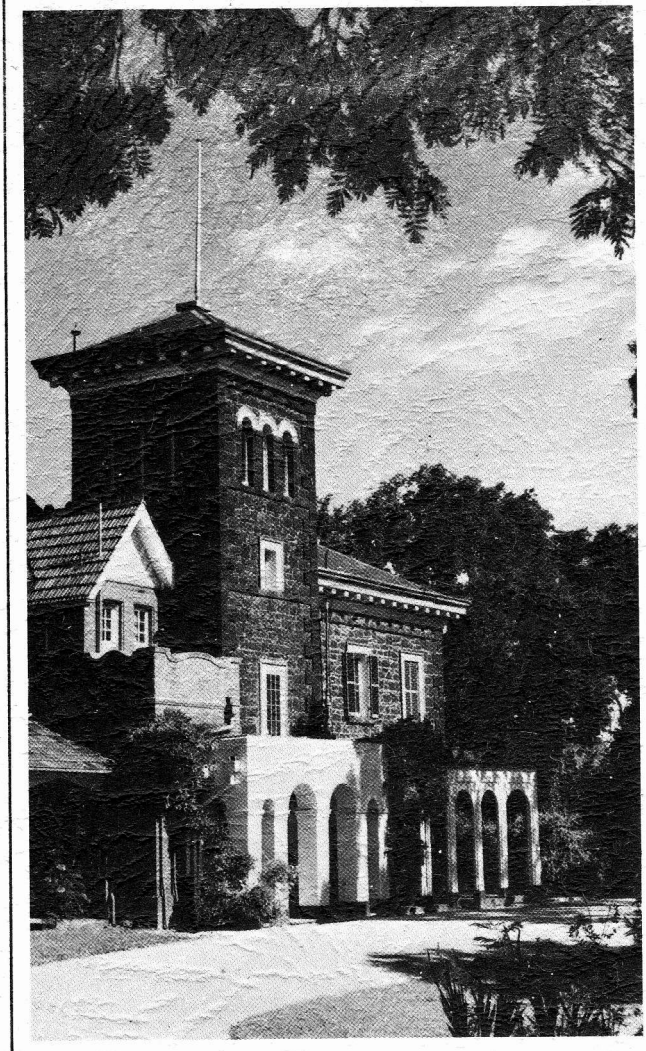
Walking Tour of



WILSON'S
$ 80
PHARMACY

East Melbourne

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

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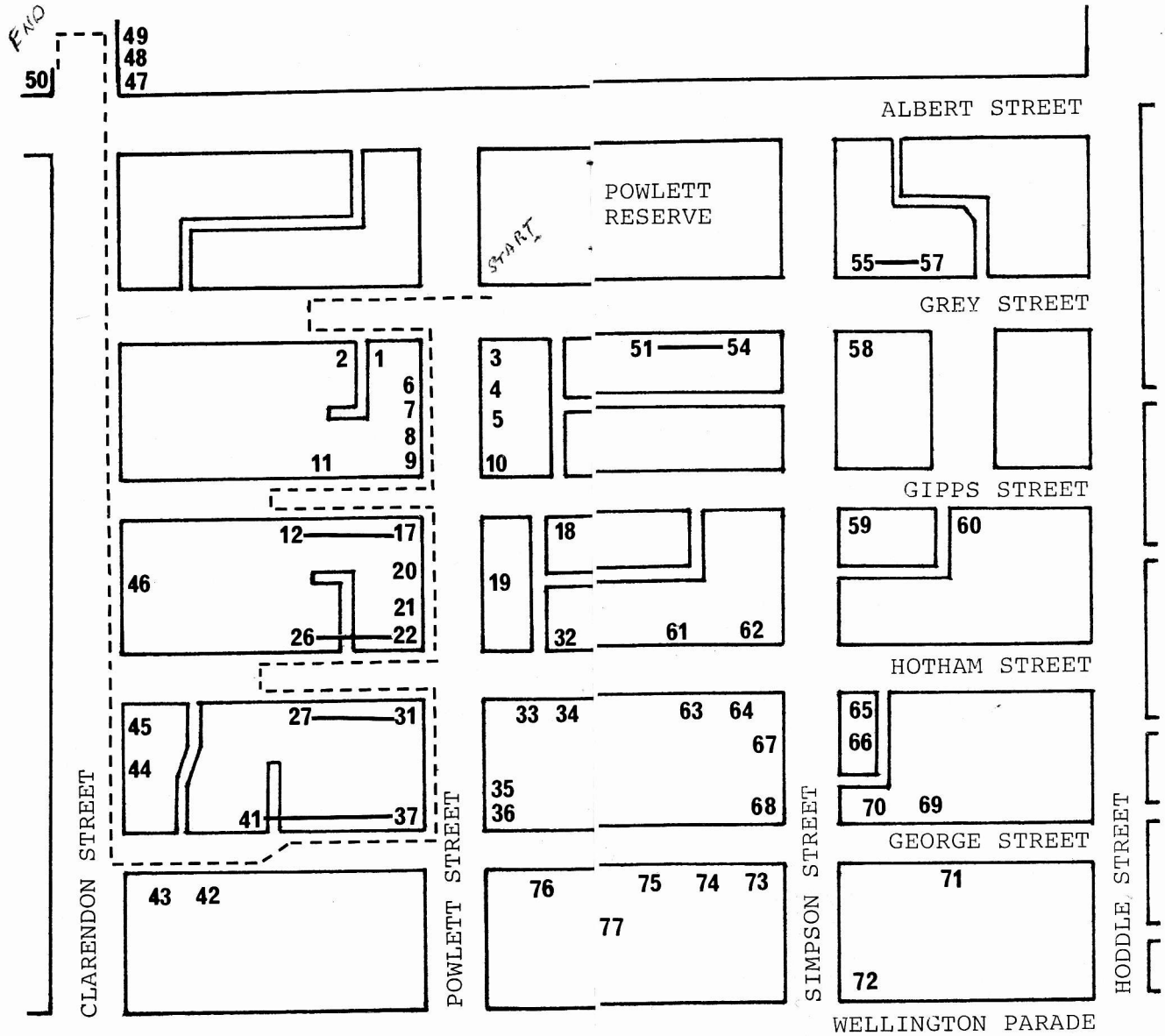
Front Cover: Bishopscourt, 120 Clarendon Street.

EAST MELBOURNE

Although East Melbourne was surveyed and reserved as part of the City of Melbourne in 1837, it was not until 1852 that the Government commenced to offer its building allotments for sale, having first made ample reservations for recreational, religious and educational needs. With the limited public transport and poor roads of the period, East Melbourne immediately became a prime residential address for people whose business or profession was conducted in the city, and many fine homes were built. Today there are more than 300 houses over a century old, almost 100 of them Classified by the National Trust — more than any other Metropolitan Area with the exception of the City itself.

