, the two storey house at No. 1 (opposite – partly concealed behind a later shop), and No. 93 and 95 (latter concealed behind shop)

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

John Clark, James Deane, Hal Porter, CJ Polain

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Recommended
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1863 (987), 1870-71 (1173), 1876 (1342), 1886-7 (2406), 1890, (2029), 1896 (2268); Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1905.

2 *Williamstown Chronicle* 27 December 1890

3 Evans, Wilson P (1969) *Port of Many Prows* p.89; Elsum, WH. (1934) *The History of Williamstown* pp. 55-56

4 Evans, Wilson P (1978) *Through the Rip* pp.14, 30; Allom Lovell & Associates *Queenscliffe Urban Conservation Study*

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	<b>4 Ferguson Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO120</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Ferguson Street Civic and Commercial Heritage Precinct Private Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian basalt cottage

## Significant Dates

1865

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed in 1865, at 4 Ferguson Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 4 Ferguson Street, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as part of a small group of houses that illustrate the early residential development in Ferguson Street before it became the main commercial centre of Williamstown from the late nineteenth century onwards. It is also significant for its associations with individuals who were employed in maritime pursuits such as John Battersby and James Deane, thereby evoking Williamstown's important role as the main port of Melbourne during the mid to late nineteenth century. (AHC criteria A4, B2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of an early Victorian double fronted villa, which is notable for its relatively rare construction material and surviving external detailing. It is also an important part of the small group of Victorian houses at the eastern end of Ferguson Street. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)

---

## History

---

Grantees, Highett and Wickham, sold this allotment to one John Battersby. Battersby owned this stone house there, from its construction in 1865 when it was two rooms plus a kitchen, until c1892 when he sold it to James Deane (q.v.) who by this time owned and resided in 2 Ferguson Street. The house was then five rooms (1).

John Battersby was a customs vessel coxswain and he lived in the house for the first ten years after which it was leased to such people as Charles Taylor, a mariner, HM Williamson, a produce merchant; and an engineer, William Brewer. Between 1890 and 1896 James Deane also let the house, firstly to David Petrie, a turner, then Thomas Hegarty, a fireman (2). Mrs. E.V. Taylor and Charles Taylor (again) were later occupiers (3).

## Description

---

This double fronted and verandahed house is constructed of random quarry-face basalt and has a slated simply hipped roof. Simple timber joinery includes slim double-hung window sashes, with dressed stone sills, and a four panel front door with top light. The initial simple hipped roof form appears to have been extended to form an M-hip, with the early room additions.

The fence has been replaced as well as the verandah floor and posts, the classical revival columns being probably from the inter-war period. The original verandah may have been an early addition.

### External integrity and condition

*Integrity – Moderate. Condition – Good.*

### Context

The house is a contributory part of a surviving early residential group at the commencement of Williamstown's main commercial centre which is connected in period detail, materials, maritime history, siting and overall form.

## Comparative Analysis

---

This is a representative example of a Victorian double fronted villa, of which there are many examples in Williamstown. However, it is one of a relatively small number of pre-1870 basalt houses within the Private Survey precinct. Comparative examples include 11 and 22 James Street and 24 The Strand (which all date from 1858-59), 32 Queen Street (rear facing Albert Street and completed by 1865), 'Alroy' at 13 Stevedore Street (1863), and 24 Clarke Street (1859-65).

It is also one of only perhaps 6 surviving examples of houses within what is now the commercial centre of Williamstown. Other surviving examples include the neighbouring houses at 2 and 6, the two storey house at No. 1 (opposite – partly concealed behind a later shop), and No. 93 and 95 (latter concealed behind shop)

## Thematic Context

---

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

John Battersby, James Deane

---



---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Recommended
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to restore verandah, remove paint from stone by an approved method, repaint trim and replace fence (as evidence suggests).

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1865-66 (1115), 1892-93 (2222)

2 Williamstown Rate Books 1876 (1343), 1886-87 (2406), 1892-93 (2222), 1896 (2267)

3 Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1893, 1905, 1910 & 1928

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Rose of Australia Hotel
<b>Address</b>	50-54 Ferguson Street, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO121
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Ferguson Street Civic & Commercial Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian hotel

## Significant Dates

1865

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Rose of Australia hotel, constructed in 1865, at 50-54 Ferguson Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The Rose of Australia hotel is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as the earliest surviving commercial building in Ferguson Street and illustrates the development associated with the era when Williamstown was the main port of Melbourne. It is also significant for its strong associations with John Morgan who was one the more prominent commercial and political figures in Williamstown. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a near original simply designed hotel which adopts a traditionally early but common form and contributes physically and historically to the commercial streetscape. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

Socially, it is significant for its role as a community meeting place over a long period and it demonstrates the importance of hotels in the early development of Williamstown. (AHC criterion G1)

## History

---

### Thematic history

Barnard (1999) notes that:

*Hotels in the nineteenth century were essential for providing accommodation and sustenance for travelers, as well as meeting places for locals.*

*In a thriving port, visited by any number of sailors and travelers, it is little wonder that hotels proliferated in the 1850s and 1860s and there were also plenty of working men attached to the railways, port and dockyards who needed to slake their thirst at the end of the day.*

*..it is little wonder that a guide to Williamstown published in 1904 boasted that “probably in few towns in the States [of Australia] is there better or cheaper accommodation for visitors than in Williamstown.”*

### Specific history

The first owner and publican of this hotel in 1865 was John Morgan and as the rate books described a bakehouse adjoining the hotel (at the rear), it is probable that it is the same Morgan whose occupation was given as a baker in the *Melbourne Directory* of the same year (1). It was described in 1870 as being of eleven rooms and brick construction (2). John Morgan had sold the hotel by 1890 to William Henry Roberts, most likely the solicitor of 54 Pasco Street (q.v.).

John Morgan served on council over a long period, was mayor in 1872-73, and was active in the Welsh church, Mechanics' Institute and Williamstown Hospital (3). Morgan died in 1897.

Licensees between 1874-96 were Charles Fuller, and Richard Lawler (4). Of note is that the hotel was shown as of timber on the MMBW Record Plan 14 (1892) - also after 1892 rate books list it as having only seven rooms (5). Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Detail Plan 53 (1905) shows what appears to be a stone facing around three sides of the building, Morgan's bake house is shown at the rear of his shop which adjoined the hotel.

## Description

---

The Rose of Australia Hotel is a parapeted, stuccoed brick and stone two-storey Victorian building with an iron-clad hipped roof (double bay) just visible behind the parapet; perhaps indicative of an earlier unparapeted form. The upper fenestration is symmetrically placed, under the simple cornice and shallow parapet gable, whilst that at the lower level has been altered.

Stone walling is visible for the first level on the side elevation possibly indicating an initial one storey form - however this is unsupported by room numbers.

The lower level fenestration appears altered; the lower facade has been faced with brick; signs have been attached.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity – Moderate. Condition - Good*

### Context

An early contributory building to the commercial streetscape directly relating to the adjoining Bank and other 19th century parapeted buildings nearby.

## Thematic Context

---

### *Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Developing local, regional and national economies, Lodging people

### *Associations*

John Morgan

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to restore openings as evidence allows and repaint in original or typical colours.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 Williamstown Rate Books 1865-66 (1136)

2 Williamstown Rate Books 1870-71 (1198)

3 Evans, Wilson P (1969) *Port of Many Prows* p.180; Elsum, WH. (1934) *The History of Williamstown* pp.72f, 106, 117, 97

4 Williamstown Rate Books 1874 (1272), 1886-87 (2433)

5 Williamstown Rate Books 1892-93 (2243)

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Melbourne Savings Bank (Former)
<b>Address</b>	<b>56-58 Ferguson Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO122</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Ferguson Street Civic and Commercial Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian Italian  
Renaissance bank

## Significant Dates

1887-88

## Designer

Wight & Lucas

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Melbourne Savings Bank (Former), designed by Wight & Lucas and constructed in 1887-88, at 56-58 Ferguson Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The Melbourne Savings Bank (Former) is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as the fourth known Savings Bank in metropolitan Melbourne and the first purpose built bank in Ferguson Street. It demonstrates the development of Williamstown and the emerging importance of Ferguson Street in the late nineteenth century as the primary commercial centre in the city. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as an altered example of Italian Renaissance Revival Bank. Situated on a prominent corner site, it is a local landmark that contributes to the historic character of Ferguson Street. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

Socially, it illustrates the important role of banks in nineteenth century society. (AHC criterion G1)

## History

Architects, Wight and Lucas designed this building which was constructed in 1887-88 for the Melbourne Savings Bank when it was the fourth Savings Bank in metropolitan Melbourne. Resident bank managers between February 1888 (when it opened) and 1896 were WRJ Christie and Peter John Devine. There were several savings banks operating in the early days of the colony – e.g. the Derwent Bank (1838) and the Savings Bank of Port Phillip (1842-). The latter was the forerunner of the Melbourne Savings Bank and eventually the State Savings Bank of Victoria.

