

Heritage Citation

‘WHITE LODGE’

Address: 34 Huntingtower Road, Armadale
(officially known as 32 Huntingtower Road, Armadale, as of 25 October 2017)

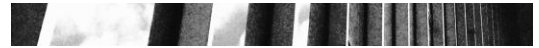
Prepared by: GJM Heritage

Date: August 2017 (updated 31 July 2018)

Place type: Residential	Architect: Not known
Grading: Locally significant	Builder: Not known
Integrity: High	Construction Date: 1899-1900
Recommendation: Include in the Heritage Overlay	Extent of Overlay: To property title boundary



Figure 1. 34 Huntingtower Road, Armadale
(officially known as 32 Huntingtower Road, Armadale, as of 25 October 2017)
(GJM Heritage/Purcell, July 2017)



Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Federation house known as 'White Lodge', 34 Huntingtower Road, Armadale (officially known as 32 Huntingtower Road, Armadale, as of 25 October 2017), a single-storey dwelling built in 1899-1900.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The house's original external form, materials and detailing
- The house's high level of integrity to its original design.

Later alterations and additions, such as additions to the rear (south-east), are not significant.

How is it significant?

'White Lodge', 34 Huntingtower Road, Armadale is of local architectural and aesthetic significance to the City of Stonnington.

Why is it significant?

'White Lodge', 34 Huntingtower Road, Armadale is an unusual and intact example of a Federation Arts and Crafts house. The symmetrical front façade with central triple stack buttressed chimney, flanking protruding bays with unusually detailed gables and shallow pitched hipped verandah roofs, offset entrance and adjacent window opening and latticework frieze are uncommon details in a Federation Arts and Crafts style house (Criterion B).

'White Lodge', 34 Huntingtower Road, Armadale is a well-considered and carefully detailed example of a Federation Arts and Crafts house. The design and architectural details demonstrate a rich and highly original combination of elements and materials, which together present a picturesque composition of this architectural style (Criterion E).

Historical Themes

The place illustrates the following themes as outlined in the *Stonnington Environmental History* (2009):

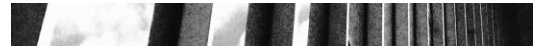
8 Building Suburbs

- 8.2 Middle-class suburbs and the suburban ideal
- 8.6 Developing higher density living

Locality history

The land on which the suburb of Armadale now sits was first occupied by farmers and market gardeners in the 1840s and 50s, but its pleasant rural outlook and relative proximity to the centre of Melbourne meant that it proved desirable and was subsequently subdivided for residential purposes. The locality was named after 'Armadale' on Kooyong Road (1876), the residence of James Munro. Munro was a speculator and land-boomer, President of the Gardiner Road District Board (1872-73) and later Premier of Victoria (1890-1892). Munro named the house after his town of birth, Armadale in Sutherland Shire, Scotland (Context 2006: 193; Victorian Places). Armadale was previously part of both the former City of Prahran and former City of Malvern, divided by Kooyong Road, before their consolidation in 1994 to form the City of Stonnington.

In 1879, the Oakleigh railway line was opened along the southern extent of the municipality, through Malvern, Armadale, Toorak and Hawksburn to join the existing line at South Yarra. The arrival of the Oakleigh railway line coincided with the beginning of the land boom, which saw substantial urban growth across what is now the City of Stonnington. The population of the former City of Prahran almost doubled in the 1880s, with development spreading east of Kooyong Road, into the western part of the former City of



Malvern, while the population of the former City of Malvern saw a dramatic increase, quadrupling to approximately 8,000 by 1891. The arrival of the railway line triggered commercial expansion near Armadale station and the subdivision and residential development of the surrounding area. The character of the development varied. Small timber and brick workers cottages and residences, and some terraces and duplexes, were typically constructed closer to the railway lines. More substantial family dwellings and mansions were typically constructed further away from the station, predominantly of brick, on large suburban blocks of land (Context 2006:65-6; Victorian Places). However, by 1891, the cycle of land speculation that had driven price growth and residential expansion began to collapse, and the 1890s Depression hit hard. 'As the inflow of foreign funds that had previously underpinned expansion dried up, companies and governments stopped building housing, roads and railways and the economy contracted swiftly and savagely' (Dingle 2008).

