

THE LODGE AND THE MAIN ENTRANCE GATES
UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

HISTORY AND CONSERVATION GUIDELINES



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SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT

The location of the Lodge and the Main Entrance Gates was determined by the siting of the Old Quadrangle in 1853 whose principal axis established the University entrance on Grattan Street, and hence the general position of the Lodge.

- Site** The University site was granted at the end of 1853 and the Old Quadrangle building was pegged out by February 1854. A timber fence enclosed the site with wooden gates at the Main Entrance.
- Earliest Lodge** On 25 June 1855 F.M. White was commissioned to prepare a design for a gate lodge at the Grattan Street entrance consisting of a bedroom and sitting room, robing room, refectory, and waiting room, but nothing came of this project.
- Late in September 1855 a wooden cottage was placed at the Grattan Street entrance as a gate lodge.
- Late in August 1856 the wooden cottage was destroyed or damaged by a fire and a tent was used as a temporary lodge. Thereafter another cottage was used or the first cottage was repaired as the gate lodge.
- First part of brick Lodge** In October 1858 Joseph Reed was appointed University architect. Late in December 1858 Reed submitted a design for a lodge, and again on October/November 1859. Two rooms were then built during 1860, together with a separate kitchen and water closet.
- Completion of Lodge** Between 1873 and 1875 Reed was again involved in designs for the completion of the lodge, adding three more rooms to the existing two from 1860 to realise the present Gate Lodge. In 1875 the present Main Entrance was built. An unexecuted design for a new gate lodge was prepared in 1913 by the architect George de Lacy Evans.
- Alterations** The north veranda of the Lodge was closed in and in 1962 a laundry, bathroom and porch were added to the west side. The Main Entrance was altered by the removal of the footpath pillars and gates. The central gates are now between Babel and Botany.
- Registration** The Gate Lodge and Main Entrance were added to the Register of Historic Buildings in 1992 on a recommendation from the Historic Buildings Council and with the support of the University.

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Gate Lodge is one of the two earliest surviving University buildings, the other being the Old Quadrangle whose principal axis determined the main entrance to the University and hence the position of the Lodge. The Lodge is therefore associated with the development of the University from its beginning and is inextricably linked with the first site planning decision at the University which located the Old Quadrangle. The Lodge is also of significance in the history of picturesque design in Victoria, being conceived to enhance the picturesque effect of the University grounds which had been designed by Edward La Trobe Bateman in 1855 and developed in the decade thereafter.

On the assumption that the design (or at least the two east rooms) originated in 1860, the Lodge is the earliest brick building in the University, and established the use of straw coloured bricks on the campus (used for non-academic buildings until the 1880s). It predates the more extensive use of similar bricks in Reed's (Reed & Barnes) distinctive design for the National Museum (1862) at the University, only part of which survives in the eastern section of the student Union Building.

Architecturally, the Lodge is Joseph Reed's earliest work on the campus. Reed (Reed & Barnes), a notable Victorian architect, was architect to the University over a long period and designed several significant buildings on the University campus, including the old Wilson Hall, the old Medical School, both demolished, and the National Museum, a small part of which survives, as well as significant buildings in the City, such as the Public Library, the Melbourne Town Hall, Scots Church and the Baptist Church in Collins Street. Reed's practice was also commissioned by the University to design other residential buildings, the gardener's cottage (Reed & Barnes), the Registrar's house and professorial residences (as Reed, Henderson and Smart, formed in 1883), all now demolished but for one of the professorial houses.

None of the additions, namely the filling in of the north veranda, the iron gate to the entrance porch on the east side, the kitchen and laundry added to the west side, the carport and the shed, both on the south side, are significant. The interior is also not considered significant though it is protected by permit requirements specified in Section 6 of this report.

The present Main Entrance Gates, marked by pillars and a fence created in 1875 to a design by Reed & Barnes, and which originally also comprised decorative iron gates now located next to the botany School, is of significance because it marks the original principal entrance to the University, the location of which was intended to enhance the setting of the University on the hill to the north of the city, with the land opposite the gates being left as open space to accentuate the approach.

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SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION POLICY

The Gate Lodge and the Main Entrance Gates, Pillars and Fence facing Grattan Street are to be preserved for use by the University and an active conservation policy maintained.

All work should be in accordance with and based on the principles of the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)*.

No alterations are to be made which will destroy, damage or alter the historic fabric or details other than for compelling reasons and these reasons and full details must be submitted for approval to the Historic Buildings Council of Victoria. Approval from the University Buildings Committee or the Chairman on behalf of the Committee must be obtained for alterations.

The unpainted original brickwork and stonework is not ever to be painted.

In any work done on either the Gate Lodge and or the bluestone Main Entrance pillars and iron palisaded fence and base to Grattan Street all the guidelines in the 'Conservation guidelines for the Lodge and Main Entrance' set out in the body of this report are to be considered and adhered to in terms of their relevance to the proposed work.