In the Notes, building Classified by the Trust are marked -C- and those on the Historical Buildings Register -REG-.

Our walk starts at Powlett Reserve — which was shown as 'Government Reserve' on the earliest plans, but in 1850 was shown 'Proposed Square at present permissively occupied by the Eastern Hill Cricket Club' while later it was in turn permissively occupied by the Collingwood Football and Cricket Clubs, and as a Volunteer Parade Ground, In 1893 it was permanently reserved as 'Park, Gardens & Children's Playground Reserve'.

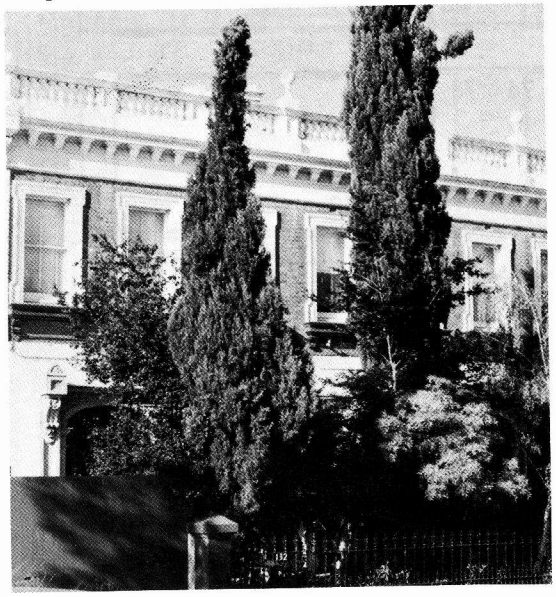


NOTE: While the route of the East Melbourne walk is covered by notes 1 to 50, the remaining notes 51 to 77 refer to other noteworthy East Melbourne buildings.