## Description

A two storeyed stuccoed brick and parapeted bank building in the Italian Renaissance revival style. The ground level facade is trabeated in three bays using rusticated Tuscan order coupled pilasters with a dentillated cornice and string moulds and aedicule window pairs at the upper level, carrying on this ornamental device. A protruding bay at the corner sought originally to emphasize the entrance, however its short extent into Cox's Gardens and the hurried termination of the string mould, makes the corner bay appear ungainly. An added bay to the east of the Ferguson Street facade has followed the original design (4).

Wight and Lucas typically employed highly mannered designs for their bank buildings e.g. North Melbourne and Clifton Hill. This building is conservative by comparison.

Modifications to the original fabric include the formerly arched openings in the lower storey, which have been widened, new aluminium framed upper level windows and a modified side entry. The interior has been totally revised. A new wing has been added (c.1990s) at the rear, but the street view remains essentially the same.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* – Moderate to High. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

Relates to the Rose of Australia Hotel, with its stuccoed parapeted form, and provides a major corner element in the Ferguson Street commercial precinct; being echoed by Numbers 24-26, 42-44 in general form and period.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Developing local, regional and national economies, Marketing & retailing

*Associations*

Melbourne Savings Bank, State Bank of Victoria, Wight & Lucas



---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

---

## References

---

- Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003
- Kinhill Stearns, Butler et al (1993) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study*
- Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*
- 1 Trethowan, B (1976) *Banks of Victoria* p.13
- 2 Williamstown Rate Books 1888-89 (2002), 1896 (2245); *Williamstown Chronicle* 8 September 1887 p.2
- 3 *Victorian Year Book* 1973, p.337
- 4 Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Detail Plan 53 (1905)

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Punshon's Federal Stores (Former)
<b>Address</b>	82-84 Ferguson Street, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO123
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Ferguson Street Civic & Commercial Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian English Queen  
Anne commercial

## Significant Dates

1890

## Designer

CJ Polain

## Builder

James Rowsthorn



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The former Punshon's Federal Stores, designed by CJ Polain and constructed by James Rowsthorn in 1890, at 82-84 Ferguson Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The former Punshon's Federal Stores are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobson's Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is a building, which perhaps best illustrates the increasing importance of Ferguson Street as the main commercial centre of Williamstown during the latter half the nineteenth century. It is also notable for its original and long association with the locally important Punshon family and for its long use as a grocery. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as perhaps the most elaborate nineteenth century commercial building in Williamstown, which is notable for its unusual and skilfully combined ornament. One of the best works by local architect, CJ Polain, it is a novel adaptation of the English Queen Anne manner and is a landmark within the historic late nineteenth and early twentieth century streetscape in this part of Ferguson Street. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

---

## History

These shops were designed by the Williamstown architect, CJ Polain, and built by James Rawsthorn of Hawthorn for the firm of grocers owned by Robert Punshon (R. Punshon & Co) who owned and occupied 78, whilst the Footscray firm, JH Hooper and Sons, initially occupied 76 (1). In 1896 Punshon is still given as the occupant but the building is listed in rate books as being owned by a Doctor Woolbridge (2).

In 1904 the *Williamstown Chronicle* relates that the properties were sold by Mrs. R. Punshon to W.N. McAlister and Co., a grocery, wine and spirit business. John Pentase, a grocer and the ES&A Bank shared the premises in the 1920s whilst the Civil Service Co-operative store had been the style earlier in the century (3).

During construction, cellars 24.4 by 12.2 metres were carved out of basalt which was utilized for the foundations. Inside, metres of countertops were installed together with lengthy Kauri Pine shelving. The residential level boasted a 'roof garden' large drawing and dining rooms, bedrooms, a nursery, scullery, kitchen bathroom and a conservatory (8.2 x 5.3m). Diagonal boarding to the shop ceilings was seen as a mark of excellence (4).

---

## Description

The former Punshon's Federal Stores is a two storeyed, parapeted brick and stuccoed shop and residence pair with a trabeated facade, in the Ionic (upper) and Tuscan (lower) orders, and an unusual trio of raised parapet entablatures. The minor entablatures are centred on individual shop facades on either side of an arched, main entablature which houses a bas-relief bust of its original owner, Punshon. Mannerist ornamentation includes the broken cornice line at each side entablature, cantilevered window bays (with arched openings) which are surmounted by broken pediments and a central prism-shaped window bay.

The former street verandah has been removed; the brickwork has been painted, and minor alterations made to the surviving shop windows and central residential entrance. One of the ground level shopfronts, altered in the 1950s, has been reconstructed.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* – Moderate. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

One of the small (but diverse), near original nineteenth century commercial groups at 82-90 Ferguson Street.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Developing local, regional and national economies, Marketing & retailing

*Associations*

Robert Punshon, CJ Polain

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to consider reconstruction of the street verandah and to repaint trim in original or typical colours using available evidence. (Refer Williamstown Historical Society 'Rose Series' Post Card 2453).

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

1 *Williamstown Advertiser* 8 November 1890 & 6 December 1890, Williamstown Rate Books 1890-91 (2296-97)

2 Williamstown Rate Books 1896 (2220)

3 *Williamstown Chronicle* 1904; Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1910 & 1928

4 Ibid. 8 November 1890

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	City of Williamstown Municipal Offices and Town Hall (Former) and Drinking Fountain
<b>Address</b>	<b>104-112 Ferguson Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO124</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Ferguson Street Civic and Commercial Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Interwar Italian  
Renaissance Revival Hall

## Significant Dates

1919 (Offices)

1927 (Hall)

## Designer

J Plottel & HE Bennett  
(1919)

Gibbs, Finlay and Morsby  
(1927)

## Builder

RL Phillips (1919)

Weavell & Keast (1927)



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The former City of Williamstown Municipal Offices and Town Hall, comprising the municipal offices designed by Plottel & Bennett and constructed by RL Phillips in 1919, the Town Hall designed by Gibbs, Finlay & Morsby and constructed by Weavell & Keast in 1927, the John A Dennis Memorial, the 1967 offices and library and the Golden Elm Tree, at 104 Ferguson Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The former City of Williamstown Municipal Offices and Town Hall complex is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as the first municipal offices constructed by the City of Williamstown and the buildings on the site demonstrate the growth and development of the city over a long period until its eventual amalgamation with the City of Altona in 1994. The drinking fountain has associations with

long-serving councillor, John A Dennis and is one of a series of similar memorials erected throughout the city. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as an original example of an Interwar municipal complex that includes both offices and a town hall and is an important work by architects who had an extensive career in Melbourne. The town hall is notable as one of the largest Interwar examples in Victoria and one of the few in the Greek Revival style. Set back behind a grand forecourt, the complex is a major landmark element in Ferguson Street. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)

Socially, it has important and strong associations for local residents as the municipal offices and town hall for the former City of Williamstown and is an important part of the identity of the locality. It continues to play an important role as a Library and community meeting place today. (AHC criterion G1)

## History

### Contextual history

Preceded by the Williamstown Improvement Committee who petitioned successfully for a public park and bathing reserves in 1856, the proclamation of Williamstown as a borough was made in March of that year; being the seventh municipality in the Colony of Port Phillip. Meetings were held at the Police Court until the old Woolpack Inn was leased in Thompson Street.<sup>1</sup>

Meanwhile a reserve for municipal offices was created at the north east corner of Cecil and Thompson Streets which was later exchanged for sole use by Council of the old stone court house (1859), which adjoined the reserve on the east. This was in return for the reserve's use by the Government to build a new court house in 1883.<sup>2</sup>

In 1881, 1888 and 1890 there were initial proposals to build new municipal offices and a town hall, and while design competitions were held nothing was done.

