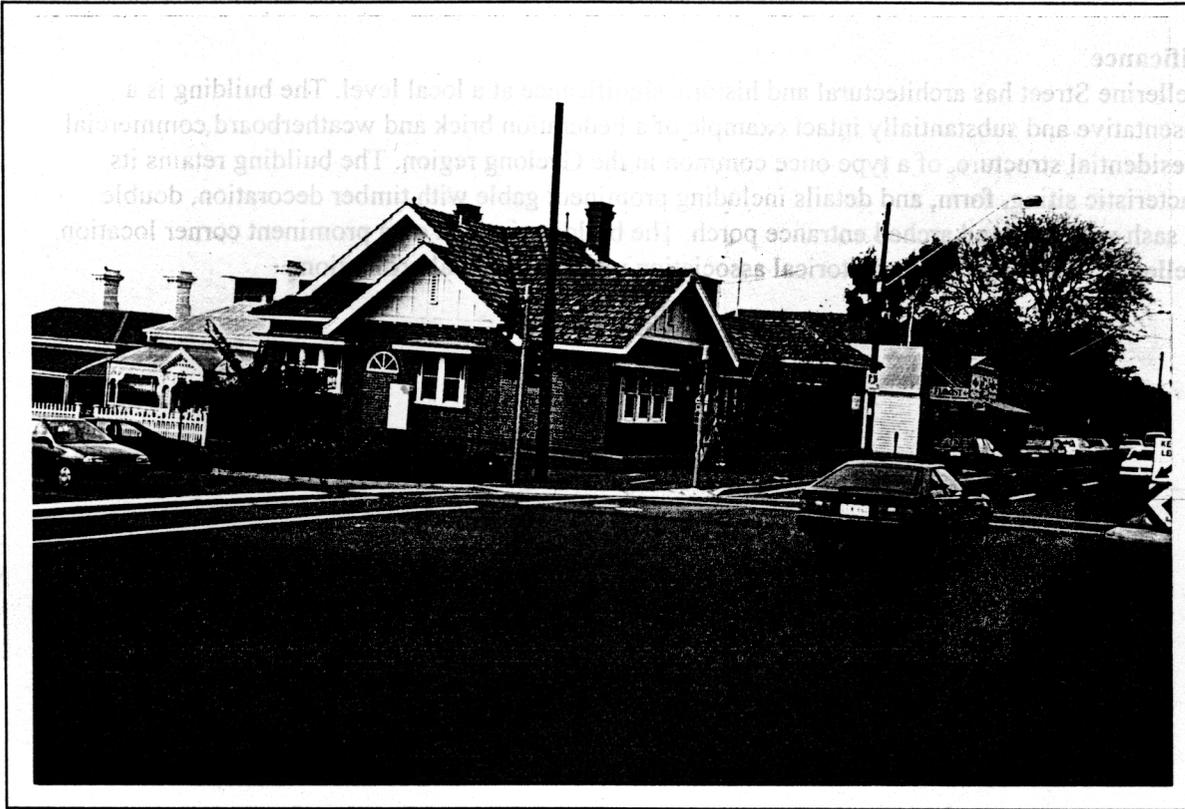


City of Geelong Urban Conservation Study
Locally Significant Sites

This sheet should be read in conjunction with Graeme Butler & Associates, *Geelong City Urban Conservation Study*, Vol. 1-5, 1991.



55 Bellerine Street (275 Ryrie Street)

History

From 1907 a Dr R. T. Fetherstonaugh operated a medical practice from a dwelling on the corner of Bellerine and Ryrie Street. The rate books first mention this dwelling in 1907 and describe it as brick and weatherboard. In 1920 the practice was in the hands of George Woods. By 1926 the building was in the possession of William Long who ran his practice from this address. In 1950 Long was still the registered owner but the property was rented out to Rupert Weaver, a physician. By 1962 the building had become a medical clinic and the address of the property changed to 275 Ryrie Street. It continues to function as a medical centre to the present day.

