THEME SIX

BUILDING THE CITY, SUBURBS & OUTLYING TOWNS



6.1 INTRODUCTION

This theme begins with a brief overview of the boundaries of the Traditional Owners of Greater Geelong Country. The theme also explores the structures of the Wadawurrung: the home shelters called mia mias that were erected in close proximity to water and which were purposely ephemeral.

The order and way of life of the Wadawurrung was changed forever with the arrival of Europeans at Point Henry in the mid-1830s. A key aspect of this theme is an analysis of the selection of a site for the Township of Geelong, together with the surveying of the town by H.W.H. Smythe on orders (and planning principles) of Robert Hoddle, Government Surveyor, in 1838. The eventual plan provided for a grid layout similar to that designed for Melbourne (but with improvements governed by miasmic theory). An appreciation of the origins of the town name, 'Geelong' and several streets - based on Wadawurrung meanings - is given. This provides the initial basis of a chronological overview of the evolution and development of Geelong as a regional city from the 1830s until the present day, including land sales, provision of infrastructure (street construction, kerb and channelling, footpaths, street lighting and later traffic lights and car parking metres) and the construction of buildings that have defined the City at different periods.

An overview is then given of the suburban communities in Geelong that were first shown on a plan of the area by H.W.H. Smythe in 1839. The suburbs and centres of Point Henry, Newtown and Chilwell, Geelong West, North Geelong, Rippleside, Drumcondra (as the Lunan and Drumcondra Estates), Fyansford, Herne Hill, Manifold Heights, Hamlyn Heights, Bell Post Hill, Bell Park, Belmont and Cowies Creek (Corio) are explored. Their chronological development is outlined through subdivision layouts (including some distinctive subdivision plans based on planning principles at different periods in history), cultural and environmental influences, building construction, infrastructure and landscaping.

Similarly, the other suburbs and settlements outside the early plan of 1839 are also outlined. They are detailed through five regions: Northern and North Western Region (Anakie, Balliang, Batesford, Corio, Lara, Lovely Banks, Norlane, North Shore, Little River (including Rothwell and Ascot), Staughton Vale and Sutherlands Creek); Southern Region (Connewarre, Grovedale, Marshall (including the area now known as Charlemont) and Mount Duneed); Eastern Region (East Geelong, Breakwater, Newcomb, St. Albans Park and Whittington); Far Eastern and South- Eastern Regions (including Barwon Heads, Breamlea, Curlewis, Drysdale, Leopold, Mannerim, Marcus Hill, Moolap, Murradoc, Newington, Wallington, Clifton Springs, Indented Head, Ocean Grove, Portarlington and St. Leonards); and the Western and South-Western Regions (Ceres, Barrabool Hills, Highton and Waurn Ponds).



Figure 6.01: Eugene Von Guerard, 'Aborigines met on the road to the diggings', oil on canvas. Collection Geelong Gallery. Gift of W. Max Bell & Norman Belcher, 1923, accession 1923.2.

6.2 THE WADAWURRUNG: LIVING AND BUILDING ON COUNTRY

WADAWURRUNG CLAN BOUNDARIES IN GREATER GEELONG

The City of Greater Geelong forms a portion of Wadawurrung Country. The whole boundary extended from the Werribee River to Painkalac Creek, Aireys Inlet on the coastline of Bass Strait (and included the Bellarine Peninsula), and inland to the Barwon River, Winchelsea and north-west to Ballarat.[1] A strong, influential and proud people, the Wadawurrung comprised a cluster 25 clans across its boundary[2] (see Theme 2 for further details).

The sub-boundaries of the various clans of Wadawurrung were partly akin to suburbs that form a planning framework of the City of Greater Geelong today. These sub-boundaries were planned, sophisticated and governed by the cultural beliefs of the Wadawurrung, and seasonal changes that gave opportunities for a range of food sources at select locations at different times of the year.[3]

STRUCTURES OF THE WADAWURRUNG

HOME SHELTERS

Few natural shelters of the Wadawurrung are publicly known. At Point Lonsdale outside the City of Greater Geelong a coastal cliff cave is known as 'Buckley's Cave', reputedly inhabited at times by William Buckley following his escape from the Sorrento colony in 1803.[4] Other similar caves and rock overhangs were used by the Wadawurrung.[5]

Through the necessities of warmth and ailment, the clan council chose the locations where purpose-built home shelters were to be erected. Called mia mias, these were situated in close proximity of water and sheltered as much as possible from prevailing winds. According to William Buckley, these shelters '… were merely branches of trees thrown across each other, with slips of tea-tree and pieces of bark placed over as an additional shelter.'[6] On his expedition in 1802, Captain Matthew Flinders noted the 'huts' of the 'Indians' (Wadawurrung), including 'a hut with a fire in it',[7] but no further description was given. However, Flinders' comment revealed that the designs of the mia mias of the Wadawurrung were



Figure 6.02: Emma von Stieglitz, Deserted Mia Mias at Villamanatta, 25 March 1854. Source: E. von Steiglitz (K. R. von Stieglitz ed.), Her Port Phillip & Victorian Album, K.R. von Stieglitz, Hobart, 1964.

sophisticated in allowing fires for warmth in addition to shelter from the weather. The next earliest European description of Wadawurrung home shelters of the Bengalit balug clan was given by John Batman on his landing at St. Leonards in 1835. He noted 'a village of huts or gunyahs', which had been used as the clan's 'marine villas'.[8]

Given the purposely ephemeral nature of the Wadawurrung's mia mias, no physical evidence survives of them today. The earliest illustrations include Eugene von Guerard's painting entitled 'Aborigines met on the road to the diggings', 1854, showing mia mias in the background (Figure 6.01), and Emma von Stieglitz's sketch of deserted mia mias at Villamanatta (near the You Yangs) (Figure 6.02) also of 1854.

THE MIRNIONGS

Ubiquitous throughout the clan locations of the Wadawurrung prior to European colonisation were 'mirniongs'. These were dome-like earth mounds used for cooking and which marked the locations of the semi-permanent settlements of the clans and 'became an integral part of the landscape only after generations of the People had camped, periodically, in one particular and favourable spot for many decades.'[9] Located in groups of two or three, the mirniongs were situated near fresh water, and particularly near the confluence of two streams, where rivers entered or flowed from a lake, and in places close to flora and fauna for harvesting.[10] They were situated on elevated ground 'so that the occupiers had a clear overview of the surroundings lest they were approached by human enemies; also far enough from the water so that the insects did not eat them alive.'[11]

The mirniongs represented the more enduring structures of the Wadawurrung given their function and construction, and because they partially extended below the ground surface. Lou Lane gave a detailed description of these once ubiquitous structures:

> If possible, Aboriginal cooks chose clay-soil for their heir cooking-hearths. Mound-soil which contained a large proportion of sand also sufficed. [They were sometimes lined with cobblestones as a cooking element.]
>
> Into this material they excavated a hollow with digging-sticks and wooden scoops, just large enough to accommodate the carcase they were about to cook.
>
> A skilfully-built fire heated whatever cooking elements they chose to place in the pit – shards of rock or cobble-stones of a convenient size to be handled when red-hot or, perhaps, chunks of termite-mound or baked balls of clay – all of which were capable of being heated until incandescent.
>
> A variety of insulating material was available to envelope the flesh so that it would not scorch – feathers, grass, leaves or bark all doused with water.
>
> There is not a shred of doubt that Aboriginal chefs understood the principles of cooking with superheated steam, for they habitually introduced more water into the oven during the cooking process. Hot sand and ashes and glowing embers were heaped on the lid of bark or clay laid over the pit in a cordon bleu style a la braise.[12]

Some murniongs, also known as middens, are identified in coastal areas of Greater Geelong. They reveal discarded concentrations of shell, ash, bone and botanical remains, providing evidence of past Wadawurrung food processing activities (Figure 6.03).

WURDI YOUANG STONE ARRANGEMENT

The most intact, sophisticated, highly significant and enduring purpose-built structure of the Wadawurrung in Greater Geelong is the stone arrangement at Wurdi Youang near Little River (Figure 8.01). Built thousands of years ago, the egg-shaped circle, marks astronomical and solar alignments, and is likely to have been an important ceremonial place, being a seasonal calendar and a keystone for local law and culture[13] (see also Theme 8).

At Wurdi Youang today, in addition to the stone arrangement, is a round stone hut, a relatively recent replica of the Indigenous stone huts erected by Traditional Owners along the volcanic plains in south-western Victoria.[14]



Figure 6.03: Midden in the sand dunes at Breamlea, c.1914. Source: C.F. Belcher, *The Birds of the District of Geelong*, 1914, p.50a.

6.3 GEELONG THE REGIONAL CITY

TOWN SITE SELECTION

In March 1837, the Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, Sir Richard Bourke visited the area that was to become known as Geelong given that a settlement had been established by European settlers in 1836.[15] The aim of his visit was to ascertain the possibility of formalising a town there. Impressed by the locality, describing it as 'a gentleman's park' that 'ought to be the capital of the province',[16] he remarked that the 'beautiful flat behind Corroia [Corio Bay] would answer well for a Township if fresh water could be obtained.'[17] Having encamped adjacent to David Fisher's house near the northern bank of the Barwon River (this being claimed as the first European house in Geelong, built of timber weatherboards from Tasmania),[18] the Governor's favoured location however, was Point Henry, the place of disembarkation and the location of a small number of European settlers.[19] The Government Surveyor, Robert Hoddle, also came to Geelong at the same time in order to gain an appreciation of the place in readiness for the layout of a town.[20]

Further investigations into the location of a township did not eventuate until the appointment of Captain Foster Fyans as Police Magistrate on 5 September 1837.[21] In addition to affording police protection Fyans was charged with exploring a suitable site for a town. By November 1837, he reported on five locations: Point Henry (which had 'great advantages' given the good ground and excellent anchorage for ships but the water was 'of the very worst kind); Indented Head (which boasted the finest country Fyans had seen but water was 'extremely scarce'); Barwon River close to Mr Fisher's house (the location was considered 'a most eligible site for a town' with 'fine fresh water' for eight months of the year and only a mile and a quarter from Corio Bay); the Moorabool River (where one or two sites were considered to be good but the water bad from salt springs during many months) and a site higher on the Moorabool River (where the water was 'always fresh' but the location being 'more than three miles from the Bay', with 'steep and lofty Hills to pass over').[22] These locations were generally shown on a Map of the Geelong District by A.J. Skene eight years later in 1845 (Figure 6.04). Ultimately, Fyans suggested either this Upper Moorabool River site, or a site between Corio Bay and the Barwon River near Mr Fisher's house.[23] This house had a frontage to Barwon Terrace between Moorabool and Yarra Streets.[24]

Following Fyans' report, Hoddle was instructed to visit Geelong again to determine whether the Governor's wishes for a settlement at Point Henry could be met. In March 1838 he first examined Point Henry with Charles Grimes' map at hand which described the area as 'swamps' (see Theme 2). Hoddle found 'no fresh water whatever'.[25] He then examined the neighbourhood of Corio (Geelong) and the inner harbour (Corio Bay) 'where there is a bar of 19 feet at high water mark and where vessels frequently unload.'[26] Hoddle concurred with Fyans' advice that this be the location of the township of Geelong.

LAYOUT OF THE GEELONG TOWNSHIP

The earliest town plan of Geelong appears to have been a sketch prepared by Hoddle during his visit. Comprising two distinct areas based on a rectangular grid layout, the southern-most area, subdivided into eight sections (allotments 1-8), was to be the main residential section beside the fresh water source of the Barwon River (Figure 6.05). The commercial section was to front Corio Bay and comprising three sections (allotments 9-11), therefore enabling 'persons to erect stores at Corio.'[27] A main road, Bellerine Street, was to link what was initially to become known as 'North' and 'South' Geelong.

Hoddle subsequently directed Assistant Surveyor, Henry Wilson Hutchinson Smythe to survey the proposed township at Geelong as well as reserve land for a village at Fyansford. This was to ensure that there was a fresh water supply all year round (given that fresh water was only available at Geelong for 8-9 months of the year).[28]

On 21 August 1837, Smythe's initial plan for Geelong was furnished to the Deputy Surveyor-General in Sydney.[29] It formalised Hoddle's original sketch. The plan was further developed and reviewed by Hoddle by May 1838, with the rectangular allotments between 'north' and 'south' Geelong surveyed and included in the town plan that extended from Corio Bay to the Barwon River, and Swanston Street to Gheringhap Street (Figure 6.06).

Precedent for the grid layout of the Geelong township lay with Hoddle's plan for Melbourne in 1837, and more broadly, planning regulations published by Governor Darling in New South Wales in 1829.[30] In relation to the latter, new towns were to conform to a rectangular grid pattern 'to ensure uniformity', although the natural terrain permitted modifications when the grid would be impracticable:

> Each Allotment will consist, as early as the nature of the ground and other accidental circumstances will permit, of Half an Acre of Land. Those on the



Figure 6.04: A.J. Skene, Portion of Map of Geelong & District, James Harrison, Advertiser Office, Geelong, 1845. Source: State Library of Victoria.

> Main Streets will have a Frontage of One Chain and a Depth of Five Chains; those in the cross or inferior streets a Front of Two and a Half Chains and A Depth of Two Chains. The distance, therefore between the main Streets will be Ten Chains.[31]

The Geelong plan was originally devised on half acre allotments but it was similar to the Melbourne grid in that lanes were included to provide rear access following a directive of Governor Bourke. As Hoddle advocated good ventilation in towns and due to the contemporary miasmatic theory of disease, he ensured that the street widths were generous.[32] However, the Geelong plan went further than Melbourne's in the provision of cross lanes to the corner allotments. This was favourably reported in 1841:

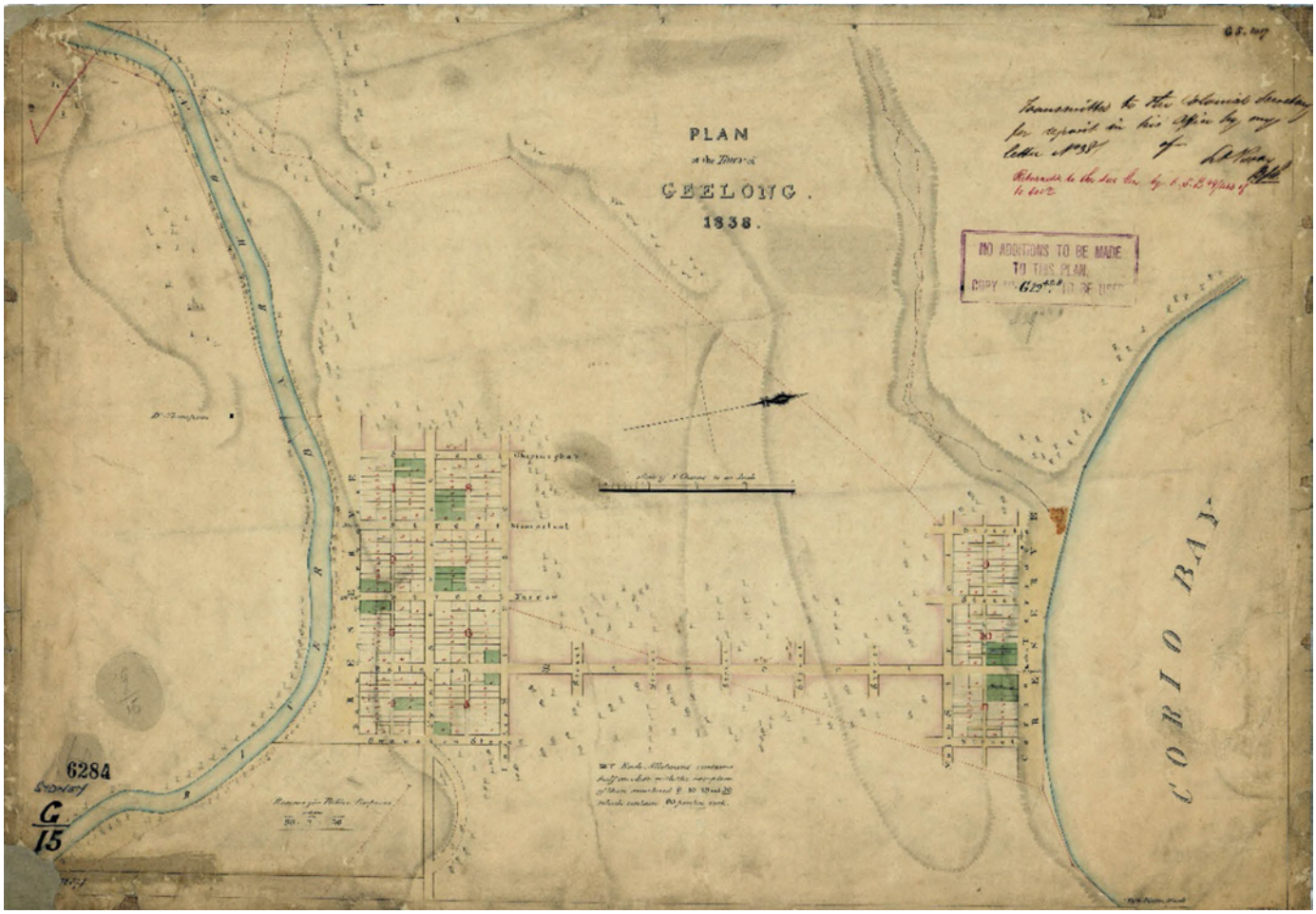


Figure 6.05: H.W.H. Smythe, Plan of the Town of Geelong, 1838. Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item Sydney G15: Geelong, Public Record Office Victoria.

> The allotments are laid out upon a plan which is an improvement upon the Melbourne scale; there being cross lanes into the corner allotments, which in Melbourne have no frontage except to the wide street.[33]

Another key feature of Hoddle's plan for Geelong was the provision of reserves for government purposes. Hoddle directed Smythe to include reserves for customs and other government purposes opposite Rucker's store fronting Corio Bay at North Geelong, and for reserves for public buildings including a school, hospital, church, parsonage and market square. At South Geelong, provision was also made for a court house, gaol, watch house, and separate barracks for soldiers and prisoners, and a cattle market. In the south-east corner, the Geelong plan also included a reserve for public purposes, the northern perimeter accentuated by a crescent.[34] Burial grounds were reserved beyond the Town reserve to the east (Figure 6.06).

As directed by Governor Sir George Gipps, the name of the new township was to be adopted from that 'already used by the natives, and to avoid the use of names already appropriated in other Countries.'[35] "Geelong" was bestowed upon the township as a derivation of the Wadawurrung name, "Djilang" (meaning tongue, the whole of the land of the Bellarine Peninsula that is in the shape of a tongue),[36] although in the initial years at least, the name "Corio" was given to the northern portion of the town reserve.[37] The Wadawurrung, 'Coriayo' (Corio) meant salt water or sandy.[38] The names of several of the original streets also derived from Wadawurrung language and meanings including Malop (the spear-head, corrupted from "Moola", the tribal name of Point Henry where shell fish were gathered), Gheringehap (Gheringhap) (golden wattle), Moorabool (a place of ghosts or curlews), Yarrow (Yarra) (a lively stream), and Bellerin (Bellerine) (resting on an elbow).[39] Other streets were named after prominent Europeans: Kilgour Street

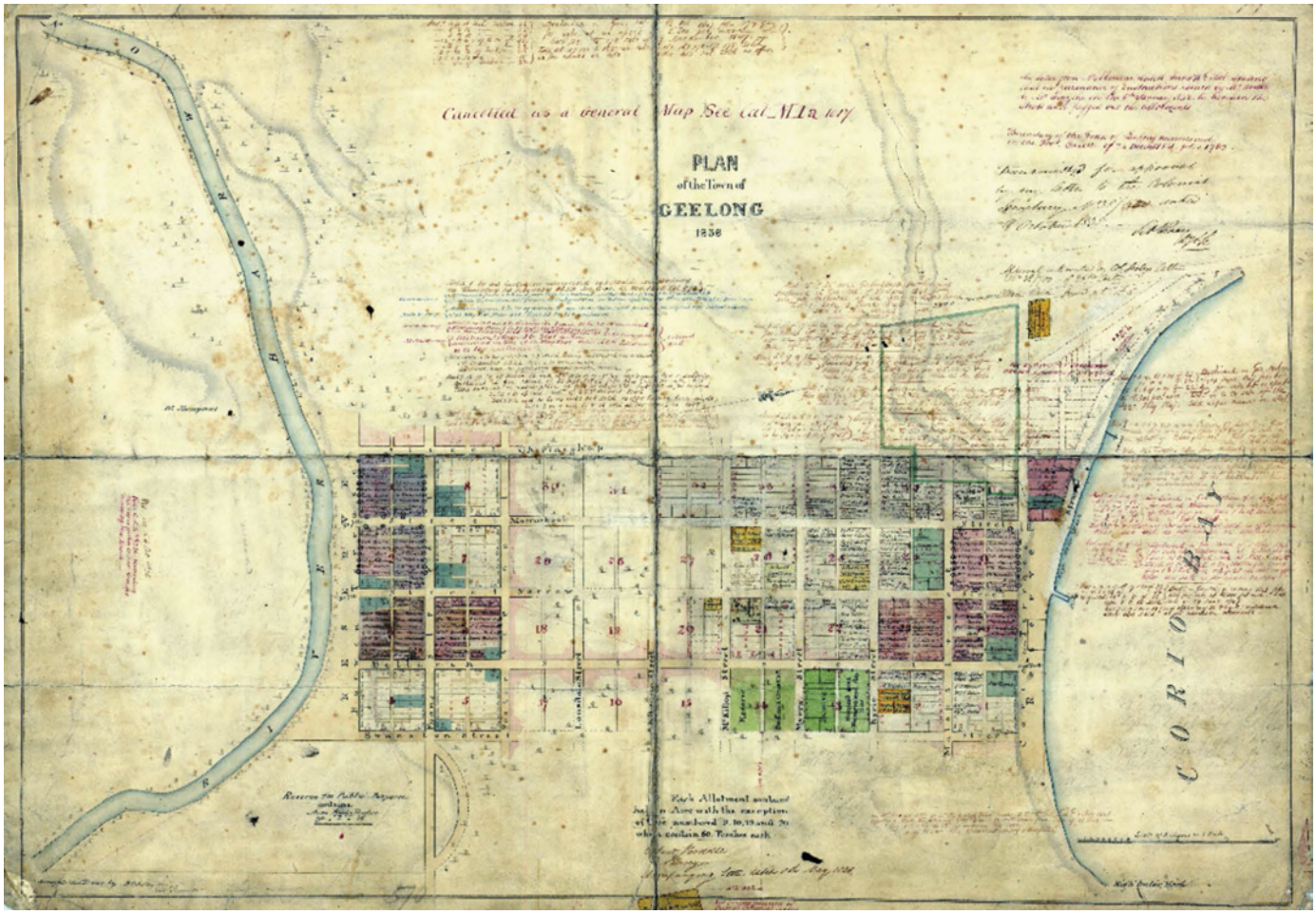


Figure 6.06: H.W.H. Smythe, Plan of the Town of Geelong, May 1838 (with handwritten additions added later). Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item FEAT 570: Geelong Town, Public Record Office Victoria.

(after Dr James Kilgour, local surgeon between 1853 and 1859); Lonsdale Street (after William Lonsdale, soldier and administrator and first Police Magistrate at Port Phillip from 1836); Latrobe Terrace (after Charles La Trobe, first Superintendent of Port Phillip and later first Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria); McKillop Street (possibly after Alexander McKillop, a Catholic from Scotland with strong links to Geelong pioneer, Charles Swanston – and father of Sister Mary McKillop); Myers Street (possibly after Dr George Myers, personal physician to Charles La Trobe); Ryrie Street (after the Ryrie Pastoral family, either Stewart or possibly his son, William, who was a notable sportsman and associated with surveyor H.W.H. Smythe in the fledgling years of the Melbourne Club); and Swanston Street (English banker and merchant, and very early merchant and pastoralist in Geelong and district).[40]



Figure 6.07: House, Barwon Terrace (between Moorabool & Yarra Streets), n.d., occupied by Edward Willis in the 1840s (and owned by David Fisher). Source: Ian Wynd collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

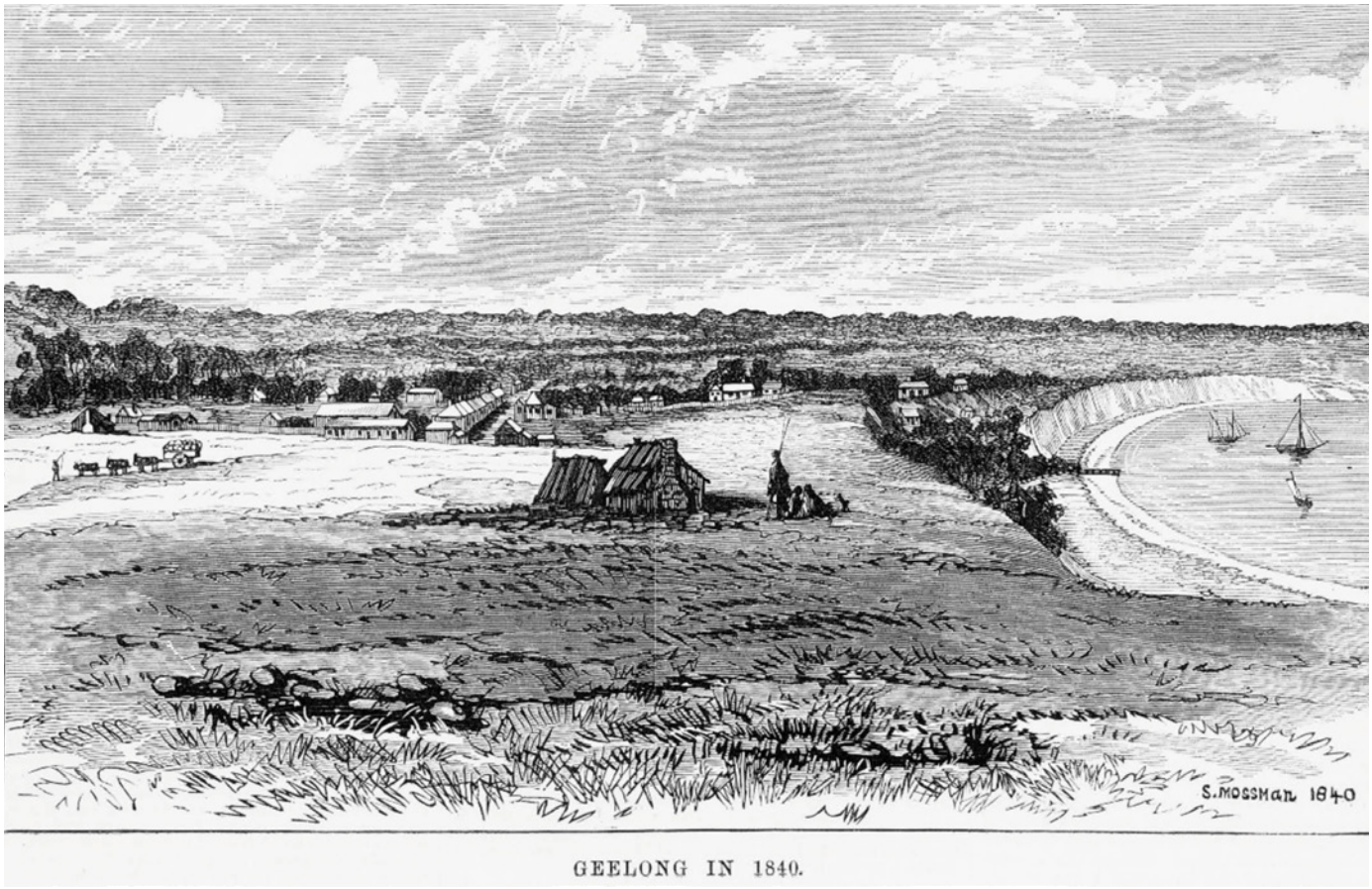


Figure 6.08: S. Mossman, 'Geelong in 1840', Hugh George for Wilson and Mackinnon, Melbourne, 10 June 1876. Corio Street, with a row of buildings, is shown in the middle ground. Source: accession A/S10/06/76/45, State Library of Victoria.



Figure 6.09: L.E.W. (unknown pupil of George Alexander Gilbert), 'Geelong Feb 9th 1850', showing the Geelong waterfront. The large building (centre) in the middle ground was Mack's Hotel, Brougham Street. Source: accession H41.805, State Library of Victoria.

EARLY PROGRESS

Even before the first land sales, industrial progress had commenced with Patrick Melville working a lime quarry at Limeburner's Point, adjacent to Eastern Park, from 1838.[41]

The first land sales were held in February 1839 when 53 lots were offered in three blocks, two in South Geelong and one in North Geelong.[42] A further sale occurred in 1840 when another 53 lots were offered.[43] This sale brought about a frenzy of building activity in the fledgling township, with two thirds of the town then consisting of buildings under construction.[44] Commercial development was largely confined to the northern portion of the Geelong township, with some government structures and houses built at South Geelong.[45] At this location, David Fisher's house was occupied by Edward Willis, son in law of Charles Swanston of the Derwent Company.[46] A new substantial brick dwelling (Figure 6.07) was constructed and occupied by Willis and his family between 1843

and 1850.[47] Other building improvements in the southern parts included G.H. Rose's bricklaying and plastering establishment, Griffin's Geelong Retreat Inn, Thomas Skinner's brickmaking works and Oliver Adams' Barwon Brewery.[48]

BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS IN 'NORTH' GEELONG

In 1840-41 and until 1850 in the northern portion of the newly-formed township reserve, building development was first centred along Corio Street (then known as Corio Terrace) (Figure 6.08). The small settlement could not be seen from Corio Bay because of the steep cliffs and sloping land to the foreshore.[49] There were at least 17 businesses in the fledgling thoroughfare at this time, including T.H. Bolger's Corio Hotel, Dr Shaw's medical rooms, W. Gray's General Store, J. Moore's bakery, Miss St. John's millinery and dressmaking establishment, Robert Robinson's Commercial Hotel, Harding's ironmongery, Cashmore and Co.'s merchant store and J and G. Myles' grocery.[50] The central or principal street was soon to become Yarra Street. At its northern end, access could be gained to the foreshore by a steeply-sloping track (Figure 6.09).

An insight into building progress at this time was given in the *Port Phillip Gazette:*

> Building goes on steadily; the houses are mostly of brick, and inhabited even before they are plastered. Mr. Strachan's new house, which is a handsome piece of masonry, is now finished, and is an ornament to the beautiful bay. The new police court, the fruit of Sir George Gipps' visit, is rising rapidly; it is half way between the two Corios [north-east corner of Yarra and McKillop Streets], opposite the Presbyterian church, with a good foundation and altogether well planned and situated. The new watchhouse, at South Corio, is finished and inhabited. The Presbyterian church had the novelty of possessing six sides; two were under the necessity of being rebuilt; this task is however now accomplished, and the roof will soon rest on its walls, it is to be hoped, in safety. We hear of, but do not see any other place of worship rising into consistency; the Episcopalian church looks very well on paper. Education holds its steady way; Mr. Stewart's school has done well at North Corio; there is to be one at South Corio shortly for girls.[51]

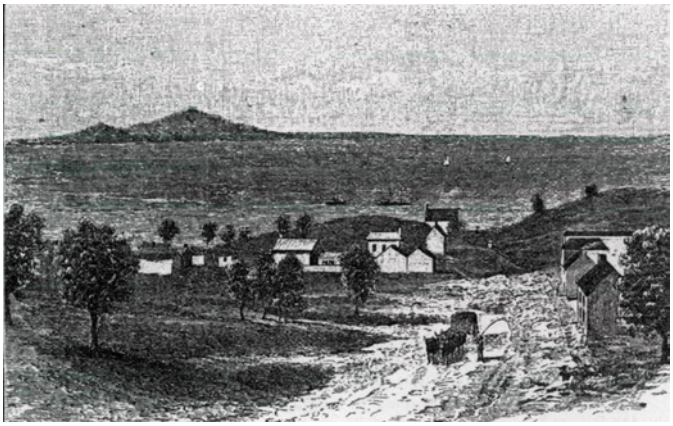


Figure 6.10: Yarra Street, looking north to Corio Bay, 1842. Source: A. Henderson, *Victoria & Its Metropolis, Past and Present*, vol.1, p. 163.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

A key development from the 1840s was the establishment of the wool trade in Geelong, given the town's close proximity to the sheep grazing region of the Western District. Woolstores and warehouses were soon erected in Corio Terrace (Brougham Street) for the recently-arrived woolbrokers included F.J. Strachan and Co., Swanston Willis and Co., and Dalgety Ibbotson and Co. (see Theme 5).

Until 1842, the northern and south portions of the Geelong township reserve remained divided and linked only by a track. Samuel Mossman described his experience of traversing between the two settlements:

> As to the traversing the track to the south side, it was a slippery walk then, especially at night, when pedestrians were apt to get astray, or bogged in the swamp in the Market Square.[52]

In 1842, trees were cleared in Yarra Street (Figure 6.10) which the *Geelong Advertiser* reported in glowing terms:

> The clearing of Yarra Street from trees is one of the most striking improvements that have lately been made in the town. Not only has a splendid view been opened up, but the road between North and South Geelong will be shortened one half, in appearance if not in reality.[53]

An obstacle for travel to Belmont and further afield was the Barwon River. By 1842, a punt had been established immediately east of the south end of Moorabool Street.[54] It was replaced in 1848 by a timber bridge known as the Barwon Bridge (and sometimes the Kardinia Bridge) (Figure 3.21, see Theme 3) erected by Henry Harrison under the guidance of Superintendent of Bridges, David Lennox.[55] The bridge was later swept away

in 1852 and punts re-established, forming a pontoon in 1853. The pontoon was replaced with an iron bridge in 1855-56 (see Theme 3 for further details).[56]

Notwithstanding the challenges of the river crossing, progress continued in central Geelong at a steady pace in the 1840s and 1850s. In 1845, the population of the town (and suburbs) was 3,810, with 406 houses.[57] One of Geelong's tallest buildings built in 1854 for John Jackson was Clarence Tavern Inn in Gheringhap Street.[58] (Figure 6.11). Later known as 'Jackson's Folly' given Jackson's sanguine anticipation of a booming future for Geelong at the height of the Victorian goldrush (which was never realised),[59] it served as the Geelong Corporation Chambers in 1855 and was converted into a Sub-Treasury building in 1862. The building has subsequently been demolished (see also Theme 7).[60] Another landmark erected in Corio Terrace overlooking Corio Bay between Moorabool and Yarra Street was the Wool Pack Inn (later known as Mack's Hotel), a two storey bluestone structure built in 1846 (now demolished).[61] A plaque marks the location of the former Mack's Hotel in Brougham Street, adjacent to the Westfield Shopping Centre. Confidence in the town came through additional land sales and leases. In 1848, 11 allotments in Section 37 (between Moorabool and Gheringhap Streets, and Corio Street and the Corio Bay foreshore) were surveyed. Two lots were reserved for the Government where the Western Gully traversed the land.[62] It was also in 1848 when a timber jetty was erected on the foreshore at the northern end of Moorabool Street.[63] A roadway was formed in 1852 'through a cut in Yarra-street' to provide improved access to the foreshore.[64]

The year 1848 also witnessed the reservation of 59 acres for ornamental gardens between Ryrie Street and Brougham Place (east of Latrobe Terrace).[65] It was later to be called Johnstone Park (see Theme 9). An even more substantial reserve for a botanic garden and park was reserved a few years later in 1851, east of the town reserve in Garden Street (see Theme 9).

Industries were established along the river at this time and they included a steam flour mill in 1845 by W.H. Collins at South Geelong. Other flour mills followed in the ensuing years, as did Michael Donaghy's rope works business at Chilwell in 1852 (the business relocated to Geelong West in 1878)[66] (see Theme 5).

In December 1850, Robert Hoddle prepared a plan for multiple allotments to the north-west of the town reserve comprising sections 38 and 39. These lots were bound by Victoria Terrace (now Western Beach Road), Gheringhap Street to the east, Mercer Street to the west and Brougham Place to the south. It resulted



Figure 6.11: 'Jackson's Folly', Gheringhap Street, c.1900, one of Geelong's tallest buildings in the 19th century.
Source: GRS 6391/0, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

in the formation of Cavendish Street, Smythe Street and George Street (now known as Malone Street), the land taking up the entire southern frontage of this street having been reserved for the Catholic Church.[67]

In 1853, J.B. Hutton advertised the lease of 14 half an acre lots by public competition extending from Corio Terrace to Corio Street (Figure 6.12). The land was described as 'Splendid Town Allotments fronting Corio Terrace, near Mack's hotel (and in Corio-street), unquestionably the most Valuable Building Sites in the town of Geelong.'[68]

The early 1850s witnessed shortages of building materials and labour as a consequence of the Victorian gold rush. This led to the importation of prefabricated buildings. A most notable and enduring legacy of this early prefabrication building solution is Corio Villa, 56-58 Eastern Beach Road (Figure 6.13). One of the most elaborate prefabricated cast iron houses in Australia, the dwelling was manufactured by the Scottish iorn founders, Robertson and Lister, to a design by Bell and Miller.[69] Originally purchased by William Nairn Gray, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Portland Bay district between 1851 and 1854, it was purchased by Alfred Douglass after pieces remained unclaimed at Cunningham Pier due to Gray's death.[70] It was erected on its current site in 1856, the form not directly following the original prototype given its erection without plans.[71]

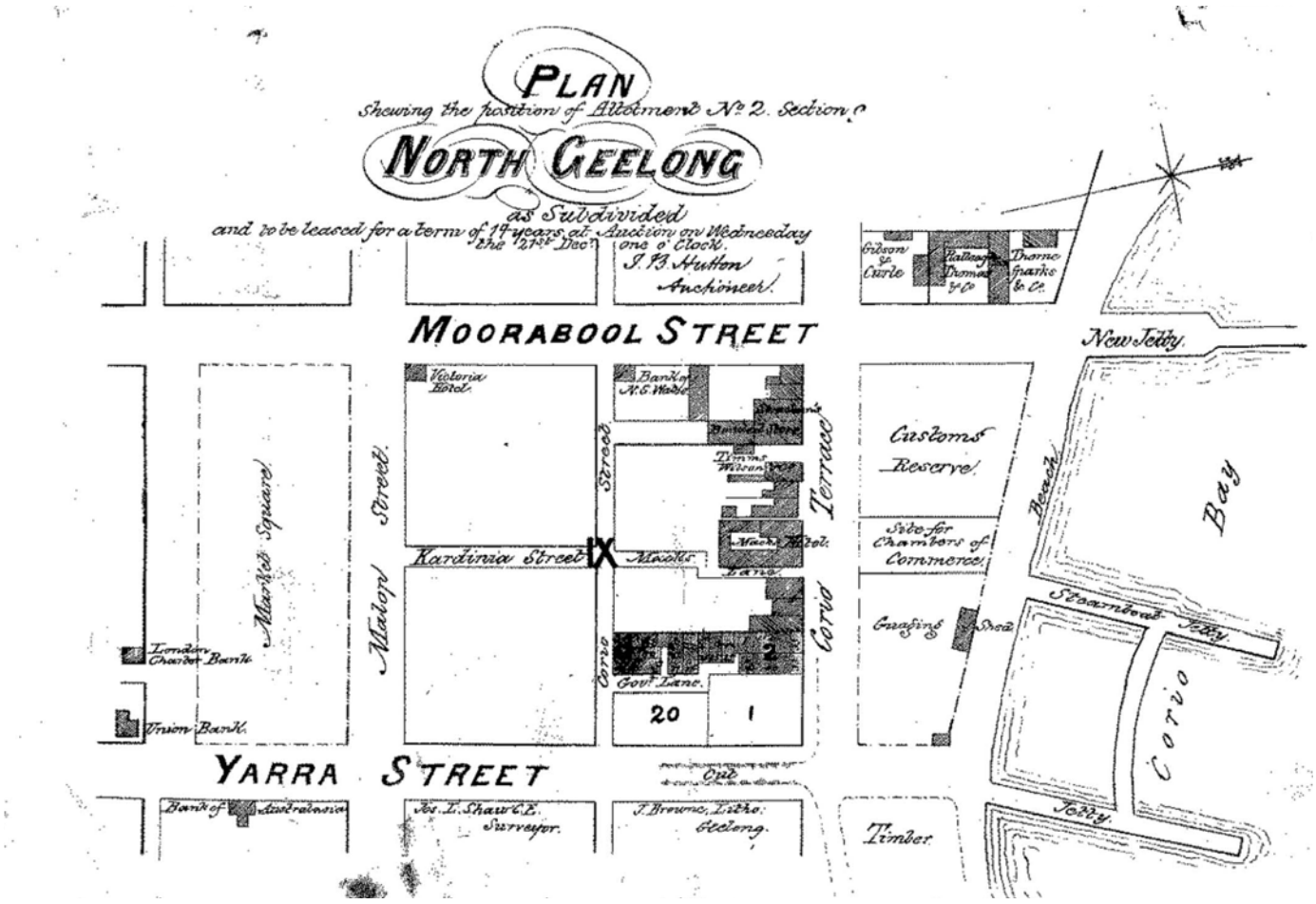


Figure 6.12: J.L. Shaw, Plan shewing the position of Allotment No. 2 Section 9, North Geelong. Source: map N44, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.13: Corio Villa, Eastern Beach Road (then Victoria Terrace), c.1861. Source: accession H2177, State Library of Victoria.

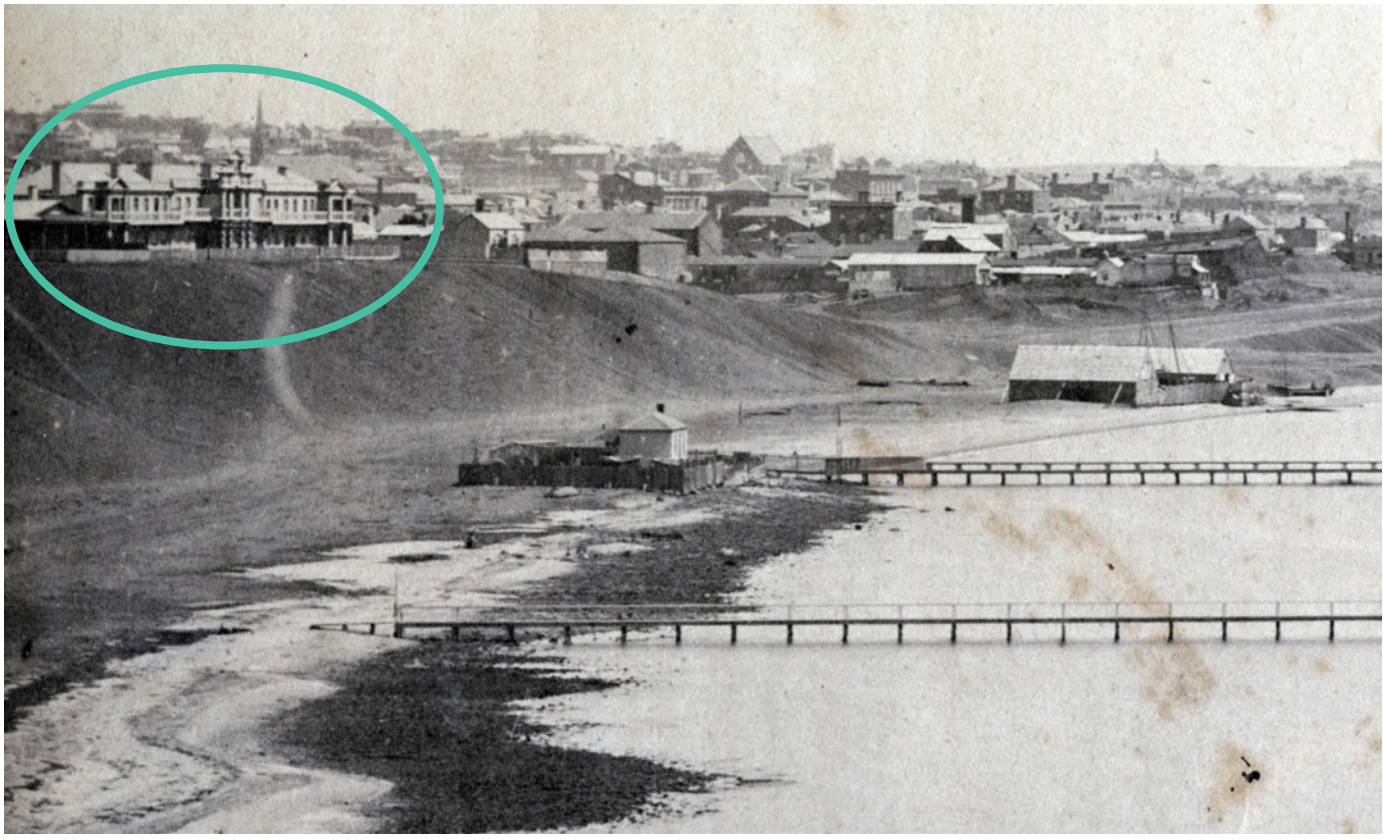


Figure 6.14: Geelong Harbour (Eastern baths) showing Singapore Terrace (circled), n.d., pre 1862. Source: GRS 2009/1232, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.15: J.T. Collins, The Heights, Aphrasia St, 7 November 1975. Source: accession H96.210/4759, State Library of Victoria.



Figure 6.16: 'Keyham', 275 Pakington Street, Newtown, 2003. Source: Heritage Victoria, Victorian Heritage Database online.

Other imported prefabricated dwellings were of timber construction, many by the Scottish entrepreneur, Alexander Fyfe. In 1853 while enroute to Edinburgh, Fyfe went to Singapore.[72] He had realised that timber and other building products, and labour, were scarce in Victoria and so he embarked on a large mercantile speculation, chartering three vessels from Singapore direct to Geelong with building materials (including Singapore cedar) and prefabricated houses.[73] Fyfe had numerous Chinese labourers emigrate to erect the houses which he sold and in some cases, let. His most substantial prefabricated house construction was 'Singapore Terrace' (Figure 6.14),

claimed as Geelong's 'greatest ornament of the Esplanade overlooking the Eastern Beach.'[74] The row of two storey terrace houses were located immediately west of Swanston Street with a frontage overlooking Corio Bay. They were destroyed by fire in 1862.[75] However, nearby in Swanston Street, Fyfe also erected a two storey prefabricated dwelling built of Singapore cedar. It may have been identical in design to those houses used to form Singapore Terrace. Originally known as "Fyfe House" it was built in 1854-55[76] and survives today, albeit with introduced wall cladding. While the dwelling may not be aesthetically pleasing, it is a unique and very rare two storey example of Fyfe's imported Singapore houses in inner Geelong.

A number of prefabricated timber dwellings were also imported from Germany. In 1854, the German importer and ironmonger of Ryrie Street, Friedrich Bauer, advertised the sale of twelve, four-roomed wooden houses from Hamburg that had recently arrived on the *Amethyst*.[77] Bauer's own house, 'Raith', Newtown, may have comprised one of these dwelling as it was erected in September of that year (see later subsection for further details).

A notable and surviving of example of a German imported dwelling is 'The Heights', Newtown (Figure 6.15), erected in 1854 for Charles Ibbotson.[78] The work was supervised by the architect, Edward Prowse, who also designed and had constructed three-four additional rooms (including a nursery). Further extended at different times, 'The Heights' (as the property as later named) remained under the ownership of Ibbotson until his death in 1886. Born about 1815 to Samuel Ibbotson and Martha Hyde,[79] in c.1834 Charles Ibbotson emigrated to the Australian Colonies and worked in Sydney as a Clerk. It was there in 1837 where he married Mary Anne Dickins (c.1815-1882).[80] By 1 July 1852, Ibbotson was in partnership with F.G. Dalgety and they formed the pastoral company, Dalgety, Ibbotson and Co.[81]

> The house is constructed of Swiss oak and was first put together in Switzerland, and then sent out in sections from that country. All the boards in it have numbers on them, and the nails used in its construction were made by hand. When the materials for the house arrived, the plans, which had been sent out with them, could not be found, and it was not until some 6 months had elapsed that they were discovered in the Custom House shed.[84]

Buckland had emigrated from England to Sydney in before c.1819.[85] It was at this time in India when he married Miss Clarissa Soby Smith.[86] They relocated to India where two of their children were born. By 1830, they had returned to Sydney.[87] In 1848, they relocated to Geelong where their son, John Jeffreys Buckland, became a customs officer (see Theme 7). They lived Elswick Cottage in Skene Street, Newtown and offered it for sale in early 1854 when they returned home to England.[88] It was on their return to Geelong in October 1857 when the surviving prefabricated timber Swiss cottage appears to have been erected.[89] Named 'Keyham' (Figure 6.16) after a place in Leicestershire,[90] Buckland sold the property to his son, Stephen Vines Buckland (1831-1886) in 1859.[91] S.V. Buckland had entered the legal office of Charles Sladen and a Mr Martyr, solicitors and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1855.[92] He took over the legal firm with others under the name Taylor, Buckland, and Gates.[93] For 14 years, Buckland was Mayor of the Newtown and Chilwell Council.[94]

By 1857, the population in Geelong had increased to 23,314 and there were 6,008 houses.[95] At least 17 architects were resident in Geelong and Ashby by this time, along with a small number of surveyors and importantly, hundreds of tradesmen, including builders, bricklayers, slaters, carpenters, plumbers, stonemasons, painters and plasterers. A list of those resident at this time is included as Appendix 6.1.[96]

A basis for Geelong's expansion may have been the opening of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway line on 25 June 1857, providing greater ease of travel between the Victorian capital and Geelong[97] (see Theme 3). Telegraph communications were improved at this time with the building of a new Telegraph Station in Ryrie Street. The increase in population brought about further expansion of the town reserve. In 1850, Robert Hoddle laid out an extension on the west side (Figure 6.17). The wedge-shaped layout included multiple allotments between Gheringhap Street and Latrobe Terrace, a northern portion having previously been reserved in 1848 for ornamental gardens (Johnstone Park – see Theme 9).[98]

A more dynamic plan was prepared in 1854 for an eastern extension of the town reserve by Edward Bage, under instruction from the Surveyor-General, Andrew Clarke[99] (Figure 6.18). The provision of crescents and gardens, allowing a balance between development and public open space, reflected Clarke's desire to continue Hoddle's quest for integrating public reserves in town plans. Such a scheme was contemporaneous with St. Vincent Place, South Melbourne, and reflected the growing confidence and prosperity brought about by Victoria's goldrush.[100] The emphasis on crescent layouts (for Pevensey Crescent, Bourke Street [now Bourke Crescent] and Richmond Place), and the St. Andrew's cross layout for Sydney Place North, South, East and West – now Sydney Avenue and Sydney Place) and Fitzroy Street, lacked the orderliness of the St. Vincent Place design but was nonetheless appealing for its gardenesque layout also

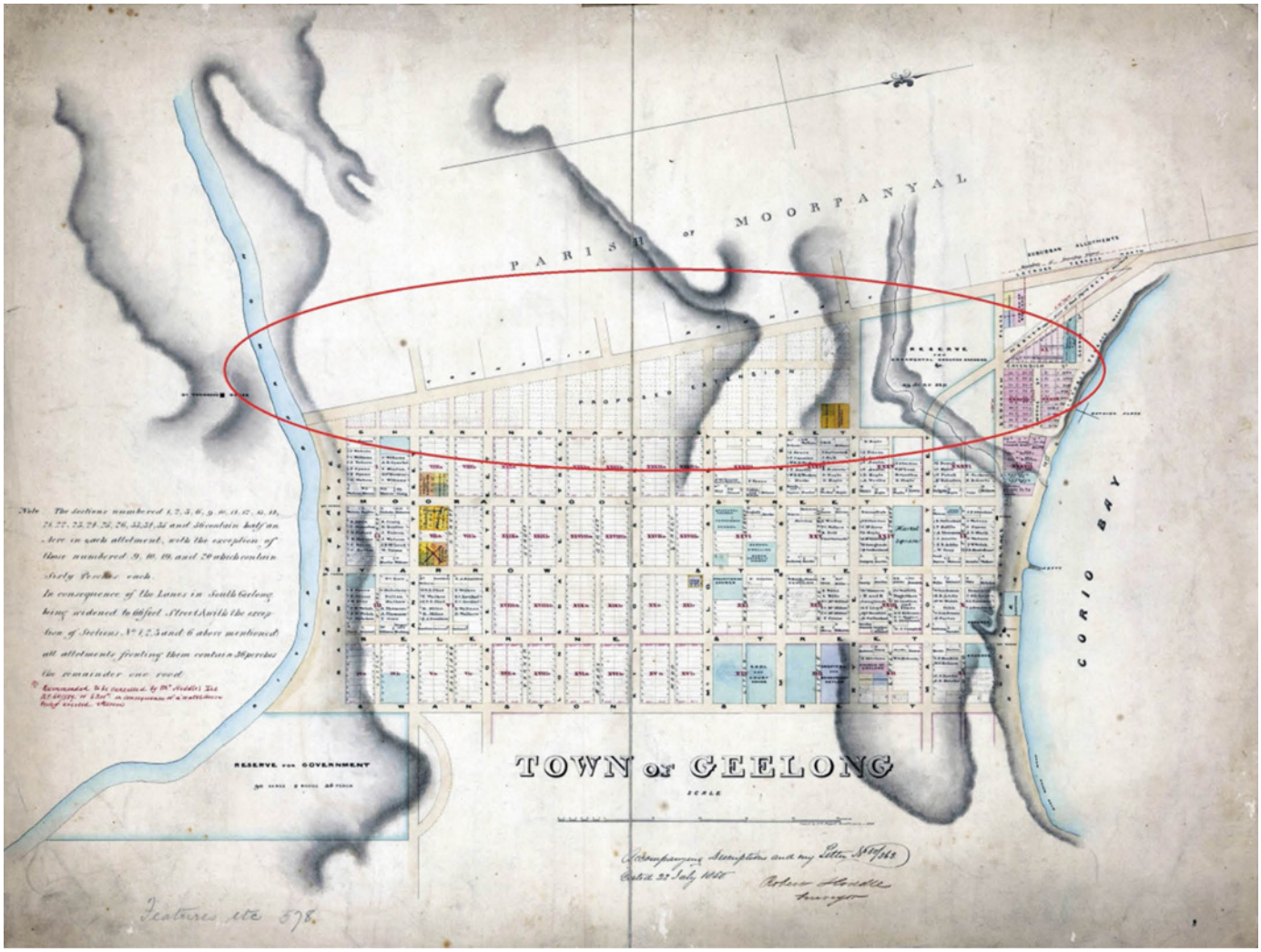


Figure 6.17: R. Hoddle, Town of Geelong showing proposed extension, 23 July 1850. Source: VPRS 8168/P5 item FEAT 578: Geelong Proposed Extension, Public Record Office Victoria.

based on British urban precedents and particularly planned 'square' developments in London.[101] The street names: Pevensey, Richmond, Bourke and Fitzroy, were all derived from English places and names from the Norman period (1066-1485).[102]

Several dwellings were constructed in the 'eastern extension' from the 1850s. A large and notable surviving example is 'Merchiston Hall', 2a Garden Street (Figure 6.19). The rendered brick Victorian Georgian mansion was built in 1856 for James Cowie, European squatter, pioneer and businessman, to a design by the early Geelong architects, Backhouse and Reynolds.[103]

Commercial confidence came with the construction of grand bank buildings at the western end of Malop Street in the late 1850s (see Theme 5).

Cultural life progressed throughout this period through the establishment of several social services, and other institutions and organisations, including the Geelong Benevolent Society (1843 – this led to the building of the Geelong Hospital in Ryrie Street in 1850), Chamber of Commerce in Moorabool Street (1858), Agricultural Society (1855), and the Comunn na Feinne Society (1856) (see Theme 2). Also known as the Fingalian Society, the Comunn na Feinne had a vision for creating 'an inclusive, harmonious and just environment.' Significantly, and unlike other European societies in Geelong, this 'vision' included the local Wadawurrung peoples from 1857, through charitable works and encouraging their active participation in the sporting competitions at the annual Highland gatherings.[104] From 1858, the Wadawurrung performed 'Welcome to Country' ceremonies through the staging of Corroborees on the eve of the Highland Games (in the presence of members of the Society and



Figure 6.18: E. Bage, Plan of the Eastern Extension of the Town of Geelong, 5 August 1854. Source: VPRS 8168/P5 item FEAT 582: Geelong Eastern Extension, Public Record Office Victoria.



Figure 6.19: Merchiston Hall, 2A Garden St, n.d.
Source: Wynd collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

local townspeople), being one of the earliest recorded regular European events that recognised and respected local Indigenous culture[105] (see Theme 2 for further details). Other community organisations that were a key to Geelong's cultural and social life followed in later years (see Theme 2).

Religious life advanced in central Geelong from the earliest beginnings of colonisation. In addition to the construction of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Yarra Street in 1841 and Christ Church Anglican Church at the corner of Moorabool and McKillop Streets in 1843-47,[106] other mid-19th century churches were founded in Geelong. They included St Mary's of the Angels Catholic Church in Yarra Street (built in 1842 and replaced in 1846 with a freestone building prior to the building of the existing Basilica, erected in stages from 1854),[107] Wesleyan Methodist Church in Yarra Street (built in 1844 having replaced a temporary chapel erected in 1842),[108] St. Paul's Anglican Church, Latrobe Terrace

(built in 1850),[109] Jewish Synagogue, corner of McKillop and Yarra Streets (built in 1854),[110] Free Presbyterian Chapel, corner of Myers Street and Latrobe Terrace (built in 1859 with services previously held in the school house built in 1854)[111] and the Ryrie Street United Presbyterian Church built in 1857.[112] Other Churches followed in later years (see Theme 8).

Education was first available for the town's new inhabitants from 1841 when Miss Kate Fulloon opened a Day School in Yarra Street (see Theme 8). Other parochial and denominational schools followed, including the Geelong Grammar School which opened in 1855 (the first purpose-built school for the Grammar School, built in 1857-58, survives at 55 Maud Street).[113] Flinders School (now Matthew Flinders Girls' School), Myers Street, was built as a national school in 1856.[114] Other public, state and private schools followed – see Theme 8 for further details.

STREETSCAPE AND ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURE

Several notable streetscape and other infrastructure improvements were made to the central township area in the 1850s. Following the incorporation of the Geelong Town Council in 1849, a substantial list of streetscape and other improvements to the central township area was prepared in the following year, 1850. Estimated to cost £750,000, the works proposed included a public cemetery, improving the breakwater, improvements and repairs to the streets, street lighting and the erection of municipal and government buildings and a hospital.[115] The program of public works was considered essential to keep pace with the rapidly growing town.[116] One of the first initiatives in 1849 was the construction of another stone jetty at Corio Bay, this time at the northern end of Moorabool Street.[117] Works were delayed and it was not until 1854 when the jetty – and the approach from the foot of Moorabool Street – was completed.[118] The jetty, later known as a pier, was extended in 1856 (it was demolished in 1949 as part of the Port Development Scheme by the Geelong Harbour Trust).[119] A plaque in the pavement in the foreshore at the north end of Moorabool Street commemorates the site of the original jetty.

In 1854, a loan of £200,000 – accepted by a Bill by the Legislative Council – was taken out with A. Gabrielli, who acted on behalf of overseas financers, Samuel Moreton Peto and Company.[120] At South Geelong, the 'upper part of the hill' had been lowered to the bridge at Moorabool Street, the Grey's engine house and works that conveyed water from the Barwon River to a tank in Market Square had been completed (see Theme 4 for further details), and the proliferation of buildings in Mercer Street, Corio Terrace and other streets were notable.[121] A cricket ground was laid out at South Geelong in 1854 which was first known as Corio Cricket Ground and was later renamed Kardinia Park.

Between McKillop Street and South Geelong, several streets were formed and buildings erected. A large project in progress was the excavation of the northern end of Yarra Street, lowering the ground to sea level to provide an accessible approach to the wharfs (completed in 1855).[122] Reserves were laid out for customs and the docks along the altered shore line.

Further improvements carried out at this time included the formation of bluestone kerbing and channelling, and the 'thickly' metalling of streets and footpaths.[123] Road forming and kerbing works were first carried out in Corio, Malop, Mercer, Ryrie and Yarra Streets[124] (Figure 6.20). Improvements to Yarra Street were particularly costly. As early as 1852, a roadway was formed through the gully in the limestone cliffs at the north end of Yarra Street. Gravel from the excavation was used to improve the road to the steam boat wharf at the north end of Moorabool Street.[125]

By 1855, improvements had also been made to Moorabool, Little Malop, Ryrie, Little Ryrie, Myers, Little Myers and Brougham Streets, Eastern Beach Road (then known as Corio Terrace) and Latrobe Terrace.[126] The transformation to the town's streets was marked, as described in the *Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer* in 1855:

> Miles upon miles of street which a year ago were quagmires are now beautifully formed and thickly metalled. Where the winter rain stagnated in pools of liquid mud, we have paved granite channel.[127]

Improvements were made to footpaths at this time. Earlier described as 'mud banks, washed into miniature gullies at their outer edges',[128] the footpaths were initially gravelled and in 1855 there were complaints to the Geelong Town Corporation given its contractors were destroying Eastern Beach. Deep holes had been excavated on the beach and the sand was carted and 'bound to supply for the town footpaths according to contract.'[129] In addition to the damage caused to the Eastern Beach foreshore, it was commented that 'white sand and shells' were not gravel,[130] and therefore provided an unsatisfactory result.

Geelong's rapid increase in development resulted (in part) because of its proximity to the burgeoning goldfields at Steiglitz and particularly Ballarat. Point Henry was a popular place of disembarkation for gold seekers as Geelong was closer than Melbourne to these goldfields. Threatened by the growing confidence of Geelong, a false



Figure 6.20: S.T. Gill, 'Yarra Street looking South, to the Bay of Geelong', Sands & Kenny, Melbourne, 1857. Note that the thoroughfare of Yarra Street had been completed, with the gully excavated at the north end. Source: *Victoria Illustrated*, State Library of Victoria.

map (Figure 6.21) was produced by Melbourne merchants showing Melbourne closer to the western Victorian goldfields than Geelong. As reported in the *Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer*:

> A lie may be acted as well as spoken. A lie may be depicted as well as written. A lie may be lithographed, and disseminated far and wide, by surveyor's lines. A wantonly distorted map is a typographical lie, and of such lie certain parties in Melbourne are guilty of publication. We have before us an "Annual Circular,", dated "Melbourne, Victoria, Saturday, 27th May, 1854," printed in order to be sent "per Madras and Overland Mail, via Marseillas [sic]" Of this spurious production three sides folio consist of printed matter, the fourth side is filled with a lithographic, lying map, the object of which is to create false impressions of the geographical position of Melbourne, and the Victoria Gold Fields. To attain this object these malefactors of maps have disrupted nature, and made of the mercantile community of Melbourne "propagandi" of deceit and falsehood, and of the basest injuries to their fellow colonists.[131]

MAPPING GEELONG'S DEVELOPMENT IN THE MID-19TH CENTURY

The extent of development in central Geelong by the early 1850s is shown in J.H. Taylor's Map of Geelong of 1854 (surveyed in 1853-54) (Figure 6.22). Much of the development was in the northern part of Geelong, centred around Market Square in Malop, Moorabool and Yarra Street, but also extending eastwards in the 'eastern extension', to the west (largely to Gheringhap Street) and to the south, the largest concentrations of buildings extending as far as McKillop Street. Development extended further south in far lesser numbers to Lonsdale Street, with buildings within the original town reserve

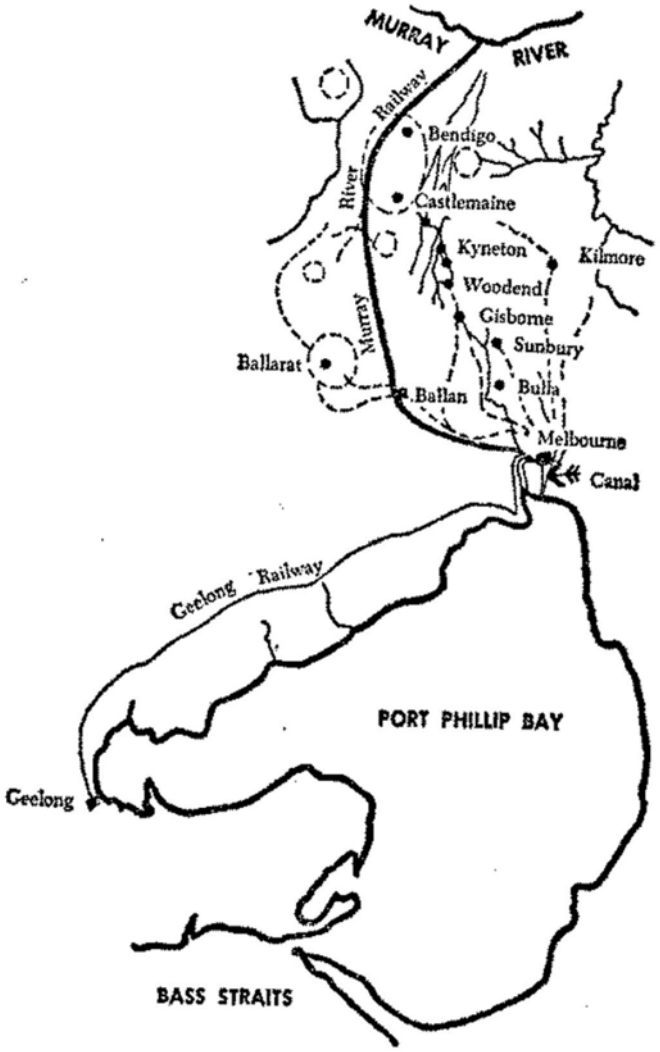


Figure 6.21: The False map. Source: I. Wynd, *Geelong The Pivot*, 2nd end., Geelong Historical Society, Newtown, 1986.

not then connecting to South Geelong, where the largest concentration of building stock was in the sections bound by Foster, Fyans, Bellerine and Yarra Street, and with a lesser population between Fyans Street and Barwon Terrace. The inner suburbs of Newtown and Geelong West (Ashby) had also progressed (see later subsection). Overall, at least 217 businesses had been established by 1855. The greatest numbers included land agents, auctioneers, drapers, grocers, insurance agents, merchants and surgeons (see Figure 7.90) the majority being a service industry for the thousands of gold seekers passing through from Point Henry to the goldfields.[132] These developments and the growth in rate base in part led to Geelong being proclaimed a Town in 1858.[133]

Today, the tangible physical legacy of the earliest years of colonisation of the central Geelong township includes the grid layout of the city, street and lane names, and several early buildings. The original prefabricated timber customs house (erected in 1838), now stands in the Geelong Botanic Gardens (see Theme 9). The earliest surviving masonry building is St. John's Lutheran Church (originally St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church) (Figure 6.23), 165 Yarra Street, built in 1841-42 (see also Theme 8). Other places of worship of the 1840s and 1850s have survived, along with educational institutions including Matthew Flinders School, Myers Street (Figure 8.48), and the former Geelong Grammar School, Maud Street (Figure 8.49). At 58 Corio Street, a portion of the Bush Inn Hotel appears have been first built as the Bank of Australasia[134] while a contextually substantial Union Bank erected two years later in 1848 survives at 76 Yarra Street[135] (see also Theme 5). The dwelling at 409 Yarra Street (Figure 6.24), built c.1850-51 for the Wesleyan Church and occupied by the Rev. F. Lewis, is the earliest surviving house in South Geelong.[136]

In the northern part of central Geelong, the stretch of Corio Street between Bellerine and Swanston Streets, and some of the secondary thoroughfares off Corio Street, give a snapshot of early inner-city residential development. One of the earliest extant dwellings is at 150 Corio Street (Figure 6.25), built in 1851 for Roger Kelsall, former Lieutenant Colonel with the Royal Engineers in Tasmania.[137] It was followed by two dwellings in 1852: a weatherboard house at 146 Corio Street owned by Samuel Wilson, timber merchant; and a brick cottage at 6 McCann Place (earlier known as Hotham Place), owned by Patrick Hede (who had acquired the land in 1848).[138] At 1 Veitch Place, the small timber cottage appears to have been erected by 1853-55.[139] Other dwellings in this early residential area were erected in later years, including those at 148 Corio Street (built in 1876-77 for William Hodgson of the National Hotel, Moorabool Street), 154 Corio Street (built in 1889 for James Norris) and 158 Corio Street (built in 1882 for John Blackney, fisherman).[140] The terrace of three dwellings at 147-151 Corio Street were erected in 1886-87 as the last of three complexes of terraces on the north side of the street.[141] A brick row of three dwellings at 159-163 Corio Street (built in 1853-54) and a timber row of three dwellings at 153-157 (built in 1854) have subsequently been replaced with later 20th century two storey terraces.

A legacy of the streetscape infrastructure is the surviving intact bluestone kerbs and channels in parts of Fitzroy Street and in some other streets in central Geelong, although much of the original kerbing has been rebuilt.



Figure 6.22: J.H. Taylor, Map of Geelong, Surveyor-General's Department, Melbourne, 1854. Source: VPRS 8168/P2, Unit 5416, item Roll 39 Geelong, Public Record Office Victoria.



Figure 6.23: St. John's Lutheran Church, 165 Yarra St, south elevation. The central hipped portion represents the original St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Source: David Rowe, 2013.



Figure 6.24: Former Wesleyan Manse, 409 Yarra St. Source: David Rowe, 2010.



Figure 6.25: Dwelling, 150 Corio St, built for Roger Kelsall. Source: David Rowe, 2002.

6.4 GEELONG: 'THE SLEEPY HOLLOW' 1860-1900

BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

The rapid progress made in the Geelong township in the 1840s and 1850s was not to continue at the same pace during the second half of the 19th century. A major obstacle was the sandbar at Point Henry which prohibited large ships from entering Corio Bay, slowing Geelong's trading development.[142] The population of 25,000 reached in 1859 largely stayed constant until the mid-1890s.[143] The population of Melbourne in 1861 was 125,000 and the new goldfields towns of Ballarat and Bendigo developed significantly and were declared cities 40 years before Geelong was given this title. This led to Geelong to be unceremoniously labelled a 'sleepy hollow' by newspaper editors and politicians alike.

Although 'North' and 'South' Geelong still remained divided by open paddocks in 1864 (Figure 6.26),[144] there was progress in Geelong during the second half of the 19th century, albeit slowly. Doctors, bankers, brokers, pastoralists and developers gradually settled in the area and made their mark on the town. A large number of architects with diverse backgrounds, together with builders and engineers, also had an impact. Between 1860 and 1900, there were at least 550 buildings erected in Geelong and surrounding districts, mainly in-house construction although the streetscapes of central Geelong were also transformed during these years (Figure 6.27). The development of brick companies and iron foundries gave greater access to brick and cast iron in the construction of houses and public buildings.[145] In 1889, the *Geelong Advertiser* gave a number of reports on the 'New Geelong', including the following:

> The evidences of steady progress in this town and suburbs, arising partly from the galvanic action of the land boom, which swept over the district about ten months since, but more particularly from the steady development of our material interest, are everywhere noticeable. For years past, there has been a gradual – if slow – improvement in all parts of Geelong, and this increase in general prosperity has been, perhaps, most observable, during the past eighteen months.[146]

Landmark buildings erected during this period included the monumentally-scaled, Victorian Classical Free Library building in Moorabool Street in 1876 (now demolished)[147] (Theme 8), YMCA Hall (later Hibernian Club Hall) at 72-76 Ryrie Street (built in 1892)[148] (Theme 8), Richard Clarke and Co. grocery premises at 86 Ryrie Street (built in 1878)[149] (Theme 5) and the Mercantile Bank at the south-west



Figure 6.26: H.L. Cox, Portion of Survey of Geelong Harbour, 1864 (published at the Admiralty, London, 26 March 1865). Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item MCS 76, Public Record Office Victoria.



Figure 6.27: J. Norton, Ryrie Street looking east from Gheringhap Street, 1879. Source: GRS 2170/37 Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

corner of Moorabool and Ryrie Streets (built in 1888)[150] (Figure 6.28) (Theme 5). Other notable commercial buildings included the Boom style two storey shops for W. Brown, grocer, and J. Wadelton, chemist at 112-121 Ryrie Street built in 1889 to a design by Joseph Watts,[151] and the two storey shops at 152-154 Ryrie Street, also designed by Joseph Watts in 1887-88 for William Baldock, ironmonger[152] (Theme 5). The latter building was of particular interest for the front Late Victorian façade being constructed entirely of timber.

Of the several dwellings constructed, distinctive were the designs of the more successful architects. 'Belleville', 350 Ryrie Street (built 1870-71 with a billiard room extension in 1874, for Dr David Boswell Reid)[153] (Figure 8.103) (Themes 8 & 9); dwelling at 6 Ryrie Street (built in 1877 for Dr George Glendinning) (Figure 6.29) and 'Waverley', 94 Western Beach Road (built in 1871 and extended in 1874 for Davidson and Henderson



Figure 6.28: Ryrie Street (intersection with Moorabool Street), looking west, c.1905. The former Mercantile Bank building in on the left. Source: GRS 2009/00512, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

architects)[154] (Theme 5) were the designs of the Scottish architects, Alexander Davidson and George Henderson.

Other prolific architects for the period were Joseph Watts and John Stuart Jackson. Singularly or in partnership, they were responsible for several Victorian Italianate villas, including 'Czergm', 28 Fitzroy Street, (built in 1882 for George Martin, timber merchant, Geelong Town Councillor and Vice Consul for Norway)[155] (Figure 5.120, see Theme 5), and the dwelling at 8 Garden Street (built in 1885 for Miss Isabella Cameron).[156] Watts was also responsible for some of the grand terrace houses erected in Geelong, including 'Wellwood Terrace' at the corner of Gheringhap and Myers Street (erected in 1887 for Samuel Wellwood)[157] and 'Bells Terrace' (Figure 5.204, see Theme 5), corner of Pevensey Crescent and Myers Street (built in 1889-90 following major alterations to an earlier terrace built for William Bell, pioneer pastoralist and Geelong businessman).[158] However, the majority of the designs by Watts and Watts and Jackson were more modest in scale and included a brick cottage for Thomas Mallett in 1883 at 34 Fitzroy Street.[159] All of these designs feature typical traits of the architects' work in the Rinceau pattern detailing of the cast iron verandahs.[160]

Equally prolific was Albert Derrick. Associated with the Wesleyan Church, he enjoyed the patronage of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and its members. He had served his articles with Joseph Watts between 1879 and 1883, and subsequently establishing his own practice, he executed the largest number of designs in the Geelong area in the late 19th century.[161] Examples of his domestic work include the houses at 349-349a Ryrie Street (built in 1885) (Figure 6.30), 27 Swanston Street (built in 1888), 64 Sydney Parade (built in 1885)[162] and 'Blandford', 53 McKillop Street (built in 1890).[163] Derrick's brick designs are especially notable for their polychromatic decoration, while all of his house designs featured elaborate cast iron verandahs.

During the second half of the 19th century, Geelong consolidated itself as the wool capital of Victoria, with further progress in the construction of woolstores, and in agricultural and grazing export trade[164] (see Theme 5 for further details).

Other industries were established on the Barwon River during this period. They included woollen mills (such as the Victorian Woollen Mill in 1865 and the Albion Woollen Mill in 1869) and the Australian Paper Mill at Fyansford (built in 1877-78)[165] (see Theme 5).



Figure 6.29: Dwelling, 6 Ryrie Street, Geelong.
Source: Wendy Jacobs, 2005.



Figure 6.30: Dwelling, 349-349A Ryrie St, 2002.
Source: David Rowe.

STREETSCAPE INFRASTRUCTURE

A major development in central Geelong from 1860 was the installation of street lights. Although some street lamps were erected privately outside hotels in earlier years and two street lamps had been installed near La Trobe's dam in Gheringhap Street by the Geelong Town Corporation in 1852,[166] the Geelong Gas Company was established in 1857 to provide gas to light the town.[167] In 1859, a Mr S.R. Scoltock won the tender for supplying cast iron lamp stands for the gas-fired lights.[168] With a delay caused by the cast iron posts not having arrived from England, wooden posts were to be temporarily installed in 1860.[169] In July 1861, the much anticipated cast iron posts arrived – 126 in total.[170] Tenders were called by the Geelong Town Council in August 1861 for painting the new lamp posts.[171] By 1866, the Geelong



Figure 6.31: Early cast iron street lamp outside the Corio Hotel, 69 Yarra St, 2005. Source: David Rowe.

Town Council was in dispute with the Gas Company and so the town was lit by kerosene. Apparently, the light from kerosene was not as bright as that from gas, causing the following criticism:

> Notwithstanding the calmness of the evening, many were put out by the currents of air, and those that were not wholly extinguished shed such feeble rays of light that but for the moon's brightness the streets would have been almost in utter darkness.[172]

A Mr McGlashlan was awarded the contract for lighting the kerosene street lamps in 1866-67 and the Council publicly credited him for the manner in which he carried out the contract.[173] New street lamps were installed in 1868 and they were considered to be 'great boons for wayfarers.'[174]

By 1872 however, street illumination by gas 'was considered as almost a necessity of town life.'[175] This form of street lighting was enduring and remained in use well into the early 20th century after the onset of electricity. One surviving example of gas street lighting is a cast iron lamp stand previously located outside the former Corio Hotel at 69 Yarra Street[176] (Figure 6.31).

Further street works improvements were also carried out in the 1860s and 1870s. As early as 1863, the *Geelong Advertiser* called for improvements to the footpaths following changes to legislation:

The improvement of the town should proceed rapidly, if the councillors to be elected under the new act should be of the right sort, and should enter upon the performance of their duties with no other object in view than the welfare of their constituents.