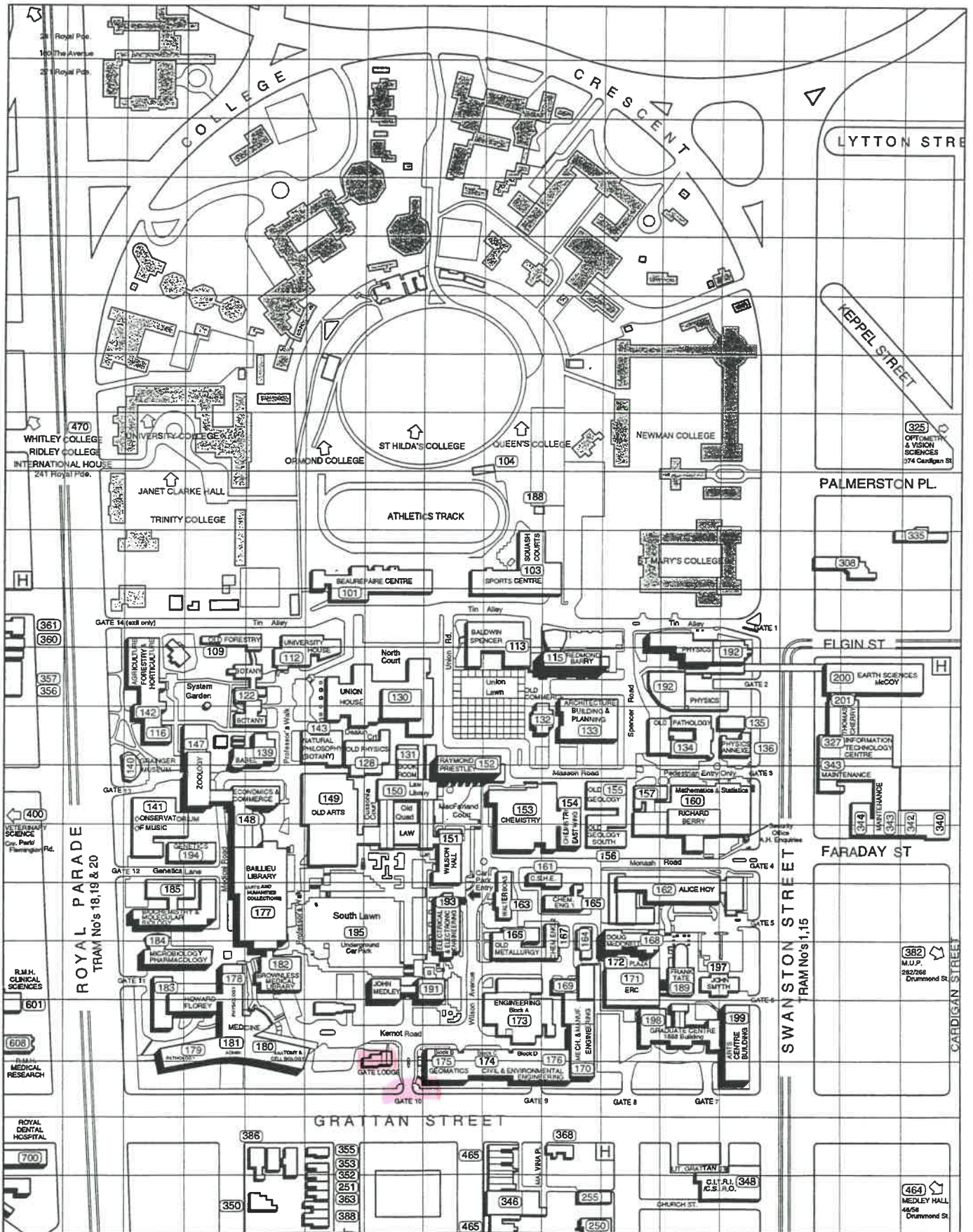
On the Historic Buildings Register the Main Entrance and Gate Lodge carry official numbers and names. When notifications or applications are made to the Historic Buildings Council concerning either or both of these works the following identifying references should be given:

H918 Main Entrance Gates, Pillars and Fence (1876)

H919 Porter's Cottage (The Lodge) (1860)

PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS

Showing the location of the Lodge and the Main Entrance Gates



The Lodge and the Main Entrance Gates, University of Melbourne
History and Conservation Guidelines

**THE LODGE AND THE MAIN ENTRANCE GATES
UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE**

George Tibbits

PART I - HISTORICAL STUDY

The need for a Gatekeeper's Cottage, or Porter's Lodge, in the University, and the general location for one was determined early in 1854 by the siting and construction of the first building at the University, the Old Quadrangle, which was to face Grattan Street down an axial avenue, the Main Drive.¹ Where the Main Drive met Grattan Street thereafter became the entrance to the University. The axis created by the design and position of the Old Quadrangle neutralised both Royal Parade and Madeline (Swanston) Street as locations for the principal entrance, and hence as options for the position of an entrance gate lodge along either of those frontages. The construction of a wooden fence around the University site during 1854, at the same time that work began on building the Old Quadrangle, further defined the formal entrance from Grattan Street through which visitors might be monitored and directed by a resident porter or gatekeeper.²

That it should have been thought necessary to have a principal entrance and a gate lodge as part of the original conception of the University suggests the site was conceived from the beginning as an estate, like an English country estate, self-contained and with its own protocol for control and admission into the grounds.

1. The earliest lodge and entrance

During the years between 1854 and 1860 when the first part of the present lodge was built to a design by Joseph Reed, several structures, including a tent, served as the porter's lodge. For each, only scant and sometimes ambiguous details survive. The location of these successive small buildings as markers to the entrance to the University (including the

¹ For more detail on the site and the first building, see George Tibbits. *The Old Quadrangle and North Extension. Conservation Analysis and Policy*. University of Melbourne, September 1993.

² Building Committee Minutes (BCM), Meeting 6, items 4 and 5 (6.4,5), 20 March 1854; BCM 14.3, 26 June 1854.

tent if that be called a building), may have been part of an overall conception for the grounds of the University that was created around the centrepiece of the Old Quadrangle.

The design for the layout of the grounds was prepared by Edward La Trobe Bateman during 1855, and it may have been Bateman who proposed a cottage be placed at the entrance as a picturesque feature.³ Bateman had close ties with the architect Joseph Reed who was eventually to design the cottage. However, at the time Bateman prepared his scheme for the grounds, Francis White was still the architect to the University, and so presumably gave advice on whatever was built before about 1858, after which time Reed replaced him as architectural adviser to the University.

In the middle of 1855 it was decided to commission Francis White to prepare plans for a lodge, to consist of a bedroom and sitting room, robing room, refectory, and waiting room.⁴ Such a set of rooms suggests that the lodge was to serve two purposes, one as a residence for the gatekeeper (the bedroom and sitting room) and the other for University purposes (the robing room, refectory, and waiting room). The inclusion of a 'refectory', somewhat too pretentious a word for a room to be used by a gatekeeper, even suggests that meals for University occasions may have been envisaged for the lodge, perhaps provided by the gatekeeper's wife. As no location was indicated, it is an assumption that this five roomed building was for a gate lodge, rather than for a gardener's lodge or cottage, one of which was later built in the area of the present carpark north of the student Union building. It was also decided during 1855 that the University appoint a porter, who was to live in the lodge.⁵

A serious shortage of funds sufficient to continue building the Old Quadrangle let alone a gate lodge did not quell anxiety to have a gate lodge. In September it was proposed to reuse a wooden building which had been used by the contractor for the Old Quadrangle as a 'temporary Porter's Lodge . . . and placed in its position near the Gates.'⁶ This was duly done and the small wooden building, of which no detailed description or photograph survives, became the 'Temporary Lodge'.⁷ At this time the Main Drive, as

³ BCM 29.7, 24 March 1855.

⁴ BCM 34.5, 25 June 1855.

⁵ BCM 30.4, 30 April 1855. The first resident was George Smithers.

⁶ BCM 37.3, 10 September 1855.

