

## GEELONG CITY 'C' CITATIONS

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**Site Name:** Residence

**Project File No:** 1033

**Address:** 167 McKillop Street Geelong 3220

**Approx. Date:** 1905-08

**Integrity:** Moderate-High

**Significance Level:** C (Local)

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**Photograph No:** 06.08

**Survey Date:** March 2002

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### History

This site at 167 McKillop Street, Geelong, is located on Allotment 17, Section 74, of the Geelong Town Plan of 1881.

From 1905 to 1908, Thomas Slevin, a carpenter, appears to have built a 7-roomed weatherboard house, with bathroom and pantry, at this site. The architect for the design could not be identified. Slevin then sold it to householder, Mary Agnes Wilson in 1908 or 1909. Between 1910 and 1915, the property was purchased by Robert Muir, gentleman, who made internal alterations in 1921, reducing the number of rooms from 7 to 6. By 1930, he had sold the property to Cornelius Henry Lawrence, a retiree of 64 Campbell Road, Upper Hawthorn. On the death of Lawrence, his Estate controlled the property until it was purchased by Constance Young in the 1940s. The Barwon Ward Rate Book gives the owner's name as Mr. R.O. Young in 1952. By 1960, the residence was jointly owned by caterer, Louis Fleyfel, and his wife Leila May, who seem to have named the house "Antrim". They immediately had extensive drainage and plumbing work carried out, converting the house into flats in the 1960s and 1970s.

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## Description

The house at 167 McKillop Street, Geelong, is set on a wide allotment for the local area. The house has a front setback of approximately 6 metres, with wide side setbacks. The front garden consists of perimeter flower beds and grassed areas, with a concrete path at the side. The front is bound by an introduced rendered masonry fence with open steel balustrades and is approximately 1000 mm high.

The asymmetrical, single storey, horizontal weatherboard, Edwardian styled house is characterised by complex roof forms that include a recessed broad hipped roof, a gable that projects towards the street frontage, a rear gable that projects at the side, front hipped verandah and a return verandah, together with a recessed squat tower that has a hipped (pyramdial) roof. These roof forms are clad in galvanised corrugated steel. Two early unpainted brick chimneys with projecting rendered tops and terra cotta pots adorn the roofline. Modest overhangs with exposed timber rafters are features of the eaves.

A feature of the design is the verandah that encircles the front and western side of the house. It is supported by worked timber posts and is decorated by simple timber fretwork and curved timber valances. The fretwork valance under the front projecting gable is raised and larger than the other fretwork. The verandah also has an introduced concrete floor with introduced brick base walls and steel balustrades. There is also introduced cladding infill and entrance way at the side.

Under the front verandah gable is an early projecting bay with timber framed casement windows and leadlighted highlights. The other windows are timber framed and double hung, with the front windows having three panelled timber bases. The timber framed doorway at the side (with introduced steel security door) also appears to be early.

Another feature of the design is the tower. It has modest eaves with decorative timber brackets, below which are decorative panels and strapping.

Other early decorative features of the design include the timberwork simulating shingling under the eaves, and the gable infill (curving timber fretwork and timberwork simulating shingling).

## Statement of Cultural Significance

The house at 167 McKillop Street, Geelong, has significance as a reasonably intact example of the Edwardian style. Built between 1905 and 1908 by Thomas Slevin, the building appears to be in good condition when viewed from the street.

The house at 167 McKillop Street is architecturally significant at a LOCAL level. It demonstrates original design qualities of an Edwardian style. These qualities include the complex roof forms that include the recessed broad hipped roof, gable that projects towards the street frontage, rear gable that projects at the side, front hipped verandah and the return verandah, together with the recessed squat tower that has a hipped (pyramdial) roof. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, horizontal weatherboard wall cladding, two unpainted brick chimneys with projecting rendered tops and terra cotta pots, modest eaves with exposed timber rafters, encircling timber fretwork and curved timber verandah valances, worked timber verandah posts, projecting bay at the front with timber framed casement windows and leadlighted highlights, timber framed double hung (including the other front windows with three panelled timber bases), timber framed doorway at the side, modest tower eaves with decorative timber brackets, decorative tower upper wall panels and strapping, timberwork simulating shingling under the eaves, and the gable infill (curving timber fretwork and timberwork simulating shingling).

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The house at 167 McKillop Street is historically significant at a LOCAL level. It is associated with residential developments in Geelong during the Edwardian (c.1890-1915) period. In particular, this house has associations with Thomas Steven, original owner who built it between 1905 and 1908.

Overall, the house at 167 McKillop Street is of LOCAL significance.

### References

Reports and Drainage Plans, Barwon Water profits system, 1921, 1952, 1960, 1982.

Voters' Roll, Barwon Ward, 1992, Geelong Historical Records Centre.

Electoral Roll, Division Corio, Subdivision Geelong, 1984, Geelong Historical Records Centre.

Sands & McDougall's Directory of Geelong, 1972, Geelong Historical Records Centre.

Sands & McDougall's "Invicta" Geelong Directory, 1968, Geelong Historical Records Centre.

Geelong City Council Rate Books (Barwon Ward), 1906-1960, Geelong Historical Records Centre.

Town Plan of Geelong 1881, Geelong Historical Records Centre.