The clauses of the new act which refer to the paving of the footpaths will (enable the Council to give facilities to those burgesses who are desirous of making the pavement in front of their premises permanently passable, as well as to compel those proprietors who selfishly act the part of obstructives in maintaining each his own special slough bounded by the improvements of his neighbours, to act fairly towards their fellow-townsmen. The Town Council must, however, take care that they do not in their over-zeal make the new law in this respect an instrument of oppression. In the streets running north and south, both sides of which receive the benefit of sunshine every day, the only thing calling for immediate interference is the filling up of gaps in the existing pavements. These bad pieces of the pathways are not only to be deprecated on their own account, but as reservoirs wherefrom the really good parts of the road are supplied with mud. The east and west streets are in a different predicament, for the north sides of them never get a glimpse of the sun during the six winter months, while their southern sides receive the whole of the sunshine, dry rapidly, and are seldom in a bad state for many days running. Each of these streets has during the winter a clean and dirty side, and it is obvious that the latter should receive primary attention. The north or dirty side of the market square was quite impassable without wading during the past winter, and it will be to the interest of the Town Council and of the property-holders in that neighbourhood to set about the work of paving it without more than a month's delay. We perceive that the path is now being repaired with gravel—a needless and wasteful work. The gravel is not required in the summer, and it becomes mud in the winter. Stone flagging is the material that will be found cheapest in such situations, and nothing else will induce people to walk on the sunless side of the street during the wet months. What is true of the dirty side of the square is, although perhaps in a lesser degree, true of the same side of the rest of Malop street between Gheringhap and Bellerine streets, and of Ryrie-street within the same limits. These call for the earliest but not exclusive attention; the wishes of the burgesses should in all cases be complied with.[177]



Figure 6.32: Remnant Barrabool flagstone footpath outside 9-11 Malop St, 2018. Source: David Rowe.

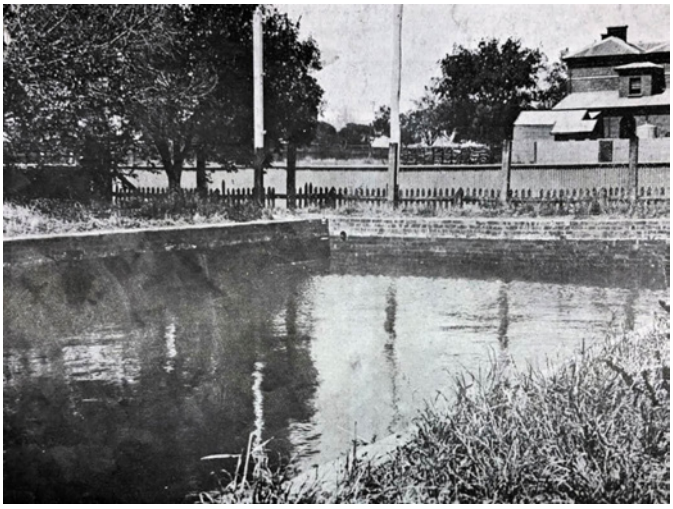


Figure 6.33: Saltwater Reservoir, Haymarket Reserve, 1912. Source: *News of the Week*, 18 April 1912, GRS 2121/3, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

By 1863, Barrabool stone flagstones had been laid in Malop Street under the supervision of the Town Surveyor, Robert Balding.[178] Similar flagstones were soon laid in Moorabool Street and elsewhere in 1864-65.[179] The only surviving evidence of this type of footpath are the remnant Barrabool flagstones that have been re-laid as part of a paving finish on the north side of Malop Street, outside 9-11 Malop Street (Figure 6.32),[180] and also remnant pavers in Gheringhap Street.

In 1871, the Geelong Town Council experimented with tar paving the footpaths. Under the direction of Robert Balding, Town Surveyor, and a Mr Warren, foreman of the Geelong Gas Company, a portion of paving was laid as an experiment near the General Market.[181] In 1875,

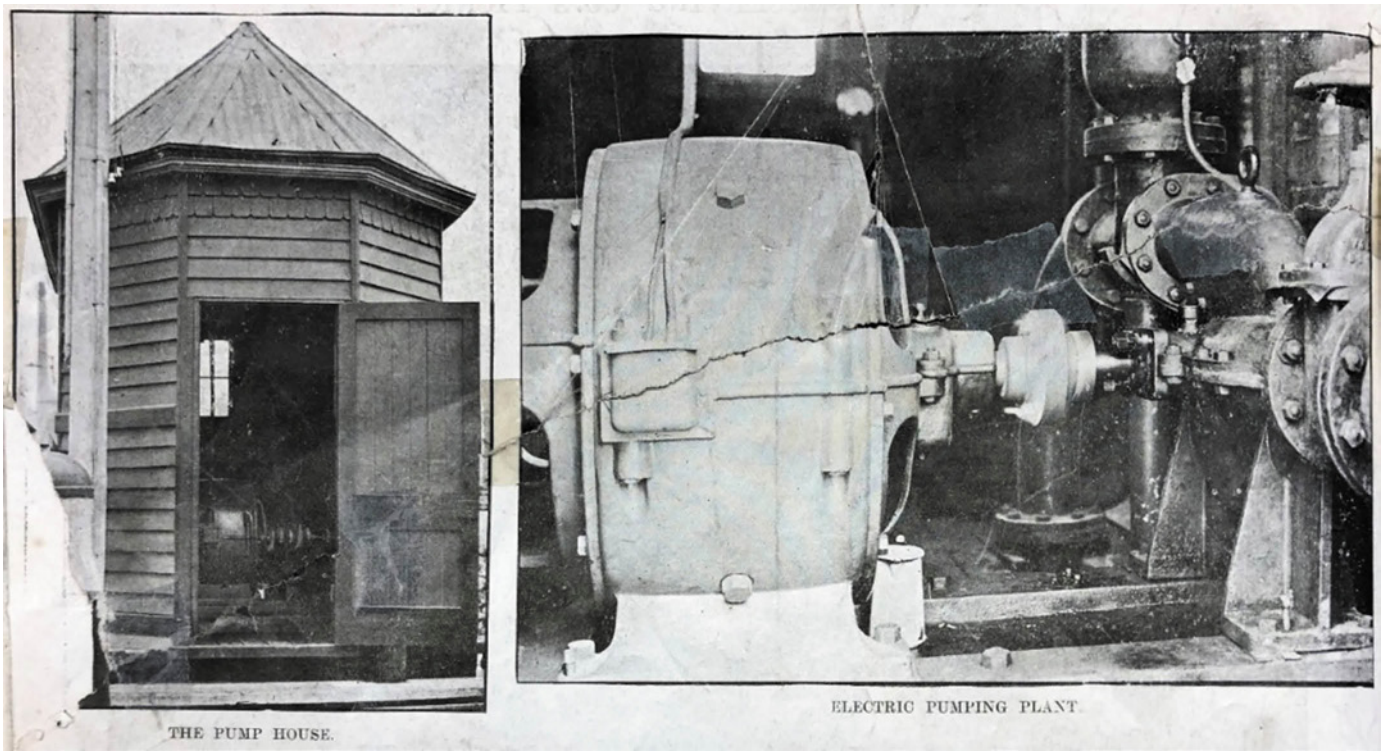


Figure 6.34: Pump House & Electric Pumping Plant, 1912. Source: *News of the Week*, 18 April 1912, GRS 2121/3, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

the Council contracted the Patent Composition Paving Company to lay of sample of its paving at the intersection of Myers and Yarra Streets. A considerable amount of tar paving was also laid in Mercer Street by the Geelong Gas Company at this time.[182]

While tar paving was laid in an effort to reduce dust and debris in the main streets, in 1896, the Public Works Committee of the Geelong Town Council decided to build a saltwater cistern reservoir of brick and concrete in the south-east corner of the Haymarket Reserve in Myers Street.[183] The contract was let to Mr L. Bourke.[184] A pipe was laid from the bay up Moorabool Street to the reservoir in the Haymarket Reserve (Figure 6.33), along with reticulation pipes through the central streets. A pump was installed in a small timber pump house (Figure 6.34) and in November 1896 operations commenced. As reported in the *Geelong Advertiser*:

> Pumping operations were commenced on Saturday afternoon at the town pump on the bay frontage between Yarra-street and Moorabool-street wharves. The desire of the corporation is to force the salt water up the main pipe in Moorabool-street and into the cistern reservoir in the hay market reserve, off Myers-street, from which place it is to be distributed, along reticulation pipes in the various streets within a prescribed area, and used in flushing the channels and watering the streets. The pumps worked well, and very speedily forced the water up to Ryrie-street, but it burst open the fire-plugs attached to the mains and escaped in flooded streams on to the streets and into the channels. Regular water-spouts were observable at the corner of the beach road and Moorabool-street, at the corner of Moorabool and Corio-street near the lockup, in front of Messrs Bright and Hitchcock's shop in Moorabool-street, and in James-street, off Ryrie street, near Mr J.S. Bayley's shop. Owing to the escape of the water the cistern was not reached for a considerable time, and it is expected that as soon as a remedy has been applied the pumping will be resumed. The cistern was half filled with water when pumping operations ceased. [185]

Another substantial streetscape improvement in the late 19th century and particularly from late 1871 was the filling in of the Western gully at Gheringhap Street, extension of Gheringhap Street to the bay frontage, and the cutting and lowering of the western end of Victoria Terrace (Eastern Beach Road). Soil from Victoria Terrace was used in the earthworks of the Western gully at Gheringhap Street. The works were reported in the *Geelong Advertiser* on 7 November 1871, where it was stated that: 'It is intended, when the slopes of the [Victoria] terrace have been neatly formed, to sow them with grass, and plant them with elms.'[186]

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Additional schools were built in the 1870s and which are extant today. At Swanston Street, State School No. 1094 was opened in 1871 while in Yarra Street, the South Geelong State School No. 2143 was opened in 1870[187] (Theme 8). Only the latter continues to serve its original school purpose. Other private schools were also established in the town reserve in the second half of the 19th century although most were not enduring. In 1870, Queen's College was opened at Merchiston Hall, 2A Garden Street by Mr and Mrs Lupton.[188] It closed in 1872.[189]

Beautification of central Geelong through the reservation of additional reserves and parks also occurred in the 1870s and 1880s. In 1878, Pevensey Gardens in Pevensey Crescent were established in two parts. In 1885, Harding and Austin Parks in Bellerine Street were also gazetted (see Theme 9).

Further progress came with the construction of a new polychromatic brick police court house in Gheringhap Street in 1883[190] (Figure 7.51, see Theme 7). This building served Geelong until it was extensively remodelled and extended in 1938 as a court house and public offices[191] (Theme 7).

Overall, the improvement and further development of Geelong were recognised in 1887. As described by Alexander Sutherland in *Victoria and Its Metropolis*:

> Geelong … is an important municipal town, one of the oldest in the colony. … It was at one time intended for the metropolis, but owing, probably, principally to the bar, which to some extent impeded navigation, and to the then scarcity of good water, shipmasters preferred anchoring in Hobson's Bay. Still, in the early days of the colony, and especially during the early days of the goldfields, it was largely used as a port of debarkation, and even now, although Melbourne is of course the principal shipping port of Victoria, the increased facilities afforded for shipping direct from the wharves cause Geelong to get a considerable share of the shipment of wool and other produce from the Western district, as a saving both of time and freight charges is thus effected.
>
> Geelong proper has an area of 3012 acres, a population of about 10,000 persons, or with its suburbs of not less than 25,000. It has 1967 ratepayers on the roll, and an annual value of rateable property of £73,242. … Geelong is picturesquely situated; it stretches back from the usually placid waters of Corio Bay, standing on the two slopes and the crown of a gentle hill, reaching on the further side to the Barwon river. It possesses a pure and salubrious atmosphere, is well lighted with gas, and is plentifully supplied with water from the storage capacity of 278,000,000 gallons, and drainage area of 6591 acres. … The town is well laid out, and in its streets are numerous handsome and commodious shops and business premises of all kinds. … A striking object in the centre of the place is the town clock tower, which stands in the Market Square …[192]

A boost to educational life at this time in 1887 was the opening of the Gordon Technical College in Fenwick Street. This institute provided State technical and industrial training to support the burgeoning manufacturing, agricultural and building sectors (see Theme 8). Two years later in 1889, the status of Geelong as Victoria's second-largest town was endorsed with the construction of a new substantial post and telegraph office at the corner of Ryrie and Gheringhap Streets (Theme 3) (Figure 3.187).[193]

One of the most significant developments in the late 19th century in Geelong was the opening of a new shipping channel in 1893 (see also Theme 3). For the first time, large ships were able to directly arrive at the town's foreshore rather than anchoring at Point Henry. Named in honour of Lord Hopetoun, Governor of Victoria, *The Age* newspaper reported the important event:

> Geelong is, or should be, happy now. It has got the one thing upon which it has set its heart ever since it became a town of any dimensions, viz., a channel direct from Port Phillip Bay to the town which can be navigated by vessels of respectable tonnage.
>
> The " oldest inhabitant" will tell you that the objectionable sandbar at the entrance to the harbor has always been the stumbling block in the path of the progress of the town, and of course there are some who have always insisted with vehemence that if the water hereabouts had been made navigable by large vessels in the early days of the colony, Geelong would certainly have been the capital of Victoria.
>
> This is merely a local hypothesis, which it is scarcely worth disputing; but there can be no dispute that this obstacle in the way of navigation has seriously retarded the expansion of trade at the southern port.[194]

At this time, the Geelong township was favourably described in *The Tourists' Guide to Geelong and Southern Watering Places:*

> The picturesque town of Geelong occupies a commanding position on the prettiest part of the Western coast line, and is built upon sloping country, affording excellent natural drainage facilities to

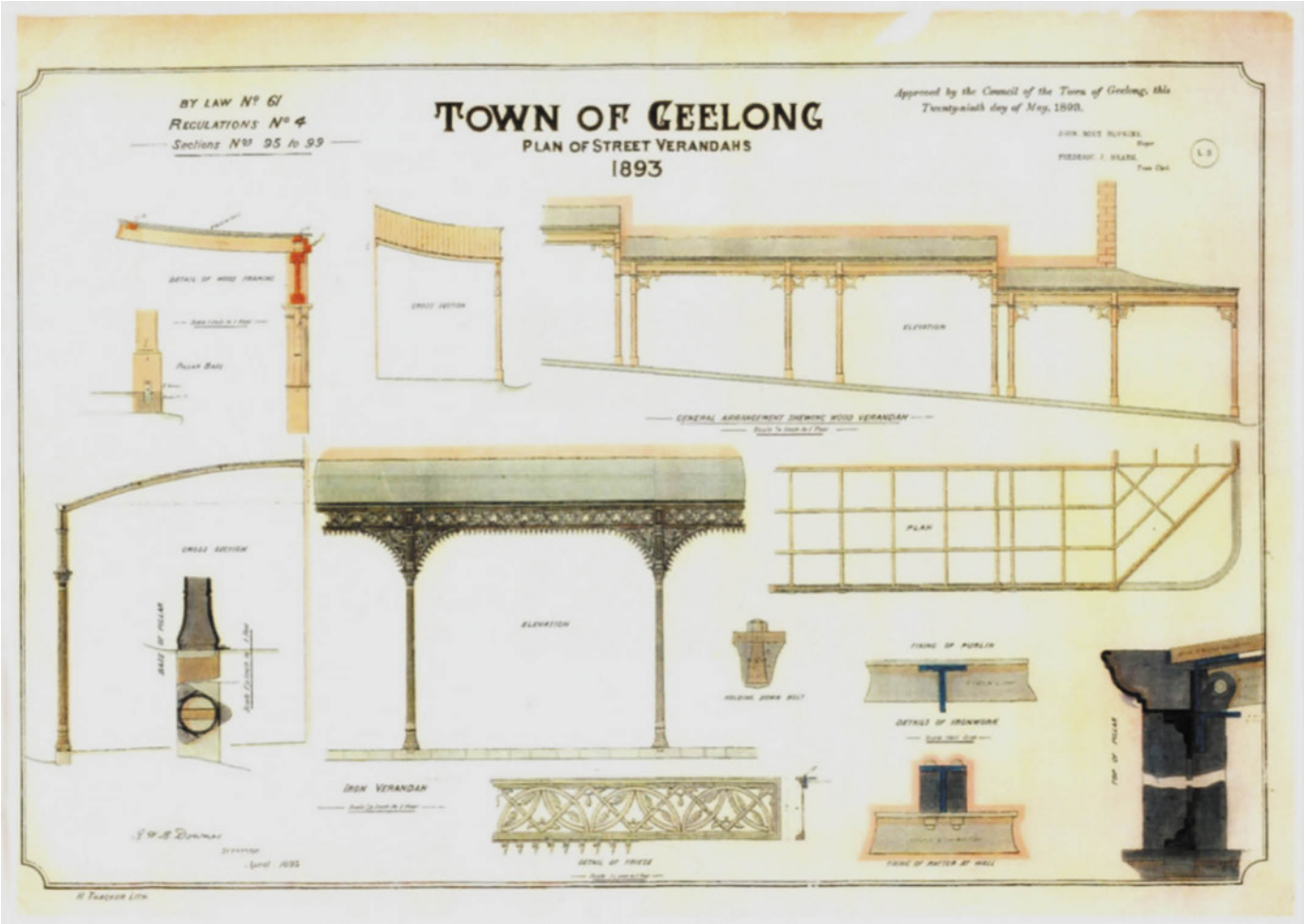


Figure 6.35: R.H.B Downes, Plan of Street Verandahs, Town of Geelong, By-Law No. 61, 29 May 1893. Source: Statutory Planning Department, City of Greater Geelong.

> Corio Bay on the north side, and to the ever-flowing Barwon River on the southern side. It is one of the healthiest towns in Victoria, a fact which is being steadily recognised by persons seeking temporary and permanent residence by the sea-side … Geelong itself is strikingly pretty, its clean, broad streets, wide and well paved footpaths, with the lines of forest trees which, before long, will cover them with their graceful shadow; the beautiful beach slopes running east and west, in addition to its many handsome residences and large commodious business premises, all give an effective and inviting appearance. [195]

An improvement to the central city area from 1893 was the standardisation of commercial verandahs, following By-Law No. 61 passed by the Geelong Town Council. Two designs were prepared by the Geelong Town Surveyor, R.H.B. Downes, a cast iron version and timber version (Figure 6.35). These verandahs were to transform the streets in central Geelong (Figure 6.36). The timber type featured at Derry's basket making store at 105-107 Moorabool Street (Figure 5.138, see Theme 5), while numerous buildings were adorned with cast iron versions, including McCartin's butcher shop at 233 Moorabool Street (Figures 5.104, (see Theme 5), 6.36) and the Scott Hamilton and Co. ironmongery building at 126 Ryrie Street (Figure 5.132, see Theme 5). The cast iron version prescribed the cast iron pattern for the valances and brackets, and the type of fluted cast iron columns (which were hollow to allow the columns also act as downpipes)[196]

Further housing development occurred in the 1880s and 1890s, including housing in the 'Little' streets such as Little Ryrie and Little Myers Street. Other subdivisions were offered including the Grammar School Hill Estate in 1896 which comprised '6 Grand Frontages to Moorabool Street.'[197]



Figure 6.36: Moorabool St, looking north from Lt Ryrie St, c.1890s, showing notable number of standard cast iron verandahs consistent with By-Law No. 61. Source: GRS 2497/68, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

6.5 GEELONG: A PERIOD OF PROGRESS 1900-2000

BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS

The opening of the Hopetoun Channel gave greater promise for Geelong's longer term commercial and cultural prosperity, and the confidence for the further establishment of infrastructure, new businesses and building developments. As early as 1900, this was noted in *The Age* newspaper (and re-reported in the *Geelong Advertiser*):

> The visitor to Geelong, instead of discovering a peaceful Village of Sleepy Hollow, sees everywhere the signs of industry and pushfulness. It has been said of Birmingham that it suffers less from bad trade, of from scarcity or abundance in any line of commerce, than any other commercial centre, for its industries are so varied that it always has something to do. Geelong is like Birmingham, on a reduced scale, in the variety of its resources. Unlike many Australian towns, it does not largely depend upon one industry. Neither mining nor agriculture is its sole support. The great grazing and agricultural lands of the Western district may be the backbone of Geelong's export trade, and the handling of wheat and wool and the by-products of stock raising may furnish much employment; but the district has immense manufacturing interests that serve to give the town a distinct character as a go-ahead and enterprising depot … Not only is there abundant evidence in Geelong's material progress in factories and workshops, warehouses and wharves, but the records of actual business done show a very remarkable advance.[198]

Such advances resulted in part due to the new superior port facilities erected at Cowies Creek and North Shore in 1894. Impetus came from the establishment of freezing works by the Meat Freezing Company for the shipment of frozen meat overseas.[199] The Oriental Timber Works Company also established a base at Cowies Creek. Their operations included log ponds (Figure 6.38). A port was later created at Cowies Creek by the Victorian Public Works Department at North Shore.[200] This began Geelong's association throughout the 20th century as an



Figure 6.37: Woolstores near the Geelong waterfront, n.d. In the foreground is Dalgety and Co.'s woolstore (now the waterfront campus of Deakin University). Source: GRS 2352/59, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

enduring regional port for the handling of grain and as a manufacturing centre (see Theme 5). Control of the port and foreshore lands were vested in the Geelong Harbour Trust from 1905.[201] Other industries were soon established in the northern suburbs in the early 20th century, including the Federal Woollen Mill (1913), Ford Motor Company (1924), and Corio Distillery (1928) (see Theme 5). Other heavy industries soon followed including International Harvester (1939) (see Theme 5) and the Shell Oil Refinery (1953) (see Themes 2 & 5). In the second half of the 20th century at Point Henry, other industries were established including the Alcoa Aluminium Smelter in 1961.

Further progress was experienced with Geelong's wool trade. New woolstores and several additions to existing woolstores in the north-western portion of the town reserve were built (Figure 6.37). This had a dramatic impact on the character and function of the city (see Theme 5). The town's reputation as the wool capital of Victoria was bolstered in 1928 with the construction of a new wool exchange at 44 Corio Street. The unprecedented boom in wool values following World War Two also played a key role in the advancement of Geelong's wool trade and the expansion of wool storage facilities in central Geelong (see Theme 5).

The confidence brought about by improved port facilities, the wool trade and manufacturing gave stimulus for further growth and advancement in the City centre. It also helped to bring about Geelong being proclaimed a City on 8 December 1910.[202] The promise of Geelong as a regional city was reflected in a 'Plan of Geelong and Suburbs' issued by the Geelong Progress Association at this time. It showed the residential suburbs, as well as industries, parks, cemeteries, golf links and even the 'State Aquarium and Fish Hatcheries' at Osborne House (Figure 6.38) (see Theme 9 for further details):

Tangible evidence of central Geelong's Federation era growth today is the several surviving major commercial buildings including 'Covent Garden', 174 Moorabool Street in 1901[203] (Figure 2.56, see Theme 2), building for Scott Hamilton in Ryrie Street in 1911[204] (Figure 5.132, see Theme 5); Solomon's Building, 95-135A Moorabool Street, in 1912[205] (Figure 5.157, see Theme 5) and Harvey Dann's offices (later Griffith's Bookstore), 96-98 Ryrie Street, in 1915[206] (Figures 5.92 & 5.137, see Theme 5). Cantilevered verandahs were introduced on some commercial buildings during this period, the earliest known being the verandah for Macrow's Furniture Arcade, 85- 87 Ryrie Street, designed by local architects, Tombs and Durran[207] (Figure 5.115, see Theme 5). Another unique landmark was additions to Bright and Hitchcock's store at 115-139 Moorabool Street, and particularly the bandstand erected in 1915 (Figure 5.155, see Theme 5).[208]

Several important institutional buildings were erected too. A new Fire Station at the north-west corner of Yarra and McKillops was built in 1908 (replacing an earlier station behind the Geelong Town Hall in Little Malop Street) (now demolished)[209] (Figure 8.145, see Theme 8). The Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trusts' office (now demolished) in Ryrie Street opened in 1913 (following the enactment of the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust in 1910)[210] (Figure 4.124, see Theme 4). The Geelong Art Gallery building, fronting Johnstone Park, opened in 1915 (Figure 9.46, see Theme 9), the same year the Geelong High School was built in the south-west corner of Eastern Park in Ryrie Street, Geelong's first State secondary school[211] (Figure 8.78, see Theme 8). The original design of the Geelong Town Hall was finally realised with the building of main east portico and hall in 1917[212] (Figure 7.11, see Theme 7).

In addition, improvements were made to near the waterfront and the foreshore. In 1900, Transvaal Square near the foreshore frontage was established.[213] A major transformation was the development of the Eastern Beach foreshore to the north-east of the original town reserve (see Theme 9). Rotundas were erected in 1904 and 1916-18 at the western end of Eastern Beach, while in 1912 the Joy Ark Pleasure Hall opened (the same year as the Geelong Cinema in Ryrie Street)[214] (see Theme 9).



Figure 6.38: Geelong Progress Association, Plan of Geelong & Suburbs, Shrimpton & Strong, Geelong, n.d. [c.1910]. Source: Statutory Planning Department, City of Greater Geelong.

STREETSCAPE INFRASTRUCTURE

The early 20th century also witnessed several improvements in infrastructure. In 1900, the Electric Lighting and Traction Company building was constructed[215] and the company commenced power generation in the city in May the following year[216] (Theme 3). The generation of electricity was to transform the city streetscape beyond lighting. Tram services commenced operations from 1912[217] (Theme 3).

Further streetscape improvements occurred in the early 20th century. From 1911, experiments were carried out with 'tar spraying' the Moorabool and Ryrie Streets to prevent 'dust nuisance.'[218] Further tar spraying was carried out in other parts of Moorabool Street and other streets in central Geelong in the ensuing years.[219] This began the sealing of the City's streets.

In 1926, the Geelong City Council decided to commence the construction of concrete footpaths in the form of flags.[220] Streets including Balliang Street (between Swanston and Bellerine Streets) and a section of Moorabool Street (on the east side between Ryrie and Little Ryrie Streets) were paved with concrete to replace the asphalt surface laid in earlier years. Although the concrete paving would cost 75 percent more than asphalt, the City Surveyor argued that upkeep would be 'practically minimal.'[221] The quality of the concrete flags came under scrutiny in 1928.[222]

By 1939, with the advent of the motor car in earlier years, traffic in the city centre had increased to such an extent that the Chief Commissioner of Police had recommended to the Geelong City Council the adoption of traffic lights 'at busy intersections.'[223] Neon bar traffic lights, mounted on the tram pole network, were subsequently installed at the intersection of Malop and Moorabool Streets (Figure 6.39) following a neon bar prototype developed by the City Council's Engineer, I. McDonald:

> A device by means of which Neon light bars provide traffic direction signals, devised by the Geelong city engineer (Mr. I. McDonald), in collaboration with an electrical firm, will be installed at the corner of Malop and Moorabool streets on Thursday for a month's trial. The device will be a unit of four sides. On each side are twelve Neon bars – six red and six green, and the bars of each color switch off each five sections, permitting half-minute intervals of traffic each way.[224]

By 1954, the Victorian Government reported that the 'series of red and green neon bars' for traffic lights 'should not be used' given the danger created between red and green signals.[225] Following the demise of trams in 1956, traffic lights were subsequently replaced.



Figure 6.39: Neon bar traffic signal, corner Moorabool & Ryrie Streets, c.1940. Source: GRS 7528/0, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

THE INTERWAR YEARS

The interwar (c.1919-39) period witnessed further building progress in central Geelong. In 1922, the *Geelong Advertiser* gave a glowing report:

> Building in and around Geelong at the present time is very brisk. A number of extensive buildings are in course of construction, while preparations are being made for a number of others at an early date. Although only a few days have elapsed since a start was made to remove the shops which have stood in Moorabool-street for over half a century, and where up-to-date premises are to be erected for Bright and Hitchcocks' Proprietary, practically the whole of the demolition work has now been completed and a commencement will be made within a week or so with the excavations for the foundations. When completed, the buildings will be amongst the most up-to-date in the city and fitted with all the latest furnishings.



Figure 6.40: National Mutual Life Building, corner Moorabool & Ryrie Streets, c.1930. Source Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services.



Figure 6.41: T & G Building, corner Moorabool & Ryrie Streets, 2016. Source: David Rowe.

> Messrs. W. G. Hearne and Co. are extending their business place, and are spending about £5,000 in remodelling the extensive brick building for many years carried on by the late Mr. W. Lawry as a chaff and grain store at the western end of Ryrie-street. … provision has been made for offices and laboratory on the ground floor. The second storey is to be devoted to workrooms and factory, whilst another portion of the building is to have a storeroom … Another extensive work to be put in hand is additional offices for Henry Thacker Pty …[226]



Figure 6.42: CML Building, corner Malop & Jacob Streets (Market Square), c.1920s. Source: Wynd collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.



Figure 6.43: Ryrie Street (corner Gheringhap Street) looking south-east showing Leggo's grocery store at the corner, c.1932. Source: Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

Transformation of the Geelong streetscapes during the interwar period was especially pronounced at the prominent intersections of Moorabool and Malop Streets, and Moorabool and Ryrie Streets. Key buildings erected at these major corners included the Commonwealth Bank building (1924) (now demolished),[227] National Bank (1927-28),[228] National Mutual Life Building (1924-26)[229] (Figure 6.40), Belcher's Corner shops and offices (1926) (now demolished),[230] the T & G building (1933-34)[231] (Figure 6.41) and the Bank of New South Wales (1937-38)[232] (see Theme 5). Further west at 285 Ryrie Street, Kitchener House was opened in 1931 opposite the Geelong Hospital as a Nurse's Home[233] (see Theme 8). Other major commercial developments

included the building of the C.M.L. Insurance Building at 74 Malop Street in 1925-27[234] (Figure 6.42), Carlton Hotel at 13-19 Malop Street in 1936[235] (Theme 5), new telephone exchange building in Gheringhap Street in 1939[236] (Theme 3) and new facades to the National Hotel at 193- 195 Moorabool Street in c.1944[237] (Theme 5). There were also several smaller commercial buildings erected during this period, including Leggo's Grocery store in 1922 at 88 Ryrie Street to a design by Laird and Buchan[238] (Figure 6.43, see also Theme 5).

THE POSTWAR YEARS

The Second World War brought about an intensification of Geelong's industrial importance as local industries assisted in the war effort.[239] While austerity measures largely halted commercial building progress, substantial improvements were made to the Geelong Hospital. Construction commenced in 1939 on the Infectious Diseases Hospital (it was named Bellerine House and it opened in 1943).[240] In 1940, Kardinia House, an intermediate hospital, was opened[241] (see Theme 8).

A noticeable change to the central Geelong streetscapes during the war was the construction of air raid shelters (Figure 6.44). In late 1941, the State Government hosted a conference of all metropolitan municipalities and Geelong to discuss the Government's plan for trench shelters.[242]

The Geelong Football Club's home ground in the playing of Australian Rules Football was relocated from Corio Oval at Eastern Park to Kardinia Park, South Geelong, in 1941 (Theme 9). This began an enduring association with the Football Club which continues to the current day.

The postwar years brought about further promise and progress. In 1949, Geelong was regarded as a thriving vigorous city, brought on by the establishment of manufacturing industries 30 years earlier, the handling of Victoria's wool clip with the construction of new and extended woolstores, and the construction of a modern grain elevator (at North Geelong).[243] Boasting 55,000 residents, the city was favourably (albeit romantically) reported:

> Although 114 years old, Geelong is a fresh, clean city, which has grown up on a diet of proper planning. Industry is dispersed, homes are modern and well designed, old buildings have received face-lifting treatment, and there are no slums – the rotten heart which often breeds in an industrial centre.[244]

In 1954, a visit by Queen Elizabeth II was not the only overseas visitor to Geelong.[245] Since the end of the Second World War, Geelong's population had increased as a consequence of Australia's post-war immigration



Figure 6.44: Air raid shelters in the centre of Little Malop Street at Market Square, c.1940s. Source: McDonald collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

policy of accepting European immigrants.[246] The arrival of immigrants was essential for the longer term sustainability of Geelong's thriving manufacturing industries. In central Geelong, the most profound changes came with the construction of additional woolstores and extensions to existing woolstores following the wool boom (Theme 5). In 1954, high wool prices were considered to 'have had the effect of advertising the importance of the produce and have also given publicity to the outstanding position of Geelong as a selling centre.'[247]

The expanding industrial and wool-selling sectors also translated into further commercial and other building development in central Geelong from the 1950s. Landmarks built at this time which reflected Geelong's growth were the Modern designs for the Textile College at the Gordon Technical College in Fenwick Street in 1949 (Themes 8 & 9) and the four-storied Baxter House maternity hospital at the corner of Ryrie and Bellerine Streets in 1954[248] (Theme 8). In Moorabool Street between 1953 and 1955, Bright and Hitchcock's celebrated its centenary with a major rebuilding scheme which included a distinctive and innovative postwar Modern Functionalist western façade on the Moorabool Street frontage[249] (Figure 5.156). This marked a new epoch for commercial and office building design in Geelong (Theme 5). At 199-203 Moorabool Street (corner Little Ryrie Street), a five storeyed office building was erected in 1956 for Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd, extending the scale of commercial buildings in the city.[250] A similarly- designed public building during this period was the construction of the Geelong Regional Library in Little Malop Street which opened in 1959[251] (Themes 7 & 8).



Figure 6.45: I. Wynd, State Government Offices building, corner Fenwick & Little Malop Streets, c.1980. Source: Wynd collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

THE LATER 20TH CENTURY

Other transformative developments followed in the 1960s and 1970s. A significant change was made in Brougham Street, on an elevated site east of the Customs Houses overlooking Corio Bay. In 1957, the Geelong Harbor Trust erected a three storey office building[252] (Theme 3). It was followed by a four storey Commonwealth Offices building next door in 1964-65[253] In Myers Street (between Moorabool and Gheringhap Streets), the four storied Holy Cross Hospital opened in 1965[254] (Theme 8). At 34-36 Malop Street, two storey commercial offices were constructed in 1961-62.[255] In 1977, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust moved into a new pre-cast concrete, cuboid, five storey building on the site of its former office[256] (Theme 4). Having taken two years to build, the conservative Brutalist design was a forerunner for the more substantial and dynamic State Government Offices building erected in the 1970s at the south-east corner of Fenwick and Little Malop Streets (Figure 6.45). Designed by the Public Works Department and local architectural firm Buchan Laird and Buchan,[257] the five storey inverted pyramid of pre-cast concrete construction, was soon dubbed Geelong's 'upside down' building. However, it became the city's best example of Brutalist design. Other similarly-designed and constructed buildings followed, including the Geelong Performing Arts Centre in Little Malop Street in 1981 (next to the State Government Offices, now demolished), and a six-storeyed commercial office building in 1980-81 at 49-51 Malop Street.[258]

The most dramatic changes to Geelong's commercial heart and foreshore came from the 1980s. In 1981, the Geelong Regional Commission, in consultation with the City of Geelong, released the City By the Bay Plan (see also Theme 7). It proposed the 'total redevelopment of the city centre, foreshore and Corio Bay.'[259] Approximately $1 million was soon spent on beautifying the parkland between Cunningham and Yarra Street piers, and the American landscape architect, Eldon Beck, was engaged to complete a study on the entire Corio Bay foreshore.[260] Building developments also resulted from the City By



Figure 6.46: Waterfront campus, Deakin University, Western Beach frontage, 2011. Source: David Rowe.

The Plan. The Geelong Regional Commission acquired the Sailors' Rest building at 2 Moorabool Street and the adjacent Commonwealth Offices building to develop as tourist venues.[261] A major initiative was the redevelopment of the central city buildings in Market Square into a major, enclosed shopping complex following an American retail strategy model. Early buildings including Solomon's, the Block Buildings, Corio Theatre and CML Building fronting Moorabool, Little Malop and Malop Streets were incorporated into the new building complex which opened in 1985.[262] A second retail strategy outlined in the City By the Plan was the redevelopment of the woolstores, former Electric Lighting and Traction Company building and individual stores in the city block bound by Malop, Brougham, Moorabool and Yarra Streets. Only the facades of the historic brick woolstores and lighting company buildings were retained and the shopping complex – first known as Bay City Plaza - opened in 1988.[263]

Changing economic circumstances and technology resulted in the demise of many of the local woollen mills and the sale of wool in central Geelong, industries that had been bedrocks of the Geelong economy since the 1860s.[264] Of the woolstores, most were adapted into other uses, including the former Dennys Lascelles Woolstores into the National Wool Museum (which opened in 1988) at the south-west corner of Moorabool and Brougham Streets.[265]

Other major developments for the period included additions to the hospital buildings. At the Geelong Hospital, a new wing – named the Patricia Heath Wing – opened in 1986.[266] It was followed two years later in 1988 by additions to St. John of God Hospital (earlier known as Holy Cross).[267] Some key developments occurred in the 1990s. In 1991, a new Law Court and Police Station complex opened at the corner of Mercer Street and Railway Terrace.[268] In January 1996, The Waterfront campus of Deakin University opened in the converted Dalgety's Woolstore complex[269] (Figure 6.46) (see Theme 8).

STREETSCAPE INFRASTRUCTURE

Throughout the postwar period, the City of Geelong continued its progress of concreting the City's footpaths. As early as 1946, several works had been approved but were delayed until 1954 owing to shortages of concrete and in particular, 'the ban on the use of cement for purposes other than home building.'[270]

With the replacement of the Geelong tramway system with motorised buses in 1956 came changes to Geelong's streets. By 1957, tram rails had been removed, along with some centrally-located electrical poles, although several remained. The removal of the poles was a recommendation in 1956 by the American traffic consultant, Ralph Dorsey. He also advised that "owner onus" be introduced and that parking meters be installed.'[271] Meters were subsequently introduced in 1961.[272]

Possibly one of the most profound changes to the central Geelong streetscapes by the 1960s was the removal of the standard post-supported front verandahs. Ten years earlier in May 1951, the Legislative Committee of the Geelong City Council had approved and recommended a By-Law prohibiting the 'erection of verandahs other than the Cantilever type.'[273] The new By-Law gave owners 10 years to remove the post-supported verandahs.[274] In 1961, an amendment was made whereby an additional clause gave opportunity for a 6 month extension for the post-supported verandahs to be removed, on written application.[275] Ironically, the By-Law was repealed within 20 years, with post-supported verandahs again in favour by the City of Geelong in 1984.[276] One of the earliest verandah reconstructions was the cast iron verandah at 160-162 Moorabool Street, in 1998. Some others followed, leading to the preparation of the Geelong Verandah Study for the City of Greater Geelong in 2006.

Other changes were made to the City's streets. In 1995 along the waterfront, the City of Greater Geelong, with support from the Victorian State Government, the foreshore area between Bellerine and Moorabool Streets was transformed and 100 bollards installed from Limeburner's Point to Rippleside Park (Figure 6.47). These bollards gave a history of Geelong, the work of local artist, Jan Mitchell[277] (Theme 9).



Figure 6.47: Waterfront near Eastern Beach (east of Bellerine St), showing row of palm trees and 'life saver' bollards in the background, c.2011. Source: City of Greater Geelong.

6.6 FROM MANUFACTURING TO HEALTH, EDUCATIONAL AND INSURANCE SERVICE SECTORS: GEELONG IN THE EARLY 21ST CENTURY

BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS

By 2010, Geelong's urban population reached 136,500.[278] Victoria's second largest city was experiencing substantial change as the dominance of the manufacturing sector – which had been in decline in the late 20th century – dramatically increased. Hundreds of jobs disappeared with the closure of maintenance hangars at Avalon airport by Qantas in 2014, closure of Alcoa in 2014 and the closure of the Ford Motor Company in 2016.[279] Geelong in these early years of the 21st century was a city not in decline but in transition. Deakin University was rapidly expanding, bringing research and development opportunities for innovation and technology industries. In 2009, the Transport Accident Commission opened a new multi-storey building in Brougham Street, following its relocation from Melbourne.[280] This began another key driver of Geelong's new economy. In 2015, the new Geelong Library and Heritage Centre opened in Little Malop Street, to a design by ARM Architecture of Melbourne (see Theme 8). The healthcare and insurance sector further progressed with the construction of major multi-storey buildings in Malop Street. In 2016, work began on the construction of the 14 storey Worksafe building at 1-7 Malop Street.[281] Once completed in 2018, it was claimed to be Geelong's 'tallest and greenest building.'[282] Principal facades of the former Dalgety and Co. Ltd. two-storied office building (constructed in 1924-25 and ironically described as 'an imposing edifice at the main entrance to the city proper'[283]) were retained. Two facades were also retained of the nearby former



Figure 6.48: Barwon Water building, 55-67 Ryrie Street, 2019. Source: David Rowe.

Carlton Hotel building at 21 Malop Street in 2017-18 as part of the erection of the six-storied head office for the National Disability Service Insurance Scheme. At 55-67 Ryrie Street, the Brutalist concrete office building of the Barwon Region Water Authority experienced a major transformation to a design by GHD Woodhead architects[284] (Figure 6.48). In 2018 the project won the Harry Seidler Award for Commercial Architecture at the Australian Institute of Architects' National Architecture Awards as an innovative and sustainable design outcome.[285]

STREETSCAPE INFRASTRUCTURE

Major change was also experienced in Geelong's streets in the early 21st century. Footpaths were removed and replaced with wider footpaths paved in brick in the central streets. Early bluestone kerb and channelling was removed and replaced with contemporary interpretations. Median strips were introduced in Ryrie Street and 132 palm trees planted in Moorabool Street.

The planting of palm trees in Moorabool Street commenced a major program of re-landscaping parts of central Geelong. In 2013, the City of Greater Geelong released a Central Geelong Action Plan to provide a 15-year strategy for the revitalisation of the central city area. A 'distinctive and enduring network of green spines and spaces that support living, working and walking, commencing with the greening of Malop Street', was included in the strategy.[286] Up to 150 trees were to be planted in the 'Green Spine' plan for Malop Street, spanning from Yarra Street to the east to Johnstone Park to the west.[287] Work commenced in 2017 and was completed in 2018. Other works were also carried out in Little Malop Street between Moorabool and Gheringhap Street, included further tree planting. A painted image of the late Willem Baa Nip (also known as Billy Gore and King Billy of the Wadawurrung was created on a shop wall in Dennys Place (near Little Malop Street) by artist, Cam Scale[288] (see also Theme 9).



Figure 6.49: H.W.H. Smythe, Plan of Suburban Allotments in the Neighbourhood of Geelong, 10 February 1839, VPRS 8168/P5, item Sydney B39A, Public Record Office Victoria.

6.7 SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

Due to the sandbar that prevented large ships entering Corio Bay, Point Henry was initially a European arrival station distant from the Geelong Town Reserve. This was the earliest suburban European settlement in Geelong.

In 1839, a year after the completion of the survey of the Geelong Town reserve in 1838, assistant surveyor H.W.H. Smythe laid out largely regular 25 acre 'suburban' allotments on the north and south sides of the Barwon River, west of the Town reserve[289] (Figure 6.49). Lots immediately north and south of the river banks were irregular (given the topography of the land and the natural river course), with some being larger. The Fyansford Village Reserve and a reserve for Mounted Police had been created to the west of the proposed suburban areas, while on the south of the Barwon River Dr Alexander Thomson offered for private sale allotments as the village of Belmont. The first land sale of these "suburban allotments" was on 3 October 1839.[290] The initial intention was for them to be sold for agriculture and cultivation[291] although the influx of European settlers in the 1840s brought about further subdivisions. It was from this original survey that the earliest suburbs were created: Newtown, Geelong West, North Geelong, Rippleside, Drumcondra and Belmont.

POINT HENRY

Prior to European colonisation, Point Henry was known as 'Moola' (and Anglicised to Moolap) by the Wadawurrung, given that this peninsula was in the shape of a spear head.[292] It has also been claimed to be named after the location where the Wadawurrung gathered shell fish.[293]

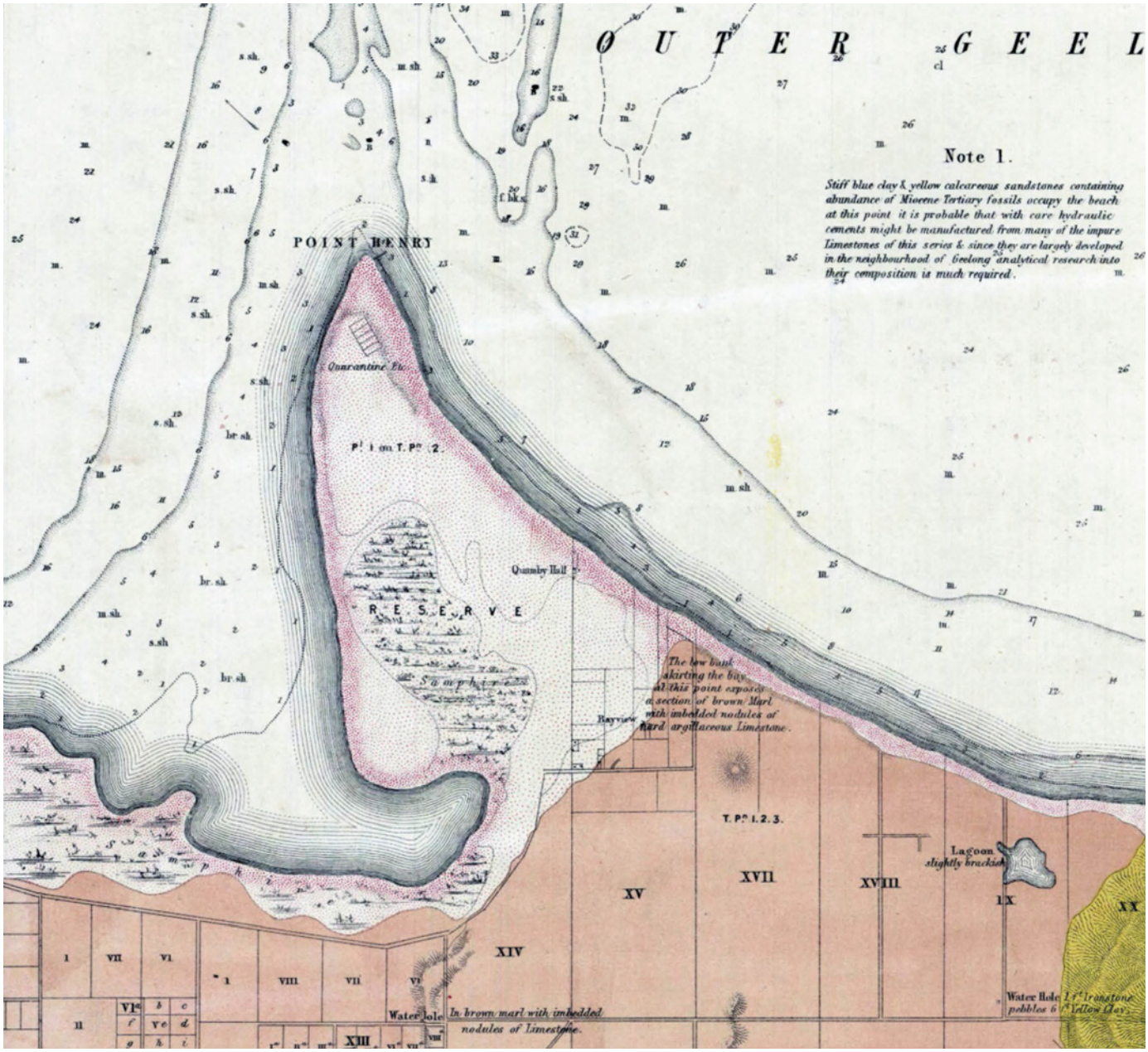


Figure 6.50: A.R.C. Selwyn, Part of Plan of Moolap, Bellarine, Point Henry: Geological Survey of Victoria no. 23, 1862, VPRS 8168/P5, item MD23C, Public Record Office Victoria.

As the location of saltwater swamps in 1803, no fresh water was found at Point Henry (Figure 6.50) soon after the arrival of Europeans in 1835.[294]

The official name of this earliest European settlement in Geelong, Point Henry, appears to have derived from the brig *Henry*, sailed by Captain Whiting, which stopped there with an expedition party in 1836.[295] In 1842, the Surveyor General had been instructed 'to bring forward some land for sale as soon as possible' given the influx of European arrivals and livestock.[296] By June 1843, 13 portions of land were offered at Point Henry with only one lot of 234 acres being sold.[297] By 1849 however, up to 20 families lived at Point Henry which led to the construction of a church and two schools.[298] Most of the Point was reserved, with five rectangular allotments laid out near the jetty for a quarantine station and possibly stores.[299] It was also in 1849 when Tea Gardens were created at Point Henry.[300] The Melbourne architects, Hyndman and Bates designed a two storey Bellarine Hotel in 1890, while a recreation hall was also part of the 'new summer resort.'[301] Hundreds of trees had been planted in the gardens[302].

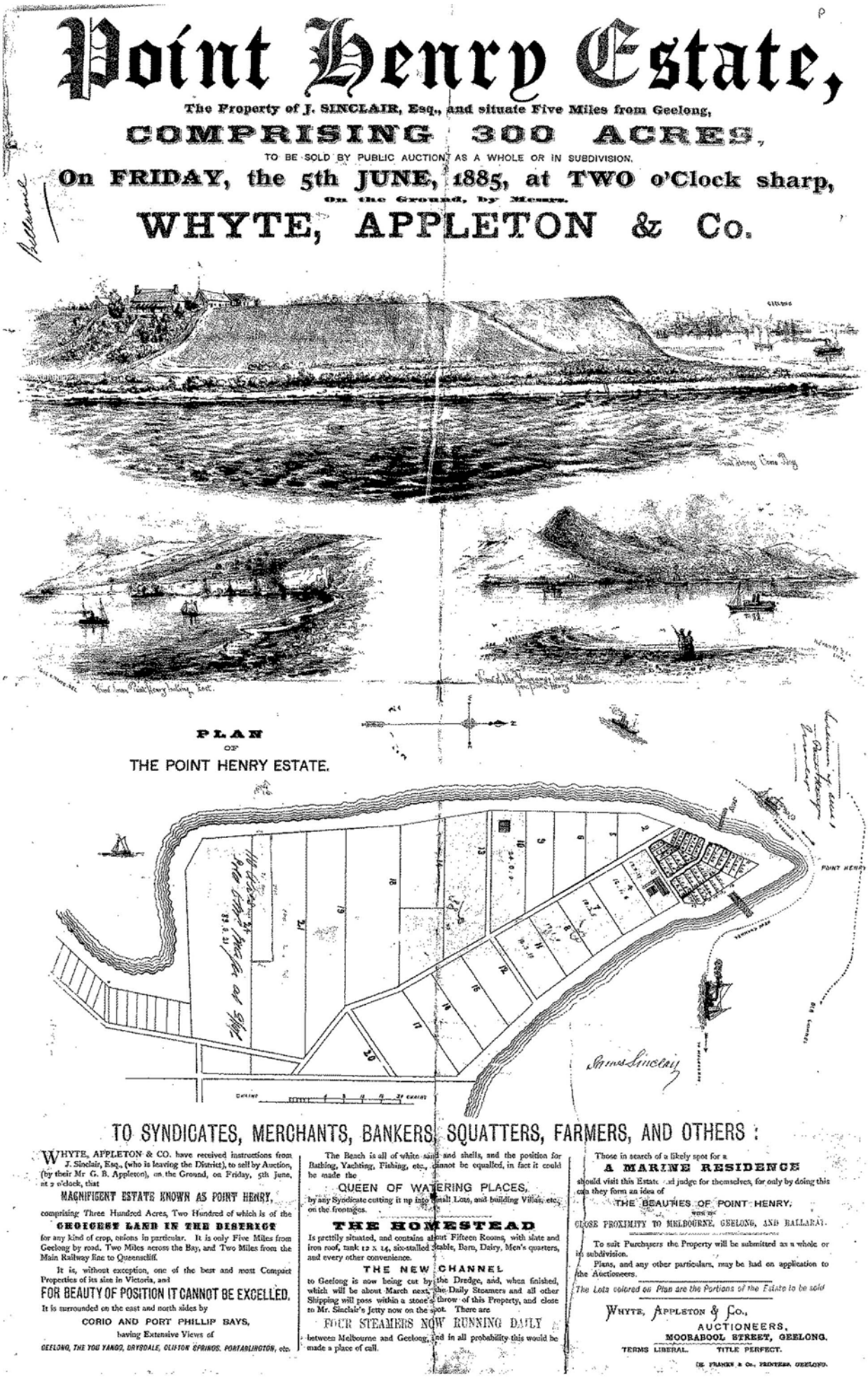


Figure 6.51: Point Henry Estate Auction Notice, 5 June 1885. Source: GRS 2030/Map P59/001, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.52: Plaque at Point Henry, 2015. Source: David Rowe.

For much of the 19th and early 20th centuries, Point Henry was largely a rural, farming area. In 1863, several allotments were surveyed and made available for purchase.[303] Most of the allotments ranged in size from 16 to 23 acres, with frontages to both the 'Outer' and 'Inner' Harbours. Only two allotments were developed and in subsequent years the 300 acres of subdivided land was acquired by J. Sinclair. He offered his homestead, jetty and land as the 'Point Henry Estate' in 1885 (Figure 6.51). It was sold to the Point Henry Land Company.[304]

For much of the 19th century, Point Henry continued to serve as Geelong's principal port. In 1892 a tramway and track were erected on the east long pier for unloading goods.[305]

Following the opening of the Hopetoun Channel in 1893, enabling ships to enter Corio Bay, the importance of Point Henry as the centre of Geelong's shipping waned, as did associated industries and businesses. The promise of a thriving maritime, residential, and tourist centre was replaced with more agricultural pursuits. A Signal Station was built in 1939 to control shipping traffic. It was designed by the local architect, Norman Schefferle[306] (see Theme 3).

In 1951, the Geelong Historical Society recognised the historical importance of Point Henry as a landing station for many European squatters. A plaque was unveiled at Point Henry on 11 November 1951 by John Manifold, descendant of the Manifold pioneers of 1836 (Figure 6.52). It was manufactured by William Bedford Ltd.[307]

The second half of the 20th century witnessed a substantial transformation of this area with the opening of the Alcoa Aluminium Smelter in 1961, followed by other heavy industries (see Theme 5 for further details).[308]

NEWTOWN

The elevated ground to the south-west of the Geelong Town reserve, and bound by Aberdeen and Pakington Streets, Shannon Avenue and the Barwon River, became the suburban settlements of Newtown (originally known as New Town) and Chilwell. One of the earliest residents of Chilwell was William Roadknight who secured his river frontage allotment where had had been occupying prior to Smythe's survey.[309] Some allotments were re-sold reasonably quickly, the interest in purchasing at Newtown being the cheaper land prices than those in the Geelong reserve, and privacy.[310] In 1842, Newtown was still not recognised under its own name. The surveyor, A.J. Skene, was listed as residing in the 'Suburbans', and William Roadknight at Barwon Cottage. Captain Foster Fyans were also listed along with a few others.[311] A few years later at the south-east corner of Pakington and Austin Streets, Dr J. Clerke, Government Surgeon and first resident surgeon in Geelong, built a dwelling in 1849. The sloping topography stretching from Noble Street to Austin Street between Pakington Street and Latrobe Terrace was to be known colloquially as Clarke's [sic.] Hill.[312] Other parts of Newtown and Chilwell were also to given more localised names. Irishtown situated from Belfast Street to Pakington Street north of Fyans Street, was known by this name in the census of 1857. The name of the street, Belfast, survives today as a legacy of this early settlement. Outlying land to the west of Shannon Avenue, on Noble Street was known as Emerald Hill.[313]

It was not until the 1850s when more considerable suburban subdivision occurred in Newtown and Chilwell. In 1853, John Jackson offered a portion of the Ellerslie Estate 'situated on the rising ground above the Shearer's Arms' in Aberdeen Street[314] A more substantial subdivision was Mr Willis' Avoca Estate near Herne Hill in 1853. The sale notice read:

> The Extraordinary Shape of this Announcement is merely intended more strongly to impress upon the minds of the public the rare chance now offered in the shape of some of the most lovely allotments of Land, a portion of the exquisitely beautiful AVOCA ESTATE, which commands a view in front of the Bay and Shipping, and at the back, all that sweet inland scenery, the "Vale of Avoca," where the waters of the Barwon and Moorabool meet, which pleasing prospect, from the elevated situation of the Land, can never be excluded from the admiring gaze of its fortunate possessor.[315]

Further east on Aberdeen Street in 1853-54, the Baptists built a Barrabool stone church (it continued this function until the neighbouring polychrome brick church was erected in 1876).[316]

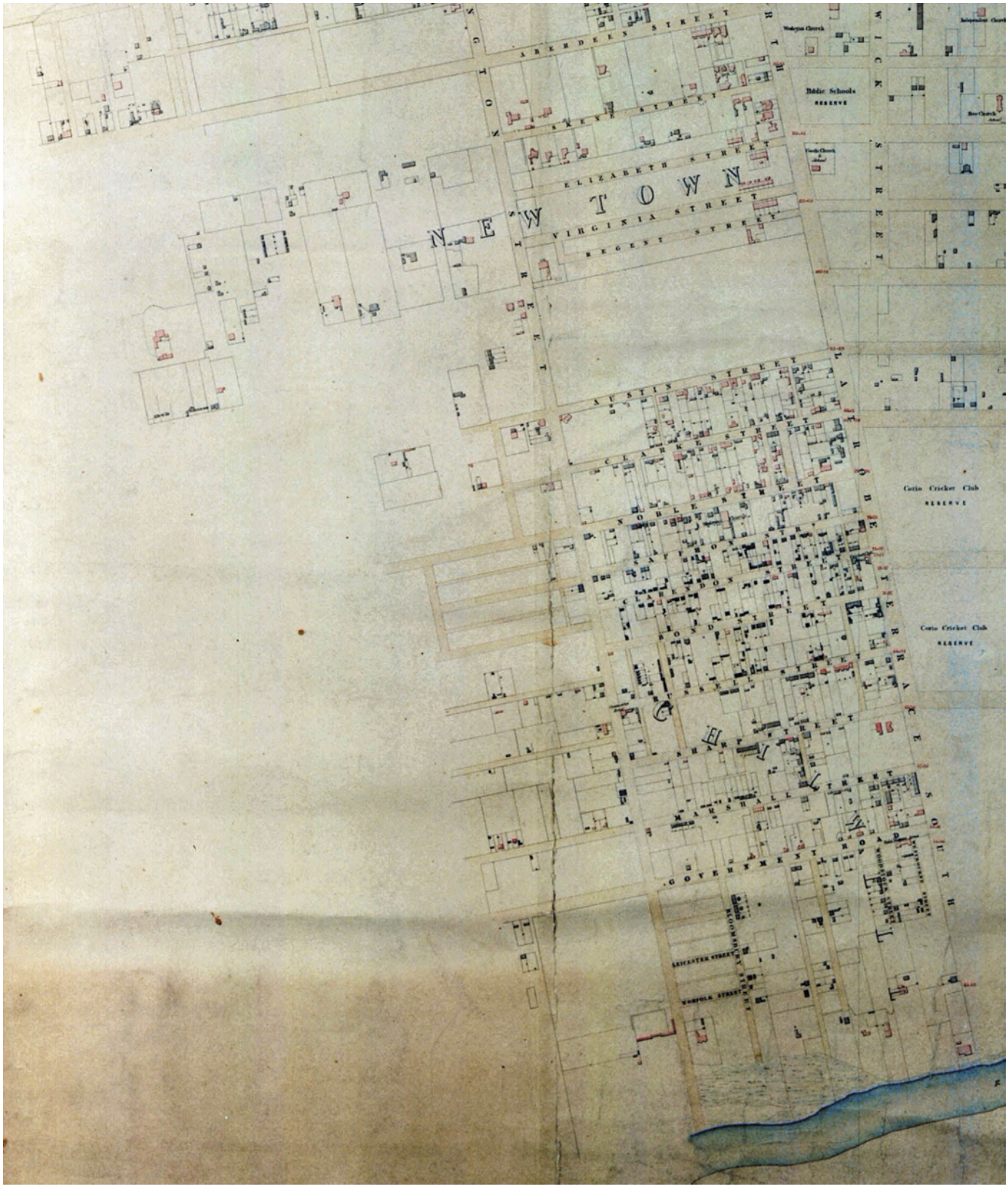


Figure 6.53: J.H. Taylor, Part of Map of Geelong showing Newtown, Surveyor-General's Department, Melbourne, 1854.
Source: VPRS 8168/P2, Unit 5416, item Roll 39 Geelong, Public Record Office Victoria.

In 1854, J.H. Taylor's Map of Geelong (Figure 6.53) showed a large concentration of dwellings and other buildings fronting regularly laid out streets adjoining Latrobe Terrace at Chilwell. The map included the original Cremorne Hotel (south-east corner of Pakington and Russell Streets) built in 1849-50.[317] Closer to Latrobe Terrace, the original Gold Diggers Arms Hotel on the north side of Noble Street was built in 1850[318] and the construction of the nearby Noble Street Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1854[319] (Theme 8). Further commercial activity was fronted onto Latrobe Terrace. This included Edward Martin's Cricket Club Hotel at the corner of Latrobe Terrace and Clarendon Street (opposite the Corio Cricket Club ground now known as Kardinia Park – see Theme 9) established in 1854,[320] and a timber hawker's shop appears to have been erected for Richard Asling at 402 Latrobe Terrace.[321] By the middle of the 1865, the building had been extended to include Charles Browning's bootmakers' shop.[322] Other businesses followed including W.H. Kernot's 'Chilwell Dispensary' by 1866, on the southern side of the large corner allotment at 348 Latrobe Terrace.[323] Today, the earliest surviving shop in this part of Newtown is Herbert Pile's painter's shop at 402 Latrobe Terrace. The adjoining dwelling appears to have been built by 1860-61 and the shop added later in the 19th century.[324]

An insight into residential, commercial and industrial life at Chilwell at this time was given in the *Geelong Advertiser* in 1911:

> Dwellers in Chilwell in the very early days were mostly teamsters, who travelled to the diggings and other places. Hay and corn stores and ' blacksmith's shops' were here in great numbers. Horse feed was realising £20 a ton, flour £5 a bag, while beef was 6d. a pound. The rent, for a two-roomed cottage was £1 a week, borrowed- money realised interest at 15 per cent., and land having frontage to Latrobe-terrace realised £5 a foot; but wages were high. In 1869 the Albion Woollen Mills were started by their present owner, and three years following the Union Mills were put in motion; both only half their present size. At the top of Fyans-street was Donaghy's Rope Works. This industry was lost to Chilwell (as many others) through the owner not being able to obtain half an acre of land for a rope walk. Tanneries to the number of ten were situated along the banks of the Barwon, and near Campden-road was a slaughter yard. Near this yard an hotel was built called the Eagle and Hawk, but no license was granted the house. Taking everything into consideration, Chilwell was the busiest part of Geelong. The "Gabilila" [sic.] loan," floated to raise money necessary for the formation and making of roads, and other sums amounting in all to £10,000, were raised for making asphalt walks and kerbing the gutters. Russell-street was nothing but a sand bank, which became of great use to builders, and load after load was carted away … The names of the streets of Chilwell were derived from those of old residents, and Chilwell in the early days was the most aristocratic part of Geelong, as the' beautiful residences on the banks of the Barwon will testify. Among the early residents we may mention Sir Chas. Sladen, Dr. Reid and Mr. Chadwick. What was the first chemist shop in Chilwell, kept by the late Mr. Kernot, is now a small cottage in Bond street near Latrobe-terrace. That Chilwell was a busy centre is shown by the number of old shops in the different streets of the suburb.[325]



Figure 6.54: 'The Hermitage', Pakington Street, n.d. [c.1900]. Source: GRS 137/0, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

Equally affluent residential properties were established at Newtown, including George Armitage's substantial 'Hermitage' in Pakington Street (1858) (Figure 6.54) (see also Theme 7), James Austin's 'Priory' in Pakington Street (1850) (now demolished), Joseph William Belcher's 'Sunville' in Skene Street (1850) (now demolished), Charles Ibbotson's imported prefabricated German villa, 'The Heights' at the western end of Aphrasia Street (1854) (Figure 6.15), Joseph Lewis' 'Woolmers' (now 'Newtown Brae') in Stephen Street (c.1851) and architect Benjamin Backhouse's 'Coronal' in the far north-west portion of Newtown near Herne Hill (1854-55).[326] Other properties were also established from this time in Noble, Aphrasia and Skene Streets, including the dwelling at 2 Skene Street in 1853-54. It was designed by Edward Snell as his own residence.[327] Confidence to build in this locality may also have emanated by the creation of the Borough of Newtown and Chilwell in 1858,[328] as well as the need for housing employees for the newly-established industries along the Barwon River.

There were also other important developments that contributed to cultural life in Newtown in the 1850s. In 1854, St. Peter's Church of England church building was

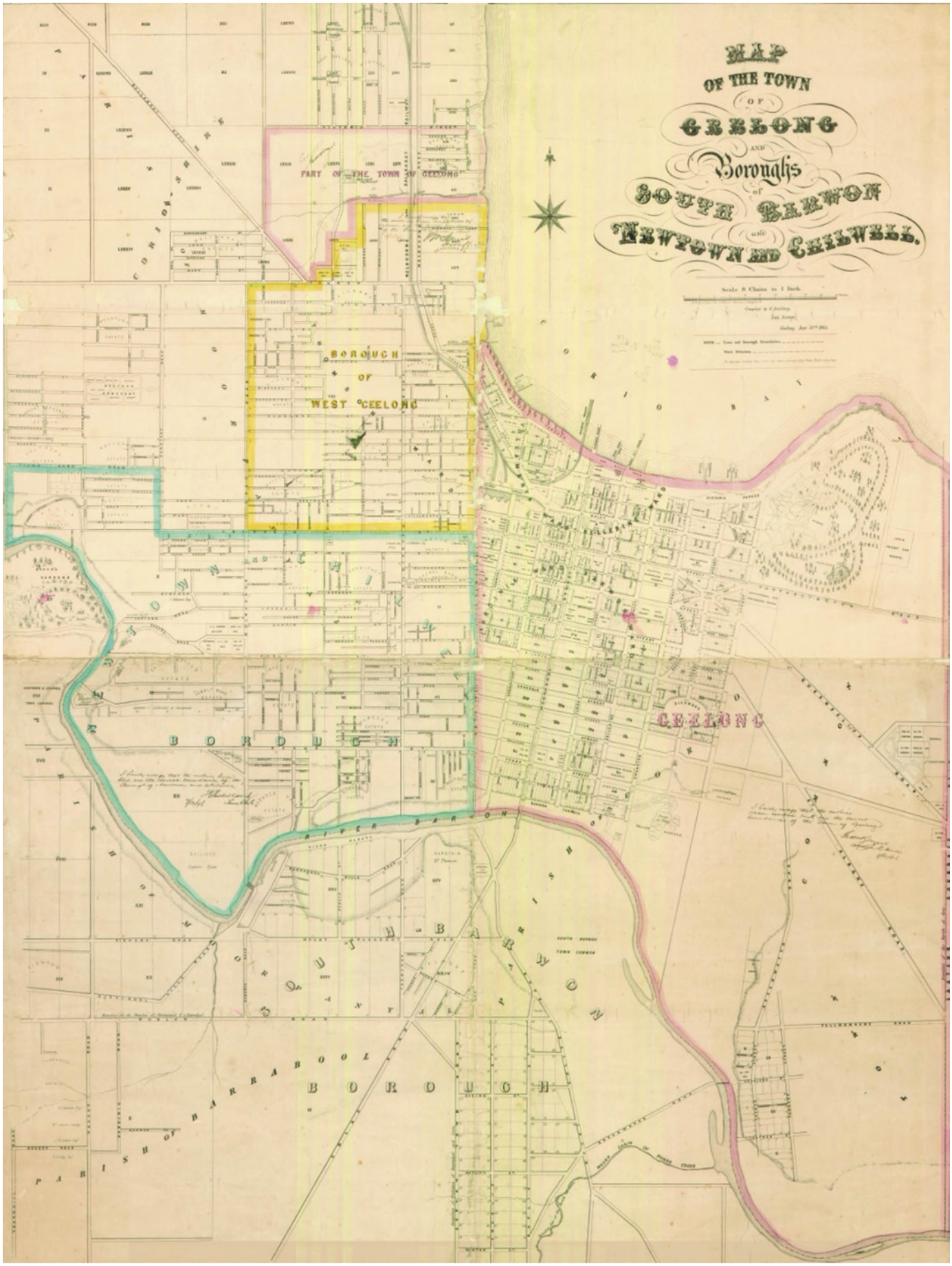


Figure 6.55: R. Balding Map of the Town of Geelong and Boroughs of South Barwon and Newtown and Chilwell, 30 June 1864.
Source: Statutory Planning Department, City of Greater Geelong.

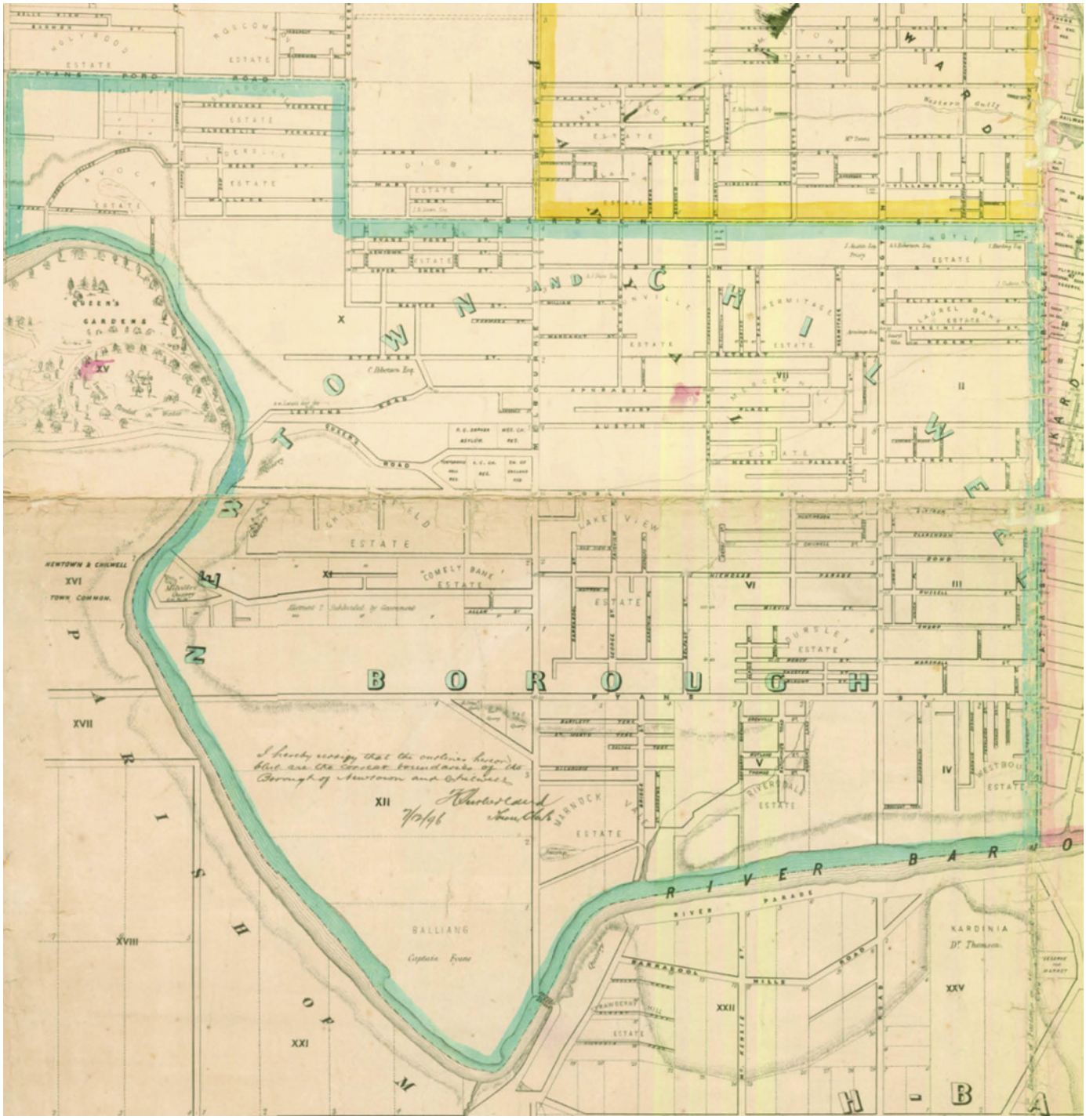


Figure 6.56: R. Balding Newtown portion of Map of the Town of Geelong and Boroughs of South Barwon and Newtown and Chilwell, 30 June 1864. Source: Statutory Planning Department, City of Greater Geelong.

constructed in bluestone at 25 Percy Street.[329] A few years later in 1859-60, the Sisters of Mercy acquired J.W. Belcher's 'Sunville' estate where they established the Sacred Heart Convent (now Sacred Heart College)[330] (see Theme 8).