1. 115 Grey Street. 1853 'Allanton House' (C. REG) one of East Melbourne's earliest and most distinctive bluestone houses, built for Thos. N. Wilson.
2. 119/21 Grey Street. 1867 'Claremont' (C)
   123/27 Grey Street. 1866 'Lisnamoe' (C)
   Interesting terraces, both built by John Kennedy.

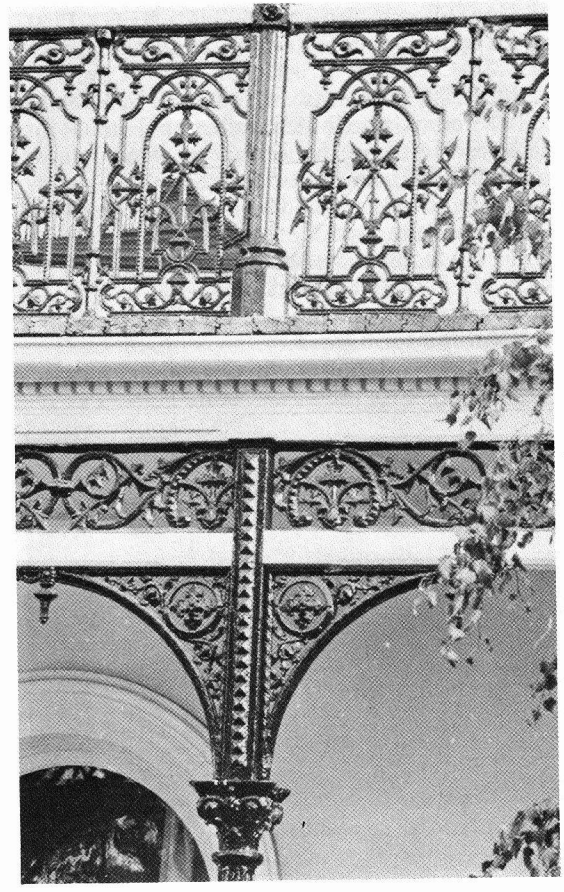
3. 138 Powlett Street. 1868 (C. REG) built on three levels for A. G. Badger. Distinctive with its 'Opera Box' Balcony.
4. 130 Powlett Street. 1876 (C. REG) Interesting decor and chimney. Built for Stephen Trythall, headmaster of Trinity Public School, Victoria Parade.
5. 120 Powlett Street. 1867 'Claverings' (C) fine detached house, double storey at rear. Built for Philip H. Nunn of Buckley & Nunn, whose family occupied it for a century.
6. 129/35 Powlett Street. 1867 'Lawson Terrace' four units, designed by Geo. Cox for Robert Scott. Distinctive use of timber and cast iron lace.
7. 125/7 Powlett Street. 1860 two-storey terrace pair built for Henry Dyer.
8. 12[illegible] Powlett Street. c.1859 also for Henry Dyer, distinctive with its curved verandah roof and fine fence.
9. 118 Gipps Street. 1873 'Crathre' (C) built for Gavin Brown, sharebroker. The Trust and the Group fought a notable battle to save 'Crathre' from demolition. Now lovingly restored.
10. 104 Gipps Street. 1869 (C) built and occupied by J. J. Clarke, notable architect. Unusual blend of iron lace and timber decor. Carefully restored.
11. 128/32 Gipps Street. 1863 'Nepean Terrace' (C. REG) designed by Crouch and Wilson for Henry Dyer. In 1870, Sir J. A. McPherson Premier of Victoria, was a resident.

