of Box Hill owned the house[1]. A later owner was the Baptist Union of Victoria[2].

Ussher & Kemp designed a less extensive, but similar surgery- residence in Bellair Street Kensington, five years previously.

Description

More in the Tudor or European medieval revival mode, rather than the more typical American Queen Anne Style, the house possesses a dominant, overhanging half-timbered gable set against the high- hipped main roof, oriel form windows, and a bayed, partly open timber verandah, with a corner turret. Terra-cotta roof tiles and shingled walls complete the image derived from the Medieval prototypes. An unusual aspect is the built-in lower level of the two-level verandah. A tree (Lillipilly?) and some shrubs survive as period landscape.

Comparative Examples

The following Camberwell sites may be compared with this site.

69, BROADWAY, 1900-1
20, BRYSON STREET, 1900
608, RIVERSDALE ROAD, 1900
1, SALISBURY STREET, 1900
5, VICTORIA ROAD, 1900
11, LUENA ROAD, 1900c
42, BRYSON STREET, 1901
58, CANTERBURY ROAD, 1901
6, KINTORE STREET, 1901
23, ROYAL CRESCENT, 1901
35, BROADWAY, 1902
39, PROSPECT HILL ROAD, 1902
6, LOGAN STREET, 1903
142, MONT ALBERT ROAD, 1904
7, MANGARRA ROAD, 1905-6
24, CHAUCER CRESCENT, 1905
633, RIVERSDALE ROAD, 1906-8
27, BALWYN ROAD, 1906
58, BROADWAY, 1906
65, MONT ALBERT ROAD, 1906
73-75, BROADWAY, 1907
31, CHAUCER CRESCENT, 1907
17, THREADNEEDLE STREET, 1907
18, PEPPIN STREET, 1907c
138, CANTERBURY ROAD, 1908-9
41, INGLESBY ROAD, 1908-9
10, SEFTON PLACE, 1908
41, INGLESBY ROAD, 1909-10
71, BROADWAY, 1909
73, BROADWAY, 1909
31, CANTERBURY ROAD, 1909
206, CANTERBURY ROAD, 1909
22, VICTORIA ROAD, 1909
1293, TOORAK ROAD, 1910-
8, ST. GEORGES CRESCENT, 1910
2, CLAYTON ROAD, 1910c
199, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1910c
24, ALBION STREET, 1911
17-19, BROADWAY, 1911
96-98, UNION ROAD, 1911
24, KENT ROAD, 1912-13
54, BROADWAY, 1912
35, MATLOCK STREET, 1912

648, BURKE ROAD, 1913-18
6, KITCHENER STREET, 1913
8, FITZGERALD STREET, 1915-20c
127, WINMALEE ROAD, 1915-20c
27A, ALMA ROAD, 1915
76, ATHELSTAN ROAD, 1915
347-349, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1915c
353, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1915c
150, WINMALEE ROAD, 1915c

External Integrity

The fence has been replaced and some timber detailing is missing.

Streetscape

Isolated in a largely redeveloped streetscape with the altered Victorian period pair (159-161) the only empathetic neighbours.

Significance

Architecturally, typically an adept and distinctive design in the general Queen Anne mode from its most adroit practitioners which is near original; of regional and local importance.

Historically, as a surgery over a period the house has achieved some public building status; of local interest.

Canterbury Post Office, 206 Canterbury Road

Study Grading: A
Precinct: 22.00 Streetscape: 2
Construction Date: 1909
First Owner: Commonwealth Govt.
Architect: Mackennal, H J (Works Director,Dept. of the Interior)

History

Mail came down Burke Road for the first time in 1868 when a post office agency, held through the 1860s-1870s by a newsagent

1   MMBW DPA 57777
2   ibid.

named Keen, commenced delivery[1]. The agency was opposite the Town Hall gardens. This was when *The Victorian Gazetteer* noted it as, 'a small postal hamlet...in the village of Boroondara' with a population of 'about 350 souls'. An electric telegraph service was thought to have commenced two years later. After a proposal in 1886 to incorporate a post office in the town hall complex, the Camberwell post office was erected in 1890 at the Burke and Camberwell Roads' corner[2].

At Canterbury, a 'telephone exchange and public bureau' was erected in 1900 with 23 subscribers: this was presumably in Canterbury Road, at the post and telegraph office, west of the Rochester Road corner[3]. It was criticized then as being too congested.

Drawings were prepared in 1908 for the present, more central, post and telegraph office, under Works' Director of the Home Affairs Department, H J MacKennal, and countersigned by the Victorian Works director, Thomas Hill[4].

They illustrated a public office where a counter divided the

space from a large mail room which, in turn, communicated with a

larger 'battery terminal and celdes room' (later a lunch room)[5]. A 'mens' retiring or lunch room was also provided (later a tea room), under another at first floor level[6]. A Miss M Francis was one of the post mistresses to preside at the office soon after it opened.

The post office is significant for its siting and its effect on the subsequent development of the Maling Road shopping area. Its location on the south side of the railway contributed to the division of the Canterbury shopping precinct and the survival of the Maling Road shops. It is important as a 'gateway' to the shopping strip.

Camberwell's local shopping strips are important elements in the appearance of the municipality; their creation makes an important theme in the suburb's history. This building appears to have been crucial in shaping one suburban shopping area; in particular it demarcates the division between nineteenth and twentieth century shopping zones.

Description

Included under the general category of the Edwardian Baroque, this post office like many others was very much a free adaptation of the English Baroque of Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor. Four brick

piers, with implied rustication support the two 'retiring room' levels on the north, offering counterpoint to the large bifocated arched window adjoining; a device repeated on the Maling Road elevation. However, the main stylistic device is a minor rotunda which rounds the apex of the triangular site and provides a sheltered entry for both staff and the public. Above its parapet, the various main roof bays are, deported in the typical Dutch hip or tea-house form associated with the contemporary and related Queen Anne villa style.