By 1864, several additional residential estates had been offered for sale. Shown on a 'Map of the Town of Geelong and Boroughs of South Barwon and Newtown and Chilwell' by Robert Balding (Figures 6.55-56) the estates north of the Barwon River included the Westbourne, Riversdale and Marnock Vale Estates. At Chilwell, they included the Lake View and Dursley Estates. At Newtown, the elevated land between Elizabeth (Roebuck) and Virginia Streets was sold as the Laurel Bank Estate, while further north between Aberdeen and Skene Streets (immediately west of Latrobe Terrace) land was offered as the Hoyle Estate. George Armitage's surplus land was sold as the Hermitage Estate west of Hermitage Road (between Skene Street and Retreat Road). At Emerald Hill, substantial allotments were offered as part of the Chesterfield Estate which was nearby the previously established quarries above the east bank of the Barwon River. With the growth in population came the need for more churches. The Church of England established All Saints at the corner of Noble and Talbot Streets in 1862.[331]

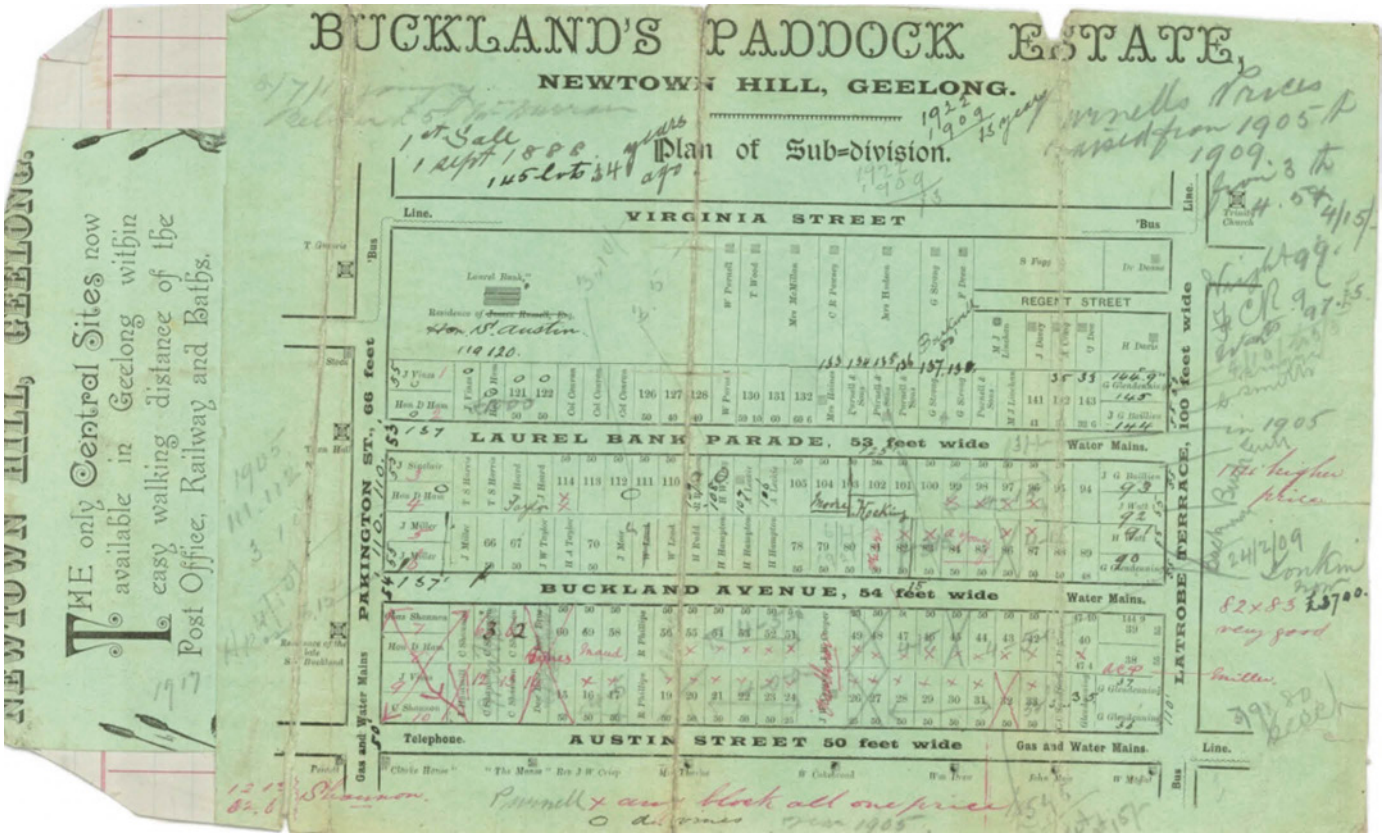


Figure 6.57: Plan of Subdivision of Buckland's Paddock Estate, Newtown Hill, 1888. Source: GRS 2030/Map B41D, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

Further land was made available in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1871, the Laurel Bank Estate offered several allotments in Elizabeth (Roebuck) and Virginia Streets.[332] In 1875, the Mercer's Hill Estate, following an unsuccessful gold mining venture (see Theme 4) was offered in small rectangular allotments to the north and south sides of Noble Street, Mercers Parade, Prospect Road, Huntington Street and Chilwell Street (now Fairview Avenue).[333] Further subdivision of this Estate occurred in 1885.[334]

By 1887, Newtown was regarded as 'the principal suburb of Geelong' where the ground was 'elevated and an excellent view of the town and bay may be obtained.'[335] A more detailed description of Newtown and Chilwell was given in Alexander Sutherland's *Victoria and Its Metropolis* in 1888:

> These two places together constitute a borough in the county of Grant, South-Western Province, and electoral district of Geelong. Municipally they are governed by a council, divided into three wards … The borough has an area of 1422 acres, a population of 4700 persons, and an annual value of rateable property of £22,946. Practically speaking Newtown and Chilwell form a suburb of Geelong, although in themselves independent. It is partly a manufacturing and partly an agricultural place, containing many of the factories, &c., already mentioned as belong to Geelong generally … In the borough are two State schools, a Catholic orphanage and school for boys, an orphanage for girls in connection with the Convent conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, a reading room, enlarged through the liberality of Mr. T. Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, with a good supply of books and papers for the use of working men and boys. Jeffrey's celebrated Fernery, with its look-out tower, is also here, and grand views of the surrounding scenery may be had from that or from the top of Herne Hill. There are several quarries on the north bank of the Barwon, within the borough. The Geelong railway station is about two miles distant, and cars run throughout the day. In these suburbs there has been of late a great extension of buildings, creating entirely new neighbourhoods.[336]

It was from this time that large parts of undeveloped land were made available for housing. In 1888, the Newtown Hillside Estate offered '62 Magnificent Villa Sites' with 'Splendid Frontages to Fyans Street, West Melbourne Road [Shannon Avenue], George Street, Neiley Street, and Daisy Street.[337] In this same year at the east end

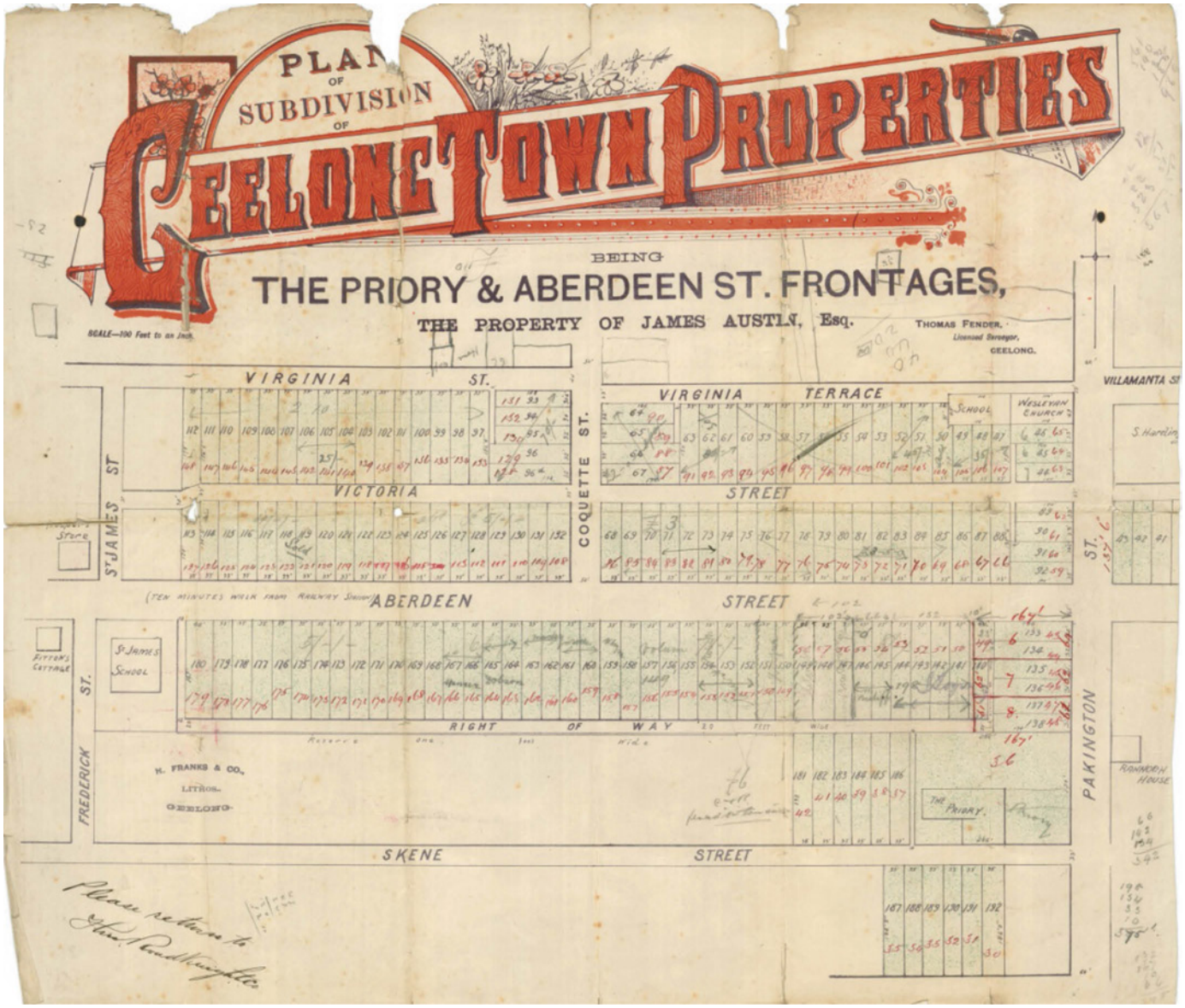


Figure 6.58: Plan of Subdivision of Geelong Town Properties being The Priory and Aberdeen Street frontage, n.d. [c.1889]. Source: GRS 2030/Map G15, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

of Newtown Hill, Buckland's Paddock, (comprising the land between Pakington Street and Latrobe Terrace, and north of Austin Street), was first offered in 1888 as 145 allotments[338] (Figure 6.57). Only 51 lots sold and the unsold allotments were again offered in c.1890.[339] The sale of land in this subdivision continued into the early 20th century.

In c.1889, James Austin offered his 'Priory' estate (Figure 6.58). Land fronting both sides Aberdeen Street (and further north in Geelong West) was sold in 180 allotments.[340] One notable example was 'Ardoch', 298 Latrobe Terrace (Figure 9.112). Built in 1909-10, it reflects the work of the successful local architects for the period, Laird and Barlow,[341] with its complex hipped and gabled slate roofs with corner attic, and Art Nouveau inspired timber brackets.

Numerous other dwellings were erected at Buckland's Paddock and in nearby estates in Newtown in the late 19th century. They included 'Kirrewur Court', 77 Prospect Road, built in brick in 1891 for Charles Shannon, wool broker, to a distinctive Queen Anne design by the Ballarat architect, Charles Douglas Figgis[342] (Figure 6.59). Substantial extensions were also made to 'Newtown Brae' (earlier known as 'Woolmers'), 15 Stephen Street, in 1885 for Alexander David to a design by the Western District architect, Alexander Hamilton[343] (Figure 6.60).



Figure 6.59: 'Kirrerwur Court', Prospect Rd, 2017. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.60: 'Newtown Brae', Stephen St, c.1900. Source: Jan Phelan, Welshpool.



Figure 6.61: 'Dwelling, 22 Virginia St, 2015. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.62: 'Dwelling, 33 Roebuck St prior to alterations & additions, 2015. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.63: 'Strathcona', 2-4 Ascot St, c.1930. Source: Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.



Figure 6.64: Construction workers at the Rhineland Estate, 1911. Noske & Messy-Rhine would appear to be standing (two from left). Source: *News of the Week*, 19 October 1910, GRS 2121, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

Several more modest dwellings were also built throughout Newtown during this period. A small yet distinctive number were erected by the pioneer building firm, Purnell and Sons, the patriarch being William Purnell (1831-1904).[344] He arrived in Melbourne in 1851 and later travelled to Geelong where his brother, Joseph, had settled.[345] Having trained as a carpenter, William Purnell formed a building firm in partnership with A.C.S. Clutterbuck, and when this partnership dissolved in 1876, the building firm of Purnell and Sons was established.[346] The houses in Newtown built by the Purnell firm in the 1870s and 1880s included a timber dwelling at 22 Virginia Street (built in 1876 for Rev. Bunning)[347] (Figure 6.61), William Purnell's own home at 39 Virginia Street (built 1884),[348] the dwelling at 42 Virginia Street (built in 1884 for Archibald McArthur Campbell)[349] and the dwelling at 33 Roebuck Street (built in 1884) which William Purnell initially leased to Catherine Wallis[350] (Figure 6.62). Characteristic of these Victorian Italianate styled dwellings was the composition of the hipped roofs, and particularly the timber eaves decoration including turned drops, and the verandah details including the paired timber posts and cast iron shield motif verandah valances.

The firm of Purnell and Sons were also responsible for other distinctive Late Victorian and Edwardian Queen Ann designs constructed in timber. They include the dwellings at 16 Austin Street (built 1911-12) and 62 Austin Street (built 1890-95).[351] Possibly the more distinctive is 'Strathcona', 2-4 Ascot Street (Figure 6.63). Built in 1900,[352] it originally had a frontage to Noble Street and is notable for its picturesque roof forms and timber verandah decoration. The dwelling provided prospective clients of Purnell and Sons the opportunity to inspect the roof forms and architectural details available at that time.

Aside for residential subdivisions and house construction, the year 1889 also witnessed the opening of the Salvation Army Hall at 18 Marshall Street, Chilwell.[353] The Baptists had also opened a chapel in Saffron Street before 1890[354] and they and the Wesleyans built additional churches in the area in later years (see Theme 8 for further details).

By 1905, following the laying out of new streets and streetscape infrastructure, construction of many new houses, maturation of the settings of longstanding mansions and modest cottages (albeit reduced as part of residential subdivisions), prospering Geelong College and the newly-opened "The Hermitage" Church of England Girls' Grammar School (the former property of George Armytage), Newtown was described as 'the Toorak of Geelong.'[355] This led in part to greater demand for housing allotments. In 1908, another 43 lots were made available in Fairview Avenue and Nicholas Street as part of the Newtown Hill Estate.[356] This was followed by an additional 31 blocks, mainly on the south side of Fairview Avenue.

In 1912, the 'Newtown Brae' Estate fronting Stephen and Nantes Street and Punt (now Ruthven) Street were offered in 18 allotments.[357] In this same year, 10 lots were sold as the 'Devon Estate' between Stephen and Aphrasia Streets, and another 10 allotments at the western end of Upper Skene Street as the 'Newtown Tram Estate'.

Of particular interest was the 'Rhineland Estate' in the far northern part of Newtown (also earlier known as Herne Hill) in 1911-12.[358] This proposed housing estate of 35 dwellings was a development by T.J. Noske, Chairman of the nearby Australian Portland Cement, and the recently arrived entrepreneurial German engineer and forward-thinking planner (and employee of Australian Portland Cement), Laurel Messy-Rhine.[359] The concrete and timber residence of Messy-Rhine, 'Rhineland', (built 1911-12)[360] was situated at the far western end of the estate. A unique aspect of this estate was that the cottages were erected as part of the estate to house workers at the nearby cement works. They appear to have been the designs of Messy-Rhine who called tenders for plastering, painting and fencing 16 cottages in August 1911[361] (Figure 6.64). The distinctly-designed, modest timber Edwardian cottages (which were available either detached or as duplexes) were designed with hipped or gambrel roof forms and front verandahs, and presented a homogenous appearance to the small neighbourhood. Adjoining the Estate with a frontage to Minerva Road was the residence of W.B. McCann,[362] director and manager of the Australian Portland Cement company (see Theme 5). The house (Figure 6.65) was built in 1912,[363] the similarity of the design with the neighbouring cottages of the Rhineland Estate suggesting that it may also have been designed by Messy-Rhine.

Further commercial progress was made in Latrobe Terrace during the Federation period. This included Charles Usher's timber corner store at 388 Latrobe Terrace in 1910,[364] and a shop duplex in 1911 for Thomas Horward at 364-366 Latrobe Terrace (it appears these shops were single storey and two storey additions were carried out in 1917)[365] (Figure 6.66). Both shops remain today. A commercial building of the period that no longer survives was a brick shop built in 1911 for the plumber, James Herd.[366] It had a frontage to Latrobe Terrace and was near the corner of Russell Street. Frank Coles also had a brick shop built in 1913-14.[367] It was situated at the north-west corner of Latrobe Terrace and Clarendon Street and was first occupied by Percy Waylen, confectioner.[368]



Figure 6.65: W.B. McCann's residence (then the property of A.W. Rotheram), south-west corner Minerva Rd & Autumn St, 1924 (now demolished). Source: Autumn Heights Estate plan, 1924, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

Other subdivisions followed in the 1920s, mainly as a consequence of the reduction of large 19th century estates. They included the Bareena Estate in 1922, adjoining the western boundary of the Bareena Bowling Club and taking in lots in Huntington Street and Fairview Avenue.[369] The estate was advertised as being 'the closest area of land to Geelong Post Office, available at prices which will be right.'[370] Other subdivisions included the Fernery Hotel in Aphrasia Street in 1922, Brooklyn Estate in Stephen Street and Aphrasia Street in 1923, The Palmer Estate, Margaret and George Streets, in 1927, and the McQueen Estate in Upper Skene Street in 1928.[371]

Numerous houses were built on these and other estates in Newtown during the period, many being standard hipped and mainly gabled Bungalows. A distinctive example of the more modest type is the dwelling at 18A Laurel Bank Parade (Figure 6.67), built in 1922 by J.C. Taylor and Sons, local builders, for Morriss Taylor, mechanic.[372] A more radical example of interwar domestic design in Newtown was the two storey house built for George Laird in 1935 at 22 Roebuck Street to a design by his brother, Ewen[373] (Figures 6.68-69). The functionalist cuboid dwelling reflected the influences of The Dutch Architectural School in Holland, led by Willem Dudok, with Ewen Laird having recently-returned from European and who believed this house was his best work.[374]

By 1925, commercial activity had been established in Pakington Street, Chilwell, between Noble and Fyans Streets. The *Geelong Advertiser* declared that 'Pakington Street, in Chilwell, is considered by many to be destined to become the leading business centre in the locality. There are already several shops in the street …'[375] Commercial progress in Pakington Street (between Noble and West Fyans Streets) did continue in the ensuing years. In 1926, construction commenced for three shops at 361-361B Pakington for W. Dobson.[376] This was followed in 1927 by a corner shop being erected at the front of Ernest Dew's Edwardian dwelling at 312 Pakington Street.[377] It originally served as Mr Dew's newsagency. In 1928-29, a confectioner's shop was constructed at 331 Pakington Street for James McDonald. However, the most substantial development in 1928-29 was the construction of six brick shops at 356-362 Pakington Street for Messrs. Ritchie and Sutherland of Colac.[378]



Figure 6.66: Shops at 364-366 Latrobe Terrace, 1936. Source: Geelong Advertiser, 10 October 1936, GRS 2050/197, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.67: Dwelling, 18A Laurel Bank Pde, n.d. [c.1930]. Source: Statutory Planning Department, City of Greater Geelong.

They were designed by the local architects, Cleverdon and McLaughlin.[379] In 1934-35, a confectionary store was built at 313 Pakington Street.[380] All of these commercial buildings in this part of Pakington Street survive today.

Further commercial development was witnessed in Latrobe Terrace in the 1920s. In 1927, Charles Usher had four new shops erected at 390-394 Latrobe Terrace. This development was reported in the *Geelong Advertiser*:

> For the first time for many years Chilwell is to have a chemist's shop. It will be one of the four now being erected in Latrobe Terrace by Mr C. Usher … One of the new shops, which will be opened early this month, will be occupied by the E.S. and A. Bank which established a branch in Chilwell last year. Latrobe Terrace promises to become a busy shopping centre in the near future. The two other shops have been built on the Russell Street corner, and it is believed that the erection of others is contemplated.[381]

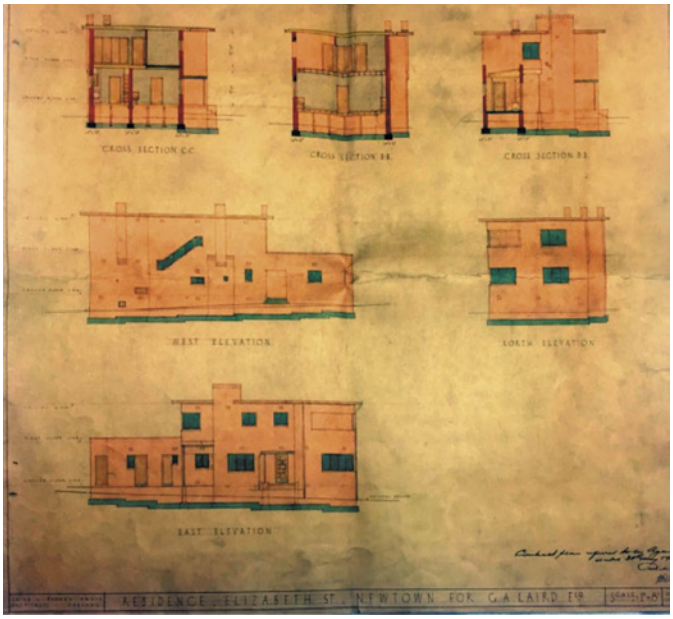


Figure 6.68: E. Laird, 'Elevation & section drawings for residence, Elizabeth [Roebuck] St, Newtown, for G.A. Laird, 30 May 1935'. Source: Buchan Laird & Buchan Architectural Drawings GRS01401/L04/03, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.69: George Laird's house, 22 Roebuck St, c.1996. Source: Lorraine Huddle.

The other shops referred to that were built in 1927 are located at 404 and 408 Latrobe Terrace. One of the more substantial developments came in 1928 when the old Cricket Club Hotel was demolished and replaced with the existing two storey brick hotel. Named the Clarendon Hotel, it was designed by Cleverdon and McLaughlin for the Carlton Brewery.[382]

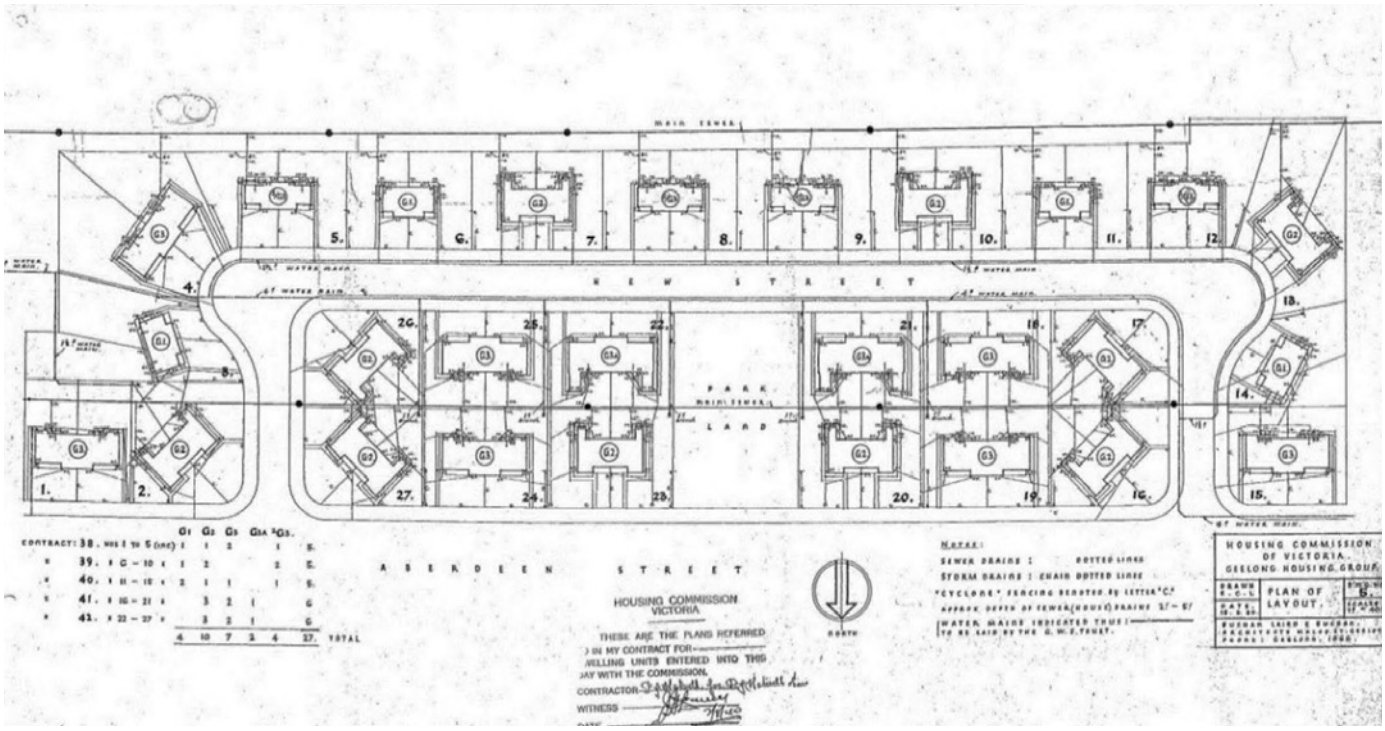


Figure 6.70: Buchan Laird & Buchan, Site Plan of the proposed Newtown Housing Commission Estate, 18 June 1940. Source: Property & Asset Services Branch, Department of Health & Human Services. ©State of Victoria.



Figure 6.71: View looking east along Churchill Avenue, 2015. Source: Wendy Jacobs.



Figure 6.72: Lithograph of Geelong near the Ashby Village, n.d. [c.1840s]. Source: Wynd collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

The late interwar and early postwar years witnessed the opening up of more land for residential purposes, mainly on the outer fringes. Ten lots were offered for sale in 1938 as the Fyans Estate, with frontages to Fyans Street and Percy Street.[383] In 1939, the Fernery Grove Estate, comprising 12 allotments accessed from the south side of Aphrasia Street (and behind properties fronting Shannon Avenue) was offered for sale.[384] In this same year, seven lots were made available as the Croker Estate having frontages to Austin, Pakington and Clarke Streets.[385]

A notable residential development off Aberdeen Street (west of the Great Western Hotel) was the laying out of the first provincial Housing Commission Estate in Victoria in 1940-41 by the local architectural firm, Buchan Laird and Buchan.[386] They prepared a subdivision based on Garden City ideals, the plan layout having a principal thoroughfare comprising a U layout (Figure 6.70). The estate also included a central public playground, grassed nature strips and generous front gardens. Five one and two storey, semi-detached brick design types formed the basis of the estate (Figure 6.71).



Figure 6.73: Waterloo Estate Subdivision Plan, 1850. Source: GRS 2030/Map W49/2, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

In 1941, the substantial mansion, 'Edgecombe', which had extended from Skene Street to Aberdeen Street, was subdivided into 5 lots, the dwelling being retained on a much smaller allotment with a frontage to Skene Street[387]. More substantial subdivisions included the Queens Park View Estate in 1955 and the Windmill Estate in 1956.[388]

GEELONG WEST

The earliest building developments in Geelong West occurred from 1841. It was known as the Ashby village and comprised approximately 50 acres of land immediately west of Pakington Street on allotments 10 and 11 of Section 8 in the Parish of Moorpanyal[389] (Figure 6.72). Between 1843 and 1848 the village of Little Scotland was established on rising ground to the south-west of Ashby.[390] It was located between Latrobe Terrace and Pakington, Aberdeen and Hope Streets.[391] A third area of development west of the Ashby village was the Kildare estate. Building blocks were first offered for sale in 1848.[392]

More substantial progress of these three discrete areas came following the subdivision of the 25-acre allotments from 1850. The Waterloo Estate subdivision offered several allotments between Pakington Street and Latrobe Terrace, with frontages to Maitland Street, Anglesea Terrace, Waterloos Street, Picton Street and Paget Street[393] (Figure 6.73).

The Milton Estate subdivision (Figure 6.74) comprising allotment 14, shows approximately 300 house lots available for purchase in c.1854 in Weller, Yuille, Autumn and Pakington Streets.[394] Around the same time, land comprising Crown Allotment 13 immediately north of the Milton Estate was advertised for sale in Clarence and Albert Streets, although a portion of this Crown Allotment comprising 12 house blocks in Clarence Street were offered for sale by E. Davidson in 1852.[395] On 18 December 1854, the Kilkenny Estate provided numerous allotments in the former Crown Allotment 5, with frontages to Queen (now Waratah) Street, Shannon Avenue, Catherine Street and Charles (now Askew) Street. The fourth major subdivision was of Crown Allotment 4,

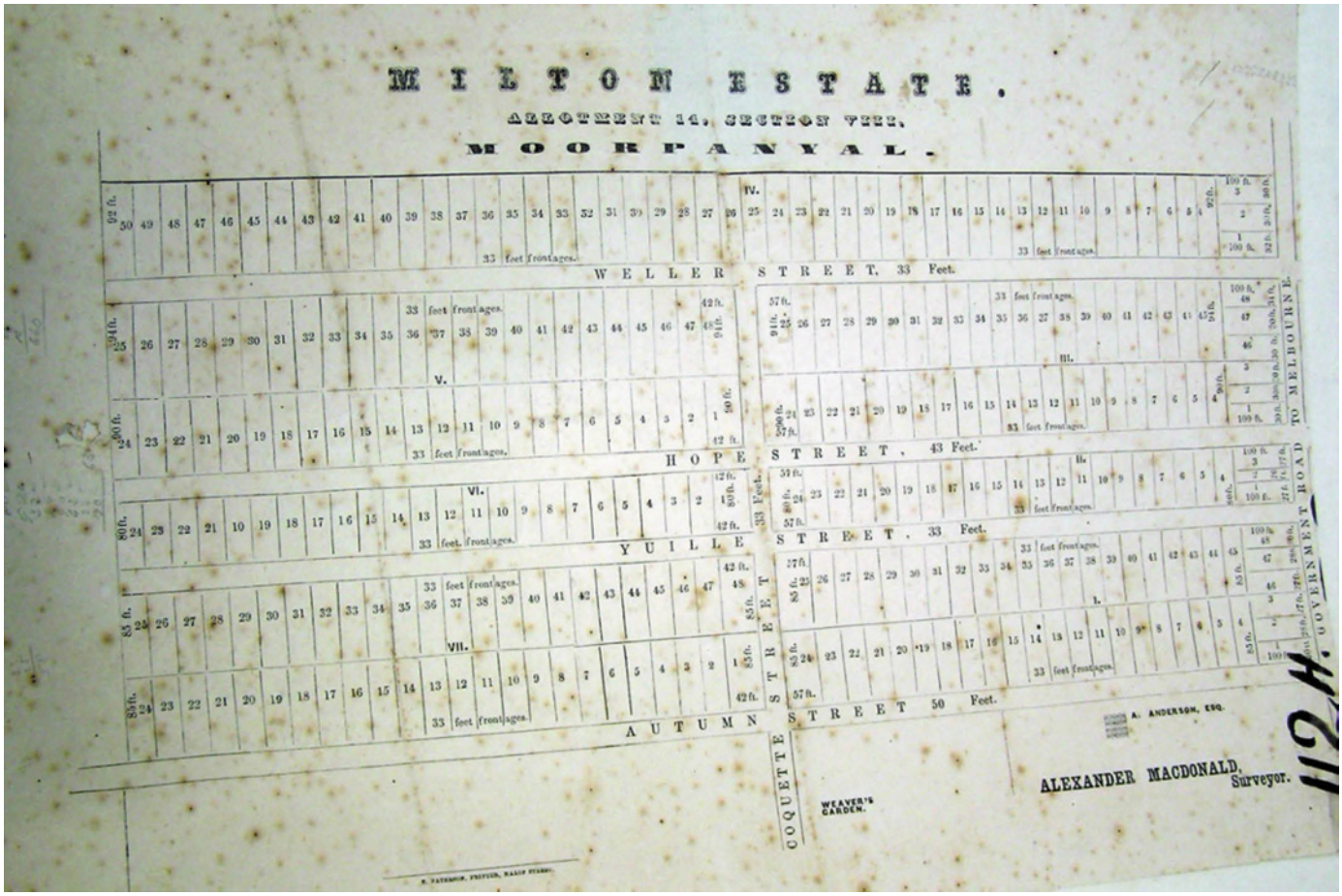


Figure 6.74: Milton Estate Plan, c.1854. Source: GRS 2030/Map 112H, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

comprising numerous allotments in Robert (now Albert) and Lloyd (now Clarence) Streets to Shannon Avenue.[396] Two streets were given Wadawurrung names: Villamanta (meaning 'a place where the heights let me see all round', relating to the You Yangs) and Little Bunyip (after the feared mythological creature – this street has been renamed McNicol Street).[397]

J.H. Taylor's Map of 1854 (Figure 6.75) showed the locations and clusters of dwellings and other buildings in Geelong West at this time. Not surprisingly, most development was centred around the 'Ashby village' and between Pakington Street and Latrobe Terrace in Ashby and Little Scotland where the early subdivisions had been carried out. The area west of Pakington Street, apart from the western portion of Little Scotland, was largely rural, where 'farming merged with domestic residences which had orchards or large gardens, and were, in effect, little subsistence farms, possibly not completely self-sufficient, but not characteristic town houses.'[398] While Weller, Hope and Yuille Streets had yet to be laid out, a cluster of dwellings on contextually small allotments were located north of Albert Street (and including Clarence Street), immediately west of Pakington Street. There was also a line of houses on the north side of Autumn Street, being more closely spaced at the eastern end, near Pakington Street.

Few of these earliest dwellings constructed in Geelong West survive today. At 26-28 Albert Street are two semi-detached brick cottages built in c.1850,[399] while a more intact example of a stone dwelling survives at 23 O'Connell Street (built c.1859) (Figure 6.76).[400] The brick construction of these early dwellings appears to be physical legacy of Ashby's brickfields - the largest and most well-established in Geelong in the late 1840s (see Theme 4). Yet, a large number of affordable rudimentary timber cottages were also built, including a grouping of three gabled timber dwellings at 10-14 Weller Street[401] (Figure 6.77) Also of interest was the erection of prefabricated 'Singapore' dwellings imported by Alexander Fyfe in the mid-1850s.[402] These dwellings, including those at 7 Wellington Street (Figure 6.78) and 127 Elizabeth Street[403] are distinctive with their steeply-pitched hipped roofs and wide timber wall cladding.



Figure 6.75: J.H. Taylor, Portion of Map of Geelong showing Geelong West (Little Scotland, Ashby & Kildare) Surveyor-General's Department, Melbourne, 1854. Source: VPRS 8168/P2, Unit 5416, item Roll 39 Geelong, Public Record Office Victoria.



Figure 6.76: Dwelling 23 Candover St, 2009. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.77: Three dwellings, 10-14 Weller St, 1986. Source: Honman, et.al., 'City of Geelong West Urban Conservation Study'.



Figure 6.78: Prefabricated Singapore dwelling, 7 Wellington St, 1986. Note the original Morewood & Rogers sheet metal roof tiles (now replaced). Source: Honman, et.al., 'City of Geelong West Urban Conservation Study'.

From the early 1850s, Pakington Street was developed as a commercial centre in Geelong West. It remained unnamed in the earliest years of settlement. It was known as the road to "Bates Ford" in 1849 before being named Pakington Street by December 1853.[404] One of the earliest buildings was the St. George Hotel, 212 Pakington Street (east side of the street). This substantial two storey building was built in stages from 1853 for George F.W. Lindau, publican. It was followed by a two-storey brick and stone draper's store further south at 220 Pakington Street in 1856-57 (Figure 6.79). Additional commercial development occurred in Elizabeth Street where in 1858 Oddy's General Store was erected. Several years later in 1873, Michael Donaghy relocated his Fairview Ropeworks factory from a shed at Marnock Vale to a seven-acre site in Pakington Street (see Theme 5).

More substantial housing development occurred Geelong West in the 1880s and 1890s, and especially during the Federation era of the 1910s. Unsold allotments in the estates of the mid 1850s were again offered for sale, including the Milton Estate in c.1880.[405] One hundred and twenty 'splendid building and residential sites' with 'extensive frontages to Weller, Hope, Yuille, Autumn & Coquette Sts.' were proudly advertised, the roads being 'formed, metalled and channelled', and ground being on 'high land' with a 'beautiful outlook, sea breeze, no dust [and] free from hot winds.'[406] Similarly in July 1884, a market garden and building sites in the Kilkenny Estate were for sale.[407] A further '75 magnificent villa sites' in the Kilkenny Estate with frontages to Catherine, McDougall, Queen (Waratah) and Charles (Askew) Streets occurred on 11 December 1886,[408] with identical descriptions of the roads and land as the 1880s Milton Estate subdivision being given. The sale of the revived Kilkenny Estate was soon followed by the availability of another 56 allotments fronting Elizabeth, Avon and Hope Streets (immediately east of Shannon Avenue), known as the Rugby Estate, on 24 December 1886.[409] Two years later on 20 October 1888, 8 lots on the southern side of Clarence Street were offered as house sites between the properties of Mr Howards and Mr Baxter.[410] A few weeks later on 3 November 1888, '45 superb villa sites' were offered as the Fairview Estate in McDougall, Catherine and Charles (Askew) Streets, the land being described as 'the pick of Geelong West, the 'scenery unsurpassed'[411] (Figure 6.80).

Further subdivisions continued into the 1890s and early 20th century, bringing with them the most prolific period of building development in the area.[412] The estate of the Hon. Francis Ormond was offered for sale on 20 February 1890 and it included two lots fronting Coquette Street between Yuille and Autumn Streets.[413] Another sale of



Figure 6.79: Pakington St near the Autumn Street intersection, looking north, c.1910-17. The two storey buildings on the right in the middle ground and background include the St. George Hotel and the draper's store. Source: accession H90.160/563, State Library of Victoria.

Ormond's land (including his own house at 186 Autumn Street) - and known as the Ormond Estate - occurred on 18 October 1890.[414] It included 15 allotments and the residence, and a 10 feet wide right of way with access from Autumn and Elizabeth Streets. The allotments had frontages to Autumn, Elizabeth and Hope Streets. In 1891, the 18 allotments were offered as part of the Eton Estate. These lots fronted Autumn and Hope Streets, and Shannon Avenue, and also included two cottages.[415] In 1893, 42 building sites were made available as part of the Westbourne Estate which included allotments fronting Weller, Hope and Elizabeth Streets.[416]

In 1911, 20 building blocks, a brick house and stables were offered in Catherine, Elizabeth and Lloyd (Clarence) Streets and Shannon Avenue.[417] On 25 May 1912, the Horne Estate was advertised with a further '8 magnificent building sites' with frontages to Autumn and Hope Streets, immediately west of Elizabeth Street.[418] During World War One, a further 12 building allotments in Hope and Autumn Streets (west of Elizabeth Street) were sold as the Watts' Estate.[419]

Most of the dwellings built between the 1880s and 1910s were not grand or substantial, but modest in scale, being single storey and constructed mainly in timber. By far the majority were built during the 1890s and 1910s for the working classes: for tradespeople (carpenters, contractors, builders, painters, plasterers, labourers, ropemakers and bricklayers); for railway employees (engine drivers, signalmen, gangers and shunters); and for blacksmiths, shop employees, drapers, storemen and women whose occupations were described in the Geelong West Rate Books as being "domestic duties".[420] In 1911, several timber dwellings were relocated from Ballarat to Waratah Street for employees of the ropeworks[421] (Figure 5.49) (see also Theme 5). Fewer houses were built for managers, public servants, engineers, accountants, retirees and "gentlemen".

While a notable number of houses were built in the 1880s,[422] over 300 were constructed between the 1890s until the 1910s.[423] Notable Victorian and Late Victorian styled examples of the dwellings include those at 134 Autumn Street and "Rosebank", 28 Lawton Avenue (Figure 6.81). Some of the notable Federation era dwellings include those at 76 Albert Street, 22 Askew Street, 116 Autumn Street and 23 Wellington Street (Figure 6.82).

At 4-8 Avon Street three identical Edwardian styled



Figure 6.80: Fairview Estate, Geelong West, 3 November [c.1888] Source: GRS 2030/F29, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

timber dwellings appear to have been speculatively built in 1914-15.[424]

Modest progress in commercial building development in Pakington Street occurred during the Federation (c.1895-1918) period. Mostly shops, they included a butcher's shop for William Dolley in 1900 at 137A Pakington Street; a two storey brick shop for Daniel O'Meara in 1904 at 208A Pakington Street; a grocery store for the Austin Brothers in 1912-13 at 159 Pakington Street; the Queen of the West Hotel at 126 Pakington Street in 1913, and a complex of five shops at 168-176 Pakington Street in 1914 for Lloyd Hooper[425] (Figure 6.83). A small number of commercial buildings were also erected in Elizabeth Street during this period. Of more unorthodox design was the former fruit shop built for Edward Naylor in 1917-18 at 41 Elizabeth Street.[426] Another shop constructed during the Edwardian period was at 194 Autumn Street (corner of Elizabeth Street), built in 1912-13 with a dwelling attached.[427]

After the First World War in the 1920s, there was steady growth in Geelong West with many households established.[428] By the late 1920s, the suburb was a built-up residential area, as shown in the aerial photograph by Charles Pratt (Figure 6.84). By far the majority of subdivision and housing development occurred in the western portion of Geelong West, west of Elizabeth Street, although there were older houses demolished and replaced with interwar Bungalows in other parts of the suburb.[429] The unsold blocks in the remaining portions of the oldest subdivision estates were once again offered for sale, including the Ormond Estate around Hope Street and the Eton Estate (house blocks west of Elizabeth Street in Hope and Avon Streets).[430] Other subdivisions included the Ann Street Estate in 1922, where 24 lots were offered (Figure 8.46), and Donaghy's Subdivision in 1925, where 57 lots were offered, including four in Waratah Street, 13 on the southern side of John Street and 3 blocks in Elizabeth Street between John and Waratah Streets.[431]

Considerable transformation occurred in Pakington Street following the First World War. Confidence in the transformation of the commercial streetscape in Pakington Street during the interwar period may have emanated from the construction of a new Town Hall in 1923-24 on the site of the earlier building.[432] Some earlier buildings were remodelled (such as the shops at 201-205 and 224 Pakington Street in 1925),[433] while others either filled vacant land or replaced dilapidated structures. Built between 1920 and 1928, they included



Figure 6.81: 'Rosebank', 28 Lawton Ave, n.d. [c.1900]. Source: Emerald Museum.

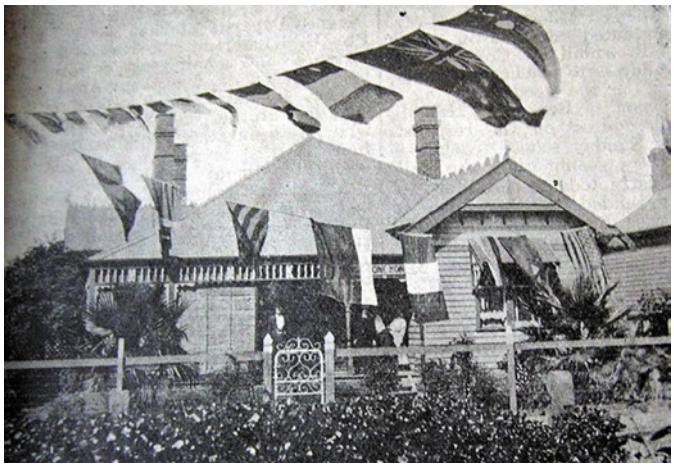


Figure 6.82: 'Armagh', 27 Wellington Street, 1919. Source: *News of the Week*, 1919, GRS 2121, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

the buildings at 106-116 Pakington Street (built 1922), State Savings Bank at 135A Pakington Street (built 1922), three shops at 138-140 Pakington Street) built 1921-22), three shops at 142-144 Pakington Street (built 1921-22), Hooper's Building at 143-147 Pakington Street (built 1925), fishmongery at 148 Pakington Street (Built 1924-25), Rushbrook's at 149 Pakington Street (built 1927-28), Shirley's Bootmaker's Building at 151A Pakington Street, fruit shop at 156 Pakington Street (built 1924), tailor's shop at 163 Pakington Street (built c.1920), grocery shop at 165 Pakington Street (built c.1920), produce store at 167A-171 Pakington Street (built 1920-23), draper's shop at 167 Pakington Street (built 1922), clothing shop at 173 Pakington Street (built 1921), bootmaker's shop at 175-177 Pakington Street (built 1920), mercer and clothing



Figure 6.83: Five shops at 168-176 Pakington St, 1922. Source: *Souvenir booklet. Geelong West, Proclaimed a Town, March 22nd 1922*, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

emporium at 184-192 Pakington Street (built 1926), two shops at 197-199 Pakington Street (built 1921), three shops at 200-202 Pakington Street (built 1924), three shops at 204-206 Pakington Street (built 1927) and the Bee Hive building at 214-216 Pakington Street (built 1923-24)[434] (Figure 6.85) (see also Theme 5).

Soon after the Second World War in 1948, Geelong West was still considered to be a developing area. It had more houses newly-connected to the sewer mains than any other municipality.[435] The 1950s witnessed the gradual extension of housing development where there was available land, over 100 years since the first houses were built in the area.[436] Over 40 buildings were constructed during the postwar period.[437] They included the brick houses at 178A Autumn Street, 26 Clarence Street and 186 Hope Street (built between 1951 and 1955). Another notable postwar building was the former bicycle shop at 27 Elizabeth Street, constructed in 1954-55 for Eric Radford.[438]



Figure 6.84: Aerial view of Geelong West looking east, c.1926-27. Source: c. Pratt, accession H91.160/809, State Library of Victoria.



Figure 6.85: Shops, 210-224 Pakington Street, c.1930. Source: Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

NORTH GEELONG

The suburban lands surveyed by H.W.H. Smythe in 1839 extended as far north as today's North Geelong. In 1847, Robert Hoddle carried out another survey and prepared a 'Plan of Allotments marked at Cowies Creek and Corio Bay'[439] (see Figure 6.99). The available 72 allotments took in the foreshore land on the western side of Corio Bay, including the suburbs now known as Rippleside, North Geelong, Corio, Norlane and North Shore. The boundaries for this northern suburb – and its name – changed several times in the 19th century. The earliest subdivisions were created on the north of Victoria Street, west of the Melbourne Road (and later, the railway line). The area was then known as West Geelong (given today's Geelong West being originally known as Ashby, Little Scotland and Kildare). The first subdivisions were the Rothschild and Windsor Estates, as shown on Balding's Plan (Figure 6.86). The western half of the subdivision in 1853 took on British precedents as it included two formal squares: Bryanstone and Belgrave. The layout and names of the squares as part of the development gave promise for the construction of many houses, and the 'Geelong West' railway station was erected by 1857 as part of the Geelong to Melbourne railway line in anticipation of a high demand (the station was originally further north than its current location).[440] The Nugget Hotel opened at the north-west corner of Melbourne Road and Victoria Street in 1854 by Robert Sommerville (a former Vice President of the Total Abstinence Society)[441] in anticipation of the major housing development. However, apart from cottages lining the Melbourne Road near the railway station, few houses appear to have been built.[442] This was possibly due to the close proximity of the Geelong Gas Works that was established in 1857.[443] In c.1910, the subdivision layout was still shown in a Plan of Geelong and Suburbs and it included a third square: Fitzroy, again suggesting that the area was to be transformed by houses that never eventuated (see Figure 6.38). An industrial estate today, several of the existing streets and the street names Victoria and Douro, are a legacy of this early subdivisional development.

The eastern portion of North Geelong (between the Melbourne Road and Corio Bay) originally comprised the substantial marine estates of two wealthy European

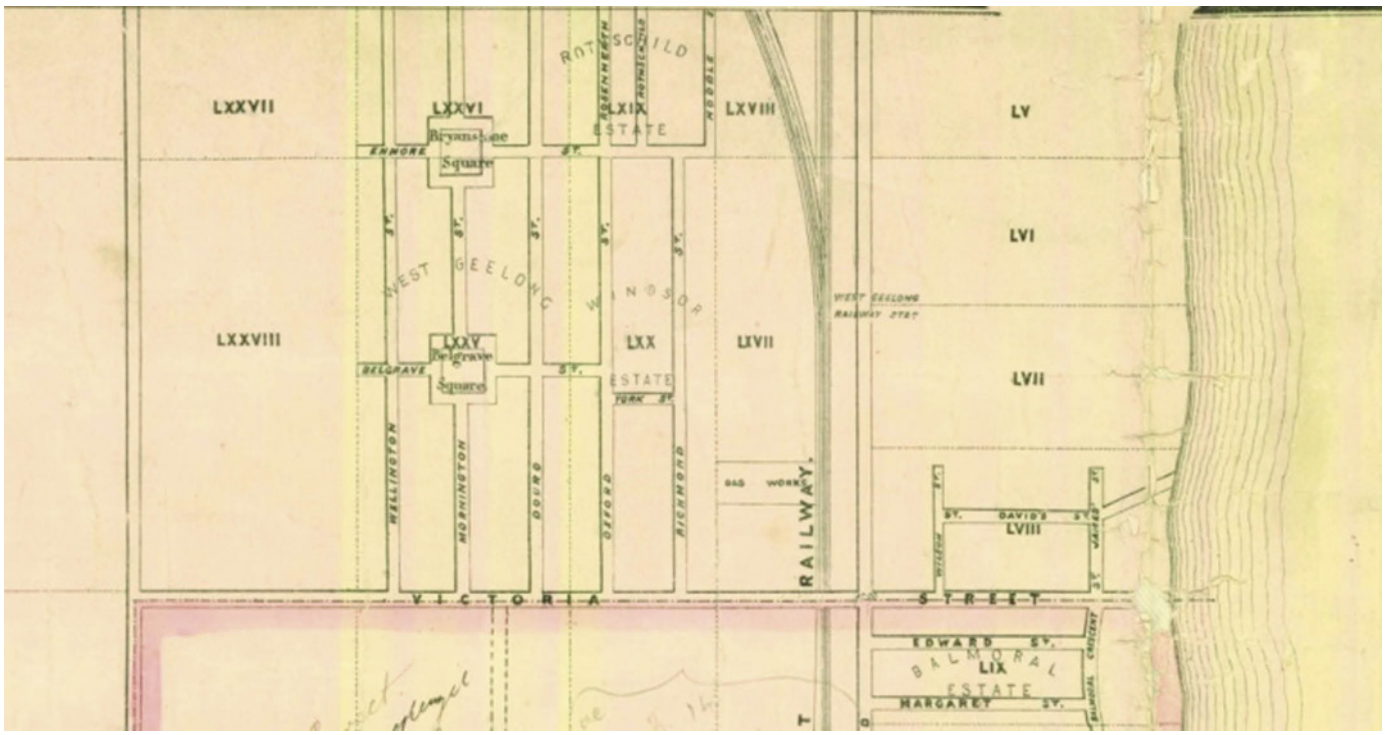


Figure 6.86: R. Balding, Map of the Town of Geelong showing Rothschild, Windsor & West Geelong Estates, 1864. Source: Statutory Planning Department, City of Greater Geelong.



Figure 6.87: Osborne House, c.1890. Source: GRS 6678/0, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.88: St. Helen's, 1910. Source: Roadknight collection, GRS 2009-574, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

arrivals. Land north of today's Swinburne Street was acquired by the pastoralist, Robert Muirhead, who had the mansion, Osborne House, built in 1857[444] (Figure 6.87) (see also Themes 2 & 7). An earlier mansion near the Corio Bay foreshore was erected south of Swinburne Street in 1848 for the pioneer squatter, G.F. Read[445] (Figure 6.88). It was named St. Helen's (see also Theme 7).

In 1888, the expansive St. Helen's property was subdivided into 146 allotments and sold as a residential development known as the St. Helen's Estate[446] (Figure 6.89). The original mansion house was retained on a larger allotment. Streets were laid out perpendicular to the Melbourne Road. Only sixteen houses (including the surviving dwellings at 2 Swinburne Street and 1 St. David Street), a Congregational church (corner Melbourne Road and Vautier Street), and approximately five shops were constructed on the subdivided sites prior to 1910.[447] This might have been due to the world-wide economic depression of 1890. The St. Helens Estate was advertised as the 'flower of Geelong', and promoted as the 'healthiest place of residence in Australia.'[448]



Figure 6.89: St. Helen's Estate subdivision plan, 6 October 1888. Source: Special Collections, Deakin University Library.



Figure 6.90: Dwelling, 8 Swinburne St, 1998. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.91: 11 St. David St, 1998. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.92: Dwelling, 2 St. David St, North Geelong, 1998. Source: David Rowe.

From the turn of the century, there was further building progress with the construction of housing, commercial buildings, a Temperance Hall, several churches, and a State School.[449] The earliest houses erected during this period included the dwelling at 13 Vautier Street. The Ocean Road Hotel, Melbourne Road, was rebuilt in 1904 to a design by Tombs and Durran.[450] In 1917, St. Helens subdivision was modified to provide a park although it was not until 1927 when it opened to the public.[451] Several Edwardian dwellings were constructed in the area from 1910 prior to the First World War, including those at 6 and 8 Swinburne Street (Figure 6.90), and 11 and 17 St. David Street[452] (Figure 6.91). A few shops were also erected with frontages to the Melbourne Road. They included the corner timber store and dwelling at 169 Melbourne Road (built c.1910), two timber shops at 205 Melbourne Road (built c.1910) and a brick shop on the Melbourne Road in 1919 designed by I.G. Anderson.[453] Another development that was proposed for the period included St. Silas' Anglican School to a design by W.H. Cleverdon.[454]

The interwar years witnessed the most profound residential development in the St. Helen's Estate. Thirty-four houses were erected in the 1920s, including the Bungalows at 1, 3, 19, 21 and 23 Victoria Street, 10, 14, 16, and 18 Swinburne Street.[455] A noteworthy example was the dwelling at 2 St. David Street built in c.1927[456] (Figure 6.92). In the 1930s, a further 10 houses were erected.[457] They included the dwellings at 10 Bay Street and 3 St. David Street.

RIPPLESIDE

The area between Victoria Street and Bell Parade, and the Melbourne Road and Corio Bay now known as Rippleside was originally part of North Geelong. It was first sold as two, 21 acre lots to W. Walker (lot 60) and S and T. Austin (lot 61).[458] In 1853-54, John Donnelly acquired the land and valley of Fisherman's Gully which led to the Corio Bay foreshore.[459] There, he established a slaughterhouse and a brick, six-roomed dwelling and garden[460] (Figure 6.93). The dwelling overlooked Corio Bay and was situated in the north-east corner. By 1881, the property was owned by J.L. Best and he appears to have named it "Ripple Side".[461] It was from this property that the suburb of Rippleside derives its name.

Between 1852 and 1853, this elevated open area overlooking Corio Bay was subdivided as two residential estates: Balmoral (1852) and St. Andrew's on the Bay (1853).[462] The Scottish names bestowed the estates might have emanated from the Queen Victoria's Scottish retreat, Balmoral Castle (which was under construction) and St. Andrew's, a seaside town north-east of Edinburgh.[463] Streets were to be laid out in a rectangular pattern as

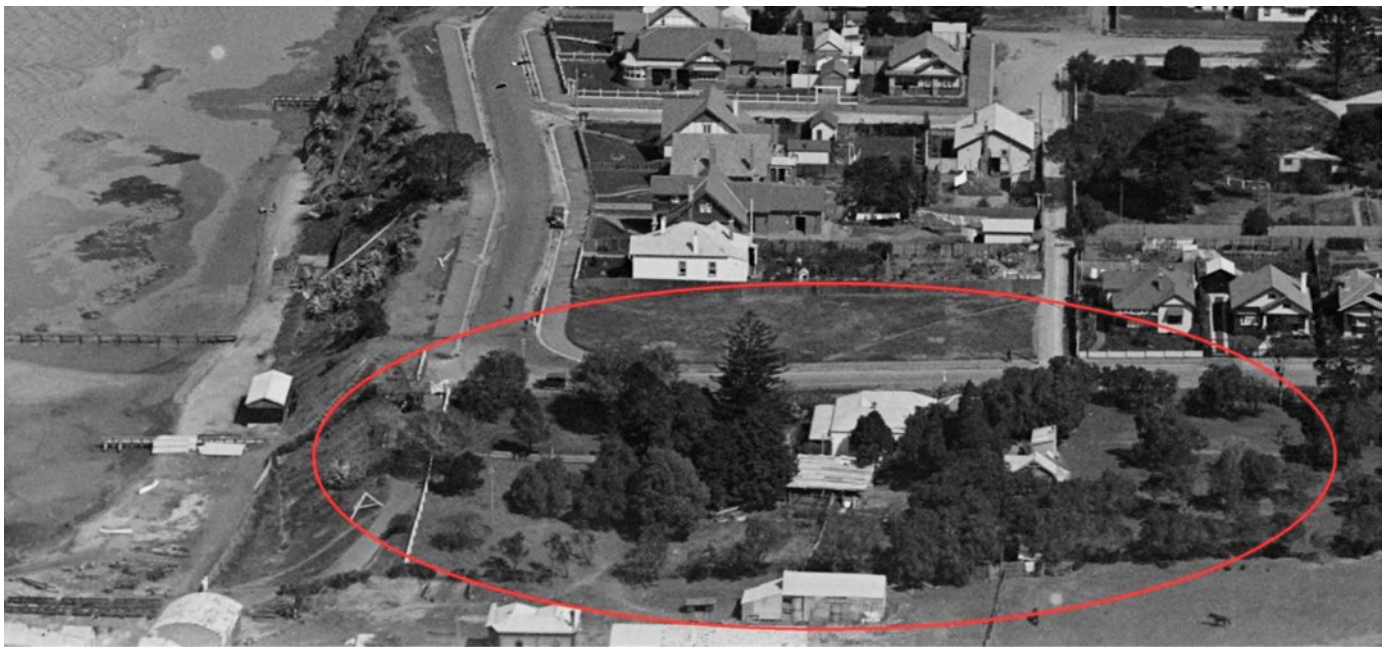


Figure 6.93: 'Ripple Side', near corner of The Esplanade & Bell Parade, 27 September 1927. Source: C. Pratt, accession H91.160/801, State Library of Victoria.

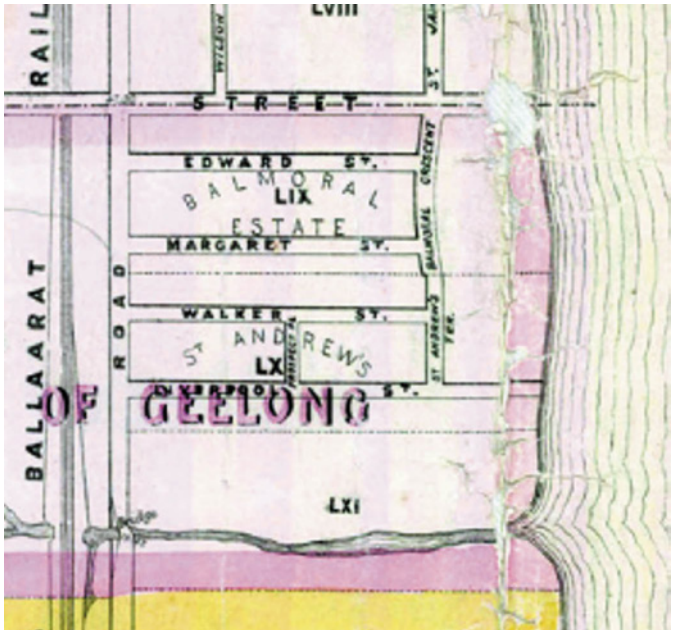


Figure 6.94: R. Balding, Map of the Town of Geelong showing Balmoral & St Andrews Estates, 1864. Source: Statutory Planning Department, City of Greater Geelong.

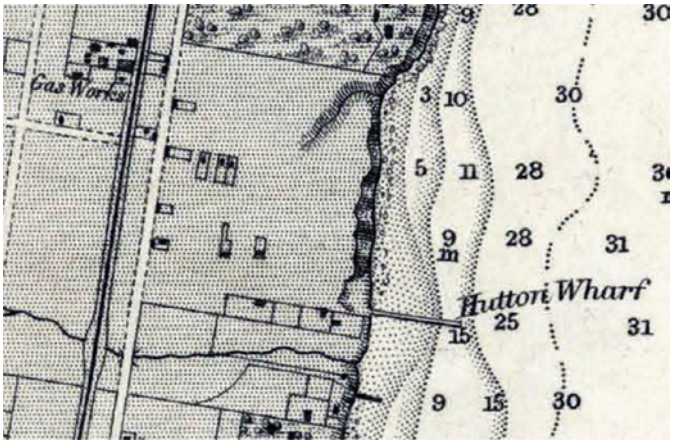


Figure 6.95: R.L. Cox, Portion of Survey of Geelong Harbour, 1864, showing few dwellings on the Balmoral & St. Andrew's Estate (published at the Admiralty, London, 26 March 1865). Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item MCS 76, Public Record Office Victoria.

part of the Balmoral Estate (between Victoria and Walker Streets) and St. Andrew's on the Bay (between Walker and Liverpool Streets), and linked by Balmoral Crescent and St. Andrew's Crescent (now Balmoral Crescent) behind allotments having bay frontages (Figure 6.94). The Balmoral Estate offered 124 'large allotments' which was favourably described as an 'enchanting spot.'[464] The St. Andrew's on the Bay Estate[465] was offered soon after and described as 'extending from the Bay or Harbour of Geelong (where there are most invaluable water frontages for Mercantile premises and wharves), back to the Melbourne Road, near the residence of J.F. Strachan, Esq.'[466] The auctioneer, J.B. Hutton was responsible for auctioning both estates in October 1853.[467] He had built a hut and wharf on the foreshore in 1854-55 for the discharging of timber and ballasting of ships.[468]

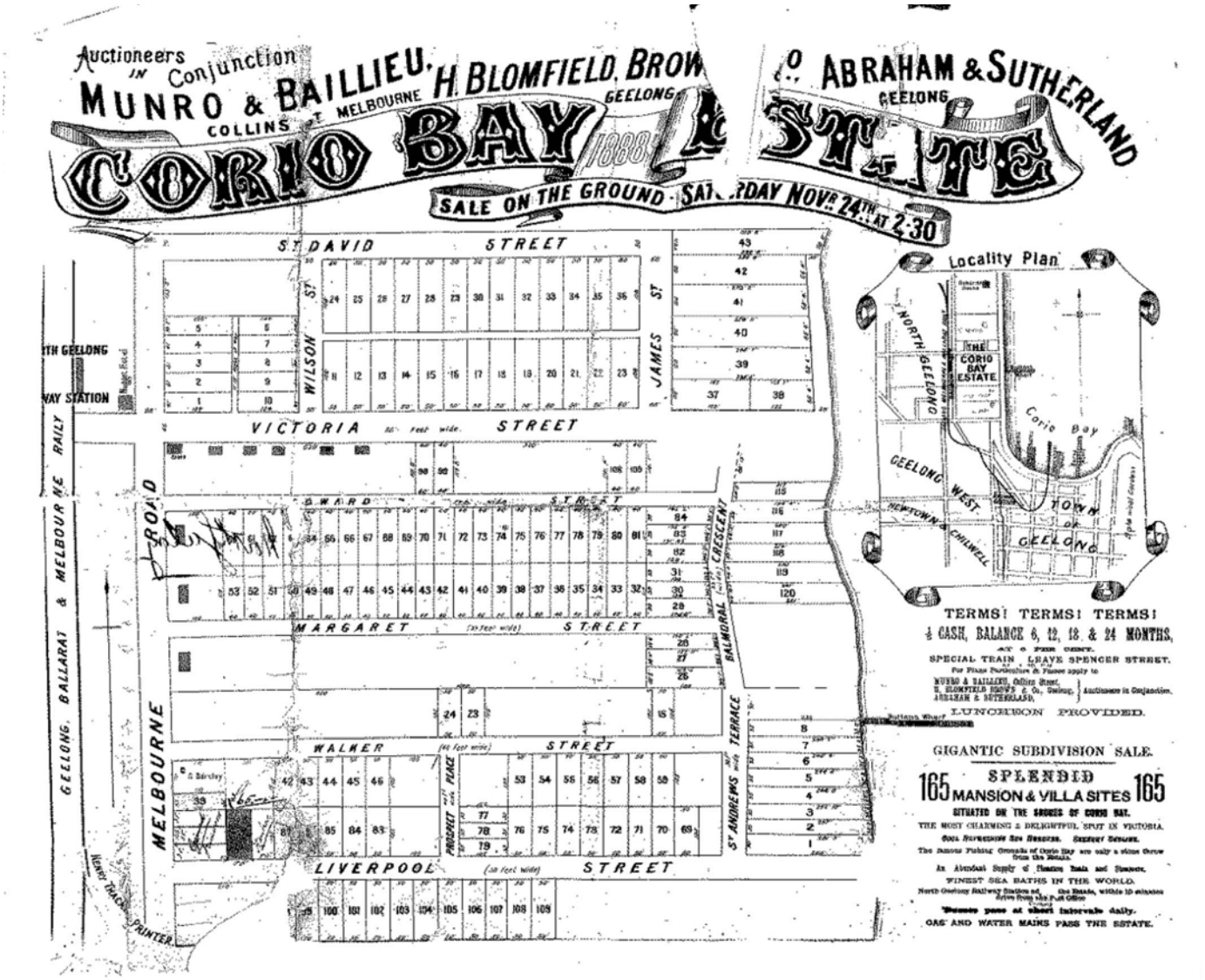


Figure 6.96: Plan of Corio Bay Estate, 24 November 1888. Source: GRS 2030/Map C29/01, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

In 1855, he had erected steam saw mills as part of his foreshore operations.[469]

Although there was such promise in the sale of the Balmoral and St. Andrew's on the Bay Estates, very few allotments progressed to house construction. By 1864, there were only a few scattered dwellings as shown in the Survey of Geelong Harbour[470] (Figure 6.95). Little progress was made in the ensuing years as in 1888 there were only five dwellings and a store in Victoria Street, and three dwellings fronting the Melbourne Road.[471] This led to the remarketing of the Balmoral and St. Andrew's on the Bay Estates as the Corio Bay Estate in 1888 (Figure 6.96). It was advertised as a 'gigantic subdivision sale' of '165 splendid mansion and villa sites situated on the shores of Corio Bay.'[472] The advertisement further declared the estate to be 'the most charming and delightful spot in Victoria' with the 'finest sea baths in the world.' This led to several allotments being sold on the south side of Edward Street and north side of Margaret Street, and a notable number in Walker Street. By 1891, additional houses had been constructed in Margaret, Walker and Liverpool Streets. One Late Victorian timber dwelling erected at this time was at 13 Liverpool Street, possibly as part of a speculative development by Lloyd Hooper.[473] In 1893, the first owner appears to have been Nicholas Treweek. It had been designed by the fledgling architectural practice of Laird and Barlow.[474] Another hipped roofed timber dwelling was built at 51 Walker Street in 1891 for Samuel Hembrow. A gable extension was added in 1894 to a design by Thomas Seeley, architect and building surveyor, for John Toyne, slaughterman



Figure 6.97: 'Boston Villa', 51 Walker St, c.1914. Source: Previous owner (supplied to David Rowe).



Figure 6.98: Aerial view of Drumcondra (foreground) & Rippleside (middle ground), c.1925-30. Source: C. Pratt, accession no. H91.160/781, State Library of Victoria.

and lessee of the Geelong Saleyards and Abatoirs.[475] The house was named 'Boston Villa' (Figure 6.97).

In 1893, there was a second sale of 61 allotments of the Corio Bay Estate.[476] This instigated further house construction as by 1895, several houses had been erected in Walker and Margaret Streets. In Walker Street, there were ten buildings including two shops at the west end owned by Samuel Ponsford and Thomas Spence.[477] In Margaret Street, there were 13 houses at this time.

In 1905, the Geelong Harbour Trust acquired the "Ripple Side" property at Fishermen's Gully (which was then owned by Archibald Hutchinson)[478] and took control of the Rippleside foreshore and Hutton's wharf.[479]

In 1907, the sea frontage and the land comprising the deep valley of Fishermen's Gully (now Rippleside Park) were redeveloped and workshops erected, with the foreshore reclaimed as part of a permanent berthage for the repair of vessels[480]. These developments might have been impetus for the houses that were reputedly relocated to Rippleside about this time.[481]

By 1914, much of Liverpool, Walker and Margaret Streets had been developed for housing.[482] The John Knox Presbyterian Church (a branch of the Presbyterian Church at Geelong West) was established at the corner of Melbourne Road and Liverpool Street in 1919, following the relocation of the former North Geelong Congregational Church at the corner of Melbourne Road and Vautier Street.[483] With the widening of the Melbourne Road in the 1920s, the church, manse (built in 1905 at 127 Melbourne Road and acquired by the Presbyterians after 1915) and hall (now situated to Lethbridge) were relocated to their present site at 60 Victoria Street in 1929.[484] The growth in the local Presbyterian Church and the importance of remaining in the locality reflected in part the increase in the population in the area during the interwar period as a consequence of the employment opportunities at the nearby factories (see Theme 5). Further houses were built on the south side of Victoria Street in the ensuing years and it was especially in the 1920s-30s that Bungalows were erected in Edward Street (Figure 6.98), the demand for housing from the early 20th century emanating from the establishment of industries in North Geelong and the abattoirs.[485] This led to additional commercial development including distinctive two storey brick shops at 157-159A Melbourne Road built in 1928 for W. Bennett.[486] By the 1920s, the valley under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust was an open grassed area bound by perimeter landscaping, including the setting of "Ripple Side"[487] (Figure 6.98).

DRUMCONDRA

The suburb, Drumcondra, derived from bay front allotments 62-64 of Robert Hoddle's Plan of Allotments marked at Cowies Creek and Corio Bay' in 1847[488] (Figure 6.99). Lot 62 was subsequently acquired by James Ford Strachan (1910-1875), merchant, woolbroker and politician.[489] Lots 63 and 64 were purchased by the Western District squatters, John (1811-1877) and Peter Manifold.[490] Two residential estates were to eventuate at Drumcondra: Lunan and Drumcondra.



Figure 6.99: 'R. Hoddle, Plan of Allotments marked at Cowies Creek & Corio Bay (part), 13 April 1847. Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item Sydney C14, Public Record Office Victoria.



Figure 6.100: 'Lunan', c.1861. Source: accession H2178, State Library of Victoria.

LUNAN ESTATE

In 1849, J.F. Strachan engaged the early Geelong architect, Charles Laing, to design a substantial two storey Georgian stone mansion, 'Lunan' on allotment 62[491] (Figure 6.100). Constructed of Barrabool stone, it was named after the Muir of Lunan near Montrose, Scotland, Strachan's birthplace.[492] The dwelling remains one the earliest surviving private houses in Greater Geelong. It was set on substantial grounds with a driveway that led to the Melbourne Road. In addition to the construction of a gate house, elaborate iron gates marked the entrance to the property on the Melbourne Road.[493] 'Lunan' remained part of J.F. Strachan's estate well after his death in 1875. The Strachan family sold the property in 1904 to Annie Carstairs Bell, daughter of George Russell of Golf Hill.[494]

In 1911, the Lunan property was subdivided into 71 allotments and advertised for sale as the Lunan Estate (Figure 6.101) with a 'Handsome Gentleman's Residence & 2 acres', 'Including Beautiful Bay Frontages, Frontages to Melbourne Road, Lunan Avenue, Bell Parade.'[495] At this time, Latrobe Terrace extended as far north as Church Street, with this part of Latrobe Terrace having earlier been known as the northern end of Victoria Terrace. Church Street was later renamed Glenleith Avenue following the subdivision of land on the southern side of Church Street from 1909.[496] Bell Parade had also been laid out, together with Lunan Avenue and rear and side lanes. Southern access from Lunan Avenue was from the newly-created thoroughfare, Beach Parade, which had been laid out as part of the adjoining Drumcondra Estate. A small number of modest timber Edwardian dwellings were soon erected in Lunan Avenue.[497] They survive today at 13, 19, 21 and 23 Lunan Avenue (Figure 6.98).

DRUMCONDRA ESTATE

Allotments 63 and 64 acquired by John and Peter Manifold remained vacant in the ensuing years following their acquisition of the land in 1847.[498] In 1854-55, the local architect, Christopher Porter (who had arrived in Geelong from London in 1853) was engaged to design a 6 roomed brick dwelling with verandah overlooking Corio Bay.[499] The dwelling, named Drumcondra (presumably after Drumcondra in Ireland) was first occupied by George Synnot, brother in law of John and Peter Manifold.[500] It was set on 30 acres of land. Centrally located on the northern boundary, Synnot had erected stockyards. In 1855 he commenced business as a Commission Agent 'at his Yards, on the Geelong Bay, next the residence of J.F. Strachan, Esq., M.L.C.' There, he had 'a constant supply of fat stock' that were offered 'for sale in any numbers.'[501] Synnot continued business at his Drumcondra stockyards (as well as operating a successful woolbroking business) until his untimely death in London in 1871.[502]

Throughout the 1860s, Synnot's Drumcondra paddock was the location of several sporting events. It was the home of the West End Cricket team from 1863 and a regular home venue for the Geelong Seconds Australian Rules Football team from 1876.[503] The paddock also played host to hurling matches in the 1860s and in later years as a practice ground by the Geelong Polo Club.[504] The property was at the northern end of Latrobe Terrace, also known as Victoria Terrace (Figure 6.102).

Ownership of 'Drumcondra' reverted to John and Peter Manifold in 1871. It was later sold to J.J. Buckland in the 1870s. By the late 1880s, it was owned by Alfred Roadknight. By the 1890s, 'Drumcondra' was the home of Thomas Holden and family[505] (Figure 6.103). The Holden family resided there until 1910 when the property was sold to a local syndicate. The dwelling was offered for removal and described as follows:

> Large and substantial w.b. and brick residence with iron roof, large summer house, with flag pole, good glass conservatory, stabling, buggy sheds, cow sheds, fencing etc., etc., in lots to suit purchasers.[506]

The land was subdivided into 159 rectangular allotments and with new streets and lanes laid out. It was described as the 'finest residential land available in Geelong.'[507] Like the Lunan Estate, the Drumcondra Estate offered five prized allotments overlooking Corio Bay.

Lot 27 was acquired by William Reid, estate agent. He engaged the local architect, Thomas Slevin, to design a distinctive Federation era two storey dwelling on the site in 1911.[508] The property was sold to Oswald Hearne in 1919 (Figure 6.105) and he had an organ loft added in

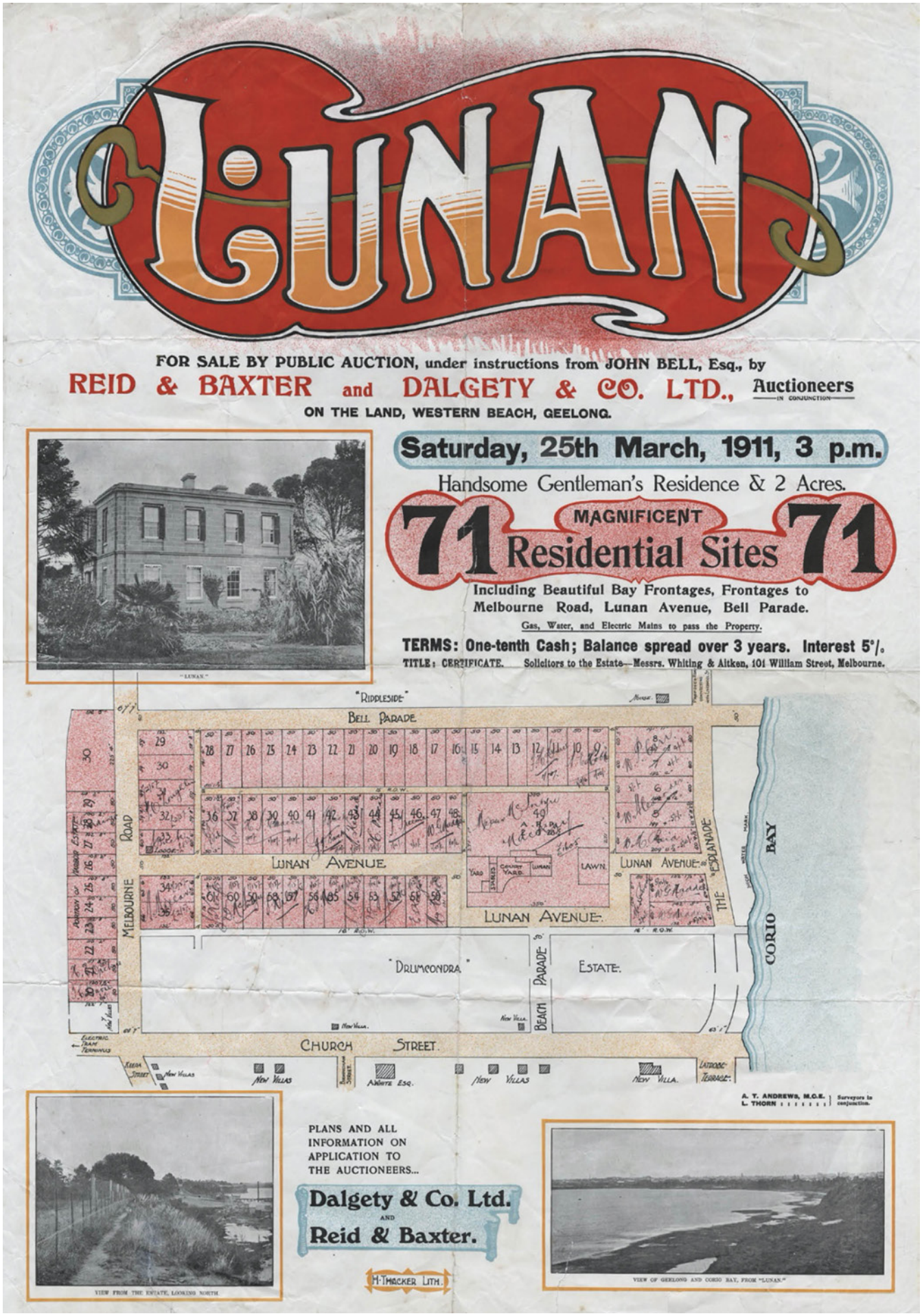


Figure 6.101: 'Lunan Subdivision Plan, 25 March 1911. Source: GRS 2030/L31, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

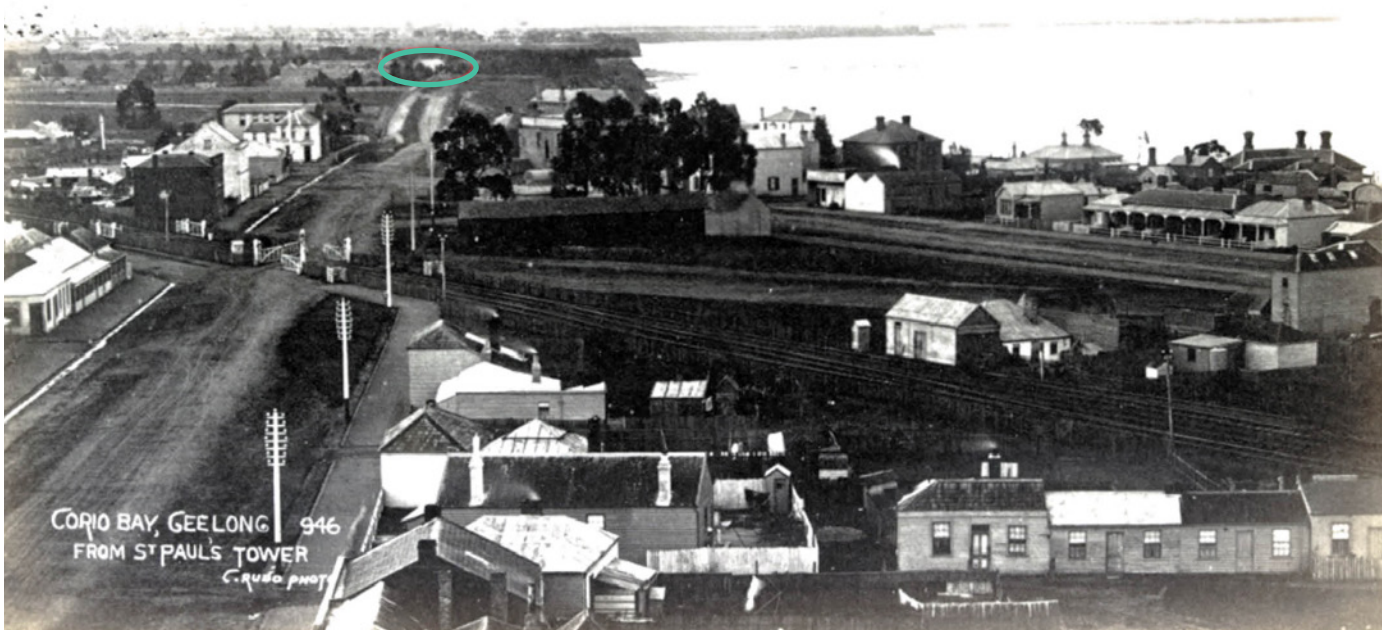


Figure 6.102: F. Kruger, 'Corio Bay, Geelong from St. Paul's Tower', Latrobe Terrace, looking north showing 'Drumcondra' (circled green), c.1882. Source: accession 39358/92, State Library of Victoria.



Figure 6.103: Holden family members at 'Drumcondra', c.1890. Source: GRS 7252/0, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

1928 to a design by Fred Purnell.[509] This dwelling was one of several substantial house erected on The Esplanade in the early 20th century.

By 1916, several Edwardian houses had been built in Beach Parade, Wattletree Road and Glenleith Avenue with fewer in number in Drumcondra Avenue (Figure 6.106). Largely of timber construction, a number of these dwellings were designed by the local architects, Laird and Buchan, and Seeley, King and Everett and reflect the era for residential design and attributes of the local architectural firms.[510] Examples include the dwelling at 5 Glenleith Avenue (Figure 6.107) and 21 Beach Parade.

A second sale of the Drumcondra Estate was offered for the remaining 76 allotments in 1916. The First World War appears to have stalled further building development until the 1920s when several interwar Bungalows were erected. The majority of these dwellings survive today, including the gabled Bungalow at 11 Drumcondra Avenue (albeit with replacement front verandah posts and piers). By c.1927, most of the estate had been developed, creating an homogenous neighbourhood of hipped and gabled dwellings (see Figure 6.98). Like the Lunan Estate, more substantial dwellings were built overlooking Corio Bay with frontages to The Esplanade (Figure 6.108). A small number of other dwellings were constructed in the ensuing years in the few available allotments.