⁷ BCM 38.2, 24 September 1855. The owner proposed 'to sell the 'Wooden Cottage now on the ground of the University of Melbourne and remove it to the gate at the Entrance and to take down the Chimney and rebuild it for the Sum of One Hundred and six Pounds Sterling': Registrar's files Series UM 312, Buildings, Part 3, Docket 103 (1855) - Item 3.

it became called, was being developed, eventually to be flanked by an avenue of trees.⁸

At the end of October 1855 the University council authorised the erection of some unspecified outbuildings at the lodge as well as a fence 'enclosing the piece of ground around the lodge at the gate.'⁹ During October the three professors Wilson, McCoy, and Hearn moved into their completed apartments in the east and west wings of the Old Quadrangle, and F.M. White was working on the detailed design drawings for the north wing, now the Law Library. The University porter, George Smithers, who was to live in the temporary wooden lodge but had not yet moved into it, assisted the professors move their University equipment from the Exhibition Building (dem) in William Street, spaces within which had served as temporary teaching spaces for the University during 1855.¹⁰

There is no specific record of what the duties were at the lodge or whether they were seen as a separate responsibility to the porter's duties elsewhere in the University, specifically at the Old Quadrangle. Of Smithers' salary of £156 p.a. he received only £120, the other £36 being deducted in return for lodgings in the University. He had hardly moved in before his duties 'increased so much that my wife has been obliged to attend to the duties of the Lodge.'¹¹ The duties must have included opening and closing the gates, but presumably only at the start of the day and at the end. The duties may have included delivering messages, letters and documents from the University to the outside, an unpredictable and possibly time consuming responsibility. They may have also involved providing services within the lodge to the Chancellor and other dignities, such as looking after their robes which they would put on at the gate lodge when they arrived at the University on business. The duties may also have involved providing a meal to the Chancellor and council members if a subsequent reference to 'a refectory' refers to a University purpose rather than being a glorified, and hence hardly possible, reference to a dining room as part of the porter's lodgings. Speculation on the duties required of the porter in the lodge ('obliged to attend to the duties of the Lodge') are part of the broader speculation on how the spaces in the lodge were used and whether they

⁸ Council 34.3, 25 June 1855.

⁹ BCM 42.6, 30 October 1855.

¹⁰ UM Series 312, [1855], Professors' Houses: McCoy to Chancellor, 5 October 1855. McCoy was careful not to use the porter to transfer any personal belongings of the professors into their private apartments.

¹¹ UM Series 312 [1871] Miscellaneous file, Registrar's Office, item 1, Smithies to Council, 26 May 1856.

served purely domestic purposes or whether some rooms were reserved for University purposes.

The temporary porter's lodge had to be repaired, in some unspecified way, in April 1856.¹² About four months later, in August, a bell, mounted on a supporting structure, was proposed adjacent to the lodge from which the porter could raise an alarm in the case of fire. The structure was to be 15 feet high. This was prompted by a near disastrous fire in part of the north wing of the Old Quadrangle where cabinets and fittings were being made.¹³ There is no surviving evidence as to what the mounted fire bell looked like or where it was positioned. By a quirk of fate, shortly afterwards another fire caused the alarm to be raised: the temporary porter's lodge, next to which was the fire bell, caught on fire. The unfortunate timber building was to be replaced by a tent 'until a permanent lodge can be erected'. Such a dramatic event, following so soon on the fire in the Old Quadrangle, prompted reports in the local press, with the *Argus* repeating a humorous column from the *Melbourne Punch*.

THE COMBUSTIBLE UNIVERSITY - Is it in consequence of the connection between light and heat that the Melbourne University is always being on fire? Are the discoveries of the professors too luminous to be safe? Or is it carrying on some extraordinary experiments that a building which looks one of the most fire-proof in all Melbourne is for ever keeping the fire-bell at the Town Hall in a state of agitation. It will be remembered that in ancient times, before the Chinese became acquainted with the art of cookery, a pig was accidentally burned to death in the conflagration of a house, and those who tasted of the burned pig were in such ecstasies at the flavour, that for a long time incendiarism was frightfully prevalent, as the only known mode of producing roast pork was to burn down a house with a pig in it. It cannot be in an injudicious striving after roast pork that the Melbourne University is perpetually set on fire. Science has quite supplanted the rude methods of the early Chinese. But we have heard dark rumours to which we scarcely like to give currency, but which, in the strictest confidence, we here venture to refer to. It is said that an irresistible desire has seized certain of the *alumni* to taste a roasted Chancellor, and that the lodge would never have been burned the other day if [it] had not been falsely supposed that a certain Judge was within at the time, and that an opportunity would have been afforded for tasting the learned gentleman's *crackling*. The

¹² BCM 47.4, 22 April 1856.

¹³ *Argus*, 28 July 1856, p. 5. F.M. White to Building Committee, 4 August 1856: 'I do myself the honor of submitting . . . the accompanying Drawing of the supports to Alarum Bell of the Melbourne University and . . . suggest the advisability of its being erected in the immediate vicinity of the Porters Lodge . . .'. For the height see BCM 53.2, 7 August 1856.

rumour is too horrible to be believed, but we give it as being at least the most probable of several that have been spread concerning the origin of the recent fire at the Melbourne University.¹⁴

2. The 1860 design by Joseph Reed for the Lodge

In October 1858 the University appointed Joseph Reed as University architect, having lost confidence in F.M. White.¹⁵ It is not known whether White prepared a design for the gate lodge following the instructions of June 1855. The task now passed to Reed, though it was to be some years before the hoped for but long delayed permanent lodge was to be built to his design.

But the situation following the fire and the decision to place a tent at the entrance is not entirely clear, especially anything to do with the construction of a design by Reed. Late in 1858, a little over two years after the fire, the University porter wrote to the president of the professorial board to say that 'the temporary lodge was fast falling to decay and asking that steps might be taken for providing a more a more suitable one'.¹⁶ Perhaps the fire did not entirely destroy the wooden cottage and the tent was needed only while the fire damaged cottage was repaired. Perhaps another timber cottage was put on the site.

Almost immediately afterwards, Reed asked for information about what accommodation would be required in the south front to the Old Quadrangle (though never built) 'in order that he might prepare plans for a lodge which would harmonise with the general design of the [Quadrangle] building.'¹⁷ Reed promptly sent a plan for a lodge, and estimates of its cost were requested.¹⁸ In April 1859 the matter was still being discussed without any clear resolution. In October Reed again presented plans (whether the same, modified, or quite different plans is not known) to the University 'shewing the portion which it was proposed to proceed with at once [and it was resolved] that tenders be called for the erection of this portion of the lodge.'¹⁹ During this time it is unclear what building served as the 'temporary' lodge, though there must have been a building because, with

¹⁴ *Argus*, 5 September 1856. For the resolution on the tent see BCM 54.3, 3 September 1856.

