

primary roof-form with parapet gables, with archways, set against it. As well as its style group examples, it resembles Heidelberg and Box Hill stations. All possess a visually dynamic form because of the grade separation and greater emphasis on roofline, ramp detailing and canopy design.

Nearby, the coal store is a large open corrugated-iron clad shed with a multi-gabled roofline.

Comparable Examples

Box Hill, Malvern, Caulfield, Heidelberg, Armadale and Toorak railway stations.

Landscape

It is assumed that as the route was electrified in c1919 and the cutting created, major landscaping works were carried out on most of the railway reserves although only remnants remain. Remnant examples of the style also occur in other municipalities, most notably Malvern, Caulfield, Flemington, and Jolimont (the selection of plants such as *Pinus canariensis* may reflect an earlier planting period, c1880s). Plants characteristic of these reserves and typical of those common plantings of the 1920s are *Phoenix canariensis*, *Agapanthus*, *Cotoneaster*, *Cupressus* sp., *Coprosma*, *Schinus molle* var. *areira*, Tamarisk, *Washingtonia filifera*, *Photinia*, and rows of *Cupressus torulosa*. These plants grew well on the generally dry, under-nourished soils, were self-sustaining and required minimal maintenance. They were moderately drought tolerant which explains their survival rate.

On the north side of the reserve (Cookson Street) planting of mixed exotic trees and shrubs dating from c1920 includes a row of *Phoenix canariensis* alternating with *Washingtonia filifera*, privet (*Ligustrum* spp.), *Agapanthus*, *cotoneaster*, oak (*Quercus* sp.), *Photinia*, *Coprosma*, pampas (*Cortaderia selloana*), tamarisk, *Prunus* spp., *Cupressus sempervirens* and *C. macrocarpa*.

On the southern side of the reserve, there is a little remnant planting on the embankment but the majority of the planting is recent and of a different character to the Edwardian style of Cookson Street.

The Edwardian character should be maintained and enhanced in future planting schemes.

Streetscape

The Cookson Street buildings, especially Davies Building (1-9) and the present Camberwell Antique Centre building (25-29) Cookson Street were constructed after the electrification of the line. Neighbouring structures have been identified as having individual significance in the 1986 City of Camberwell Conservation Study.

Significance

The buildings on the Cookson northern frontage form an important element in the townscape. They rise on a ridge and form a line facing south overlooking the station. These make a strong visual impression from the south and link station entrances to Burke Road. They reflect the historic role of the electrified railway in stimulating more intensive commercial land-use in the northern sections of Burke Road commercial district and introduced a wider range of commercial building form and activities to this part of the City.

The station design, the alteration of levels from Cookson Street to the platforms, the raised walkways, plantings and booking hall reflect the importance of the railway to suburban life in the age of electrification. The complexity of these structures and the pattern of pedestrian access contrast strongly with other parts of the suburb and with other less lavish station designs elsewhere in Camberwell.

Camberwell's growth in the 1880s depended essentially on the rail link with the city and a large part of renewed expansion after the Second World War depended on electrified rail lines. The Outer Circle was itself one of the most unusual rail developments in Victorian history and one of the most telling constructions of the 1880s railway expansion. The station precinct is an important reminder of the central importance of the initial railway and later electrification in the 1920s in shaping the character of Camberwell and in defining the commercial character of Burke Road.

Other Sources

Volume One: Camberwell Environmental History and Blainey, *History of Camberwell*.

Cloville Flats, 31-39 Cookson Street



Study Grading: C

Precinct: 26.02 **Streetscape:** 2
Construction Date: 1939
First Owner: Green, Frederick R & I M
Builder: Green, F R

History

Frederick R. Green, was the builder and owner of these flats, in association with Isabel M. Green¹. Estimated to cost over £4,000, the four flats each contained six rooms and an area of 17 squares². Garages with one room over each, were added in 1940, together with an 'office and lookout'³.

The flats were renovated extensively, but sympathetically in 1982-3, and another flat created from one of the outbuildings⁴.