By 1913, poor maintenance had rendered occupation of the old court house untenable such that in 1914 the second competition in 24 years was held for design of municipal buildings, which was won by architects, HE Bennett and J Plottel.<sup>3</sup> This competition was originally for a building to be sited on the Lyons (Dennis) Reserve close to the intersection of Melbourne Road and Ferguson Street. However, this was later changed to the present site in Ferguson Street.

### History of place

The new Municipal Offices for the City of Williamstown were opened by the State Governor, Sir Arthur Stanley, in May 1919, almost one year after the foundation stone had been laid by the Mayor of Williamstown, Cr C Knowles on 5 June 1918.

The cost of the offices was originally estimated at £8000, with land costs (contract £5757) and included two town clerk's offices, three for the electrical engineer, two for the surveyor, one for the town inspector and one for the rate paying office; the upper floor contained the council chambers (8.5 x 15.5m) and subsidiary committee rooms and councillor's offices.

Designed by J. Plottel and constructed by RL Phillips, the offices were situated on vacant land purchased by the Council in 1917. In 1914 Council had purchased the abutting site at the corner of Bath Place, which contained the Williamstown Cinema, for use as a combined town hall and cinema. In 1922, over £3,000 was spent on upgrading this building to meet Health Department requirements - Gibbs and Finlay were the architects for this work.

The cinema was apparently to prove inadequate for in 1926 Council engaged architects Gibbs, Finlay and Morsby to prepare plans for a new town hall at the rear of the offices. (Research by Bick (2002:13) suggests that the original design for the 1919 municipal offices did not include provision for a town hall.) The full cost of the building was funded by the profits of the electricity supply business of

<sup>1</sup> Evans (1969:143f) Australasian Building and Contractor's News 5 July 1890 p.1173

<sup>2</sup> Williamstown Plan Surveyed by Public Lands Officer, G.A. Windsor by 5 July 1858; Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works c.1892 Record Plan 15

<sup>3</sup> Bick (2002)



Council. Constructed by contractors, Weavell & Keast, the new town hall was opened by the Mayor, JJ Liston, on 18 May 1927. Soon after, the only major change to the building was made in the form of the addition of the first floor supper room.

A memorial drinking foundation was later erected in the forecourt in honour of John A Dennis who served as a councillor from 1914-43 including two terms as Mayor in 1918 and 1933-34

The former Williamstown Theatre was demolished in 1967 and replaced by a new two storey building, which provided additional office space for municipal employees and a library. The library is still in operation today.

Following the amalgamation in 1994 of the City Williamstown with the City of Altona (and parts of other municipalities) the majority of municipal and administrative functions were transferred to the civic centre at Civic Parade, Altona.

## Description

The design of the former Williamstown Municipal Offices uses an austere form of Italian and French Renaissance typical of the 1920s in Melbourne. An E-shape plan supports a symmetrical front elevation of five bays; alternating between smooth rusticated stucco and face red bricks, with stucco dressings to openings. The stuccoed parapet and cornice which link these two materials is of simple geometric shapes with open entablatures, ornamented with trellis pattern iron, whilst the fenestration is set alternately in vertical strips, interrupted by bracketed balconies or individual window openings, arched at the centre, level and flat headed at the upper. The central bay repeats this but as unglazed openings; a porch at the lower and a balcony at the upper (now enclosed). Geometric wrought iron designs, in panels, provide balcony balustrading. The semi-concealed roof is clad with Marseilles pattern tiles.

Extended timber eaves and a minor ventilation tower on the west provide a provincial note to the design. The building is set back behind a formally landscaped forecourt; while none of the plantings are original, the symmetrically placed light poles are. Internally, the front wing is as original, with wrought and cast iron details and tiled floors. There are some notable lead-light windows, and the building retains many of the original fittings, fixtures and furniture associated with its use by the City of Williamstown.

The town hall is a temple shaped, gabled building in the Greek Revival style with a stuccoed pediment and red brick walls. The siting of the municipal offices and the restricted width of the land means that the hall is unusually sited off centre, with the east wall aligned with side wall of the offices.

Specific details can be found in the *Williamstown Town Hall Conservation Management Plan*.

There is a semi-mature Golden Elm Tree in front of the 1960s offices.

## External Integrity

*Integrity* – High. *Condition* – Good.

## Context

A major individual civic building, isolated and set back, with forecourt.

---

## Comparative Analysis

---

Bick (2002:24) describes the 1919 municipal offices as one of the most significant municipal offices from the 1910s in Victoria and compares it with the Donald Shire Offices constructed in 1911. Internally, Melbourne City's offices are comparable.

The 1927 town hall is believed to be the only example in Victoria in the Greek Revival style, and is one of the largest interwar halls in Victoria. Bick (2002:24) compares it with other municipal complexes constructed during the interwar period including Swan hill (1934), Box Hill (1935) and Footscray (1935-36). The Footscray complex was designed by Plottel.

Other comparable buildings would include contemporary government projects, like the Spencer Street Mail Exchange building and other post office buildings, which adopted the austere classical revival mode.

## Thematic Context

---

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Governing; Developing local government authorities

*Associations*

Williamstown City Council, Gibbs, Finlay & Morsby

## Recommendations

---

*Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme: Yes, with internal and tree controls

Heritage Victoria Register: No

Register of the National Estate: No

National Trust Register: Recommended

*Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the Burra Character. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

Future use and development of this building should also be in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan, which was prepared by David Bick in 2002.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Bick, David (2002) *Williamstown Town Hall Conservation Management Plan*

Evans, Wilson P (1969) *Port of Many Prows*

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	'Braemar'
<b>Address</b>	182 Ferguson Street, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO125
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Ferguson Street Civic & Commercial Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Federation Queen Anne villa

## Significant Dates

1906

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

'Braemar', comprising the house constructed in 1906 and front fence, at 182 Ferguson Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

'Braemar' at 182 Ferguson Street, Williamstown is of local aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Aesthetically, it is significant as a locally superior and near original example of a large asymmetrical Federation Queen Anne villa, which is notable for its range of decorative detail. It contributes to the historic character of Ferguson Street. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)

## History

'Braemar' was constructed in 1906 as the residence for Mr David Buchanan, engineer. The 1905 Williamstown Rate Book shows that this property was then owned by James Hall, a solicitor, who lived in a large house immediately to the east, which is shown on the c.1910 MMBW Detail Plan as No. 104. The Rate Book for the following year lists this house, which is described as comprising 7 rooms and constructed of wood with a Net Annual Value of £50.

## Description

'Braemar' is a single-storey, asymmetrical, detached, ornate Federation Queen Anne villa with a hipped terracotta tiled roof. The house is set back from the street boundary by a garden. Other significant original elements include:

- The distinctive asymmetrical Federation form
- Ship lap and notched timber weatherboards
- Timber fretwork on verandah
- Half-timbered roughcast gable ends
- Casement windows with highlights
- Red brick chimneys with roughcast capping and terracotta pots
- Original or early broad gauge corrugated galvanised steel fence with Inter-war and Post-war gates
- Ripple iron hoods to windows
- Terracotta ridge cresting

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* - High. *Condition* - Fair

### Context

"Braemar" forms part of a group of predominantly Victorian era buildings at the western end of Ferguson Street.

### Comparative Analysis

Large ornate Federation or Edwardian Queen Anne villas are comparatively rare in Williamstown and 'Braemar' is notable as an intact example. Other examples include 'Berean' at 89 Esplanade, which has been altered, as well as the villas at 57-61 Pasco Street.

### Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

David Buchanan

### Recommendations

#### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

#### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

### References

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

Williamstown Rate Books 1905 (2001), 1906 (2019), 1907 (2019)

MMBW 1905 Detail Plan No. 104

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Bristol Hotel
<b>Address</b>	190 Ferguson Street, Williamstown
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO126
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Ferguson Street Civic & Commercial Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Victorian hotel

## Significant Dates

1888

## Designer

JR Jones

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Bristol Hotel, designed by JR Jones and constructed in 1888 with later additions, at 190 Ferguson Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The Bristol Hotel is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant as an example of the more substantial hotels that were constructed following changes to liquor licensing regulations in the late nineteenth century and also demonstrates how hotels occupied key corner sites close to industry and stations. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, although altered, it is significant as an interesting example of a Victorian Boom Style hotel with notable details and decorations that are rare in Williamstown, which responds to the unusual shape of the site. It is an important corner element on this prominent intersection that relates in scale and siting to Owen's buildings and the Rifle Club Hotel and contributes to the historic character of the area. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)

## History

---

### Thematic history

Barnard (1999) notes that:

*Hotels in the nineteenth century were essential for providing accommodation and sustenance for travelers, as well as meeting places for locals.*

*In a thriving port, visited by any number of sailors and travelers, it is little wonder that hotels proliferated in the 1850s and 1860s and there were also plenty of working men attached to the railways, port and dockyards who needed to slake their thirst at the end of the day.*

*..it is little wonder that a guide to Williamstown published in 1904 boasted that “probably in few towns in the States [of Australia] is there better or cheaper accommodation for visitors than in Williamstown.”*

### Specific history

The present Bristol Hotel was designed by local architect, JR Jones, and constructed in 1888 for then owner, Henry Gritt<sup>1</sup>. The City of Williamstown rate books for 1887-88 describe this site as containing a ten room timber hotel with a Net Annual Value of £90. In 1888-89 it is described as containing a “brick hotel”, however there is only a modest increase in the NAV to £100. By 1890-91, the building is more fully described as an 18 room brick hotel and the NAV has correspondingly doubled to £200. The reference to 18 rooms may have been an error or parts of the old building may have been progressively demolished as the description for the following few years refers to only 13 rooms.

The Bristol Hotel replaced an earlier timber hotel that had existed on this site since 1869 when William Perrett took out the first licence. It was one of a number of substantial new hotels constructed in the first half of 1888 that pre-empted a report prepared by the Licensing Commission, which evaluated existing hotels in Williamstown, many of which were considered to be, as one local newspaper reported, ‘not sufficiently up to the mark to adequately meet the wants of the district.’<sup>2</sup> When the completed report was finally read before the Licensing Court in June of that year, twelve hotels in the southern part of Williamstown were recommended for closure, which represented almost half of the licensed premises then in operation.<sup>3</sup>

A hotel has existed on this site since. Other long term hotelkeepers or owners include the Coop family between 1906 and 1916 and ED McIntyre between 1929 and 1950. The Coop family also held the license of the Rifle Club Hotel, which is diagonally opposite.<sup>4</sup>

Prominently sited and conveniently located opposite the North Williamstown Railway Station, it is likely that the Bristol drew a significant amount of trade from the nearby Newport Railway workshops as well as the Victoria Rifle Range.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Williamstown Advertiser*. Tender Notice 18 February 1888

<sup>2</sup> *Williamstown Advertiser*. ‘The Twelve Williamstown Hotels condemned’ 16 June 1888

<sup>3</sup> Heritage Alliance. (2002) p.6

<sup>4</sup> Evans, *Port of Many Prows* p.63

---

## Description

The Bristol Hotel is a two-storey, rendered brick Victorian boom style hotel with a roof concealed behind a parapet. While the detailing is typical of the period, the unusual shape of the property has resulted in an unusual and distinctive composition. Significant or original elements include

### *Ground Floor*

- Victorian door intact in ground floor doorway to first floor residences

### *First floor*

- Double-hung sash windows with bracket hoods
- Rendered Corinthian pilasters
- Consoled moulded cornices
- Balustraded parapet
- A number of original chimneys

The ground floor has been significantly altered during the interwar years, while the first floor verandah and balcony has half-timbered gable ends and slender cast-iron posts and appears to have been replaced c.1910. An image in *Williamstown Illustrated* 1904 shows the original elevation, which included arcaded loggias to both ground and first floor.

## External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* – Moderate. *Condition* – Good.

## Context

The Bristol Hotel occupies a prominent corner site at the western entrance to Ferguson Street – one of a group of prominent civic and commercial buildings surrounding the intersection and railway line, which includes the North Williamstown Railway Station, Owens' buildings (1927), and the Rifle Range Hotel (c.1930).

---

## Comparative Analysis

The Bristol is one of a number of substantial brick hotels that were constructed in Williamstown during the late nineteenth century. It directly compares with the more intact examples including the Newport Hotel at 1 Mason Street (1888), Morning Star at 3 Electra Street (1890), Oriental at 55 Nelson Place (c.1875), Royal at 85 Nelson Place (1890), and the Yacht Club at 207 Nelson Place (1892).

Other surviving commercial buildings by JR Jones include the Stags Head Hotel at 39 Cecil Street (q.v.), and the former printing offices at 8 Parker Street. He also designed the houses at 10 Parker Street and 16 Esplanade, Williamstown.

---

## Thematic Context

### *Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Building settlements towns and cities, Hotels

### *Associations*

Henry Grith, George Coop

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

---

## References

---

- Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003
- Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*
- Evans, Wilson P (1969) *Port of Many Prows* p.63
- Heritage Alliance (2002) *Bristol Hotel. 190 Ferguson Street, Williamstown. Conservation Management Plan*
- Sands and McDougall *Victorian & Melbourne Directories 1900-1950*
- Williamstown City Library (1987) *Williamstown History Kit*
- Williamstown Illustrated* (1904) 'Hotels and other Accommodation'
- Williamstown Rate Books 1885-86 (2315); 1887-88; 1888-89 (2077); 1890 (2136); 1890-91 (2268); 1891-92 (2328); 1892-93 (2325); 1896 (2172)



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Row Houses
<b>Address</b>	6-8 Florence Street, Williamstown North
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	HO127
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Not applicable

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Federation bungalow

## Significant Dates

1916

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The row houses, constructed in 1916, at 6-8 Florence Street, Williamstown North.

### How is it Significant?

The row houses at 6-8 Florence Street, Williamstown North are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, they are significant as examples of railway workers housing dating from the prime period of operation of the Newport workshops and as the investment property of one of Williamstown's prosperous local traders. (AHC criterion A4)

Aesthetically, they are significant as unusual and rare examples of Edwardian weatherboard attached row houses, which are also notable for the picturesque design and related landscape setting (AHC criteria B2 and E1)

---

## History

This pair of 7 room weatherboard houses was erected for George Higham in 1916 and initially occupied by Martin Fabian and Hugh Stanley, labourers (6) and John Perry, a seaman (8). A later occupier of 8 was William Smith (blacksmith) who eventually purchased the house in the 1920s. Number 6 was occupied by a gas fitter called Reid but was purchased by engine driver, William T Clark in the 1920s. Clark remained there for many years. Presumably these men worked at the nearby railways workshops.

In that era, George Higham who was a butcher, lived with his wife Mary Jane at 87 Cole Street, Williamstown. Frank Higham, also a butcher, lived in Illawarra Street.<sup>1</sup> The Higham family conducted a long-term butchers business in Williamstown. Higham died in 1941 aged 73; he had been born the son of Henry & Adelaide. William Clark died in 1960 aged 80; he was the son of John Clark and Isabella (nee Kane).

## Description

This is a picturesque Federation Bungalow style weatherboard house pair with some original or early external colours. Each house has a hipped roof side verandah, hipped main roof, tapered rough-cast chimneys, and multi-pane and double-hung window groups.

Number 8 has a distinctive row of 6 mature palms (*Washingtonia sp.*) on its western side (q.v.).

### External Condition

Excellent

### External Integrity

High

### Context

Facing the former rifle range and a major road, part of Edwardian-era and later housing group.

## Comparative Analysis

Edwardian-era row houses in weatherboard are uncommon, the municipal building by laws having typically outlawed them in the inner suburbs by this time.

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

George Higham, William Clark, William Smith

---

<sup>1</sup> Commonwealth Electoral Roll

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	No

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003  
Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton & Newport Districts Heritage Study*  
Commonwealth Electoral Rolls 1903 (Melbourne Ports 10)

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Washington Palm Tree Row
<b>Address</b>	<b>8 Florence Street, Williamstown North</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO128</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Not applicable

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Significant trees

## Significant Dates

c.1916

## Designer

Not applicable

## Builder

Not applicable



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Washington Palm Tree (*Washingtonia Robusta*) row, planted c.1916, at 8 Florence Street, Williamstown North.

