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Name	<i>Ingoda</i>	Reference No	
Address	10 Fitzgerald Street, Balwyn	Survey Date	26 November 2005
Building Type	Residence	Grading	B
Date	1924	Previous Grading	B



#### Extent of Overlay

To title boundaries.

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Intactness  Good  Fair  Poor

Heritage Status  HV  AHC  NT  Rec. BPS Heritage Overlay

#### History

George Henry Hallandal, an architect, purchased Allotment 14 from James Allan in 1922-23.<sup>1</sup> A brick house of five rooms was built on the allotment in 1924, to Hallandal's own design.<sup>2</sup> Formerly a pupil of the architect Robert Haddon, Hallandal joined the Commonwealth Department of Works in 1923; in his career there he contributed to or was responsible for the design of large numbers of military and non-military buildings, both in the ACT, Victoria and Tasmania, including the Commonwealth Building.<sup>3</sup> He also had a substantial private practice, which included the design of more than 27 hotels. Amongst the best-known of Hallandal's buildings is the Army Medical Corps Drill Hall in A'Beckett Street, Melbourne (1938-9), which has been included in the Victorian Heritage Register.<sup>4</sup> He was awarded the prestigious Silver Medal and an MBE for services to architecture.<sup>5</sup>

Hallandal is reported to have lived in the house with his parents until c. 1927, before he moved to East Melbourne, while his father Henry Hallandal (a butcher) and mother remained at Fitzgerald Street.<sup>6</sup> Ernest W Hallandal, (George Hallandal's uncle) became the occupant of the house in Fitzgerald Street from the 1950s.<sup>7</sup> The house was purchased by George Hallandal's daughter, Joy Dandie, in 1955.<sup>8</sup> In April 2007, Joy's daughter, Bronwyn Dandie, purchased the house.<sup>9</sup>

In 1963 two bedrooms, built by A.V. Jennings, were added to the house for a subsequent owner Joy Dandie.<sup>10</sup>

(G Butler, Camberwell Conservation Study 1991, additional research by Lovell Chen, 2005)

#### Description & Integrity

*Ingoda*, at 10 Fitzgerald Street Balwyn, is a two-storied house in stuccoed brick, of 1924. It sits under a pyramidal roof in terracotta Cordova tiles, symmetrically composed at first sight but with each window group actually performing quite different roles and with a front door curiously placed right at

the south-east corner. The windows, with fairly small panes, are set well into the walls, emphasizing their thickness. There is a centrally placed chimney, just behind the pyramid apex to the roof. The trees flanking the garden are mature. The iron-rod fence is a 1990 addition.<sup>11</sup> A large pergola of recent origins on the northern side is placed over a patio, which itself adjoins the main living room, spread out towards the north side. The garage looks original and the concrete driveway dates from 1956.<sup>12</sup> The latter is not easily seen from the street, but was noted in the 1991 Camberwell Conservation Study as having vertically planked doors and diamond venting suggesting it was contemporary the house.<sup>13</sup>

### Historical Context

Very little development had occurred in Fitzgerald Street when this house was constructed, though by c.1932, when the MMBW Detail Plan No. 150 was updated, about half the allotments in the street were built on.

### Comparative Analysis

*Ingoda* compares with several Camberwell houses of this period, which all attempt related things. 1292 Toorak Road, 1931 (B-graded, q.v.), is one: basically symmetrical on its (main) west elevation, it is topped with a sheltering roof and an entry drawn sideways through an otherwise symmetrical balcony. The King brothers' 35 Balwyn Road, 1932 (B-graded, q.v.) and similarly stuccoed, is another. The architect George Hallandal, who is thought to have designed this house, was later renowned for his virtuoso abilities in moulding vibrant institutional buildings- drill halls as at A'Beckett and Victoria Streets, particularly, into staccato embodiments of movement against site, however there is hardly any of this projected movement in this house. Graeme Butler notes Hallandal's fusion of both Georgian and Mediterranean themes in this design, comparing it with similar fusions in Sydney by Leslie Wilkinson, in particular.<sup>14</sup> In its Neo-Georgian dimension the house compares with houses by Blackett, Forster and Craig in Winmalee Road, from the same period,<sup>15</sup> and with Marcus Martin's own house in Domain Road, South Yarra, of c. 1933.<sup>16</sup> It is of interest to note that in 1923 (contemporary with the design of this house) Hallandal won a Royal Victorian Institute of Architects medal for his design for a block of flats in a Spanish Mission style.<sup>17</sup>