The entry for Armadale in the 1893 *Australian Handbook* (as cited in Victorian Places) declared that 'views from some points are enchanting, and it is one of the favourite resorts of wealthy Melbourne men, and a great number of fine mansions and villa residences in the locality.' At this date there were three churches, a state school, several private schools, a bank and 'many fine business establishments along High Street', the chief thoroughfare. The commercial strips extended from the railway station eastwards along High Street. In 1910, the tramline along High Street was extended to Tooronga Road, joining the High Street and Glenferrie Road commercial areas and enabling easier access to the locality. In 1915, the tramline along Malvern Road opened, and the Dandenong Road-Wattletree Road tramline opened in 1928 (Victorian Places).

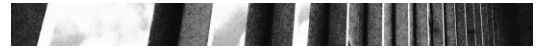
Residential development during the early twentieth century often occurred on newly subdivided estates or filled nineteenth century subdivisions that had remained partly or wholly undeveloped during the 1890s depression (Context 2009:5). In the first few decades of the twentieth century, many of the boom-era mansions were converted into shared accommodation, to serve as exclusive guest houses and, more commonly, boarding houses. In the 1930s the locality earned a reputation as a poor area (Context 2006:143). Ultimately, Armadale's proximity to Melbourne and Toorak (considered Melbourne's pre-eminent suburb) meant it was again able to cement its status as one of Melbourne's most prestigious residential addresses and to attract a wealthy class of homeowner.

Place history

Huntingtower Road was named after the mansion of the same name, originally located where Tower Court exists today (since demolished) (Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works [MMBW]). William Bushby Jones was the owner of land on the south side of Malvern Road from c1860s, upon which 'Brocklesby House' was built in 1866, east of Huntingtower Road (also known as 'Kooyong House'; since demolished) (Melbourne Mansions Database). Brocklesby Estate was subdivided in the 1880s, creating Erskine Street, Murray Street, 'Horsburg Grove' and the northern end of Huntingtower Road. In September 1887 Murray Isola Jones, bonded storekeeper of Queen Street, Melbourne, became the owner of part of the Estate (just over 12 ¼ acres) (LV:V1947/F342; SHC).

In September 1887 Murray Jones on-sold a group of lots of the Brocklesby Estate, on the corner of Murray Street and Malvern Road, but a large portion (approx. 11.25 acres) was transferred to Charlotte Jones in January 1880 (the wife of William Bushby Jones, merchant and owner of 'Brocklesby House', Malvern Road, Toorak) (LV:V1947/F342; V2115/F886). Charlotte Jones on-sold further lots (after some further subdivision) of the Brocklesby Estate from 1892, but retained a large portion of land on the east side of Huntingtower Road, including 'Brocklesby House' (LV: V2115/F886; V2710/F928).

Following the death of William B. Jones in 1889, Charlotte continued to live at 'Brocklesby House' until her new house 'White Lodge' was constructed just to the south at the current 34 Huntingtower Road, in 1899-1900 (SHC). This is confirmed by the rate books that recorded in 1899 that Mrs Charlotte Jones was rated for land only, on the east side of Huntingtower Road. In 1900, Jones was rated as the owner and occupant



of a 5 room brick house on the east side of Huntingtower Road, with a Net Annual Value of 38 pounds (RB). An advertisement in the *Age* in September 1899 (7 Sep 1899:2) requested a 'Man, to work in garden by day', with references to be addressed to 'White Lodge, Huntingtower-rd, Malvern.' This indicates that the house, 'White Lodge', was built in 1899-1900 for Mrs Charlotte Jones, the widow of successful Melbourne merchant William Bushby Jones. The property was formerly addressed as no. 14 Huntingtower Road. The quality of the design suggests an architect's involvement, however, no architect has been determined.

The 1902 MMBW detail plan (Figure 2) showed that the east side of Huntingtower Road was occupied by six houses at this date, most on large properties, including 'Brocklesby House' at the north end, 'White Lodge' just south, and 'Huntingtower' mansion at the south of the street. The footprint of 'White Lodge' in 1902 largely matches the footprint of the house in 2017 (Figure 13); except for a fernery originally located off the north elevation (since removed) and the replacement of the south-east wing to the rear of the house (MMBW). The 1903 Property Sewerage Plan (PSP; Figure 3) dated December 1903, listed Charlotte Jones and the owner and occupant of the house which was labelled 'White Lodge'; no agent was listed. The floorplan matched that produced on the 1902 MMBW plan.