### How is it Significant?

The Washington Palm row at 8 Florence Street, Williamstown North is of local historic, aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, they are significant for their ability to illustrate Edwardian gardening fashions and are related to the date of construction of the house. (AHC criterion A4)

Aesthetically, they are significant as good mature examples of this species, which provides an appropriate and related setting for the Edwardian house. (AHC criterion E1)

Scientifically, they are horticulturally significant as rare mature examples of a group of this species in a private garden setting. (AHC criterion B2)

---

## History

The exact date of the Washington Palms at 8 Florence Street, Williamstown North is not known. However, the size and maturity of the palms suggests that they were planted soon after construction of the house at No. 8, which was erected in 1916 for George Higham.

Specimen planting of palm trees was very fashionable during the Edwardian period. Major planting of palm trees were carried in public gardens in Williamstown during this time including the Williamstown Botanic Gardens and the Williamstown Cemetery.

## Description

Six mature Washington palms (*Washingtonia Robusta*) in a row along the west boundary of 8 Florence Street.

### Condition

Excellent.

### Context

The trees are the most significant element of the garden of an Edwardian era weatherboard row house, which is situated among mainly Edwardian-era and inter-war detached house development.

## Comparative Analysis

Other mature specimens of Cotton Palms on private property within the municipality are usually single specimens such as those at 15 Champion Road, or 197 Osborne Street, Williamstown. Groups of Cotton palms are very rare on private property and the only examples within the municipality are found at the Williamstown Cemetery and Botanical Gardens.

Other identified examples in the State include<sup>1</sup>:

- Memorial Gardens, High Street, Yackandandah
- Front garden of 4 Ardoch Street, Essendon
- Alexandra Parade between Cox & Lonsdale Streets, near the Uniting Church, Hamilton

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

George Higham

---

<sup>1</sup> National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Significant Tree Register

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*.

Ensure that new development does not result in adverse impacts upon the existing or potential future form, condition or health of the trees.

Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton & Newport Districts Heritage Study*

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Significant Trees Register

This page was intentionally left blank



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	House
<b>Address</b>	<b>1 Forster Street, Williamstown</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO129</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Williamstown Beach Heritage Precinct Government Survey Heritage Precinct

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Queen Anne villa

## Significant Dates

1915-16

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

CF Griffiths



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The house, constructed by CF Griffiths in 1915-16, at 1 Forster Street, Williamstown.

### How is it Significant?

The house at 1 Forster Street, Williamstown is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant for its associations with CF Griffiths, who was an important contractor who constructed many buildings in Williamstown in the early twentieth century. It also had later associations with locally important citizen, JT Gray. (AHC criteria A4 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a locally rare and notable example of a Queen Anne villa on a prominent corner site that displays its asymmetrical form to its best advantage. Incorporating a range of decorative elements typical of its style, it is distinguished by the decorative detailing to the verandah and makes an important contribution to the early twentieth century streetscape character of Forster Street. (AHC criteria B2, E1 and F1)

---

## History

Mrs. CF Griffiths was the first occupier and owner of this house after its construction during 1915-16.<sup>1</sup> It is presumed that Mrs Griffiths was the wife of CF Griffiths who was an important contractor in Williamstown during the early part of the twentieth century. An article in the 23 April 1910 edition of the *Williamstown Advertiser* entitled "Williamstown Building Boom" noted that Mr Griffiths had several buildings in hand including a 7 roomed Queen Anne villa in Victoria Street for TJ Murphy, a 6 roomed villa in Railway Place for Mrs Mason, and a 6 roomed villa at the corner of Pasco and Cecil Street for Mr Verey.

James T Gray (formerly of 93 Esplanade [q.v.]), owned and occupied this house in the 1920s. Gray was the founding president of the Williamstown Liberal Party branch and served on Williamstown Council for almost 40 years between 1928 and 1965 including four terms as mayor.<sup>2</sup> The Gray's daughter, Catherine Atkin and husband Max of Ferguson Street, owned the house in the 1950s.<sup>3</sup>

---

## Description

The house at 1 Forster Street is an asymmetrically planned, timber board and rough-cast stuccoed Queen Anne styled villa with Marseilles pattern tiled roof gables set against a Dutch hipped main roof. A timber verandah links the two gabled wings, which are at diagonally opposing corners, whilst a minor porch-like gable is set in the main verandah elevation and is supported on duplex posts. Slatted segment-arched friezes ornament the verandah whilst terra-cotta finials and ridging decorate the roof.

The main elevation gable may have been trussed (see other gable); the colours is not original, and the fence has been replaced sympathetically.

### External Integrity and condition

*Integrity* – Moderate. *Condition* – Good.

### Context

The commencement of an early 20th century residential streetscape which shares materials, gabled roof forms, some period detail and siting.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making suburbs

*Associations*

CE Griffiths, JT Gray.

---

<sup>1</sup> Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, Drainage Cover File. 88833

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*; Sands and Kenny (later McDougall) *Melbourne Directory* 1928; Evans, Wilson P (1969) *Port of Many Prows* p.162

<sup>3</sup> Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, Drainage Cover File. 88833

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*. Refer to the relevant Heritage local policy at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to investigate restoration of the gable trussing and repaint in original or sympathetic colours.

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2002) *City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review Part 1*

*Williamstown Advertiser* 23 April 1910

Evans, Wilson P (1969) *Port of Many Prows*

This page was intentionally left blank

<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Raleigh's Boiling Down Works
<b>Address</b>	Francis and Hyde Streets, Yarraville
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	Not applicable – Not in Heritage Overlay
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Not applicable

---

<b>Significance</b>
Local
<b>Style &amp; Type</b>
Archaeological site
<b>Significant Dates</b>
c.1840-60
<b>Designer</b>
Not applicable
<b>Builder</b>
Not applicable

---

**Statement of Significance**

---

**What is Significant?**

The site of Raleigh's Boiling-down Works and the Victorian Meat Preserving Company, constructed in 1891, at Francis and Hyde Streets, Yarraville.

**How is it Significant?**

The site of Raleigh's Boiling-down Works and the Victorian Meat Preserving Company are of local historic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

**Why is it Significant?**

Historically, Raleigh's Boiling-down Works is significant as the known site of one of the earliest meat processing plants in the Colony, and as a link with the major meat processing industry development which followed in the Western Region. The Victorian Meat Preserving Company is significant as the known site of one of only seven meat preserving works set up in Melbourne in a brief period within the 1860s. (AHC criterion A4)

## History

### Historical background

*Much of Melbourne's western region became associated with meat and meat- byproducts in the mid to late nineteenth century and some of these industries were located within, and just outside, the City of Hobsons Bay. Joseph Raleigh, whose name was later associated with meat works at Maribyrnong, had a very early meat salting establishment on the river at Yarraville, where the Mobil Oil Depot is now situated. Raleigh's salting works, along with a wharf, is shown on a map dated 1844, though it did not remain at this site for very long. (Barnard, 1999)*

### Specific History

#### *Raleigh's Australia Felix Salting and Melting Co*

John Lack traces Raleigh's movements in his history of Footscray, noting that Raleigh's Australia Felix Salting and Melting Co was leased from early in 1845 to the early 1850s. The works were thought to have been on the Maribyrnong River, south of the original Yarra River junction (Lack pp.34-36). Raleigh was one of a group of boiling down works along the river, each attempting to make some money out of the near worthless sheep during the depression in the wool trade of the 1840s.

However even with the finding of gold and a gain in prosperity, the boiling down works remained. There was one description of a job held there (or at Raleigh's Maribyrnong works) by John Chandler in the 1850s, having to feed some 600 pigs on the refuse (sheep remains) of the boiling down works. ... It was a very dirty job. They were a very bad lot of men'. Raleigh was also active further north along the river as the proprietor of a punt at the crossing of Maribyrnong Road up until its replacement in 1858 by a pontoon bridge. (Lack p.74)

Hoddle's Plan of 7 Allotments .. In the parish of Cut-Paw-Paw' shows seven 'suburban lots', each of 12-13 acres, facing the Maribyrnong River, just south of the Yarra junction. These were noted on the plan as having been offered for sale in 1845 and a wharf was noted at the junction of lots 1 & 2, with a fenced yard shown on lot 2.. A more detailed plan (Feature Plan 524) shows 'Mr Raleigh's Salting Establishment' and a wharf as above, with the lots owners being W Lonsdale and DC McArthur (lot1) and George Annand (lot 2). A three-rail fence extended southward to meet a lagoon. The title was 'Plan of 7 allotments .... As recently marked out by Robert Hoddle Surveyor October 1844 applicant to purchase Mr Raleigh'.