Green was well known in Camberwell, with offices in Burke Road, South of Auburn Parade and a residence also equipped with a flag pole, in Brinsley Road. He was an important builder and this block of flats is a reminder of his work in the city. The combination of conservative style (Queen Anne) and innovative use (apartment living) reflects Camberwell's long resistance to any change in domestic land-use and the resulting need for flat building to conform, at least in external form, to the surrounding suburban style. Another interesting reminder of the long debates about flats in Camberwell and in other middle-ring suburbs.

Description

Appearing to date from the late Edwardian period, with its tea-house hipped roofs, terra-cotta ridges, cast-iron balustrading and look-out, these flats are an anachronism. Details, such as leaf-pattern terra-cotta wall ventilators, the marble and slate verandah paving, gable shingling, or the leaded lights to windows, all relate to the first generation of this century. A red brick, hit-and-miss pattern perimeter fence encases the property, having a series of angled garages, some still with loft doors at the first level, entered from a driveway off Lilly Street.

As a whole, the complex hinges on the look-out with wide hipped roof and verandahed pavilions either side. The style being alike to the Indian Colonial Bungalow type. Shingled gables to Lilly Street reinforce this link with the Bungalow.

Comparative Examples

The following Camberwell sites may be compared with this site at least in a chronological sense, although having little resemblance.

9, BOSTON ROAD, 1930
 396, CAMBERWELL ROAD, 1930
 460, CAMBERWELL ROAD, 1930
 16, MUSWELL HILL, 1930

1 MMBW DPA 212866; BA 1938, 9573

2 ibid.

3 BA 1940, 12864, 12988

4 BA 1982, 71731, 72252

3, BRENBEAL STREET, 1930c
 177, DONCASTER ROAD, 1930c
 816-822, RIVERSDALE ROAD, 1930c
 454, WARRIGAL ROAD, 1930c
 359, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1930c
 397-399, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1930c
 497, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1930c
 35, BALWYN ROAD, 1931-2
 1292, TOORAK ROAD, 1931-2
 11, CHATFIELD AVENUE, 1932-3
 27, CHRISTOWEL STREET, 1932
 3, FINSBURY ROAD, 1932
 7, MURIEL STREET, 1932c
 4, FINSBURY WAY, 1933
 125, HIGHFIELD ROAD, 1933
 1, MAPLE CRESCENT, 1933
 14, STODDART STREET, 1933
 7, MANGAN STREET, 1933c
 11, FAIRMONT AVENUE, 1934-5
 87-87A, BOWEN STREET, 1934
 458, CAMBERWELL ROAD, 1934
 201, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1934c
 45, CHRISTOWEL STREET, 1935
 46, CHRISTOWEL STREET, 1935
 56, CHRISTOWEL STREET, 1935
 1, FAIRMONT AVENUE, 1935
 9, MARLBOROUGH AVENUE, 1935
 13, MARLBOROUGH AVENUE, 1935
 3, SALISBURY STREET, 1935
 177, GLEN IRIS ROAD, 1935c
 361, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1935c
 361, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1935c
 796-798, BURKE ROAD, 1936
 23, CHRISTOWEL STREET, 1936
 41, COOKSON STREET, 1936
 9, JUDD STREET, 1936
 49, THE RIDGE, 1936
 20, WALSH STREET, 1936
 8, REID STREET, 1937-8
 716, RIVERSDALE ROAD, 1937
 517, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1937c
 311-317, CAMBERWELL ROAD, 1938
 2, FAIRMONT AVENUE, 1938
 24, FINSBURY WAY, 1938
 32, HORTENSE STREET, 1938
 4, MARLBOROUGH AVENUE, 1938
 26, REID STREET, 1938
 660, RIVERSDALE ROAD, 1938
 66, THE BOULEVARD, 1938
 136, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1938
 14, CASCADE STREET, 1939
 24, CHRISTOWEL STREET, 1939
 1, MOUNTAIN VIEW ROAD, 1939
 43, YUILLE STREET, 1939
 43, CASCADE STREET, 1939c?

External Integrity

The renovation has added a bagged brick inner fence, supplemented by pickets, provides courtyards for each flat, glazed entrance porches to Lilly Street, and the conversion of some garage upper levels to other purposes. The colours are sympathetic to the period but presumably considerable internal alterations have been made.