¹⁵ BCM 76.4, 5 October 1858.

¹⁶ BCM 74.3, 7 September 1858.

¹⁷ BCM 78.5, 29 November 1858. Reed submitted 'outline plans for the front of the University buildings' in August 1859: BCM 95.3, 29 August 1859.

¹⁸ BCM 79.4, 20 December 1858.

¹⁹ BCM 97.3, 12 October 1859. The plans were again submitted to BCM 101.3, 28 November 1859: 'Plans prepared by the Architect for a lodge at the entrance gates were submitted to the meeting as well as a plan shewing the portion which it was proposed to erect at once.'

pipes being laid to introduce the Yan Yean water supply into the University, it was suggested that 'a standpipe should be placed at the lodge'.²⁰

Matters now moved fairly quickly. Early in January six tenders were received for building the first section of the present entrance lodge, and the one submitted by Topping and Co for £275.4.0 was recommended for council approval.²¹ It must be emphasised that it is an assumption that this section was built of brick and is therefore part of the present Lodge. Nowhere in the records is there any reference to brickwork. There is also doubt as to what building(s) were already on the site at the entrance and how the new design related to them. Such doubt is encouraged by the acceptance in March 1860 of an estimate of £39 to erect 'a temporary kitchen and water closet and fencing in a small yard at the lodge'.²² A tender of £21.10.0 from Patrick Murphy was accepted for erecting these outbuildings at the lodge.²³ The new lodge, or more precisely, the first portion, for approval was given for only two rooms to be built of Reed's design, must have been completed by July 1861 when it was insured for £200.²⁴

The two 1860s rooms of the brick Lodge may not have been for the living quarters of the porter but for University use. It may be that at this time, the old timber cottage, repaired after the 1855 fire but in a run down condition, remained on the site and continued to be the residence for the porter or gatekeeper, and the new brick section (in this speculation, probably the present two east rooms and porch) were used as the waiting room and robing room for visitors. It would not be out of character that the University would build only so much of the Lodge as satisfied a formal and ceremonial requirement and left to the indefinite future the domestic requirements of one of its servants.

On the other hand, if the 1860 part of the brick Lodge was for the porter/gatekeeper and consisted of two rooms (of the present five room composition), one would have been used as a bedroom and the other as a sitting room, with the kitchen and water closet as separate structures. If this was so then it may have been the west two rooms of the present building that were built. This two room arrangement was the amount of

²⁰ BCM 99.6, 5 November 1859.

²¹ BCM 114.4, 9 January 1860.

²² BCM 118.8, 26 March 1860. A water closet implies a cesspool which must have been either under the outside WC or somewhere nearby.

²³ BCM 124.6, 25 June 1860. A small uncommitted balance from the sum allocated by council was used to purchase a stove for the lodge and to complete the fencing: see BCM 126.4.2, 30 July 1860.

²⁴ BCM 142.4.2, 29 July 1861.

accommodation provided elsewhere in the grounds for the Head Gardener and the Porter at the Medical School.

Some evidence survives of the size and condition of the houses in the grounds occupied by two other members of the 'general' staff at the University. Their circumstances might usefully influence an attempt to imagine what would have been provided for the gatekeeper because each lived in poorly maintained two roomed cottages.

The Head Gardener, Alexander Elliott, made a number of requests for repairs and an addition to his house which stood to the north of the present Union. In January 1873 he drew 'attention to the Doors and Windows in the Gardener's Cottage which has never received a coat of paint since they were put up [c1864] and are at present in a very dilapidated state for want of putty and paint. In 1875 he asked that a room be added because 'at present we have only one Bedroom and the youngsters are getting up [older] that they require to be separated a little now.' He wrote three years later asking for a response 'as the accommodation is most urgently required.' In that same letter of 1878 he also asked that the cottage be painted and repaired inside, taking the liberty of pointing out that 'the University has never done anything to it since it was Built and that is over 14 years.' Reed & Barnes reported on the matter, but it was not for another year, six years after the first request for maintenance and four years after the request for more space, that drawings were prepared for the additional room and tenders called.

A similar plight faced the porter in the Medical School, William Henderson. In 1875 he wrote of his 'want of accommodation for myself, wife and children (seven in number) in the two rooms at present allotted to me' and about the effects on his health 'from the lodging of water under the bedroom.'²⁵

At the time the two rooms of the brick Lodge were built the University grounds must still have been surrounded by a wooden fence erected shortly after the University was granted the site. By 1862 the entrance gates, presumably wooden gates, were in need of repair and Joseph Reed was directed to have the work done. He was also requested 'to obtain patterns of a suitable set of Iron gates' and have them priced, though nothing came of it.²⁶ By this time also, substantial work had been done on landscaping the grounds, creating the lake, and further developing the Main

²⁵ UM Series 312, [Elliott] 1873, 6, (40); 1875, 2, Buildings (513); 1878, 5, Buildings (467 and 554); Buildings 1879, 5 (768); [Henderson] 1875, 2, Buildings (528).

²⁶ BCM 152.3, 14 July 1862. In 1865 the old wooden gates again needed repair at which time Reed was asked to give an estimate of the cost of new wooden gates: BCM 202.4, 24 August 1865. The entrance gates were again repaired in 1870: BCM 256.11, 3 May 1870.

Drive and creating an avenue of trees on either side. Another present day feature of the entrance to the University also dates from this time: in 1863 a request was made to the Postmaster General that a letter box be placed at the University gate.²⁷

Small repairs were required to the lodge in 1868, though the details are not known, and again at the end of 1871.²⁸ Approval was given in 1870 for the porter to obtain a new stove for the kitchen.²⁹ Gas was laid on at the lodge in 1871.³⁰

3. The 1870s design by Reed for the Lodge and Main Entrance

It was during the 1870s that the present configuration of the entrance and the Lodge was realised. Reed & Barnes were instructed in 1872 to prepare plans for both the entrance gates and the Lodge, and thereafter the work was carried out to realise the iron palisaded fence and bluestone entrance pillars, and the brick Lodge as it survives today.³¹ Beyond the immediate environs of the entrance where the iron palisaded fence was built, the old 1850s wooden fence along Grattan Street must have been progressively replaced by a galvanised iron one. This re-fencing must have proceeded slowly because in 1880 a tender was received 'for completing the Galvanised Iron fence in Grattan Street.'³² In recent times, because of the great number of cars and vans using the entrance, the 1875 iron gates and the two footpath pillars were taken down. The two large central sections of the iron gates have been relocated to a safer position within the University grounds and now close the entrance to the old System Garden area between Botany and Babel. On the lock of the gates is the maker's plate: T JENNINGS / MAKER / 32 / ELIZABETH ST / MELBOURNE. The fixings where the side wings were can be seen embedded in the slender bluestone pillars of Reed & Barnes at the Main Entrance.