A later parish plan (c1850s-60s) shows Raleigh's Boiling Down establishment and a Wharf noted on these lots (1&2) south of the junction of Somerville Road with the river. This site is currently occupied by Pivot Fertiliser and is in the City of Maribyrnong.

The Commander Cox 1864 plan of the lower Maribyrnong River shows the southern limits of civilisation as Somerville Road where Hyde Street ended and Whitehall Street crossed but only for a short distance. The plan shows the two lots occupied by Raleigh extending to Whitehall Street on the west and served by two piers and one more penciled in. An embankment is shown on the east end of lot one, descending to the river's edge. Three buildings scattered randomly at the centre were on lot one and a quarry hole at the west end. Two buildings were on lot 2 at the centre south of the lot. Nothing is shown of the complex later known as the Victoria Meat Preserving Works.

#### *Victoria Meat Preserving Works*

This complex was one of seven meat preserving works established in the period c1868-71 to tap new technology which offered the canning process to preserve meat, on similar sites to the 1840s boiling down works, along the Maribyrnong River. One set up at Maribyrnong and five located in Footscray. Stock could be walked in from the western plains and the vacant land nearby served as holding paddocks. The product could be taken down stream to the deep sea ports at Williamstown. The success of meat preserving is thought to have been the basis of a brief population boom, 1868-70. By the end of 1871 all had closed (Lack p.91).

A plan of c1880 shows the Victoria Meat Preserving complex at the end of Hyde Street on the east side. The site faced a major inlet connected with the mouth of the Stony Creek with a wharf protruding from the complex into it. The MMBW plan of 1894 shows the complex as two groups of buildings, one set at Hyde Street with four timber wings and the other set opposite the end of a wharf-like promontory, being three large masonry wings. The two sites, Raleigh's and the Victoria

Meat Preserving complex, may have been quite separate. While the Victorian Meat Preserving Works is clearly shown on MMBW plans, on the northern shore of the Stony Creek Backwash where landscaping has been carried out beside the Mobil terminal fence, Raleigh's works had river access and was probably close to the Yarra bank about 100 metres south of Francis Street within the loading area or the Mobil Terminal.

This area is now Mobil's Yarraville Terminal and south of the site is the recently constructed Stony Creek Backwash. The excavation of the Holden Oil Dock and filling of the river banks and former swamps have changed the shoreline, but there may be buried archaeological evidence of both sites.

---

## Description

The Victorian Meat Preserving Company site is an archaeological site only with the Mobil tank farm covering the site. The building foundations and wharf of the Victoria Meat Preserving complex will lie beneath the tanks and the bund on the north side of the Stony Creek Backwash.

The Raleigh's Boiling-down Works archaeological site is in the City of Maribyrnong and located within the Pivot Fertiliser complex.

### External Condition

Substantially destroyed or removed

### External Integrity

Low – archaeological potential only

### Boundary Description:

The existing title land holding the Mobil tank farm, Melway 42C11- precise extent to be determined by archaeological examination based on the MMBW Record Plan cited.

### Context

Part of the Spotswood Industrial Precinct, set near a river frontage on flat land, now surrounded by more recent industrial development.

---

## Comparative Analysis

As the first documented industrial site in the region, this is potentially significant but lacks original fabric, requiring further identification. Other surviving industrial structures of comparable age include parts of the CSR complex and the other Victorian Meat Preserving Company further north on the Maribyrnong River.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Making Suburbs

*Associations*

Joseph Raleigh

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	No
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*.

---

## References

---

- Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003
- Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton & Newport Districts Heritage Study*
- Vines, Gary and Andrew Ward and Associates (1989) *Western Region Industrial Heritage Study*
- Vines, Gary *Melbourne's Industrial Heartland* 'Trust News', Vol 18, No. 2, August 1989
- Hoddle, R 1844. 'Plan of 7 allotments .... As recently marked out by Robert Hoddle Surveyor October 1844 applicant to purchase Mr Raleigh' ( Feature Plan 524), Land and Survey Information Centre
- Cox, 1864 Misc. Coastal Survey 40
- Map MD1C, Selwyn 'Cut Paw Paw, Truganina, Melbourne Williamstown', 1859, Land and Survey Information Centre
- Melbourne Harbour Trust *Piers at Williamstown* c1880 and *West Melbourne Swamp and Yarra River* c1910 (copies held by the Living Museum of the West)
- Hoddle, Robert 1844 'Plan of 7 Allotments .. In the parish of Cut-Paw-Paw' and 'C/1 Sydney (6230)' (shows suburban lots noted as sold by 1845)
- Lack, R (1991) *A History of Footscray* pp.34, 36, 42, 44, 45, 74



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Vacuum Oil Company Ltd Depot (Former)
<b>Address</b>	<b>29 Francis Street, Yarraville</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>HO130</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Not applicable

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Interwar oil depot

## Significant Dates

c.1925-40

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Vacuum Oil Company Ltd Depot (now Mobil Yarraville Terminal) comprising the Refined and Lube Oil Store and Refined Oil Drum Filling and Store (formerly Refined Oil and Case Storage Buildings No 1 and No 2), Lube and Grease Packaging Hall (formerly the Lube Oil building), Garage (formerly the Mechanical building), Welders shop and one riveted oil tank all originally constructed between 1925 and 1930, at 29 Francis Street, Yarraville.

### How is it Significant?

The Vacuum Oil Company Ltd Depot (former) is of local historic and technical significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant for its strong associations with the early development of the oil industry in Melbourne as one of the earliest oil terminals in Melbourne that was established by a firm, which was a pioneer of the oil industry in Australia. The surviving brick buildings and at least one riveted storage tank demonstrate the beginnings of the bulk storage and integrated oil and fuel distribution system, which Vacuum Oil developed in the 1920s. The complex is one of a number of surviving early oil facilities that demonstrate the importance of the Newport and Spotswood area as the one of the major centres in the early development of the industry in Australia. (AHC criterion A4, B2 and D2)

Technically, it is significant as a rare example of an early complex, which comprises purpose designed building forms that demonstrate the processes used in the package and distribution of the first packaged oil and fuel products, prior to bulk filling and distribution. (AHC criterion B2 and F1).

## History

### Historical background

Vacuum Oil was established in 1895 in Australia by its American parent and operated the first oil depot in Melbourne, marketing lubricating oils, then kerosene and from about 1906 its motor oil. In July 1908 the Vacuum Oil company Pty Ltd amalgamated with the Colonial Oil Company and began marketing their kerosene and benzine products. By 1916 the company added its own brands of motor spirits and kerosene, refined to the company's specification and sold under several brand names including 'Plume' motor spirit and 'Laurel' kerosene. A few years later 'Voco Power Kerosene', a tractor fuel, was introduced.

At the beginning of the twentieth century fuels such as kerosene and lubricating and fuel oil became increasingly important for domestic and industrial uses. As motor transport was introduced, oil and petrol became essential. There was no petrol refining carried out locally until 1922 when Australia's first oil refinery, Commonwealth Oil Refineries, was established jointly by the Commonwealth Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company on Kororoit Creek, north of Kororoit Creek Road. (Priestly p.163) Until this time, these products were imported in a refined state and distributed from local depots, initially in 4 gallon tins. Vacuum Oil was a major importer of Kerosene in the 1920s and dealt with the inherent inefficiencies of such a system by developing a series of bulk installations at the chief Australian ports. It directly competed with Shell which established a similar facility downstream about ten years earlier.

By the 1930s the Australian subsidiary of Vacuum Oil had a paid up capital of £7,500,000 and had expended over £5,000,000 in plant and equipment, including five bulk tankers, 16 main port terminals, 5 manufacturing plants and a fleet of road and rail tankers delivering to 172 bulk installations and 597 country depots. By the 1940s capital investment had risen to £10,000,000 and the company conducted the largest lubricating, manufacturing, and blending operations in Australia (Forging Ahead).

In 1949 Vacuum Oil brought its new petroleum blending plant on stream at Altona, connected by pipeline to the Yarraville terminal and oil dock. Soon after, the company decided to enlarge this facility. A new company, Standard-Vacuum Refining Company (Australia) Pty Ltd was formed and work began on a new and enlarged refinery. After 1960 the refinery became known as PRA (Petrol Refineries Australia) but is now referred to as the Mobil Refinery.