Figure 6.104: Plan of the Drumcondra Estate, c.1911. Source: State Library of Victoria.



Figure 6.105: 'Montana', 53 The Esplanade, with Oswald Hearne & family on the balcony, 1919. Source: Allan Glover collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

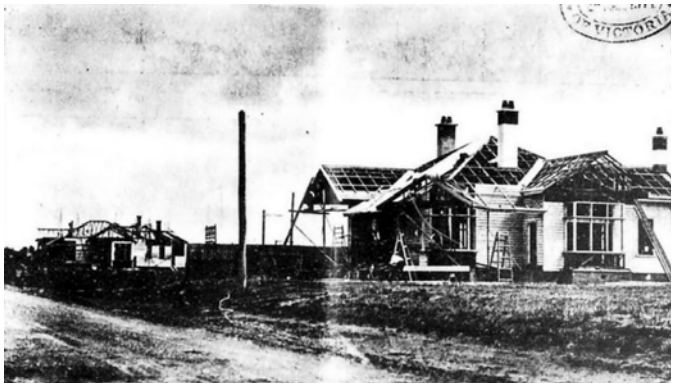


Figure 6.106: Houses under construction in Drumcondra (possibly Glenleith Avenue), 1911. Source: *News of the Week*, 2 March 1911, GRS 2121, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

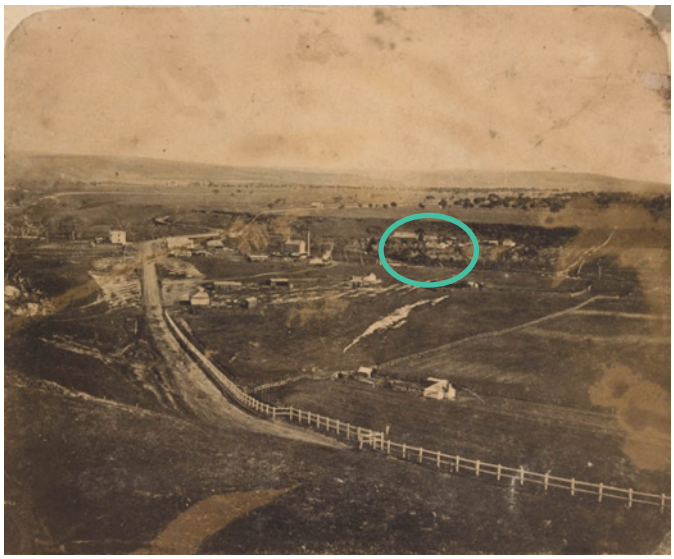


Figure 6.109: T. Hannay, Fyansford, c.1859. View from Herne Hill looking west. The Swan Inn is circled on the far right in the middle ground. Source: accession H2013.345/69, State Library of Victoria.

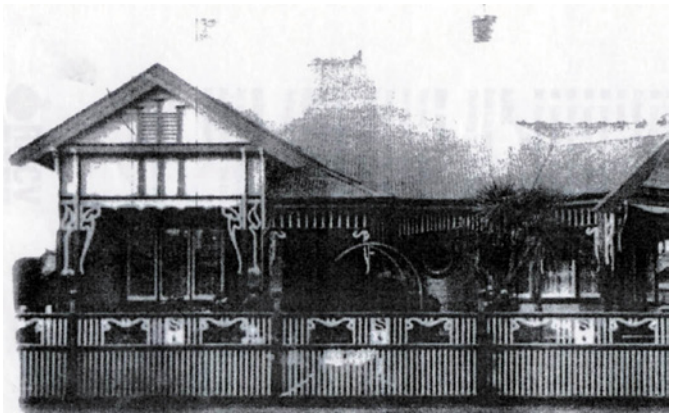


Figure 6.107: Dwelling at 5 Glenleith Ave, n.d. [c.1920]. Source: Lorraine Huddle.



Figure 6.108: The Esplanade, Drumcondra, outside 'Montana' looking south, c.1930s. Source: Allan Glover collection, Authentic Heritage Services.

FYANSFORD

Fyansford was reserved as a village as early as 1838 to provide a guaranteed supply of freshwater from the Moorabool River.[511] Known by the Wadawurrung as 'Bukar Bulok' (land between two rivers)[512] Fyansford was the location where Captain Foster Fyans first settled as the Police Magistrate. Set within a naturally beautiful river valley where the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers joined, Fyans described the site of his settlement as 'one of the most beautiful valleys in the world, ever after known as Fyans Ford.'[513] To the Wadawurrung, the Barwon River meant 'the great stream flowing from the mountains [Otway Ranges] to the sea [Bass Strait]). The Moorabool River was 'a place of ghosts (or curlews).'[514]

Having arrived at Fyansford in 1837, the earliest European buildings were Foster Fyans' huts near the Moorabool River.[515] A reserve for Mounted Police was created and a ford over the river was built. From this time following the arrival of European squatters to Point Henry, Fyansford became an important crossing place and stopping point

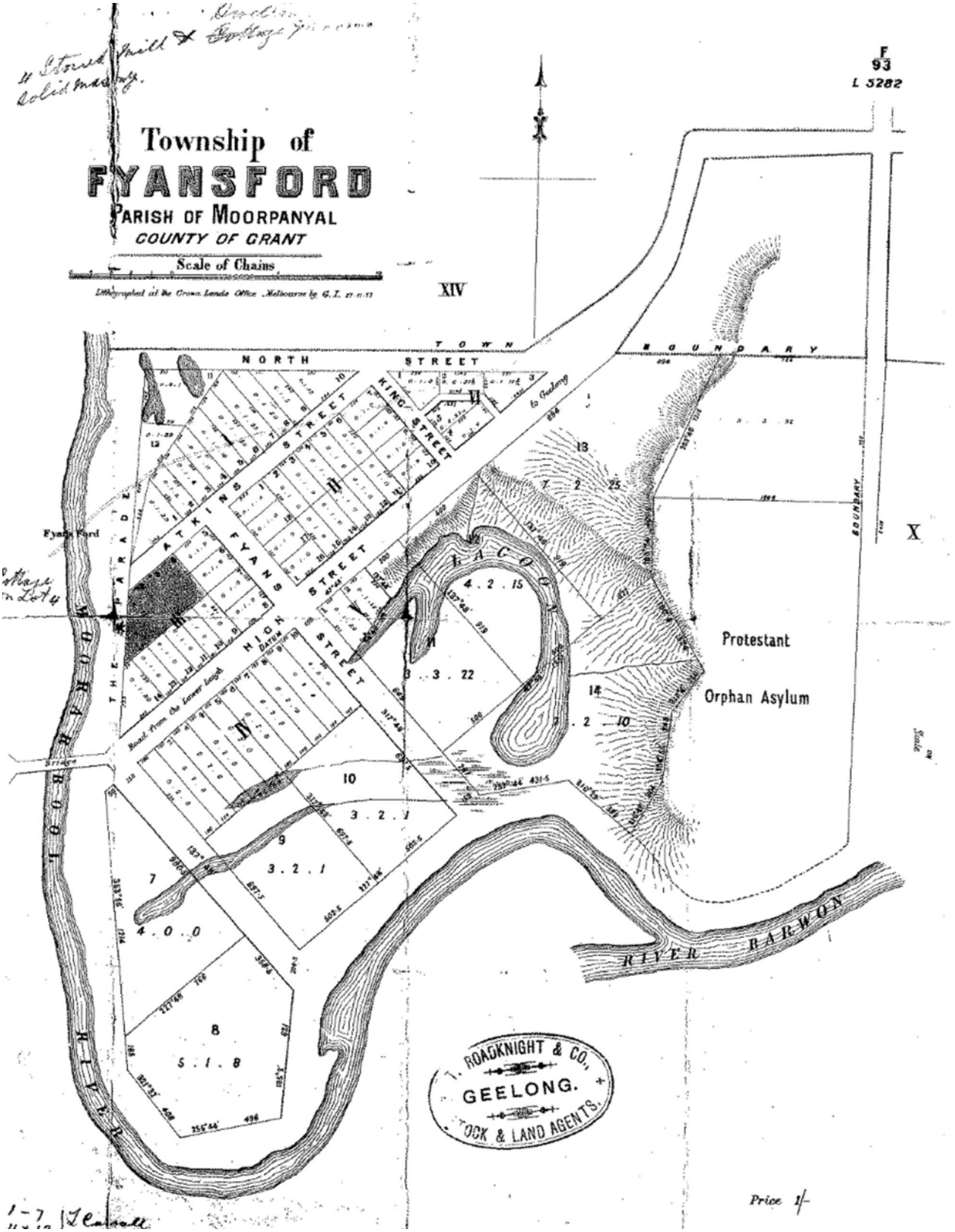


Figure 6.110: Plan of the Township of Fyansford, lithographed at the crown Lands Office, Melbourne, 27 November 1877. Source: GRS 2030/F26/001, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.111: J. Lockwood, Cement Works, Fyansford, c.1912-20. Source: accession H83.378/1, State Library of Victoria.

enroute to the Western District.[516] In 1842, the Swan Inn was erected for John Atkins to a design by Alexander Skene on the western bank of the Moorabool River[517] (Figure 6.109). The *Launceston Examiner* gave a description of the proposed Inn in October 1842:

> To make a beginning, Mr. Atkins has entered into a speculation as bold as we hope it will be successful, by setting about the erection of an inn, on a scale of grandeur that will eclipse any thing of the kind in the country. The cost of the building alone will be about £3000, although the stone will be quarried upon the spot. The whole will, it is anticipated, be completed within three months.[518]

The building survives (in part) as the earliest physical legacy of commercial life in Greater Geelong. By 1843, the *Geelong Advertiser* reported that 'several country lots have also changed hands during the week at fair prices, especially at Fyansford, where a number of tradesmen are locating themselves.'[519] Two years later in 1844, Henry Collins established a Flour Mill on the east bank of the Moorabool River.[520]

By 1854, land on the east side of the Moorabool River had been surveyed and the Fyansford township established following a lineal grid layout beside the river (Figure 6.110). Town lots were offered for sale in June of that year. [521] A timber bridge was erected over the Moorabool River in 1854 given the influx of gold diggers enroute to the Victorian goldfields.[522] This led to the further development of the fledgling township at this time: a water mill for John Highett (for grinding wheat); eight hotels including the surviving Fyansford Hotel and Balmoral Hotel fronting Hyland Road east of the bridge (see Figure 3.31, see Theme 3); churches[523] and schools (including the surviving former Fyansford State School No. 1691 on elevated land west of the township reserve, built in 1875);[524] other businesses including stores, butchers', wine makers, wheelwrights and blacksmiths' shops; and dwellings. In 1855, a Protestant Orphan Asylum was built on the escarpment overlooking the township (it survives today).[525]

The promise of an enduring thriving settlement at Fyansford was to be short-lived. By 1861, the population had decreased to 230 people (occupying 30 dwellings).[526] Further decline was experienced in the ensuing years and by 1891 there were only 98 people resident in the town.[527] However, progress was made in the establishment of a mixture of industrial and agricultural enterprises, including vineyards, orchards, nurseries, market gardens and dairy farms. Garden and vineyard sites had been laid out by J.L. Shaw, architect and surveyor, on the northern bank of the Barwon River in 1853.[528] Further west, Charles Wyatt established the Frogmore Nursery in 1859, while by 1863 George and Henry King had created 'Fairview Gardens' (see Theme 4 for further details).[529]

The industrialisation of Fyansford was to dramatically change the township. On the hillside overlooking Fyansford at Herne Hill, the architect Christopher Porter established a brick and pottery making business in 1856.[530] More substantial was the construction of the Barwon Paper Mill on the Barwon River in 1877-78.[531] However, the most dramatic change came with Peter McCann's founding of the Australian Portland Cement Company in 1890 with the building of kilns in the escarpment below Herne Hill and other factory buildings (Figure 6.111), quarrying of shale on the Moorabool River flats, and the establishment of a quarry at nearby Batesford (1888).[532] Numerous infrastructure and factory buildings were built in the ensuing years (see Theme 5 for further details).

The closure of the cement works in 2001 was to bring further dramatic change to the Fyansford landscape. This was the impetus for the 'Gen Fyansford' housing project presented to the City of Greater Geelong in 2001, which led to the commencement of a large housing estate from 2015.[533]

HERNE HILL

Immediately north-west of Newtown was Herne Hill. Named after the district in south London, England,[534] this elevated land overlooked the Barwon and Moorabool River valleys at Fyansford to the west, and extended as far east as Shannon Avenue north of Aberdeen Street. To the north it took in the land to the south of the Ballarat Road. From 1849, original European landholders included several early pioneers and Squatters such as John and Peter Manifold, Thomas Austin, George Urquhart, Charles Ebden, J.F. Strachan, James Cowie, and Niel McLean.[535] The extent of this early suburb has been altered and reduced over time with a southern portion now included in Newtown and other suburbs having been created including Manifold Heights and Hamlyn Heights. In 1852, part of Herne Hill was subdivided as the Herne Hill Estate when it was described as 'rising ground beyond Newtown, and commanding one of the most extensive and enchanting views in the district.'[536] For a short time, the area was also colloquially known as Fyans Hill and Fyansford Hill.[537] In 1855, a 25 acre allotment (comprising lot 10 of Section 13) was reserved as a cemetery (it was gazetted in 1856 – Theme 8 for further details). For many years it fronted a road that took its name – Cemetery Road – but this was later changed to Minerva Road by 1911.[538]

A notable very early development at Herne Hill was the establishment of a vineyard in 1849 on low-lying land on the east bank of the Moorabool River by the Manifold Brothers.[539] Although they had taken up the Purrumbete Run near Camperdown, the *Geelong Advertiser* reported on 'land now trenching for a vineyard by Messrs. Manifold' at Herne Hill (this comprised allotment two in the Parish of Moorpanyal).[540] This part of Herne Hill was to become known as Manifold's Vineyards for several years.

Numerous residential estates were laid out at Herne Hill in the early 1850s including the Norwood Estate, Sherbourne Estate, Holyrood Estate, Roscommon Estate, Mount Pleasant Estate, Elderslie Estate and Avoca Estate[541] (Figure 6.112, see also Figure 6.38). Although most early residential developments within and nearby these estates were modest, some more substantial houses have endured since the 1850s. They include 'Coronal' at 7 Coronal Avenue, built in 1854-55 to a design by Benjamin Backhouse as his own residence, 'Clonard' at 225 Church Street, built in 1855 for Dr Forster Shaw to a design by his brother, Joseph (now part of Clonard Girls Catholic College); 'Karooma', 48 Heytesbury Street (Figure 6.113), built in 1858 to a design by Christopher Porter as his own residence (Porter had a pottery works nearby); and 'Wimmera House' (earlier known as 'Tamar') (Figure 6.114), 356 Aberdeen Street, built in 1858-59 for J.C. Down, hotel keeper, to a design by Backhouse and Reynolds.[542]

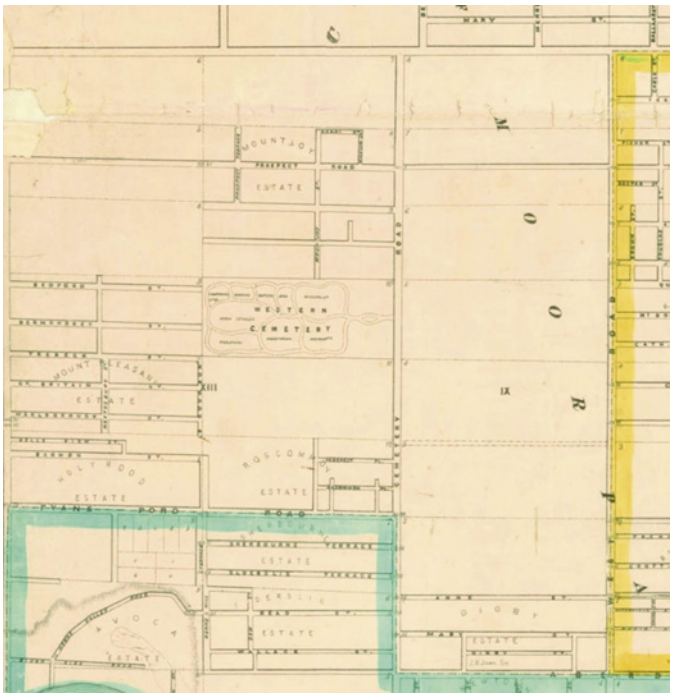


Figure 6.112: R. Balding, Map of the Town of Geelong showing Mountjoy, Mount Pleasant & Holyrood Estates, 1864. Source: Statutory Planning Department, City of Greater Geelong.



Figure 6.113: 'Karooma', 48 Heytsesbury St, n.d. Source: Wynd collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

Another substantial surviving residential estate the original Herne Hill area is 'Raith' (previously known as 'Malboona' and 'Atlantis Heights') at 2 Raith Terrace (Figure 6.115). It was built in stages, initially in 1854 for Frederick Bauer, possibly as a prefabricated German cottage.[543] Construction was supervised by Snell and Prowse.[544] In 1881, the architect Joseph Watts designed alterations and additions including a cast iron verandah, for J.H. Grey, solicitor and nine times Mayor of Newtown and Chilwell.[545]



Figure 6.114: 'Wimmera', 356 Aberdeen St, n.d.
Source: Wynd collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.



Figure 6.115: Cortous, 'Raith', 2 Raith Tce, c.1900.
Source: GRS 2009/1350a, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

Other more modest house construction followed in the later 19th century. At 302 Autumn Street, 'Belhaven House' was built in 1889 for Alfred Hanson, teacher at Flinders School, Geelong, to a design by the prolific local architect, Albert Derrick.[546] Between 1888 and 1892, John McCurdy, farmer, replaced a 'roughly constructed' timber dwelling at 334 Church Street with the existing timber Late Victorian house, 'Oakfield'.[547] It seems that a dwelling had been built on the site as early as c. 1850. It had been occupied by John and Kate McCurdy following their marriage in 1870 and owned by Robert Wallace until it sold to John McCurdy following Wallace's death in 1882.

Several of the large 19th century estates were subdivided into multiple residential allotments in the early 20th century. In 1910, for example, 'Raith' was offered as the Atlantis Heights Estate, with '38 choice villa sites' available.[548] The 'Raith' property was again offered for sale in 1920, giving more opportunity for residential subdivision.[549] Another substantial subdivision of a once large rural estate was 'Corryallock', a dairy property on the river flats immediately north of Fyansford.[550]

It was from 1911 and throughout the 20th century when Herne Hill was transformed from a rural outpost into a residential suburb. The German engineer and planner, Laurel Messy-Rhine (who had been responsible for laying out and constructing the neighbouring 'Rhineland' Estate), publicly advocated for a well-planned Herne Hill district in February 1912 based on City Beautiful and Garden City planning principles[551] (Figure 6.116). At the central core of Messy-Rhine's plan was the Western Cemetery, with a small park and residential streets to radiate from it at the east end. The *Geelong Advertiser* heralded Messy-Rhine's 'suggestion' in a report in February 1912:

> The boldest part of Mr. Messy-Rhine's plan is that which sets out that Geelong, like Vienna and other Continental cities, should proceed in rings, and that each ring should have its tram circle … In the drawing of the streets for the Herne Hill Toorak, Mr. Messy-Rhine has made the contour of the land, convenient intersections, artistic alignment and frontage, the dominant factors … Only when some such plan as we are considering has been adopted by the whole of the municipalities and had the confirmation of the Public Works Department and become the key to a country's development can we hope to have natural advantages conserved, the City Beautiful nurtured, and all the necessary reserves made.[552]

The great potential for housing development in the area brought about local government debate regarding the annexation of Herne Hill from the Corio Shire to neighbouring municipalities including Geelong, Newtown and Chilwell and Geelong West.[553] In any case, the extent of residential progress led to the renaming of parts of old Herne Hill to the fledgling suburbs of Manifold Heights and Hamlyn Heights.

Messy-Rhine's proposed subdivision of the Herne Hill District was to become part of an even more remarkable and yet unrealised scheme. He proposed a Plan of 'Greater Geelong' in 1912 that was to cater for the considerable growth of the Geelong region[554] (Figure 6.117). His concept had been borne out of the beginnings of the Greater Geelong Movement from 1910 (when the Victorian Government had proposed the amalgamation of municipalities in the Geelong area) (Themes 7 & 9). This had brought on more holistic,

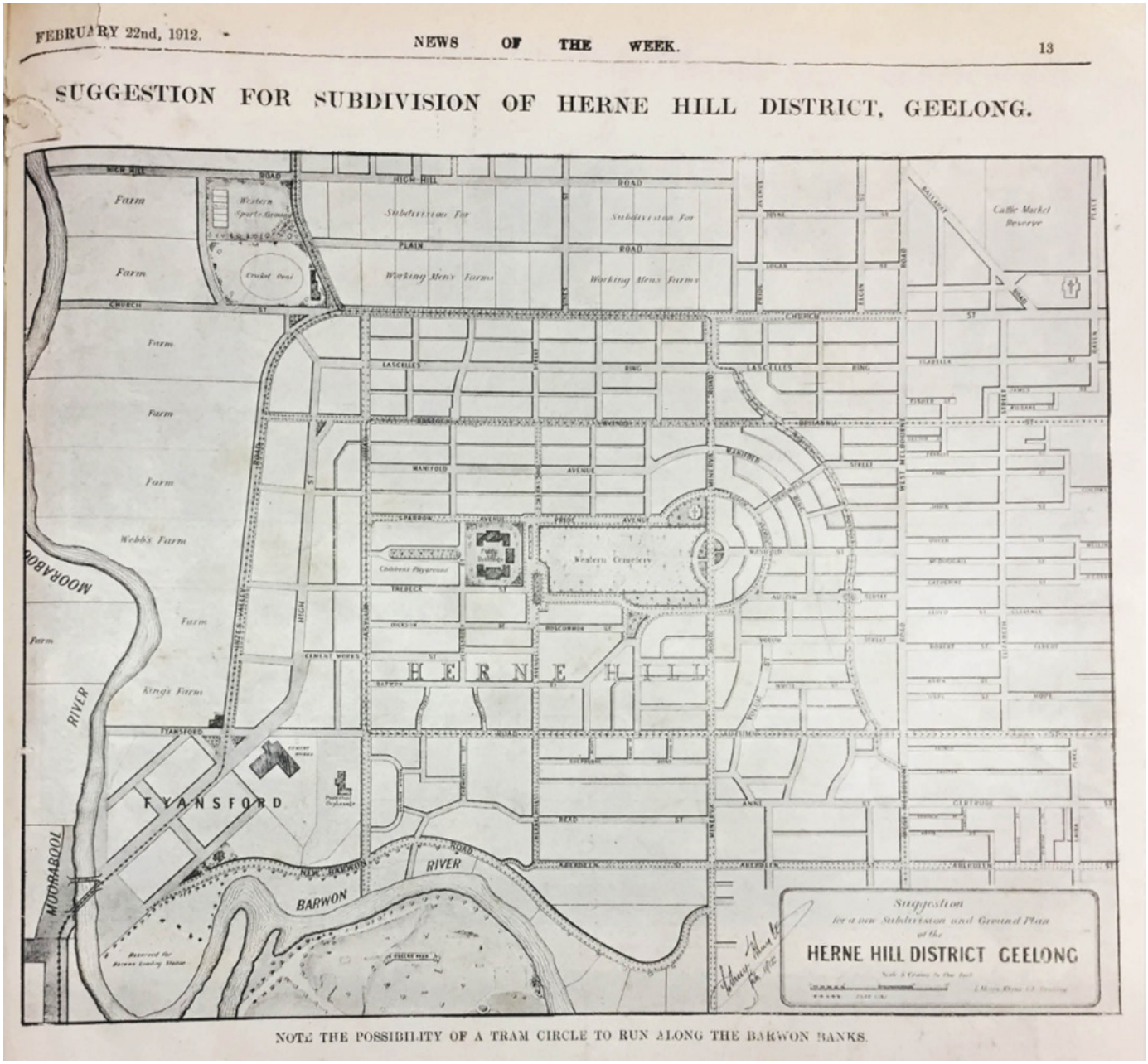


Figure 6.116: L. Messy-Rhine, 'Suggestion for Subdivision of Herne Hill District, Geelong', 1912. Source: *News of the Week*, 22 February 1912, GRS 2121/3, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

broader focus of 'Greater Geelong's' infrastructure and planning. Entitled 'A Forecast of the Development of Greater Geelong by a Town Planner who has Faith in its Future', his plan was almost prophetic. It included a concentric rail network, ferry line connecting Point Henry to Avalon, and 'new settlements' at Mount Duneed and Connewarre in the vicinity of the newly-created Armstrong Creek residential suburb.

MANIFOLD HEIGHTS

The eastern portion of the old Herne Hill district (between Shannon Avenue and Minerva Road) was to become known as Manifold Heights. It was named after the pioneer European brothers, Peter and John Manifold, original Crown grant owners who established Manifolds' vineyard.[555] Developed at the height of the Garden City concept of town planning, the area is distinctive in the layouts of some of the estates. In 1911, the Manifold Heights Estate plan was offered in 275 lots following



Figure 6.117: L. Messy-Rhine, 'Plan of Greater-Geelong', 1912. Source: *News of the Week*, 5 December 1912, GRS 2121/3, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

a traditional grid layout[556] (Figure 6.118). Apart from the southern portion where lots had been sold, much of the plan was rejected in 1912 in favour of a more dynamic City Beautiful and Garden City design inspired by Laurel Messy-Rhine, whereby 300 lots were made available having frontages to radiating streets[557] (Figure 6.119).

A small park (now named the Peter Lowe Reserve) was set aside as a focal point and trees were to line the streets.[558] Although not as refined as Messy-Rhine's original plan, the whole concept considered healthy living as much as the topography of the area.

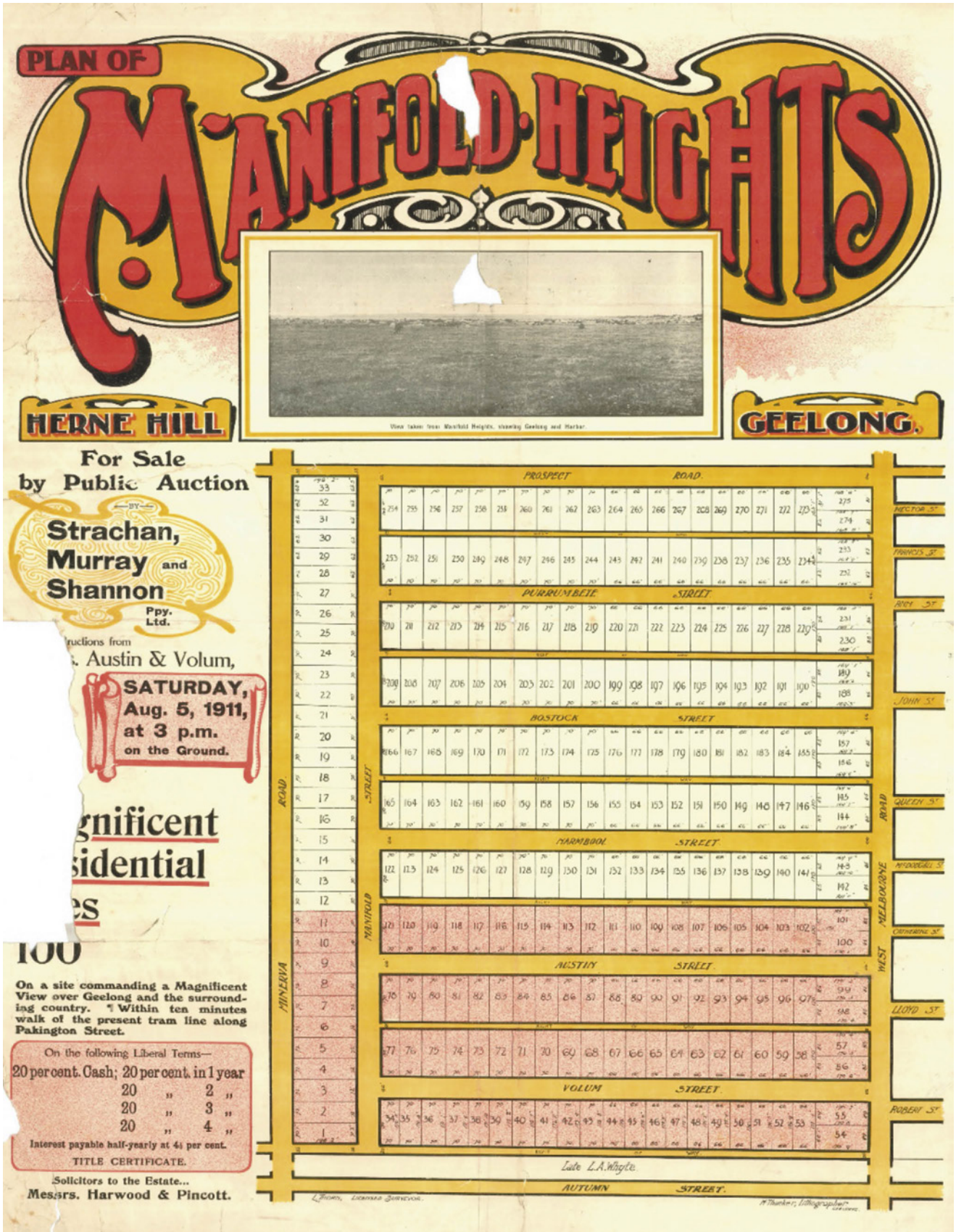


Figure 6.118: Manifold Heights Estate Plan, 1911. Source: GRS 2030/M59, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

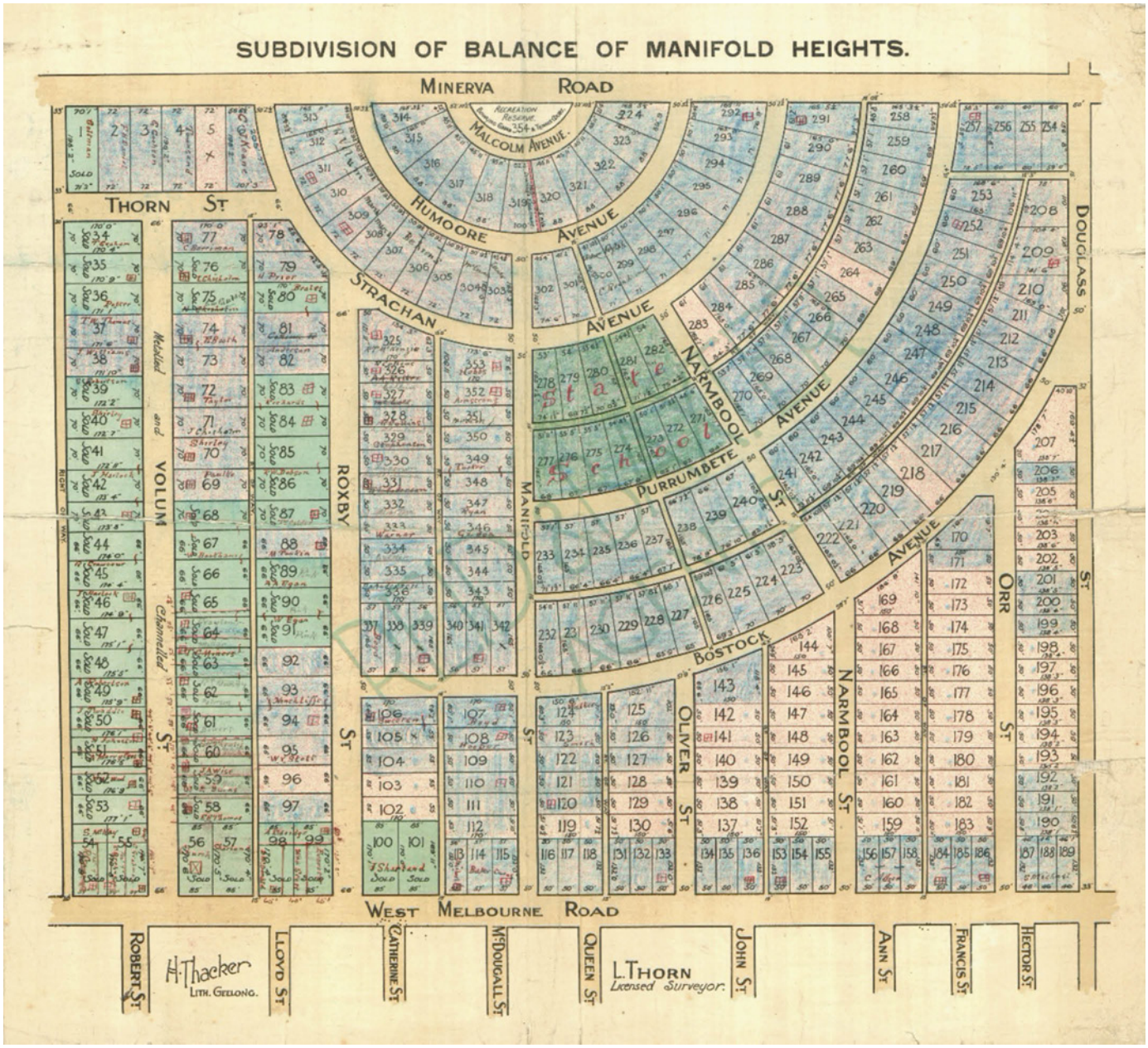


Figure 6.119: Revised Subdivision of Manifold Heights Estate, 1912. Source: GRS 2030/M15, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

World War One curtailed much residential development, although interwar Bungalows were soon built in the 1920s, including the dwelling at 37 Roxby Street, built in 1925 by Robert Coombs for Les and Dorothy Purnell[559] (Figure 6.120).

Adjoining the southern boundary of the Manifold Estate was the Autumn Estate (Figure 6.121), laid out in 1924.[560] It provided 123 allotments and featured two diagonal thoroughfares, Malvern Grove and Merton Grove, the town plan being tempered by the topography.[561] Modest triangular parks were reserved in central locations.

A smaller number of allotments, sold as the Bell-Vue Estate, were also made available in 1924 on the north side of Douglass Street (taking in Philip Street and Evelyn Street), west of Shannon Avenue.[562]

A more distinctive public park was provided in the Minerva Estate in 1924 (Figure 6.122), it forming the central core to the principal thoroughfare, Girton Crescent.[563] The design of the Estate was influenced by the Garden City principles advocated by the Geelong Town Planning Association (see Theme 9) and the growing popularity of the motor car, as outlined in the *Geelong Advertiser:*



Figure 6.120: Bungalow at 37 Roxby St, 1925. Source: Accession 765470, Museums Victoria.

> The influence or the Town Planners' Association is making itself felt amongst those who deal in land subdivisions on a large scale. This is particularly noticeable in the scheme adopted for subdivided Minerva Estate at Herne Hill. Right in the centre of the block a large piece of land has been set apart for a recreation reserve … Another town planning feature is the curving of all corners and the provision of a fine sweep at each end of Central Avenue so that motor cars will experience no difficulty in turning. Ann Street, which bounds the estate on the north is to be increased from 40 to 50 feet wide. The four main thoroughfares have been named respectively, Airey Street, Girton Crescent, Central Avenue and Longview Avenue. Airey is the name of the original owners of the estate, Girton is in recognition of the fact that the Presbyterian Girls' College is to be erected in the immediate vicinity, Central because it is midway in the estate and Longview because of the long view obtainable.[564]

The establishment of a Presbyterian Girls' College in the immediate area did not eventuate. Instead, the College acquired John Calvert's substantial property at Bell Post Hill, becoming Morongo Girls' College and is now Kardinia International College.

Several modestly-scaled Bungalows were soon erected in the Minerva Estate. They included house built as part of the State Savings Bank of Victoria's financial, design and construction scheme. Operated by the Bank in the 1920s and 1930s, the scheme provided a range of cottage types and plans designed by Melbourne architect, G. Burridge Leith.[565] He created 56 standard timber designs in Victoria, generally of five main rooms.[566] The Bank's scheme involved the lending of a high percentage of the finance required for erecting homes for low income earners, in accordance with certain conditions. Under Victoria's Housing Act of 1920, the Credit Foncier System enabled housing loans to be more widely available. Loans were made on houses and shops based on the security of title of the land.[567] Examples include the houses at 11 and 33 Girton Crescent[568] (Figures 6.123-124).

Another notable development at Manifold Heights in the 1920s was the establishment of a State School. Situated within the radial town plan in Strachan Avenue, the land was reserved in 1924 and the school built soon after (see Theme 8).[569] Churches soon followed, with the Spanish Mission Revival styled Holy Spirit Catholic Church built in 1932 in Bostock Avenue.[570] Further north in Bostock Avenue in 1936, the Methodists rebuilt their former Church

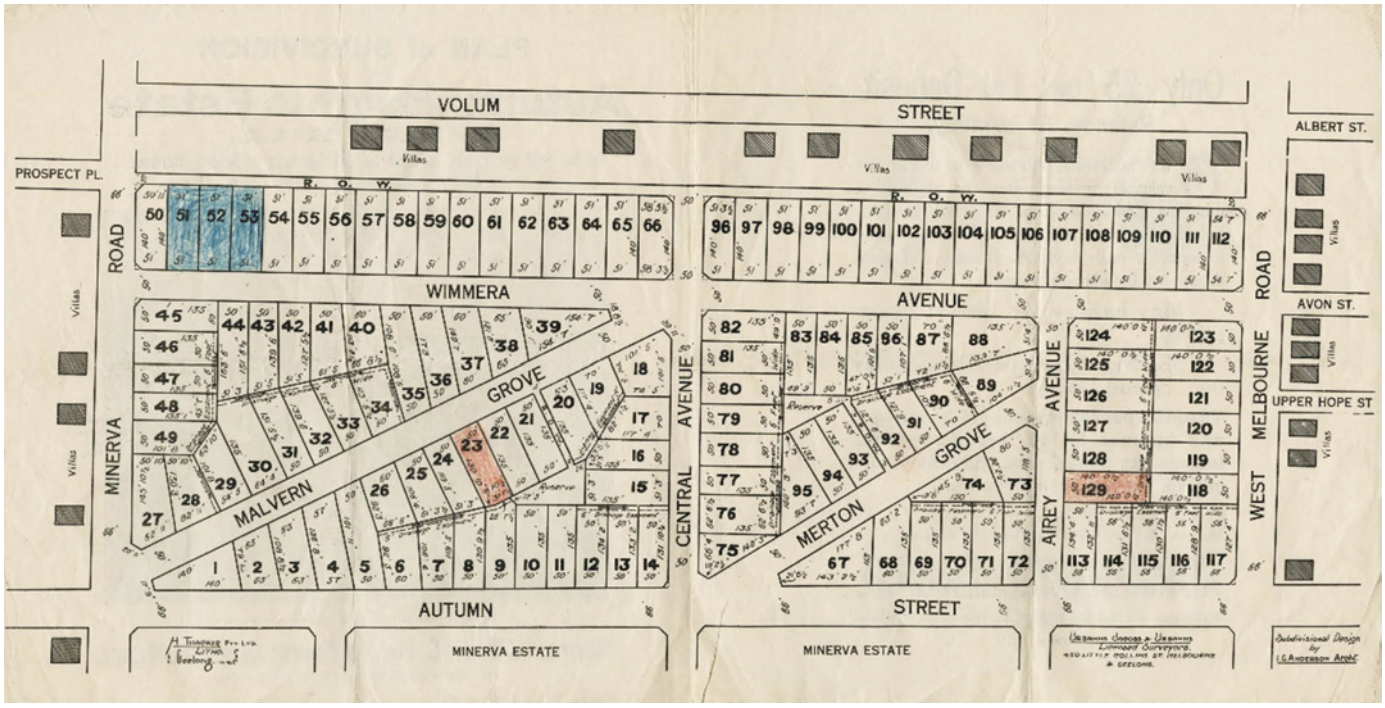


Figure 6.121: Plan of Subdivision of Autumn Heights Estate, Herne Hill, 26 April 1924. Source: GRS 2030/A13, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

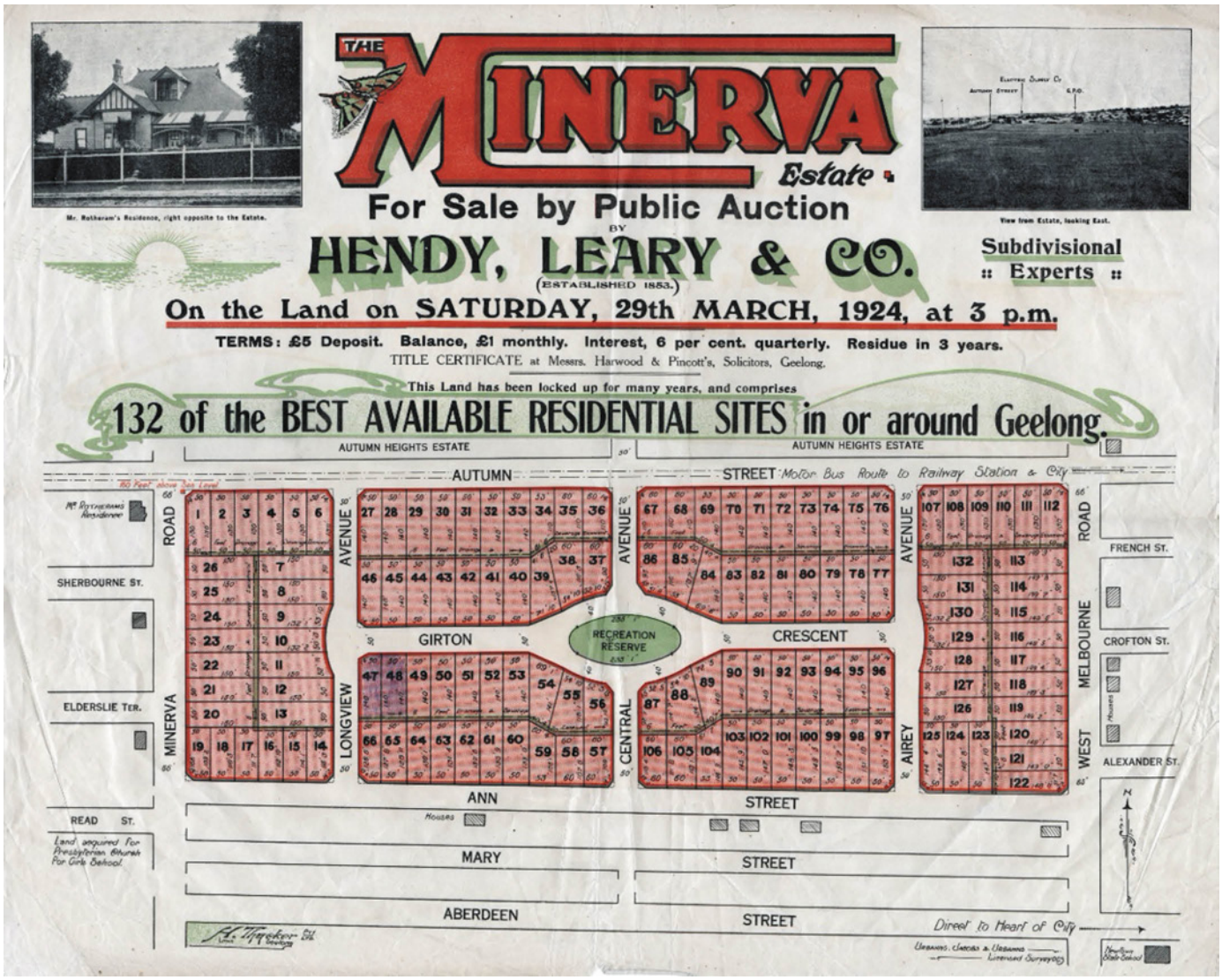


Figure 6.122: The Minerva Estate Plan, 29 March 1924. Source: GRS 2030/M3, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.123: Bungalow, 11 Girton Cresc., 1986. Source: Honman, et.al., 'City of Geelong West Urban Conservation Study'.



Figure 6.124: 'Bungalow, 33 Girton Cres., 1986. Source: Honman, et.al., 'City of Geelong West Urban Conservation Study'.

originally situated in Wellington Street, Geelong West, first constructed in 1858 (in 2000 it was acquired by the Islamic Society of Geelong and converted into a Mosque) (see Theme 8).[571] Another major non- residential development was the opening of the Geelong West Technical School in Minerva Road in 1954.[572] This complex later became the Western Heights Secondary College and is now the Westcourt campus of St. Joseph's College.

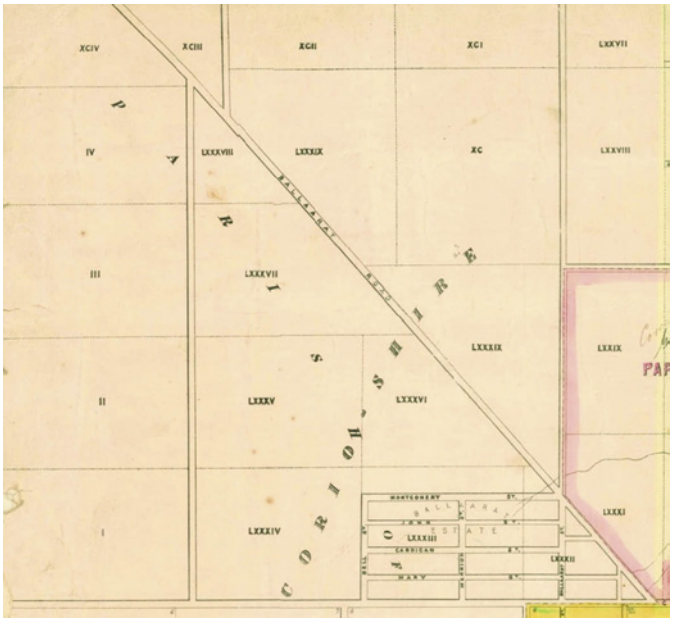


Figure 6.125: R. Balding, Map of the Town of Geelong showing much of the Hamlyn Heights area, including the Ballarat Estate (lower right), 1864. Source: Statutory Planning Department, City of Greater Geelong.

HAMLYN HEIGHTS

The large triangular portion of land comprising allotments 82-88, together with lots 1-4 in the Parish of Moorpanyal north of Church Street and between the Ballarat Road and the Moorabool River was to be renamed Hamlyn Heights (Figure 6.125). The suburb appears to have been named after Sydney Hamlyn, dairy farmer, who had acquired the historic 'Oakfield' property at 334 Church Street by 1950[573] (Figure 6.126). Suburban allotments were made available in the eastern portion of Hamlyn Heights as the Ballarat Estate in 1854.[574] Having a rectangular layout, this estate took in Crown allotment 83 and part of lot 82. William Fynney acquired some of this land. Further west in an area traditionally part of Bell Post Hill (and now within Hamlyn Heights), David Coghill owned a substantial portion of land. In 1859, he engaged the Geelong architect, J.L. Shaw, to design a substantial Picturesque Gothic styled brick villa.[575] Known as 'Glenpanyall', it is situated at 22 Glengate Road (Figure 6.127).

More substantial subdivisions in Hamlyn Heights occurred in the late 19th century. In September 1886, Manifolds' Paddocks between the Moorabool River and the Ballarat Road were offered as the Normanhurst Estate.[576] Little residential progress appears to have been made at this time. On 20 October, 1888, William Fynney offered his land for sale as the Fynney's Paddock subdivision.[577] Fynney's land stretched between Church Street, Lily



Figure 6.126: 'Oakfield', 334 Church St1998. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.128: Dwelling, 156 Church St, 1998. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.127: 'Glenpanyall', 22 Glengate St, 1998. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.129: Dwelling, 31 Logan St, 1998. Source: David Rowe.

Street and the Ballarat Road, and between Pride Avenue and Kendall Close. David Gallelly, a mechanic, built a timber dwelling at 156 Church Street in 1888-89 following the subdivision of Fynney's Paddock[578] (Figure 6.128). Another timber house was built at 31 Logan Street in 1891-92 for James Fielding, a whip maker[579] (Figure 6.129).

On 15 December, 1923, and again in c.1928, unsold parts of the Fynney's Paddock estate were offered for sale.[580] There were other land sales and subdivisions in the Hamlyn Heights throughout the 1920s. A substantial sale occurred in April 1923 with the Corio Heights Estate (Figure 6.130) at the west end of Church Street (west of Vines Road). Comprising much of the former Normanhurst Estate, 14 large blocks following a rectangular grid were made available with the potential for 150 residential lots.[581] The Estate was advertised as having a 'panorama view, with a magnificent outlook over the City and Suburbs, Corio Bay, Point Henry, Bellarine Hills, and You Yangs' and each block was to be 'splendidly drained.'[582] Streets were to be named after European pioneers. The original layout of the Estate was to be only partially realised in the formation of Sladen, Belcher and Drysdale Streets. Further subdivisions in this part of Hamlyn Heights occurred in later years.

The Logan estate was offered for sale on 27 October, 1923, by H.F. Richardson, which was the area of land bounded by Shannon Avenue, Coral Close and Logan Street.[583] In the late 1920s, the Elgin Heights estate was subdivided by Illingworth, Gibbons Pty Ltd, and this area encompassed parts of the north side of Church Street, each side of Shannon Avenue, together with the south- eastern section of Logan Street.[584] Also in the late 1920s was the subdivision known as the Pleasant View estate offered by W.M. Reid Pty Ltd which stretched along the north-western parts of Shannon Avenue and included allotments in Woorayl and Lily Streets.[585]

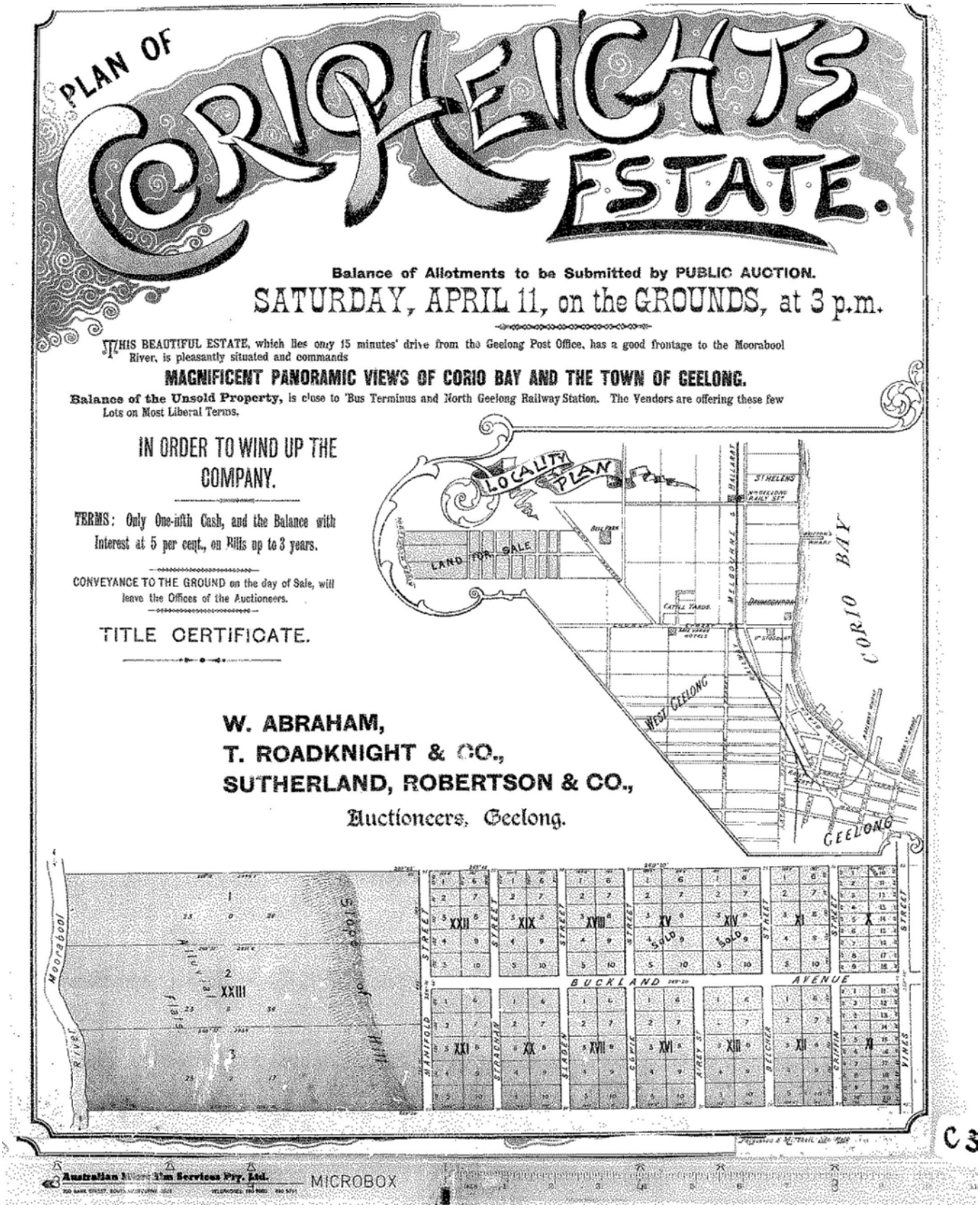


Figure 6.130: Plan of Corio Heights Estate, 1 April 1923. Source: GRS 2030/Map C31/001, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

These sales catered for the growing middle-class population, a result of the expanding manufacturing industries in the northern parts of Geelong. Several gabled timber Bungalows were erected along Church Street in the 1920s, including the intact grouping between 114 and 128 Church Street[586] (Figures 6.131-132).

A small number of Bungalows of this era also survive in Logan Street. These interwar era housing developments also led to the establishment of some stores.
At 130 Church Street, Reginald Walsh opened a butcher shop in 1929-30 while nearby at 132 Church Street a grocery store was built for A.W. Drecker in 1928-30.[587]



Figure 6.131: Bungalow, 120 Church St, 1998. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.132: Bungalow, 124 Church St, 1998. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.133: Dwelling, 4 Kirriemuir Street, Hamlyn Heights, 2019. Source: David Rowe.

Both of these buildings here survive on the eastern and western corners of Coral Close. During the Second World War, to cater for the growth in residential development that brought young families to the area, the Herne Hill State School No. 4681 opened in Church Street in 1943.[588]

In the early 1950s, the Lynch estate was offered for sale by Homebuilders Pty Ltd.[589] This land sale offered 7 allotments in Toyne Avenue, 3 lots in Pride Avenue and 6 blocks in Lily Street. Other developments also occurred from the mid-20th century to cater for the growing population. In 1950, The Geelong Teachers' College and the Bell Post Hill State School No. 4804 (later renamed Hamlyn Heights Primary School) both officially opened in Vines Road.[590] They were followed by the Herne Hill State School in 1954, at the corner of Church Street and Minerva Road, and the Bell Park High School adjacent to the Geelong Teachers' College in Vines Road in 1959.[591] Post war migration from this period also led to the construction of churches. In 1962, St. Peter's Lutheran Church opened at 60 Ballarat Road while in 1964 a Serbian Orthodox Church was built at 122 Ballarat Road (see Theme 8 for further details).[592]

Other subdivisions and house construction occurred in Hamlyn Heights during the postwar period and in the late 20th century. The shallow-gabled brick veneer dwelling at 4 Kirriemuir Street (Figure 6.133), built in 1962-63 by Bell and Fulton for E.E. Johnston was a notable example.[593] It celebrated the hallmarks of the new mode of house design and was based on the 'Pan Pacific' prototype offered by Lend Lease in Sydney and designed by the architect, Nono Sydney.[594] These new modern architectural features included a streamlined composition and detailing, brick construction augmented with crazy stone features, incorporation of a carport under the main roof, floor to ceiling windows, open-planned living and a sunken living room.

BELL POST HILL

In March 1836, the European squatters, John Cowie and David Stead landed their flocks at Cowies Creek. On the western side of Bell Post Hill, they soon established their camp on the low lying ground on the Moorabool River. Their sheep grazed over the Bell Post Hill and the Moorabool River flats.[595] The name of the suburb derives from the bell post erected by Cowie and Stead. According to Sidney Vere Stead (David Stead's son) in 1901, the bell post was actually 'a long forked tree', the bell 'was only to be used to call in the shepherds' if an attack of the Wadawurrung was imminent.[596] The purpose of the bell (which had been purchased by Stead in Hobart) continues to be debated. Alternative theories are that

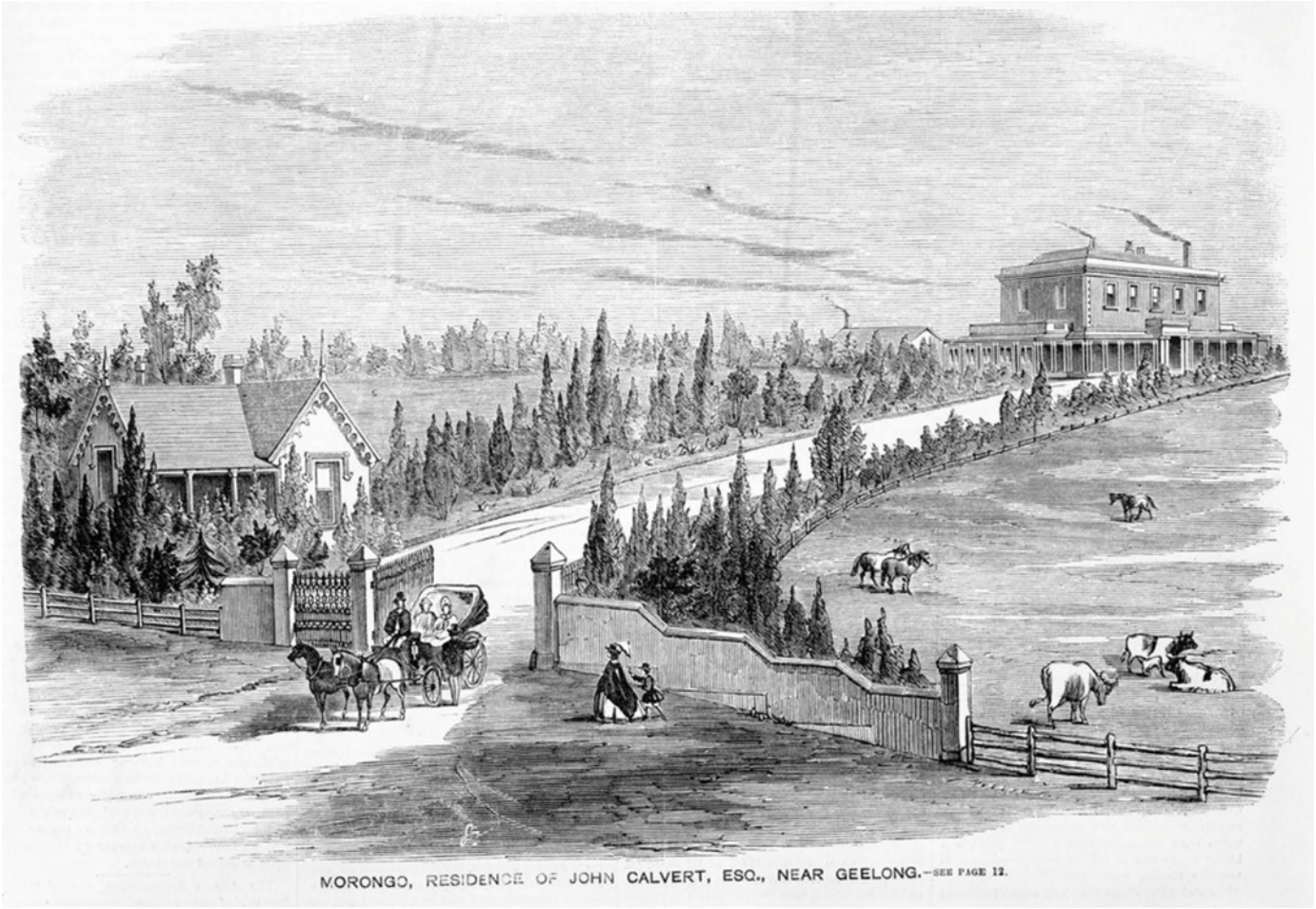


Figure 6.134: S. Calvert, 'Morongo, residence of John Calvert, Esq., near Geelong', 25 November 1863. Source: accession IMP25/1/63/5, State Library of Victoria.

the bell was used to call station hands to meals, and to alert the neighbours of Cowie and Stead on stations for ten miles around Geelong of a supply vessel in Corio Bay (given the uninterrupted view of the bay from the hill).[597]

In November 1849, the sheep station that Cowie and Stead had squatted on was subdivided and offered at a Government land sale. Around 10 allotments ranging between 88 and 135 acres were available and were initially acquired by John and Peter Manifold, John Pascoe Fawkner, G.W. Goodman, and L. Webster and E. McDonald.[598] For the next 70 years, the area remained largely as substantial rural estates. In 1859-60, John Calvert had built an imposing two storey Victorian Georgian bluestone mansion house, together with a Picturesque Gothic style gate house and bluestone entrance gates, on his 135 acre site off the Ballarat Road[599] (Figure 6.134). Situated on the eastern slope of Bell Post Hill at the location of the apparent 'bell post and bell', Calvert did not purchase the freehold to his property – which he named 'Morongo' - until 1868. The name derives from the Wadawurrung, meaning 'underground fungus called the "Blackfellow's bread".'[600] In 1926, the property was acquired by the Presbyterian Church and redeveloped as Morongo Presbyterian Girls' School,[601] following on from a neighbouring boarding school that was first opened by William Ross as 'Bell Vue' House.[602] The gatehouse was subsequently demolished. In 1994, 'Morongo' was acquired by Japanese businessman, Mr Katsumato and further developed as the Kardinia International College.[603] The original bluestone gateway was dismantled and reconstructed in the early 2000s due to the widening of the Ballarat Road.

In addition to 'Morongo' and nearby Glenpanyall (south of 'Morongo') other rural houses were erected at Bell Post Hill in the 19th century. Those surviving today included John Sloan's 100 acres at 149 Rollins Road. There, he had built a stone and brick dwelling by 1860.[604] Several years later in c.1892, a timber dwelling was built as part of Frank Rollins' farm at 205 Rollins Road. Originally named 'Rosebank', the land had been acquired by Frank Rollins' father, George.[605] Rollins Road is named after the Rollins family, and in particular in honour



Figure 6.135: C. Pratt, Aerial view of Bell Post Hill looking south showing 'Morongo' in foreground and 'Glenpanyall in background, c.1927. Source: accession H91.160/556, State Library of Victoria.

of Frank Rollins who was prominent in community affairs during World War One.[606]

Early estates were sold and subdivided into the early 20th century. In 1899, the late Josiah Mager's farm, 'Hawk Hill', comprising 193 acres and fronting the Anakie Road and south of the Geelong to Ballarat Railway line, was offered in 7 lots, ranging from 5 to 41 acres, including Mager's house (which possibly dated to 1884-85).[607] Much of the land was purchased by Alfred McDonald. He may have constructed a timber Federation villa in what was to become Corinella Street in the ensuing years.[608] Although this dwelling no longer survives, a physical legacy of development in the early 20th century is the Federation dwelling built in 1909-10 for John Pettitt, merchant and Councillor of the Shire of Corio.[609] In 1958, Pettitt's home was the location of a Roman Catholic School founded by the Marist Fathers known as Chanel College for boys (it relocated to Lovely Banks in 1963).[610] Pettitt's property was acquired by the Corio Shire Council in 1972 and it now forms a public park, the house offered as a public facility.[611]

Bell Post Hill remained a rural outpost into the 1920s. 'Morongo' and 'Glenpanyall' remained surrounded by open farmland and paddocks (Figure 6.135). Transformation of this area into a residential suburb began in the later 1920s with the subdivision of farms and the creation of streets. The earliest was the Excelsior Heights Estate in 1926 (Figure 6.136). Taking in the land south of John Pettitt's property and between the Anakie Road and Rollins Road, new streets were created (Fairy Street, Ward Street, Corinella Street, Neil Street, Ruhamah Street, Central Avenue and Stanley Avenue) to provide access to the 493 allotments offered. The new subdivision was claimed to be the 'Toorak of North Geelong.'[612] To the north of Pettit's property from Wolseley Grove to Edison Grove, further residential allotments were made available in September 1926.[613]

Further subdivisions north of Pettitt's property and to Edison Road were offered in later years. Although these subdivisions gave promise of the construction of Bungalows in the 1920s and 1930s, few houses were constructed. In 1928, six houses had been erected as a speculative development by a local builder. Further construction of the anticipated 50 homes was shelved due to the lack of 'travelling facilities.'[614] It was not until after World War Two and the late 20th century when many dwellings were constructed, with several to accommodate European immigrants who arrived after the war (see Theme 2). Facilities were erected during this later period to provide services for the increased population, including a Maternal and Child Health Centre in Hosie Avenue, Kindergarten in Ernest Street, and Rollins Primary School in Ernest Street.

In 2017, another residential estate was proposed at Bell Post Hill. Named 'Hill 104' after the elevated ground above the Australian National Memorial at Villers-Bretonneux, France.[615] The main thoroughfare was named Karl Street, in honour of Private Karl Rollins, only son of George and Agnes Rollins, who was killed in action at Bullecourt on 11 April 1917.[616]

BELL PARK

Prior to European colonization, the area now known as Bell Park was thickly timbered, the trees so dense that when European settlers arrived, they could become lost.[617] Acreages ranging from 40 to 100 acres were taken up by pioneer settlers including James Austin, T.P. Bingley, Robert Sutherland and Cullen and Edols in 1849 and 1850.[618] The most substantial early development was the estate, 'Bell Park' (Figure 6.137), from which the suburb took its name. It was established by John Bell, nephew of John Calvert of nearby 'Morongo'.[619] It was built in 1853 in a Victorian Picturesque Gothic style to a design by the early Geelong architect, John Young.[620] The mansion house was extended in 1861 with a billiard room annex designed by Joseph Shaw, architect.[621] All that remains of 'Bell Park' is this annex. The property was substantially subdivided in 1944 and the house and smaller acreage was donated by the Misses McKellar for use as a retirement home.[622] While the house was demolished, the annex of 1861 was retained and converted into a chapel as part of Grace McKellar House in 1964.[623]

Other developments also occurred in Bell Park including a golf course in c.1897[624] (see Figure 6.38 & see Theme

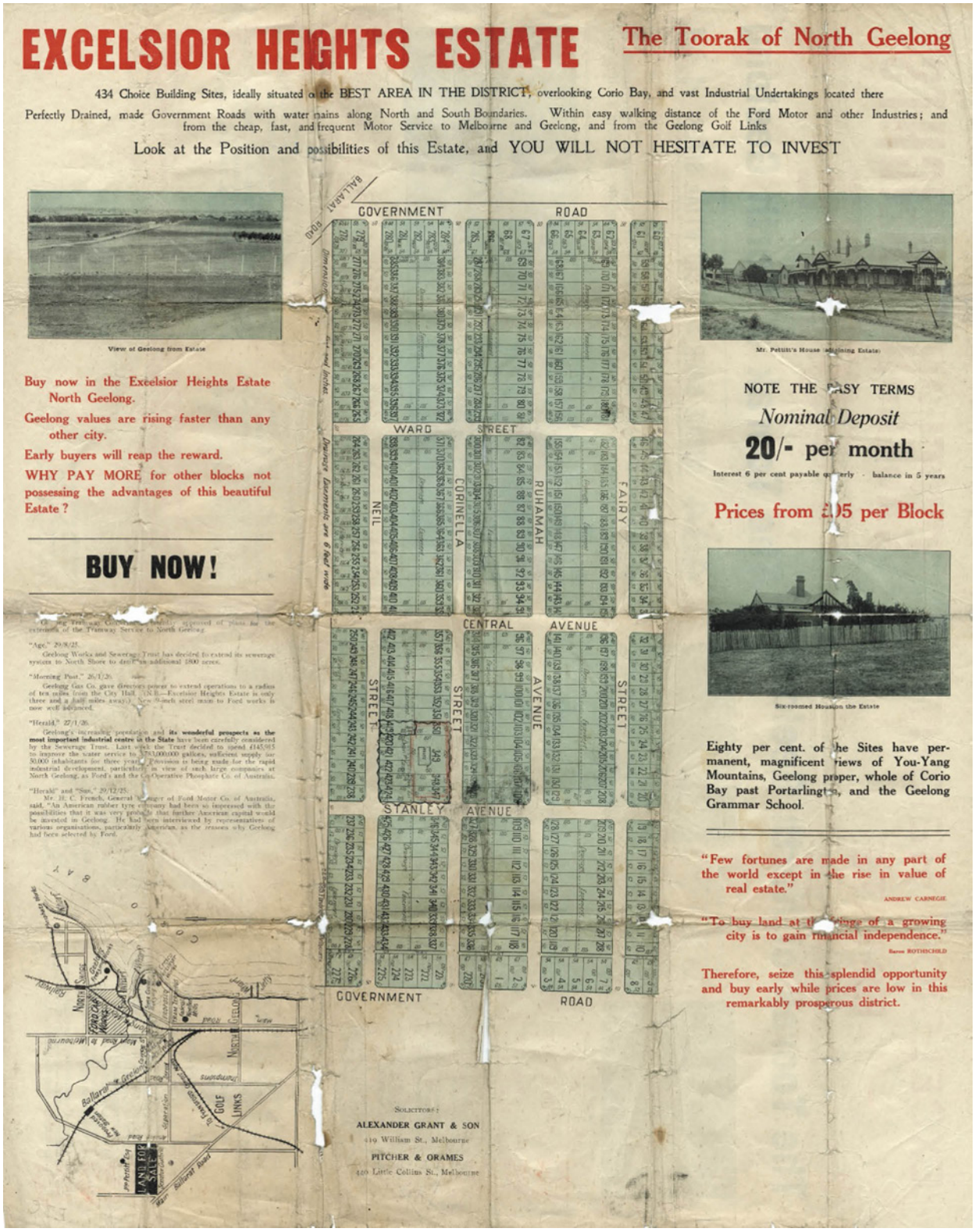


Figure 6.136: Plan of the Excelsior Heights Estate, 1926. Source: GRS 2030/E36, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

9). In 2013, part of the links was transformed into a housing development known as the Geelong Golf Club Residential Estate.[625]

Land was also offered for residential development in the early 20th century. In 1926, 232 lots were offered between Anakie Road and McClelland Street, the new thoroughfares named after Australian Prime Ministers: Barton, Curtin, Bruce and Deakin.[626] Immediately south, the Links Estate between the Anakie Road and the railway line (north of Ballarat Road) was offered in 1928. These 180 lots were advertised as being 'situated in a beautiful position overlooking Corio Bay.'[627]

Although it was claimed in 1928 that 'all the property with the exception of Bell Park and the golf links had been subdivided for building purposes',[628] few houses were built until the post war immigration boom in the



Figure 6.137: J. Norton, 'Bell Park', 1857-91. Source: accession H9311, State Library of Victoria.

1950s. The influx of immigrants from eastern European states was especially reflected in church construction: Our Lady's Ukrainian Catholic Church at 43 Banfield Street (built 1956) (Figure 2.79, see Theme 2); Russian Orthodox Church at 15 Yaraan Street (built c.1960) and the Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church at 14 Alder Crescent (built c.1978) (see Themes 2 and 8).[629] The increased population also brought about the need for additional subdivisions and schools. In 1968, the Bell Park North Primary in Barton Street and the Bell Park Technical School (now North Geelong Secondary College) in Separation Street both opened in 1968.[630]

BELMONT

In 1849, progress was also made on the southern side of the Barwon River within the original suburban allotment plan of 1839. Crown allotments were made available in the area between Mount Pleasant and Roslyn Roads (Figure 3.138, see Theme 3). Described as 'Mount Pleasant', the land sold as 25 acre vineyard sites.[631] By 1851, dwellings had been constructed by Thomas Towle and A. McLarty.[632]

In 1850, Alexander Thomson offered 93 allotments as the Township of Belmont (Figure 6.139). An early landmark was the Race Course Hotel at the south-east corner of High Street and Mount Pleasant Road.[633] By 1851, small 2-6 acre allotments had been sold fronting 'the Promenade' on the south bank of the Barwon River, and with frontages to Barrabool and Mount Pleasant Roads. A hut had been built and a lime kiln established at William Week's allotment comprising lot 14.[634] In 1852, the western portion of Section 22 overlooking the Barwon River was offered as the 'Township of Strawberry Hill' with the following description: 'The extraordinary beauty of this property and its rich soil, together with it being so near town, must recommend it to both the old and the new aristocracy of Victoria.'[635]

By 1854 Belmont had a blacksmith's shop and a general store although there were only nine private residences listed in the directory of 1861.[636] The national school was opened in Mt. Pleasant Road in 1856 although the Catholic school had already opened (see Theme 8). The national school was replaced by the present primary school at the corner of Thomson Street and Mt. Pleasant Road in 1886 (see Theme 8).

In 1861, the township of Belmont was proclaimed.[637] It was also in that year when the Belmont Common on the Barwon River flats to the east of the township was proclaimed, whereby the Town Clerk gave notice in the Government Gazette that the Common was for 'use of its inhabitants as a place to graze cattle and horses'[638] (in the early 20th century the Common was associated with aviation – see Theme 3).

By 1865 the population had risen to 428.[639] Further residential subdivision had been established to the south-west of the town reserve.[640] Some vineyards were created in this area (see Theme 4). However, progress in Belmont was slow and even in 1914 the population had only reached 450.[641] The township area was surrounded by small farms and in 1890 it was described in the directory as "agricultural".[642] One property, built in c.1851, was J.C. Wallace's Elderslie Homestead (now demolished)[643] (Figure 6.140).

In 1857, Belmont had acquired some significance as the centre of the South Barwon Shire which came into existence as a road board in 1857.[644] In 1863 it became a borough and when it merged with neighbouring Connewarre in 1875 it became the Shire of South Barwon.[645]

Throughout the mid-late 19th century, the Churches established themselves in Belmont. The Catholic Church appears to have been the first. The Baptists operated a Sunday School in 1865 and it was not until 1901 before they built their first church in Mt. Pleasant Road.[646] The Methodists built their first Church in High Street in 1891 and they moved to Regent Street in 1922.[647] A brick Church was erected in 1954 and it now serves as the Geelong Masonic Centre (see Theme 8).[648]

Further subdivisions occurred in Belmont from the late 19th century. In 1886, the Waverley Estate as offered, comprising allotments between the Mt Colite (Barwon Heads) Road and Francis Street[649] (Figure 6.141). A small plantation was set aside in the triangular reserve between Mt Colite Road, Francis Street and Mt Pleasant Road. This later became known as Alsop Park, the earliest known park in Belmont (see theme 9 for further details).[650]

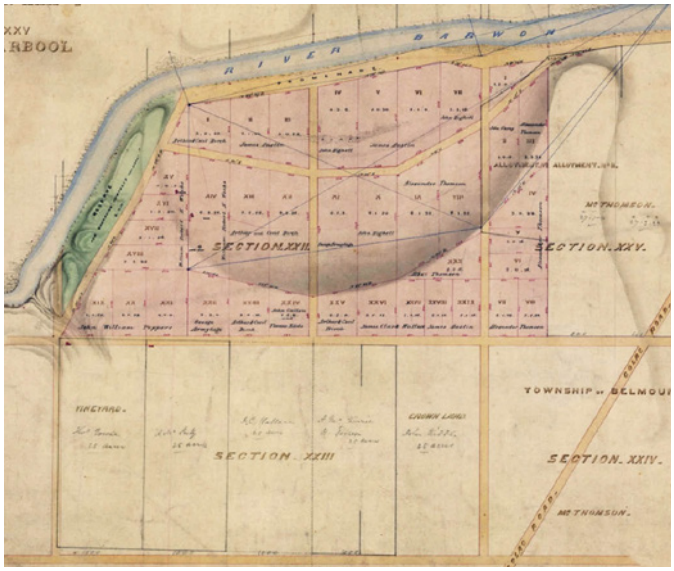


Figure 6.138: R. Hoddle, Portion of Plan of the Subdivision of Section XXII and Allotment No. 1 Section XXV, Parish of Barrabool County of Grant, 21 March 1851. Source: VPRS 8168/P5 item FEAT 543, Public Record Office Victoria

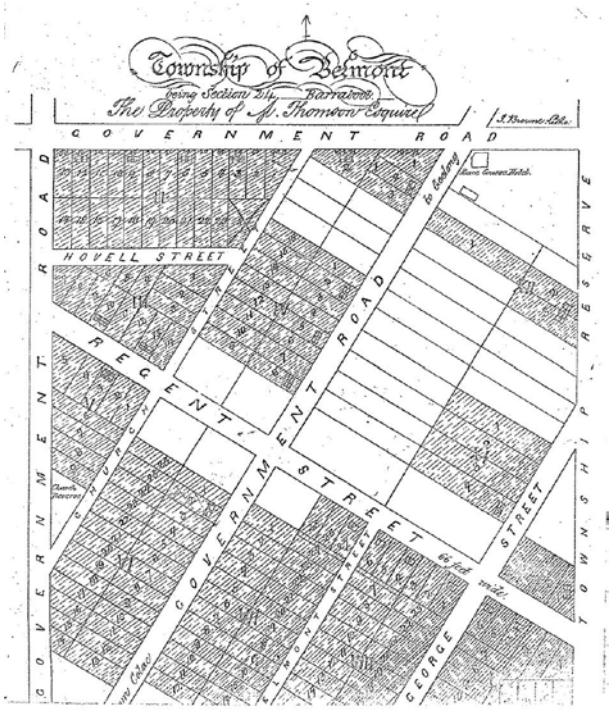


Figure 6.139: Plan of the Township of Belmont, 1850. Source: GRS 2030/Map B148/001, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.140: Elderslie Homestead with Mrs Margaret Mickle and her maid, 1906. Source: GRS 610A, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

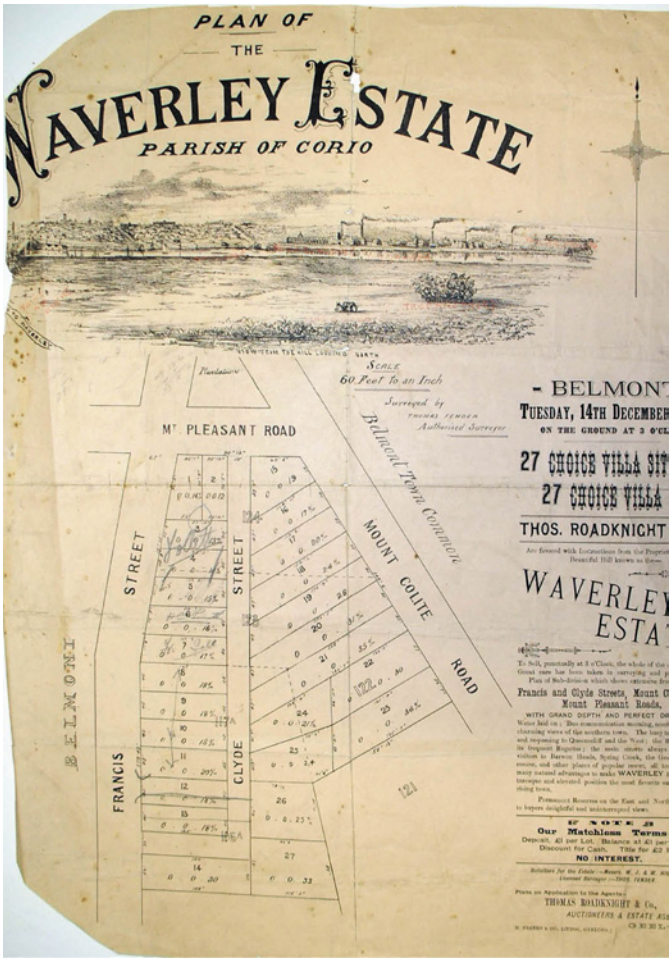


Figure 6.141: Plan of the Waverley Estate, 14 December 1886. Source: GRS 2030/Map W14/1, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.143: 'Wanalta', 52 Mt Pleasant Rd, c.1920s. Source: Jim Duff, Melbourne.