²⁷ BCM 167.3.2, 17 April 1863.

²⁸ BCM 231.4, 29 April 1868. The repairs were estimated to cost about £9. BCM 277.5, 18 December 1871.

²⁹ BCM 256.10, 3 May 1870.

³⁰ BCM 272.4, 8 May 1871.

³¹ BCM 279.4, 6 February 1872. In a note to the Registrar on 27 May 1872 Reed & Barnes advised 'We also forward plan and design for proposed Entrance Gates': UM Series 312, 1872, 3, Buildings (92). By September 1872 about 300 'old Rails' from the wooden fence being taken down for the new iron fence were stacked inside the grounds on Grattan Street: F. Howlett to Buildings Committee, UM Series 312, 1872, 3, Buildings (179), 26 September 1872. By the start of 1873 the gates were being locked, at least on Sundays, which prevented some families in Leicester Street from walking through the University grounds on their way to St Jude's church in Carlton: UM Series 312, 1874, 18, Gates (222, 1 March 1873).

³² UM Series 312, 1880, Fences, 17 (63), 20 January 1880.

The plans for the additions to the part of the Lodge built in 1860 and the recommended tender for £378.10.0 of Andrew Paton of Richmond were submitted and accepted in March 1873.³³ In keeping with the unresolved confusion as to what and when any part of the Lodge dates from, or perhaps more correctly, various lodges, this 1873 design may not have proceeded. Doubt arises because two years later, in April 1875, another tender was accepted 'for the completion of the Lodge', as the minute heading states, selected from an unstated number of builders and submitted by R.P. Vincent for £434.³⁴ But in accepting the tender, the University wanted some windows in the design modified.

If the new work included the two west rooms (for the gatekeeper's accommodation), the intention of Reed's design may have been for its north and south windows to have repeated the gabled bays in the east rooms, and it was this the University insisted be changed, or simplified to the present window design so as to reduce cost and be more fitting to the social standing of the gatekeeper who was to occupy these two rooms. On the other hand, if it was the east rooms that were part of the 1875 contract, the University may not have wanted the simpler window design of the west section repeated in the east section, intended to serve University purposes, and asked them to be redesigned as more elaborate gabled bays. There is, of course, the nagging possibility that the entire Lodge of five rooms was built between 1873 and 1875, and by implication it is a mistake to believe that an earlier 1860 portion survived to become, say, the east rooms of the present Lodge.

Shortly after the Lodge was completed a small addition was made. As historical evidence it is of some significance as the following details indicate. The west side was exposed to the weather from the south-west which must have drawn complaints from porter James Hendy living in the house. He must have been persistent because the University seemed slow

³³ BCM 294.3, 24 March 1873. As a postscript to a letter dated 27 January 1873 Reed noted 'The plans and [for?] tenders are not yet ready but will be in a few days.': UM Series 312, 1873, 3, Buildings (47).

³⁴ BCM 315.2, 6 April 1875. The minute records: 'It was ordered that instructions be given to the Architects to proceed with the work without delay subject to some slight modification of the design of the windows and also to their ascertaining from the Board of Works [within the Victorian Government] whether this contract may be borne on the vote for buildings on the appropriation Act 1874-5 - the latter to be ascertained forthwith.' In the 1872-3 Estimates parliament had voted £400 'For a Lodge at the South Entrance of the Melbourne University, and must have again listed it in the Estimates of 1873-4: Wardell, Inspector General of Public works to Registrar, 22 May 1873, UM Series 312, 1873, 6, Buildings (362). In a note attached to Wardell's request, the Chancellor Redmond Barry 'demanded' of Reed that he 'take care to have the worked pressed on so as to prevent a lapse of any part of the fund.' Why there was such a delay remains a puzzle. All this was taking place at the same time that Reed & Barnes was preparing the design for Wilson Hall. See also BCM 318, 5, 27 May 1875.

to act on requests and complaints from this level of staff.³⁵ Reed & Barnes reported that they had inspected the Gate Keeper's Lodge and found that 'great inconvenience is often experienced by heavy rains drifting in the door on the West front, and flooding the floors of the rooms.'³⁶ The architects recommended that a small wooden lobby be fixed outside the doorway, open on one side only (the north side presumably). Because of a later addition there is no trace of this utilitarian response to the weather. But the significance of this seemingly slight piece of information is that it suggests that the 1875 work involved building the west rooms, otherwise, had they been built in 1860, why would not this complaint have been voiced over the 18 years before 1878.

Some care seems to have been taken in keeping the Lodge in good condition, in contrast, say, to the neglect shown the Head Gardener's Cottage. A tender was offered in 1880 for repairs, painting and distempering the interior.³⁷ In 1882 another minor improvement was made. A quotation was received for Venetian blinds, 'of the best material and workmanship'.³⁸

In 1882 the resident porter in the Lodge, James Hendy, retired due to ill health. He was replaced by Frank Gladish who had arrived at the University in 1876 as an 'Under Porter and Messenger' and who subsequently had a long association with the University. Hendy's retirement may have prompted the improvements with the addition of Venetian blinds. It certainly caused the Lodge to be 'thoroughly cleaned and disinfected'.³⁹

4. Speculation and evidence about the Gate Lodge

The Lodge in 1875 consisted of the five rooms that make up the old part of the present Lodge. The kitchen, it seems, was in a separate building

³⁵ See note 24 above.

³⁶ Reed & Barnes to Vice-Chancellor, 10 June 1878, UM Series 312, 1875, 5, Buildings (364).

³⁷ UM Series 312, 1880, 4, Buildings (741), Memorandum from Reed & Barnes, 30 August 1880. There was what seems the customary delay as the tender was not accepted until May 1881 according to a cover note with the memorandum.

³⁸ UM Series 312, 1882, 3, Buildings: Part Two, quotation from Carr & Sons, Spring Street, Melbourne, 20 July 1882. At this time there is also a perplexing estimate of cost 'of lighting the Robing Room with Gas', the details of which could be construed to refer to the east rooms of the Lodge. The estimate, so the letter dealing with the issue outlines, 'includes a 4 light pendant for Robing room, a 2 light pendant for Ante room, and a bracket for lobby, the two latter lighting the approaches to the Robing room.' While such a description corresponds to the two east rooms and porch of the Lodge, it may also refer to rooms G13 (the original Registrar's Office) and G14 (also a robing room) in the Old Quadrangle, a matter which is discussed in the next section. UM Series 312, 1882, 3, Buildings, Part One, item 543.