### Specific history

The Vacuum Oil Company Ltd decided to establish a depot on this site in 1924, which provided shipping access to the Yarra River. This was about ten years after the British Imperial Oil Company Ltd (now Shell) began developing its depot at Newport further downstream. The early development of the site is described as follows:

*Like the Shell plant before it, the establishment of the Vacuum Oil plant also involved the cooperation of the Melbourne Harbour Trust. Works undertaken in association with the MHT included the construction of purpose-built berthage for handling bulk product, and the reclamation of the Stony Creek backwater adjoining the Vacuum Oil complex. (Allom Lovell 2002:6)*

This complex had its genesis as a distribution depot for packaged fuel and oil. However the site soon developed for bulk handling and distribution and between 1925 and 1930 a complex of buildings and storage tanks was constructed, which is shown in the c.1930 aerial photograph on cover of this citation. They include:

- The tank farm, which occupies the western half of the site. There were three large tanks along the Francis Street frontage with two medium sized tanks and three much smaller tanks to the south of these. Another two larger tanks were situated to the south again. The tank farm is still located at the western end of the site and has undergone extensive redevelopment since the 1920s, with the majority of early tanks replaced and additional tanks constructed and the system of bunds reconfigured. Of the original 1920s large-capacity storage tanks only Tanks Nos. 4 and 5 are known to survive.
- In the foreground of the photograph are two long gable-roofed buildings, which were the Refined Oil and Storage Case Buildings No.1 and No. 2 and date from 1926. The main office building for the complex was originally to the south of these buildings. The easternmost building (Refined Oil

Drum Filling Store) is still used today for filling drums with refined product. The second building is now used solely for storage, having lost its filling function.

- The south-eastern corner of the site was taken up by the Lubricating Oil Building, which was constructed in 1926 and comprised a complex of one and two storeyed gable roofed buildings, also constructed of brick. It is still used for this purpose today, although it has been altered and extended.
- A small brick pump house was constructed adjoining the south wall of the Lube Building in 1927. The pump house, which was used to pump crude oil from ships to storage tanks and to filling sheds and tankers, remains although it is no longer used for its original purpose.
- North of the Lube Oil building was the Mechanical building. Originally a flat roofed brick and concrete building constructed in 1926, it was doubled in size and a gable roof added in works carried out in 1929. This building is now known as the Garage. (Allom Lovell 2002:9)
- The exact date of the welders shop (which does not appear to be in the cover image) is not known, although it is of similar construction to the other 1920s buildings and presumably was built at around the same time.
- Near to the gate house and main entry was Pump House No. 2, constructed in 1925

The complex has been progressively developed and expanded over the next 75 years. Major developments include:

1953 - Number 1 pump house

1955 – Construction of tanks 34, 35, 36

1958 - Enlargement of grease plant

1959 - Construction of tanks 29, 30, 31

1964 - Construction of used oil reconditioning plant

1970 - Construction of Holden Oil Dock, which replaced the original oil wharf

1972 - Completion of new office building facing Francis Street

1975 - Tank replacement program commenced

1977 - Rebuild tank truck fill stand

1979 - Fire water and foam system

1982 - Reconstruction of bund walls

This site had previously been the location of Raleigh's boiling down works of the 1840s, and then the Victorian Meat Preserving Co. in the 1870s. The W.G. Baille Glass and Bottle Company was also located on the north side of Stony Creek Backwash in 1871 (Crown Allotment Plan C345c, 1871, CPO). An 'oil refinery' is depicted on the MMBW sewer plan (Plan No 6 of 1896), although it is not believed this had a connection to Vacuum.

## Description

The Vacuum Oil Co. Depot is now known as the Mobil Yarraville and occupies the site at the south-east corner of Francis and Hyde Streets in Yarraville. Although many of the buildings constructed by the Vacuum Oil Co. in the 1920s have been demolished to allow for the redevelopment and modernization of the site, a number of 1920s buildings and tanks survive:

### *Refined and Lube Oil Store and Refined Oil Drum Filling and Store (formerly Refined Oil and Case Storage Buildings No. 1 and No. 2)*

These buildings are sited on the Francis Street frontage at the eastern end of the site. Other than for a series of modifications to the openings and the like, both are externally relatively intact to their original construction (Allom Lovell 2002:10)

These essentially identical buildings are each long red brick, steel framed stores with gable roofs clad in corrugated asbestos cement. Steel stanchions along the long east and west elevations are encased in concrete and expressed externally. The gable ends feature parapets with decorative brickwork, while the location of the steel columns is also expressed externally with brick piers. (Allom Lovell 2002:10)

The eastern and most intact of the two buildings is the Refined oil Drum Filling Store, which retains its original loading doors on the west elevation. Other elevations have been altered through the introduction of later openings. New opening have also been introduced to the external walls of the adjoining building (Allom Lovell 2002:10-11) External Condition: Good. External Integrity Moderate to High.

### *Lube and Grease Packaging Hall (formerly the Lube Oil Building)*

This building was originally designed as a complex of four single storey red brick gable roofed buildings aligned east west across the site, and a larger one and two storey gable roofed building abutting these to the south. Though its original form and layout is discernible, the exterior of this building has been substantially altered. (Allom Lovell 2002:11) External Condition: Good. External Integrity: Moderate to Low.

### *Garage (formerly the Mechanical building)*

Externally this building is generally intact to its 1929 condition when it was extended and the gable roof added. It is of similar construction to the brick gabled stores facing Francis Street and includes similar detailing to the gable ends. (Allom Lovell 2002:13) External Condition: Good. External Integrity: Moderate to Low.

### *Welders Shop*

The Welders Shop is a modest single storey gabled brick building of similar construction to the other buildings on the site. External Condition: Good. External Integrity: Moderate to Low

### *Pump House No. 2, and building to the south*

This building, which is located to the south of the main gate, has had its external (originally brick?) walls removed leaving an open off-form concrete shell. External Condition: Good. External Integrity: Low

### *Tank Farm*

The two surviving early riveted oil tanks (Nos. 4 on the Hyde Street frontage and No.5 to the east of No.4) are 500,000 gallon capacity tanks of lapped riveted steel construction. The tanks both have 5 strakes each of 12 plates. Repairs have been undertaken to both tanks, which for Tank 4 includes the replacement of the original floor. Tank 5 is apparently in better condition, although experiencing severe corrosion in some areas. (Allom Lovell 2002:16) External Condition: Good to Fair. External Integrity: Moderate

### *Trees*

There is a mature example of a Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) located in an area of lawn to the south of the Gatehouse.

### *Later buildings*

---

The remaining buildings on the site were generally constructed in the post war period and include the Boiler House, the main office and administration building (including canteen) facing Francis Street, the large warehouse and dispatch hall and other sundry buildings.

#### **External Condition**

Fair to Good – See individual descriptions above

#### **External Integrity**

Moderate to Low - Changes in fittings, equipment and building structure to accommodate modern operating techniques have impacted on the buildings' integrity. See individual descriptions above.

#### **Context**

An important contributory element within the Spotswood Industrial Precinct and one of a number of early twentieth century oil complexes established in proximity to the river ports and near major rail routes.

#### **Comparative Analysis**

Vacuum oil is one of the few surviving early twentieth century oil terminals and depots. It compares with the Shell facility in Newport, which is somewhat earlier and features several riveted storage tanks. However the brick store and loading buildings are unique at Vacuum. The building forms are less distinctive, being general industrial forms, apart from the arrangement of loading bays almost along their full length. At least one riveted storage tank compares with the more extensive tank farm at the Newport Shell Terminal. (q.v.)

#### **Thematic Context**

---

##### *Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Utilising mineral resources, Extracting oil & gas

##### *Associations*

Vacuum Oil Company Ltd, Standard-Vacuum Refining Company, Mobil

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	Yes – to specific buildings, and tank described in this citation.
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve significant elements as described and allow replacement or upgrading of fabric where it will support the on-going historic use of the place and will not adversely affect significance. Refer to the Heritage local policy for industrial heritage places at Clause 22.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme.

It would also be desirable to carry out a conservation analysis and management plan using documentary and oral sources and then reassess the heritage significance of the place, with an option to prepare an incorporated plan in the Heritage Overlay to minimise heritage management.