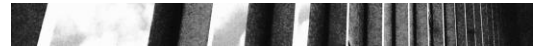
In 1903, Charlotte Jones also built 'Hyde' (since demolished) just north of 'White Lodge', designed by architect Charles D'Ebro who was also the first occupant of the house (since demolished) (RB; SHC). Mrs Jones occupied 'White Lodge' until 1905, after which it was let to various occupants, including the Ward family from 1917 (Lewis & Aitken 1992:207). The Wards were associated with 'White Lodge' for 44 years.

Following Jones' death in 1922, her holdings on the east side of Huntingtower Road, comprising multiple houses, was subdivided and on-sold (LV:V2710/F928). In October 1922, 'White Lodge' (on 1 acre) was sold to Thurza Mary Louise Ward, 'of White Lodge', Huntingtower Road, Malvern (LV:V2710/F928). Ward remained the owner until her death in 1941, after which the house was retained within the family and granted to John T. Ward, engineer 'of White Lodge', who remained the owner until 1961 (LV:V4625/862). In 1939, Thurza Ward subdivided and on-sold the south and rear parts of the property (30 Huntingtower). In 1955, the small portion directly behind 34 Huntingtower (to the east) was subdivided and sold to Lauriston Girls' School (LV:V4625/862).

In 1949, the house was converted into two flats (Valuers Field Book). The main section of the original dwelling was addressed as no. 34, occupied by Dr S. Lancy from 1958 to at least 1974. The south-east wing of the house was converted into a unit and addressed as no. 32. Alterations were carried out to the house during this period. The Sands & McDougall Directory listed two occupants at 32-34 Huntingtower Road from 1959 onwards. A driveway along the south boundary provided access to the rear unit (a concrete crossover remains on the street but is fenced off in 2017) (SHC). Council Valuation Records indicate that permits were granted for weatherboard garages in 1954 and 1956 (Valuers Field Book).

Council records indicate that extensive works were carried out to the house in 2001-02, designed by architect Victoria Hamer. Existing condition drawings illustrated the 'single storey cement rendered brick house' prior to the works (Figure 5). Plans of the house prior to the works showed that the footprint of the house remained highly intact to the 1902 extent, despite its conversion to two flats; changes up to this date comprised the removal of the original fernery from the north elevation, and the construction of three small additions (two were sunrooms) off the north elevation (sunrooms removed 2001-02). The verandah had been in-filled on the southern return, extending the interior space (appears to be an early addition). A galvanised iron garage was located on the north-east boundary, and a galvanised iron shed was located to the south (removed 2001-02). Driveways were still located along both the north and south boundaries (SCC PF).

An article featuring the house and the 2001-02 renovations was published in *Period Home Renovator* (post-2001; cited in SHC), entitled 'The Ugly Duckling'. The article reported that architect Victoria Hamer, family friend of the Happell family who owned the house, undertook restoration works, alterations to the interior, and demolition of the original south-east wing which was replaced with a multi-roofed modern addition to



the rear. The article claimed that the house had undergone many interior alterations over the years (creating a 'rabbit warren of rooms'), but had retained its original terracotta roof tiles, lattice frieze to the verandah, bluestone foundations, large central chimney stack and off-centre front door (Figures 6-7). The original large pebbledash render to the exterior walls was removed during these renovations and the walls re-rendered (Figures 7-9).

The house was a finalist in the City of Stonnington Urban Design Awards 2003 in the Best Alteration and Addition: Existing Building category (SHC, *Period Home Renovator*:10). On 25 October 2017, the address number of the house changed from 34 to 32.