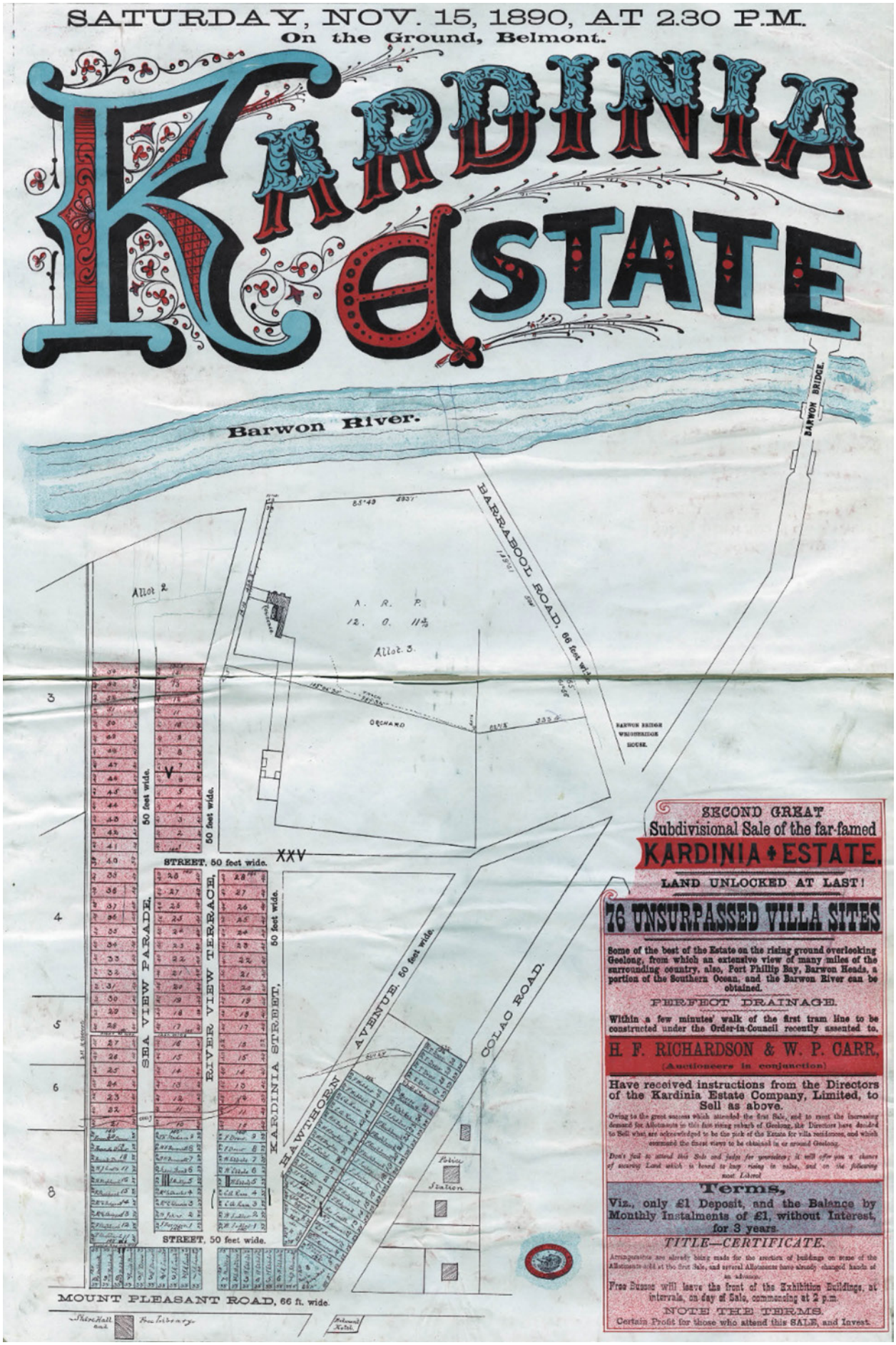


Figure 6.142: Kardinia Estate Plan, 15 November 1890. Source: GRS 2065/03/068, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

In 1889, the Mount Pleasant Estate offered 79 housing lots between Roslyn Road and Corio Street, and included the creation of Evans Street.[651] In 1890 the Kardinia Estate Company offered 250 lots of what had been Alexander Thomson's original purchase, and adjacent to his home overlooking the Barwon River, 'Kardinia House' (built 1850-55)[652] (Figure 6.142). Additional subdivisions, known as the Kardinia Estate, occurred in the following years.

Physical evidence of these late 19th century subdivisions is a small number of extant dwellings. They include the houses at 48 Riverview Terrace (built c.1892-93), 20 Mt Pleasant Road (built 1891-92), 'Glenelg' at 26 Mt Pleasant Road (built 1894-95) and 'Wanalta' at 52 Mt Pleasant Road (built 1892) (Figure 6.143). This dwelling was designed by the local architects, Laird and Barlow, and was earlier known as 'Buninyong'.[653]

Additional residential subdivision occurred in Belmont in the early 20th century. In 1910, the Geelong Grammar School acquired several acres of land to the north of Roslyn Road, west of Thomson Street. The first sod was turned in October 1910 for the commencement of a new, elite school complex.[654] The promise of the new School soon faded in 1911, when W.P. Carr and Son advertised the auction of the Belmont Hill Estate, immediately south of Roslyn Road.[655]

An anathema to the rural atmosphere desired by the Geelong Grammar School, the Belmont Hill Estate promoted the idea of an outer, lower-middle class suburb. The School sold its land which in 1913 was subdivided into 86 residential allotments as the Belmont Heights Estate[656] (Figure 6.144). This Estate was described as 'the choicest building area in this part of the district', with 'unsurpassed views' and 'perfect drainage.'[657] Street names commemorated the well-known Polar explorers: Shackleton, Peary and Amundsen.

The onset of the First World War thwarted the realization of a substantial residential suburb, with the late 19th and early 20th century subdivisions were largely retained as open grassed paddocks. Only 55 Federation era dwellings were erected from the hundreds of allotments available.[658] Surviving examples include the houses at 45 Riverview Terrace (built 1911) (Figure 6.145), 21 Francis Street (built 1919), 44 Mt Pleasant Road (built 1911-12) (Figure 6.146), 'Kooringa', 48 Mt Pleasant Road (built 1911-12) and the house at 10 Evans Street (built 1913-14).[659]

The immediate years after the First World in the early 1920s witnessed slow progress in residential building development in Belmont. However, there were further subdivisions that occurred during the 1920s. In 1923, Elderslie Homestead was subdivided as the Elderslie Estate.[660]

A few years later, a more substantial residential subdivision was the Jacobs Estate (Figure 6.147), the former vineyard of Morris Jacobs between Mt Pleasant and Roslyn Roads.[661]

The rural nature of Belmont is further revealed in the photographs that formed part of Elderslie and Jacobs Estate auction notices. They showed views along Mt Pleasant Road (Figure 6.148) and Roslyn Road (Figure 6.149), showing open paddocks, unmade roads and few houses.

Considerable urbanisation of these and the earlier subdivisions occurred in Belmont from the late 1920s and into the postwar era. The population of Belmont dramatically increased from 450 in 1911 to 2,300 in the 1920s.[662] An impetus for the residential growth in the area was the construction of a new bridge over the Barwon River in 1926 and the extension of the Geelong tramway system in 1927.[663] The auctioneers of the Belmont Estate subdivision of 1924 used a drawing of the bridge (then under construction) as part of sale notice (Figure 6.150):

Apart from some managers and investors, the population in the Belmont area was largely working class, being comprised of mechanics, butchers, and fruiterers, together with tradespeople: builders, carpenters, painters and decorators, labourers, electricians, draftsmen – the occupations that drew their business from the growing community.[664]

The considerable residential expansion of Belmont from the 1920s is physically manifested in the large number of surviving interwar and postwar dwellings. Modest in scale, they especially characterised several streetscapes in Belmont and include the Bungalow in Scott Street (built c.1923)[665] (Figure 6.151). Others survive in an altered state, such as the late interwar Bungalow at 8 Corio Street (built 1927)[666] (Figure 6.152). A particularly intact streetscape of late interwar and postwar brick dwellings is Culbin Avenue, where the houses were built between 1936 and 1950.[667] In the 1950s additional land to the south of the original Belmont township was opened up to meet further housing demand throughout the second half of the 20th century.



Figure 6.144: Belmont Heights Estate Plan, 6 December 1913.
Source: GRS 2030/Map B91/1, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.145: Dwelling, 45 Riverview Tce, 2007.
Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.146: Dwelling, 44 Mt Pleasant Rd, 2007.
Source: David Rowe.

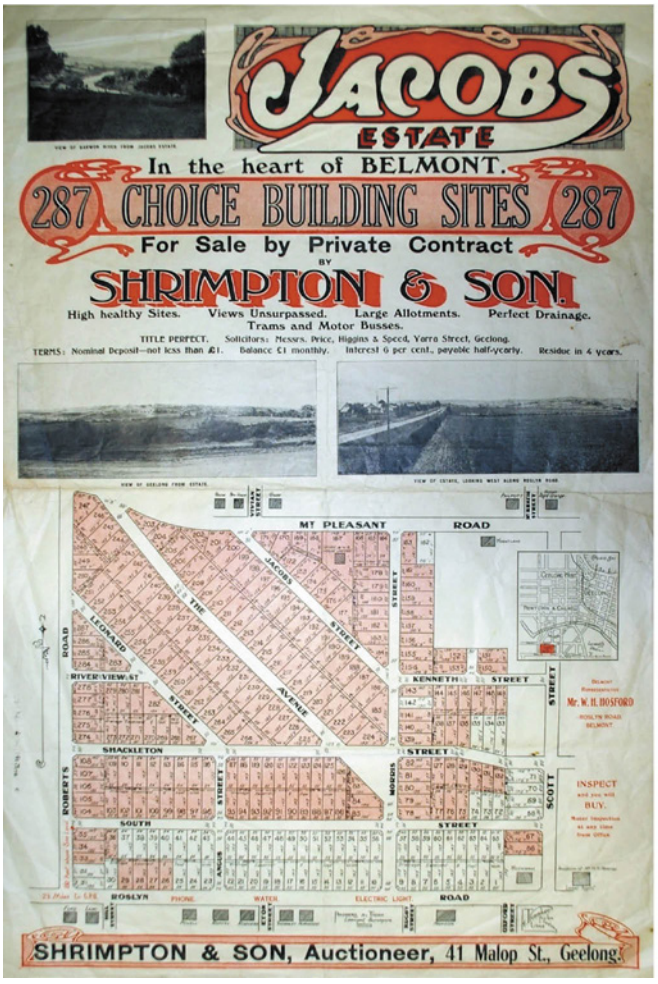


Figure 6.147: Jacobs Estate Plan, n.d. [c.1925].
Source: GRS 2030/Map J5/01, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

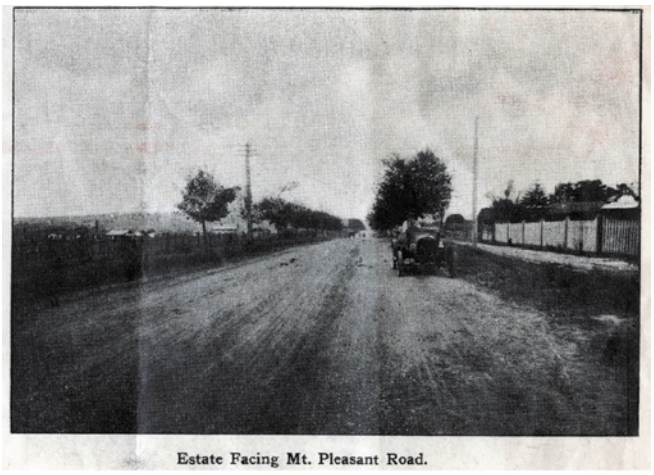


Figure 6.148: Mt Pleasant Rd looking east (outside 67 Mt Pleasant Rd), 1923. Source: Elderslie Estate Subdivision Plan, 1923, GRS 2030/E25, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.149: Roslyn Road looking west, c.1925.
Source: Jacobs Estate Plan, n.d. [c.1925], GRS 2030/J5, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.150: Plan of the Belmont Estate, 30 August 1924. Source: GRS 2030/B30, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

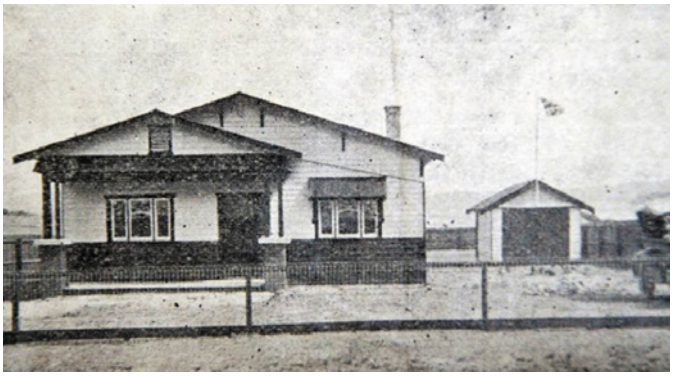


Figure 6.151: House, Scott St, 1923. Source: Hilltop Estate Subdivision plan, 28 April 1923, GRS 2030/Map H27/01, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.152: House, 8 Corio St, c.1950. Source: B. Chappell, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.



Figure 6.153: House, 1 Sommers St, 2007. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.154: House, 26 Amundsen St, 2006. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.155: Five shops, High St, c.1930. Source: T.T. Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

Many of the houses built in Belmont from the 1930s were the work of local builder, Eric Lyons. He made a significant contribution to the built environment and social life of Belmont for the rest of the 20th century.[668] Commencing business with his brother, Allan, in 1929 with a contract to build a Closer Settlement farmhouse at Patho West, near Echuca, local business began with the construction of a timber home for George McKenzie at 1 Sommers Street, Belmont, in 1934 (Figure 6.153). From this time, Eric Lyons worked on his own account, and employed 12 carpenters between 1935 and 1938. Several houses were built under the State Bank finance schemes, with the Bank's plans and specifications adapted by Eric to suit his clients. The business became E.J. Lyons and Son Master Builders in 1959 and to E.J. Lyons and Sons Pty Ltd Master Builders in 1973. Known in 2018 as Lyons Constructions, a legacy of the fledgling years of this enduring local building business is evident in several Bungalows in Belmont. They include those at 51 Roslyn Road (built in 1938), 14 Oxford Street (built in 1933-34), 3 Wimmera Street (built in 1937-38), 8 Prospect Avenue (built in 1939), 26 Amundsen Street (built c.1937) (Figure 6.154), 221 High Street (built in 1938), 39 Oxford Street (built in 1938) and 19 Peary Street (built in c.1936).

The interwar years also witnessed some commercial and other developments in Belmont. Of interest in 1927 were five shops designed and built in High Street (at the Roslyn Road intersection) (Figure 6.155) by local resident, F.W. Brand, in consultation with A.B. Long, engineer.[669] They were built of reinforced concrete and were reported by the *Geelong Advertiser* as being 'handsome' and an 'imposing' structure.[670] These shops survive in an altered state. Further north at the corner of High and Regent Streets, a notable development was the construction of semi-detached two storey shops in 1928.[671] They were distinctive for their Spanish Mission Revival design, the work of the local architect, Norman Schefferle.[672]

COWIES CREEK

From the beginning of European colonization, a vague district, centred along Cowies Creek had been established by pioneer squatter, Anthony Cowie, in partnership with David Stead. From the mouth of the Creek, the district extended beyond Corio towards Batesford.[673] The first shipment of wool from Geelong was loaded at the Corio Bay foreshore at Cowies Creek in 1839[674] (this location was later to become Geelong's shipping port known as Corio Quay). Most of the surrounding land had been sold by 1849 and a Catholic Denominational School was established in 1854 on the east side of Thompson Road (immediately south of the creek).[675] In 1855, an Anglican school opened but it closed in 1858.[676] Political infighting amongst different community factions resulted in the opening of the Cowies Creek School No. 124, between today's Plantation and Purnell Roads (a substantial distance from the creek).[677] Commercial life included the opening of the Ocean Child Hotel on the Melbourne Road in 1851 and the Fountain of Friendship Hotel on the Lower Anakie Road, which opened in 1856.[678] It closed in 1869 and ruins and a commemorative plaque mark its location adjacent to the Corio Leisuretime Centre, Anakie Road, Bell Park.[679] Cultural life included the opening of the Cowies Creek Congregational Mission in 1865.[680] No evidence survives of this church today.

6.8 OTHER SUBURBS & SETTLEMENTS

Beyond the initial suburban allotments surveyed by H.W.H. Smythe in 1839, other suburbs and settlements were created well beyond the Geelong Town Reserve. These developments reflected the growth in population and industrial and commercial development, and the need for further housing and community infrastructure.

NORTHERN AND NORTH WESTERN REGION

ANAKIE

The rural area of Anakie derives its name from the Wadawurrung name, 'Anakie Youang' comprising elevated land with three hills. These hills are known as the 'Three Sisters', the Wadawurrung names being documented in a Plan of the Anakie Yeoyang Run in 1851 as 'Coranguilook', Baccheriburt' and Woollerbeeh.'[681] European occupation of the land began in 1841 when Thomas Woolley established his pastoral run 'Anakie Yeoyang'.[682] Woolley's occupation was short-lived as the Run was taken up by Frederick Griffin in September 1842 and it remained under his occupation until the area was subdivided into smaller farms at a Government land sale in 1855.[683] Adjoining Griffin's Run was the 'Mowyong' Run of George Synnot which he took up in 1840.[684]

Physical evidence of early European occupation following the land sales of 1855 includes the Victorian Vernacular stone cottage at 370 Mount Road built in c.1855 for Maurice Troy (Figure 6.156). He appears to have operated a store from this location.[685] Nearby is 'Lumeah Homestead', 205 Mount Road, where James Beveridge Murdoch established a farm in c.1855. A stone outbuilding on the property may be associated with the initial years of Murdoch's occupation, the existing timber Victorian homestead possibly being erected following the death of the second owner, James Lyle, in 1887.[686] A more substantial surviving homestead is 'Narada', 130 Mount Road (Figure 6.157) built initially in 1864 for John Browne, with two storey additions and cast iron verandah added in 1873 to a design by Joseph Watts.[687]

By 1865 Anakie was described as a postal village, with a hotel, two schools and two blacksmiths' forges; the population was reckoned as about 500 who were engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. In 1866, a Presbyterian Church was constructed.[688] In 1872, an increase in the population in the district increased following the opening of a Sugar Beet mill at Simon Staughton's property, Staughton Vale (see following subsection).[689] St. Brigid's Catholic Church at 2439 Ballan Road was also built at this



Figure 6.156: Stone cottage, 370 Mount Rd, 1998.
Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.157: 'Narada', 130 Mount Road, 1998.
Source: David Rowe.

time. In 1874 a new State School replaced two earlier schools (this building was demolished and a new School erected in 1925).[690] By 1879 the population had decreased to 200.[691]

Residents introduced dairying at Anakie in the late 19th century and a creamery was established by 1901.[692] Some other early estates were also subdivided including Griffin's Estate in 1915.[693] Houses were built throughout this late 19th and early 20th century period as a consequence of changing farming practices and the availability of land. They included the dwellings at 2320 Ballan Road (possibly for John Edward Smith), 70 O'Neil's Road (for Charles Tucker junior), and 255 Staughton Vale Road (for James Reale)[694] (Figure 6.158).

A major development at Anakie in the 20th century was the opening for Fairy Park, a fairytale theme park, in December 1959 (see Theme 9).[695]



Figure 6.158: Dwelling, 255 Staughton Vale Rd, 1998. Source: David Rowe.

BALLIANG

The rural locality, Balliang, is situated in the Parishes of Balliang and Lara. The locality and Parish may have been named after the Wadawurrung word, 'Bal: Liang' meaning bulrushes,[696] suggesting tall reeds were part of the local landscape.

Balliang takes in the northern-most portion of the City of Greater Geelong and is nearby Staughton Vale and Anakie. Much of the land was first taken up by George Synnot as the 'Mowyang' Run in 1840 and Simon Staughton as the Brisbane Ranges Run in 1842, being north of the Anakie Youang.[697] It was broken up and sold as smaller allotments in 1855.[698] A village known as Ripley straddled both sides of the river by 1860. A township was laid out on the south side of the river in 1863 and was punctuated by the Bacchus Marsh Road[699] (Figure 6.159). It never developed. In 1908, 780 acres of the Staughton Vale Estate on the south side of the Little River was acquired by the Government under the Closer Settlement Act of 1904 and subdivided into smaller farm lots.[700] A small Balliang Township (Figure 6.160) was reserved on the north side of the Little River at this time, making provision for State School, Public Hall and Recreation Reserves, as well as land for the Church of England and private dwellings.[701] In 1911, three years after the establishment of the township, the *Leader* newspaper gave the following description of Balliang:

> Balliang is a postal township in the centre of the old Staughton Vale run, now subdivided into farms. Of the original 18,000 acres of this property, 9000 acres have been resumed by the Government for agricultural subdivision at £6/10 per acre, and "the Board," to which has been relegated the details of this settlement work, with characteristic absence of practical knowledge of the business, could only see its way to purchase one-half of the property, although it could have had the whole at the same figure. That was within the past three years. A private syndicate immediately picked up the remaining half, and as the settlers have some in and shown what the land under modern agricultural methods is capable of, prices during the three years have steadily gone up … And yet this is in a district where settlers cannot get to a railway

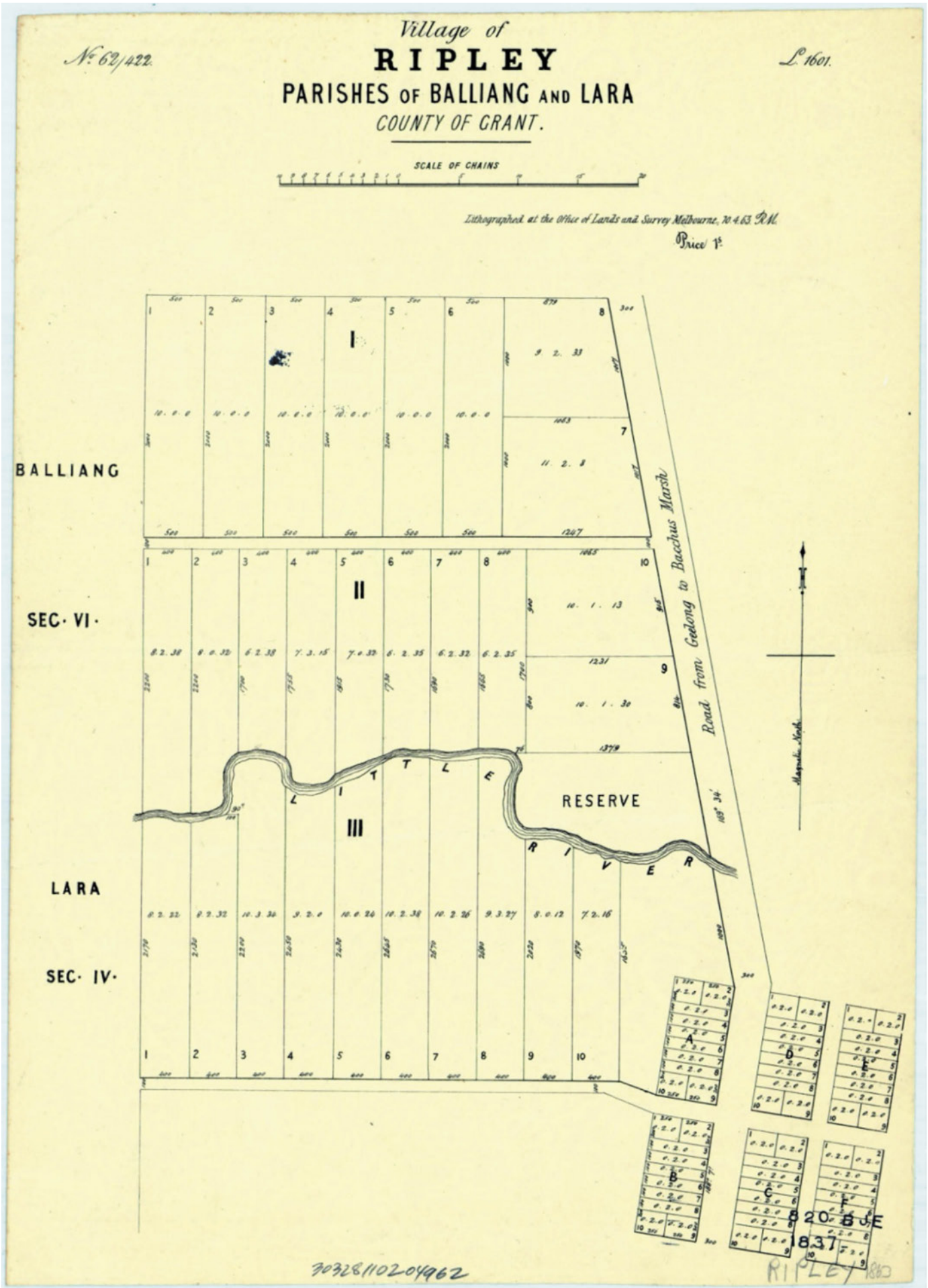


Figure 6.159: Plan of the Village of Ripley, Parishes of Balliang and Lara, 1863. Source: State Library of Victoria.

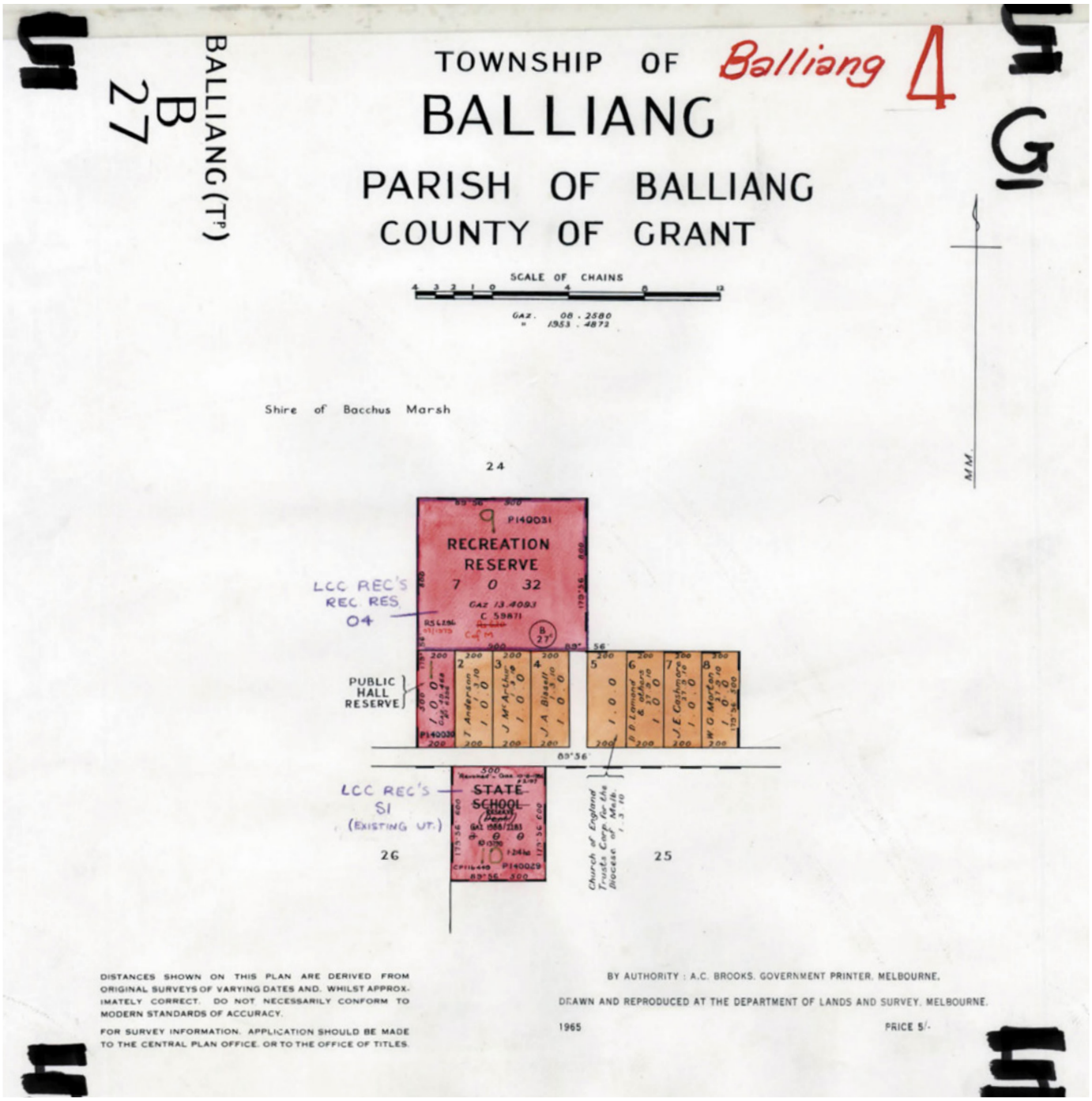


Figure 6.160: Township of Balliang Plan, Department of Lands & Survey, Melbourne, 1965. Source: VPRS 16171/P1 item A-Bl, record Balliang 5003, Public Record Office Victoria.

station near on the average than 15 miles, and with roads whose character in the winter time can compete in badness with the worst in Gippsland … It is the quality of the soil, however, together with a permanent rainfall, that explains the value. … The settlers here are a particularly good class, and probably there is no other Government purchased land in any part of the State that compares more favourably with respect to the workmanlike manner in which the land is being handled, and the excellent character of the building, fencing and other improvements already made upon the farms[702].

Physical legacies of 19th century development following the opening up the land, and following the smaller farm allotments made available under the Closer



Figure 6.161: Dwelling, 230 Birds Rd, 1998. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.162: McAdam's Blacksmith's Shop, 1880.
Source: Wynd collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

Settlement Act include the former Ripley Park woolshed at 75 Gilmores Road (built c.1870 for Joseph Love, farmer), Ripley Park workers cottage, blacksmith's shop, stables, piggery and dairy at 90 Gilmores Road (built c.1870-1900), dwelling at 2525 Bacchus Marsh Road (built c.1890 for Samuel Jones), and the dwelling at 230 Birds Road (built c.1910 by R.B. Chirnside-Bilban and first occupied by W.M. Wade, farmer)[703] (Figure 6.161). Further developments occurred in the early 20th century, including the dwelling, 'Jenner' in c.1920 at 305 Box Forest Road for Leila and James Chirnside, who were also the owners of the homestead at 165 Buftons Road built about the same time.[704]

BATESFORD

European occupation at Batesford began in 1836 on the west side of the Moorabool River when John and Peter Manifold temporarily grazed 340 sheep.[705] The location at the crossing of the river was then known as Manifold's Ford.[706] By 1838, Alfred and John Bates (who, with their father Thomas, had taken up the Wooringhalook Run at Duck Ponds, Lara in early 1837) commenced farming on the east bank of the Moorabool River.[707] It was from this time when the crossing and the locality was known as Bates' Ford (and later Batesford).[708]

In 1843, Charles Ruffle opened the Marrabool Inn above the east bank of the Moorabool River. This began commercial progress at Batesford.[709] As a river crossing settlement, difficulties emerged during river floods and in 1848 a bridge was erected downstream from the original ford (this bridge was replaced with the existing bluestone bridge in 1859).[710]

In 1846, much of the land taken up by the Bates brothers was acquired by George Hope. In 1850, he subdivided the area near the river and established the village of Batesford and the estate of Hopetoun. Allotments were centred around Bridge, River, Cross and Hope Streets.[711] *The Argus* described the proposed village:

> The above village is laid out in convenient building lots, with frontages to the road from the Bridge at Batesford to Geelong, and having cultivation lots in the rear.
>
> The Estate of Hopeton is surveyed in compact farms, fronting to the above mentioned road, and to a government road dividing this property from the valuable purchase of Messrs. Webster and McDonald.
>
> The reserves for churches and schools of the different denominations are placed in central positions.
>
> … The very advantageous position of the ground as regards traffic and convenient access to town, combined with proximity to wood, water, and building material, is well known to the residents of the district. But the auctioneer for the information of strangers, and those who have recently arrived in the colony, begs to remark that this Estate is situated on the never failing River Moorabool, embracing the site of the bridge over which all the fat stock and wool of the rich Western District, must pass in progress to market, being also the direct road to Buninyong and the Pyrenees, affording the fortunate holders of this land unlimited opportunities of trade, whether Inn and Storekeepers, or Artisans, while Batesford Bridge being a well-known and recognised stage, many roads converging at this point offers a golden opportunity to the agriculturist for disposal of his hay crop without the usual heavy expense of cartage, as well as a handsome remuneration for the use of his stubble and grass paddocks.[712]

Land sales soon transformed Batesford as by 1861 it had a population of 254.[713] Four hotels (including the Moorabool that had been renamed the Derwent), three storekeepers, William McAdam, wheelwright and



Figure 6.163: Batesford (from the east looking west to the township, vineyards & orchards), c.1880. Source: Wynd collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.



Figure 6.164: Travellers' Rest Inn, 20 February 1966. Source: J.T. Collins, accession H90.100/1190, State Library of Victoria.

blacksmith (Figure 6.162), two shoemakers, a boarding house operated by Abraham Leek, a post office and Catholic and Anglican schools.[714] James Hope had also established a water-powered flour mill in 1859 at the property of his brother, Dr. Robert Culbertson Hope, 'Lynnburn', built in c.1857.[715] The flour mill was not a longstanding success.

It was also from the early 1860s when Batesford became well known for its vineyards and orchards (Figure 6.163). Of particular importance was James Dardel's 'Paradise' vineyard above the west bank of the Moorabool River, and Dr Hope's vineyard at 'Lynnburn' (see Theme 4). Dardel's stone house (originally built in 1853 as a police station) and homestead setting survive today (the property now being located in the Golden Plains Shire).[716] Within the Batesford township, 'Drumgold' homestead at 70 Bridge Road is a physical legacy of the 19th century vineyard era, the northern paddocks having been associated with Hunt's vineyard. The existing house, built c.1893, appears to have

replaced an earlier dwelling and was built in stages by the Madden family.[717]

Other surviving places at Batesford are physical legacies of its early beginnings. One of the earliest is the Travellers Rest Inn near the bridge at 750 Midland Highway (Figure 6.164). It was built in 1849 for John Primrose and in c.1865 it was converted into a dwelling for Jacob Hamerli who also acquired the nearby 'Paradise 4' vineyard.[718] Another early building is 'Innisfail' at 45 Cross Street, built in 1859-60 as two semi- detached dwellings by James Ballantyne and Thomas Scott, stonemasons employed on the construction of the Geelong to Ballarat Railway line.[719] The wives of contractors were sisters,[720] hence the semi-detached composition in addition to a more economical method of building. Ballantyne and Scott also built the Batesford Presbyterian Church at 35 Cross Street in 1860 that had been designed by Joseph Shaw.[721] He had also designed a nearby stone Manse in 1857.[722] It was demolished in 1910 and replaced by a Federation dwelling, the stone of the earlier dwelling being used to construct the Church vestry at this time.[723] In 1877, the existing State School was erected at 25 Old Ballarat Road on land donated by Dr Hope of 'Lynnburn'.[724] At 700 Midland Highway, the Derwent Hotel stands in the location of the original Marrabool Inn, the existing building erected in 1936 following the original hotel being destroyed by fire in 1930.[725]

In 2018, the City of Greater Geelong released the Western Geelong Growth Area Framework Plan as part of an Urban Structure Plan.[726] The Plan proposed different land uses for this largely rural and agricultural Batesford, the majority to be made available for housing with the central portion of Batesford to offer rural living.

CORIO

The increasing industrialisation of North Geelong in the 1920s as well as the development of the shipping port at Corio Quay brought with it the need for additional housing. Like the new estates at Manifold Heights, an emphasis on Garden City planning was given to the design by local architect, I.G. Anderson, for the Garden Suburb of Corio in 1924.[727] Laid out on behalf of the Melbourne Subdivisions Company, the futuristic plan offered residential, industrial and commercial areas. The new area was renamed the Grandjean Park Estate in 1925 in honour of P.WS. Grandjean. He had selected Geelong as the headquarters of the Ford operations in Australia[728] (Figure 6.165). Straddling the Melbourne Road north of Purnell Road, the promise of the new suburb soon faded as less than a quarter of the 32,555 allotments offered

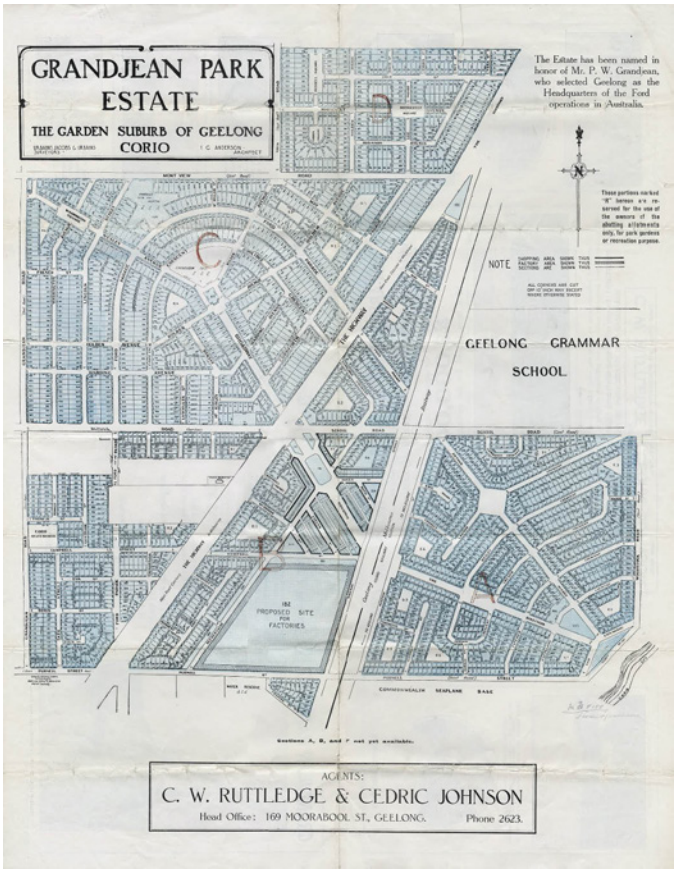


Figure 6.165: I.G. Anderson, Plan of the Grandjean Park Estate: The Garden Suburb of Geelong – Corio, 1925. Source: GRS 2030/ G47, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

were sold.[729] Only six houses were built by 1931.[730] The estate was largely undeveloped until the Housing Commission of Victoria acquired part of the land in 1955 and by 1958 219 dwellings had been erected with further housing built in later years (Figure 6.166).[731]

LARA

Lara was the result of three subdivisions of land earlier held by squatters and pastoralists. In 1853, J.E. Bates offered Section 15 A of the parish of Moranghurk in lots varying from one to three acres as the village of Lara to the south of the Duck Ponds (Figure 6.167). A centre piece of the village layout was the Lara Lake, comprising 39.5 acres of fresh water. An advertisment by J.B. Hutton for this subdivision 'stressed its closeness to the proposed railway station, the abundance of water and building materials (stone and lime), and concluded "there is not a more favoured locality in the colony for a township".'[732]

Simultaneous to the Lara Village subdivision was the sale by James Austin of the Cheddar Farms and Cheddar Township to the west (Figure 6.168) while on the east John Highett



Figure 6.166: Housing Commission Estate houses, Corio, c.1960. Source: *Twenty-second Annual Report of the Housing Commission of Victoria,* no. 12, 1960-61, Parliament of Victoria collection. Reproduced by permission of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Australia.



Figure 6.167: J.L. Shaw, Plan of the Village of Lara, 1853. Source: GRS 2030/Map L86/01, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

had created the township of Swindon, the streets of which were named for famous scientists and engineers. This flurry of subdivisional activity was prompted by the fact that the Geelong-Melbourne railway was to run through the area and both Bates' and Highett's plans show a railway station, though in different locations. Thus there were three names for the locality which was already known as Duck Ponds (from Duck Ponds Creek - today's Hovells Creek). It was not until 1874 that the name Lara was officially proclaimed and the boundaries of the town laid down. The early commercial settlement at the corner of Forest Road South and Patullos Road was outside the newly-proclaimed town boundary. Derived from separate private subdivisions, this caused two disparate town settlements to form. This was reflected in the substantial geographical distance between the first Post Office in Forest Road South on the west side of Hovells Creek and the Railway Station that had been located to the north-east on the east side of the Creek. It was also reflected in the differing names of these key infrastructure buildings: the Post Office was known as Hovells Creek and the station as Duck Ponds. Even Bailliere's Victorian Gazette for 1879 described Lara as a 'postal township' with a railway station and yet with 'adjoining small villages of Cheddar, Swindham [sic.] and Gheringhap to which there are horse tracks only.'[733]

The first buildings in Lara appear to have been hotels. The Robin Hood described as being at Duck Ponds but situated in James Austin's subdivision of Lanercost on the Melbourne Road, was opened in 1858 by William Grass but closed after two years. Longer lasting was the You Yangs Hotel, built by William Bragg to take advantage

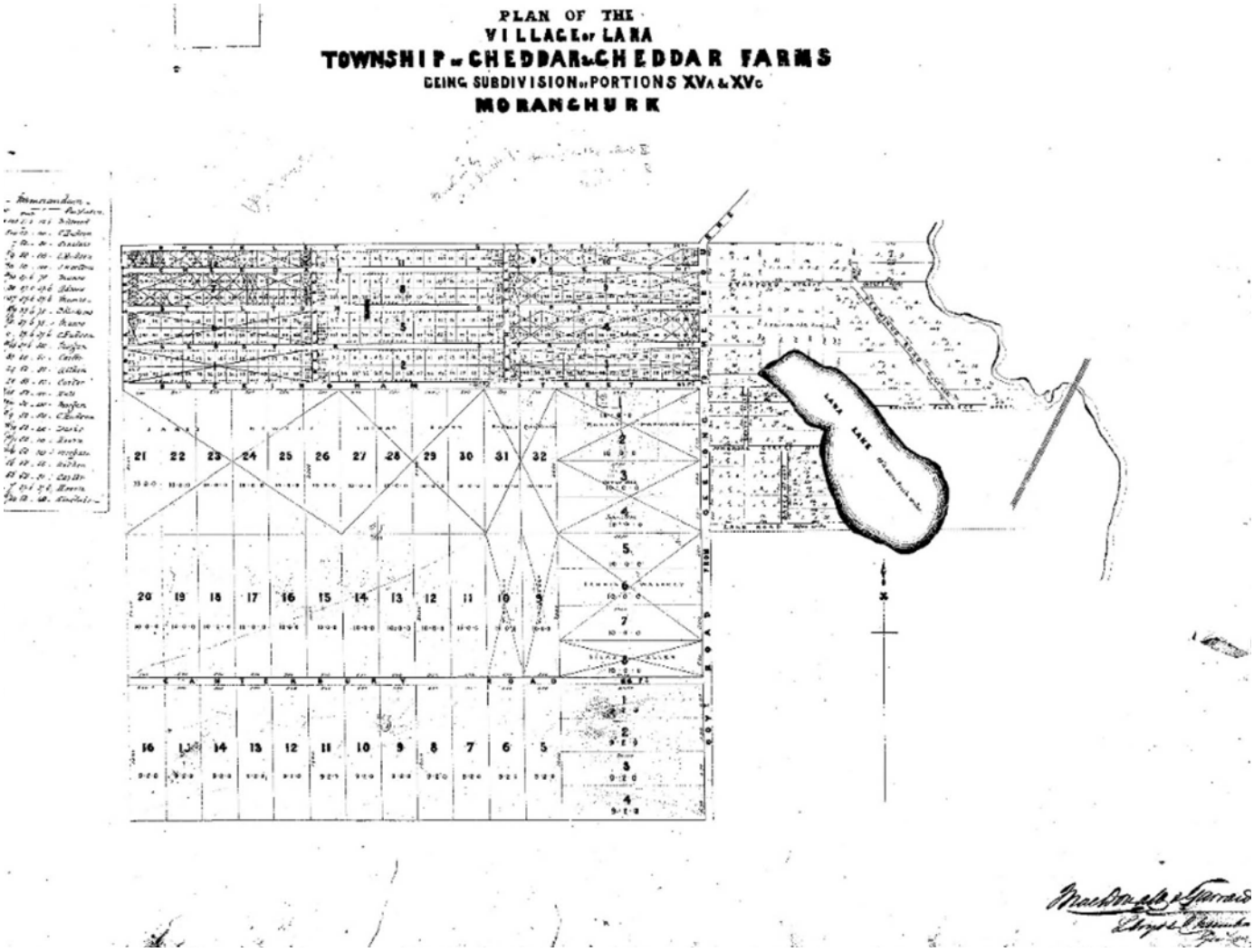


Figure 6.168: Plan of the Village of Lara, Township of Cheddar & Cheddar Farms, c.1855. Source: GRS 2030/Map 031/1, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

of the opening of the Geelong-Melbourne railway in 1857. He catered for picnic parties and ran horse races on a course adjoining the hotel. In 1861 the Lakebank Hotel was opened and continued in business until 1908.[734]

By 1882 Lara had a state school, three churches and a population of about 200.[735] The first church was built by the Primitive Methodists in 1854 in Forest Road, north of Hovells Creek. When the centre of population moved further south down Forest Road, a new church was erected in 1868; it still stands next to the Lara Lake school but is no longer in use as a church.[736] Although they had been active in the area from the 1850s, Anglicans did not build a church until 1877 when Holy Trinity was constructed. This building was destroyed in the 1969 bushfires but part of it has been retained as a memorial.[737]

The first recorded school in Lara township was established at Lara Lake in 1864. Apparently it was already operating in a stone building 12 feet by 13 by 8 when a committee successfully obtained Government assistance. A school to hold forty pupils was erected immediately and a residence for the teacher followed in 1871.[738] In 1873 brick additions allowed the school to accommodate 120. The school too was destroyed in the 1969 bushfires.[739] While first in the town, the school was not the first in the district. In 1855 a school was established at the You Yangs by the Anglicans; it was variously known as Station Peak, Duck Ponds and Flinders Peak. When the Common School system was introduced in 1862, it became No. 188 Duck Ponds.[740] After the 1872 Education Act the building was rented to the Education Department and still used for services on Sundays. Eventually the Department bought the building which became State School No. 2107.[741]

Lara had one significant advantage over other settlements in that it became the headquarters for local government. In 1863, while still a road board, it was decided to build offices on two acres of land near the Duck Ponds station.[742]

In 1937 the shire moved its headquarters to Osborne House, North Geelong; the old building eventually became the headquarters of Lara RSL.[743] The presence of the shire headquarters lent a stability and solidity to Lara which is evident in the growth of community organizations. In 1865 there was a You Yangs Lodge of Oddfellows; by 1873 the temperance society had built its own hall (today's Uniting Church) which also doubled as the Duck Ponds Free Library; in 1879 there was a Reform and Protection League; in 1873 the formation of the Duck Ponds Cricket Club showed that the days of life being a grim struggle for existence had passed; in 1880 some 17 acres were reserved for recreational purposes followed in 1885 by the reservation near the railway station of the 12 acres of Austin Park; tennis made its appearance in the early days of this century. Further progress was made in Lara in the early 20th century. There was a police presence from 1907 (an indication of a law-abiding community) and two additional churches were built – the Presbyterians in 1909 and the Catholics in 1912.[744]

Lara's progress was steady, if not spectacular. A romantic description of the town and surrounding farmland was given in the *Bacchus Marsh Express* in 1896:

> Lara and the You Yangs
>
> There is a placid English landscape appearance about these urban outposts of Geelong which is more marked in relation to all the country surrounding that town than in any other part of the colony. Geelong was the original capital of the colony, and still remains the natural one. It was never much disturbed by gold-fields noise and flashness, nor disfigured by Melbourne suburban squalor. An ancient air of solidity and peaceful repose has grown up since 1840 or thereabouts in all the relation within 15 miles of Geelong, and is very noticeable on a calm Autumn day such as Wednesday last was, with the cheering effect of wayside pools of crystal water and sprouting crops and glistening grass with light clouds breaking away after the unwonted fall of two inches of rain the previous night. The roadside hedge rows and plantations, the low range of hills to the far westward of Lara, with patches of ploughed land on the slopes of the Elcho estate, the towering You Yangs to the northward, the park-like middle distance, with the sun lighting up the thin smoke wreathes drifting over the white lime-kilns and the small cluster of buildings forming the village, all made up a picture of Westmoreland like picturesqueness, the imagination in that respect being aided by the fact that the Fairbairn mansion, just discernible from the main road, is called Windermere.[745]



Figure 6.169: 'Limella' cottage, 31 Flinders Road South, 2012.
Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.170: Cottage, 85 Curletts Rd, 2012.
Source: David Rowe.

Although a small rural village, residential development at Lara was diverse. It included the substantial homesteads for the wealthy pastoralists including Wooloomanata for Frederick Armytage in c.1860-63 (to a design by the Melbourne architect, Leonard Terry), Elcho on the Bacchus Marsh Road erected in 1864 for John Galletly (also to a design by Leonard Terry) and Pirra, Windermere Road, built in the 1860 for George Fairbairn (see Theme 4). A second two storey mansion was built at Pirra in 1880-82 to a design by Alexander Davidson and Company[746] (Themes 4 & 9).

More prevalent throughout the Lara area, particularly during the second half of the 19th century were smaller-scaled homes both within the Lara township and in the surrounding farmland. These dwellings are largely Victorian vernacular in design, mainly having gabled forms and front verandahs. They are also vernacular in construction, with most having been built of local materials close to the source. Examples include the ruins of James English's



Figure 6.171: Dwelling, 225 Bluestone Bridge Rd, 1998. Source: David Rowe.

farmhouse at 130 Branch Road (that was built in granite in c.1859),[747] John McGillivray's house at 60 Branch Road (built of granite in 1871),[748] and Maxwell Bell's cottage and outbuildings at 120 Duggans Lane (of bluestone construction possibly built in c.1864-84).[749] However, most of the vernacular dwellings were built of limestone between 1860 and 1900. They included 'Limella' Cottage, 31-435 Forest Road South, built in 1872-73 for John Spalding, pioneer of Lara (Figure 6.169), Laurence Park at 125 Buckingham Street in 1873-74 for David McHarry, farmer and lime burner, and the dwelling at 85 Curletts Road, built by William Harding in 1869 as his own dwelling[750] (Figure 6.170).

More homesteads and houses were built during the Federation era. They included Tallaranie Homestead, 170 Peak School Road in 1907 for Archibald Shannon, and the Corio Shire Engineer's residence, 8 Rennie Street in 1911.[751] Both these dwellings were designed by the Geelong architects, Laird and Buchan.

From 1950, Lara experienced rapid expansion into a dormitory suburb for both Geelong and Melbourne. This expansion increased markedly to the north, south and west of the central township area in the later 20th and early 21st centuries.

LOVELY BANKS

The outlying area to the north-west of Geelong was sold at Government land sales from the 1850s. It remained an agricultural area throughout the 19th and much of the 20th centuries. One of the earliest European properties established at Lovely Banks was Daniel Thompson's farm and vineyard at 225 Bluestone Bridge Road from c.1856.[752] A stone dwelling and outbuilding were soon erected. Following Thompson's death in 1888, the existing timber dwelling was erected (Figure 6.171), possibly by his son, Samuel.[753]

More substantial in size was James and William Mathews' property, located on the west side of the Bacchus Marsh Road. Although now addressed as Corio, the site at 245 Bacchus Marsh Road was the location of the Mathew's Brothers' slaughterhouse in 1872.[754] By 1883, the butchers and sheep and cattle dealers had built three timber cottages, as well as stables, piggeries and other infrastructure for their major enterprise that comprised over 900 acres.[755] Much of the property was put up for auction as the 'Lovely Banks Farms' in 1914 but the war curtailed its sale. It was again advertised in 1918.[756] Nothing survives of the original dwellings and slaughterhouse, although the use continues as the site is the location of M.C. Herd Meat Wholesalers.

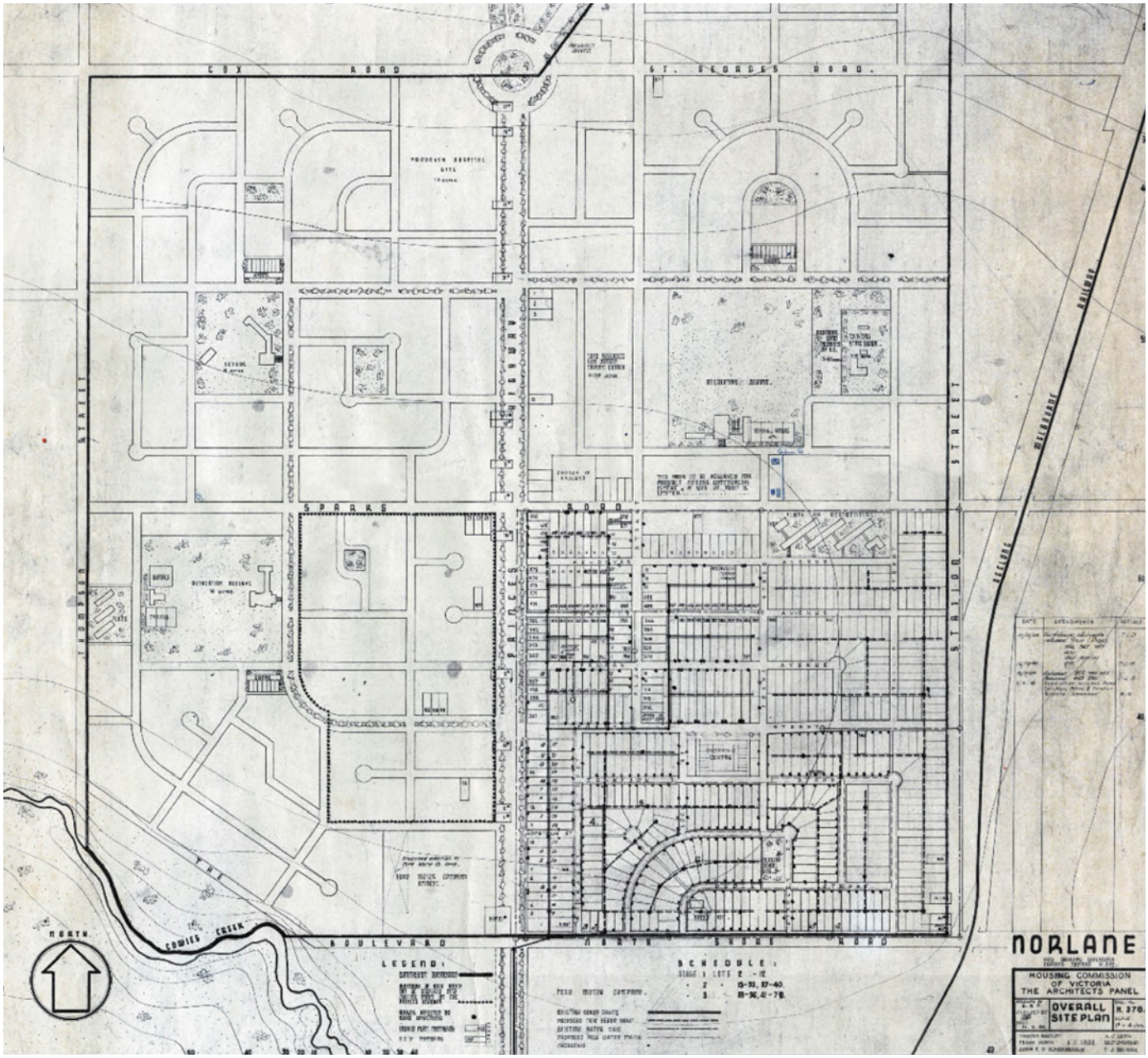


Figure 6.172: Housing Commission of Victoria Architects' Panel, Plan of the Norlane Estate, 1948. Source: GRS 2030/N55, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

A notable 19th century development at Lovely Banks was the construction of the water reservoirs and associated brick structures, and a timber cottage for the Geelong Water Company in 1869.[757] The reservoirs and complex of structures remain at 600 Anakie Road (see Theme 4). However, nothing survives of other 19th century buildings associated with the early development of Lovely Banks, including the United Methodist Church that was built by 1871 at the south west corner of Bluestone Bridge Road and Valleyside Drive (it was destroyed by fire in the early 21st century) and the State School built in 1877 (it closed in 1996 and merged with Hamlyn Heights Primary School).[758]

More notable development occurred from the mid 20th century. A Monastery for the Congregation of Missionary of Oblates of the Blessed Virgin Mary was built in 1945 (see Theme 8).[759] Increased residential development began in 1967 with the sale of 5 acre blocks as the Corio Heights with the allotments fronting Bluestone Bridge Road (then Rollins Road), Lovely Banks Road (then Purnell Road), Duisberg Drive and Asher Road.[760] Additional large acre allotments were made available in ensuing years. The City of Greater Geelong's Western Geelong Growth Area Framework proposed further residential land use in 2018.[761]

NORLANE

Following the opening of the Ford Motor Company's factory on the Melbourne Road in 1925, there was a frenzy of subdivision activity in the area that was to become Norlane to meet the housing demand brought about by the rapidly increased factory worker population. This led to several businessmen forming a company known as Ford Estates Pty Ltd which acquired land to the north of the factory complex, offering housing lots as the Bayview Estate and the Ford Estates in 1925.[762] While some streets were laid out (including Sparks Road, Wendover, Donnelly and Spruhan Avenues, and Forster Street between the Melbourne Road and Station Street), the anticipated large housing suburbs were not immediately realised. Residential development was largely confined to Donnelly Avenue (then known as North Shore), and several dwellings survive today. More notable include the Bungalows at 1, 15 and 35 Donnelly Avenue, built between 1929 and 1931.[763] They are examples of the State Savings Bank of Victoria's financial, design and construction scheme (see houses in the Minerva Estate, Manifold Heights, for further details).[764] Another development at this time was the relocation of a Baptist Church at 4 Spruhan Avenue in 1938.[765] The Carpenter Gothic building had been erected in 1874 as the Hope Particular Baptist Church in Saffron Street, Chilwell.[766]

The promise of new large estate quickly being realised in the Ford Estates soon failed. Possibly as a consequence of the Great Depression in the early 1930s, the Ford Estate Pty Ltd company went into liquidation.[767]

The undeveloped land comprising the former Ford Estates was to be compulsorily acquired in 1947 by the Housing Commission of Victoria.[768] Demand for housing nearby the industries at North Geelong, Corio and North Shore rapidly increased following the end of World War Two. Recently married returned servicemen with growing families had been forced to live in temporary accommodation.[769] Exacerbating the crisis was the expanding immigrant population, raising the need for public housing. In 1948, a revised layout for the new Housing Commission area was developed following Garden Suburb town planning principles[770] (Figure 6.172). It was prepared under the guidance of the Commission's Architects' Panel comprising Harold Bartlett, A.C. Leigh, Frank Heath, E.C. Laird (of Geelong), Best Overend, John F.D. Scarborough and T.J. Buchan (of Geelong).[771] The first stage involved integrating the existing thoroughfares of Wendover, Donnelly and Spruhan Avenues into a larger and more dynamic scheme which included curved avenues and cul-de-sacs between Melbourne Road and Station Street, and Sparks Road and North Shore Road. A central focus was a proposed shopping centre. Later stages to the north of Sparks Road and west of the Melbourne were to continue the same Garden City ideology, with recreation reserves, school sites and even a site for a hospital was proposed.[772]



Figure 6.173: Norman Lane, 1940. Source: NAA: Attestation Form, Army no. VX44963, National Archives of Australia.

The new suburb was to be named Norlane, in honour of Norman Lane (Figure 6.173), the first servicemen of the area to succumb while serving in the Second World War.[773] Born in 1908, Lane was a panel beater and lived at 2 Donnelly Avenue. He died of pneumonia while a prisoner of war in Malaya.[774]

From 1949, construction began in the first section of the Norlane estate. From this time until 1957, over 2000 timber, concrete, cement sheet and masonry houses were erected.[775] The lightweight dwellings were prefabricated from Germany, Austria, France and Holland (Figure 6.174), the concrete dwellings manufactured by Holmsglen using a standard prototype of precast concrete panels.

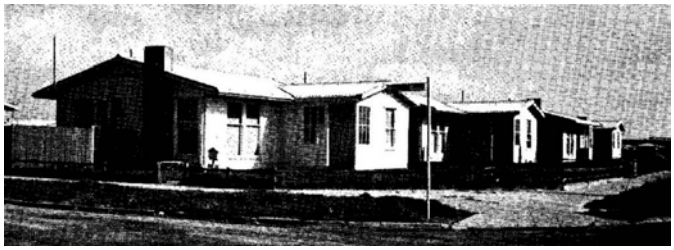


Figure 6.174: Prefabricated timber homes, Norlane, 1955-56. Source: *Seventeenth Annual Report of the Housing Commission of Victoria* 1955-56, Parliament of Victoria collection. Reproduced by permission of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Australia.



Figure 6.175: Shops, Labuan Square, c.1960. Source: Wynd, *So Fine a Country, op.cit.*, p.201.

In 1954, five shops had been constructed and another 13 shop sites sold in the shopping centre square (which had earlier been a swamp)[776] (Figure 6.175). This commercial square was named Labuan Square, the name deriving from Labuan Island Malaysia. George Park, an Engineer of the Shire of Corio, proposed the name for the square as he and A.C. Thoms (whose firm undertook subdivisional work in the area) had both been involved in the landing on Labuan Island, assisting in the establishment of an aerodrome and major bombing dump.[777]

The rapid increase in the population at Norlane also brought about the establishment of a Methodist Church at 12-14 Wendover Avenue. In 1950, a small gabled building, clad in horizontally-aligned galvanised ripple iron sheets, was opened as a Church building.[778] It had been relocated from Nhill (and is no longer extant).[779] In the late 1970s, a more substantial church was required and the former Wilson Memorial Presbyterian Church (built in the 1890s) was relocated from 377 Pakington Street, Chilwell.[780] It continues to serve as a Uniting Church.

NORTH SHORE

Land that what was later to be become North Shore was sold in 5-7 acre allotments to several European pioneers of Geelong in 1857 including M.J. Cummins, J.F. Strachan, J.G. Carr, J.W. Thomas, J. Cowie and J. Hendy.[781] In 1888, the agents, Abraham and Sutherland, urged the Geelong Town Council not to continue the lease of the 'old slaughterhouse paddock', Cowies Creek, as a piggery because 'the locality about the North shore promised shortly to become a suburban settlement.'[782] It was from this time that the area became known as North Shore. Two years later in 1890, Messrs A.D. Price and H.M. Sutherland supported a proposal by the Australasia Sugar Refinery Company Limited to establish a refinery at North Shore, either at the Corporation Reserve (the former slaughterhouse paddock) or on land owned by Price and others.[783] By March 1891, the North Shore Improvement Association had been established and its members, J.H. Connor junior, H.M. Sutherland and A. Smith again advised the Council of their intention of creating 'a flourishing residential suburb on the foreshore.'[784] This came to fruition on 23 December 1890 when W. Abraham, and Sutherland, Robertson and Company advertised '30 choice allotments' as part of the Esplanade Estate. Situated in the northern portion of the area, it was claimed that there were 'no other Frontages available nearer town except at high prices.'[785] A second sale was held on 8 January 1891 and a third of the remaining 16 allotments on 18 February 1893.[786]

The Geelong architectural firm of Watts and Durran were responsible for the designs of some of the earliest dwellings fronting The Esplanade. At 53 The Esplanade, they designed a timber villa in 1891 for H.M Sutherland, member of the Improvement Association (Figure 6.176). Nearby, they also designed 'Hazelhurst' for J.R. Hurst at the north-west corner of The Esplanade and Sea Breeze Parade in 1892 and 'Craigroy' in 893 for Captain James Cook, retired navigator[787] (Figure 6.177). Only the dwelling at 53 The Esplanade and the former stables of 'Craigroy' at the rear of 61 The Esplanade (Figure 6.178) survive today.

Another very early development was the laying out of Moorpanyal Park (originally known as Armitage Park)[788] on the foreshore in 1892. It was reported in the *Geelong Advertiser*:

> With the view of adding to the natural advantages of the situation, the North Shore Improvement Association arranged to have the reserve on the side of the hill, a quarter of a mile in length, and forming the Esplanade, fenced off with a four wire fence and an avenue planted with a variety of quick growing,



Figure 6.176: Late Victorian dwelling, 53 The Esplanade, 1998. Source: David Rowe.

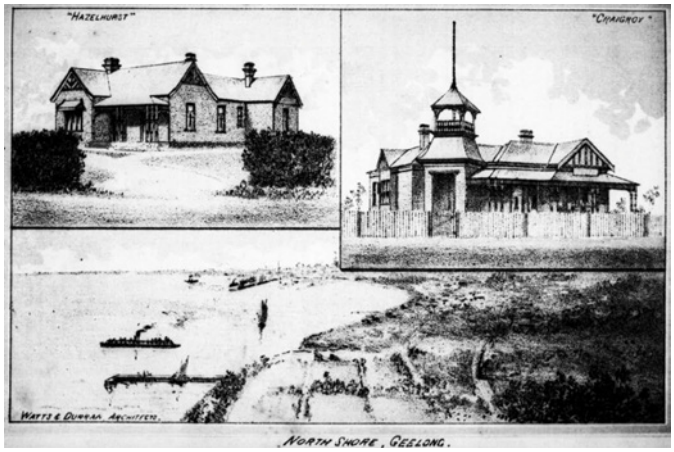


Figure 6.177: Watts & Durran architects, advertisement of dwelling designs at North Shore, 1893. Source: A.J. Campbell, *The Tourists' Guide to Geelong and the Southern Watering Places on the Bay and Coast and Popular Holiday Resorts*, M.L. Hutchinson, Melbourne, 1893.



Figure 6.178: Stables, rear of 61 The Esplanade, North Shore, 2018. Source: David Rowe.

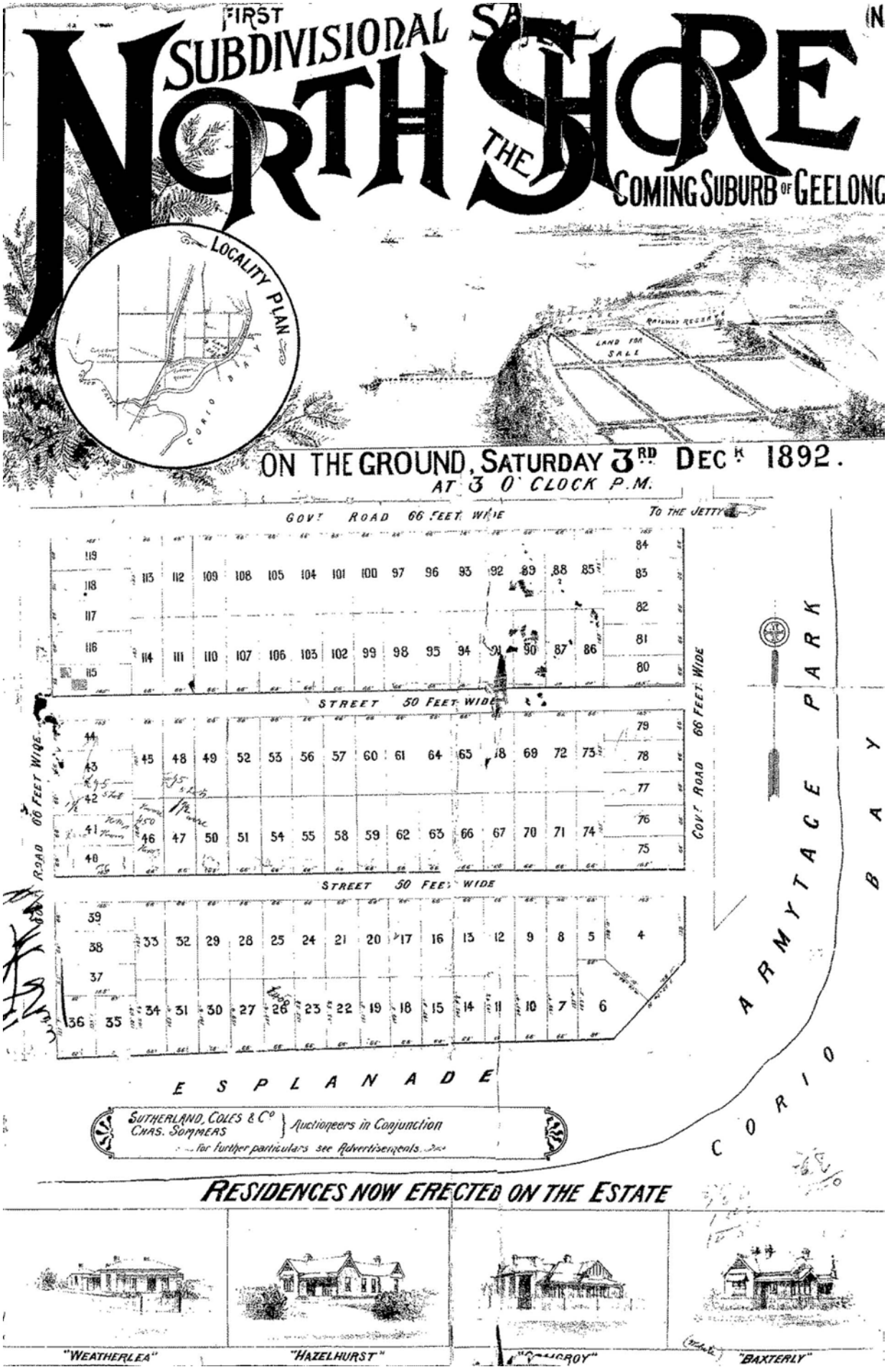


Figure 6.179: North Shore Subdivision Plan, 3 December 1892. Source: GRS 2030/Map N17/01, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.180: Connor Estate Auction Notice, 1927. Source: Special Collections, Deakin University Library.

> hardy trees. The idea was readily approved of by many persons residing in the district as well as by residents of Geelong, with the result that an Arbor Day was fixed to be observed yesterday, with the view of giving all interested an opportunity of taking part in a general plantation of the cliff overlooking Corio Bay.[789]

Other improvements near the Park were a jetty and bathing enclosure. They were shown in another subdivisional sale called the 'North Shore' (Figure 6.179) in 1892:

Although there was some further residential progress during the Federation era (such as the construction of a timber villa in c.1910 at 31 The Esplanade –demolished in 2013),[790] it was not until the 1920s when North Shore experienced its next major developments. In 1923, the Australian Phosphate Company acquired a considerable portion of the northern section of North Shore as the site for its new works. A wharf to service the phosphate works was also proposed.[791] The new industrial complex reached completion in September 1926.[792] It was at this time when a new school was opened as well as St. Columbia's Presbyterian Church (to a Carpenter Gothic design by Laird and Buchan at 22 Seabeach Parade).[793] The new school and church were built to cater for the growing population brought on by the new industry.[794]

The opening of the phosphate works was impetus for another subdivisional sale at North Shore. In 1927, the Connor Estate offered '132 splendid home sites', the advertisement highlighting the 'ideal bathing beach adjoining the estate.'[795] (Figure 6.180). Several houses were built in North Shore during the 1920s. Some were associated with the neighbouring industries, such as the substantial Californian Bungalow at 57 The Esplanade built in 1927 for the Phosphate Company of Australia[796] (Figure 6.181) Another notable Californian Bungalow was also built in 1927 at 25 The Esplanade for P. Maloney using timber imported from California, U.S.A., by the Oriental Timber Company (that was kept at their adjacent lagoon)[797] (Figure 6.182). Several more modest Bungalows also reflected the majority of the population at North Shore – the workers of the nearby industries. They include: 6 Myrtle Grove (built in 1939 for S.E. Thompson); 27 Myrtle Grove (built in 1927-28 for Haywood and Sons); 29 Myrtle Grove (built in 1927-28 for H. Gowlay); 3 Phosphate Road (built in 1926-28 for James Allen); 9 Pine Avenue (built in 1928 for W.B. Quayle); 1 Seabeach Parade (built in 1936 with shop for J.C. Hinksman); 33 Seabreeze Parade (built in



Figure 6.181: Bungalow, 25 The Esplanade, 2012.
Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.182: Bungalow, 57 The Esplanade, 2012.
Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.183: Rothwell Inn Ruins, 685 Old Melbourne Rd, 1998.
Source: David Rowe.

1929 for F.L. Nicholls); and 27 The Esplanade (built in 1928 for M.L. Brookenshire).[798] Other houses followed in subsequent decades of the 20th century, mainly for workers of the neighbouring industries. By the early 21st century, the transformation of the residential portion of the area had begun with earlier dwellings replaced with more substantial houses.

LITTLE RIVER – ROTHWELL AND ARGYLE

In 1839, the Traveller's Rest Hotel was established near the crossing of the Little River.[799] This constituted the only building in the settlement of Little River along the route between Melbourne and Geelong. The building was destroyed by fire in 1852 and replaced with a new building by William Perrin in 1853.[800] It was from this time that the hotel was known as the Rothwell Inn. All that survives today are ruins at 685 Old Melbourne Road[801] (Figure 6.183).

In February 1852 the township of Rothwell was proclaimed and town lots and large blocks – which had been laid out in a grid – were sold[802] (Figure 6.184). The impending Geelong to Melbourne railway enhanced the prospects for steady development given the announcement that the railway line would 'follow the line of the road and a station would be established at Rothwell.'[803] However, due to engineering considerations, the railway was built approximately half a mile further north, with the station building on the northern side of the river. Settlement gradually moved to the north and the proposed Rothwell township never eventuated.[804] In 1861 with all the railway construction activities in the vicinity of Rothwell, the area boasted a population of two males and two females and one inhabited dwelling.[805] Physical evidence of the 'lost' Rothwell township is the ruins of Perrin's Rothwell Inn (which was situated on lot 11 of Section 2 in the township), stone cottage ruins at 70 Wilson Road (being the early dwelling of Philip Rees, farmer, from the early 1860s),[806] and the cemetery at the corner of Hughes and Calvert Roads (see Theme 8 for further details).

Just months after the proclamation of the Township of Rothwell, a consortium advertised the sale of allotments of the Township of Ascot in December 1852 (Figure 6.185), to the immediate north-east of Rothwell. As the Rothwell township was one mile 'from the main line of road from Geelong to Melbourne', the new town of Ascot was claimed to be 'situate upon the direct road to Melbourne' and 'cannot fail to be more convenient, more useful – and consequently more valuable than the Township at present reserved in this locality.'[807] Allotments for agricultural purposes were made available with a frontage to the Little River, as well as providing 'a delightful view of the surrounding country.'[808]

Like Rothwell, the promise of a thriving Ascot township never eventuated. However, one of the earliest to build in the newly-created township in the 1850s was John Rees, a farmer from Bristol, who had a stone cottage erected near the Little River.[809] He also built a ford on the river. By 1864, Rees had sold the stone cottage and 45 acres, and he had built a new seven-roomed timber dwelling further south on his land.[810] He named the property 'Lower Knowle' after his birth place in Bristol).[811] He was elected an MLA for the electorate of Grant in 1877. The timber dwelling, 'Lower Knowle' (albeit altered and extended in c.1895)[812] survives (Figure 6.186) but there are only ruins of Rees' original stone cottage and the ford (Figure 6.187).