³⁹ UM Series 312, 1882, Porters (1871-1882), (586), 10 July 1882. Hendy's letter of retirement is dated 28 June 1882.

outside, as was the water closet. Within the lodge, the use of the rooms may have been divided between the domestic needs of the porter or gatekeeper and the institutional needs of the University. The addition of the timber west porch in 1878 suggests that the west rooms were the 1875 work and the east rooms dated from 1860. Therefore, it seems possible that the porter may have continued to live in an older separate cottage on the site until c1873, and the two 1860 brick rooms had been built for University use, one a waiting room for visitors (immediately off the porch) and the other a robing room. By 1875 it may have been decided, though nothing is recorded, to allocate three new rooms to the porter. The domestic accommodation of the Lodge therefore would have included the central room and its north veranda. In the original scheme back in 1856 this intended central room may have been the room referred to in the FM White brief as a 'refectory'. Surely 'refectory' means a University purpose in 1856 rather than a domestic purpose as a dining room for a gatekeeper, but by the 1870s a 'refectory' was no longer thought necessary for the University and therefore the new room was given over to the gatekeeper.

The satirical reference to the Chancellor visiting the earlier wooden Lodge on the day of the fire in 1856 may contain a grain of truth. On coming up to the University, Chancellor Redmond Barry may have habitually retired to the Lodge in order to be robed before making his entry into the University. However, contrary to this suggestion, there was also a robing room (presently room G14) next to the original Registrar's office (room G13) in the Old Quadrangle which would have been available from October 1855⁴⁰. Perhaps the Lodge contained the robing room for visitors to the University, such as the Chancellor coming up from the law courts and members of council coming up from the city, and the one adjacent to the Registrar's office was for the students' gowns (or perhaps even the professors' gowns though one would expect they kept theirs in their apartments where they would robe before moving into the teaching or public domain of the University).

The floor level of the two east rooms in the Lodge is a step higher than the central room and the two west rooms. This may be the result of the east rooms being regarded even in 1876 as a separate entity, built first as

⁴⁰ Originally room G14 in the west wing of the Old Quadrangle could only be entered from room G13 and both rooms were part of the Registrar's domain. The door which now opens from the stairwell into room G14 is not an original door, though it might seem to be one. It was inserted in the 1880s (after the Registrar had moved office from the west wing to the east wing) when room G14 was allocated to Professor McCoy's apartment and from whose personal stair this 'new' door opens off. All this indicates that before the 1880s the Registrar would have controlled the robing room (G14) from which, through his office (G13) he would have issued gowns.

a waiting room and robing room, and with the step signifying their use for University rather than domestic purposes.

Apart from the now demolished west porch, the building itself does not offer clues towards resolving the historical questions about its date of design and construction, and about the use of its rooms. The wall thicknesses, the arrangements of the rooms, and the details do not help in distinguishing different times of construction. All the brickwork of the Lodge is in English bond and no distinction can be made as to whether any part is earlier (1860) or later (1875), or whether some part has been added to another part. Frustrating as this may be as evidence for dating parts of the building, it should not be a surprise considering the care that seems to have been taken in making additions or changes to buildings in the 19th century, such as at St Jude's in Carlton, also by Reed & Barnes, and the remodelling of Ripponlea. Neither of these buildings betray their 'connecting' points. The rafters in the roof were they accessible may indicate whether one part was earlier than another. That is, the gable rafters of an earlier east or west section would probably have been left intact at the part where the transverse gable of the middle room was added. Documentary evidence, either of architectural drawings, site plans, or photographs, sufficient to clarify the written records, have not survived.

But whether this is an early building or a later one is to some extent beside the point. The registration of the Gate Lodge under the Historic Buildings Act would probably not change should it be shown to be a building of the mid-1870s rather than the early 1860s. This is because the building was felt to be significant before the facts were at hand, intuitively assessed, so to speak. That is, the conclusion of significance was not solely the result of the logical positivist approach, presumed by the Burra Charter, which assumes a conclusion ought to be argued solely from facts rather than be an expression of emotive appeal or romantic attachment, an intuitive judgement beyond factual justification.

5. The 1913 de Lacy Evans gate lodge and entrance design

In 1912 the University was developing a submission to the state government for a grant to enable it to build several new buildings and add to and alter existing ones. It was decided that a plan of development would help in convincing the government to agree to finance the building program. As part of this process, which extended over a number of years, the University commissioned the architect George de Lacy Evans in 1913 to give his advice in the form of plans and a report.

A feature of de Lacy Evans' proposal is a distinctive new gate lodge to replace the present lodge. It was proposed that the new building should be placed across the main drive. This would have required the bluestone pillars designed by Reed & Barnes to have been removed. Copies of the drawings survive, including an overall grounds plan showing new buildings flanking the Main Drive and an elevation of the proposed gate lodge as seen from Grattan Street. The asymmetrical gabled composition in a Romanesque freestyle idiom featured a tower on the left side of the entrance and a decorative bay window on the right. Entry into the University was through a four-centred very flat pointed arch and a carriage gate and a pedestrian gate closed the entrance. Without a plan little can be said about the intended internal arrangements. The residence was probably on the right with a bedroom above the entrance while on the right in the base of the picturesque tower would have been an office for the gatekeeper from which visitors could be directed into the University.

The First World War stopped these ambitious plans for new buildings. The intended academic buildings were eventually realised in the 1920s, which included Old Arts, Agriculture, Anatomy and Botany. The gate lodge, however, remained a paper proposal, an enchanting fancy that today would be a cherished folly. And so the Reed & Barnes lodge and entrance gates survived by the consequence of war.

6. Later additions to the Gate Lodge

Whatever subsequent repairs and renovations may have been made, the Lodge seems not to have had any important additions until well into this century, and probably not until after the second world war. The three additions to be noted that affect the actual fabric of the Lodge are the filling in of the north veranda, the introduction in 1960 of an iron security door to the eastern entrance porch, and the extension to the west side in 1962 of a laundry, bathroom and porch addition. As well, a car port, set at an angle on the south-east side with its entrance off the Main Drive just inside the Grattan Street gate, and a gabled shed, also on the south side, are adjacent structures within the site area of the Lodge.

7. The building fabric of the Gate Lodge

Contemporary architectural drawings and specifications of the Lodge, either from the 1860 scheme or the 1875 scheme, have not survived. Nor are there any early photographs. However, because the building is not constructionally or structurally complex, such evidence is not crucial in a

general way to an understanding of its fabric and its simple load bearing characteristics.