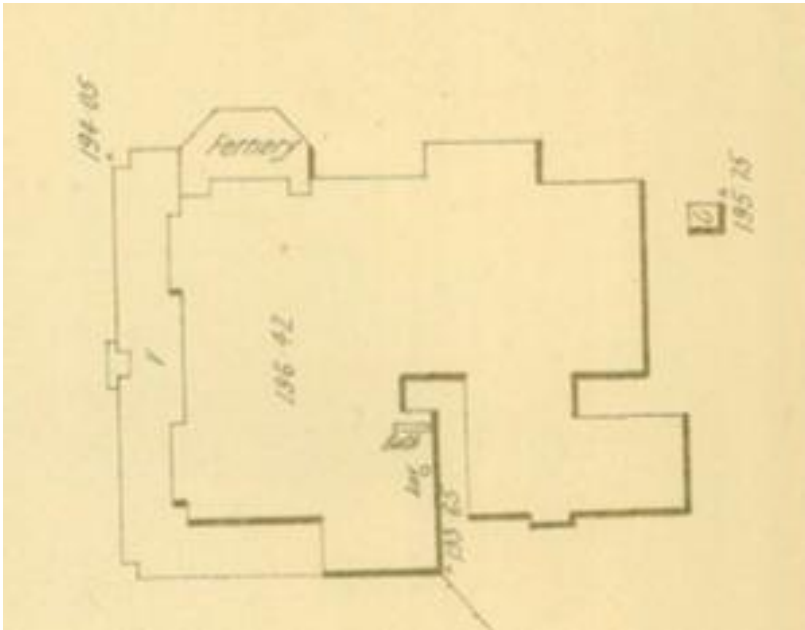


Figure 2. The footprint of the newly constructed house, as evident on the 1902 MMBW detail plan. The remainder of the property remained vacant land.

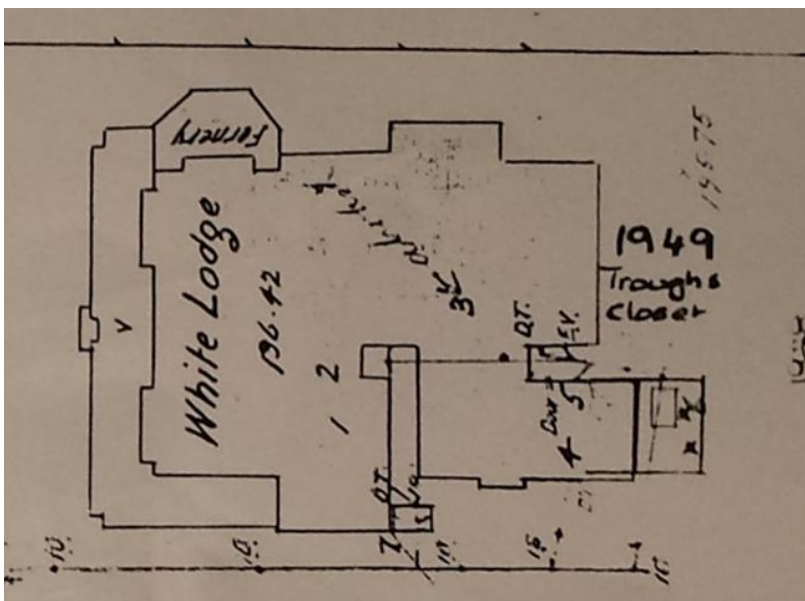


Figure 3. The 1903 Property Sewerage Plan (PSP) showed a floor plan that matched that shown on the 1902 MMBW plan (with later annotations).

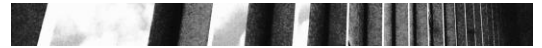


Figure 4. The house in 1992 (Lewis & Aitken 1992, photo from SHC Reg. No. MP 12993).