STAUGHTON VALE

The name of Staughton Vale derived from the European squatter, Simon Staughton, who established his Brisbane Range Station in this locality in 1842 (see Themes 2 & 4).[813]

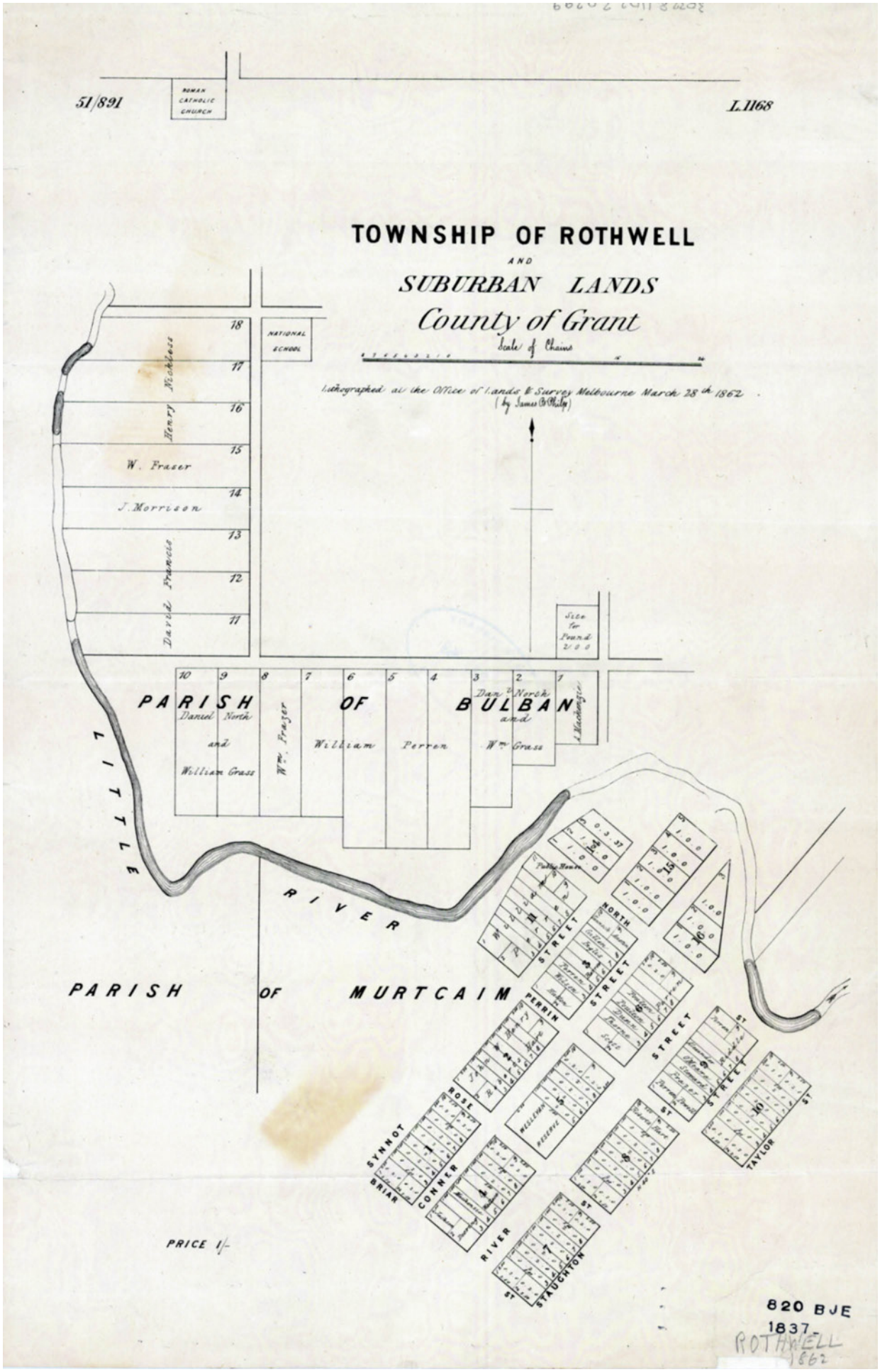


Figure 6.184: Plan of the Township of Rothwell & Suburban Lands, 28 March 1862. Source: State Library of Victoria.

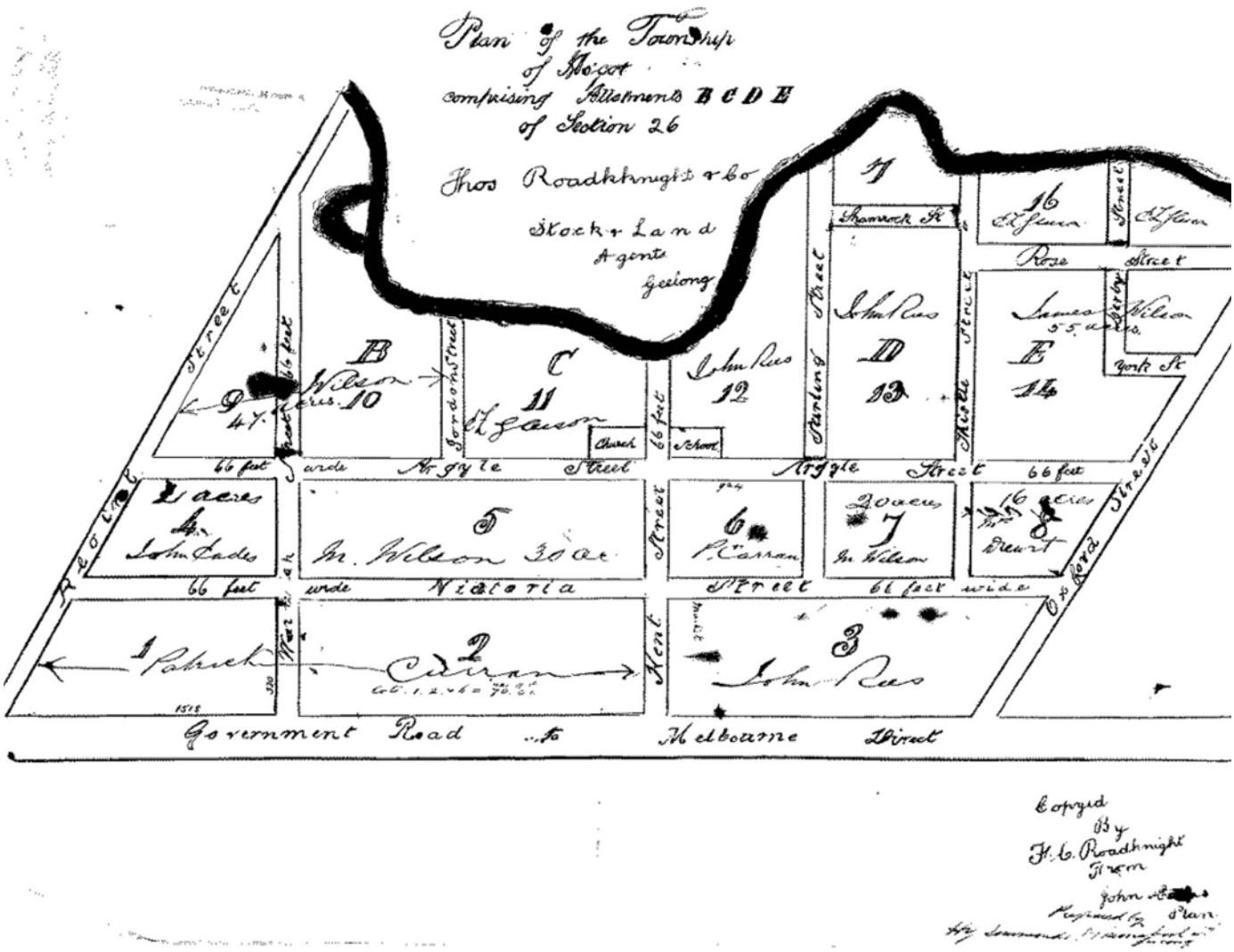


Figure 6.185: F.C. Roadknight, Plan of the Township of Ascot, 1852. Source: GRS 2030/Map A26/1, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.186: 'Lower Knowle', 125 Argyle St, 1998.
Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.187: Ruins of Ree's stone cottage, 145 Argyle St, 1999.
Source: Ian Clark.

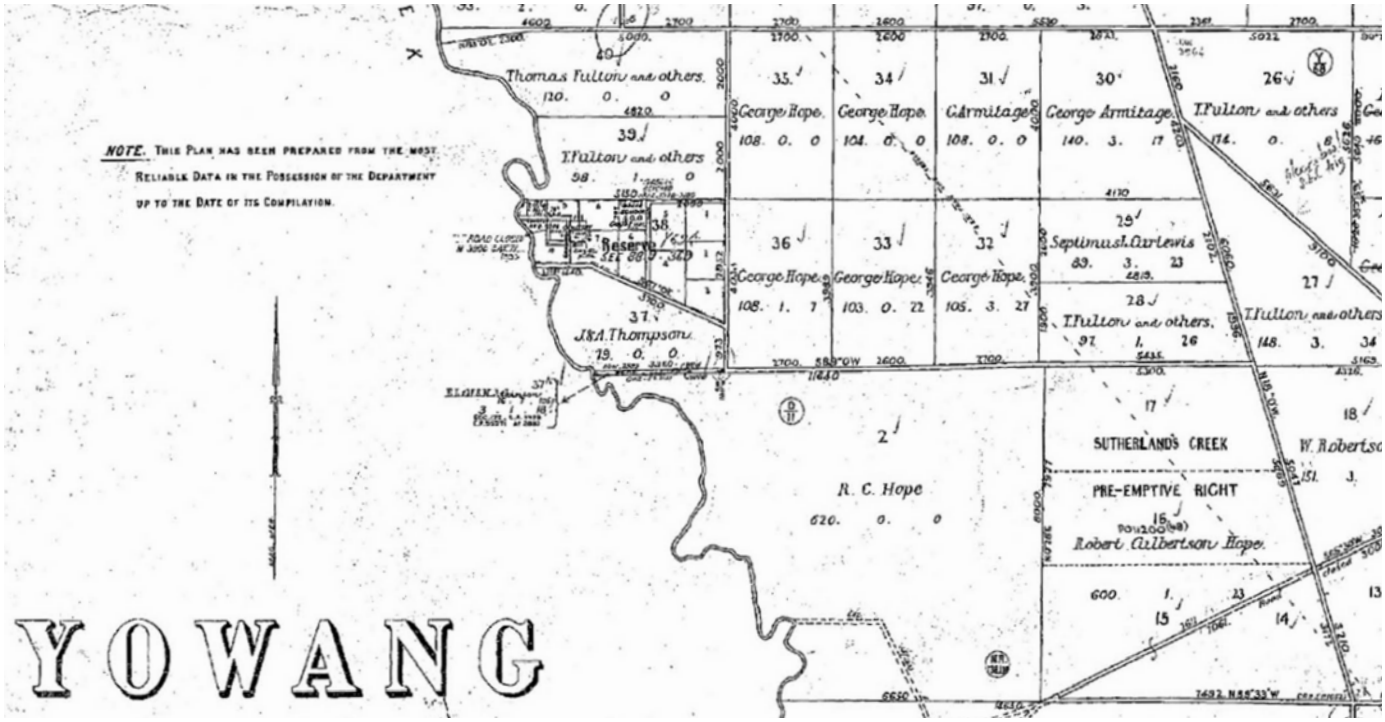


Figure 6.188: Portion of Put-Away Plan of the Parish of Yowang in the locality of Sutherlands Creek, 1978. Source: Put-away plans, Yowang, Y69(2)/1, Landata, © State of Victoria.

SUTHERLANDS CREEK

In 1842-43, Joseph and Robert Sutherland were the first European squatters to occupy land adjacent to the creek north of Batesford which fed off the Moorabool River.[814] It was from these brothers where the Sutherlands Creek named derived. The Sutherlands Creek Pre-emptive Right was taken up by Dr Robert Culbertson Hope with his brothers, Robert and James.[815] The Hope brothers, and particularly Dr Hope, were some of the first viticulturists in the Western District (see Theme 4).[816] Hope's bluestone homestead (built in 1856), along with a wine-making house, are extant and known today as 'Darriwill' (see Theme 4).[817]

In 1854, much of the earlier sheep run was subdivided and made available for purchase at a Government land sale.[818] Original freehold owners included Dr Hope's brother, George, as well as James Holden, J. Gray and W. Nimmo, George Armitage, Thomas Fulton and Archibald Colquhoun.[819] A large allotment beside Sutherlands Creek (comprising Section 38) was reserved by the Crown (Figure 6.188). This land was adjacent to the crossing over the creek where a bridge was built in 1858 to service the influx of gold diggers enroute to the Steiglitz goldfields.[820] Within the reserve, smaller reservations were made for the Presbyterian Church (which opened as a Denominational School in 1857), cemetery in 1862[821] and the State School in 1873[822] (the Denominational School being relocated

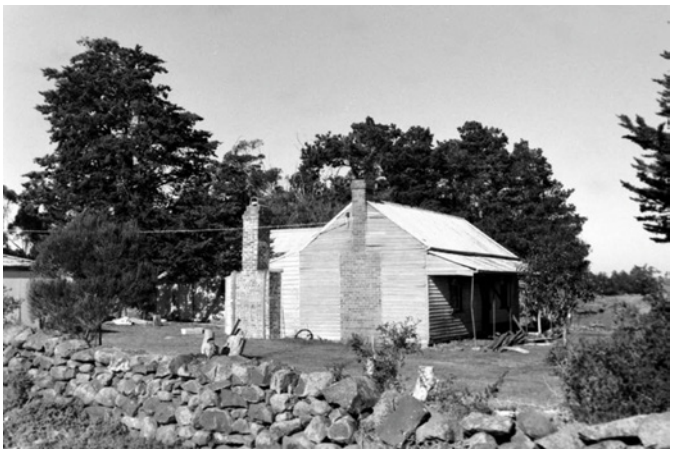


Figure 6.189: 'Glen Moidart', 555 Robbs Rd, 1998. Source: David Rowe.

to the nearby new site.[823] A Catholic Church was also constructed of Maude quartzite further along Robbs Road in 1858 (it was removed and rebuilt as the chapel at the Waurn Ponds campus of Deakin University in 1986).[824]

Today, a physical legacy of this small agricultural settlement is manifested in the stone cottage at 380 Robbs Road built in c.1861 for James Holden, mid-19th century cottage ruins at 335 Sutherlands Creek Road and in the timber cottage, 'Glen Moidart', 555 Robbs Road (Figure 6.189). This latter dwelling may have been built



Figure 6.190: Bluestone cottage ruins, 421 Lower Duneed Road, 1998. Source: David Rowe.

in c.1869 (or relocated) for Alexander McDonald. He took up a grazing lease under Section 47 of the Land Act.[825] The license was cancelled in 1886 and the freehold was acquired in 1889 by Alex McDonald's relative, Donald McDonald, and he named the property 'Reserve' after the Government reserve upon which it was located.[826]

The most distinctive tangible evidence of mid-19th century European occupation at Sutherlands Creek is the surviving drystone walls at 'Glen Moidart' and 380 Robbs Road, and elsewhere, and the Sutherlands Creek cemetery (which also has some surviving graves).

SOUTHERN REGION

CONNEWARRE

A rural locality, the Parish for the area also took this name. The first Europeans to colonise the area in the southern and western shores of Lake Connewarre behind Barwon Heads to Marshall by 1840 were Alexander Thomson (near what was to be named Thomsons Creek), Elias Harding south of Lake Connewarre, with E.H. Bowden at 'Buckley's Well', Breamlea.[827] They first established sheep runs and were soon followed by John Day on the southern shores of Lake Connewarre.[828] Pre-emptive rights were taken up on parts of the area by Harding and others (Figure 2.14, see Theme 2).

Much of the land comprising Connewarre was made available for purchase at a Government sale from 1854.[829] Farms were established by early European pioneers, including James Noble, who in 1855 built 'Charlemont' to a design by the local architect, Andrew McWilliams.[830] The property took its name from the Earl of Charlemont that was wrecked off the Bluff (Mount Colite) at Barwon Heads in 1853. Noble contributed much to community life, being the foundation President of the Connewarre Roads Board.[831] Although the 'Claremont' property no longer surives, the bluestone cottage ruins and horse works at 421 Lower Duneed Road (Figure 6.190) are a physical legacy of early European colonisation and farm life at Connewarre. Built in c.1855 with a double hipped roof, the floor boards were apparently from the deck of the Bancoora sailing ship that was wrecked off Bancoora Beach, to the south of the property.[832] The property was first owned by James Mitchell who was also employed by the Connewarre Roads Board in the 1860s.[833] On the southern boundary are the unmarked graves to two of Mitchell's children. A new timber house was built further south-west fronting Lower Duneed Road in later years. Another early farm dwelling was built in the c.1850s for John Bogan at 125 Groves Road.[834]

Other farm properties were established in the latter years of the 19th century. They included John Polley's timber

dwelling and outbuilding at 462 Lake Road in the c.1870s, and Christopher Underwood's timber house, 'Oaklands', at 570 Bluestone School Road, also constructed about this time.[835] In 1888-89, John Cameron, Scottish immigrant and pioneer of Connewarre, built a new timber dwelling at 405 Bluestone School Road.[836] In 1891-92, William Middleton appears to have built a dwelling in Belchers Lane (now 127 Staceys Road) known as 'South Bank'.[837]

Other farms and houses were built in the early 20th century after the subdivision of mid 19th century farms, including Underwood's 'Oaklands' Estate subdivision in 1907. One house built during this era was the timber Edwardian dwelling in 1904-05 for Andrew Miller, farmer, at 1392 Barwon Heads Road.[838] It is now ruinous.

With the small but increasing rural population at Connewarre, churches and schools were established. The earliest was St. Dunstan's Church of England church and school in Dans Road in 1858 (now in the Surf Coast Shire).[839] The stone building was to become Connewarre Common School and a timber dwelling was built for the teacher[840] (Figure 6.191). Renamed the Connewarre State School from 1873, it closed in 1878 and was replaced with a new bluestone school nearby.[841] The school was later demolished and replaced with a timber building on the same site. A lasting legacy of the former school is the name of the road, Bluestone School Road. At Connewarre East, the Presbyterians established a school in 1864.[842] It became a State School in 1874 but closed the following year.[843] In 1885, a new timber school was erected at the south-west corner of Barwon Heads Road and Lings Lane.[844] When a new school was built in 1925, the timber school of 1885 was relocated to 57 Seaview Avenue, Barwon Heads, where it remains a a dwelling today.[845] In 1915, the Presbyterians built a new timber church at the north-east corner of Barwon Heads and Lake Roads. It was converted into the Geelong Aero Clubrooms in c.1978.[846]

Nearby Lake Connewarre also played host to fishing and hunting following European colonisation in the 1850s. It was also the location for other recrestional and sporting events, including the first regatta in March 1864, when a four mile course was created, the advantages for a yacht race at this location being that 'the position of the boats for nearly the whole time was plainly visible to the spectator.'[847] From 1922, community events and other recreational activities were held at the newly built Connewarre District Memorial Hall, designed by the local architects, Laird and Buchan.[848] Situated on Lot 2 of Section 20, the building was later relocated to 1280 Barwon Heads Road and used as an art studio.



Figure 6.191: Connewarre Common School & Teacher's Dwelling, n.d., [pre 1873]. Source: Russell Matthews, Highton.

By 2013, the rural character of the western part of Connewarre was to change dramatically when one of the largest residential development in Greater Geelong was first established (along with parts of Mount Duneed). The name of this part of Connewarre was also changed to Armstrong Creek.[849]

GROVEDALE

At the time of European colonisation in the 1830s, much of the land to the south of the Waurn Ponds Creek had been taken up by Dr Alexander Thompson.[850] In 1842, Assistant Surveyor H.W.H. Smythe surveyed a part of the Parish of Duneed, immediately south of the Waurn Chain of Ponds[851] (Figure 6.192). Some of the earliest Crown purchasers were Alexander Pannell (1847) and C.J. Dennys, Bryan Downey and Thomas Powell (1849).[852]

A physical legacy of this very early period is the former farm house of Alexander Pannell at 231 Grove Road, now known as Cobbin Farm. Born in Ireland in c.1815, he emigrated to Port Phillip with his wife, Margaret, in November 1841.[853] Initially, the Pannells built a slab hut, barn and stabling at their farm where they established a vineyard and orchard.[854] It appears that the existing brick portion of the dwelling at Cobbin Farm was built in 1854.[855] By 1856, the farm property was well established and Alexander Pannell offered it for sale. It was described has having 'well and tastefully laid out gardens' well-stocked 'with almost every variety of very superior fruit trees, vines, shrubs, various descriptions of flowers, and many other valuable plants.'[856] The property also included milking sheds, stock yard, enclosed stables, substantial barn, dwelling house (Figure 6.193), gardener's hut, men's hut, shed, duck house, piggeries, extensive dairy 'and every convenience for slaughtering.'[857] The sale of the Pannell farm was in preparation of Alexander Pannell's departure for New Zealand. He appears to have married Eliza Phillipa

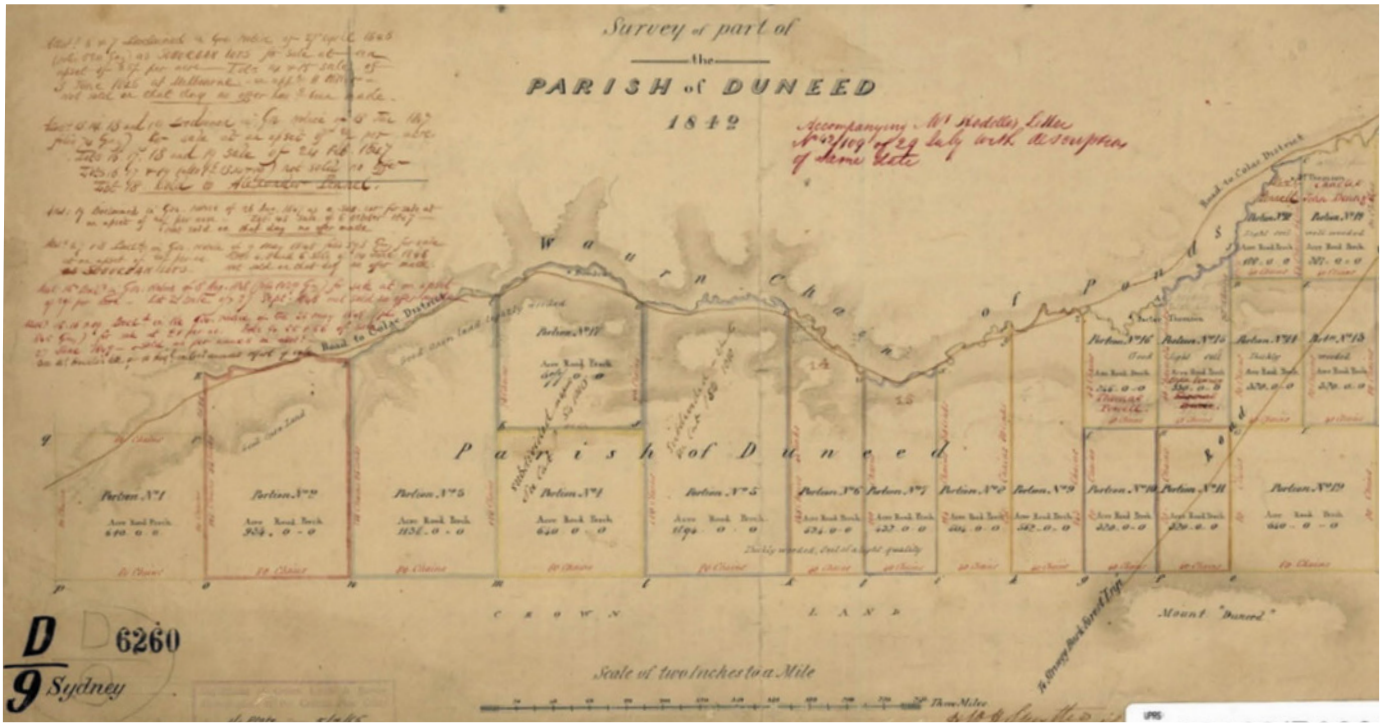


Figure 6.192: H.W.H. Smythe, Portion of Survey of Part of the Parish of Duneed, 1842. Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item Sydney DUNEED D9, Public Record Office Victoria.



Figure 6.193: Cobbin Farm, 231 Grove Road, 1998. Source: David Rowe.

Jennings in Geelong in 1850-51, where their son, Robert, was born in 1850.[858] In New Zealand, Pannell established an orchard.[859] No sale ensued of the property at Waurn Ponds and ownership seems to have been transferred to Alexander's first wife, Margaret Pannell. She remained there until 1879 when she offered the property – then known as 'Garden Hill' – for sale.[860] It was acquired by the German orchardists, August and Albert Hartwick. Today, the farm house remains. Neighbouring it is the former St. Cuthbert's Church, relocated from Marshall.

Equally important in the development of Grovedale from the mid-19th century were German vigneron immigrants who relocated to Australia because of religious and political persecution.[861] In 1849, the successful Melbourne businessman, William Westgarth, led the establishment of the German Immigration Committee.[862] Dr Alexander Thomson and a Mr Hope led a local branch of the Committee.[863] Journeys were organised with the shipping firm of J.C. Godeffroy and Son, of Hamburg, Germany, and emigration agent, Eduard Delius, of Bremen.[864] On 19 December 1849, the *Emmy* arrived at Port Phillip with German immigrants destined for the agricultural area south of the Waurn Ponds Creek that soon became known as Germantown. As outlined in *The Argus*:

> The Government Immigration Board visited the 'Emmy' yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting the vine-dressers, consisting of ten families, numbering thirty-seven individuals, who had been imported by Dr. Thomsom [sic.], of Geelong, under the regulations promulgated by the colonial government about two years ago. The immigrants will be landed to-day and lodged in the Immigration Barracks, but they will not be open for engagement until Monday morning. The Committee have engaged the services of a Secretary, who speaks both German and English, for the purpose of facilitating the engagement of the immigrants, most of whom are unable to speak any language but German.[865]

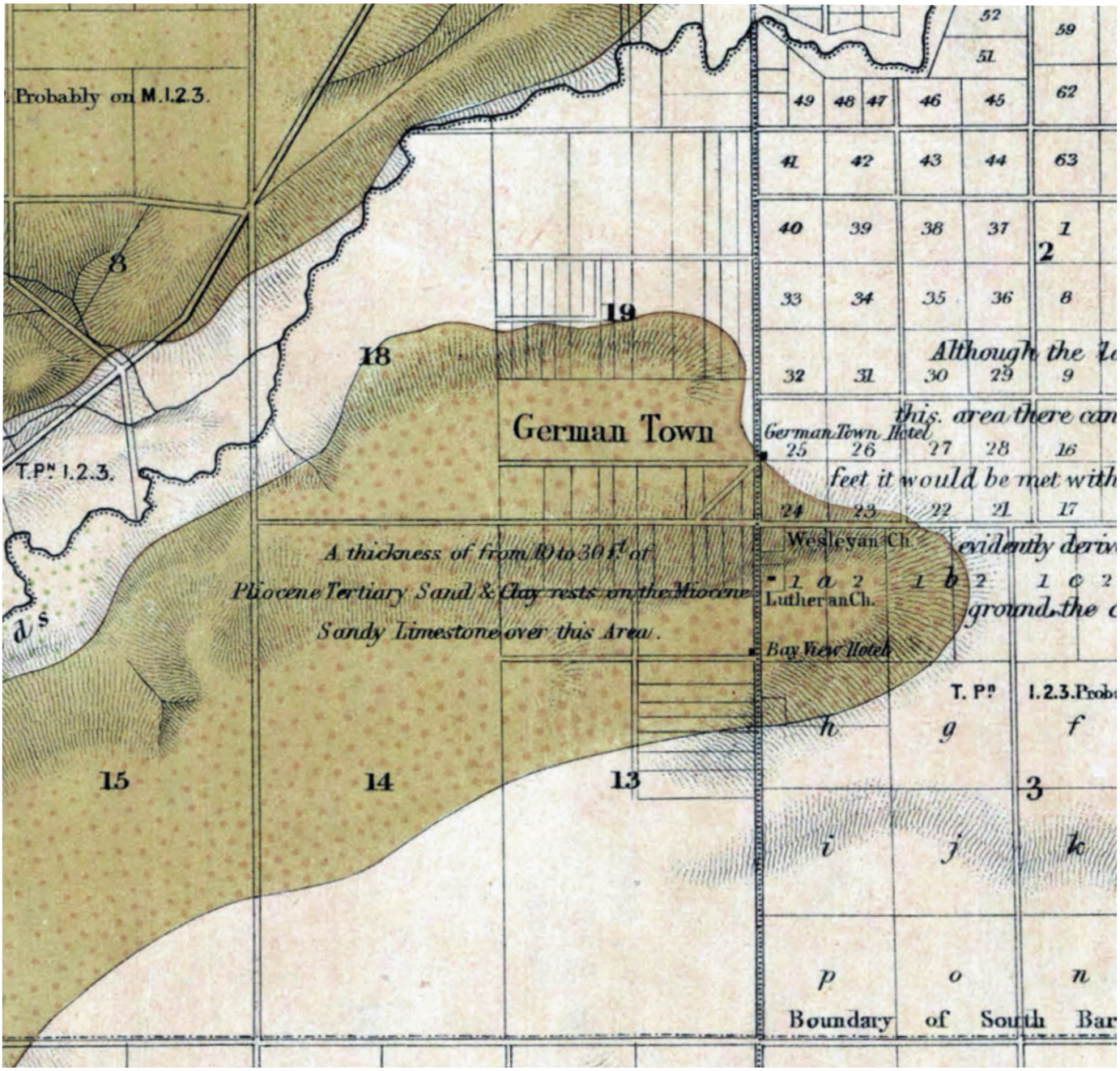


Figure 6.194: R. Daintree, Plan of Duneed, Barrarbool, Conewarre & Puebla Parishes: Geological Survey of Victoria no. 29, 1863, showing location of German Town & the Wesleyan Church, Lutheran Church & Bay View Hotel. Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item MD28A, Public Record Office Victoria.

On 31 December, 1849, the *Melbourne Daily News* reported that Dr. Thomson 'intends to make an effort to establish a German village in the neighbourhood of the town [of Geelong]' [866] (Figure 6.194). This subsequently eventuated, and the layout of roads and the name 'Germantown' featured in a plan of the area in 1863.[867] Also influential was Charles John Dennys, early European landowner in the area, who offered employment to the newly-arrived immigrants and later sold them land (see Theme 2).[868]

In 1854, a mud brick Lutheran Denominational School was established and it served until 1868 when a two roomed brick building was constructed[869] (Figure 6.195). This school eventually became the Grovedale State (later Primary) School in another location.[870] The importance of the Lutheran faith also manifested in the construction of a



Figure 6.195: 'German School', Germantown, 1912. Source: *News of the Week*, 11 April 1912, GRS 2121, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.196: J. Norton, Brearleys' Australian Tannery on the Barwon River, c.1870. Source: GRS 2009/02212, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

bluestone church (Holy Trinity) on the Torquay Road in 1859.[871] A second church was built on the opposite side of Torquay Road in 1871.[872] The Wesleyans also established a bluestone chapel further down the hill on the Torquay Road in 1869.[873] Two hotels were erected in Germantown in the 1850s: the Bay View Hotel on the west side of the Torquay Road (opened in 1855 and became the Lutheran Manse in 1872) and the German Town Hotel on the east side of Torquay Road.[874] It was established in 1859 and was destroyed by fire in 1913. The replacement building forms the core of the larger Grovedale Hotel today.[875]

Following the onset of World War One, the South Barwon Shire Council, along with some locals, sought to change the Germanic name of the area given that Australia and the Empire was at war with Germany. At its meeting on 2 July 1915, the South Barwon Shire Council deliberated on alternative names for the area including Cornwall, Marlborough, Grovedale and Dennys.[876] A petition was presented by Cr Winter that had been signed by 52 ratepayers seeking the name Dennys in honour of one of the first European settlers in Germantown. Approximately 90 percent of the local residents attended the meeting where 'there was practically a unanimous desire that either Cornwall or Marlborough should be selected, the first one for preference.'[877] President Blyth's personal preference was for the area to be named Grovedale, the name of the 'Grovedale' estate of former Councillor J.E. Matthews.[878] Although the name Cornwall was unanimously carried, the area ended up being called Grovedale, after the Matthews' family farm property which neighboured the former Pannell farm property.[879]

The 20th century also brought about the massive urbanisation of Grovedale from a rural agricultural area to a largely southern suburb of Geelong. Houses were erected during the interwar era but especially following the postwar period from the 1950s. Many warehouses and other commercial building, along with substantial residential estates, were established in the late 20th century. This development continued into the early 21st century.

Today, there are few places which are a tangible legacy of the early beginnings of Grovedale, and particularly its Germanic background (see Themes 2 & 4 for further details).

The Grovedale Public Cemetery, Church Street, was the location of the original mud brick Lutheran Church built in 1854.[880] (see Theme 8) The former Wesleyan Church survives at 272 Torquay Road as does St. Paul's Lutheran Church at 301 Torquay Road (see Theme 8).[881]

MARSHALL – CHARLEMONT

Once known by Europeans as Breakwater and Connewarre, and Marshalltown, this locality was an important industrial area from the mid-19th century given its close proximity to the Barwon River. It was here that the Brearley Brothers established their Australian Tannery by 1855 (see Theme 5) (Figure 6.196). It became the largest tannery in the southern hemisphere and had a work force of 50.[882] The ruins survive near the southern bank of the Barwon River while the original mid-19th century manager's house – now named 'Greenbank', remains at 40 Jendes Lane[883] (see Theme 5). It was followed by Gardiner's and Victoria tanneries and Barwonside fellmongery[884] (see Theme 5). In 1890 Marshall had a population of 225. Brearleys' closed in 1925 and the Victoria in 1929, ending Marshall's association with tanning.[885]

From 1886 the area had been served by a railway siding which was first known as Connewarre but was renamed Marshall in 1907 - it closed in 1964[886] (see Theme 3). There had also been a branch line to

serve the neighbouring Geelong Racecourse from 1878 to 1906 when the course was shifted to its present site (see Theme 8). The branch railway was then dismantled in 1909.[887] The racecourse land was handed over to the Geelong Harbor Trust, formed in 1905, which developed it as Sparrovale Farm[888] (see Themes 4 & 7).

In 1856, Michael Murnane opened the Breakwater Hotel at Marshall.[889] At this time the location was given as Connewarre. This hotel continued until at least 1872 and a second hotel, the Racecourse opened at Marshall in 1886 and survived into the post-World War Two.[890] The site of this hotel is now occupied by Rice Village, a Catholic retirement scheme. A denominational school was established by the Church of England in 1851 and it also served as a church from 1852 until the separate St. Cuthbert's opened in 1871.[891] The school was replaced by a vicarage in 1904 (it was destroyed by fire in 1938) and a new church was built in 1911; the old church was demolished eleven years later and a new Sunday School was built.[892] St. Cuthbert's was sold in 1978 and in 1987 the Church building was relocated to Cobbin Farm, Grovedale; the Church land being sold to the City of South Barwon on the condition that it be transformed and retained as a play park.[893] In 1988, it was named the J.F. Field Play Park in memory of James Frederick Field (c.1910-1972), a long serving and well-respected member of the former St. Cuthbert's Church.[894] The Field family home, built in 1904-05 survives opposite the park at 19 Mornane Road.[895]

Marshall's second school was opened as State School No. 3917 Ash's Hill in 1915.[896] This might have been due to the opening of a temporary pipe factory at Marshall for the manufacture of ovoid reinforced concrete pipes used in the major ocean outfall scheme of the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust[897] (see Theme 4). An aqueduct of similar inventive construction by E.G. Stone and E.J. Siddeley was also built over the Barwon River at Marshall at this time[898] (Theme 4). In 1922 the School was renamed Marshall; in 1940 it was destroyed by fire and a new building erected in the following year[899] (Figure 6.197). It closed in 1948, an indication of the declining population in the area at this time.[900] In recent years, parts of Marshall have witnessed substantial suburban residential development and the construction of a railway station off Marshalltown Road which opened in 2004.[901]



Figure 6.197: Marshall State School soon after completion, Public Works Department photograph c.1941.
Source: VPRS 10516/P3 Unit 16, Public Record Office Victoria.



Figure 6.198: 'Sunnyside', 128 Tannery Rd, 1998.
Source: David Rowe.

A physical legacy of the 19th and early 20th century development of the Marshall and Charlemont area included several dwellings. They included 'Sunnyside', 128 Tannery Road (originally addressed as Marshalltown Road) (Figure 6.198). By 1868, Thomas Vaughan, previously of Dowling Forest near Ballarat, was resident there with his family, it being a 12-roomed brick and stone dwelling with garden set in 80 acres by 1897.[902] At 375 Barwon Heads Road, is a Victorian styled bluestone cottage (Figure 6.199) built in c.1866 for Francis and Catherine McAteer, farmers.[903] Other dwellings were built in later years including 'Iolanthe, 61 Tannery Road, in 1896 for William Tozer[904] (Figure 6.200) and the Late Victorian styled timber house at 28 Marshalltown Road built in c.1889-90 for J.A. Quinn.[905]



Figure 6.199: Bluestone cottage, 375 Barwon Heads Rd, 2013. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.200: 'Iolanthe', 61 Tannery Rd, 2019. Source: David Rowe.

In May 2008, the City of Greater Geelong adopted the Armstrong Creek Urban Growth Plan. Amended in 2010, this Plan provided a framework for the major transformation of parts of Marshall, Connewarre and Mount Duneed into Greater Geelong's first and largest master planned residential community.[906] Providing housing for 55,000-65,000 people, land sales commenced in late 2010.[907] On 1 March 2012, Armstrong Creek (formerly part of Mount Duneed and Connewarre) and Charlemont (formerly part of Marshall and Connewarre) were officially adopted as names of the new suburbs, although lots were initially sold as part of the Warralily and Armstrong Village estates.[908]

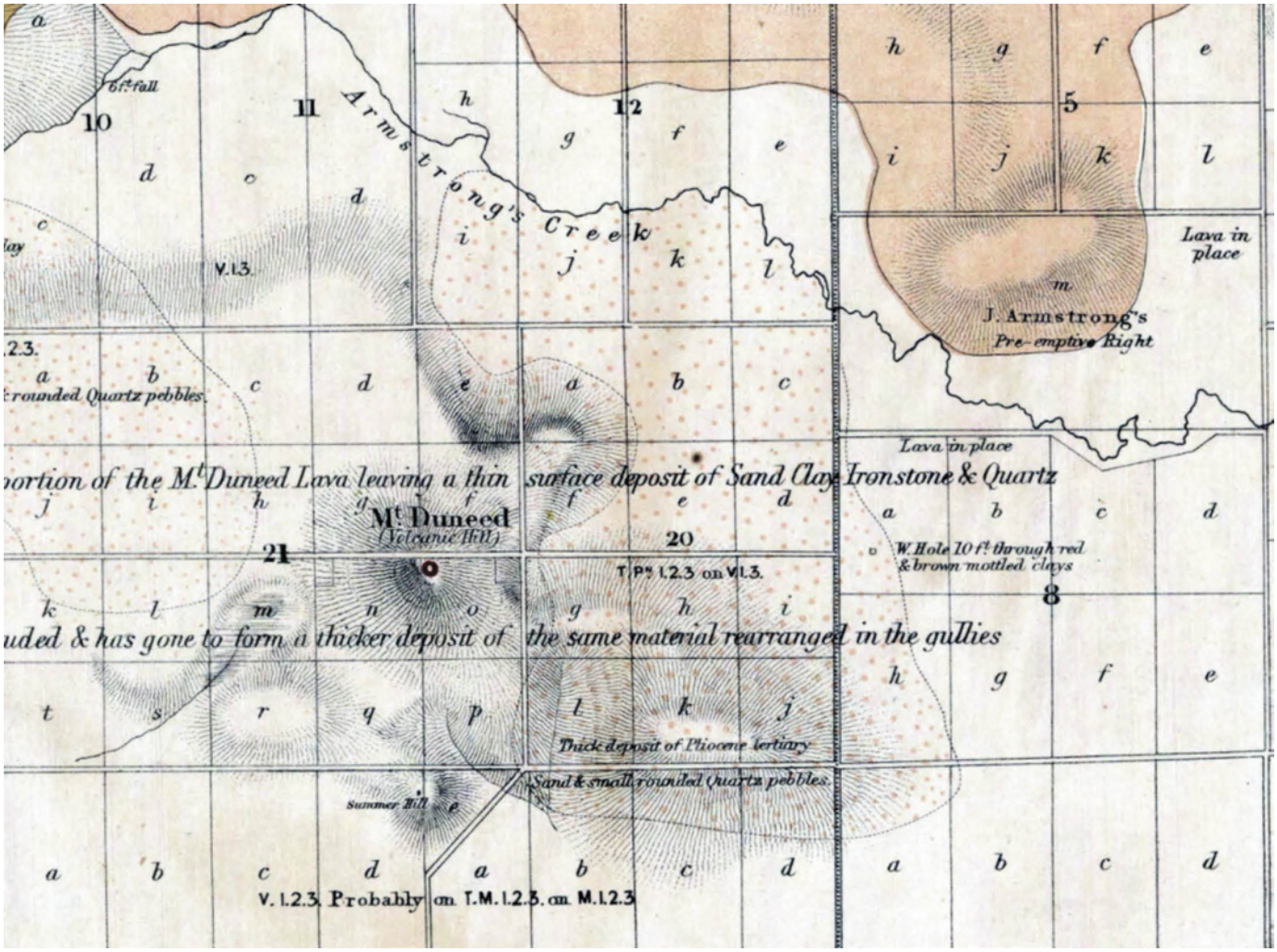


Figure 6.201: A.R.C. Selwyn, Plan of Duneed, Barrarbool, Conewarre & Puebla Parishes: Geological Survey of Victoria no. 29, 1863, showing the Mount Duneed locality, including Armstrong's Pre-emptive Right (top right) and the location of 'Summer Hill' (bottom, centre). Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item MD28A, Public Record Office Victoria.

MOUNT DUNEED

Punctuated by the Surf Coast Highway with part of the area within the Surf Coast Shire, the northern slopes of the eminence, Mount Duneed (also originally called Mount Direction by Europeans),[909] and along the Armstrong Creek, was the land of the Watha wurrung balug clan. Situated in the rain shadow of Mount Duneed along the creek was the winter settlement of the clan.[910] The name of the Mount, 'Duneed', was a Wadawurrung term and taken up by Europeans from 1839 as the name of the Parish for the area.[911] European colonisation of this area first began with Alexander Thompson's vast sheep run that extended from Geelong to Barwon Heads and Torquay from the mid-late 1830s.[912] In 1855, there was a Government land sale. The first building in the Mount Duneed district was apparently the Connewarre Flour Mill, a three storey building erected by John Armstrong on his pre-emptive right on the north side of Armstrong Creek (Figure 6.201). It was later sold to John Stewart who had emigrated to Sydney under contract by the New South Wales Government as a stonemason in 1836. The Stewart family arrived in Geelong in 1851 and John Stewart acquired farmland at Mount Duneed in 1856[913] where he built a brick dwelling, 'Dooliebeal' (Figure 6.202). He purchased the Connewarre Flour Mill in 1861 and worked it until 1892 (he died on 2 February 1894).[914] Also along this road is the Dooliebeal or Stewart Reserve the location of the Watha wurrung balug clan's settlement



Figure 6.202: 'Dooliebeal', Mount Duneed, n.d., with Mrs Mary Stewart (nee Webb) (wife of John Stewart junior) standing on the front verandah. Source: John Stewart, Torquay.



Figure 6.204: 'Calder Park, 20 Mt Duneed Rd, 1998. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.203: Mt Duneed Cemetery, 110 Williams Rd, 1998. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.205: Stone stable/outbuilding, 30 Williams Rd, 1998. Source: David Rowe.

following their forced removed from their winter estate further west (see Theme 2). The presence of workers' cottages at the mill (see Theme 5) possibly induced George Dodd to open the Yarborough Inn in 1858 at the corner of Stewarts and Torquay Roads. The passing trade was not sufficient to keep it going and it closed in 1864.[915]

More successful was the Church of England school set up in a private house in 1862.[916] Its success led to the establishment of a permanent stone school in 1863.[917] It was known as No. 107 Bream Creek but the name was changed to Mount Duneed in 1865.[918] There was also a Presbyterian school which may also have begun in 1863. The new Education Act of 1872 saw the demise of both schools and the opening of a new school in 1877.[919] This was destroyed in the 1944 bushfires along with its neighbour, St. Wilfrid's Church of England (both were replaced).[920] A Methodist Church was also destroyed but was not rebuilt.[921] By 1890 Mount Duneed was described as a postal hamlet, boasting a post office and a store, with a population of 155.[922] The hamlet also included a cemetery that was laid out in 1864 when trustees were appointed (see Theme 8) (Figure 6.203).[923]

From the mid-19th century and for much of the 20th century, agriculture at Mount Duneed continued the main occupations were farming and grazing. Legacies of these agricultural traditions are identified in the surviving farm houses and outbuildings, several of which were built of bluestone (a quarry is extant at 170 Mount Duneed Road). An early notable example is Calder Park, 20 Mount Duneed Road (Figure 6.204), built of bluestone in c.1858 for William Owen, gentleman.[924] Further east at 50 Whites Road is 'Oak Trade' (Figure 4.68, see Theme 4), a gabled bluestone Victorian vernacular farm dwelling built in c.1857 for European pioneers, Joseph and Elizabeth



Figure 6.206: H.L. Cox, Portion of Survey of Geelong Harbour showing the East Geelong are (centre & right), 1864 (published at the Admiralty, London, 26 March 1865). Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item MCS 76, Public Record Office Victoria.

Rainford, who had a vineyard there[925] (see Theme 4). At 10-40 Williams Road, Alexander Fyfe, the Scottish entrepreneur who in earlier years in the 1850s imported timber houses, timber, other products and workers from Singapore to Geelong,[926] had his Victorian eclectic styled bluestone Hillside Homestead erected before 1858.[927] The dwelling was substantially altered in c.1900 but the stone stable and outbuilding appears to be largely intact (Figure 6.205).

From 2010-11, much of the agricultural land of Mount Duneed was dramatically transformed as part of the Armstrong Creek residential estate (see Marshall subsection for further details). From 2012, part of Mount Duneed was renamed Armstrong Creek although lots were initially sold as part of the Warralily and Armstrong Village estates.[928] Public art installations were subsequently created for the area. Initially based on knowledge from Aunty Marlene Gilson, Wadawurrung Elder, the narrative for the work was the portrayal of significant untold stories of the past, present and future.[929] In 2016, their latest installation, 'Murrup dja', was unveiled. It was named by Wadawurrung Elder, Uncle Bryon Powell, with "murrup" meaning spirit and "dja" meaning land/earth, which together form the spirit of the land.[930]

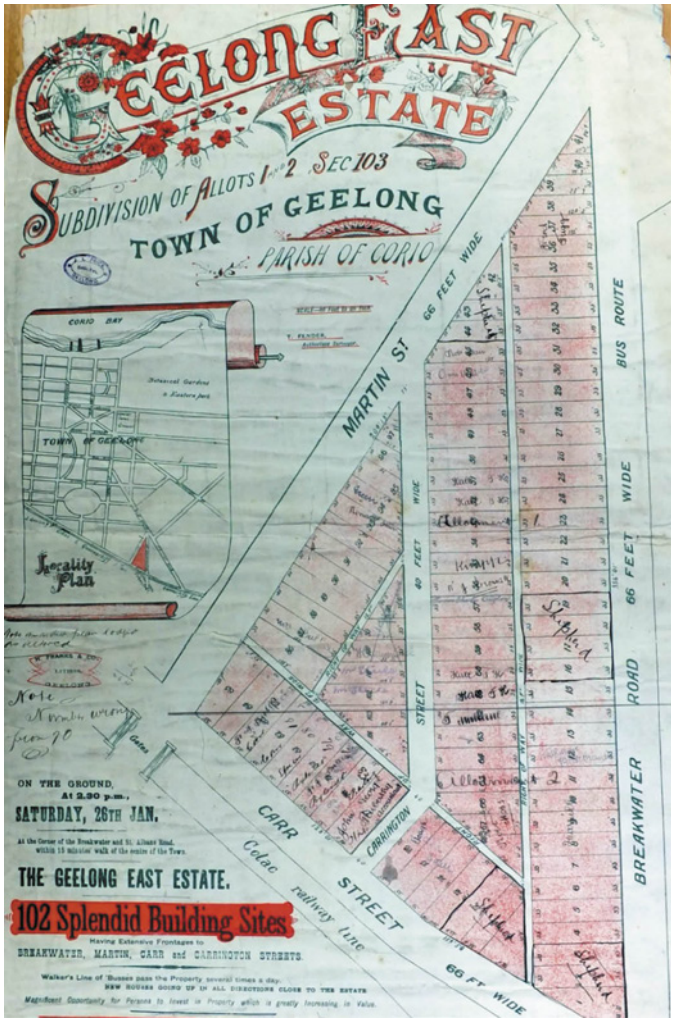


Figure 6.207: Plan of the Geelong East Estate, 18 July 1891.
Source: Special Collections, Deakin University Library.

EASTERN REGION

EAST GEELONG

The expansive region to the east of the Geelong Town Reserve remained a rural area for several years following the establishment of the township in 1838. Apart from the laying out of the Geelong Eastern Cemetery, the one notable development was the establishment of the five acre showgrounds of the Geelong and Western District Agricultural and Horticultural Society in 1856.[931] Situated at the south-east corner of Garden and Ryrie Streets (opposite the Geelong Botanic Gardens), the land was fenced and buildings erected.[932] By 1864, there were only large, sporadic, farm properties to the east of the Geelong Eastern Cemetery[933] (Figure 6.206). This continued in the following years, the area being described in 1887 as follows:

> Geelong East lies two and a half miles south of Geelong, on the main road between that place and



Figure 6.208: Plan of the Parkview Estate, 30 August 1890.
Source: Special Collections, Deakin University Library.

> Queenscliff. The district is an agricultural one, with three bone mills, and three tanneries. The country is flat and rocky, and produces excellent stone for road-making purposes.[934]

Large tracts of the rural land of East Geelong were unlocked for residential development from 1886. The Carrington Estate, surveyed in a grid layout by Thomas Fender, was first offered to the east of St. Alban's Road, with 30 allotments created that also had frontages on the south side of Darling Street and north side of Loch Terrace (now Loch Street).[935] It was soon followed in 1887 by the Frankfort Estate that took in allotments on the south side of Loch Street and north side of Clare Street (now Anderson Street).[936] This subdivision was extended as the Kilgour Street Estate when 22 villa sites were offered in 1889.[937] Allotments fronting the Queenscliff Road (now Ormond Road) had already been sold by this time.

A more extensive subdivision was the Geelong East Estate in 1889.[938] This area was bound by Martin Street, Carr Street and Breakwater Road, with Carrington Street created as part of the area where '102 splendid building sites' were offered. A second subdivision of this estate took place in 1891, comprising 31 allotments on the west side of Martin Street and south side of Victoria Street (now McDonald Street)[939] (Figure 6.207). The north side of Victoria Street, including 21 allotments on the south side of Verner Street and eight lots on the west side of Martin Street had earlier been offered in 1890. These estates had also been laid out by the surveyor, Thomas Fender, who in 1890 also designed the Parkview Estate (housing allotments in Myers, McKillop and Meakin Streets) (Figure 6.208) and the Eurella Estate (which took in Richmond, Grey and Verner Streets, a portion of Garden Street and a portion of St. Albans Road).[940]



Figure 6.209: Plan of Subdivision of Old Agricultural Show Ground, 17 October 1891. Source: Special Collections, Deakin University Library.

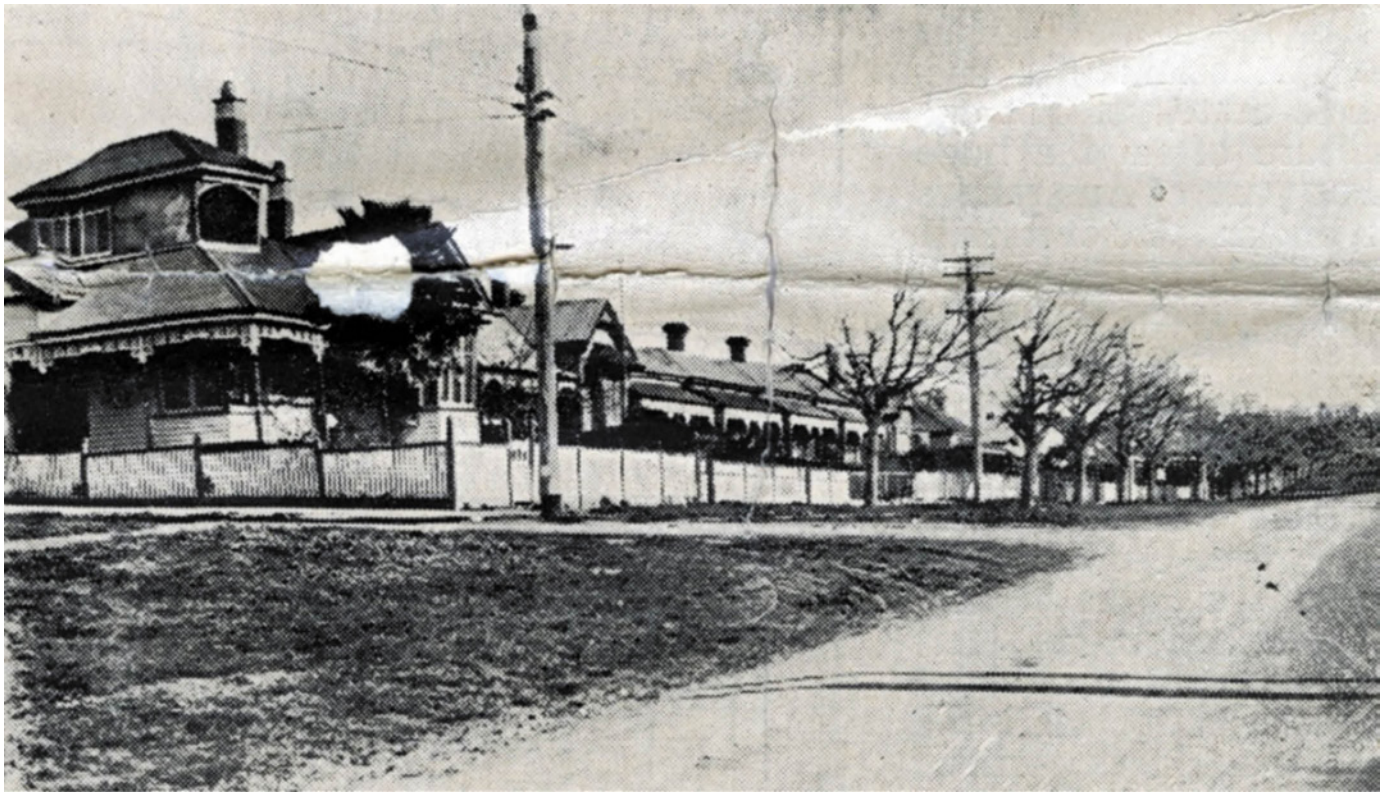


Figure 6.210: Ryrie Street (south side) from Meakin St corner showing two Edwardian dwellings & a series of Late Victorian hipped roofed dwellings, c.1925-26. Source: Parkview Estate, East Geelong Sale Notice, c.1925-26, GRS 2030/P54, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

Other major subdivisions were also laid out in the early 1890s. In 1891, they included 31 lots comprising the Ryrie Street Estate (which had frontages to Ryrie, Orchard, Myers and Frederick Streets), the Old Agricultural Show Ground Estate (comprising 83 lots with frontages to Ryrie, Garden, Myers, Connor and Normanby Streets) (Figure 6.209) and the Ellimatta Estate (taking in 31 villa sites with frontages to Tully Street, Richmond Place, Kilgour Street and St. Albans Road).[941]

The existing street layouts and names of these subdivisions of the 1880s and early 1890s are a tangible legacy of the boom era. Auction notices declared opportunities for unlimited credit and heralded the rise of newly-built timber villas as 'first class residences.'[942] The world-wide financial crash from 1890[943] resulted in fewer houses being erected in these East Geelong estates than had been anticipated. Most were modest in scale, single storey, with hipped roofs and timber weatherboard construction. They included a row of dwellings at the east end of Ryrie Street (west of Meakin Street) (Figure 6.210) in the Parkview Estate and the dwelling at 3 Connor Street (Figure 6.211), which was situated in the Old Showgrounds Estate.[944]

The housing estates of the 1880s and 1890s, whilst slow to develop, brought on cultural opportunities. In 1890,



Figure 6.211: Dwelling, 3 Connor St, 2003. Source: David Rowe.

St. Matthew's Anglican 'Chapel of Ease' was opened at the corner of McKillop and Normanby Streets (see Theme 8).[945] Other church reservations were made at the eastern extremity of East Geelong (the boundary being Boundary Road) with two acre sites being set aside for the Wesleyans in 1889 (north-west corner of Boundary and Queenscliff Roads), Church of England in 1899 (fronting Boundary Road, south of Queenscliff Road and the Catholics in 1908



Figure 6.212: Plan of the Ryrie Street Estate, 14 October 1911. Source: Special Collections, Deakin University Library.



Figure 6.213: 'Yowong', 277 Myers St & neighbouring similarly-designed Edwardian houses, c.1930. Source: Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

(east of the Wesleyan reservation fronting Queenscliff Road).[946] Only the Wesleyans were to build a church many years later in 1958 (an Army Hut had served the purpose from 1955).[947]

Further commercial advancements were made in East Geelong in the late 19th century. In 1895, E. Watson opened a butcher shop at the corner of Garden Street and Ormond Road,[948] while in 1896 a timber shop had been completed at the corner of Ormond Road and McKillop Street.[949] Other stores soon followed.

More substantial housing progress was made during the Federation period prior to World War Two in 1914. Federation and Edwardian dwellings, mostly single storey and of timber construction, were built in several of the Estates first advertised in the 1880s and 1890s.[950] Other estates were also opened up including the Ryrie Street East estate in 1911[951] (Figure 6.212). It included '60 valuable building sites' fronting Ryrie, Humble, Myers, Denman and Walter Streets. Houses in these areas noticeably transformed the once rural East Geelong district into a thriving residential suburb. Several homogenous streetscapes of timber houses with neat front gardens and picket fencing soon replaced the earlier agricultural character, such as 'Yowong', 277 Myers Street (Figure 6.213) and neighbouring houses in the Old Agricultural Show Ground Estate.



Figure 6.214: 'Dickins' Grocery Store, north-east corner Garden & Myers Sts, c.1925. Source: Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

Further cultural and commercial buildings were established to cater for the increased population. In McKillop Street in 1907, a public hall and library was opened (see Theme 8).[952] It was in this same year that a tennis court was established on the same site by the East Geelong tennis club.[953] At the north-west corner of Garden and Myers Streets, Walter Herd, bootmaker, had a grocer's shop built in 1907-08 (it later became Dickins, grocery store)[954] (Figure 6.214). A Congregational Church held its first services in the public hall in 1910 before opening its own church building

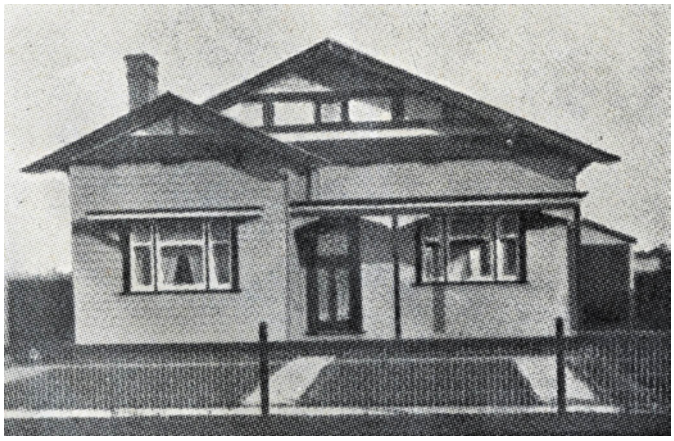


Figure 6.215: Newly-completed Bungalow in the Parkview Estate, East Geelong, c.1925-26. Source: Parkview Estate, East Geelong Sale Notice, c.1925-26, GRS 2030/P54, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

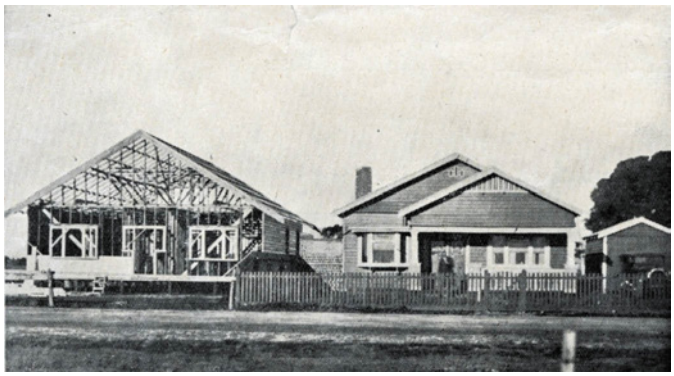


Figure 6.216: Bungalow under construction neighbouring a newly-completed dwelling in the Parkview Estate (possibly Gurr Street), East Geelong, c.1925-26. Source: Parkview Estate, East Geelong Sale Notice, c.1925-26, GRS 2030/P54, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.217: Myers Street looking north-east to corner of Garden Streets, showing Gray's Grocery Store (centre), c.1930. Source: Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

in Garden Street in 1914.[955] Another major development for the East Geelong area a year later in 1915 was the opening of the Geelong High School in Ryrie Street in the south-west corner of Eastern Park[956] (see Theme 8).

House construction stalled in East Geelong as a consequence of the ravages of World War One. Following the war years there was rapid progress in building development in existing housing estates and in new estates including the Connor Estate in 1925 (a triangular portion of land fronting Ormond Road, McKillop Street and Meakin Street) and the Garden Street Estate in 1927 (an area of 85 allotments fronting Carr, Garden, John, Campbell, Helen and Martin Streets).[957] Numerous modestly-scaled, Bungalows were built, being mainly gabled in form and of timber construction, including those in Gurr and Meakin Streets in the Parkview Estate (Figures 6.215-216).

Shops were also built at strategic intersections (such as Gray's Grocery store at the north-west corner of Garden and Myers Streets) (Figure 6.217) and in Garden Street and Ormond Road.

The growing population at the eastern end of East Geelong also led to the reservation of 4 acres of land for a State School in 1924.[958]

A landmark building erected in East Geelong during the interwar period was St. Matthew's Anglican Church in McKillop Street. It was built of brick in 1928 to a design by the well-known Melbourne architect, Louis Williams (see Theme 8).[959]

Further building progress occurred in East Geelong in postwar years of the 1940s and 1950s. This was confined to new dwellings in existing estates, and to the development of major Housing Commission Estates. The earliest was to be located between the Queenscliff Highway, Boundary Road, Carr Street and St. Albans Road. A dynamic Garden City-inspired plan (Figure 6.218) was prepared by Buchan Laird and Buchan architects between 1944 and 1946, with curved streets and crescents, streetscape garden features and ample recreation spaces. It also provided for a shopping centre fronting the Queenscliff Highway.[960] The Estate was named Thomson after the European pioneer to Geelong, Dr Alexander Thomson[961]

Over 400 hipped and gabled timber and brick dwellings of over 30 different design types were prepared for construction[962] (Figures 6.21-220). Two storey flats of sawn limestone block construction were also erected within the Estate, as were a row of shops to service the residents (Figures 6.221-222). The substantial size of the Estate required additional infrastructure to meet

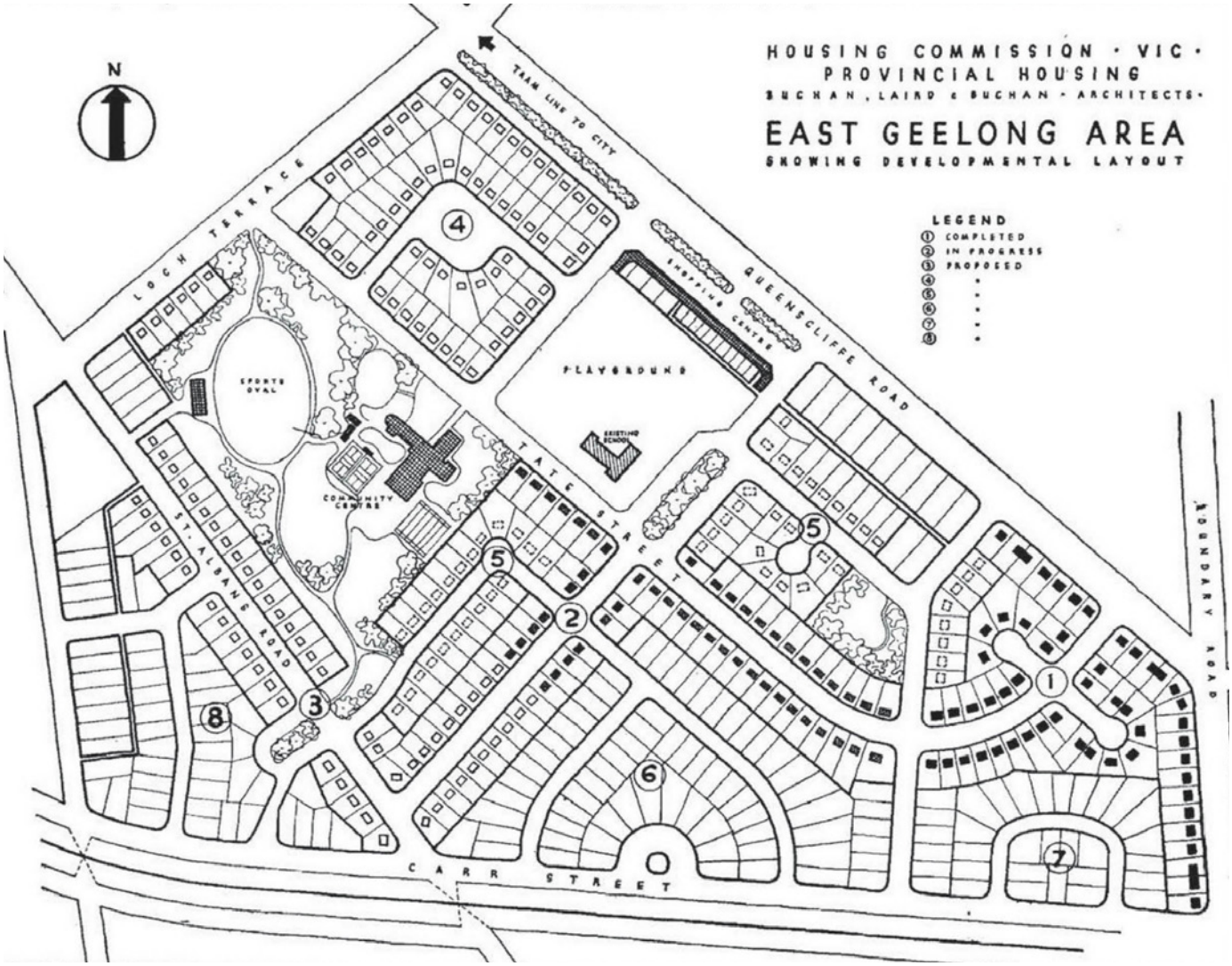


Figure 6.218: Buchan Laird & Buchan Architects, Plan of Housing Commission Estate, East Geelong Area,1944-46. Source: *Seventh and Eighth Reports of the Housing Commission of Victoria* 1944-47, Parliament of Victoria collection. Reproduced by permission of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Australia.

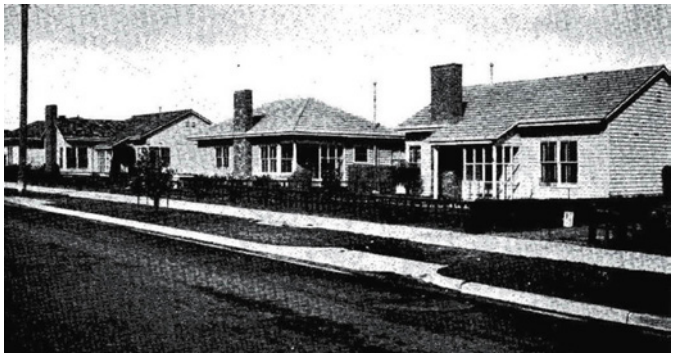


Figure 6.219: Street (possibly Barnfather St) of timber dwellings, Thomson, 1955-56. Source: *Seventeenth Report of the Housing Commission of Victoria, op.cit.*, no. 26, 1955-56, Parliament of Victoria collection. Reproduced by permission of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Australia.



Figure 6.220: Cream brick dwelling, Thomson, 1955-56. Source: *Sixteenth Report of the Housing Commission of Victoria,* no. 20, 1955-56, Parliament of Victoria collection. Reproduced by permission of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Australia.

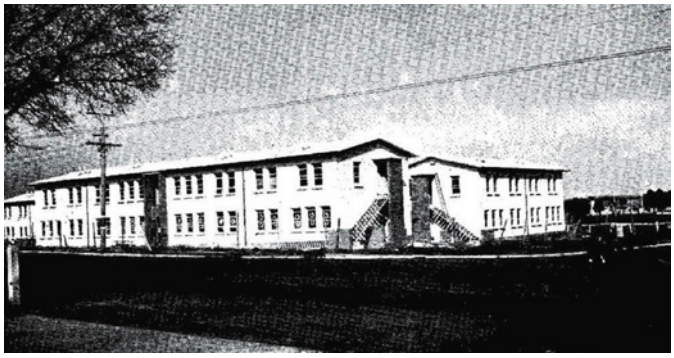


Figure 6.221: Two storey flats of sawn limestone block construction, Thomson, 1955-56. Source: *Seventeenth Report of the Housing Commission of Victoria,* no. 26, 1955-56, Parliament of Victoria collection. Reproduced by permission of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Australia.



Figure 6.222: Shopping centre fronting Queenscliff Highway, 1960. Source: NAA: A1200, L36057, National Archives of Australia.

the cultural and recreational needs of the local community. A church was relocated to 15 Fagg Street in 1949 and from 1950 it served as St. Phillip's Anglican Church.[963] In 1954, a reservation was created for a recreation ground, infant welfare centre, and pre-school centre, while in 1956 land was set aside at the north-east corner of Lomond Terrace and Godfrey Street for a police station.[964]

Other infrastructure buildings were erected, including St. Margaret's Catholic School in St. Albans Road in 1949.[965] Equally expansive was house construction of the Housing Commission south of Carr Street (between Boundary and St. Albans Roads) in the 1960s. Another major development was the construction of St. Margaret's Catholic Church at the corner of St. Albans Road and Lomond Terrace in 1963.[966]

It was also from 1963 when the Housing Commission commenced the construction of several standardised, brick veneer dwellings of a new Estate to the south of Thomson.[967] The area was south of the Geelong and Queenscliff railway line, and bound between Boundary Road and St. Albans Road.

BREAKWATER

A small industrial settlement at Breakwater, south-east of the Geelong Town Reserve, was established on the banks of the Barwon River in the 1840s following the construction of a breakwater (see Theme 3). The earliest industry was the Barwon Steam Tallow Establishment of Willis and Lloyd at the breakwater in 1844.[968] It was soon followed by C.J. Denny's boiling down establishment below the breakwater in 1847.[969] Other similar establishments followed after several allotments were created from a survey plan by L. Clarke in 1849,[970] including the 'Sunnyside' Wool Scour by Edmund Haworth in 1866-67 which was an important source of employment (Figure 6.223). The existing factory complex on the southern bank of the Barwon River is a tangible legacy of this early development (see Theme 5).

By 1854, Breakwater was also the location of quarry sites for kerbing and road metal.[971] State School No. 49 had opened (it operated until 1863) as the Breakwater School although it was located a few miles away at Marshall.[972] A further subdivision in the 1860s provided land for the increasing population. By 1861, the population was 136 and it had doubled to 312 by 1871.[973] From 1854 with the establishment of Alfred Douglass' Barwonside Wool Scouring Works,[974] Breakwater included a Chinese population.[975] From as early as 1848, scarcity of labourers had forced European settlers and businessmen in Geelong to seek Indian, Chinese and Malay workers from the British Colonial outpost, Singapore[976] (see Theme 2). The goldrush from 1851 at Buninyong also witnessed 'great numbers' leaving Geelong for the goldfields, which further depleted the local workforce.[977] A Chinese garden was soon established at the western end of Tanner Street although there is no evidence of it today.[978]

A number of houses, both substantial and modest, were erected for owners and workers of the adjacent industries. In c.1856, Isaac Reeves, wool scour operator, built the first stage of his brick dwelling at 108 Tanner Street.[979] Richard Bayldon and George Fisher, Geelong soap and candle makers, had seven, two-roomed timber cottages erected in Tucker Street in the 1860s or 1870s. An example survives at 53 Tucker Street.[980] At 116 Tanner Street overlooking the Barwon River in 1869, Frank Haworth junior had built a distinctive Victorian Picturesque Gothic stuccoed brick villa called 'Rosendale House'[981] (Figure 6.224). It was described in the *Geelong Advertiser*:



Figure 6.223: Workers at 'Sunnyside' Wool Scour, c.1890. Source: GRS 2009/01598, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.224: 'Rosendale', 116 Tanner St, 25 September 1976. Source: J.T. Collins, accession H91.210/1640, State Library of Victoria.

> A fine new private residence is being built by Mr Frank Haworth, junr., at the Breakwater. The house is of brick, with a bluestone foundation, and will have nine large rooms, beside, underground cellars and other conveniences. The cost will probably be about £900. The style is far superior to that of the box-like buildings so often put up, and the structure will combine convenience and comfort with elegance. Mr Grundy is the architect.[982]

Some Church denominations also reserved land at Breakwater in the early years. The earliest was the Church of England which had two lots set apart immediately above the breakwater (on the east side of the river) in 1854.[983] The Anglicans appear not have established a church there, although the road to the north of the original site is known today as Church Street. Similarly, the Wesleyans reserved one acre at the south-east corner of Tanner and Currier Streets but no chapel appears to have been constructed (a church at nearby St. Albans was erected in 1869 instead).[984] At the height of its industrial progress, the Baptists took up land in Tanner Street. Although no longer serving their original purpose, the modest bluestone Victorian Gothic Revival styled Baptist Sabbath School (Figure 6.225) built in 1868-69 and the bluestone Victorian Italianate manse built in 1869 at 45-47 Tanner Street are tangible reminders of their witness at Breakwater.[985]

Few businesses were successful in Breakwater. James and Ellen Tucker opened a shop in 1859 but it was closed by 1861. Other shops were also not to endure.[986]

The growing population also required the presence of a policeman and a post office. Both a police station and a post office opened in 1867.[987] No physical evidence survives of these buildings today. More successful were the hotels. The first was the Tanners' and Fellmongers'



Figure 6.225: Former Baptist Sabbath School, 45-47 Tanner St, 12 February 1976. Source: J.T. Collins, accession H91.210/373, State Library of Victoria.

Arms opened by Robert Gidney in 1859.[988] In 1865, Thomas Fowler opened a hotel which in 1868 was named the All Nations.[989] Now known as the Breakwater Hotel, this business survives today at 57 Tucker Street. A third hotel to open was the Wool Pack in 1866 by Patrick Gooley.[990]

In 1869 four acres of land were reserved as the home ground of the Breakwater Cricket Club. It was situated on low lying ground at the eastern end of Tucker Street, east of Leather Street.[991] The location proved unsatisfactory and in 1872 another four acre site was taken up at the east end of Tanner Street.[992] In 1891, this site became a gravel reserve.[993]

A substantial development in 1891 was the reservation of 30 acres for new showgrounds for the Geelong Agricultural and Horticultural Society on the north side of the Geelong and Queenscliff Railway line, diagonally opposite the racecourse reserve (between St. Albans and Queenscliff Roads[994] (Figure 6.226, see also Theme 8). Even more substantial was the reservation of 136 acres in 1906 as a racecourse and agricultural showgrounds reserve between Breakwater Road and St. Albans Road (south of the Geelong to Queenscliff Railway line) (the Agricultural Society being forced to relocate from its site of 1891 and the Racing Club relocating from its course at Marshalltown[995]) (Figure 6.226, see also Figure 6.38)

Much of the eastern parts of Breakwater remained undeveloped until the 20th century, apart from, for example, a sand reserve at the north-east corner of Tanner and Leather Streets, and a gravel reserve at the south-west corner of Fellmongers and Boundary Roads (Figure 6.38). This land was acquired by the Geelong Harbor Trust in 1905.[996] In the 1960s the area between Fellmongers Road and Leather Street was subdivided and this began further industrial expansion. Land was taken up by Brintons Limited Carpets (1960), Huyck Australia Pty Ltd (1965), Textured Yarn (1965) and John Sackville and Sons Limited (1969).[997] From the late 20th century, further industrial expansion was experienced in the construction of numerous factories and warehouses in this area.

