

An
**EAST
MELBOURNE
WALK**

conducted for the
**Sydney
Historic Houses
Trust Members**
by the
**East Melbourne
Historical Society**

Monday 18 June 2012

How the Streets were named:

- GEORGE STREET:** ~ Probably for King George IV (1762 – 1830) who reigned 1820 – 1830.
- SIMPSON STREET:** ~ James Simpson (1792 – 1857) police magistrate, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
- HOTHAM STREET:** ~ Sir Charles Hotham (1806 – 1855) Governor of Victoria 1853 – 1855.
- POWLETT STREET:** ~ Frederick Armand Powlett (1811 – 1865) public servant, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Port Phillip District 1840 – 1860.
- GIPPS STREET:** ~ Sir George Gipps (1791 – 1847) Governor of New South Wales 1837 – 1846.
- CLARENDON STREET:** ~ George William Frederick Villiers 4th Earl of Clarendon (1800 – 1870) British Statesman.

199 - 209 George Street HEPBURN TERRACE 1855 and 1872, *architect unknown*

Hepburn Terrace was begun in 1855 with construction of three five roomed houses at 199 to 203. The terrace is a fine example of the Victorian homes that define inner Melbourne. 201 was a Ladies' College from about 1873-1897 one of many small schools found in East Melbourne.



193 George Street SUNNYSIDE 1864, *Charles Webb*

Built for Elias Benjamin, one of a prominent Jewish family. Benjamin and his wife moved into the house they called Sunnyside, where he fathered five children in five years and then died.

188 George Street AMBERLEY, THORNBURY 1886, *T.J. Crouch*

Number 188 was built in 1886 and is a good example of Victorian filigree.

182 - 186 George Street 1856 *Joseph Reed*

Built in 1856 this is one of East Melbourne's oldest terraces. These houses are notable for the unusual design of the their timber verandahs.



178 George Street BRAEMAR 1865 *Leonard Terry*

Gracious Braemar was nearly demolished in the 1970s to make way for apartments.



174 George Street EASTERN HOUSE APARTMENTS

Built between the wars in the English Domestic Revival style unusual for the area.

Cnr. George and Powlett Streets KOORINE, CANALLY 1864 *Reed and Barnes*

On the corner of George and Powlett Streets is a grand house that is now four apartments. A previous owner was Sir Benjamin Benjamin, brother of Elias. He was first Jewish mayor of Melbourne, first mayor to be knighted and first Jew to be knighted (1889). The merchant, philanthropist and father of thirteen children, lost his fortune soon after in the financial crash but eventually paid back his creditors and was allowed to keep his home because of his good reputation.



52 Powlett Street FOYNES 1890, *Blackwell & Dalton*

The ironwork and parapet are a reconstruction done during the 1980s.



54 Powlett Street EASTCOURT, WOODLAWN 1889, *Blackwell & Dalton*

Built originally as a 12 roomed house. Additions were made in 1898, followed by further alterations and additions in 1920. In 1922 probate papers describe the house as having 23 rooms being valued at £3,600. In 1936 it became Eastcourt Guest House and more alterations and additions took place in 1940.

125b George Street c.1857

Legend has it that No. 125b at the end of a drive was part of an early farm, and possibly started out as a single storey stable

109 George Street 1934, *Edith Constance Ingpen*

These Art Deco flats were designed by Edith Constance Ingpen, the first woman to graduate in architecture from the University of Melbourne in 1933. It was her first and largest completed work.

51 - 57 Simpson Street VICTORIA TERRACE 1886, *George Ravenscroft*

The two low-key but lovely terraces were built for Benjamin Lee, ironmonger. He died in 1899 but the two properties remained in his estate until their sale in 1938. The excessive height of the pediment over Victoria Terrace is a symptom of the 1880's boom.



59 - 65 Simpson Street ELIZABETH TERRACE 1874, *J.D. Langridge*

Elizabeth Terrace is named after Lee's wife. Note incised decoration on chimneys, and moulded faces in the roofline.



72-76 Hotham Street QUEEN BESS ROW 1886-87, *Tappin, Gilbert & Dennehy*

The property originally conceived as a coffee palace, opened as a private hospital in the three separate houses. By 1896 the hospital had closed and the houses turned into apartments, one on each floor. Queen Bess Row is thus often quoted as the first apartment building in Melbourne. Later it became a 50-room boarding house for low-income tenants, and in 1989 when it was put up for sale it caused immense controversy as by then it was one of the few properties providing this service in the inner city area.



80 Hotham Street SYDENHAM HOUSE 1857, *Lloyd Tayler*; extended 1879

This house started as an iron cottage of three rooms erected in 1855. In 1857 a brick cottage was built as an extension behind, and then in 1879 the iron cottage was demolished and replaced by the two storey section visible from the street. The old brick cottage still remains as part of the house at the rear. Right from the first iron cottage the Roberts used their house as premises for a girls' school, which ran up until 1900.

92 - 96 Hotham Street JANET TERRACE 1881, Charles Webb

After a series of illustrious connections, like so much of East Melbourne the terrace became flats before eventual restoration as individual houses. One remains as a monument to 1960s fashion.