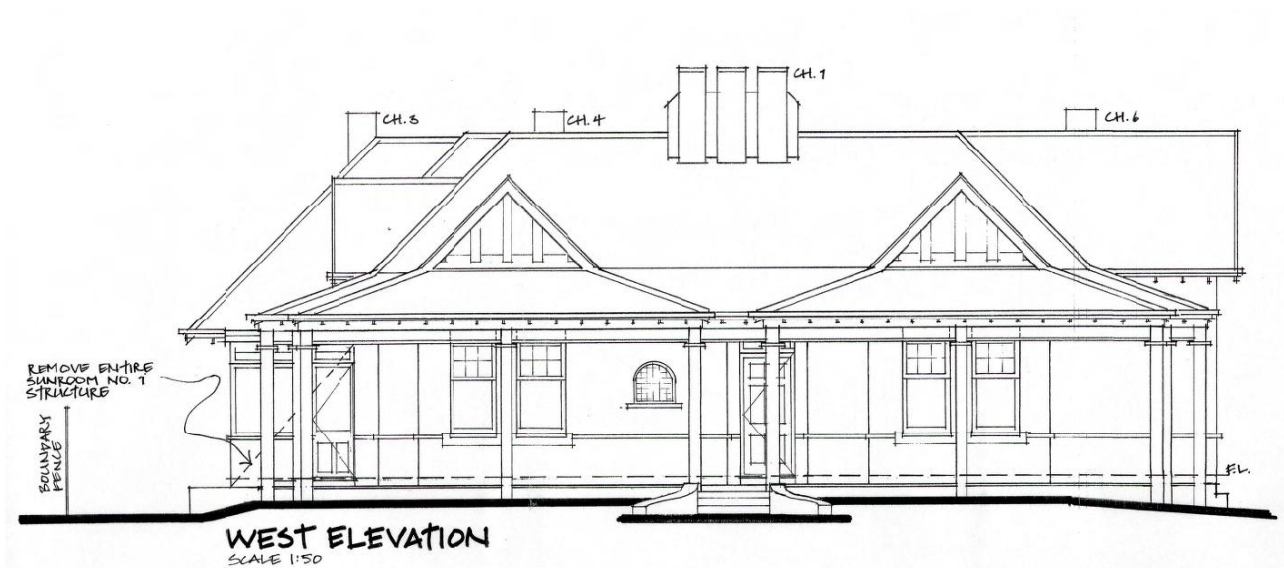


Figure 5. A 2001 drawing of the facade prior to the 2001-2 works, designed by Victoria Hamer Architect. The 2002 works do not appear to have altered the facade (SCC PF).

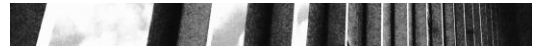


Figure 6. The house prior to the 2002 renovations. The centre of the western façade showed the chimney stacks and off-centre entrance door (*Period Home Renovator* c2002, pp11-18, cited in SHC).



Figure 7. The western facade after the 2002 renovations (*Period Home Renovator* c2002, pp11-18, cited in SHC).

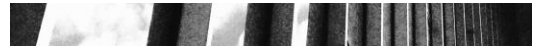


Figure 8. The house after the 2002 renovations; a detail of the entrance (*Period Home Renovator* c2002, pp11-18, cited in SHC).

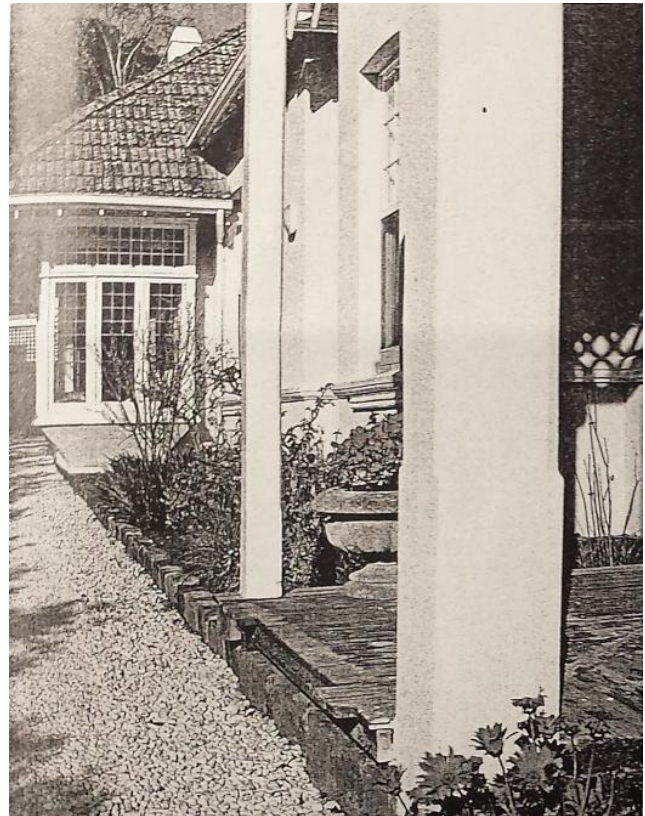


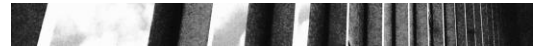
Figure 9. The north elevation after the 2002 renovations, and removal of later additions (*Period Home Renovator* c2002, pp11-18, cited in SHC).