'Nepean Terrace', 128/32 Gipps Street.



12. 179 Gipps Street. 1861 (C. REG) built for John Thomas Greenwood. In 1869 housed Ormiston Ladies School. Front was added 1871 by Robert Ramsay MLA, Victorian Chief Secretary etc. notable for Italianate decor.
13. 173 Gipps Street. 1860, built for Charles Hodgson of bluestone and handmade brick. Dr. John Singleton, noted medico and reformer once lived here.
14. 165/9 Gipps Street. 1870, 'Hope Terrace' beautifully maintained terrace of three houses, built for Rev. James Caldwell.
15. 159 Gipps Street. 1862 'Little Parndon' (C. REG) built for Austrian artist, Eugen von Guerard, who was first master of painting at the National School of Art. For many years it was the town house of the late Lord Casey, a Governor-General of Australia.
16. 155 Gipps Street. 1862. Built for G. Joachimi. Norman Lindsay courted his first wife, Kate Parkinson, here.

'Casa de Juana', 125 Gipps Street.



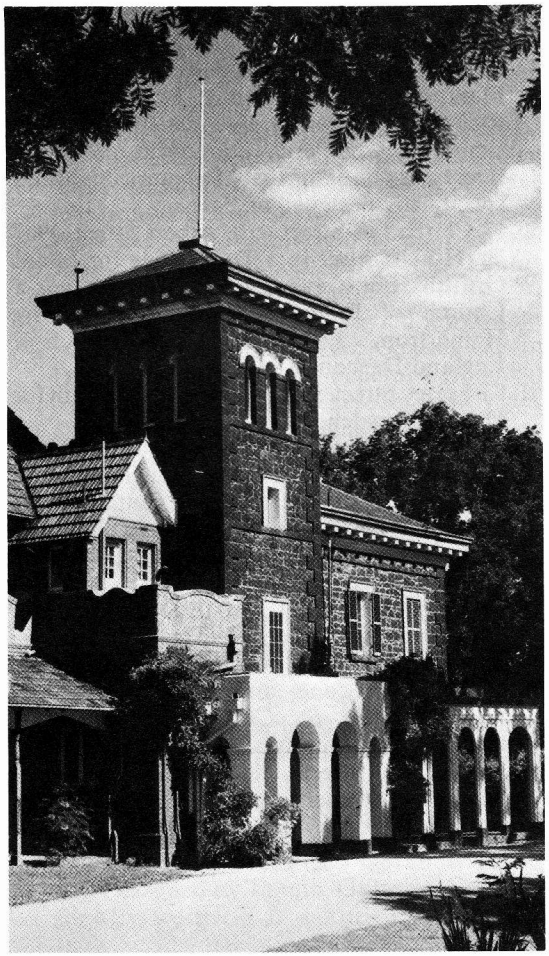
17. 107 Powlett Street. 1862. Built for Vincent Wyley, an early pillar of Holy Trinity Church. Distinguished residents have included Sir Daryl Lindsay and Clive Turnbull.
18. 123/5 Gipps Street. 1883 'Casa de Maria', 'Casa de Juana' (C) designed by William Pitt for Charles Allee. Distinguished by fine cast iron lace.
19. 82/112 Powlett Street. 1877 'Canterbury Terrace' (C. REG) built by Charles Butler, with 16 units, the largest terrace in East Melbourne. Its beautiful symmetry is hidden by unsympathetic decor.
20. 101 Powlett Street. 1860. Built for Charles Smith, Journalist, later in the sixties became Mrs. Ainslie's School for Ladies. Now much added to, it is Magnolia Court Private Hotel.
21. 85/87 Powlett Street. 1859. Terrace pair built by George Black. Peter Lalor of Eureka fame, and Speaker of Victorian Parliament lived in 85 from 1876–1883.
22. 152 Hotham Street. 1859. Built for Henry Apperley, Sculptor.
23. 154 Hotham Street. 1860. (C. REG) First occupant James Cumming, dentist.
24. 158/64 Hotham Street. 1867 'Cyprus Terrace' (C. REG) Fine terrace of four built by Thomas W. Stewart, who in 1853 built a small house for himself behind the Terrace in what is now Hotham Place. Portion of this house, now much added to, could be the oldest surviving residence in East Melbourne.
25. 168/70 Hotham Street. 1863 Terrace pair built for Robert Richardson.
26. 172 Hotham Street. 1859 built by Robert Johnston for himself.