The entire residence is built on bluestone footings. The footings were presumably more obviously visible before the present ground level apron of concrete and paving blocks were placed around the east and north sides of the Lodge. The walls are solid brick in English bond with Stawell sandstone quoin dressings and hood mouldings to the window openings. The straw coloured bricks are the traditional 9" x 4" x 3" deep (approximately) brick (230 x 110 x 75 mm deep approximately). The gables are expressed as brick gable parapets with Stawell sandstone gable springers, kneelers and apex blocks. The roof is of traditionally framed domestic collar rafter construction of rafters, collar beams and battens, and clad with large rectangular thin Welsh slates. The gutters, above eaves dentilation, or tooting, created by header bricks projecting, and downpipes have been replaced a number of times and are not original.

Externally, the entire fabric is in reasonable condition. While there are small areas of failure between the sandstone blocks and the brickwork and some crumbling of the surface area to individual blocks of stone, all could possibly be rectified by the application of a consolidant.⁴¹ Also, the fabric has not suffered structural or construction alteration or defacement, say by the brickwork being painted, though the north veranda has been closed in with a framed and glazed wall.

Internally, the Lodge is simply finished in traditional domestic construction of hard plastered walls and lathe and plastered ceilings without cornices. The details, such as skirting boards, architraves, and ceiling roses, though neatly distinctive, are modest examples of domestic finishes. The painted fireplace surrounds (now closed up) are similarly modest and austere examples of domestic finishes. An important feature of each room is that the collar rafter construction is expressed internally so that high ceilings are created inside while externally the walls up to eaves height are quite low. As a result, the interior is dramatically more spacious than the exterior construction suggests.

The most important external feature of the brick and stone construction is that it remains unpainted.

⁴¹ Allom Lovell and Associates Pty Ltd, 'Report on the Stonework Conservation Undertaken to Date', prepared for the University of Melbourne, February 1993, p14.

8. Alterations to the Lodge and Main Entrance

The Lodge dating from 1875 and 1860 is substantially intact and the important changes are listed below. Of the items making up the entrance ensemble, the fence and outer pillars remain but the footpath pillars and the central carriage gates and pedestrian gates have been removed. The central carriage gates are now preserved both as museum pieces and as working gates, being now the gates into the old System Garden and are placed between the Botany and Babel buildings. The nature and intensity of the traffic now using the Main Entrance make the reconstruction of the 1875 Main Entrance Gates an unrealistic expectation.

The major changes to the Lodge have been the blocking in of the north porch, the addition at the west end of the laundry, bathroom and porch block, and, though not attached to the Lodge, the carport on the south side. Notwithstanding these additions, and while such details as the gutters are a later and sympathetic change, it is especially fortunate that none of the face brickwork or stonework has been painted.

Of the area around the Lodge the ground level has been altered and raised and the planting and bluestone borders are recent features of landscaping and aim at increasing privacy for the occupants.

(i) External alterations

Addition of glazed and boarded infill to north porch.

Addition of iron security door to east porch.

Addition of laundry, bathroom and porch block on west side.

Demolition of original outbuildings and WC., presumed all to have been on the west side of the Lodge.

Replacement of original guttering and downpipes.

Raising of ground level around the building by various devices such as a cement apron and concrete block path and changes to the definition of the original site boundary.

(ii) Internal alterations

Insertion of early 20th-century decorative coloured glass window pane adjacent to the porch entrance.

Blocking up of fireplace openings.

Addition of kitchen cupboards and equipment in south-west room presumed originally to have been the living room.

Introduction of modern reticulated services and removal of gas lighting.

Minor changes to skirting and architrave segments in some parts.

Replacement of original floor coverings and internal finishes.

**THE LODGE AND THE MAIN ENTRANCE
UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE**

PART II - CONSERVATION FRAMEWORK

9. Extent of registration of the Lodge and Main Entrance

The **Gate Lodge (H919)** was added to the Register of Historic Buildings in 1992 on a recommendation from the Historic Buildings Council made on 1 May 1992. The extent of designation is:

1. The whole of the building known as the Gatekeeper's Cottage (The Lodge), main gate, but excluding the 1960s addition, University of Melbourne, shown marked B-1 on Plan No. 603292Q(A) endorsed by the Chairperson, HBC and held by the Director, HBC.
2. The land extending: north - all the land to the roadside kerb; east - all the land to the roadside kerb; west - to a line 10 meters from the building; south - to the Grattan Street fence; this being part of the land described in Certificate of Title Vol. 8876 Folio 379 and marked L-1 on Plan No. 603292Q(B), endorsed by the Chairperson, HBC and held by the Director, HBC.

The **Main Entrance (H918)** was added to the Register of Historic Buildings on 24 June 1992 on a recommendation from the Historic Buildings Council. The extent of designation is:

To the extent of the gates and the whole of the fence, being part of the building structure known as the main entrance and fence, Grattan Street, University of Melbourne, Parkville, as shown marked B-1 on Plan No. 603285B, endorsed by the Chairperson, HBC and held by the Director, HBC.

Within these designated areas the buildings and site are protected under the Historic Buildings Act (1981) and conservation controls apply for the protection and enhancement of the 1860 and 1875 sections of the Lodge and the 1875 Main Entrance.

10. Area of primary significance for the Lodge

With such a small building as the Lodge, it is proposed that all aspects of the 1860 and 1875 parts, externally and internally, be considered of primary significance, though qualified by the exemptions agreed to by the Historic Buildings Council and listed below. Therefore, before anything is

done to the building, a case is to be made for any alterations and additions to the building, notwithstanding the exemptions.

With a building in use and being used in ways that were not envisaged when it was built, the most difficult value judgements relate to changes or modifications which require some sacrifice of any feature which contributes to significance. Two important procedures should be followed with regard to significance or importance when alterations are proposed. Firstly, various options should be considered so as to establish whether change can be achieved without altering the historical intactness of the building or by the least means; secondly, a comparison of each option should be prepared, including a critical evaluation of the proposals, concluding with an argued recommendation.