This post office compares with the many other Baroque revival designs executed by federal government architects: these include post offices at Brighton, South Melbourne (perhaps the best) and' defence installations such as HMAS Cerberus. The Canterbury example has the advantage of a semi-island site which allows full articulation of three-dimensional devices, such as the semi-circular porch and roof forms, whilst the implied eclectic detail is seen to relate to all elevations.

Comparative Examples

The following post office sites may be compared with this site:

Ballan, Beulah, Birchip, Boort, Carlton North, Clifton Hill, Cobram, Cohuna, Corryong, Elmore, Fairfield, Glen Iris, Hopetoun, Merino, Parkville, Rainbow, Rupanyup, Rutherglen, South Melbourne, Stanhope, St Arnaud and St Kilda Road among others which utilised this neo-classic style in red brick and cement. Another early government example was 4 Treasury Place (Commonwealth Govt. Offices) which was also designed under Murdoch (Canberra). Canterbury was among the earliest group.

External Integrity

Generally original, given above changes.

Streetscape

It successfully introduces and adjoins- notable contemporary commercial streetscape.

Significance

Architecturally, a successful, early and near intact, design in a neo-Baroque style which was a dominant style among Federal government buildings until World War Two. Here the design's success is underscored by a notable adjoining contemporary streetscape; of high regional importance.

1   Allan, J.A. p175
2   op. cit. p.287
3   op. cit. p.306
4   Australian Archives Drawing Collection, Dmg. No. 63/11/2
5   ibid.
6   ibid.

Historically, one of Camberwell's older public buildings and significant in its effect on the Canterbury shopping precinct; of local importance.

Malone's Family Hotel
208 Canterbury Road, Canterbury

Historic Buildings Register R
National Trust of Australia (Class/Rec.): R
NTA File Number: 4908
Study Grading: A
Precinct: 22.00 Streetscape: 2
Construction Date: 1889
First Owner: Malone, William
Architect: Wolf, William G
Builder: Edmond, J
Contract Price: £6646/00/00[1], 17.8.89, p165
Fitout cost: £313/10/5[2]

History

The MMBW *Detail Plan* 1976 (c1905?) shows the hotel as is with single storey wing united with main building by a continuous L-shape verandah, stable and earth closet wing extending east to street, three fenced lots adjoining the hotel and stable on the west and one adjoining the stable and earth closets on the south. Villas with names such as Waratah, Penrith, Edith Villa and Ellesmere, adjoined in Sutherland Street (Wattle Valley Road) to the south.

The MMBW *Property Services File* on the site starts in 1908 when Collins Street architect, John Stanley Jenkins, supervised work for Malone which involved the initial connection to the sewer with subsequent disconnection of most of the south boundary closets and general replacement of troughs and basins. It was then Hodgens Hotel.

The stable was noted as 'not in use', the bar sink was to be replaced and the cellar (north east corner) was 'dry' (meaning dismantling of a 'Yan Yean syphon'). What appear to be two small light wells are shown on upper floors where plumbing fixtures were also concentrated. Adjoining vacant lots were all fenced, indicating some use requiring protection from wandering stock.

By 1921-2 the owner was still William Malone of 56 Stanhope Street, Malvern but the style was now The Canterbury Club Hotel.[3] This was the era of the Anti-Liquor League and widespread hotel closure. At that date the existing troughs (rear wing and south boundary), baths (at south end of rear wing verandah?) and water closets (at the south boundary) were abolished or renewed, being replaced inside the building. The addition to the east of the stable was done at this time, replacing the previous row of earth closets.

Seven years later baths and basins were added at the 1st and 2nd levels and baths on the ground and 2nd floors plus a basin and a set of troughs were abolished. Lillian Branagan of 'Hollywood' in St. Kilda was the owner and Collier & Clare, also of St. Kilda, were the agents for the next plumbing alteration. This plan showed new garages on the west and south boundaries (west one is now used for accommodation). Extensive plumbing renewal works were done in 1955, mainly in the rear wing where the concrete floor was introduced to what was termed a 'polluted area'. The Metropolitan Tramways Board was the owner.[4]

Malone was listed as licensee and owner until Frederick Goldhawk (1896-1899), then Annie Larkin (1899-1900) and Alfred Hodgens (1903-) became licensees.[5] The description was 40 rooms in 1899 and 47 rooms from 1900: the Nett Annual Value was unchanged at £200 during that period.

Boorandara Standard did not report the laying of the first stone but instead carried the advertisement of the rival 40 room Surrey Family Hotel opening by A McNeill (formerly of the Royal Sailor, Richmond)[6] A retrospective 1934 account in the *Canterbury Advertiser* recalled that both the Canterbury Cricket and Football clubs formed in 1888 and c1891 respectively and played their early matches at the rear of Malone's hotel.[7]

Ernest Swan in his *Half-way up the Hill* recalls Malone's Hotel as the only one for miles around, opening from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m., '...many a drunken lout have I seen ejected to the gutter towards Midnight.' Brian Carroll's *Camberwell Sketchbook* cites the anti-liquor leagues of the 1920s and their

1   *Australian Building & Contractor's News* 2.3.89, p218
2   ibid.
3   MMBW 64559
4   associated field books have not been sighted
5   RB 1896-7, 1410; RB 1899-1900, 1419; RB 1901-2,2011; RB1902-3, 2058
6   *Boorandara Standard* 26.4.89
7   *The Canterbury Advertiser* 7.11.34, p.4