'Cyprus Terrace', 158/64 Hotham Street.



27. 183 Hotham Street. 1860 built for Patrick McFarland who occupied it for many years. The original building is visible behind new facade.
28. 175 Hotham Street. 1866 'Hotham House' designed by Edward Poulton for Thomas Occleston, cork merchant. Fine house with spacious rooms and elaborate cornices.
29. 161/3 Hotham Street. 1860 Terrace pair built for James Marshall — long defaced with an incongruous modern facade — now being more sympathetically restored.
30. 157 Hotham Street. 1860 (C. REG) popularly known as 'the Gothic House', 157 was built for Clement Hodgkinson, Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands, who designed the Treasury Gardens. This is a unique bluestone building.
31. 153 Hotham Street. 1860 built for William Thomas Trollope, solicitor. Mrs. James Service, wife of the Victorian Premier, lived here 1872–81.
32. 114/20 Hotham Street. 1883 'Dorset Terrace' (C). A substantial terrace of four units built by Ray Noble — a prominent contractor of his day.
33. Powlett Street, cnr. Hotham. 1882 Cairns Memorial Presbyterian Church, named after Dr. Adam Cairns, prominent Scottish preacher in early Melbourne. Beautiful stone church, but planned spire never completed.
34. 121/5 Hotham Street. 1860 two basic bluestone cottages built for R. Richardson.
35. 54 Powlett Street. 1889 'Woodlands' now 'East Court' (C. REG) built for James Wood. Landboom style extravagance in use of cast iron lace — recently restored.
36. 52 Powlett Street. 1889 built for P. Sheehan — a partner of Woods (above). They vied for the grandest mansion, fine rooms with elaborate ceilings — recently restored with great authenticity.
37. 49 Powlett Street. 1864 'Canally' now 'Koorine' (C) designed by Reed & Barnes for Rev. James Taylor, of Collins St. Baptist Church; much enlarged 1869 for Benjamin Benjamin, MLC, Mayor of Melbourne — who was ruined by Land Boom. Noted for its decorative brickwork 'Canally' has recently been restored and skillfully extended.
38. 174 George Street. 1855 built for Charles McMahon (later Sir Charles) Commissioner of Police, Speaker of Victorian Parliament House is now incorporated in west side of 'Eastern House Flats'.

39. 178 George Street. 1865 'Braemar' (C. REG) fine mansion built for William Bowen, chemist — threatened with demolition, but recently restored — its stables and coachouse converted to town houses.
40. 182/4/6 George Street. 1856 designed by Joseph Reed for Sir Francis Murphy a Speaker of Victorian Parliament. One house beautifully preserved, one facade badly defaced.
41. 188 George Street. 1886 'Thornbury' designed by T. J. Crouch for Hon. Joseph Major Pratt MLC. A fine mansion with outstanding examples of stained glass and cast iron lace.
42. 199–209 George Street. 1854 'Hepburn Terrace' (C) terrace of six built in stages for Robert Hepburn; one in 1854, two in 1855 and remaining three in 1872.
43. 36 Clarendon Street. 1881 'Mosspennock' (C. REG) designed by Charles Webb for prominent lawyer and politician, James Liddell Purves, QC. For many years headquarters of Australian Red Cross. Recently a great conservation battle saved it from demolition.
44. 68/70 George Street. 1908 Interesting 'Queen Anne' terrace pair designed by Grainger, Kennedy & Little for Austin Chapman, MP.
45. Clarendon Street, cnr. Hotham Street. 1905 Holy Trinity Parish Church, designed by Oakden & Ballantyne. The church originally had a central wooden steeple, but after fifty years it collapsed.
46. 120 Clarendon Street. 1850 'Bishopscourt' (C. REG). The original bluestone building (of which approximately half remains) was designed for Bishop Perry by Newson & Blackburn, and first occupied in 1853. In 1902 there was a proposal to demolish the old building, but wiser counsels prevailed and only the northern wing was replaced with incongruous red brick.
47. 206 Clarendon Street. 1856 (C. REG). A large mansion designed by Osgood Pritchard for John Grey. It has had many important occupiers; Justice Sir Redmond Barry died here. Threatened with demolition a few years ago, it is now saved as Red Cross Headquarters.
48. 208/10/12 Clarendon Street. 1856 'Clarendon Terrace' (C. REG). Designed by Osgood Pritchard for Charles Lister a brewer. A most distinguished terrace of three houses with its Corinthian columns, it was recently saved from demolition by being purchased by the National Trust. Restored by architect Peter