Houses were also built in Breakwater during the second half of the 20th century. In particular, a 37-acre triangular portion of land between St. Albans Road, Fellmongers Road and the showgrounds and racecourse reservation was made available to the Housing Commission of Victoria in early 1967 and several brick dwellings of standardised design types were soon erected.[998]

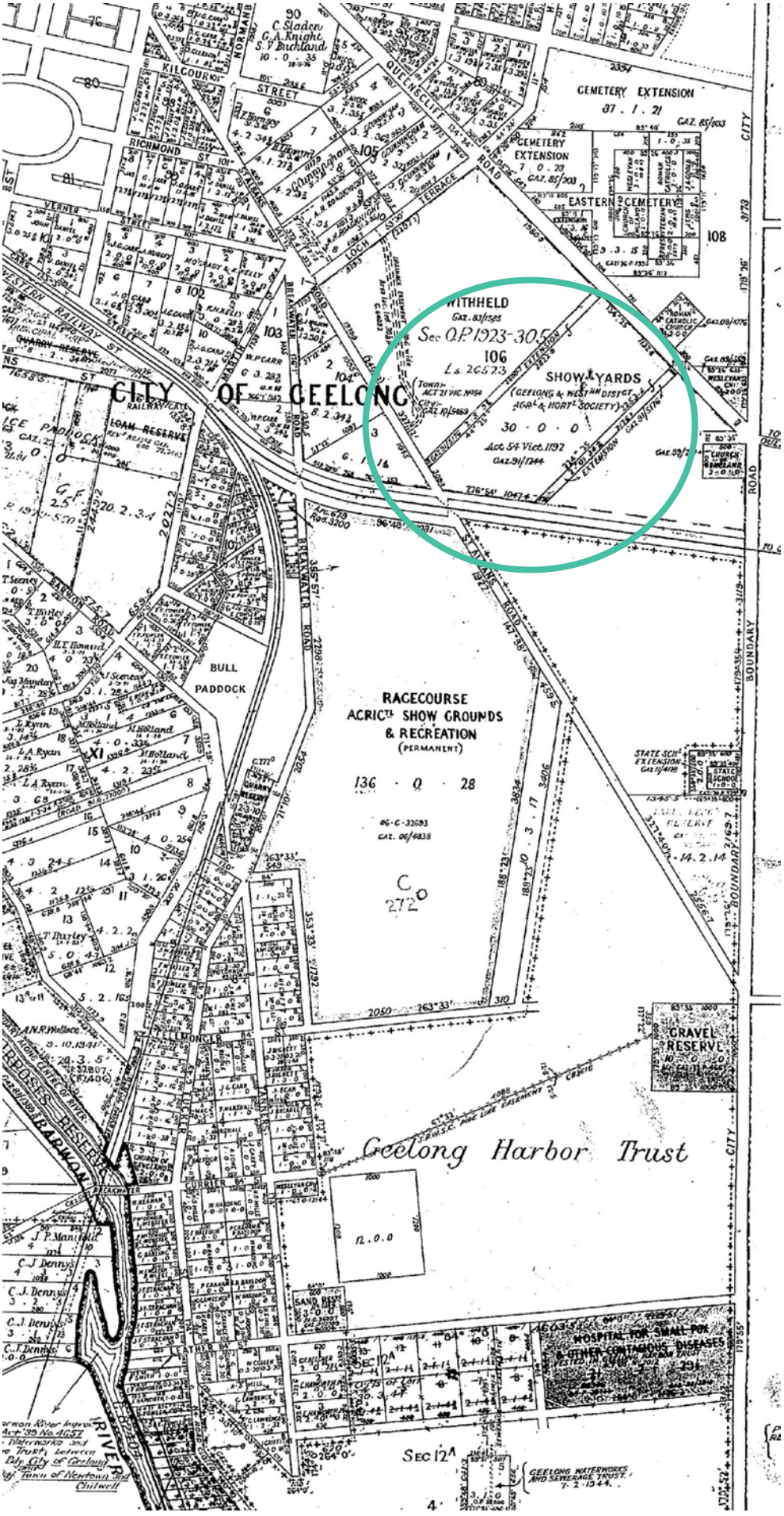


Figure 6.226: Part of Corio Parish Put Away Plan showing second showgrounds location (circled) 22 January 1919 and later third showgrounds location. Source: Plan C272(4)/1, Landata, © State of Victoria.

NEWCOMB

Land at Newcomb, at the top of the hill from Boundary Road to Coppards Road, and the Portarlington Road to the Bellarine Highway was first made available in agricultural lots of 4 to 48 acres for European occupation in 1847.[999] The area largely remained rural until after 1950 (Figure 6.227). Surviving early development includes the Late Victorian timber dwelling at 68 Portarlington Road, built in 1900 to a design by Geelong architects, Seeley and King as the manager's house for the neighbouring Cheetham Saltworks, Moolap.[1000] Nearby at 70-72 Portarlington Road are the former A.W. Cunningham Memorial Hall (built in 1921) and A.H. Cunningham Memorial Library (built in 1922 to a design by architect Fred Purnell).[1001] Both buildings were erected in memory of Alexander W. Cunningham, Director and Financier, and his son, Andrew Hassell Cunningham, Managing Director of Cheetham Salt.[1002] In 2017-18, the buildings were converted into an Early Learning Centre (Figure 6.228).

It was not until the postwar period when the agricultural area then known as West Moolap was transformed into a residential suburb. In 1951, the Ivanhoe Estate offered '160 fine home sites' on the land bound by Boundary, Watson and Wilson Roads[1003] (Figure 6.229). The subdivision included cul-de-sacs and courts. It was also in 1951 when the West Moolap Progress Association formed and it lobbied the Bellarine Shire Council for improvements to the newly-formed streets.[1004] In 1954, the Association was dissatisfied with the name West Moolap and petitioned the Council to change it to either Newcomb, Glenville or Gleneast.[1005] Two years were to elapse before the Association's efforts to be renamed the after 'Newcomb' were realised.[1006] It was named in honour of Miss Caroline Newcombe (1812-1874) (Themes 2, 4 & 7), who with Miss Ann Drysdale was a pioneer female squatter who first took up the nearby Boronggoop Run on the Barwon River in 1840.[1007] Further subdivisions and many houses were constructed in the ensuing years. In the late 20th century, the shopping strip erected in Watsons Road in previous years was supplemented with a supermarket. Other supermarkets, shops and fast food outlets followed.



Figure 6.227: Aerial view showing northern portion of Newcomb, c.1927. The Portarlington Road is shown on the left, as is a portion of the Cheetham Saltworks. Source: C. Pratt, accession H91.160/963, State Library of Victoria.



Figure 6.228: Early Learning Centre (former Cunningham Memorial Hall & Library), 70-72 Portarlington Rd, 2018. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.229: Plan of the Ivanhoe Estate, October 1951. Source: Special Collections, Deakin University Library.



Figure 6.230: Geelong Meat Preserving Company, Boronggoop (St. Albans), 1871. Source: GRS 2009/00136, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

ST. ALBANS PARK - WHITTINGTON

The areas known as St. Albans Park and Whittington originally formed part of the Boronggoop Run of Misses Newcombe and Drysdale. This run extended from the Bellarine Highway to the Barwon River, and from Boundary Road to Reedy Lake.[1008] In 1849, the area was broken up into several agricultural allotments which were sold in the 1850s and 1860s, the area then being known as Boronggoop.[1009]

The location of the land beside the Barwon River was exploited in the late 1860s by Edwin Lowe who had acquired his late father's land from 1867. He established a boiling down works that was to produce 270 casks of tallow from 15,000 sheep.[1010] Another important industrial development was the establishment of the Geelong Meat Preserving Company in 1871 on another part of the late James Lowe's land (Figure 6.230). Gabled timber buildings on raised foundations were erected, as were offices and three cottages built for the superintendents.[1011]

A year after the meat preserving establishment began, the St. Albans Bone Mills factory commenced but its operations were short-lived as it had relied on the success of the meat preserving company for its raw material. The meat preserving company was offered for sale in 1876 and the steam bone mill a year later.[1012]

By the 1860s, the rural and industrial area of Boronggoop had been renamed St. Albans. This was the name used for the recently-erected bluestone Gothic styled Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1869 on land donated by J.G. Carr[1013] (Theme 8). The second Wesleyan church to be built in the area (the first at Hampstead at the eastern end of Lake Road in 1858), it was testimony to the large number of Wesleyans living in this agricultural community, with 131 of the 312 population being of that denomination.[1014] Many comprised the Whittington family (or relatives of the Whittington family), having first settled in the area in the 1850s.[1015] In 1871, J.G. Carr also made available building lots near the church.[1016]

The purchaser of the meat preserving company was James Wilson, a horse trainer. He had located himself at St. Albans by 1870 where had had set up a training establishment that was to become well-known (see Theme 4).[1017]

The strong Wesleyan population at St. Albans led to the establishment of the Concord Division of the Sons of Temperance which had its own hall by 1878 (see Theme 8).[1018] An Anglican Church was erected at the corner of Townsend and Wilson Roads in 1898. Built in timber, St. Paul's Church was designed by the local architects, Laird and Barlow.[1019] In 1901, John Whittington established a Post Office in Westmoreland Street.[1020] He erected a new post office in Westmoreland Street in 1915 which was called the Whittington Post Office.[1021] By 1921, the name of the locality was changed to Whittington, presumably after John Whittington's Post Office.[1022] A basis for the change was the confusion with the postal service given two localities under the name St. Albans in Victoria (the other being a suburb of Melbourne).

The rural settlement of Whittington experienced substantial transformation from c.1980 with much of the former St. Albans Stud Estate subdivided for housing. From this time until the early 21st century, many streets were laid out and hundreds of houses constructed. By 1999, all the area south of Townsend Road was renamed St. Albans Park.

FAR EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN REGIONS (INCLUDING BELLARINE PENINSULA)

BARWON HEADS

Until the turn of the 19th century, Barwon Heads was largely an open, treed land with a frontage to the Barwon River. From European colonisation, it was also known as Mount Colite, denoting the elevated cliff face at the mouth of the Barwon River. To the Wadawurrung, this was known as 'Kolo: Et', meaning salty and fresh water – the place 'where the waters mingled.'[1023]

By 28 January 1865, Alexander Cameron McDonald had purchased four acres comprising crown allotment 16.[1024] By May, 1870, he had sold this land to John Middlemiss, of Prospect Road, Newtown.[1025] He subsequently owned 8 acres with a Barwon River frontage. This land was sold to Frederick Challis, a farmer in January, 1876.[1026]

In 1888, allotment 14 of Challis's land had been sold to the Barwon Heads Estate Company.[1027] This land formed a large subdivision (Figure 6.231) that had a frontage along the Barwon River, and also stretched as far west as Hitchcock Avenue (then known as Barwon Avenue).

Another key initiative of the Barwon Heads Estate Company was the construction of a Coffee Palace. Opening in April 1889, the timber building was to become a landmark at the newly-formed seaside resort, although the outward appearance as described as 'useful rather than … ornamental'[1028] (Figure 6.232) (see also Theme 5).

In 1892, Challis and other early landowners within and outside this precinct area, including a Mr Johnstone, had sold their landholdings either to private buyers or the Barwon Heads Estate Company Limited. This company advertised its "Great Subdivisional Sale" on 30 March, 1891, which included land along Flinders Parade, Ewing Blythe Drive, Grand View Parade and Ozone Road.[1029]

Some of the purchasers of allotments at Barwon Heads in the late 19th century and early 1900s developed substantial seaside homes and were themselves prominent citizens of Geelong and/or the Western District. These people included H.F. Richardson, whose house and land fronting Flinders Parade was sold to George Hague in the 1890s and which later became known as "Monomeeth" guesthouse at 33 Flinders Parade, built in 1891[1030] (Figure 6.233). John Daniel's property neighbouring property at 39 Flinders Parade also dates back to the early 1890s, and was purchased and substantially extended by Dr A. Sheppard Grimwade in 1911-12.[1031] Other significant landowners who built holiday houses in the late 19th and early 20th centuries included Colonel Albert Garrard, bursar of the Geelong Grammar School (he had a large timber Bungalow constructed in 1913-14 at 2 Carr Street);[1032] Howard Hitchcock, a Geelong Mayor and Director of the firm of Bright and Hitchcock's (his house, 'Bernarty', 18 Ewing Blyth Drive, was built in late 1889 for Miss Julia Anderson and acquired by Hitchcock's father, G.M. Hitchcock in 1892);[1033] Alan Belcher (his house, 'Bringagee' at 3 Flinders Parade was built in 1913 to a design by Tombs and Durran architects)[1034] (Figure 6.234); Mrs Amuri Russell, a member of the prominent Western District family of "Wurrook" Rokewood (the Russell family built 'Wurrook' at 7 Flinders Parade in 1904-05)[1035] (Figure 6.234); Mrs Edith Roadknight, relative of Thomas Roadknight, auctioneer and estate agent, who was responsible for carrying out several subdivisions in Barwon Heads in the early 1900s (Edith Roadknight owned the dwelling at 27 Flinders Parade, built in 1912-13)[1036] and Arthur Collins, joint manager with his brother, Basil, of Collins Bros. Pty Ltd Woollen Mills in Newtown (he had the dwelling at 6 Henley Street built to a design by Laird and Buchan and P.E. Everett in 1925).[1037]

Barwon Heads also has a strong historical association with public reserves, structures and the Barwon River foreshore:

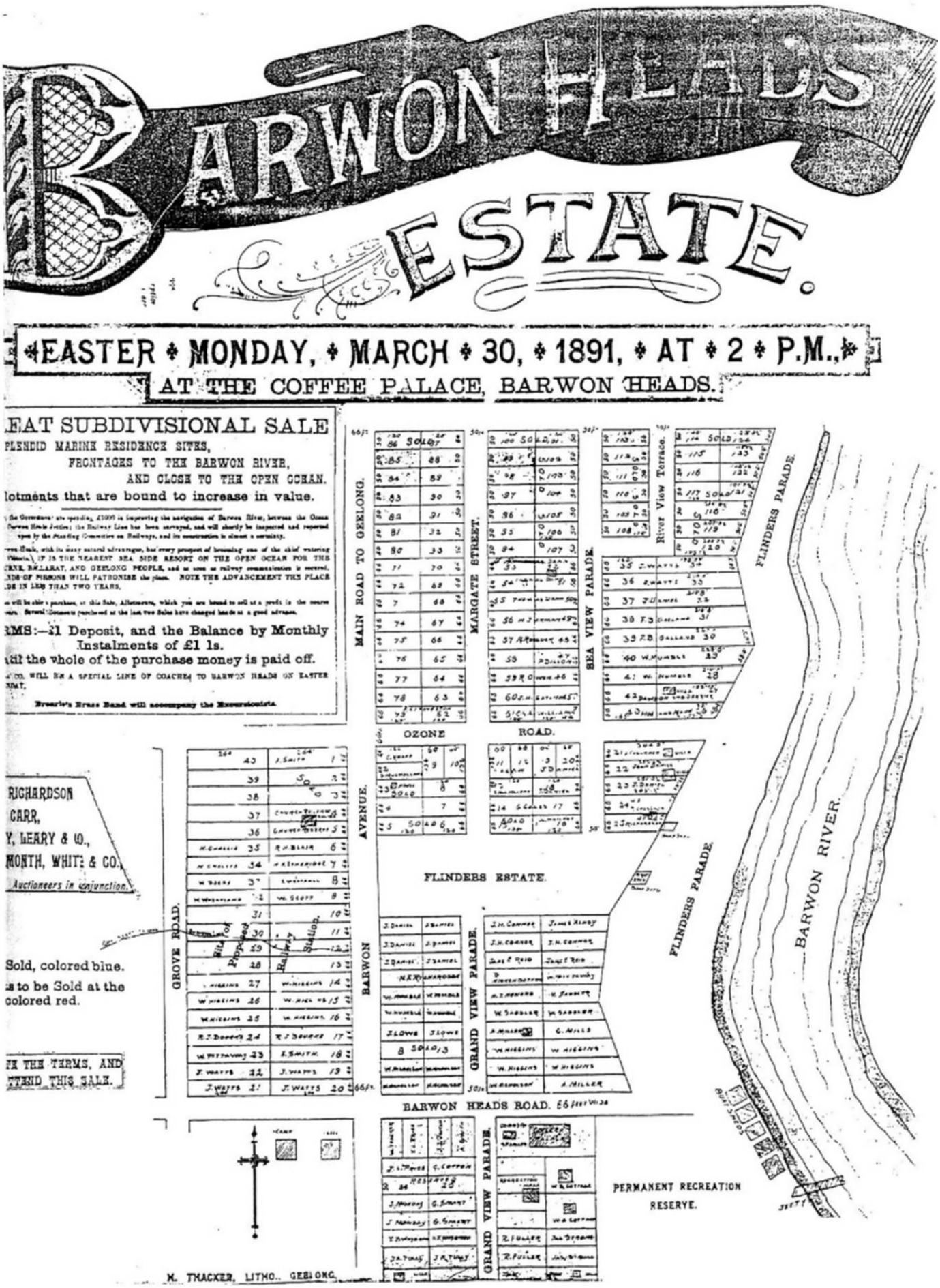


Figure 6.231: Barwon Heads Estate Plan, 30 March 1891. Source: GRS 2065/folio 3, map 73, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.232: Barwon Heads Coffee Palace, c.1900. Source: GRS 2009/00018, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.233: 'Monomeeth', 33 Flinders Pde, 2013. Source: David Rowe.



Figure 6.234: View from Ocean Grove looking to properties fronting Flinders Pde, n.d. [c.1930], including 'Bringagee', 3 Flinders Pde (left) & 'Wurrook', 7 Flinders Pde (centre). Source: Martin Klabbers, Barwon Heads.

the elements that largely characterise the eastern parts of the town today. The Barwon Heads Park Trust was established in 1889 to manage the Park (the present day caravan park and the Frank Ellis Reserve to the west of Flinders Parade fronting the foreshore – all of which appears to have been gazetted as a public reserve from c.1850).[1038] The Trust instigated several improvements including the planting of numerous exotic trees (most now removed), dance hall, rotundas, kiosk and importantly, the development of the camping reserve that greatly assisted in evolving the reputation of Barwon Heads as a tourist attraction, particularly from the late nineteenth century.[1039] Throughout the years, this reputation has continued to grow, and Barwon Heads is now a well-known tourist attraction in Victoria.

There was also the development of public amenities and infrastructure within the precinct. The jetties along the north and south flanks of the Barwon Heads foreshore were reconstructed or built in the early 1900s, while



Figure 6.235: Barwon Heads Hotel, n.d. [c.1935]. Source: Martin Klabbers, Barwon Heads.



Figure 6.236: Aerial view of Barwon Heads, showing bridge, line of boat sheds on the foreshore, hotel (centre) & several dwellings, 1936. Source: C. Pratt, accession H91.160/598, State Library of Victoria.



Figure 6.237: 'The Kiosk', 1 Flinders Pde, c.1940. Source: Martin Klabbers, Barwon Heads.

the bridge linking Ocean Grove to Barwon Heads was constructed in 1927.[1040] It had been proposed by Howard Hitchcock in 1913 as the gateway to the Great Ocean Road. In 1933, the Barwon Heads Hotel was constructed (Figure 6.235), replacing the earlier Mt Colite Hotel (original Coffee Palace) that had been destroyed by fire.

The Geelong Harbour Trust boat shed toilet block on the Frank Ellis Reserve on the north-west side of Flinders Parade, together with the former boat sheds (now houses) in Flinders Parade and Ewing Blythe Drive are legacies of the lengthy row of boat sheds that were once situated on the Barwon River foreshore until 1936 (Figure 6.236) (see also Theme 9). The bluestone retaining wall that replaced the boatsheds formed part of the changing character of the area, having been constructed in stages from 1953 to 1967.[1041]

Another existing focal point and local landmark is the corner store at 1 Flinders Parade, built in 1934 for George Golightly and is the last refreshment kiosk (Figure 6.237) built near the Barwon Heads foreshore to accommodate the increased tourist trade.[1042]

Another important development was the establishment of the Barwon Heads Golf Club who laid out a links course on 166 acres of land previously part of the Hopgood family farm. A substantial timber Bungalow Club house was erected in 1923 to a design by Klingender and Hamilton, Melbourne architects[1043] (see Theme 9).

BREAMLEA

An important locality of the Monmart clan of the Wadawurrung known to them as 'Maamaart',[1044] and a semi-permanent settlement of William Buckley, the sandy coastal hills at Thompsons (Bream) Creek (known today as Breamlea) remained largely unsettled by Europeans apart from camping during the summer season as a popular marine resort. Known as Picnic Point in the 1860s and then Bancoora after the SS. Bancoora which ran aground there 1891[1045] (Figure 6.238), it was called Bream Creek by 1908.[1046] The following description gives an appreciation of the importance of Breamlea as a holiday location at that time:

> Bream Creek - the nearest to Geelong of the southern watering places - has up to the present escaped the influences of civilisation, so far as residential matters are concerned. This does not, however, mean that it is unpopular. On the contrary, it is a favorite rendezvous for a day's outing; whilst during the Christmas and New Year holidays, its peculiar merits as a camping ground are largely availed of, tents of every conceivable shape and size peeping out in all directions from under the ti-tree.[1047]

In 1941, the name of the locality was changed from Bream Creek to Breamlea, 'so as to avoid confusion with another Bream Creek in Australia.'[1048] At this time it was surveyed and proclaimed a town, with 120 allotments created[1049]



Figure 6.238: 'Ss. Bancoora' at Bream Creek [Breamlea], 1891.
Source: GRS 499/8/0, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

(Figure 6.239). Streets were laid out and named after European pioneers or regular holiday-makers, including Blyth, Challis, Vagg and Whittington. Most lots were sold in 1942. A recreation and public hall reserve was also gazetted at this time and another in 1969.[1050] A hall was built on the reserve set aside in 1942 and it served as a school between 1952 and 1955.[1051].

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

Throughout the Bellarine Peninsula are several agricultural and pastoral districts established by Europeans for farming from the mid-19th century including Curlewis, Murradoc, Mannerim, Marcus Hill, Bellarine, Newington and Wallington.



Figure 6.239: Plan of the Township of Breamlea, 1941.
Source: Map B795A/1, Landata, © State of Victoria.



Figure 6.240: 'Derry Hall', Curlewis (now demolished), n.d. [c.1900]. Source: Image 517, Bellarine Historical Society.

CURLEWIS

Curlewis is situated between Moolap and Drysdale on the foreshore of the outer harbour of Corio Bay. In 1845, George Curlewis took up Sections 23 and 24 in the Moolap Parish.[1052] He died in 1847 and his brother, Septimus, built 'Hermsley' soon after where he cared for Curlewis' children and property until George's sons were of age to take over the property in their own right in 1866.[1053] Nothing survives of 'Hermsley' today. Similarly, another early property that is no longer extant is 'Derry Hall' (Figure 6.240), which was situated off the Portarlington Highway. The brick homestead was built in 1858 for Anthony Devine to a design by Joseph Shaw, architect.[1054] The only 19th century landmark that remains at Curlewis (and which is now addressed as Leopold) is the former St. Francis' Catholic Church, 2030 Portarlington Highway (see Theme 8).

Today, Curlewis is known for its 18-hole golf course at 1345 Portarlington Road (see Theme 9). Curlewis is also recognised as the location of several wineries.

DRYSDALE

Originally known to the Bengalat balug clan of the Wadawurrung as 'Bella-Wein' (meaning 'the place where your rest upon your elbow near the fire'),[1055] Drysdale was a highly significant and substantial itinerant settlement and ceremonial ground near the reedy billabongs (McLeod's Waterholes). It was the location of the 'Yerai: oo', the place for rejoicing where corroborees were held and which therefore required several 'mirniongs' (earth mounds used for cooking).[1056]

Following European colonisation, Drysdale was known as Bellarine, a postal and agricultural township which began with the opening of Duncan McKenzie's Buck's Head hotel in 1852, at the road junction now High, Collins, Clifton Springs and Murrudoc Roads.[1057] Given its central location for coach and railway transportation, the town was formalised in 1857 and was laid out by surveyor, Francis Gilbert[1058] (Figure 6.241). Established on a grid plan, streets and lots were formed from the apex of the road junction at the north end. Outer allotments were created

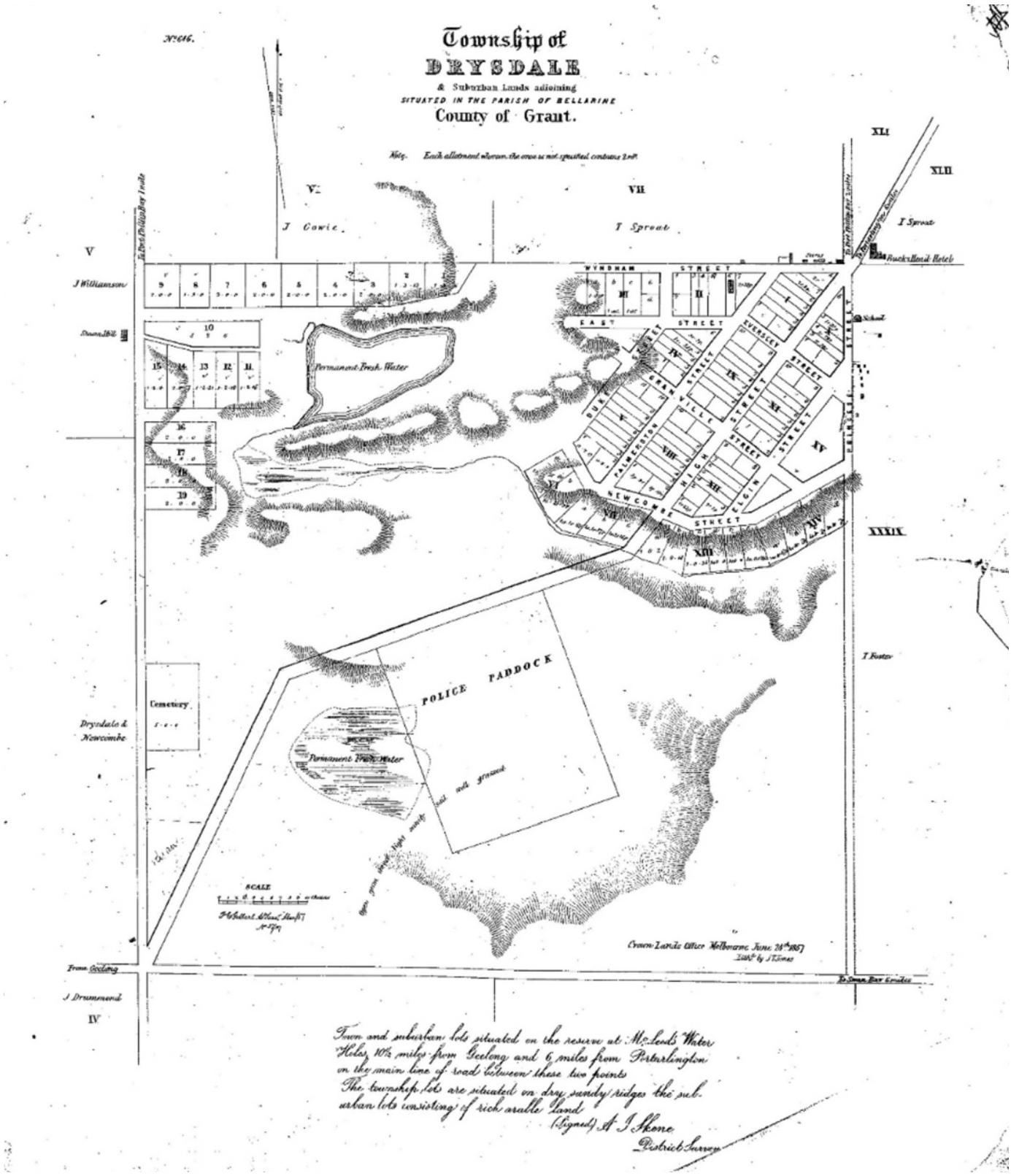


Figure 6.241: F. Gilbert, Plan of the Township of Drysdale and suburban lands, 1857. Source: GRS 2065/Map folio 1 plan 6, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.242: High St, Drysdale, with the Methodist Sunday School in the middle ground, 19 May 1928. Source: Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.



Figure 6.243: Wyndham St, Drysdale, looking towards war memorial, 19 May 1928. Source: Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.



Figure 6.244: Kingsbury Bros. Bakery, 23 Clifton Springs Rd, n.d. [c.1920]. Source: Image 1028, Bellarine Historical Society.

to the west of McLeod's waterholes (three lakes first called Sproat's waterholes after an early European landowner and later after Dr Angus McLeod, M.D. and pastoralist at Portarlington by 1853 who took an active interest in community affairs).[1059] A police paddock and a cemetery were reserved to the south-west, beyond Lake Lorne (one of the three lakes, with the name of this lake changed from McLeods to Lake Lorne in 1872, in honour of the then Victorian Governor).[1060] Gilbert's plan showed the presence of a school in Princess Street, south of Murradoc Road. This was the second Presbyterian School at Drysdale, built in 1853 and is now the local R.S.L. Clubrooms.[1061] Gilbert's plan also showed a steam mill to the west of the town reservation in Jetty Road. It was built in 1853 and destroyed by fire in 1861 (it was not rebuilt).[1062]

The town was named after Miss Ann Drysdale, pioneer squatter of nearby Coriyule built in 1849 as part of the sheep run she occupied with Miss Caroline Newcomb[1063] (Themes 2 & 4). Throughout the 19th century, the town progressed to become the commercial and civic hub on the Bellarine Peninsula, and particularly for the onion, potato and corn farms that were established immediately surrounding the town.[1064] This gave rise to the building of more churches, including St. James' Church of England in Collins Street in 1872 (a vicarage was erected opposite the church in 1889), and a Methodist Church (now Uniting) at 22 High Street in 1887 (a Sunday School building followed on the opposite side of the street in c.1910)[1065] (Figure 6.242) (see also Theme 8). Civic, public and commercial buildings were also erected, including a Shire Hall, Court House (Theme 7) and Colonial Bank of Australasia in 1880 (Theme 5), and a Free Library in 1881 (Theme 8). Only the old Shire Hall has been demolished. Further south-west of the town, a railway station was erected in 1879.[1066]

Other physical legacies of the early progress of Drysdale are identified in the surviving commercial, infrastructure and residential buildings (Figure 6.243). They include the former bakery at 23 Clifton Springs Road with the baker's oven (built in 1881) and the existing former shop dwelling (erected in 1892 for Alfred Allpress and later occupied by Kingsbury brothers) (Figure 6.244); the Victorian styled villas at 19 Princess Street (built 1891-92 by Albert Chiller, carpenter, as his own residence); 21 Princess Street (built 1881-82 for Joseph Searl, butcher and later valuer and rate collector for the Bellarine Shire) (Figure 6.245); 25 Princess Street (built 1892 for Herbert Litchfield, solicitor) and 43 Princess Street (built c.1872 by William Butler, builder, as his own residence).[1067] Additional development occurred in the early 20th century, including the construction of the Federation styled timber dwelling at 11 Princess Street in 1912-13 for W.J. Davey, teacher[1068]



Figure 6.245: Dwelling, 21 Princess St, 2012.
Source: Pam Jennings.



Figure 6.246: Dwelling, 11 Princess St, 2012.
Source: Pam Jennings.

(Figure 6.246); interwar Bungalows (including the dwelling at 9 Princess Street built in the 1920s for Mrs Bennett);[1069] a new post office at the north end of the town in 1927[1070] and the replacement of the Buck's Head Hotel with a two storey brick hotel (Drysdale Hotel) built in 1934 for the Volum Brewing Company to a design by Laird and Buchan architects.[1071]

LEOPOLD

By 1854, several Europeans that had earlier settled at Geelong returned from the Ballarat goldfields, and with other European immigrants, they trebled the population of Geelong.[1072] Original freeholders including James Austin capitalised on the demand for land on the rise of Kensington Hill and the low lands from Lake Connewarre to the Corio Bay, between Moolap and Curlewis.[1073] The Connewarre Estate subdivision was first offered in March 1842 on the western side of Melaluka Road.[1074] It was followed by another 1300 acres made available as the Kensington Estate.[1075] It was from this Estate that Leopold first took the name, Kensington. Next was the Doneraile Estate, with 204 lots available 'to the new aristocracy – gold diggers.'[1076] Sales were limited and so the Doneraile Estate was renamed Rochetown, in honour of Edmond Roche, Geelong publican in the 1840s and original Crown purchaser of the land.[1077]

Some of the earliest properties were centred on the picturesque banks of Lake Connewarre following the subdivisions of the 1850s. Others were situated on the Kensington Hill, along with other buildings that formed part of community life. In 1893, Dr. A.J. Campbell in the Tourists' Guide to Geelong and Southern Watering Places gave the following description of Leopold (and the basis for the renaming of the locality from Kensington) at this time:

> But we must now cross over the railway to the Queenscliff road, where we come among a cluster of cottages on Kensington Hill, among which Mrs. Moller's holds the patriarchal place. There are two churches, Mechanics' and Temperance halls, State school, and a Post Office. To this office letters from Melbourne use to come in about a week via Kensington, although this latter was not a post office at all. The authorities were then asked to alter it, and they named it Leopold Hill. But the Postmaster-General, with unexpected good sense, erased the "hill," on a second required and left "Leopold" to stand alone in memory of the Prince, whose beautiful life, just then ended, it was meant to commemorate. This sensible postmaster was the Hon. James Campbell. The house on the crown of the hill, built by Mr. George Allen, he called "Allan-vale," partly in honor of himself, and partly of a beautiful selection in the Tamar Valley, which he took up in 1823. On his death it was purchased by Mr. G.F. Belcher, who, although now residing in Geelong, continues to take a warm Christian interest in the higher welfare of the people. Away to the left, we come upon a little Primitive Methodist chapel … Going a little further, we find ourselves at last on the banks of Lake Connewarre, "as picturesque a sheet of water (Says Dr. Lang) as ever I beheld." Naturally it attracted a good many early settlers. The first I believe was Mr. O'Farrell, who built a house on the headland which separates the upper from the lower arm of the lake ['Malaleuka']. It was enlarged and occupied by Mr. A.M. Campbell, and is now in possession of Mr. Howard.
>
> … Next to Malaleuka come "Constantia" and "Como,", both now belonging to the Rutherford family. Mr. Andrew Rutherford was one of Dr. Lang's emigrants, who received a Government grant of land near Colac, and afterwards came to the lake. He is

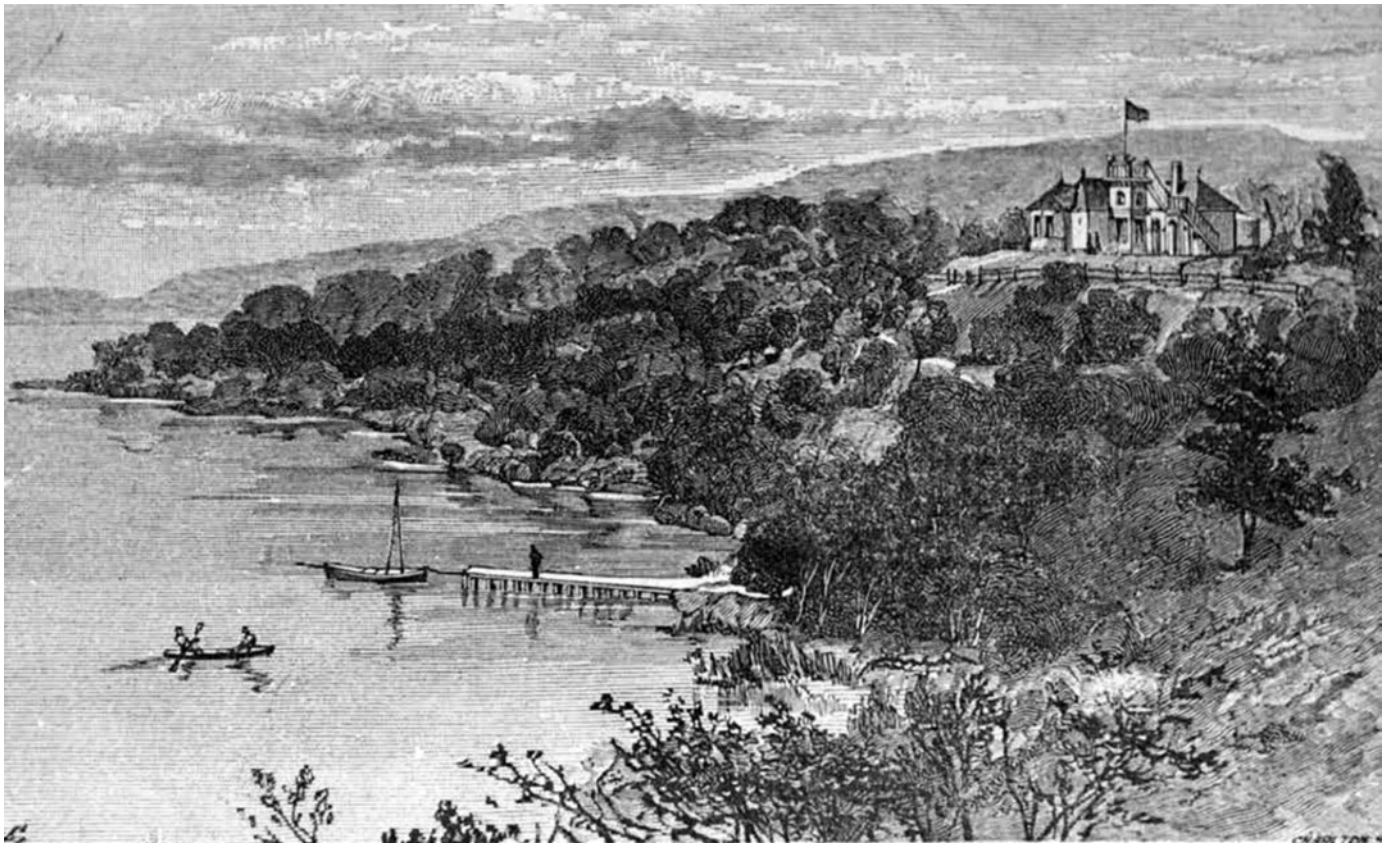


Figure 6.247: 'Toorang on Lake Connewarre', c.1893. Source: A.J. Campbell, *The Tourists' Guide to Geelong and the Southern Watering Places on the Bay and Coast and Popular Holiday Resorts*, M.L. Hutchinson, Melbourne, 1893, p.21.

> a J.P., and has done good service as a Protector of Fisheries. Next comes "The Crib," put up by Captain McLean, of the Coastal and New Zealand Service; then Mr. Ryland's property, which I (under the compulsory provisions of a bequest) purchased as a permanent home for my family. It has been untenanted for several years when I got it, and was densely covered with the gold wattle, a fact which is commemorated in its name, "Toorang" – the wattle tree. The house is built with boulders, gathered from the surface, and as it was easier to build than to break them, the partition walls were all made 19 inches thick, which gives the house an unusual coolness. The view from the look-out spreads over a richly diversified landscape of wood and water and green earth, with Mount Colite upon the one side, and Mount Buninyong, on the utmost limit of the horizon on the other. The property on the right hand belonged to my old friend, Mrs. Gundry, of Geelong, but after sundry changes, has been cut up … for "Garden Homes." On the further side of the lake there are a few farms, the best belonging to Mr. Brinsmead, which lies in a sheltered bend of the hill. The gully behind it bears the name of the first squatter in the district, Mr. Fenwick.
>
> I have often wondered how it is that the banks of the lake have not been peopled with a larger number of summer residences. It possesses in an eminent degree what busy men ought to covet, entire seclusion. Its banks (at least on the western side) have been so disposed with green knolls, bays and promontories, as to give a splendid opportunity for that most delightful of all recreations, embellishing the face of nature with its own magnificent productions.[1078]

Several of the properties described by Campbell, as well as others built in the 19th century, remain in 2018. They include: 'Toorang' (Figure 6.247), 401-419 Melaluka Road (built in c.1854 to a Victorian Italianate design for English widow, Priscilla Ryland and later owned by the Rev. A.J. Campbell);[1079]; 'Melaleuka', 221-229 Matthews Road (a Victorian Regency styled dwelling built for William Noble to a design by Snell and Prowse, architects)[1080] (Figure 6.248); 'Lake View', 202-230 Matthews Road (built in c.1863-64, having replaced a timber dwelling constructed after 1856 and known as 'The Crib' for Duncan McLean);[1081] 'Burnham Lodge' (now 'Toongabbie'), and 122-160 Mollers Lane (built in c.1860 for Charles Samuel Friend, solicitor).[1082]



Figure 6.248: 'Melaleuka', 221-229 Matthews Rd, 1991. Source: David Rowe.

Other infrastructure was established at the rural locality of Kensington in the 19th century. This included a cemetery in Kensington Road and a post office. It was in 1886 when the name of the locality was changed from Kensington to Leopold.[1083] Further subdivisions consisting small farm and house allotments lots ensued in subsequent years, including the Kensington Hills Estate (between the Portarlington Road and Bellarine Highway) in 1889,[1084] and the Como Hills Estate in 1890 (on the north shore of Lake Connewarre).[1085] In 1900, the Victorian Municipal Directory described Leopold:

> Small village 52 miles S.W. of Melbourne, 7 miles E. of Geelong and 15 ¾ miles W. of Queenscliff, with Lake Connewarre 2 miles S. District well-suited for fruit-growing. Three churches, State school and post office. Station on Queenscliff line … Sarah Reynolds, postmistress. Population, 100.[1086]

Leopold experienced considerable urban expansion from the 1950s. Estates including Athlon Heights (1956-58), Allanvale Slopes (1959-60) and Leopold Heights (1965) were some of the earliest subdivisions that brought about numerous house constructions in the 20th century.[1087] This has continued to the present day (2018), with open paddocks transformed into housing estates and a large satellite shopping centre.

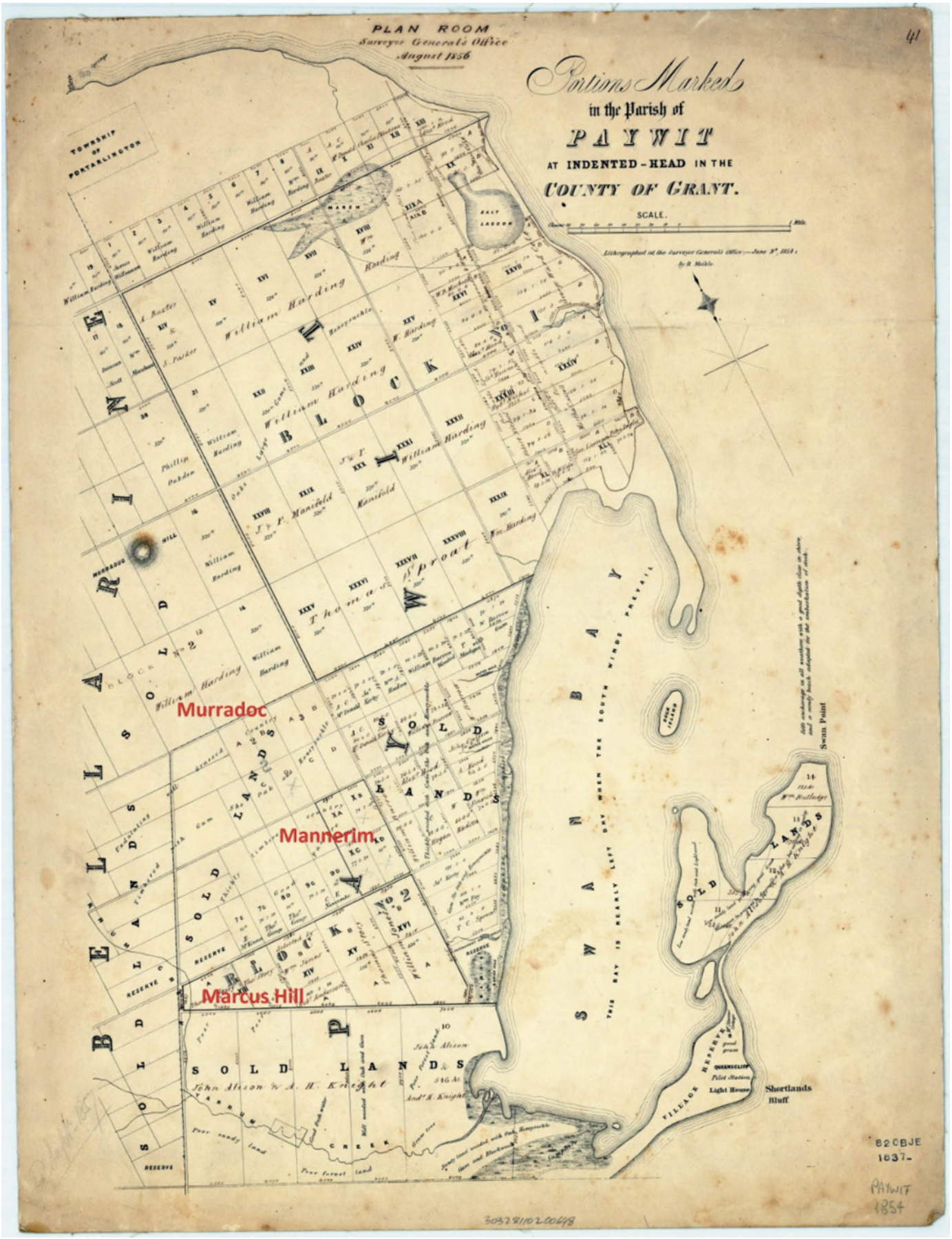


Figure 6.249: R. Miekle, Portion of Plan of the Paywit Parish at Indented Head showing the locations of Murradoc, Mannerim & Marcus Hill, 9 June 1854. Source: State Library of Victoria.



Figure 6.250: Mannerim Soldiers' Memorial Hall, c.1928. Source: Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

MANNERIM

Mannerim is located to the east of Wallington and south of Drysdale (Figure 6.249). Closer settlement began in December 1853 when land was made available for sale.[1088] The area was first known as Frankfort-on-the Sea.[1089] It was not until 1911 when the Mannerim name was applied to the area. It had been taken from the substantial property of this name established in the district by 1862 by William Arabin Smith.[1090] His life was cut short in 1867 and the following his wife advertised the property for sale. It was described in the following year as follows:

> "Mannerim", situated on the Queenscliff Road, and comprising 507 ½ acres, well watered good pasture and agricultural land, the whole being securely fenced. The Villa, Approached from a lodge on the Queenscliff road and over a well-designed drive, is a tastefully built and commodious residence, with balcony, from which a view of the Heads, Bass' Straits, &c., is obtained, and verandah on two sides, and contains large drawing and dining rooms, six bedrooms, dressing-room, house-keeper's room, kitchen, and servants' apartments, store room, pantries, cellar, numerous out-offices, in fact every essential for the convenience and comfort of a family of position. There is a detached verandah cottage of 2 rooms, stables, coach-house, shearing sheds and dip, complete, piggeries, &c. &c. A beautifully laid out flower garden, shrubbery, 3 acres vines in full bearing, and a well cultivated kitchen garden, 2 orchards, &c, fully stocked with the choicest fruit trees, orange, &c.,: the whole forming in every way a most enviable and desirable family residence, embracing all the healthful, invigorating elements of a marine residence, with the additional advantage of a country estate.[1091]

The property name, 'Mannerim', derived from the Wadawurrung name, 'Maan (hand): Nerim (long)', meaning 'the grasping hand.'[1092] It was also situated in the Paywit Parish, the name, 'Paywit' having derived from Wadawurrung word, 'Peewit', meaning 'the magpie lark.'[1093]

In 1891, there was sufficient population to open a timber school at 900 Swan Bay Road, then known as Paywit South (it was renamed the Mannerim School in 1906) while two years later in 1893 a post office was opened (it closed in 1975).[1094] In March 1919, construction commenced on a Memorial Hall[1095] (Figure 6.250). A Methodist Church was built in c.1878 in Banks Road (this being the second Methodist Church at 'Paywit', the earlier church having been built at a different location



Figure 6.251: 'Carlyle', 2041 Bellarine Hwy, 1997. Source: Susie Zada.



Figure 6.252: Former Marcus Hill Post Office, 60 Cresswell Rd, 1996. Source: Huddle, Howe, et.al., 'Bellarine Heritage Study', 1996.

in 1860).[1096] Only the school and a ford over Knights Road (immediately east of Banks Road) are the surviving legacies 19th century development in the area.

MARCUS HILL

The elevated area to the west of Queenscliff was first described as the Marcus Hill Estate in November 1853 when about 'three hundred acres of choice land' was subdivided 'into superior convenient lots.'[1097] In April 1854, Marcus Hill, along with the 'township of Kennilworth, and 'Frankfort on the Sea', were described as superior sites.[1098] It was at this time when agricultural land was subdivided and made available at Government land sales.[1099] The name of the area may have derived from Lord Marcus Hill (Arthur Marcus Cecil Sandys, third Baron Sandys, known as Lord Marcus Hill until 1860, a British Whig politician) who in December 1853 was reported in the *Illustrated London News* as the proposed successor to Charles La Trobe, Governor of Victoria.[1100]

There are only three surviving 19th century dwellings at Marcus Hill. At 2041 Bellarine Highway, 'Carlyle' (Figure 6.251), a brick Victorian Regency homestead appears to have been built for George Bryant, pioneer grazier in c.1855.[1101] At 60 Cresswell Road, the weatherboard Victorian dwelling (Figure 6.252) appears to have been built in 1882-83 for Charles Harding junior

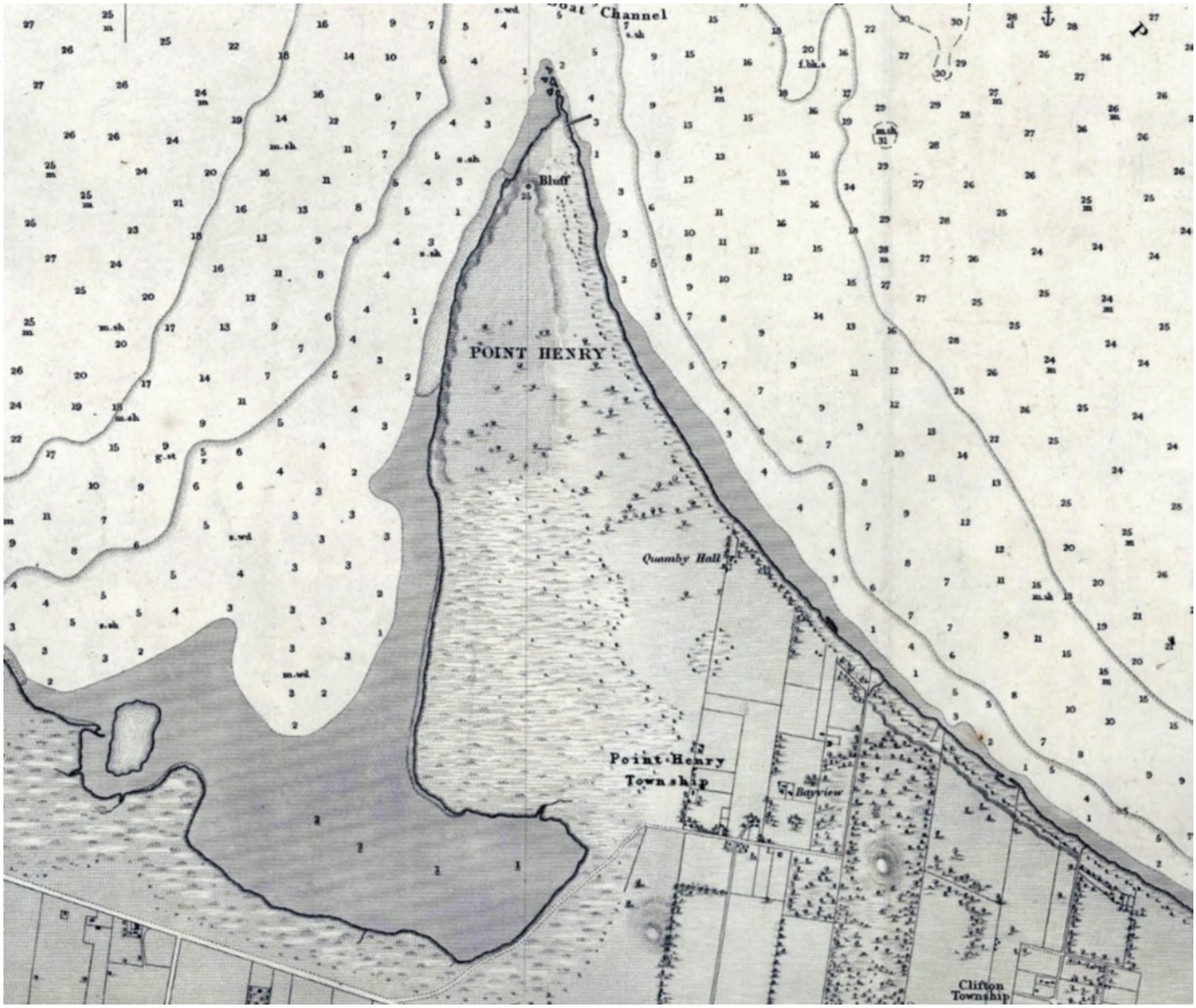


Figure 6.253: H.L. Cox, Portion of Survey of Geelong Harbour showing Moolap, including the Point Henry & Clifton Townships, 1864 (published at the Admiralty, London, 26 March 1865). Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item MCS 76, Public Record Office Victoria.



Figure 6.254: Altered former Moolap Inn, 350 Bellarine Hwy, 1988. Source: Bellarine Shire collection, photo 1026B, sheet 56, image 07, Bellarine Historical Society.

in readiness for his marriage to Miss Bridget Madden in 1884.[1102] The Marcus Hill Post Office opened there in 1883 (it closed in 1978).[1103] In 1996, a palm tree marked the location of the former Marcus Hill School at 1880 Bellarine Highway (corner Banks Road).[1104] The first school (known as the Marcus Hill Rural School No. 45) opened in 1870 and it was replaced with Marcus Hill State School No. 1370. In 1878, the Marcus Hill State School No. 2029 opened at this location and in 1968 a new two-roomed building opened. It closed in 1993.[1105] Nothing survives of the railway station that was constructed at Marcus Hill in 1882, save for the vestiges of the railway line.[1106]

MOOLAP

From European colonisation Moolap was largely an agricultural district. The area takes in Point Henry (see earlier subsection) and is situated to the south-east of Geelong, adjoining the suburbs of Newcomb and Whittington on the west side (Figure 6.253). The name of the area derives from the Wadawurrung name, the spear-head, corrupted from 'Moola', the name of Point Henry where shell fish were gathered.[1107] Land to the south and east of Point Henry sold as early as 1845. Early landowners included Tom Wills, J. Clarke, W. Easy and H. Anderson.[1108] Four years later in 1849, James Austin subdivided his land at Moolap that faced the outer harbour of Corio Bay (and east of Point Henry) as the Clifton Township.[1109] The township was not a success and the only remnant of this lost township today is the thoroughfare, Clifton Avenue.

In 1882, there were just 16 occupants of properties at Moolap, a time when their attention was focussed on retaining their rights to the grazing and water of Reedy Lake (also known as Moolap Common).[1110] No farms associated with initial European colonisation of Malop survive. However, the site of the former Malop Inn, 350 Bellarine Highway (corner Moolap Station Road) is a legacy of the three hotels established in the area by 1855[1111] (Figure 3.254). The Inn experienced major alterations and additions in the early 20th century. The most substantial legacy of European development of the area is the saltern on the shores of Corio and Stingaree Bays, established by Richard Cheetham in 1888 (see Theme 5 for further details).[1112] Further industrialisation of part of Moolap occurred in the late 20th century, on the south side of the Portarlington Highway, east of Coppards Road.

MURRADOC

Murradoc is characterised by a flat plain of agricultural land and the Murradoc Hill. It is situated between the east of Drysdale and the west of St. Leonards. The name of the area derives from the Wadawurrung term given by Europeans for the local hill.[1113] It seems to have been named after the 'Ngar: Wi: It' (chieftain' of the Bengalit clan), Murradoc (or Murridunnuck).[1114] The Wadawurrung meaning appears to be 'dark earth' (derived from Moo: Du), reflecting the dark grey top soil of the area.[1115] European colonists described Murrindunnuck as 'King Murradok'.[1116] In 1852, the 'Murraduc Estate', comprising 480 acres of farmland, was offered for sale.[1117] Two years later in 1854, Alderman Burrow offered another 750 acres in 20 acre farm allotments as the Murraduc Farms Estate, it being described as 'fine agricultural land on the fertile banks of Swan Bay.'[1118] A Church of England School opened at Murradoc in 1860 until 1881 when construction began on a new timber State School on an adjacent site.[1119] The school closed in 1931.[1120]

WALLINGTON AND NEWINGTON

Located between Leopold, Marcus Hill and Ocean Road, the agricultural districts of Wallington and Newington began in 1853 following the subdivision of part of Fairfax Fenwick's property which fronted the Queenscliff Road.[1121] Fenwick named the subdivision, Wallington, after Wallington in Hertfordshire, England.[1122] On his retained portion, Fenwick built his homestead, 'Chevy', in c.1853.[1123] In 1885, following the death of then then owner, William Weekes, over 4000 acres were offered in multiple allotments as the Chevy Estate.[1124] The land included leased dwellings, vineyards and other farming properties between Lake Connewarre and Curlewis as well as Wallington.[1125] A second sale of 3000 acres occurred in 1886.[1126] One purchaser was David Rhind, experimental farm in cultivator, stockbreeder and dairy farmer. [1127] (see Theme 4). Two hotels were established (both named the Wallington), with the Hotel on the Queenscliff Road (Bellarine Highway) capitalising on the famous fruit grown in the area. In 1887, the licensee of the Queenscliff Road hotel advertised his strawberry gardens and that strawberries and cream were on offer.[1128]

In 1893, Wallington was favourably described in the *Tourist' Guide to Geelong and the Southern Watering Places*:

> A favourite resort for excursionists, either from Geelong or Ocean Grove, is the fertile valley of Wallington. There is a hotel, store, and post office in one, and for many it has been found a centre of attraction as a wayside house. The principal place of interest is, however, the famous Wallington Gardens, justly popular for the enormous quantity of strawberries, and other fruits. Picnic parties find this a pleasant resort in the season, and being within six miles of Ocean Grove it forms a very agreeable outing for an afternoon. Some very beautiful views of the Lakes are obtained from this locality. Cobb & Co. supply vehicles of every description at moderate prices, from the cosy two-seated buggy to the heavy American coaches, suitable for parties from six to thirty in number. The usual way in making up such gatherings is to fix the day before who is to go, and gentlemen are generally found staying at the Coffee Palace [Ocean Grove] who willingly make all necessary arrangements whether the destination be Wallington, Drysdale Springs, Point Lonsdale, or boating on the lakes.[1129]



Figure 6.255: Wallington State School, 1914. Source: Photo 518, Bellarine Historical Society.

Surviving legacies of 19th and early 20th century European development at Wallington include the dwelling, 'Willow Bank' (now 'Carinya'), 20 Rhinds Road (built in brick between 1855 and 1863-64 on land initially owned by James and Thomas Magarey of South Australia and occupied after 1856 by Arthur Douse who established a vineyard and fruit garden);[1130] former Newington Wesleyan Methodist Church at 376 Wallington Road (built in 1888 to a design by Albert Derrick, architect)[1131] (see also Theme 8); and the Edwardian dwelling and farm at 580 Wallington Road, established in c.1902 by Allen James Atkins, farmer,[1132] as occupier. The Wallington Primary School on the Wallington Road (Figure 6.255) has associations with education in the local area since February 1866 when the Wallington State School No. 868 opened.[1133] It was not until 1900 when land was purchased from H. Chambers (known as 'Chalk Hill') and the weatherboard Newington School (which had opened further south in 1875) was relocated there.[1134] This building (now demolished) was relocated in c.1956-57 to a property in Belcher's Road, Drysdale, following the construction of the existing building.[1135]

OTHER COASTAL SETTLEMENTS

CLIFTON SPRINGS

In 1865, Thomas Bates, son of the pioneer squatter at Lara, relocated to 500 acres of land fronting Corio Bay at what was then known as Drysdale.[1136] He named his farming property, 'Clifton'.[1137] In 1870, a number of mineral springs were discovered on Bates' property. They were named the 'Clifton Springs' and it was from this time when the area known as 'The Dell' (Figure 9.84, see Theme 9) became a popular marine tourist resort (see Theme 9 for further details).

In 1875, Bates capitalised on the success of the mineral springs and sold 80 acres of his property as the South Clifton Estate.[1138] A second section of the Estate was sold in 1876.[1139] The continued popularity of the mineral springs throughout the 1880s led to the construction of a new substantial Clifton Springs Hotel in 1888[1140] (Theme 9).

In 1888 146 'valuable marine mansion and residential sites' were made available as 'The Clifton Springs on the Bay' Estate[1141] (Figure 6.256). Situated beyond the jetty and the springs, several streets were laid out, with access to The Esplanade, Springs Street and Glenholme Road. The economic crash of 1890 appears to have permanently halted the promise of an affluent bayside suburb and the

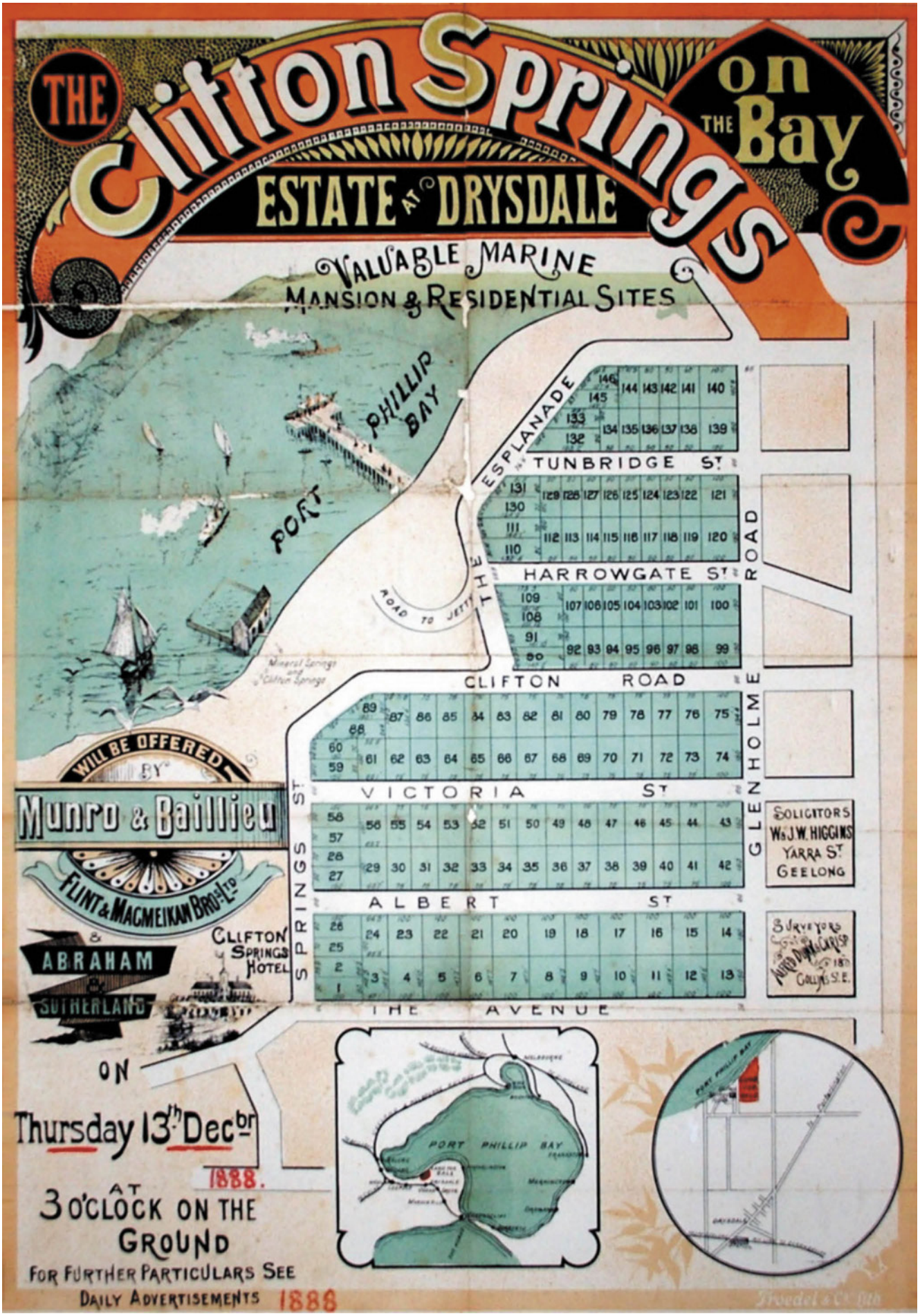


Figure 6.256: Plan of The Clifton Springs on the Bay Estate at Drysdale, 13 December 1888. Source: Map 7, Bellarine Historical Society.

only remnants of 'The Clifton Springs on the Bay' Estate today include parts of Clifton Street and Clear Water Drive, and the layout of Country Club Drive and Beacon Point Road. The substantial hotel was destroyed by fire in 1921.[1142]

Clifton Springs remained a rural locality after World War Two. Between 1951 and 1967 it witnessed substantial expansion as a satellite suburb.[1143] Between 1959 and 1977, the developers Willmore and Randall also commenced a real estate development around the golf course which they then owned.[1144] Both of these residential subdivisions were the catalyst for additional residential development in later years.

INDENTED HEAD

The Crown Land adjoining the Batman Park foreshore was first offered for sale in 1857. The southern-most allotment adjacent to the Indented Head was purchased by Captain George Ward Cole, the 'founder' of the St. Leonard's township.[1145] Much of the land neighbouring the Batman Park foreshore was first owned by Alexander Hood. It comprised allotment 13 in the Parish of Paywit, amounting to 100 acres, together with the adjoining northern allotments (lots 40-45 in the Township of Portarlington) of 98 acres. Hood was born at Antrim, near Belfast, Ireland, in c.1826.[1146] He emigrated to Port Phillip with his parents, James and Margaret and four siblings, in 1844.[1147] After working as a station hand, limeburner at Queenscliffe and a carter in the Western District, and after trying his luck at the Ballarat and Forest Creek goldfields, Hood came to Indented Head. There, he served as a member of the Portarlington/Indented Head Road Board in 1859, 1864 and 1865.[1148] It was opposite Batman Park where Hood settled on his farm with his wife, Ann and three sons, George Alexander, Joseph Latrobe and Daniel James.[1149]

In 1886, Christina Miles Cox (nee Horn) appears to have acquired part of Hood's property (being part of lot 45, comprising 22 acres, 3 roods and 38 perches) with buildings.[1150] This was five years after she had married Charles William Cox (1858-1940) in 1881.[1151] The dwelling had a hipped roof and front verandah, with a gabled addition at the rear (Figure 6.257).

The farmlands that met the foreshore at Indented Head were characterised by open paddocks and treed foreshore embankments, with a gravel track denoting the boundaries of private property and Crown land. They were later to be subdivided and taken up by fishermen and holiday-makers. Several dwellings were erected on The Esplanade, the owners leasing boat sheds on the foreshore at Batman Park).[1152] One of these dwellings included 'Lydford', 333 The Esplanade, built in c.1920 by Herbert



Figure 6.257: Cox family home, Indented Head, n.d. [c.1900]. Source: Bellarine Shire collection, sheet 39 image 23, Bellarine Historical Society.



Figure 6.258: 'Lydford', Indented Head, 1931 Source: Marian Vessey, Indented Head.

and Alice Lewis who established a farm (Figure 6.258).[1153] From 1925, a Committee of Management had been appointed to manage, protect and care for this narrow coastal reserve, the park having been named in honour of the explorer, John Batman (Figure 6.259) (see Theme 9).[1154] Throughout the second half of the 20th century, several holiday homes were built at Indented Head, and further residential development has occurred in the early 21st century for permanent home makers.



Figure 6.259: Batman Park Gate notice, 6 February 1929. Source: Crown Land file Rs 5154, Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning, © State of Victoria.

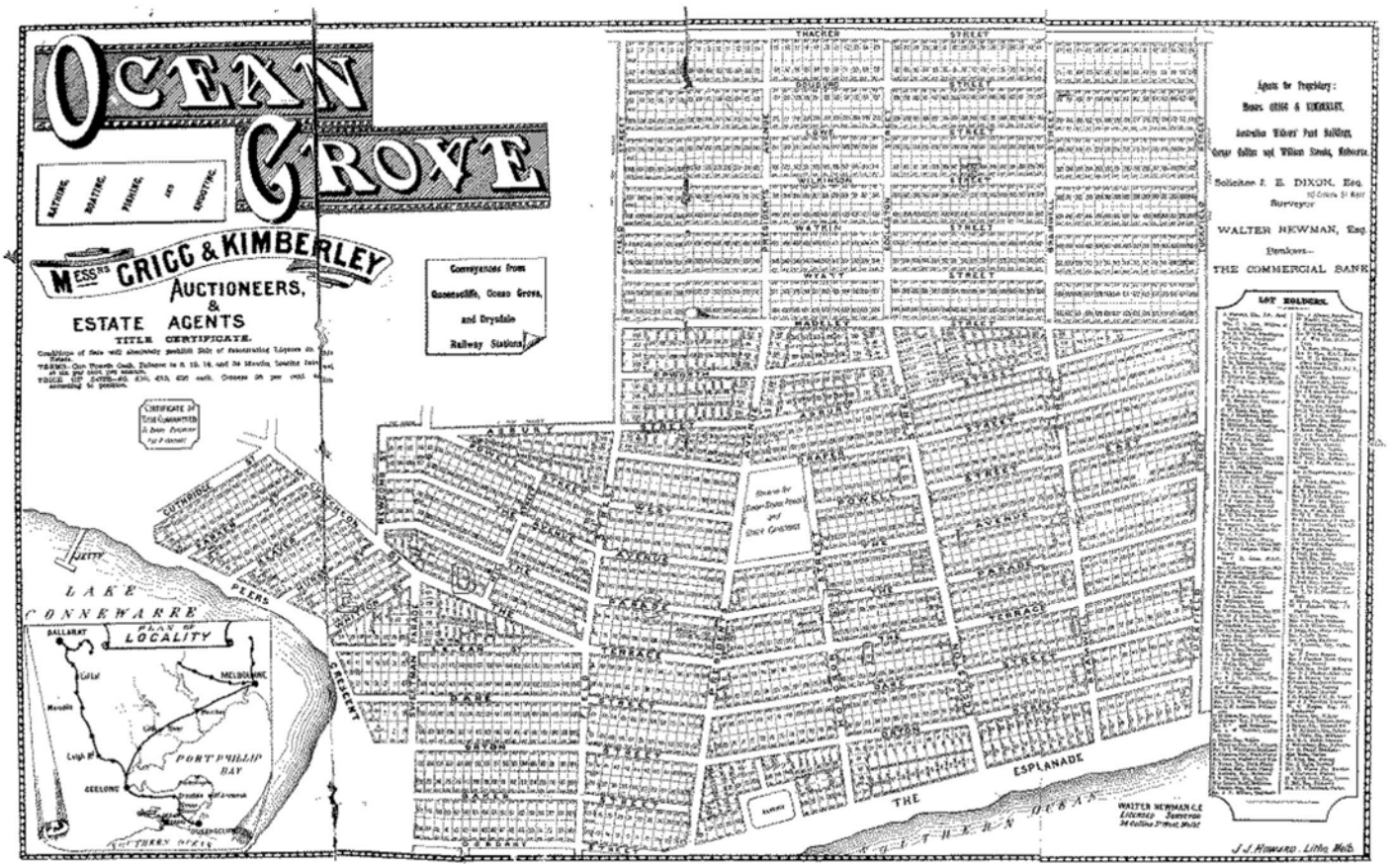


Figure 6.260: Plan of Ocean Grove subdivision, 1887. Source: GRS 2030/Map O6/01, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

OCEAN GROVE

In 1854, William Bonsey bought the land upon which Ocean Grove is now situated, which consisted of 629 acres.[1155] He subdivided the area as Kingston on the Sea.[1156] A small community of fishermen and farmers formed the population of the Newington and Ocean Grove areas from the 1860s and 1870s.[1157] Around this time a jetty was constructed at the end of Guthridge Street, and ten or twelve fishing boats operated from this location[1158] for the next 50 years. A small weatherboard shed was also built at the end of the jetty. By 1879, the jetty was named after the Blackwells, an early fishing family, and was met by a road, now known as Guthridge Street.[1159]

In 1887, the Ocean Grove area was re-subdivided as a unique development based on the precepts of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Figure 6.260). Auctioned by the estate agents Grigg and Kimberley,[1160] the Ocean Grove township was formed according to the ideals espoused by the American Methodist clergy, who came to Victoria and conducted tent missions.[1161] A consortium of Victoria's Wesleyan Methodist Church clergy and businessmen were persuaded to support the American's plan for establishing a summer settlement around a camp meeting site similar to the Ocean Grove settlement in New Jersey, U.S.A.[1162] About 2,500 blocks of land were offered for sale, with roads and streets named after Victorian Methodist ministers or places associated with Methodism.[1163] Like the covenant imposed upon the settlement in New Jersey, alcoholic, intoxicating, spirituous or vinous liquors were prohibited from sale and manufacture in the proposed Ocean Grove Methodist resort town.[1164] A Coffee Palace (Figure 5.203) was also constructed as part of the settlement, although it was part of a proprietary limited company and not completely controlled by the Methodist consortium (it no longer survives)[1165] (see Theme 5). The onset of the depression of the 1890s witnessed the end of a truly Methodist-inspired settlement at Ocean Grove, as the clergy and businessmen who had invested in the venture suffered in the financial collapse at the time.[1166] However, the land subdivision and infrastructure established by the Grigg and Kimberley plan remains to the present day, with several street names named after the Methodist clergy and businessman that had been involved, including Asbury, Baker, Beaver, Butters, Dare, Draper, Field, Hill, Hodgson, Hurst, Inskip,



Figure 6.261: Dwelling, 13 Powell St West, 1996.
Source: Huddle, et.al., 'Bellarine Heritage Study', 1996.



Figure 6.262: Dwelling, 111 The Avenue, 1996.
Source: Huddle, et.al., 'Bellarine Heritage Study', 1996.



Figure 6.263: 'Almora', 56 The Parade, 1996.
Source: Huddle, et.al., 'Bellarine Heritage Study', 1996.

Lowe, Madeley, McCutcheon, Orton, Osborn, Parker, Peers, Powell, Sweetman, Thacker, Tuckfield, Watkin, Whitton, Wilkinson and Wyatt Streets, and Grubb Road.[1167]

Today, few of the buildings and structures associated with the early development of Ocean Grove remain. Those that survive provide an insight in into the life and development of the seaside resort in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Of note is the Victorian Carpenter Gothic styled Wesleyan (now Uniting) Church at 100 Eggleston Street. The religious hub of the early Methodist community, it was built in 1888 to a design by the Geelong Methodist architect, Albert Derrick.[1168] Although traditionally a Methodist locality, an Anglican Church known as St. Peter's as built in 1896 at 33 Draper Street.[1169] It continues as the Anglican Church hall today. It was also in the late 19th century when the Ocean Grove State (now Primary) School opened at 33 Draper Street in 1892.[1170] The school building had earlier served as the Steiglitz State School and was relocated to Ocean Grove at this time.[1171]

Little physical evidence remains of the early commercial life at Ocean Grove. Although altered, the corner store at 82 The Terrace has associations with Martin Guille, a contractor who erected and operated the store from 1892-93.[1172] By 1935, the store and adjoining dwelling were altered and extended, the roof being replaced with the existing gabled form which included an attic.[1173] The store was operated by Frederick Menzies at this time.[1174]

Some early dwellings survive in Ocean Grove. At 13 Powell Street West, the house was built in 1890-91 for Joan Blackwell, wife of Thomas Blackwell, a fisherman[1175] (Figure 6.261). The dwelling at 111 The Avenue, built in 1891, represents the first house in Ocean Grove constructed in brick (Figure 6.262). It was built by George Neilson as the seaside retirement home for John Glew (1822-1893), pioneering and highly successful brickmaker of Brunswick.[1176] Upon completion the origins of the bricks used in the construction of Glew's dwelling at Ocean Grove were described in the *Geelong Advertiser*:

> The bricks used in the construction of Mr Glew's house were made by Mr Neilson and his men from a valuable deposit of red clay discovered with the syndicate's territory [Ocean Grove subdivision], the ornamentation in white brick being effected with bricks made at Brunswick.[1177]

Although altered, the dwelling 'Almora' (originally called 'Friskney') at 56 The Parade (Figure 6.263) provides the only remaining link to the now demolished Ocean Grove Coffee Palace. The dwelling was erected in 1889-90



Figure 6.264: 'Broome Cottage', 3 The Avenue, 2003. Source: David Rowe.

by Messrs. Nielson and Guille (who built many houses in Ocean Grove at this time) as the retirement home of Joseph Ingamells, recent manager of the Coffee Palace.[1178] Another legacy of Ingamells' contribution to Ocean Grove is Ingamells Park, Hodgson Street.[1179]

Throughout the early 20th century, Ocean Grove became the retirement location of some wealthy pastoralists. In 1932, a substantial brick and timber residence was built at 63 Tuckfield Street for Thomas McKellar of the South Shadwell Estate near Mortlake.[1180] Named 'Kingston', McKellar's dwelling at Ocean Grove was the design of Robert Bell Hamilton, Melbourne architect.[1181] It was also at this time when Hamilton designed a large timber residence called 'Broome Cottage' at 3 The Avenue, Ocean Grove, for Miss (Margaret) Gladys Bell (Figure 6.264). The works involved the partial demolition and major alterations and two storey additions to an earlier dwelling, 'Imbool', built in c.1894 as the holiday house of Thomas Hawkes.[1182] Numerous houses built in the second half of the 20th century and in more recent years have transformed the holiday resort into a satellite suburb of Greater Geelong.

PORTARLINGTON

Originally called Drayton, the township of Portarlington was first laid out following a grid plan on the southern shores of Port Phillip Bay in 1850 (Figure 6.265), the location of William Harding's former sheep station.[1183] Harding's Beach on the foreshore at the north end of Simson Street marks the location of Harding's former station.[1184] In 1851, the name of the township was changed to Portarlington, possibly in recognition the Earl of Portarlington (given that Marcus Hill was also named after British aristocracy at this time).[1185] Streets were originally named after the early European squatters: Batman, Newcomb, Drysdale, Fairfax, Fenwick, Harding, Langdon, Simson, Mercer, Fisher and Gellibrand.

Situated on the northern-most point of the Bellarine Peninsula, Portarlington developed as a seaside resort and a port town (as a supplier for the rural farming hinterland). A flour mill was built near the foreshore to the north-west of the town in 1857 to service the surrounding wheat farms.[1186] A public jetty was also built in 1859 for the conveyance of other farm produce including potatoes and onions.[1187] The early growth of the fledgling township led to further land sales and subdivisions from the late 1850s to the late 1880s.[1188] In 1870, T.D. Widdicombe began a brickworks factory, manufacturing red and white bricks, patent bond bricks, floor tiles, drain pipes and garden edging tiles.[1189] This further enhanced the local economy.