Description

The dwelling at 34 Huntingtower Road (officially known as 32 Huntingtower Road, Armadale, as of 25 October 2017) is a single-storey detached house situated on a large suburban allotment. The building is located to the north-east of the site, with a tennis court to the front of the property and a swimming pool to the south. Built of rendered brick (overpainted), with a moulded dado at window sill level and a terracotta tile roof, the dwelling is an early Federation Arts and Crafts design.

The front section of the house is of square form with a rear wing extending along the northern side. The building is roofed with a series of hipped forms, with secondary gables and exposed rafter ends. A main transverse front hip continues down over a front verandah with latticework frieze, which is supported on solid chamfered and rendered columns. This verandah has a timber floor and comprises two shallow hip-roofed sections and a narrow, recessed central section which leads to an unusual offset entrance with an adjacent small arch-headed window to the north side. Above the verandah, two large gablets, with unusual contrasting roughcast and smooth rendered moulding detailing, sit symmetrically either side of a large buttressed central triple-stack chimney. This unusual and distinctive chimney is smooth rendered (overpainted) with simple capping (Figure 10).

The front verandah is in-filled on the southern return (appears to be an early addition) (Figure 11). The unusual contrasting roughcast and smooth rendered moulding detailing of the front gablets is repeated in north and south facing gable ends, and a rectangular oriel bay window, which protrudes from the rear section of the north façade and has a roughcast top section above a multi-paned awning window (Figure 12).



The site is bounded by a tall, modern timber paling fence and hedge, which conceals the dwelling from the public realm. A large modern addition (2001-2002) has been constructed at the south-east corner of the house, at the rear of the site.



Figure 10. Detail of the facade (GJM Heritage/Purcell, July 2017)



Figure 11. The south-west corner of the house, and the early infill of the south return of the front verandah (GJM Heritage/Purcell, July 2017).



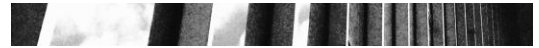
Figure 12. Oriel window on the north elevation (GJM Heritage/Purcell, July 2017)

Integrity

The house retains a high degree of integrity to the Federation Arts and Craft style, in fabric, form and detail. While the house has undergone some alterations and additions – including changes to its original setting – these do not diminish the ability to understand and appreciate the place as a fine example of a Federation house.

Comparative Analysis

‘White Lodge’, 34 Huntingtower Road, Armadale (officially known as 32 Huntingtower Road, Armadale, as of 25 October 2017) is of note as an unusual example of the Federation Arts and Crafts style, which flourished in Victoria from the 1890s to the commencement of World War I. With precedents from the United Kingdom and the United States, the resulting Federation Arts and Crafts style was diverse but was



based on the ideas of functionalism, the honest use of materials and the integration of the work of artisans and craftspeople into a total design. High quality materials and craft work was typically included in domestic architecture and elements and decorative motifs with no historical precedent were introduced. This included the sinuous ornament and detail of the Art Nouveau which was applied to a range of both traditional and new materials including glass leadlighting, terracotta, wrought iron, glazed tiling, render, timber and pressed metal. Highly innovative practitioners of the Arts and Crafts style in Victoria revolutionised house design by introducing new ideas in planning, including the open plan and other forms such as the butterfly plan and its variants.

The resulting Arts and Crafts house was unpretentious and informal and often picturesque in appearance. Typical characteristics include dominant roofs with gables and hips; wide eaves, with exposed rafters and eaves brackets; tall chimneys; contrasting colour, texture and materials such as roughcast render, timber or cement shingles, pressed metal sheeting and terracotta ornament; and informal window arrangements, including bays, oriels and circular openings, often multi-paned with projecting frames.

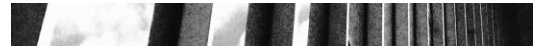
Leading Melbourne architects designed houses in the Arts and Crafts style particularly in the early twentieth century and it was commonly adopted in developing suburbs such as Malvern and Glen Iris and in wealthy, established areas such as Armadale and Toorak. Architects associated with this style included Walter Butler, Rodney Alsop, Robert Haddon, Guyon Purchas, Harold Desbrowe-Anneer and all these architects designed houses in what is now known as the City of Stonnington.