'Bishopscourt', 120 Clarendon Street.

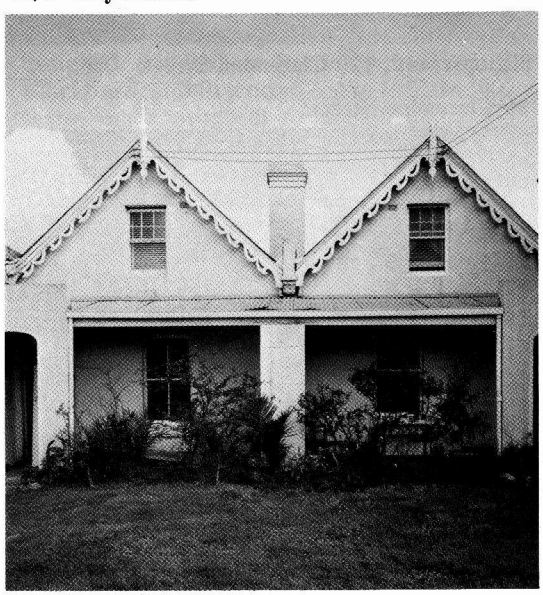
206 Clarendon Street.



Staughton, it will house the Robert Menzies Foundation.

49. 214/20 Clarendon Street. 1914 'Victoria House Flats' designed by Phillip B. Hudson for Richard Cox Thomas, a dentist. It is a notable example of modern Tudor style, and is of interest as one of the first Melbourne buildings specifically designed as flats.
50. 17 Clarendon Street, cnr. Albert Street. 1907 'St. Hilda's' built in a Tudor style for James Griffiths, but it was occupied from 1907 as a Church of England Missionary Training Home from c.1931 as St. Hilda's Church of England Deaconess House.
51. 83/5 Grey Street. 1858 (C) twin terrace built for David Lumsden.
52. 69/71 Grey Street. 1858 Twin terrace built for Samuel Broadbent, has been much altered.
53. 41/3 Grey Street. 1860 (C) Twin Cottages built for G. A. Johnston. With intricately patterned barge boards is an interesting example of 'Domestic Gothic' style.
54. 35 Grey Street. 1861. A substantial cottage, built for Edward Septimus Heales.
55. 64 Grey Street. 1874. Built for Abraham Marshall. At one time was chapel and Presbytery for St. Christopher's German Catholic Community.
56. 56–60 Grey Street. 1886. Built for Thomas Sanderson — a terrace of three with fine lace work. Sir Robert Menzies lived at No. 60 as a school boy.

41/3 Grey Street.



