

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: £6646/00/00¹, 17.8.89, p165
 Fitout cost: £313/10/5²

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

particularly large following in Camberwell. By popular vote Camberwell's seven hotels and two wine saloons were closed. Malone's suffered the same fate, Malone receiving £1700 compensation as owner-licensee. Increased residential amenity followed in the 1921-2 works cited above where the light wells had been closed in and extra plumbing fixtures installed for the new role played by the building. Leaded lights in the former corner bar reflect this period.

The Camberwell Library local history collection has several views of the hotel. One taken c1906 is from the west, showing 'HODGENS HOTEL' prominently displayed on the side wall and what appears to be an ornamental garden on the building's west side. The stable and single storey wing are shown. Another from a similar time shows its east elevation, again as is except for what appears as a gap between the main building and the south wing. No gap appears in a clearer view from a similar date.

Illustrations: *Building & Engineering Journal* 23.02.89 p.138 showing hotel basically as is with single storey wing and flagpole to tower.

Description

The hotel is finished in stucco, is parapetted, occupies three levels with a corner tower and basement, and has a face-brick rear stable and fenced stable yard. Stylistically it is inspired by the Italian Renaissance, with applied cement mouldings of pediments, swags, architraves and cornice and string mouldings. Similarly window openings are arched or rectangular, with vertical window bays introduced into the elevations on the two upper levels, using attached columns.

Notable Interior Elements¹:

Main entrance hall with marble and slate paving, upper halls, stair hall coloured glass windows and the stair with associated former parlors/bar rooms opening off main hall.

Typical Interior Elements:

Rear wing rooms, skirtings, architraves, four-panel doors, plaster mouldings (centre flowers).

Landscape:

Probable c1922 planting most evident (palm, privet) with the 19th century garden represented by the Cordyline.

External Integrity

Stable-earth closet wing, north wall relocated, openings blocked in stable east wall (c1922), coach house entry arch fallen and various signs added.

Hotel exterior (single-storey wing):

openings altered on west wall with new concrete floors (1955), window joinery (part), added south skillion and some new wall vents, verandah detail missing (restorable given surviving detail) and western leg of verandah demolished for new fire-escape to main building (1922), stone string-mould painted over on east face, parapet orbs missing;

main wing:

added 1922 fire escape and trellis work on west face, 1922 leaded glazing (corner, ground) and corner glazed door (original 6-panel with top-light), painted over basalt string-mould as above;

Interior-

new exposed service lines, new partitions in main entry hall, stair-well and elsewhere, fountain removed from pedestal in entry.

Context

The hotel is at the entry point to Maling Road, providing a gateway element in conjunction with the post office. Its height, towered form, and scale make the hotel a dramatic visual urban element, made more so by the hillside siting.

Significance

The building is significant architecturally: as a free-standing building and as an hotel (given the altered state of other suburban hotels, particularly at ground floor level) and as a major streetscape element, visible from all directions, particularly from the west and east.

The building is locally significant historically as one of two early surviving hotels in the Canterbury area, as the typical early meeting place for social groups and particularly as the venue for both the first football and cricket club activity in the area.

As an historical expression of this important era (prior to delicensing in the 1920s), the building is well preserved inside and out (except for internal decorative wall and ceiling finishes) and is particularly enhanced by the survival of the stable and stable yard, the stable being a picturesque form in its own right with its unusual gabled parapet and Dutch-hip roof combination. The main rooms (meeting rooms, parlors and bar room) were the focus for this social activity and take on special significance in contrast to the accommodation rooms which are typical only. Nevertheless some indication of their configuration, size and finish should be maintained, particularly as the Surrey Family Hotel has been completely gutted.

The 1922 renovation is evident in the external escape, the closing-off of part of the back stair, bathroom fittings, the glazing done at ground level,

¹ Inspection (2.3.89)

new corner door and a new garden created to the west.

Restoration:

Conservation, including restoration, is recommended for the external original fabric; the original stable, fence and yard; the remnant mature planting (palm, Cordyline); the stair and lobbies at all levels and the entrance hall, bar and parlor rooms and a representative section of the typical accommodation rooms.¹

House, 2 Carrigal Street, Balwyn



Study Grading: B
Construction Date: 1954
First Owner: Kelly, H.A.
Builder: Kelly, H.A.

History

Hugh Alexander Kelly built this residence in 1954 to the design of Frank C. Dixon for his own use². The eight roomed, brick veneer house was estimated to cost £5,00³. Kelly, a manager, owned and occupied this property with Aileen Norman Kelly⁴.

Description

Low-key in its street character, this painted brick design is early for what became an established vernacular in Modern house design viz. the shallow skillion roof taken over an adjoining car bay next to the entrance and a courtyard beyond. At the front there is the block-shaped mail box, as featureless as the house itself, and no fence.

Comparative Examples

The following Camberwell sites may be compared with this site.

106, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1940-1
1, MONTANA STREET, 1940
1297, TOORAK ROAD, 1940
91, MAUD STREET, 1940c
133, MAUD STREET, 1940c
56, RIVERSIDE AVENUE, 1940c
15, WALBUNDY AVENUE, 1940c
417, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1940c
113, YARRBAT AVENUE, 1940c
123, MONT ALBERT ROAD, 1941-2
2, BEATRICE STREET, 1941
6, BULLEEN ROAD, 1941
171, DONCASTER ROAD, 1941
4, MAYSIA STREET, 1941
46, THE BOULEVARD, 1941
1, KELBA STREET, 1941c
666, RIVERSDALE ROAD, 1946-7
119, DONCASTER ROAD, 1948
1, KALONGA ROAD, 1948c
166, WHITEHORSE ROAD, 1951-2
2, TAURUS STREET, 1951c
32, URSIA STREET, 1951c
6, CARRIGAL STREET, 1952
43, KIREEP ROAD, 1952
1, MADDEN STREET, 1952
2, CARRIGAL STREET, 1954
16, CARRIGAL STREET, 1954
129, WINMALEE ROAD, 1954
14, ORION STREET, 1954c
32, BALWYN ROAD, 1955c
45A, NARRAK ROAD, 1955c

External Integrity

Generally original.

Streetscape Contribution

Contributes to a notable 1950s streetscape: one of many Dixon-designed houses in this street, all pursuing aspects of post-war Modernist house design. It is perhaps one of the State's best streets of early Modern houses.

Significance

Historically, valuable in demonstrating the manner in which one architect characterized a street. It represents the character of Balwyn in the 1950s and the special role it had in the metropolis: of Regional interest.

Architecturally, the house exemplifies the Modernist ideals of the period and as well is distinctive as an approach to design inspired by engineering rather than purely architectural solutions. Streetscape: of Regional importance.

¹ Conservation may include restoration, preservation, reconstruction and general enhancement and the scope includes all original elements and finishes in the areas cited
² BA 1954, 14061; MMBW DPA 276261
³ BA 1954, 14061
⁴ ER 1959; D1962; D1974