Streetscape

Isolated by the Second Church of Christ Scientist from Bungalow housing, further to the east, the

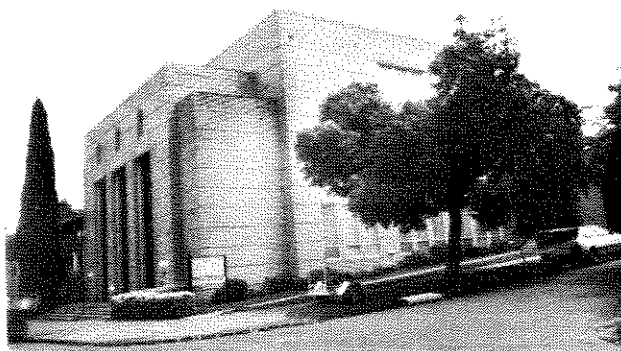
flats are more related (particularly in scale) to the red brick commercial architecture on its west and the Camberwell Railway Station opposite.

Significance

Although built many years after the popular use of its adopted style, this block of flats is distinctive as a fully articulated and near intact example of the transition from the Queen Anne influence to that of the Bungalow in domestic architecture. It is of special interest as such an anachronism that it provokes speculation on the designer-builder's intent; of regional and local importance.

Historically, a large and near intact example from the hand of a prominent local builder, which may reflect the need for conservative design in a city which discouraged flat development; of local importance.

Second Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Cookson Street



National Trust of Australia (Class/Rec.):
Classified

NTA File Number: 49

Study Grading: A

Precinct: 26.02 Streetscape: 2

Construction Date: 1936

First Owner: Second Church of Christ Scientist

Architect: Bates, Smart & McCutcheon

Builder: Hansen & Yuncken

History

Churches of Christ began as an offshoot of Protestant religions, in the 1830s, focusing on the New Testament as their inspiration. In Australia the first church congregation was established in Adelaide in 1846, followed by Sydney (1852), Melbourne (1853), Tasmania (1871), Queensland (1882) and Perth (1891).

A further evolution occurred when Mary Baker Eddy formed the first Christian scientist church in Boston in 1879. Her philosophy centred on Christianity as the sole healer of sickness as well as absolver of sin. Introduced in Australia by visiting Americans in the 1890s, the first Melbourne services were held in 1898 and, in Sydney, in 1900. The first Church of Christ Scientist was built in St. Kilda Road during the early 1920s, followed by this church and the Third Church, in Elsternwick. By the 1970s there were 57 churches and societies in Australia, all under the Boston Mother Church but autonomous in their internal affairs. By-laws, sermon-readers and officers are elected by the Church and there are no clergy.¹

A special meeting of the First Church membership, in 1924, resolved that members from the Kew, Hawthorn and Camberwell areas should seek to form a second church. They did so in June 1924, electing office bearers and directors and commenced holding their meetings in a leased Masonic Hall, Hawthorn. The first service was held there on 29 June, 1924.²

Money raised in the interim allowed purchase of the site in 1933 and the architects for the First Church, Bates Smart & McCutcheon commenced designs for the Second, after their appointment in August 1934. The design was accepted in early 1935 and its construction followed the contracting of builders, Hansen and Yuncken P/L, in 1936 for a price of £13,998.

Prior to its erection, the directors of the Second Church

Christ Scientist included Elizabeth Wright, Charles Hancock, Lotty Doughty, Walker Gass, and Maggie Tilley: all from the Hawthorn and Camberwell areas.

The opening services, in November were popularly attended by which time the total cost of church, fittings and organ had risen to £19,660 awaiting another nine years before the debt was cleared.³

The awarding of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects' Street Architecture Model for 1938 was the third given to Bates Smart & McCutcheon in six years (1932, 1934) and the first given outside of Melbourne city. It was acclaimed for "...the architectural dignity which may be achieved with simplicity of massing,

well proportioned voids and the judicious placing of

appropriate enrichment"⁴.

1 T.V. Sommers, 'Christian Scientists' in *Religions in Australia* (1966), as summarized in *The Australian Encyclopaedia*.

2 Vol.2, p.17f

3 CLF P71

4 NTA FN 4985; *ibid.*

4 *ibid.*