However, it was the picturesque marine setting that gave impetus for Portarlington to become a marine resort for holiday makers. In 1882-83, it was described as a 'healthy watering place' and 'being situated on a slope facing Port Phillip Bay, within view of the surrounding shores, unfolds scenery of remarkable beauty.'[1190] Much of the early development centred on Newcombe Street, with residences behind on the elevated land to the south (Figure 6.266). Hotels and other accommodation houses were soon built. The first hotel was the Bay View in 1858 (subsequently demolished).[1191] It was followed by Duncan McKenzie's Portarlington Hotel at the corner of Newcombe and Harding Streets in 1860 (and extended in 1878 when operating as John Calhoun's Family Hotel).[1192] In 1887, an ambitious proposal was made by Samuel Davies, a cordial manufacturer, to erect a substantial hotel.[1193] Opening in 1888,[1194] the three storey Boom style building designed by the Melbourne architect, William Wolf,[1195] included projecting cast iron balconies and central tower (Figure 6.267), reflecting the wealth and opulence favoured by Melbourne's nouveau-riche (see also Theme 5).

To service the tourists, a bathing house was built on the foreshore in 1868 (and replaced in 1878).[1196] The central foreshore area at Portarlington was permanently reserved for recreation and camping as early as the 1870s and 1880s. This included the establishment of Eastern and Western Parks (see Theme 9 for further details). In 1891, an octagonal band rotunda was erected in timber to a design by the Shire Engineer and architect, Andrew McWilliams.[1197] It was located at the entrance to Eastern Park (Portarlington Park) and was relocated slightly north- west in the early 21st century.

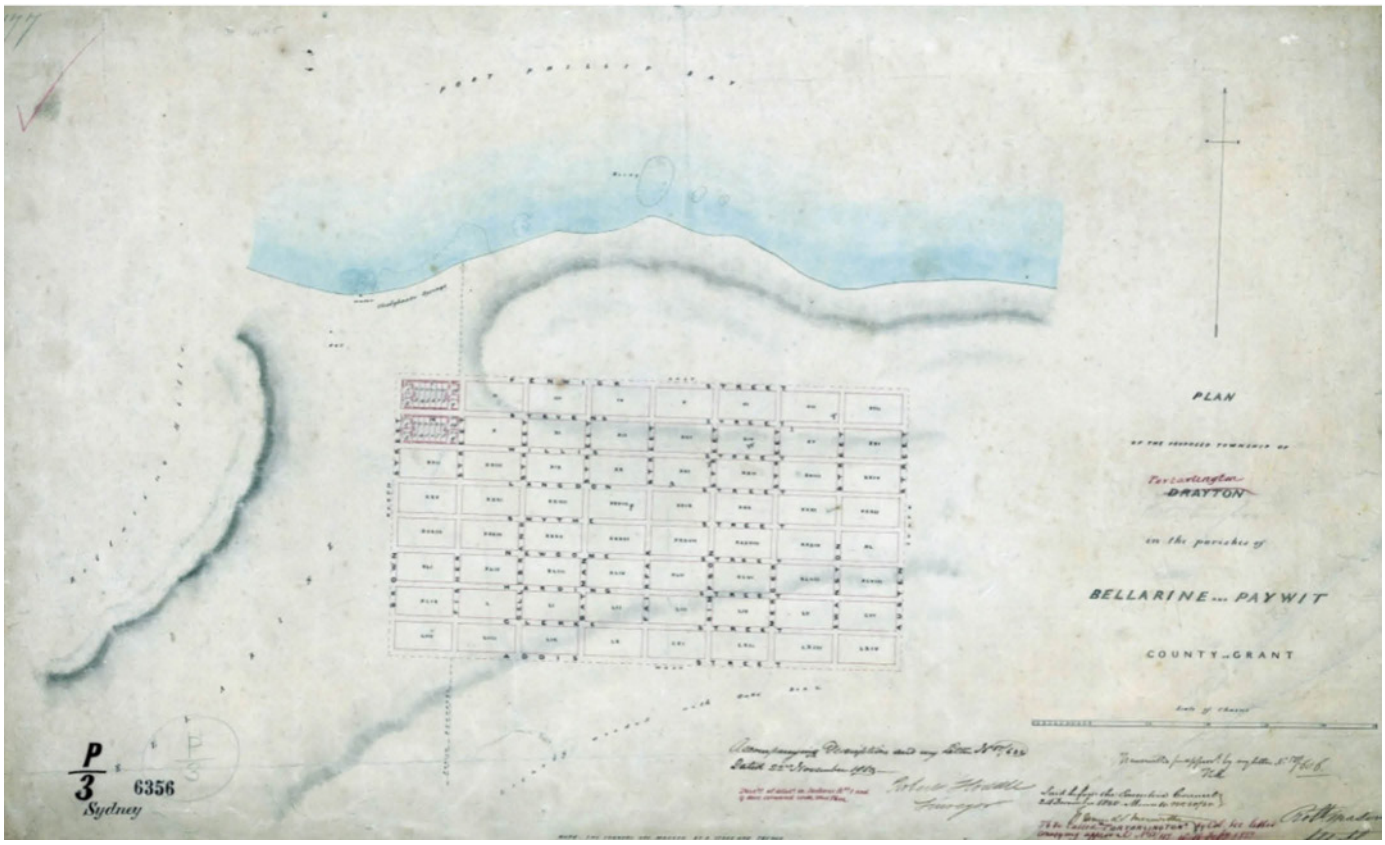


Figure 6.265: R. Mason, Plan of the Proposed Township of Drayton in the Parishes of Bellarine and Paywit, 22 November 1850. Source: VPRS 8168/P5, item SYDNEY P3, Public Record Office Victoria.



Figure 6.266: Aerial view of Portarlington, showing Newcombe St in the foreground, including the band stand, n.d. Source: Bellarine Shire collection, photo 550, sheet 29, image 30, Bellarine Historical Society.



Figure 6.267: Newcombe St, Portarlington, looking west to Grand Hotel & neighbouring stores, c.1905. Source: Bellarine Shire collection, photo 447, sheet 24, image 6, Bellarine Historical Society.



Figure 6.268: St. John's Anglican Church, 11 Brown St, n.d. Source: Bellarine Shire collection, photo 1035A, sheet 61, image A12, Bellarine Historical Society.



Figure 6.269: 'Claremont' (earlier known as 'Laura Villa'), 17 Drysdale St, c.1905. Source: Photo 2647, Bellarine Historical Society.

Stores and other commercial and public infrastructure buildings were also erected. Only a small number of these places of the 19th and early 20th centuries survive, including the former bakery at 48 Newcombe Street (possibly built in the 1880s);[1198] former Post Office at 1 Harding Street (built in 1888);[1199] former Colonial Bank of Australasia at 8 Harding Street (built in 1888);[1200] and the former Sinclair's produce store at 62 Newcombe Street (built in 1900).[1201]

Churches, school and other community buildings were also erected. They included St. John's Anglican Church, 11 Brown Street (built in 1883) (Figure 6.268); Sons of Temperance Hall, 28 Brown Street (built in 1874); former Methodist Church, 27-29 Harding Street (built in c.1872); and the Portarlington State School, 100 Newcombe Street (built in 1880)[1202] (see also Theme 8).

Several 19th and early 20th century dwellings survive of residential life at Portarlington. The earliest remaining appears to be 'Carrick' at 30 The Esplanade, built in c.1854 for Alexander Cameron MacDonald).[1203] At 6 Drysdale Street, the late Victorian timber dwelling, 'Mansell Lodge', was built in 1889 as the Presbyterian Manse to a design by Geelong architect, Albert Derrick.[1204] At 17 Drysdale Street, 'Claremont' (Figure 6.269) was built in 1875-76 as the retirement home of Frederick Willey and his wife, Eliza.[1205] It was originally known as 'Laura Villa'. Further east at 82-86 Drysdale Street, Messrs. Purnell and Sons, Geelong builders, erected a brick bungalow for local merchant, Thomas Brown.[1206] The *Geelong Advertiser* was praiseworthy of the new villa (now known as 'Tarina') and declared it 'an ornament to Portarlington.'[1207]

There are numerous other dwellings in Portarlington built in the latter 19th and early 20th centuries (based on their appearance). These places are also directly associated with residential life during the development of Portarlington as a port town and tourist resort and they are yet to be fully assessed. They include the dwellings at 31 and 34 Clarke Street, 26, 29, 40, 42, 44, 62 and 68 Fenwick Street, 15 and 21 Fisher Street, 26, 28, 39, 40 and 46 Harding Street, 64 Langdon Street, 'and the dwelling at 30 Willis Street.[1208] In recent years, Portarlington has experienced considerable residential expansion.

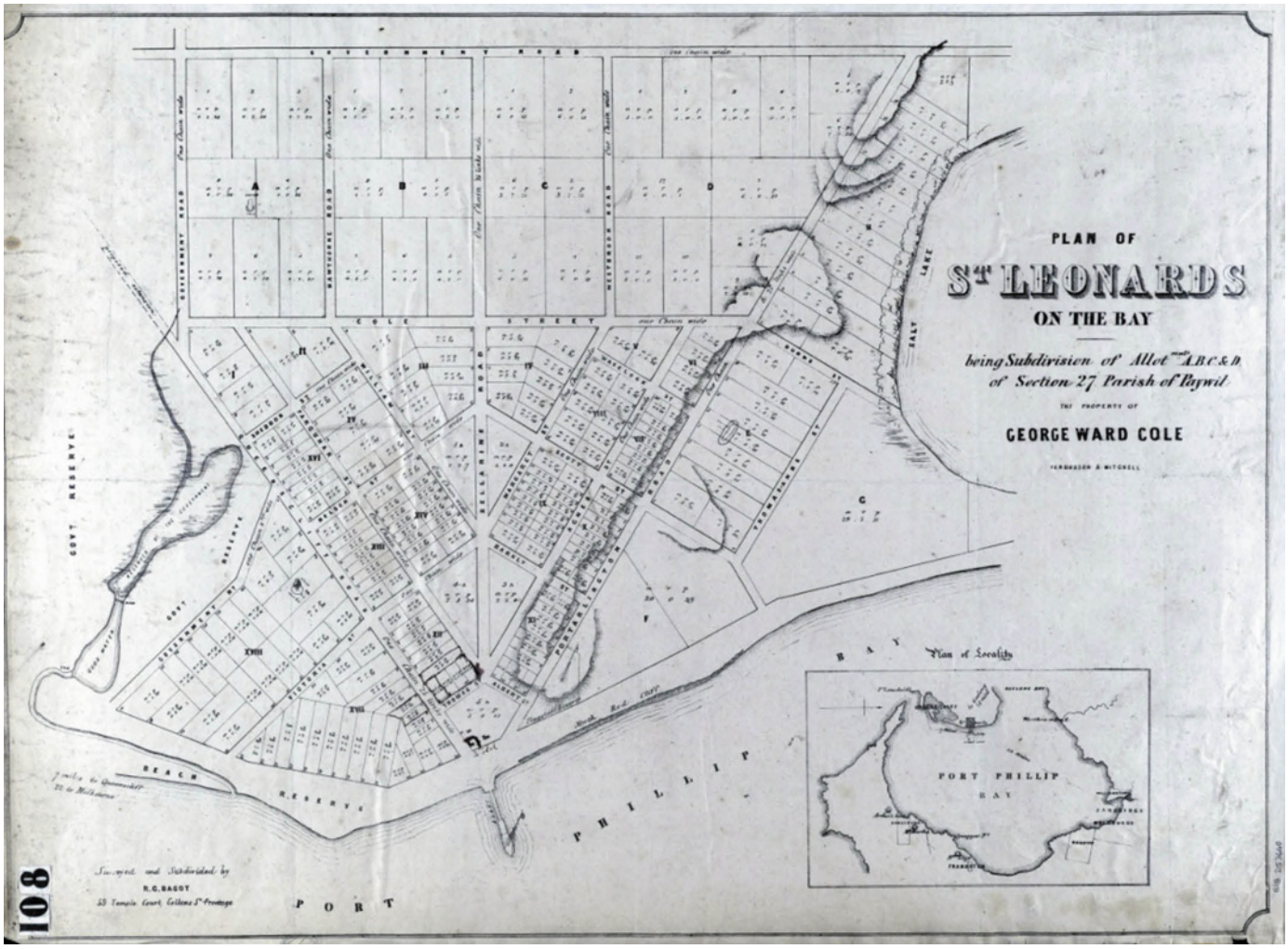


Figure 6.270: Plan of St. Leonards on the Bay being subdivision of Allotments A, B, C & D, Section 27, Parish of Paywit, Fergusson & Mitchell, Melbourne, c.1857. Source: State Library of Victoria.

ST. LEONARDS

Originally the location of the 'marine villas' of the Bengalata balug clan of the Wadawurrung, the encampment of John Batman in 1835 and then the sheep run, 'Ellendale' of Captain James Conway Langdon from 1843,[1209] a village reservation for the Township of St. Leonards was created in 1853.[1210] It comprised Block 1 of lot 34 in the Parish of Paywit.[1211] Captain J.C. Langdon had been involved with the selection of the village reserve with the Commissioner of Lands, E.B. Addis, a year earlier (1852).[1212] Langdon described the reserve as 'having a frontage of half a mile to the Bay … and running about a quarter of a mile from the Cliff, each side of the Weatherboard House, forming the Homestead of the Station called Ellendale.'[1213]

In 1857 at a Government land sale, George Ward Cole, a Naval Captain, merchant, sheep grazier and steamer operator, purchased 830 acres of land immediately north and south of the salt lagoon on the eastern-most portion of the Bellarine Peninsula.[1214] There, he established a firewood trade, built a pier of unsawn logs (brought from Mount Martha) and sank a small vessel to provide a breakwater[1215] (see Theme 4 for further details on the firewood trade). He was to become known as the 'father' of St. Leonards.[1216]

It was also in c.1857 when Cole subdivided much of his land immediately south of the salt lagoon as the St. Leonards on the Bay Estate. Numerous residential and farming lots were laid out in a unique triangular plan, the apex being Cole's jetty on the shores of Port Phillip Bay[1217] (Figure 6.270).

By 1858, Cole had built a hotel, store and six houses as part of his company town.[1218] The hotel – built near the jetty – opened in 1860 and it became a landmark and the centre of social life in the town until it was destroyed by fire in 1906 (it was subsequently replaced with a broad

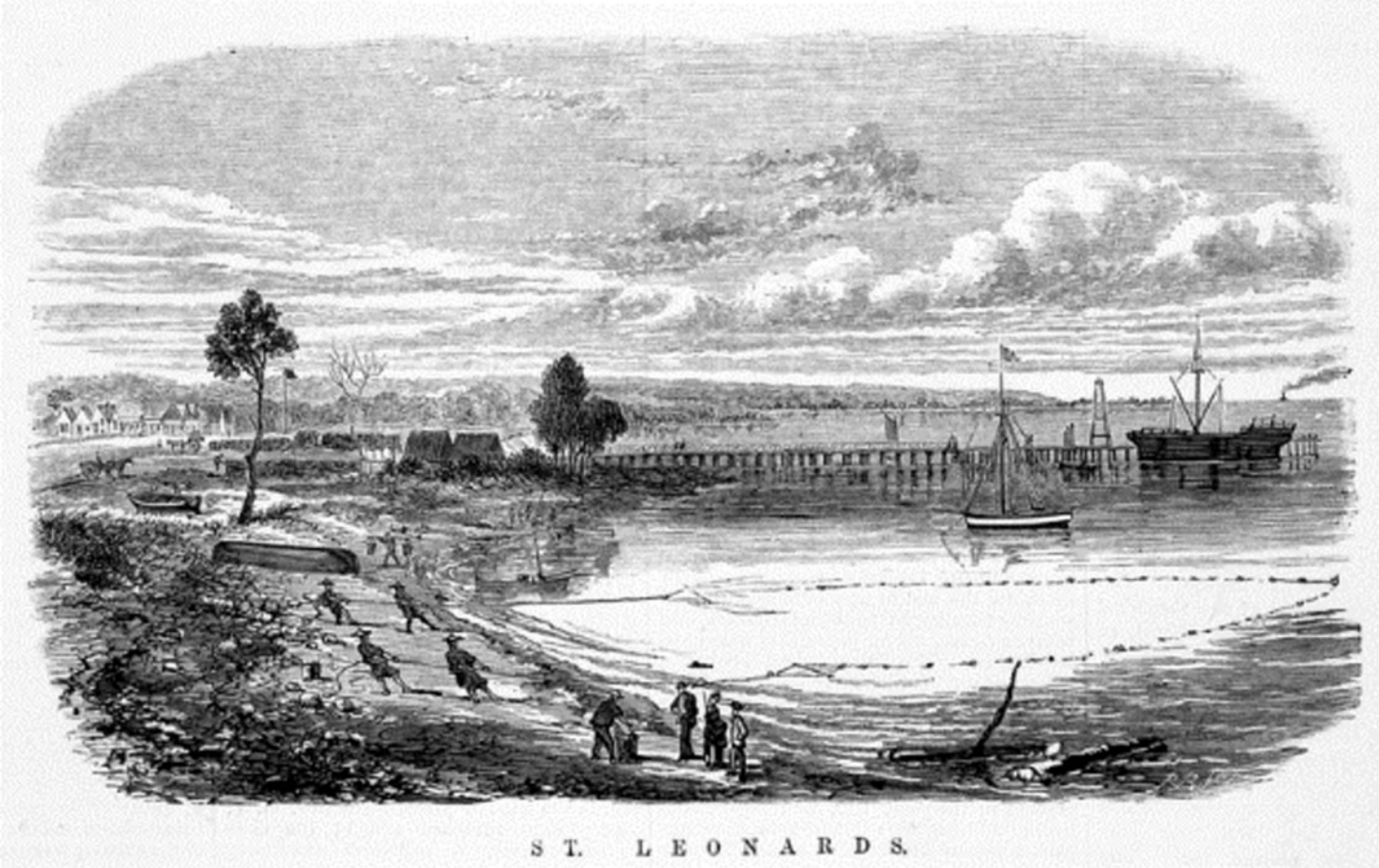


Figure 6.271: A.C. Cooke, 'St. Leonards', 1870. Source: *Illustrated Australian News*, 31 January 1870, accession IAN31/01/70/28, State Library of Victoria.

hipped roofed hotel with return verandah, before another hotel was constructed after 1956-57).[1219] The houses were erected for Cole's workers. Others of Cole's workers were situated within the hinterland, being wood cutters that supplied the firewood by small craft to Melbourne.[1220] From the early years, St. Leonards also developed as a small fishing village, with eight fishermen resident in 1875 (five being Chinese).[1221] A broad description of St. Leonards on the Bay was given in *Bailliere's Victorian Gazetteer* in 1870.[1222] It was identified as a 'postal town and watering place', situated 'on a small nameless creek and a freshwater hole.' The description continued is a similar, less-than-positive manner:

> The hotel is the St. Leonards. The bathing accommodation is very superior, the fittings under the jetty being adapted for bathers of both sexes at all states of the tide. … The country is low, and the soil good only in small patches near the W. boundary of the parish, being cold and poor in most places; it is partly occupied for agricultural but chiefly for grazing purpose, being mostly covered with inferior brush forest; the pasturage is only second or third class, agreeing but with horse stock. The only staple is firewood, shipped for Melbourne, Williamstown, and Sandridge, and conveyed thither in small bay craft of from 15 to 70 tons burthen. There is a pier and flagstaff in St. Leonards. The population consists of a few families only; the surrounding bush is inhabited by a numerous body of wood cutters and carters. There is a salt lagoon, about half a mile in extent, surrounded by swamp, on the N. of the township; it is dry in summer.[1223]

An engraving of St. Leonard's in 1870 (Figure 6.271) also gave an appreciation of the small village at this time. The work of A.C. Cooke (and engraved by Robert Bruce),[1224] it showed Cole's jetty as a

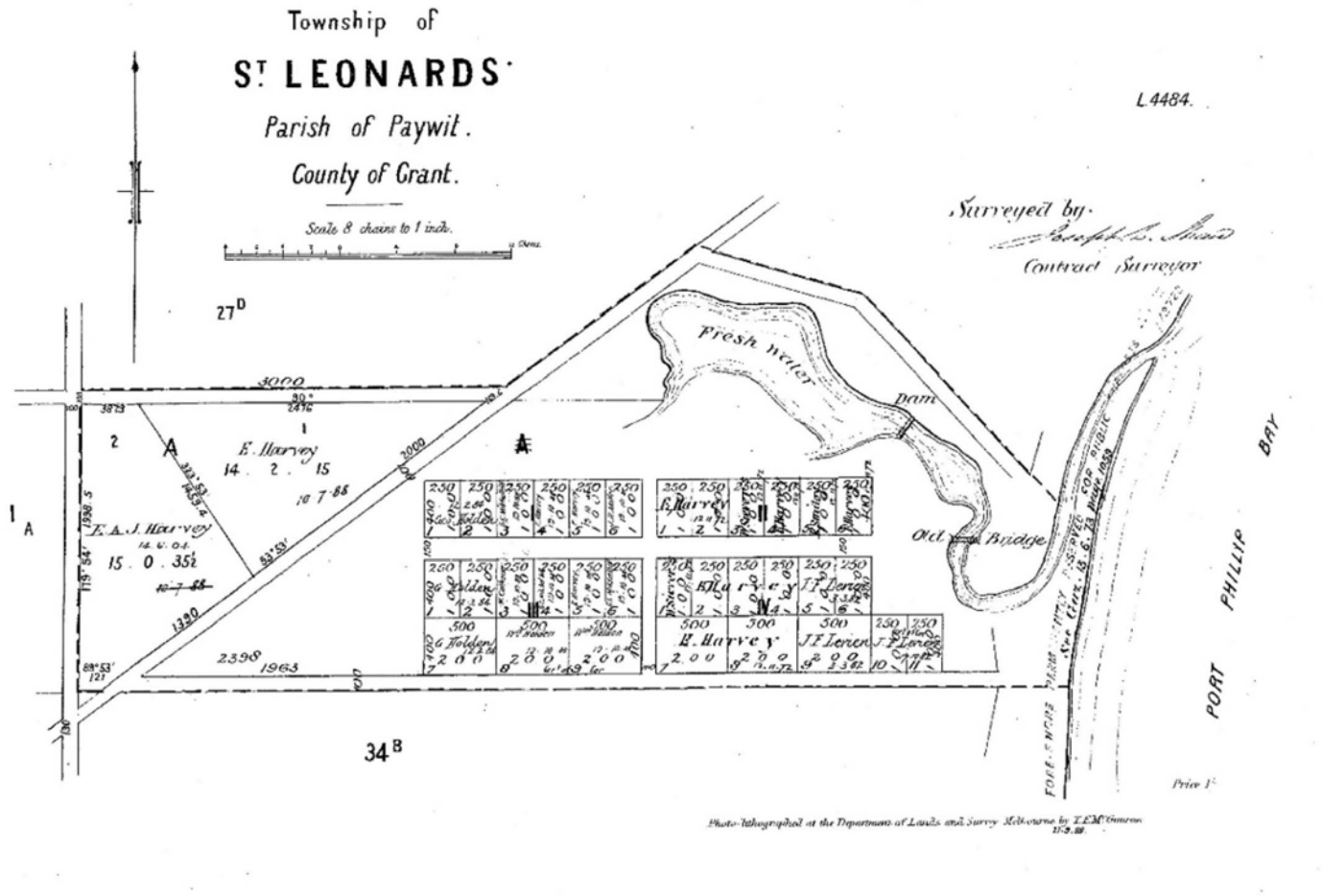


Figure 6.272: J.L. Shaw, Plan of the Township of St. Leonards, lithographed at the Dept of Lands & Survey, Melbourne, 27 September 1888. Source: St. Leonards Put-Away Plan, S449(1)/1, Landata, © State of Victoria.



Figure 6.273: Holdens' Circus tent, St. Leonards, c.1927 with the St. Leonards Hotel & Holden's store in the background. Source: Bellarine Shire collection, photo 620, sheet 33, image 23, Bellarine Historical Society.

dominant feature of the foreshore (with a small crafted berthed there), the gabled hotel, stores and dwellings in the middle ground to the left, and Chinese fishermen hauling in their net on the foreshore.

Allotments in the Government's town reserve for St. Leonards were first sold in 1872, with E. Harvey acquiring five, and W. Sievers lot one of block four.[1225] In 1884, George Holden purchased four allotments in the township reserve while in 1888 (a year after the proclamation of St. Leonards as a town in 1887)[1226] his brother, William, acquired two lots.[1227] The nephews of Alexander Hood who had acquired a considerable portion of freehold land in 1857, with their mother, Margaret, George and William initially settled on 80 acres of land beside the creek near the township.[1228] In 1872, William Holden acquired a small farm in St. Leonards.[1229] He later established a coffee palace opposite the hotel at the corner of Bluff and Murradoc Roads in 1908.[1230] The nephew of George and William Holden, Adolphus



Figure 6.274: Aerial view of St. Leonards, including foreshore area popular with holiday makers, c.1925-40. Source: C. Pratt, accession H91.160/1652, State Library of Victoria.



Figure 6.275: 'Thalatta', 89 Bluff Rd, 1995. Source: Huddle, et.al., 'Bellarine Heritage Study', 1996.

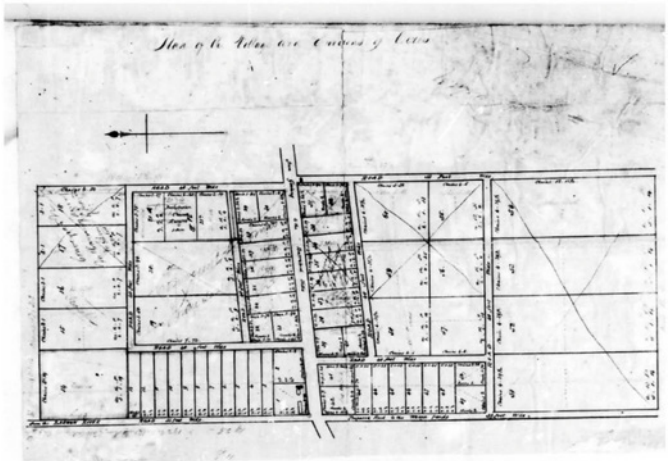


Figure 6.276: Fisher's subdivision plan of the Ceres Village, 1850. Source: GRS 2065/Map 17/60, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

Holden, founded the Holden Brothers Circus in Melbourne in 1892.[1231] From about this time and into the early 20th century, the Holden Brothers' Circus animals were wintered on William Holden's paddock at St. Leonards[1232] (Figure 6.272). In the summer months, a circus tent was erected on the 'village green' opposite the hotel and coffee palace where the flying springboard performers, triple and double bar artists, aerial performers, wire performers, and trick horses, ponies, dogs, donkeys and monkeys entertained the locals[1233] (Figure 6.273).

From as early as 1857, St. Leonards became a popular marine resort.[1234] In particular, the open foreshore reserve to the south of the St. Leonards pier (Figure 6.274) was a favourite picnic site for residents and visitors. In 1920, the St. Leonards Progress Association was formed and an application made for the area to be reserved for public purposes.[1235] On 9 June 1921, the area was officially opened as Harvey Park, in honour of Kate Harvey, pioneer of St. Leonards, and mother of Cr. Edward Harvey who had been influential in gaining permission for the reservation.[1236] The popularity of St. Leonards for summer holidays continued in the ensuing years, and in 1927 for example, the *Geelong Advertiser* reported that tents were pitched in every suitable place, transforming St. Leonards into a canvas township.'[1237]

Today, a number of dwellings and other surviving buildings are a legacy of the progress and development of St. Leonards in the 19th and early 20th centuries. One of the earliest and more intact dwellings is 'Thalatta', 89 Bluff Road (Figure 6.275), built in c.1874 as one of two identical houses erected by Frank Gilbert 'to attract tourists to the area.'[1238] Another is the dwelling at 30 Willis Street which also appears to have been built in the 1870s.[1239]

At 1339 Murradoc Road, the St. Leonards Primary School was built in 1910, replacing an earlier one-roomed timber school building erected in 1874 on land donated by George Ward Cole.[1240] The Edwardian era also witnessed the relocation of the Church of England church building from East Bellarine to 8-12 Dudley Parade, St. Leonards, in 1914.[1241] Having originally been erected in the 1860s from ballast on a ship from England to Geelong, it was renamed St. Paul's and dedicated in 1915.[1242] The St. Leonards postal service originally operated from the St. Leonards Hotel until its destruction in 1906.[1243] A new timber Edwardian styled post office and dwelling was erected on the hill near the foreshore before being relocated to its current address at 1350 Murradoc Road[1244] (in recent times it has been repaired and extended). Several other buildings at St. Leonards that have direct associations with its early development are yet to be fully assessed.

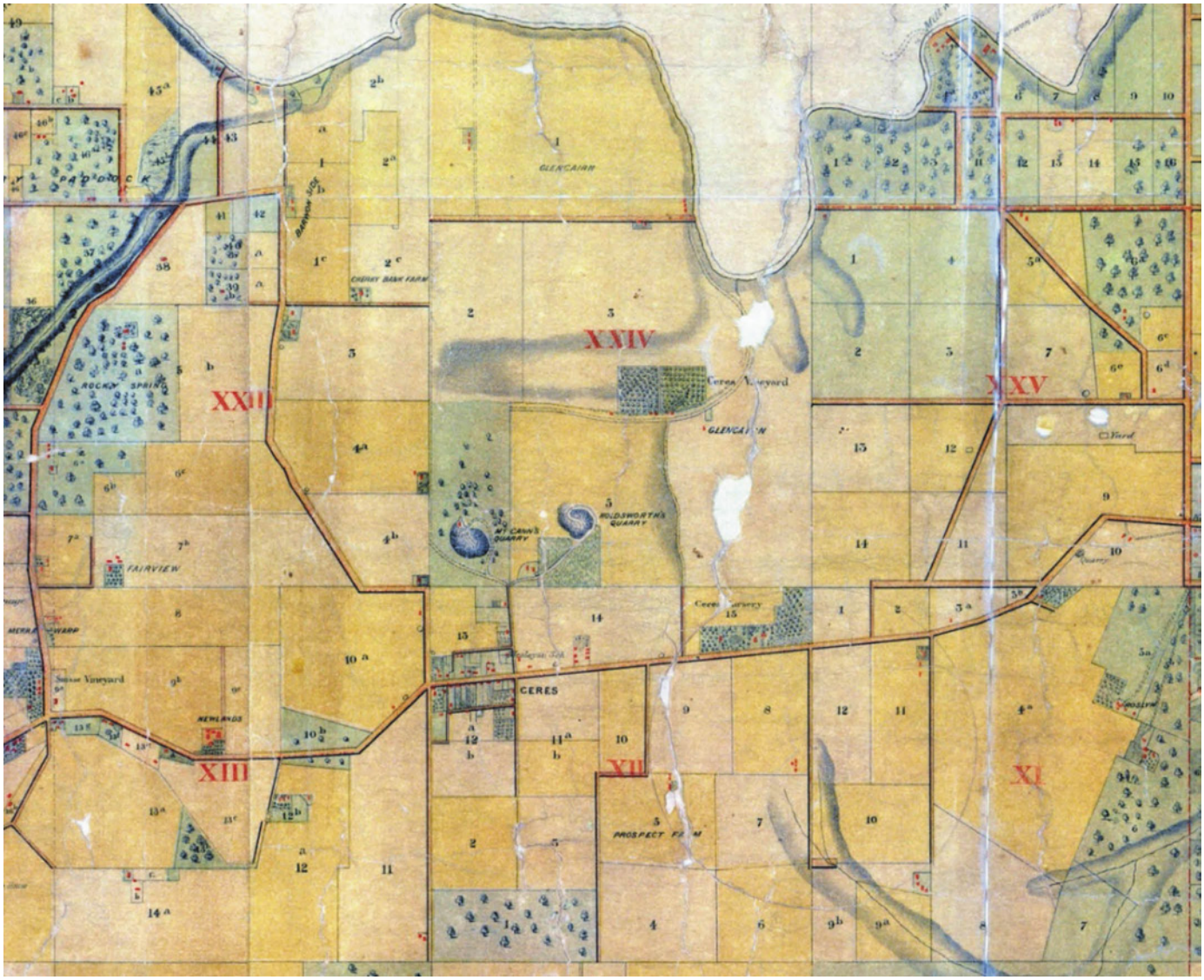


Figure 6.277: A. McWilliams, Part of Map of the Parish of Barrabool, 1861. Source: Jennifer Bantow, Geelong.



Figure 6.278: Barrabool Road, Ceres, looking north-west, c.1930. The Wheatsheaf Hotel is in the background (right).
Source: Holmes collection, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.



Figure 6.279: Cottage, 539 Barrabool Rd, 14 June 1970.
Source: J.T. Collins, accession no. H94.200/633.



Figure 6.280: 'Merrawarp', 50 Honeys Rd, 14 June 1970. Source: J.T. Collins, accession no. H94.200/657.

WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN REGIONS

CERES AND THE BARRABOOL HILLS

By 1839, the Barrabool Hills had been surveyed as part of the Barrabool Parish.[1245] 'Barrabool' was the name imposed on the Wathawurrung balug clan by European colonists, their name for the place being 'Barro: Abil' (place of rounded hills). This clan was colloquially known by Europeans as the 'Barrarbool' tribe.[1246] Large acreages were made available at a Government land sale in late 1839.[1247] In February 1840, much of the Barrabool Hills was acquired by Charles McLachlan, a wealthy Scottish businessman of Tasmania, and his business partner, Captain Charles Swanston, English banker and merchant of Tasmania and member of the Port Phillip Association[1248] who purchased Sections 2-3, 13-16, and 20-23 as his vast 4,480 acre Strathlachlan sheep estate.[1249] In 1850, Sections 22 and 23 and parts of Sections 13 and 14 of the Strathlachlan Estate (Barrabool Parish) were subdivided into 65 farms centred on a village of 45 building sites as the Merrawarp Estate.[1250] By 1861, there were only 10 owner residents in the Estate, with four fifths still being tenant farmers.[1251] At this time, the Barrabool Hills were considered to be the 'granary of the colony,'[1252] the location of sheep grazing and crop farms, and vineyards.

Another successful purchaser in February 1840 was William Robertson, Port Phillip Association member. He acquired Sections 5, 11 and 12.[1253] Two days after his purchase, Robertson sold Sections 11 and 12 to David Fisher, manager of the Derwent Company (successor to the Port Phillip Association). He named his estate 'Roslin' which he subdivided into farms that were leased to various tenants.[1254] In 1850, Fisher created the village of Ceres as a private subdivision of 58 allotments in part of Section 12 (Figure 6.276).[1255] The small settlement was soon to become the centre of the agricultural district where the neighbouring properties farmed crops, grazed sheep and established noteworthy vineyards (Figure 6.277).

Early settlement was concentrated on the Barrabool Road (Figure 6.278). One of the earliest developments in the Village of Ceres was the construction of the Wheatsheaf Hotel by Stephen Thomas, an English stonemason. It was managed by his wife, Ann, from the mid-1850s, during which time she was described as 'a buxom hostess' known locally as 'Mother Thomas.'[1256] In 1855 in McCann Street, a Wesleyan Church was built of Barrabool stone and it served as a denominational school until 1875 (see Theme 8). Although no longer serving its original purpose, the former church remains today, unlike the Sunday School hall (built c.1864 and extended in 1884

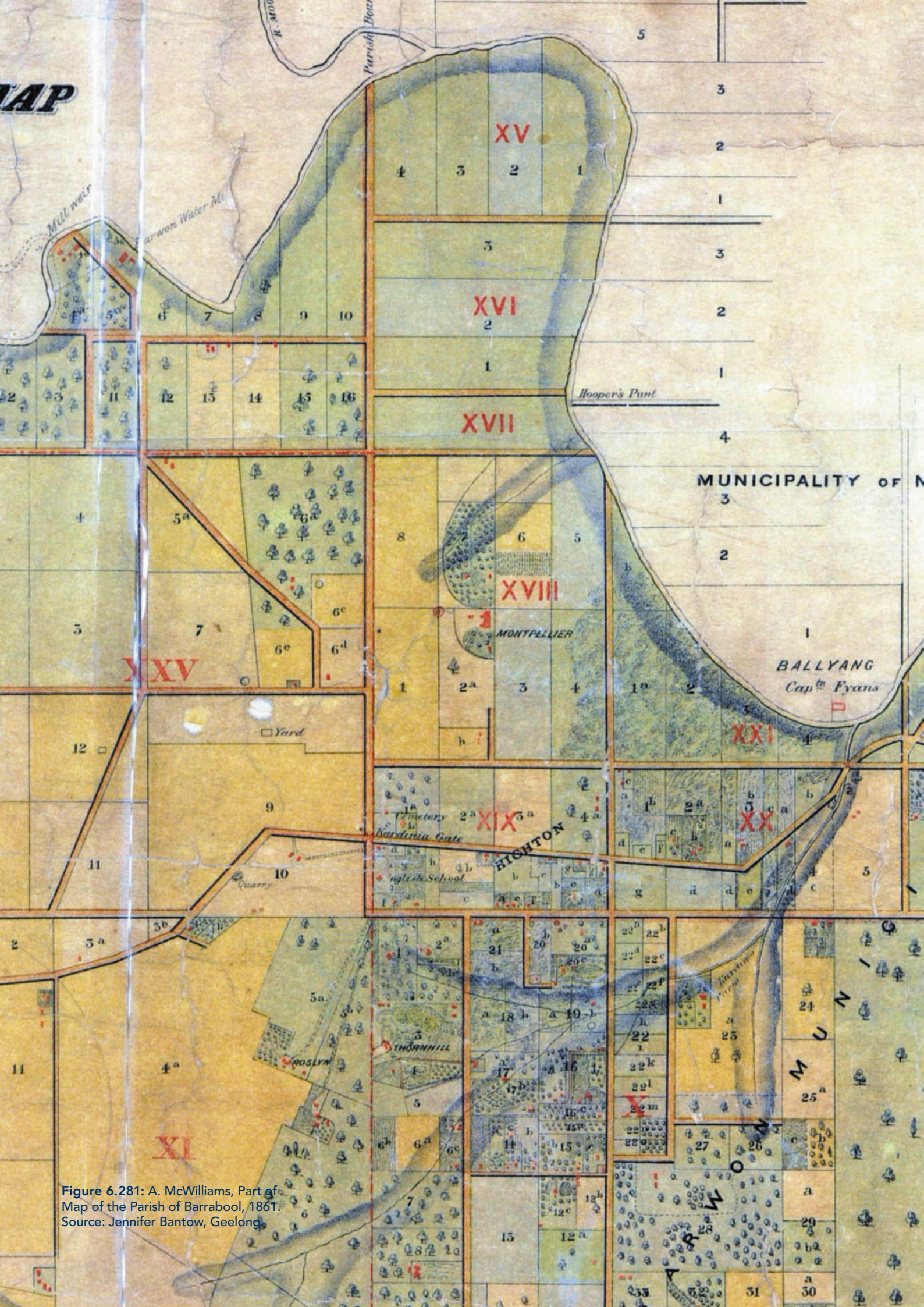


Figure 6.281: A. McWilliams, Part of Map of the Parish of Barrabool, 1861.
Source: Jennifer Bantow, Geelong.



Figure 6.282: 'On the Road to Highton, near Geelong', 1880 (with Highton the background).
Source: F. Kruger, accession H2006.123/135, State Library of Victoria.

with the relocation of the former Devon Wesleyan Church) which was demolished in 2017.[1257] Opposite the former church, the Temperance Hall (also of Barrabool stone construction) survives, having been built for the Abstinence Society in 1861[1258] (see Theme 8).

At least 15 Victorian dwellings survive in the locality. While there are variations in the designs (scale, roof forms, verandahs and other detailing), they are distinctive in reflecting the very early development of this rural area. Collectively, they embody a recognisable architectural vernacular type (as a consequence of their scale, stone wall construction, slate roof cladding and siting) within the landscape of the Barrabool Hills that is peculiar to the area and rare in Victoria.[1259] They include 'Barwonside' ruins, 240 Gully Road, Ceres, built in 1850-53; former duplex, 5-7 Heal Street, built c.1850s; cottage, 539 Barrabool Road, Ceres, built before 1856 (Figure 6.279); cottage (former Post Office), 523 Barrabool Road, built 1850s; 'Merrawarp', 50 Honeys Road, built 1855 (Figure 6.280); 'Newlands' 670 Homestead, Barrabool Road, built 1853; 'Prospect' Homestead, 50 Prospect Road, built 1861; 'Tasman', 755 Barrabool Road, built early 1850s; and the cottage at 517 Barrabool Road, built c.1867.[1260]

HIGHTON

Between 1847-49, the pastoralist from Dorset, England, John Highett, took up allotments in Section 18 of the Parish of Barrabool that had been reserved from 1839 for 'small settlers', like the land at Ceres in the Barrabool Hills to the west.[1261] Immediately south of Highett's landholdings, Alexander Thomson took up Section 10 and William Robertson Sections 11 and 12 respectively, each section comprising 640 acres.[1262] Two days after his acquisition, Robertson sold Sections 11 and 12 to David Fisher, manager of the Derwent Company (successor to the Port Phillip Association – see Theme 2).[1263] He named his estate 'Roslin', situated on the south-east of Highett's landholdings.[1264] Nothing survives of this estate today but



Figure 6.283: 'Shoubra', Highton, c.1870.
Source: Current owner, Highton.

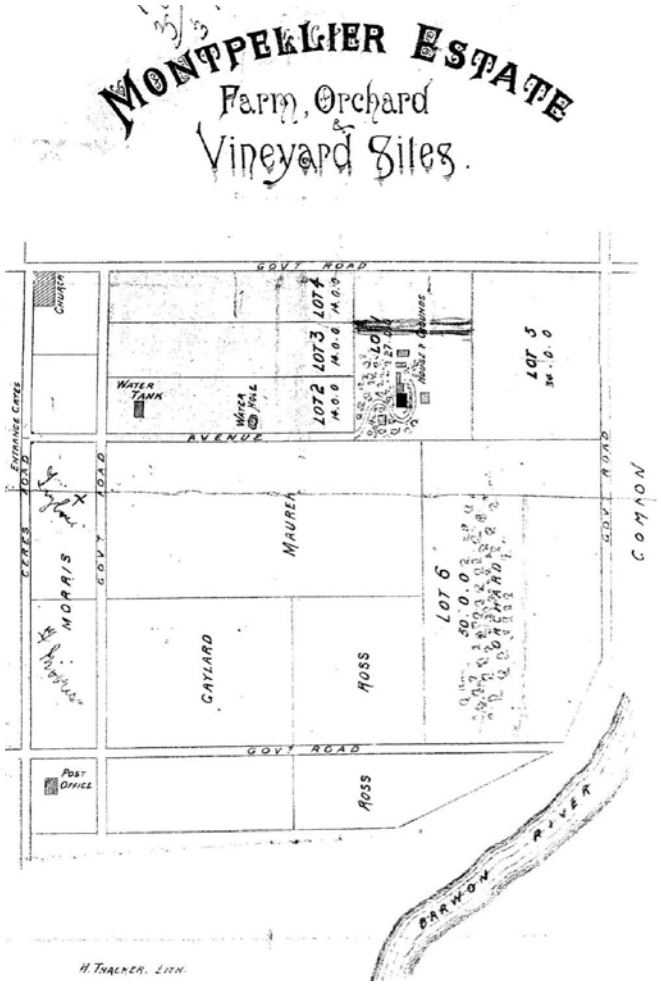


Figure 6.284: Montpellier Estate Auction notice, 28 July 1892.
Source: GRS 2030/Map M30, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

associations endure in the name of Roslyn Road in Belmont and Highton. Similarly, nothing remains of Charles Nuttall Thorne's estate, 'Thornhill' that was situated immediately east of 'Roslin' from the late 1840s.[1265] Thornhill Road, Highton, is the only legacy of Charles Thorne's associations with the area.

The two storey Italianate villa, 'Highton', built for John Highett in 1850-51 (see Theme 4) formed basis of the name of the suburb of Highton. At this time, Highett offered 57 allotments as the 'new village at the foot of the Barrabool Hills.'[1266] It was described as:

> About 20 acres of land, subdivided into convenient Lots, of about half an acre each; beautifully situated in one or the fertile valleys among the Barrabool Hills.[1267]

The village was initially called 'Highetton' and was soon changed to 'Highton'.[1268] Highett's subdivision was the impetus for further subdivisions, and farm and building developments, and particularly the establishment of vineyards and nurseries in the ensuing years. This is illustrated in Andrew McWilliams' Barrabool Parish Plan of 1861 (Figure 6.281). Of particular interest was Evan Lewis' nursery off Barrabool, and Thomas Adcock's Kardinia Nursery, off Thornhill Road, both established in the 1850s (see Theme 4).[1269] The rural setting of Highton, with its sloping topography, farms and vineyards, was also captured in a photograph by Frederick Kruger in 1880 (Figure 6.282).

At the top of McWilliams' map was shown the Barwon Water Mill on the Barwon River near Buckleys Falls (see Theme 5). It was built by John Highett in 1851 to a design by Sheridan and Wright, architects.[1270] The five storey stone building ground flour for the farmers of the neighbouring Barrabool Hills.[1271] The site was later subdivided as the Riverfalls Estate.[1272]

McWilliams' map also showed an English School in Highett's Highton Village. A freestone building, it was erected in 1854 as a Church of England school.[1273] This school served the area until 1875 when the building was leased to the Education Department.[1274] In 1879 a block of land was bought in Roslyn Road for a new school. The school building from Gnarwarre (which had closed) was relocated to this and it served until 1890 when a brick school was erected.[1275] This building survives today.

Tangible legacies of the early beginnings of the Highton village from the 1850s are identified in a small number of dwellings that were part of the rural estates of notable members of the Geelong community. They included 'Amanda Lodge', 5 Aringa Avenue, built in a Victorian Georgian style in 1856 for George Southey;[1276] 'Greystanes' (formerly Herman Lodge),2 Brassey Avenue, built in 1853-54 to a Victorian Georgian design for



Figure 6.285: 'Thornbury Grange', Brassey Ave, c.1915. Source: Heather Lyons, Highton.

William Bright, partner of the well-known and enduring emporium, Bright and Hitchcock's of Moorabool Street;[1277] 'Adzar', 10 Brassey Avenue, built in a Victorian design in c.1857 for George Belcher, sub-treasurer and gold receiver of Geelong;[1278] 'Shoubra', 6a Keram Crescent (Figure 6.283), built in c.1857 in a Victorian Picturesque style for A. Chambers, secretary of the recently established Geelong Gas Company;[1279] and 'Barrabool House', 13 Pepperdine Way, built in 1854-55 for W.H. Bonsey, Geelong Police Magistrate.[1280]

There were also more modest dwellings erected for the working classes. They included 'Bonsey Cottage', a gabled vernacular dwelling first known as 'Holmbush' and built in 1854-55 by and for William Smith, a carpenter,[1281] and the Victorian vernacular styled 'Mount Pleasant Cottage' at 217 Mount Pleasant Road, built of Barrabool stone in the 1860s for Philip Hoskin, a Cornish farmer employed at 'Highton House' in c.1855.[1282]

The original school also served as a church from 1858 until 1867 when the present St. John's was built at the south-east corner of South Valley and Roslyn Roads.[1283] Wesleyan Methodists had conducted services in private homes early in the 1850s before building a church in 1855 opposite the Anglican church/school and next to the Barrabool cemetery which was gazetted about the same time.[1284] The present St. Luke's was built in 1868 and the first church was demolished in 1872. St. Luke's too suffered in the 1926 tornado but was restored in the following year.[1285] In 1974 it became St. Luke's Uniting Church and was extended in 1983.[1286]

Highton remained a rural village into the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Larger estates were subdivided during this period and some further dwellings were constructed. A notable example in 1892 was the subdivision of the Montpellier Estate into 6 allotments (Figure 6.284). It was described as follows:



Figure 6.286: Barrabool Hills Estate Auction Notice, n.d. [c.1961]. Source: GRS 2030/Map B6/001, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.



Figure 6.287: Entrance to 'Highview' from Barrabool Rd before redevelopment & residential subdivision, 1998.
Source: David Rowe.

> This beautiful Estate is situated upon a prominent spur of the far-famed Barrabool Hills. The spacious, substantial and stately residence, is one of the most conspicuous objects which catches the eye of an observer glancing in the direction of the beautiful village of Highton, from any of the more elevated sites in Geelong.
>
> … Having attained the eminence, one of the most magnificent views in Victoria presents itself to the eye of the delighted observer. The site having been well chosen, a perfect panorama of all that makes a landscape charming is seen from the ample verandah.
>
> … The soil is all of the richest quality, being the pick of the far-famed Barrabool Hills, and nearly all virgin soil. The Lots subdivided are admirably adapted for cultivation, orchard, and vineyard sites. Water is laid on to the Estate from the mains, besides which there are several dams.[1287]

The subdivision of Adcock's 'Kardinia Nursey' led to the construction of 'Thornbury Grange', 13 Brassey Avenue, in 1905 for Councillor Edward and Mrs Blanche Phillpott[1288] (Figure 6.285). In 1912 there was a three-lot subdivision of the 'Shoubra' estate.[1289] An example of Federation era development in Highton is the dwelling at 29 North Valley Road, built in c.1908 for Frederick Morriss, farmer.[1290]

Unlike other parts of Geelong, development in Highton during the interwar period of the 1920s and 1930s was not as substantial. The *Geelong Advertiser* gave a romantic description of the area in 1927:

> A truly pleasant village, a village with a certain "old world" charm and atmosphere of its own. Set on its sloping valley, it offered on a fine day as convincing a picture of happy peace as an observant traveller could anywhere discover.[1291]

Examples of housing development in Highton during this period include 'Ferndale' at 188 Mount Pleasant Road (built in the c.1920s for Stanley Harrison), 'Lochgoin', 72 North Valley Road (built c.1930 for Jack Whitfield) and the dwelling at 106 South Valley Road (built in 1931-32 for Arthur Wilby, farmer).[1292] However, the most substantial development in Highton during this period was the construction of St. Augustine's Orphanage, 187 Burdekin Drive, in 1936-39. It was designed by the Catholic architect, Cyril Kelly and built by his father, William.[1293]

The rural character of Highton changed dramatically after World War Two from the 1950s and throughout the remainder of the 20th century. Housing estates were established and numerous dwellings constructed. They included (but were not limited to) the Barrabool Hills Estate in 1961 (being 106 allotments north of Mt Pleasant Road between Scenic Road and Montpellier Drive, and taking in Lambhill Crescent, Merino Court and the southern portion of Reigate Road) (Figure 6.286); and the Ghyll Estate in 1962 (between Montpellier Drive and North Valley Road and taking in the northern portions of Reigate Road and Lambhill Crescent, as well as Cheam Walk and the southern portion of Culzean Crescent).[1294] Numerous brick houses were built in these estates between the 1960s and 1980s.

In the early years of the 21st century, the McCann family property, 'Highview' on the north side of Barrabool Road (west of Scenic Road)[1295] (Figure 6.287) was subdivided into several residential estates. Construction of substantial homes in this area continues in 2019.

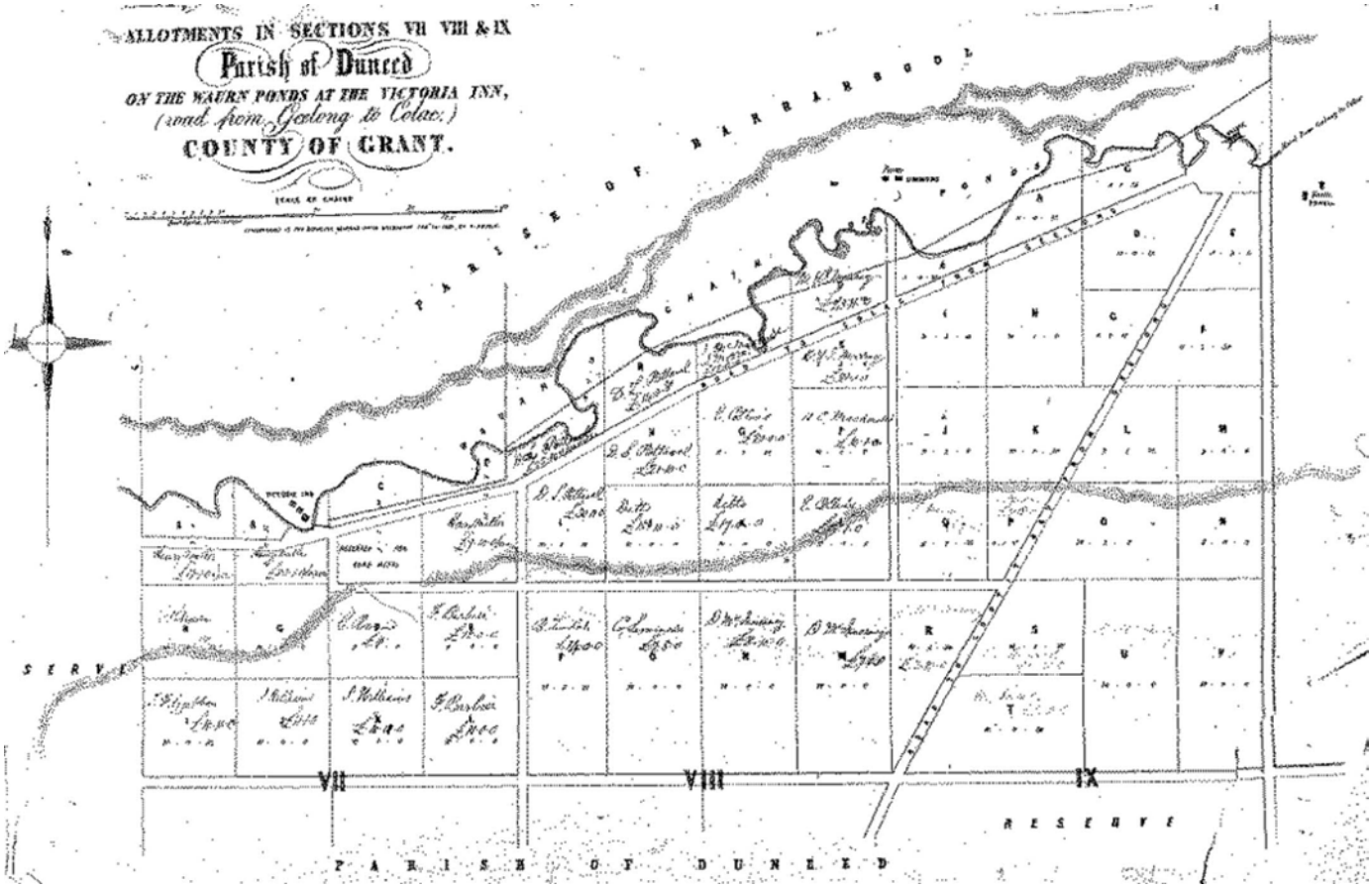


Figure 6.288: F. Byerley, Plan of Allotments in Sections VII, VII & IX Parish of Duneed on the Waurn Ponds at the Victoria Inn (from Geelong to Colac), Country of Grant, 13 February 1855. Source: GRS 2065/folio 19 map 40, Geelong Heritage Centre collection.

WAURN PONDS

The earliest European occupation of Waurn Ponds was the the establishment of an inn by Martin Priest on the north bank of Waurn Ponds Creek in 1846.[1296] This was replaced in 1849 by a new building known as the Victoria Inn.[1297] In 1855, several 10 acre allotments were made available for purchase on the south side of the Waurn Chain of Ponds[1298] (Figure 6.288). The Inn closed in 1860 due in part of the laying out of a new road to Colac on the south side of the creek and the advent of the new Waurn Ponds Inn in 1856.[1299] The brick stables associated with the Inn are extant at 20 Marendaz Road.[1300]

Further European development came in 1848 when David Pettavel, a poineer vigneron, established the Victoria Vineyard on his purchase of 300 acres (see Theme 4)[1301] About this time the land south of the creek was sold in 10 to 20 acre lots and in half acre lots along the Colac Road. The area was already served by denominational schools: a Church of England school and church was established on David Pettavel's vineyard in 1849; and it was also at this time when a local Catholic school opened.[1302] In 1859 a national school was built at the corner of Hams and Anglesea Roads and continued until 1866.[1303] In 1870, State School No. 1040 was erected of local stone but it was replaced in 1922 by a new school further distant from blasting operations at McCann's Quarry[1304] (see Theme 4).

In 1863 a Wesleyan church was built; it opened in the following year and provided services in French for the local Swiss vignerons.[1305] A Sunday School was added in 1892 but was relocated to Belmont where it was renovated as a church on the 1920s.[1306] The Sunday School also served as a forum for the Literary and Debating Society in the late 1890s.[1307] Dwindling attendances forced the closure of the church in 1958 and its sale to the Belmont Church of England which moved it to Settlement Road where it was used both as church and day centre for the Grace McKellar nursing home.[1308]

In 1886 Waurn Ponds was described as a prettily situated postal township with one church and a state school.[1309]

Up to 1880 it had been sustained by the viticulture industry, being made famous particularly by Pettavel's Victoria and Albert Vineyards[1310] (Theme 4).

The other industry which maintained commercial viability at Waurn Ponds was quarrying (see Theme 4). Benjamin Holdsworth quarried for stone (from 1869) and Nicholas McCann for lime (from 1881). Today, these industries are gone but archaeological evidence of the lime kiln is situated at 110 Lemins Road.[1311]

While Waurn Ponds remained a farming area throughout the first half of the 20th century, the beginnings of a major transformation into a suburb of Geelong began with the educational developments in Pigdons Road. In 1961, the 'Highton' campus of the Church of England Girls' Grammar School opened and it was followed by Marcus Oldham Farm Management College in 1962.[1312] In 1970, the Gordon Institute of Technology relocated part of its operations to Pigdons Road in 1970 and this formed the nucleus for the Waurn Ponds campus of Deakin University in 1977.[1313] Further north in Pigdons Road, the $270 million Epworth Hospital opened in 2016.[1314] By this time, Waurn Ponds had experienced substantial change, with the Geelong Ring Road providing more direct access to Melbourne. Major shopping centres had been built on the south side of the Princes Highway and hundreds of dwellings constructed following numerous subdivisions of previous rural allotments.

ENDNOTES

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16 W.R. Brownhill & I. Wynd, *The History of Geelong and Corio Bay with postscript 1955-1990*, The *Geelong Advertiser*, Geelong, 1990, p.10.

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18 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 13 June 1903, p.3 & Fisher, op.cit. Fisher's claim of having the first European house in Geelong was contradicted by Dr Alexander Thomson who claimed that he built his dwelling, 'Kardinia' at Belmont in 1837 and he built a house for the Derwent Company, 'occupied afterwards by Mr. Fisher.' See D. Thomson in Bride (ed.)., *op.cit.*, p.251.

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37 See for example, *Port Phillip Gazette*, 25 December 1841, p.3.

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43 *Ibid.*

44 *The Courier* (Hobart), 12 February 1841, p.4.

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46 J.A. Hone, 'Willis, Edward (1816-1895)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/willis-edward-4860/text8119, published first in hardcopy, 1976, accessed online 28 August 2019.

47 Fisher advertised the sale of his dwelling at South Geelong in 1842 – See *Geelong Advertiser*, 29 August 1842, p.1. It seems the property did not sell and he retained ownership and the property was occupied by Willis – see *Geelong Advertiser & Squatters' Advocate*, 27 March 1843, which p.1, which first gave Willis' address as Barwon Terrace. The *Geelong Advertiser*, 16 September 1850, p.3, advertised the sale or the property, it being described as 'lately being in the occupation of E. Willis, Esq.,' and consisting 'of 14 rooms, with larder, laundry, dairy, bake-house, cellars, and servant's rooms complete', indicating that the substantial rendered brick dwelling shown in Figure 6.07 had been built by this time.

48 *Geelong Advertiser*, 20 January 1841, p.3, 4 September 1841, p.3, 24 April 1841, p.3, 13 December 1841, p.3.

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62 R. Hoddle, Plan of Allotments in North Geelong, County of Grant, 26 February 1848, VPRS 8168/P5, item Sydney G12, PROV.

63 *Geelong Advertiser*, 7 March 1848, p.2.

64 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 10 March 1852, p.2. .

65 See Tracing prepared from the Original Survey Cat R29.1013 for the purpose of Record shewing the Reserve for Ornamental Grounds: Gardens &c., 1848, VPRS 8168/P5, item SYDNEY, record G18, PROV & R. Hoddle, Plan of Geelong of Geelong: Proposed Extension, 23 October 1850, VPRS 8168/P5, item FEAT 578, PROV.

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67 R. Hoddle, Plan of Sections Nos. XXXVIII, XXXIX & XL Township of Geelong, 19 December 1850, VPRS 8168/P5, item Sydney G19, PROV.

68 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 20 December 1853, p.7 7 J.L. Shaw, Plan shewing the position of Allotment No. 2 Section 9 North Geelong as subdivided and to be leased for a term of 14 years at Auction on Wednesday 21st Decr. At one o'clock, maps & plans collection, N44, GHC.

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70 Ibid.

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393 D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Ashby Heritage Review Stage 2', prepared for the City of Greater Geelong, 2010.

394 No date was shown on the Milton estate subdivision plan, however it appears to be dated 1854 as the surveyor, Alexander Macdonald, was not practicing on his own until c.1852 and the date 1854 corresponds with the known date of the adjoining Kilkenny Estate subdivision.

395 Rowe & Jacobs, 'Ashby Heritage Review', op.cit.

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398 Rowe & Jacobs, op.cit.

399 Homan, et.al., op.cit.

400 Ibid. & Borough of Geelong West Rate Books, 1854-89, GHC.

401 Honman, et.al., op.cit.

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403 Until recent years, the dwelling at 127 Elizabeth Street was originally situated at 25 Candover Street.

404 *Geelong Advertiser*, 5 December 1849, p.1 & *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 6 December 1853, p.2.

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407 Seaton, The Ashby Story, *op.cit.*, p.121.

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411 Ibid. It is assumed that the Fairview Estate plan is dated 1888.

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440 I. Wynd, *So Fine a Country: A History of the Shire of Corio*, Shire of Corio, 1981, p.175 & Balding, *op.cit.*
441 *Geelong Advertiser*, 8 February 1845, p.4, 5 April 1854, p.4.
442 Plan of St. Helen's Estate Geelong, 6 October 1888, map 112, Special Collections, Deakin University Library.
443 Few dwellings, mostly interwar Bungalows, are shown in Charles Pratt's aerial view of 'Geelong Gas Works, North Geelong, dated c.1925, accession no. N91.160/1026, SLV.
444 Lovell Chen Pty Ltd, 'Osborne House & Stables North Geelong, Victoria', Conservation Management Plan, prepared for the City of Greater Geelong, September 2009.
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446 Plan of St. Helen's Estate Geelong, op.cit.
447 Wynd, *So Fine a Country*, *op.cit.*, p.188.
448 *Ibid.*, p.184.
449 *Ibid.*
450 *Cazalys Contractor Reporter*, 19 April 1904, SLV.
451 Rowe & Huddle, op.cit.
452 Ibid.
453 *Cazalys Contractor Reporter*, 27 May 1919, SLV.
454 *Ibid.*, 18 July 1911, 29 August 1911.
455 Rowe & Huddle, op.cit.
456 Ibid.
457 Ibid.
458 Hoddle, Plan of Allotments marked at Cowies Creek & Corio Bay, op.cit.
459 Town of Geelong Rate Book, entry 1278, 1853-54, GHC.
460 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 28 December 1854, p.5.
Photographic evidence suggests that the dwelling was also constructed of timber.
461 Mrs J.L. Best advertised for a servant, her address being Ripple Side, West Geelong. See *Geelong Advertiser*, 8 October 1881, p.3.
462 Balding, *op.cit.*
463 *Banner*, 27 December 1853, p.8, reported on Balmoral Castle, Scotland, under construction.
464 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 20 October 1852, p.3.
465 *Ibid.*, 31 March 1853, p.2.
466 *Ibid.*, 17 October 1853, p.2.
467 *Ibid.*
468 Geelong Town Rate Book, 1894, GHC.
469 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 7 May 1855, p.3.
470 Cox, *op.cit.*
471 Plan of Corio Bay Estate, 24 November 1888, map C29, GHC.
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473 *Geelong Advertiser*, 12 October 1891, p.3. Lloyd Hooper was listed in the Geelong Town Council Rate Books 1890-92 as the owner of numerous allotments, including that at 13 Liverpool Street.
474 Ibid. The dwelling appears to be largely intact today, apart from the introduced front bay window.
475 Certificate of Title vol. 2329, fol. 493, Geelong Town Council Rate Book, entry 456, 1891, GHC. See also *Geelong Advertiser*, 25 August 1894, p.5.
476 Plan of Corio Bay Estate, 1892, map 082, GHC.
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484 Ibid.
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493 A. Willingham, 'Lunan A Conservation Analysis', 1987. The gates are now situated at the Geelong Grammar School, Corio. See Huddle & Rowe, op.cit.
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495 Lunan Subdivision Plan, 25 March 1911, map GRS2030/L31, GHC.
496 See Plan of Esplanade Estate, North Geelong, 23 December 1890, map E10, Plan of Glenleith Estate, 19 March 1909, map folio 5, plan 173 & Drumcondra Estate Plan, n.d. [c.1920], map D20, GHC.
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686 Lyle, James, Probate Administration files, 1887, VPRS 28/P0, Unit 414, PROV. Huddle & Rowe, op.cit., state that the dwelling was built between 1870 and 1880, but Lyle's Probate of 1887 described 'a house of wood and stone, very old and out of repair', suggesting the exiting dwelling was constructed following his death. The sale notice for the property in 1910 listed 'a capital dwelling of 8 rooms', indicating that the original dwelling had been repaired or extended, or a new dwelling constructed. See *Geelong Advertiser*, 10 September 1910, p.6.

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1079 The dwelling had been built by 1854 as it was mentioned in the *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 16 May 1854, p.7. See also S. Zada, 'Finding Laurence Ryland … or not!', *Ancestor*, vol. 29, no. 6, June 2009, pp.13-14 & S. Zada, 'Just do it!', *Ancestor*, vol. 30, no. 8, December 2009, p.17.

1080 Huddle, 'Architects in Geelong', op.cit., p.52.

1081 The earliest listing of McLean at Lake Connewarre is in a description for the Audley Estate, 27 October 1863, p.3. McLean did not appear in the Electoral Roll for 1856 in the area. The earliest mention of McLean in the Bellarine Shire Rate Books is 1863-64, Bellarine Historical Society collection, when he was listed as the owner of a five roomed wooden house and garden.

1082 According to the *Geelong Advertiser*, 13 January 1854, Friend was resident at Marcus Hill at this time as his fourth daughter, Helen Ann, died there on 10 January of that year. Friend and his family were resident at Leopold by 1864 as the *Geelong Advertiser*, 27 May 1864 listed the death of his father in law, Thomas Burnham.

1083 *Geelong Advertiser*, 2 June 1886, p.4, reported that the Bellarine Shire Council had requested the Railway Commissioners to change the name of the station from Kensington to Leopold. The name of the cemetery was also changed in 1893 – see *VGG* 24 February 1893, p.1032.

1084 Plan of Kensington Hills Estate, 22 March 1889, folio 5, map 11, GHC.

1085 Plan of Como Hills Estate, 10 November 1890, folio 3, map 61, GHC.

1086 Municipal Directory of Victoria, 1900.

1087 See Plans of Athlon Heights Estate, maps A5, A8, A15-16, Plans of Allanvale Slopes, map A2-4, & Plan of Leopold Heights Estate, map L41, GHC.

1088 Paywit Parish Record Plan & Record Sheet 33082, Landata.

1089 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 30 January 1854, p.7.

1090 *Geelong Advertiser*, 26 August 1872, p.2.

1091 *Ibid.*, 14 November 1868, p.3.

1092 Lane, 'History with some Echoes of a lost local language', op.cit., p.124.

1093 Ibid, p.169.

1094 Huddle, Howe, et.al., op.cit. & Mannerim Post Office opening & closure dates online, Post Office List – Premier Postal, accessed June 2018 at https://www.premierpostal.com

1095 *Geelong Advertiser*, 29 March 1919, p.7.

1096 Frewin & Phelan, *op.cit.*, vol. 2, p.80.

1097 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 21 November 1853, p.2.

1098 *Ibid.*, 24 April 1854, p.4.

1099 See Bellarine Parish Plan, sheet 2, VPRS 16171/P1, PROV.

1100 'Marcus Sandys, 3rd Baron Sandys', at Wikipedia, accessed May 2018 at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus_Sandys,_3rd_Baron_Sandys & *The Argus*, 2 December 1853, p.4.

1101 Messrs. Haines and Bryant acquired Title to 'Carlyle' in 1855. The homestead had definitely been built by 1863 was it was then described as an 'excellent brick dwelling house'. See *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 8 May 1855, p.2 & *Geelong Advertiser*, 14 December 1863, p.3.

1102 Bellarine Shire Valuation Books, Bellarine Riding, 1868-83, Bellarine Historical Society collection & marriage listing for Charles Harding and Bridge Madden in Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes online, accessed June 2018 at https://online.justice.vic.gov.au/bdm/indexsearch.doj

1103 *Geelong Advertiser*, 14 May 1883, p.2 & Marcus Hill Post Office opening & closure dates online, Post Office List, op.cit.

1104 Huddle, Howe, et.al., op.cit.

1105 Blake, *op.cit.*, vol. 2, p.1031, 1046.

1106 Wynd, *op.cit.*, p.110.

1107 Lane, 'An Enquiry into the Origin and Spelling of Yarra (or Yarrow) Street', op.cit.

1108 See Moolap Parish Record Plan 3153 & Record Sheet 3153, op.cit.

1109 Wynd, *op.cit.*, p.22.

1110 *Ibid.*, p.98.

1111 *Ibid.*, p.96.

1112 Campbell, *op.cit.*, p.8.

1113 R. Miekle, Plan of Portions Marked in the Parish of Paywit at Indented Head in the County of Grant, 9 June 1854, SLV. His spelling for the hill was 'Murradug'.

1114 Lane, 'History with some Echoes of a lost local language', part, 2, op.cit., p.257 & Munster, *op.cit.*, p.3.

1115 Lane, op.cit., part 1, p.65, 167. She stated that 'MOOR: GAL' means "Dark of the Night', with a reference given to Curr who had this abbreviated to "MOO". Lane, p.9, further stated that "DU" means 'The Earth', and that the letter 'C' 'is really redundant.' For an analysis of the soil at Murradoc and the dark grey top soil, see Agriculture Victoria: Victorian Resources Online: Corangamite, CLRS04, Location: Murradoc, accessed May 2018 at http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/coranregn.nsf/pages/soil_landform_soil_pits_clra4_

1116 Fisher, *op.cit.*

1117 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 4 June 1852, p.3.

1118 *Ibid.*, 1 April 1854, p.2.

1119 *Geelong Advertiser*, 24 December 1881, p.1.

1120 Blake, *op.cit.*, p.1015.

1121 Wynd, *op.cit.*, p.105.

1122 P. Jennings (comp.), *Wallington at War 1914-1918*, Bellarine Historical Society, Drysdale, 2016.

1123 *Ibid.*

1124 Wynd, *op.cit.*

1125 Sale Plan of the Chevy Estate, 4204 Acres Near Geelong, 9 December 1885, folio 3, map 74, GHC.

1126 Plan of Portion of the Chevy Estate, 21 December 1886, folio 3, map 57, GHC.

1127 *Weekly Times*, 11 June 1904, p.38 & *Geelong Advertiser*, 16 June 1886, p.2.

1128 *Ibid.*, 10 January 1887, p.3.

1129 Campbell, *op.cit.*

1130 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 7 September 1855, p.3, *Geelong Advertiser*, 23 September 1861, p.4, 7 March 1862, p.2, Bellarine Shire Valuation Books 1863-66, Bellarine Historical Society, Electoral Roll for 1856, Ancestry online, op.cit. & Will of James Magarey, 21 January 1853, VPRS 7591/P001, Unit 8, PROV.

1131 Rowe, 'Architecture of Geelong', op.cit., vol. 2, sheet 89.

1132 Bellarine Shire Valuation Books, entry 1178, 1900-01 & entry 1183, 1901-02. Miss Atkins was listed as owner and A.J. Aitken [sic.] as occupier. Certificate of Title vol. 2966 fol. 174 was issued to Allen James Atkins on 9 December 1903. The property was acquired by Leonard P. Lomas on 4 April 1944.

1133 Jennings, *op.cit.* & Blake, *op.cit.*, p.1053.

1134 *Ibid.*

1135 *Ibid.*

1136 Wynd, *op.cit.*, p.170.

1137 *Geelong Advertiser*, 25 March 1865, p.2, gave the birth notice 'at Clifton', of the arrival of a daughter to 'Mrs Thomas Bates.'

1138 *Ibid.*, 20 December 1875, p.2.

1139 *Ibid.*, 15 January 1876, p.2.

1140 *Ibid.*, 27 August 1888, p.4.

1141 Plan of The Clifton Springs on the Bay Estate at Drysdale, 13 December 1888, map 7, Bellarine Historical Society.

1142 *Geelong Advertiser*, 4 May 1921, p.3.

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1147 Wynd, *op.cit.*, p.173.

1148 *Ibid.*, p.173 & 196.

1149 Will of Alexander Hood, 29 June 1888, VPRS 7591 P2/137, PROV.

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1151 *Ibid.* & 'Cox, Charles William', biographical details, Bellarine Historical Society.

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1153 Ibid.

1154 Ibid.

1155 'Ocean Grove – A Brief History', compiled by the Shire of Bellarine Historical Research Team, 1987.

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1158 McKeown, *Ibid.*

1159 *Geelong Advertiser*, 5 September 1879.

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1162 Ibid.

1163 See Plan of Ocean Grove, op.cit.

1164 A. Townsend, *These Friendly Shores: A personal history of Ocean Grove*, A. Townsend, Ocean Grove, 1988, p.9.

1165 'Ocean Grove – A Brief History', op.cit.

1166 Huddle, Howe, et.al., op.cit.

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1170 Ibid.

1171 Ibid.

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1188 *Ibid.* & Plan of Subdivision of Suburban Allotments, Township of Portarlington, Parish of Bellarine, 16 May 1889, map 8, Bellarine Historical Society.

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1267 *Ibid.*

1268 *Ibid.*, 6 August 1912, p.65.

1269 Pescott, *op.cit.*, p.75 & *The Early Days of Highton & Belmont*, *op.cit.*, p.37.

1270 *Geelong Advertiser*, 9 January 1851, p.2.

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1272 *Ibid.*

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1276 J. Littlefield, 'Amanda Villa, Highton', Conservation project, Deakin University, 1990.

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1278 Willingham, *op.cit.*, vol. 3, sheet 398.

1279 *Ibid.*, sheet 395.

1280 Geelong Town Council Rate Books, Kardinia Ward, did not list Bonsey in the Barrabool Hills in 1853, but he was listed as the owner of a brick dwelling in the 1854-55 Rate Book (Kardinia Ward no. 2155). No rooms were listed for the dwelling and no net annual value was given, suggesting that the dwelling was under construction at this time. The Rate Book for 1855-56, Kardinia Ward no. 2278, listed Bonsey with a 9 roomed brick dwelling, stable and shed on three acres in the Barrabool Hills with a net annual value of £150, indicating that the dwelling had been completed by this time. Bonsey had arrived in Geelong from London in 1852 – see *Marlborough* Unassisted Passenger List, 4 November 1852, PROV.

1281 Geelong Town Council Rate Books, Kardinia Ward, 1853-1856, op.cit. There was no listing for William Smith in the Kardinia Ward in 1854 (he was resident in Austin Street, Newtown – see Geelong Town Council Rate Book, Kardinia Ward no. 684). Smith was first listed in the Kardinia Ward in 1854-55 as the owner of a three roomed weatherboard dwelling on 2.5 acres in the Barrabool Hills. In 1855-56, the property was described as being a three roomed weatherboard dwelling with cellar and wash house. In the Electoral Roll for 1856, Ancestry online, op.cit., Smith was listed as a carpenter, his abode being the Barrabool Hills although his address was given as Austin Street at a property owned by Edward Stamp, of H.M. Customs Department. The original name of the property, 'Holmbush', was given in the death notice for William Smith's wife, Miriam, in the *Geelong Advertiser*, 30 April 1861, p.2.

1282 *Early Days of Highton & Belmont*, *op.cit.*, p.24 & Geelong Town Rate Books, op.cit., 1855-57 & South Barwon Rate Books, 1857-62 & 1873. Hoskin was listed with a tent in 1855-56 and a one-roomed weatherboard dwelling in 1856-57. In 1873, he was listed as the owner of a house. A search of the South Barwon Rate Books (Barrabool Division) in the 1860s might confirm the date of construction of the dwelling.

1283 Wynd, 'Thematic History', op.cit.

1284 Ibid.

1285 Ibid.

1286 Ibid.

1287 Montpellier Estate Auction notice, 28 July 1892, map M30, GHC.

1288 Rowe & Jacobs, 'Ceres Heritage Review', op.cit.

1289 Shoubra Estate Auction Notice, 21 March 1912, Special Collections, Deakin University Library.

1290 Huddle & Rowe, op.cit.

1291 *Geelong Advertiser*, 21 July 1927, p.6.

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1294 Barrabool Hills Estate Auction Notice, n.d. [c.1961], map B6/001 & Ghyll Estate Auction Notice, n.d. [1962], map G5/001, GHC.

1295 Huddle & Rowe, op.cit.

1296 Wynd, 'Thematic History', op.cit.

1297 Ibid.

1298 F. Byerley, Plan of Allotments in Sections VII, VII & IX Parish of Duneed on the Waurn Ponds at the Victoria Inn (from Geelong to Colac), Country of Grant, 13 February 1855, folio 19 map 40, GHC.

1299 Wynd, op.cit.

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1302 Wynd, op.cit.

1303 Ibid.

1304 Ibid.

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1307 Ibid.

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