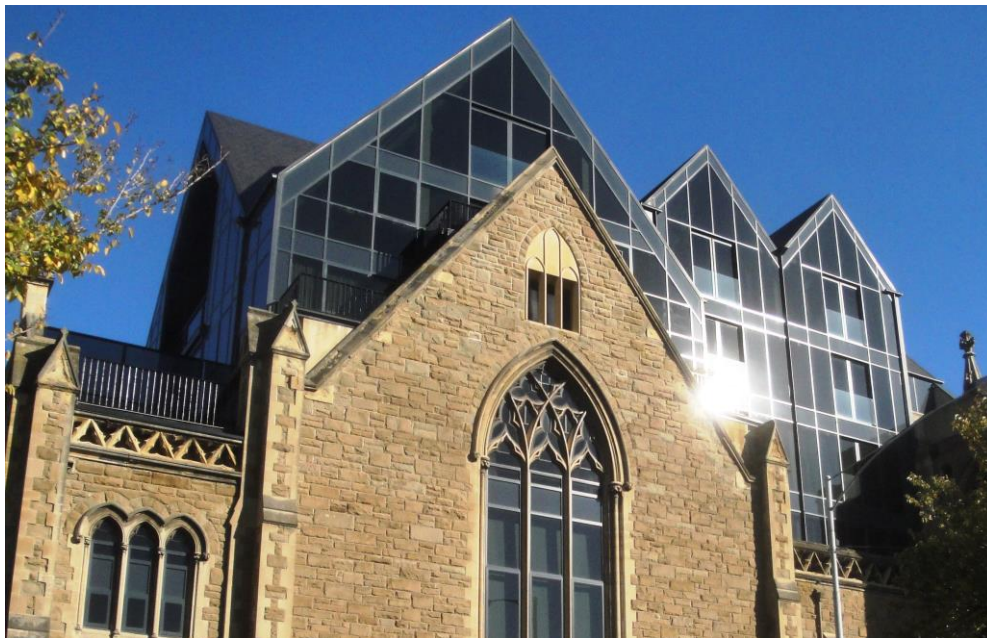
114 - 120 Hotham Street DORSET TERRACE 1883

This fine terrace is unusual for the diagonal front paths.



Corner of Hotham and Powlett Streets CAIRNS MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1884, Henderson and Smart, original plans modified by Twentymen & Askew

It was originally designed to have a tower and spire but this was never completed. It was converted into apartments after a fire in 1988.



138 Powlett Street 'THE OPERA HOUSE' 1868, George Alfred Badger

The 1868 home has an unusual opera-box-style balcony. It is not known when the balcony was added but it is believed not to be original to the 1868 design.

120 Powlett Street CLAVERINGS 1867, John Barry

Built in 1867 for Philip Nunn. After his death it passed to his three daughters, who continued to live there together until the last died in 1968 – a hundred years in the one family. Note the chimneys with arch decoration and chimney pots.

104 Gipps Street, cnr. Powlett Street, 1869, John James Clark

The house, built to face Powlett Street, has its entrance around the corner in Gipps Street. It is notable for its mix of timber and cast iron decoration and for the unusual cast iron pillars.



118 Gipps Street CRATHRE 1873, Reed & Barnes

This imposing house too became a boarding house, then a private hospital and then apartments before falling into dereliction. It was saved from demolition by the National Trust and public protest in the 1970s. It is now once again a private home.



128 - 132 Gipps Street NEPEAN TERRACE 1864, Crouch and Wilson

This regency style terrace with its distinctive timber verandah was one of the first to be listed on the Register of Historic Buildings (now Heritage Victoria).



179 Gipps Street CHRYSALIS 1861, pre-1866, c.1871

This was the townhouse of Constance Stone, who became Australia's first female doctor in 1890.



165-169 Gipps Street HOPE TERRACE 1870

Built for the Rev James Caldwell, Presbyterian minister, which possibly accounts for its name of Hope Terrace. The 'porte cochère' is a rare feature. The bellied panels of the balustrade are also unusual.



159 Gipps Street LITTLE PARNDON 1862, Ravenscroft and Oldfield?

Distinguished by its unusual simplicity, Little Parndon was built for Eugene von Guerard, well known colonial artist and teacher at the National Gallery of Victoria in the late 1800s. You can see his studio perched on top.

155 Gipps Street

Artist-author Norman Lindsay, who wrote *The Magic Pudding*, courted his first wife Kate Parkinson here in the 1890s.

107 Powlett Street

Behind the white wall, is the former home of *Picnic at Hanging Rock* author Joan Lindsay and husband Daryl Lindsay, once director of the National Gallery of Victoria.

82 - 112 Powlett Street CANTERBURY TERRACE 1877

Recognised as Melbourne's longest terrace, with 16 houses. The houses are arranged symmetrically, with houses having masonry balconies at the ends and in the middle, and houses with cast iron balconies in between.



85 - 87 Powlett Street 1859

No. 85 was home to Peter Lalor from about 1876-1883, who led miners in the Eureka Stockade uprising at Ballarat in 1854, and was later Speaker in the Victorian Parliament.



157 Hotham Street THE GOTHIC HOUSE 1861, Reed & Barnes

This house was built for deputy surveyor-general Clement Hodgkinson who designed the nearby Fitzroy and Treasury Gardens.



158 - 164 Hotham Street CYPRUS TERRACE 1867

The shared Doric style porticos give Cyprus Terrace the appearance of being two grand houses when it is actually four homes. The quoining around the windows is unusual for the period.



Clarendon Street BISHOPSCOURT, 1849-1853, Newson and Blackburn; 1903, Inskip and Butler

Bishopscourt has been home to Anglican archbishops since it was completed in 1853, and is East Melbourne's oldest house. The red brick wing was built in 1903 and replaced the original bluestone single storey wing which was deemed inadequate and unsanitary.