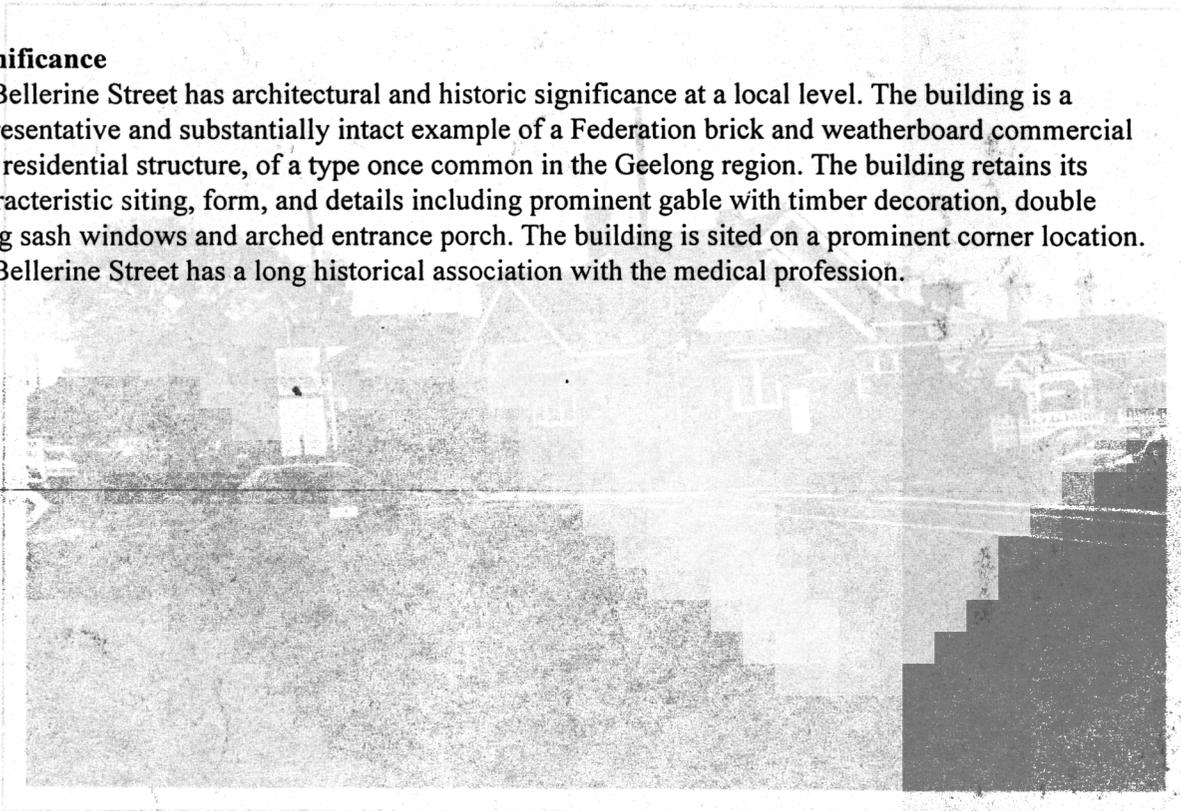
Description

55 Bellerine Street is a substantially intact brick and weatherboard building sited on a prominent corner location. The two main red brick facades feature prominent gables with a half timbered effect, and double hung sash windows with lead light glazing and window hoods. The original low brick fence lines the footpath. On the west facade the original entrance from Bellerine Street has been bricked in. The rising sun motif, however, that was originally above the door still remains. It has lead light glazing and brick mouldings. The main entrance is now found on the south facade. The facade has an arched entrance porch, both tripartite and pairs of double hung sash windows, and a bay window with a rendered sill and protective hood. On the eastern weatherboard facade the building has two prominent gables with half timbered effects, ventilators and small brackets. The roof is a large terracotta tiled hipped form. At the rear of the building is a double storey weatherboard extension which appears to be relatively recently constructed.

55 Bellerine street

Significance

55 Bellerine Street has architectural and historic significance at a local level. The building is a representative and substantially intact example of a Federation brick and weatherboard commercial and residential structure, of a type once common in the Geelong region. The building retains its characteristic siting, form, and details including prominent gable with timber decoration, double hung sash windows and arched entrance porch. The building is sited on a prominent corner location. 55 Bellerine Street has a long historical association with the medical profession.



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History
 From 1907 a Dr R. T. Featherstonagh operated a medical practice from a dwelling on the corner of Bellerine and Ryrie Street. The rare books list mention the dwelling in 1907 and describe it as brick and weatherboard. In 1920 the practice was in the hands of George Woods. By 1926 the building was in the possession of William Long who ran the practice from this address. In 1929 Long was still the registered owner but the property was rented out to Rupert Weaver, a physician. By 1932 the building had become a medical clinic and the address of the property changed to 275 Ryrie Street. It continued to function as a medical centre to the present day.

Description
 55 Bellerine Street is a substantially intact brick and weatherboard building sited on a prominent corner location. The two main level brick facades feature prominent gables with a half-timbered eave and double hung sash windows with lead light glazing and wide hoods. The original first floor brick facade faces the footpath. On the west facade the original entrance from Bellerine Street has been bricked in. The gable sun room, however, that was originally above the door still remains. It has lead light glazing and brick masonry. The main entrance is now found on the south facade. The facade has an arched entrance porch, half-timbered gable and pairs of double hung sash windows and a bay window with a timbered sill and protective hood. On the eastern weatherboard facade the building has two prominent gables with half-timbered eaves, ventilators and small panes. The roof is a large terra-cotta tiled hipped form. At the rear of the building is a double storey weatherboard extension which appears to be a relatively recent construction.