Within the City of Stonnington a small number of Federation Arts and Crafts style houses are included in the Heritage Overlay on an individual basis. These include:

- Pensford, 528 Orrong Road, Armadale (HO27) 1903
- Thurla, 1 Avalon Avenue, Armadale (HO4) 1903
- Glyn, 224 Kooyong Road, Toorak (HO68 VHR H0735) 1908
- Thanos, 13a Monaro Road, Malvern (HO83 VHR H0953) 1908
- House, 13 Tintern Avenue, Toorak (HO170) c1909
- Tongaboo, 6 Stonnington Place, Toorak (HO285) c1912
- Avalon, 14 Power Street, Toorak (HO332) 1914
- House, 11 Tintern Avenue, Toorak (HO169) 1915
- House, 1088 Malvern Road, Armadale (HO323) 1916
- House, 23 Douglas Street, Toorak (HO307) by 1900
- House 274 High Street, Windsor (HO479) 1918.

Two of these houses have identified significance at the state level. These are Glyn (224 Kooyong Road, Toorak) and Thanos (13a Monaro Road, Malvern). The other dwellings range in construction date (from 1903 to 1918) and in size and detail. They are recognised as distinctive, innovative and evocative examples of the Arts and Crafts style in the City of Stonnington and all display individual characteristics of the Federation Arts and Crafts style. They are noted as follows:

- Pensford, 528 Orrong Road, Armadale (Walter Butler, 1903) is an early and uncommon instance of Art Nouveau influence on domestic architecture in Melbourne and an early example of the Federation Arts and Crafts style. The two-storey, red brick house has roughcast render bands and gables, applied half-timbering, a Marseilles tiled roof, eaves with exposed rafter ends, banks of paned windows and Art Nouveau applied decoration on the parapet and chimneys.
- Thurla, 1 Avalon Avenue, Armadale (Walter Butler, 1903) is also an early and uncommon instance of Art Nouveau influence on domestic architecture in Melbourne and an early example of the Federation Arts and Crafts style. The single storey red brick house with extensive roughcast rendering and Marseilles tiled roof, has a large asymmetrically placed front gabled bay with half-timbering, hooded triangular window bays and Art Nouveau-inspired cast cement detailing.



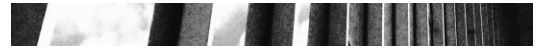
- 13 Tintern Avenue, Toorak (A S Eggleston c1909) is an innovative and evocative example of Arts and Crafts architecture. It is a two-storey rendered brick, slate-roofed dwelling with a front gable containing a large, distinctive triangular oriel window which is juxtaposed against an otherwise restrained fenestration pattern and projecting bays supported on large brackets.
- Tongaboo, 6 Stonnington Place, Toorak (R Alsop c1912) is described as a well-preserved and successful design. It is an attic-storey house with multiple slate-clad gabled roofs, stuccoed walls, tall brick (over-painted) chimneys, deep eaves with exposed and shaped rafters and joists, timber-framed multi-paned sash windows, and half-timbered and vertical boarded gable ends. The overall character of the design is in the manner of noted British Arts & Crafts architect CFA Voysey.
- Avalon, 14 Power Street, Toorak (Butler & Bradshaw, 1914) is described as a distinguished example of the English Arts and Crafts style, especially as seen in the work of the architect CFA Voysey. The two-storey rendered brick house has a simple wide slate-clad hip roof which extends over wide eaves and is supported on exaggerated eaves bracket. Large areas of the north facade are clad with timber shingles, including a projecting, polygonal balcony.
- 11 Tintern Avenue, Toorak (Klingender & Alsop 1915) is described as an innovative and evocative design with a dominant steeply gabled roof form which fronts the street. The front facade contains a symmetrical arrangement of multi-paned fenestration, large central entrance, protruding shingle-clad balcony and a large, highly distinctive protruding shingle-clad balcony hood.
- 1088 Malvern Road, Armadale (Klingender & Alsop, 1916) is described as an imposing house of restrained design and simple massing. It is a two-storey red brick house with projecting shingled balcony, and front loggia with paired columns and steeply angled brackets.
- 23 Douglas Street, Toorak (by 1900) is a fine and intact example of the Arts and Crafts style with steeply pitched slate-clad roof, large chimneys, projecting side gables and central verandah with large turned posts. Gable ends are of rough cast render with applied half-timbering and panels of terracotta rosettes.
- 274 High Street, Windsor (1918) is described as a distinguished, distinctive and substantially intact eclectic example of Arts and Crafts design. The two-storey, red brick building is asymmetrical in form with slate roof and prominent eaves with exposed rafters and bellcast, shingled bays. The front facade is dominated by an extensive single-clad bay which extends from the eaves to the lower bay windows. Art Nouveau detailing is evident in the window glazing and the original front fence.