57. 42 Grey Street. 1879 'Nirvana' (C). Built for James P. Browne, an important cab proprietor. Interesting for its multi-coloured brick work and attractive cast iron.
58. Simpson Street. Darling Square was reserved for Public Recreation before the first Crown Land Sales in East Melbourne in 1852. It is one of our most treasured green places. For some years local residents have held their Annual Xmas Neighbourhood Party and Family Picnic under its great oak tree.
59. 63 Gipps Street. 1886 designed by Walter Newman for Anton Roeser. Charles Gavan Duffy, Clerk of the First Federal Parliament (son of Sir Charles) lived here for some years.
60. 41 Gipps Street. 1888 designed by C. D. 'Ebro for William Taylor residence, livery stables and coach house. From 1937 to 1963 it was the studio home of Ola Cohn, sculptor who created the 'Fairy Tree' in the Fitzroy Gardens. The feedboxes from the original stable are still in the courtyard. Ola Cohn bequeathed the property to the Council for Adult Education, and it is now the Ola Cohn Centre for painting and sculpture.
61. 80 Hotham Street. 1879 'Syndenham House'. This replaced or perhaps included a smaller house in which Mrs. Roberts commenced a Ladies School about 1857. She was still in charge until the turn of the century. The Roberts family occupied till c.1936.
62. 72/4/6 Hotham Street. 1886 'Queen Bess Row' (C). Designed by Tappin, Gilbert & Dennehy for Miss Cornwall. It was originally intended to be the 'Royal East Melbourne Coffee Palace but with the collapse of the Land Boom, the promotion failed, and it became a rental property. Its unusual architecture make it an East Melbourne landmark.
63. 99 Hotham Street. 1854 'Halloween'. George S. L. Robertson had a brick cottage built here in 1854, and continued to add to it until by 1861 it was described as 'Brick two storeys large'. It was badly 'modernised' at one stage, but has recently been restored to its 'Victorian' facade.
64. 101/5 Hotham Street. 1858 'Hotham Terrace'. Three houses built for Henry Bridger. Recent uniform decoration has restored the early appearance of the terrace.
65. 78 Simpson Street. 1858. A four-square bluestone cottage built for Robert James Sperring. A front verandah was added in 1864 but has since been lost.

66. 74 Simpson Street. 1860. Built for Robert E. Whitelaw is bigger than it appears.
67. 59/65 Simpson Street. 1873 'Elizabeth Terrace'
68. 51/57 Simpson Street. 1886 'Victoria Terrace' Each of four single storey houses, built for Benjamin Lee. They have been beautifully maintained, and are notable for their decorated chimneys.
69. 54 George Street. 1860. Built for Abraham Kellett who is said to have had Melbourne's first livery stables. Kellett family lived here for 65 years. Now has been transformed into a luxury apartment overlooking a secluded courtyard garden.
70. 42 George Street. 1859. Built for John Harwood Allen, music teacher. It has a magnificently spacious bluestone basement.
71. 49 George Street. 1855 'Georgian Gate'. Hugh Guthrie, Collector of Customs commenced with four rooms, but his house grew rapidly. He lived here for over 20 years. Another occupant was Robert Russell, first surveyor of Melbourne.
72. Cnr. Simpson Street & Wellington Parade. 1901 'Eastbourne House' and two adjoined terrace houses, designed by Sydney Smith & Ogg for Dr. Samuel Peacock. Noteable for its Art Nouveau iron work and plaster embelishments, but more so for being the focus of one of Australia's most famous murder trials. Peacock was in 1911 accused of the murder of one of his patients. He stood trial three times, but was finally aquitted because the body could not be found.
73. 29 Simpson Street. 1878 'Kilburn'. Built for himself by David Blair, sawmiller. It later became 'Mena House' Private Hospital, and is now operated by the 'Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus'.
74. 115/7 George Street. 1867 'Montpelier Villas'. Built for Enoch Taylor. A fine unified design for a terrace pair.
75. 121/5 George Street. 1858. Owner/builder George Clayton, who at one timed lived at 125a in the back yard before the terrace of three was built.
76. 129 George Street. 1854. Owner/builder, Joseph Mathews. Its facade has been much altered, but plans are in hand for its restoration.
77. 125a George Street. 1853
    125b George Street. 1854 (C)
    Both built behind the Terrace 121/5 by George Clayton. 125b possibly developed from a stable.

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is a voluntary body of individuals who believe that the best of our past, whether buildings, objects, or sites of scenic or historic importance should be preserved for the benefit of our own and future generations.

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The Membership Secretary,
National Trust of Australia (Victoria),
'Tasma Terrace',
Parliament Place,
MELBOURNE, Vic. 3002.

Membership inquiries: 662 2049.



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