

at this address and by 1974 R.G. Pretty, a builder, owned and occupied the property¹.

George Rowland Mountain was born in 1911 at St. Kilda, Victoria. He was educated at Scotch College and then the University of Melbourne where he attained a Master of Arts (Economics)². Mountain joined the National Bank in 1934, became the Bank Economist in 1936 and from 1955 until 1966 he was Chief Inspector of the National Bank of Australasia³.

Description

A large coloured brick Moderne style two-storey house with a tiled hip roof, corner timber-framed windows and contrasting parapeted roof wings, set as blocks against the main form of the house. A concrete ledge extends around the building at first floor level, giving the ground floor an avant-garde look not shared by the upper level.

The landscaping and fence are of the period.

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, CARRICAL STREET, 1952
 43, KIREEP ROAD, 1952
 1, MADDEN STREET, 1952
 2, CARRICAL STREET, 1954
 16, CARRICAL 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 an important contemporary precinct (precinct 1).

Significance

Architecturally, a large and well-preserved Moderne style house which epitomizes the precinct in which it stands and possesses a period landscape setting: of regional interest.

Historically, the home of an influential Victorian and hence evocative of the manager/professional classes associated with the area: of Regional importance.

Emulation Hall, 3 Rochester Road



Study Grading: A

Streetscape: 1

Construction Date: 1928-30

First Owner: Trustees Emulation Lodge 141

Architect: Dunstan Reynolds & Partners

History

The trustees of Emulation Lodge No 141 commissioned builder R S Jones to commence this masonic temple, in 1928, at an estimated cost of £5,500⁴. Subsequently a new roof cladding was provided in 1953 and a room added five years later⁵. Brother Dunstan Reynolds of Dunstan Reynolds & Partners, Melbourne, was the architect.

This Lodge was the earliest in Camberwell, being consecrated in July, 1889. One year later the Camberwell Lodge (159) began, eventually commissioning the Greek revival lodge building (1921) at the end of Prospect Hill Road.⁶ Craft

1 D1962; D1974
 2 Foster, L. *High Hopes: the Men and Motives of the Australian Round Table*, 1986, p.226
 3 *ibid.*; WWA 1977
 4 MMBW DPA 169069
 5 BA 1953, 11646; BA 1958, 22710
 6 Allan, p.326

lodges began in other parts of the municipality, each meeting at either one of the two halls. Rooms at the shire hall were leased prior to the halls' construction.¹

Description

Like the Theosophical Society Building, Collins Street (1936), this hall is designed in an Egyptian revival mode (cf. Temple of Horus, Edfu) which adapts the ancient pylon form to serve as overall facade, window surround and entrance porch. A similar device is used on the side elevations and to frame the ground-level windows. Egyptian inspiration is commonly seen inside masonic lodges but less commonly outside.

The hall is suitably elevated atop a grand stairway which flares downwards between curved walls to street level. Two ancient forms of the scarab, symbol of Khopri the sun and life itself, bestow good fortune on those who enter whilst their jewel-like surfaces contrasts with the new stucco of the front wing walls. Similarly, the papyrus cornice is painted a rich blue

Other notable examples of neo-Egyptian stylism are Godfrey & Spowers' former Bank of NSW, Bourke Street, and their bank design in City Road, South Melbourne.

Comparative Examples

The hall is unusual stylistically with the only other overt Egyptian revival designs being the Bank of New South Wales branches in Melbourne and South Melbourne, also the Theosophical Society Building, Collins Street. The Greek revival of the era was often used on masonic halls and has some slight visual connection with this building.

External Integrity

The temple is generally original; the steps have been reclad; the front wing has been restructured (refer rear wings, ochre coloured smooth stucco).

Streetscape

Relating more to the 1930's warehouse next door than to the residential streetscape to the north, the temple nevertheless is contemporary to the housing and finds a parallel in the geometric form of number 7.

Significance

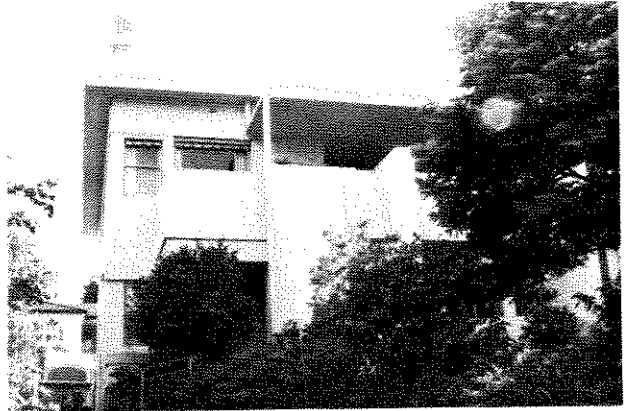
Architecturally, one of a small group of Egyptian revival buildings in Victoria and near to original externally; of regional importance and State interest.

Historically, the direct architectural expression of the masonic society's beliefs and the gathering place for a major local group over a long period; of regional interest and local importance.

Restoration

Consider restoration of details at entrance.

Flats, 7 Rochester Road



Study Grading: A

Streetscape: 1

Construction Date: 1928-30

First Owner: Bond, Mary

Architect: Grant, Les

Builder: Bond, D W

History

Mary Bond of Canterbury was the nominated owner of a 20 square, two-storey dwelling built by D W Bond: the estimated cost was £2000². The *Melbourne Directory* for 1929 first lists the property as 'flats being built' and it was not until 1984 that it was converted into a single dwelling³. The design has been attributed to Eric Nicholls.

The progressive styling and innovative use (flats) point to the pioneering role of the building. Flats had been built in Camberwell in the 1920s but not until after this building was completed did the flat become a more common element of Camberwell design. It is important as an innovatory building use as well as interesting for its stylistic originality.

Description

Cement rendered and symmetrical, these flats take on the geometric severity of a Prairie School design. Aztec in form and detail, the building's bold horizontal forms and voids are counterpointed by vertical fins or piers,

1
2
3

ibid.

BA 1927, 2110

BA 1984, 74925