### Assessment Against Criteria

#### *Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria*

**CRITERION A:** *The historical importance, association with or relationship to Boroondara's history of the place or object.*

George Hallandal designed this house and is reported to have resided there between 1924 and 1927. It has been owned and occupied by various members of the Hallandal family since that time. The association of this house with the architect George Hallandal is of historical interest.

**CRITERION D:** *The importance of a place or object in exhibiting the principal characteristics or the representative nature of a place or object as a part of a class or type of places or objects.*

*Ingoda* is a representative and intact example of a two-storey stuccoed brick residence of the early 1920s, embodying the Neo-Georgian and Mediterranean fusion that interested architects at the time. In common with various other Neo-Georgian and freely referenced designs, *Ingoda* carries hints of the simple, blocky form and hipped-roof architecture that became a suburban vernacular after World War II.

### Statement of Significance

*Ingoda* is of local historical and architectural significance as a representative and intact example of a two-storey stuccoed brick residence of the early 1920s, embodying the Neo-Georgian and Mediterranean fusion that interested architects at the time. In common with various other Neo-Georgian and freely referenced designs, *Ingoda* carries hints of the simple, blocky form and hipped-roof architecture that became a suburban vernacular after World War II. Though the front fence is recent, the house retains an early or original concrete driveway and timber garage. The association of this house with the architect George Hallandal is of historical interest.

### Grading Review

Unchanged.

## Recommendations

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme.

## Identified By

G Butler, Camberwell Conservation Study, 1991.

## References

*General:* G Butler, Camberwell Conservation Study, 1991.

*Specific:*

<sup>1</sup> City of Camberwell Rate Books, 1920-21, 4308; 1923-24, 5557.

<sup>2</sup> City of Camberwell Rate Book, 1924-25, 4697.

<sup>3</sup> Information supplied by Bronwyn Dandie 2007 and Joy Dandie, 4 August 1997.

<sup>4</sup> Allom Lovell & Associates, Former Army Medical Corps Drill Hall, Assessment of the Architectural and Historical Significance, Melbourne, 1990, refer section 5.0, information based in large part on an interview with George Hallendal.

<sup>5</sup> Information supplied by Bronwyn Dandie 2007 and Joy Dandie, 4 August 1997.

<sup>6</sup> Information supplied by Bronwyn Dandie 2007 and Joy Dandie, 4 August 1997.

<sup>7</sup> City of Camberwell Rate Book, 1930-31, 5165; *Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria*, 1925; 1935; 1950; 1952.

<sup>8</sup> Information supplied by Bronwyn Dandie 2007 and Joy Dandie, 4 August 1997.

<sup>9</sup> Information supplied by Bronwyn Dandie 2007 and Joy Dandie, 4 August 1997.

<sup>10</sup> Details sourced from City of Camberwell Building Index, # 33154, dated 11 June 1963.

<sup>11</sup> Details sourced from City of Camberwell Building Index, # 91528, 10 October 1990.

<sup>12</sup> Information supplied by Bronwyn Dandie 2007 and Joy Dandie, 4 August 1997.

<sup>13</sup> G Butler, City of Camberwell Conservation Study 1991, V. 4, p. 127.

<sup>14</sup> G Butler, City of Camberwell Conservation Study 1991, V. 4, p. 127. Wilkinson's own house, *Greenway*, was built in the same year as *Ingoda*.

<sup>15</sup> These two are not mentioned in Butler's study, but figured prominently in Marcus Barlow's *Australian Bungalows*, Melbourne, 1926.

<sup>16</sup> Illustrated in Peter Cuffley, *Australian Houses of the 'Twenties and 'Thirties*, Five Mile, Melbourne, 1989, p. 84.

<sup>17</sup> Allom Lovell & Associates, Former Army Medical Corps Drill Hall, Assessment of the Architectural and Historical Significance, Melbourne, 1990, refer section 5.0.