‘White Lodge’, 34 Huntingtower Road, Armadale is an early example of the Federation Arts and Crafts style. It was built in 1899-1900 at the time when the Federation Arts and Crafts style was emerging in established suburbs such as Armadale and across Melbourne. The house has not been attributed to a particular architect however the carefully considered design strongly suggests that an architect was involved.

Like the places listed above, ‘White Lodge’ displays characteristics which have strong associations with the innovative Federation Arts and Crafts style and it remains highly intact to demonstrate these strong associations. These include:

- Symmetrical front façade with transverse hipped roof, side gables and gablets to the front elevation
- Exposed rafter ends
- Prominent gable verges
- Rectangular bay window.

‘White Lodge’ also displays unusual characteristics within the City of Stonnington. These include:



- Large central buttressed triple stack chimney
- Slightly offset front entrance with adjacent small arch headed window opening
- Shallow pitched, hipped verandah roofs flanking the central entrance with narrow, recessed central section of roof
- Latticework frieze to verandah
- Contrasting roughcast and smooth rendered moulding detailing to gablets and gable-ends.

Assessment Against Criteria

Following is an assessment of the place against the recognised heritage criteria set out in *Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay* (July 2015).

Criterion B: *Possession of uncommon rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity)*

'White Lodge', 34 Huntingtower Road, Armadale (officially known as 32 Huntingtower Road, Armadale, as of 25 October 2017) is an unusual and intact example of a Federation Arts and Crafts house. The symmetrical front façade with central triple stack buttressed chimney, flanking protruding bays with unusually detailed gablets and shallow pitched hipped verandah roofs, offset entrance and adjacent window opening and latticework frieze are uncommon details in a Federation Arts and Crafts style house.

Criterion E: *Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance)*

'White Lodge', 34 Huntingtower Road, Armadale (officially known as 32 Huntingtower Road, Armadale, as of 25 October 2017) is a well-considered and carefully detailed example of a Federation Arts and Crafts house. The design and architectural details demonstrate a rich and highly original combination of elements and materials, which together present a picturesque composition of this architectural style.

Grading and Recommendations

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Stonnington Planning Scheme as a locally significant heritage place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Stonnington Planning Scheme:

External Paint Controls?	No
Internal Alteration Controls?	No
Tree Controls?	No
Outbuildings or Fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-3?	No
Prohibited Uses Permitted?	No
Incorporated Plan?	No
Aboriginal Heritage Place?	No

Extent of the recommended Heritage Overlay

To the property title boundary, as indicated by the purple polygon on the aerial below.

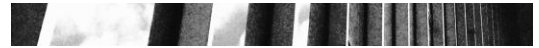


Figure 13. 2016 aerial of subject site (Source: Stonnington City Council).

References:

City of Malvern Rate Books (RB), Western Riding: 1899-1900, entry 697; 1900-01, entry 700.

Context Pty Ltd (2006 & 2009 addendum), *Stonnington Thematic Environmental History*.

Dingle, Tony (2008), 'Depressions', in *The Encyclopedia of Melbourne Online*, <<http://www.emelbourne.net.au/>>, accessed February 2017.

Land Victoria (LV), Certificates of Title, as cited above.

Lewis, Nigel and Richard Aitken Pty Ltd in association with Malvern Historical Society Inc. (June 1992), 'City of Malvern Heritage Study', prepared for the City of Malvern.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) Detail Plain No. 1762 (1902).

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Property Sewerage Plan (PSP), No. 38345. Cited in Stonnington History Centre (SHC) Huntingtower Road street file.

Melbourne Mansions Database (MMDB), copyright Miles Lewis, Record no. 939.

Stonnington City Council Property File (SCC PF), including Building and Planning Permit records for the place, provided by Council: File Nos. BL 1567/20130032, 54690BL.

Stonnington History Centre (SHC): Huntingtower Road streets file, 'White Lodge' Huntingtower Road, Reg. No. MH 10682. Included an article from *Period Home Renovator* (n.d., post-2001). File accessed August 2016.

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