---

## References

---

Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003

Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton & Newport Districts Heritage Study*

Allom Lovell & Associates (2002) *Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme Amendment C17. Submission to the Panel and Advisory Committee on the Proposed Inclusion of Mobil's Yarraville Terminal & Altona Refinery in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.*

Priestly, Susan (1988) *Altona. A Long View* pp.163-167

Vines, G and Andrew Ward & Associates (1988) *Western Region Industrial Heritage Study* (Site no. 0394)

Jiricek Western Melbourne Region Zoning - 4 reports n.d. (vol 2:2),

*National Handbook of Australia's Industries* pp.295-98

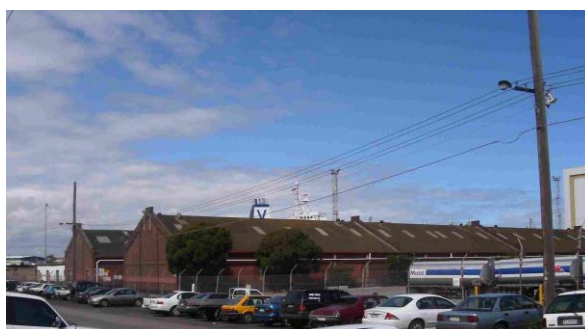
Company collection of Photographs, *Mobil News*

---

## Additional Images

---

The cover image shows an aerial view of the site c.1930. The image below shows the Refined and Lube Oil Store and Refined Oil Drum Filling and Store (formerly Refined Oil and Case Storage Buildings No. 1 and No. 2) facing Francis Street in 2003.



<b>Heritage Place Name</b>	Brooklyn Migrant Hostel (Former)
<b>Address</b>	<b>431 Francis Street, Brooklyn</b>
<b>Heritage Overlay No.</b>	<b>Not applicable – Not in Heritage Overlay</b>
<b>Heritage Precinct(s)</b>	Not applicable

## Significance

Local

## Style & Type

Postwar migrant hostel

## Significant Dates

1949-1970

## Designer

Unknown

## Builder

Unknown



## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

The Brooklyn Migrant Hostel (former) comprising the Nissen hut (via Gate 1) and two early wool stores (84, 85) and land within nominally 5m of their perimeters, which operated between 1949-70, at 431 Francis Street, Brooklyn.

### How is it Significant?

The Brooklyn Migrant Hostel (former) is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the City of Hobsons Bay.

### Why is it Significant?

Historically, it is significant for its strong associations with immigration in the post World War 2 era which was the foundation of a population surge in the Altona area (AHC criterion A4)

Socially, it has strong associations with the local community, many of whom were migrants or are related to immigrants and the memory held by local people of the place and its function as celebrated in the publication *The Ten Quid Tourists*. (AHC criterion G1)

## History

---

### Historical background

*After World War Two hundreds of thousands of displaced persons and assisted migrants came to Australia from Britain and Europe. Assisted migrants were guaranteed accommodation by the Australian Government and displaced persons who were assisted had to 'work as directed' for two years after their arrival. Government hostels were set up in a number of places in Victoria. Two were within the present City of Hobsons Bay, at Altona and Brooklyn. In addition, there was a railway hostel in Newport to accommodate single male migrants working for the Victorian Railways <sup>1</sup> and the Melbourne Harbour Trust converted Monomeath, a mansion at 67 The Strand in Williamstown, to accommodate 100 single male migrant workers.<sup>2</sup>*

### Specific history

Brooklyn Hostel opened in 1949 on a site that straddled Francis Street and Millers Road in Brooklyn and eventually stretched from where the Half-Moon Caravan Park presently is down to the Brooklyn Pumping Station. The hostel began in 14 wool stores, which were divided into flats comprised of small rooms, about 1300 in all. Later about 8 ex-Army Nissen huts, divided into three or four flats, were added to the site. An aerial view in 1951 shows 17 large (timber framed) store buildings in a group east of Millers Road just north of the pumping station site and another group of 8 at the north west corner of Export Drive and Francis Street. A group of smaller buildings is located on a short drive off Francis Street where the Half Moon Caravan Park is today.

Several newspaper articles in the 1950s highlighted the disillusionment many British migrants felt about the accommodation at Brooklyn and their sense of hopelessness about ever finding their own homes. Walls were of thin plywood and there was little privacy. Bathrooms were shared and the wool stores were freezing in winter and hot in summer. Families were allotted a few rooms each. Although there was a crèche and recreational facilities, a major complaint at Brooklyn Hostel concerned the food served in the communal cafeteria. The food concerns apparently inspired riots within the camp, requiring the premier, Henry Bolte, to visit the camp to hear the residents complaints. The police were called in to quell the unrest.

Brooklyn Hostel housed mainly British migrants and it was here that one of Altona's unique housing co-operatives was started when one hundred hostel families formed the British Migrant's Association, which bought land at Seahome. Members worked together to construct timber house frames in a woolshed at Brooklyn, before assembling them on house sites. Finished houses were allocated to members of the scheme by ballot. About 45-50 homes were built altogether.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> *Herald*, 7 August 1952. This article mentions a protest march regarding hostel accommodation charges. It is not clear where the hostel was located.

<sup>2</sup> Strahan (1998:p.420)

<sup>3</sup> Barnard (1999:p.13)



---

## Description

Three rows of wool stores (17 total) and Nissen or Quonset huts, and possibly army 'N' or 'P' huts were used by the migrant hostel. The book, *Ten Quid Tourists* has pictures of these and there are oral histories which may also mention the building types. The Nissen huts appear to have been erected after 1951, and were all but gone, along with all the other army huts by 1982 (Aerial Photo). The huts in the 1951 Aerial may be "P" and "N" huts, similar to the standard Army Barrack huts - or the oral recollections in the book are wrong. The 1954 aerial seems to show both Nissen and P or N-type huts.

One Nissen hut (clad with corrugated iron) survives in the north east part of the site as part of the Brooklyn Estate (431 Francis Street, gate 1). It can also be viewed through Gate 2 of the estate in Millers Road. Another of these Nissen huts is said to have been moved to Pier Street Altona for use by the Olympic tyre business.

Most of the timber framed wool stores had been demolished by the mid 1990s (Vines, 2000). In their place are clear-span stores, dominating the Millers Road frontage, but two of the old gabled stores on the east end of the two northern rows (numbers 85, 84) have survived (shown in 1998 aerial views) reclad with cement sheet (Brooklyn Estate, 431 Francis Street). The contemporary photographs of the 1950s show similar scaled buildings generally clad in timber boards with corrugated iron roofs.

The environment once created by these structures has been largely dissipated, with extensive new structures in their place as part of the industrial estate. Other sites in the City which relate to immigration include the Wiltona complex which has also been largely renewed since its inception, although for the purpose of more immigrant housing.

### External Condition

Fair

### External Condition

Low – Most of the original buildings have been demolished.

---

## Comparative Analysis

The migrant hostel off Kororoit Creek Road (now Techno Park) represents the later period of migrant housing (1970s) with the exception of one Nissen hut still in the complex. The building types at Brooklyn (Nissen and wool store) have a larger field of comparison as individual structures but are still on the associated site.

---

## Thematic Context

*Principal Australian Historical Theme(s)*

Peopling the continent, Migrating

*Associations*

Commonwealth Government

---

## Recommendations

---

### *Statutory protection*

Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme:	No - The site as a whole is below the study threshold for AHC criteria A4 and G1 because of lack of indicative fabric but the individual buildings, the Nissen hut and the two wool stores could be considered for the planning scheme.
Heritage Victoria Register:	No
Register of the National Estate:	No
National Trust Register:	Recommended

### *Management objectives*

Conserve elements that contribute to the significance of the place and ensure that new development is sympathetic to the historic character of the place in accordance with the relevant articles and conservation principles, processes and practice set out in the *Burra Charter*.

---

## References

---

- Hobsons Bay City Council, *Hobsons Bay Thematic Environmental History*, 2003
- Graeme Butler & Associates (2001) *Altona, Laverton & Newport Districts Heritage Study*
- Vines, G. (1999) personal recollection
- Land Victoria aerial photo run 17, film 1417 photo 106 Melbourne & Metropolitan project No. 2 (Jan 1951)
- Gray, Bronwyn (ed) & [photography by] Alan Young (1989) *The Ten Quid Tourists* see 1954 aerial view p.46 and pp.15, 18, 40 photos, and 50