11. Conservation guidelines for the Lodge and Main Entrance

The following guidelines are to control the future conservation of the Gate Lodge and Main Entrance:

1. That the future conservation and development of the Gate Lodge and Main Entrance be based on the principles of the Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter).
2. That an active conservation policy be maintained for the Gate Lodge and Main Entrance based on the historical evidence and the guidelines in this report.
3. That the implications of the conservation policy be followed in all future work.
4. That approval from the University Buildings Committee or the Chairman on behalf of the Buildings Committee be obtained for every alteration to the Lodge and Main Entrance.
5. That approval from the Historic Buildings Council be obtained for all alterations to the Lodge and Main Entrance other than those aspects of work exempted by the HBC and set out below as 'Exemptions of Permit'.
6. That the Gate Lodge and Main Entrance continue to be a functioning University building and entrance with uses compatible with maintaining their significance.
7. That restoration and reconstruction based on known features and details be encouraged and allowed.
8. That the historical aspects and details of the Gate Lodge and Main entrance, including the spaces within the Lodge, always be given

- priority in the future planning and adaptation of these structures, and their original condition be recorded if it is to be changed.
9. That in meeting maintenance and changing needs within and around the Gate Lodge and Main Entrance, only those alterations and demolitions which protect or enhance the significance of the structures should be allowed.
 10. That any temporary changes such as partitioning in the Gate Lodge must respect the historic fabric and be removable capable of leaving the historical fabric intact and repairable.
 11. That no new permanent building work should be allowed adjacent to or near the Gate Lodge or Main Entrance that does not respect the significance of the old structures.
 12. That in the future professional reports be prepared before work is undertaken on the historic architectural fabric and the decorative aspects of the Lodge and Main entrance to establish the appropriate procedures for protecting and enhancing the historic importance of the structures in the context of the proposed work.
 13. That the original architectural fabric of the Gate Lodge, both internally and externally, should be restored where it has been damaged or destroyed.
 14. That parts should be re-created where surviving evidence and compatible uses permits, even though, because of the paucity of evidence of the original decorative and furnishing treatment, extensive recreation may not be possible.
 15. That unless serious documented restoration is to be undertaken, no maintenance or sympathetic adaptation work, except by approval, is permitted to destroy evidence which may be important for future restoration, and even with approval the evidence must be recorded.
 16. That maintenance and sympathetic adaptation or refurbishment of the architectural fabric must faithfully follow or re-create original details.
 17. That, in the Gate Lodge, maintenance and sympathetic adaptation or refurbishment of the interior fabric that can be changed at a later date, such as repainting and recarpeting, be regarded as matters of taste and not of historical authenticity, and be subject to the Exemptions of Permit listed below.
 18. That the unpainted original brickwork and stonework of the Gate Lodge and Main entrance not ever to be painted.

12. Conservation Action

Future conservation action should control the present and future uses to ensure they are compatible with the conservation, restoration and reconstruction of the historic fabric of the Gate Lodge and Main Entrance.

The Gate Lodge has always been used for domestic purposes associated with the functioning of the University, and though of a modest scale, the Lodge has been an important feature in the image of the University. Though outside the authority of the Historic Buildings Act, the continued use of the Lodge for residential or similar purposes is important. Future uses should also be considered according to their compatibility with the historic fabric and internal spaces, not only in terms of preserving the present state of the buildings, but that adaptation for new uses should aim to enhance the opportunity for restoration and reconstruction. Future uses should minimise the alteration of the fabric by conforming to the conservation controls. While only for a museum use might full restoration and re-creation be feasible, such as converting the Lodge back to gas or even candles and having an external WC and cesspool, nevertheless every effort should be made with renovations to recreate all the joinery, etc, appropriate to the interior.

Several axes, such as that of the entrance porch, the principle gables and the windows, and the north veranda, are critical to the significance of the Gate Lodge and future development should be controlled so as to respect these axes.

Future conservation action should aim to remove from the 1860 and 1875 Lodge the glazed and boarded infill to the north porch, recreate the fireplace openings by introducing a less visually obvious way of blocking them than at present, replace and repair skirting and architrave segments now missing or altered, and attempt to lower the ground level around the historical Lodge so that its footings and form can be again revealed.

13. Exemptions of permit

The Historic Building Council, in its submission of 1 May 1992 to the Minister for Planning that the Gate Lodge be added to the Register, made a recommendation for the alteration of classes of works [at the Lodge] which may be carried out without a permit. The recommendation is here reproduced without alteration:

1. Maintenance

Daily maintenance activities involving the replacement of existing fittings and finishes with appropriate replacements including

plumbing fittings, lighting and power services, floor, wall and ceiling finishes, partitions and doors, roofs and external cladding are exempt from permits.

2. Replacement of external components

For external replacement on external buildings, material will be as existing or a permit for change will be sought. Paint colours will be as existing within a previously approved range. For long programs of a number of years, for example stonework restoration, initial approval is to be obtained and only referred back in the event of major change.

3. Safety and Legislative Requirements

Permits not required where *concealed* services or equipment are required to be replaced or upgraded. Where certain legislative standards are required by authorities such as for sprinkler heads, smoke detectors, small signage and other small items, these *do not* require permits.

4. Conservation Plans

Any interior works which are in accordance with a Conservation Plan approved by the Historic Buildings Council *will not* require a permit.

5. Internal Painting

No permits are required for internal painting in Registered Buildings if colours are in neutral or heritage tints.

6. Internal Alterations

Permits are required for alterations to original and other elements which contribute to the architectural or historic significance of a section of a registered building; for example columns, staircases, mouldings, doors and joinery.

No permits required except in the case of alterations to structural walls, floor and roof framing.

No permit required for construction of non-load bearing walls.

7. Grounds and Landscaping

No permits required within the registered land area for hard landscaping such as pavements, steps, bollards, lighting, etc.

8. To assist in the interpretation of any of the above, and Officer of the Heritage Branch will be assigned to the University of Melbourne.

APPENDIX A

14. Architects associated with the Gate Lodge

F M White, Joseph Reed, George de Lacy Evans

FRANCIS MALONEY WHITE

Francis Maloney White was born in London in December 1819. He died at St Kilda [Melbourne] on 14 September 1888. White was an important architect in Melbourne in the second half of the nineteenth century where he had an extensive practice, though he has been remembered only for his design of the Old Quadrangle at the University.

He was educated both in London and Rouen in France. He served articles with S W Dawkes and worked with the architect Charles Fowler. Before he left for Australia in 1848, which he must have decided to do rather suddenly and privately, he had become a member of the Royal Institute of Architects whose membership records note his unexplained overdue membership fees in the years after he left Britain. After time in South Australia, a brief visit to Melbourne to where he came by horse, Tasmania and New South Wales he arrived back in Melbourne in early 1851 and opened an architectural practice. In the intervening years he seems to have been involved in pastoral activities including overlanding stock from the Edwards River in NSW to Melbourne where he sold his herd. Such individualism seems at odds with his somewhat retiring nature during his architectural career in Melbourne.

His earliest work in Melbourne was the Tudor style Scots Church manse in Collins Street (where the Assembly Hall now stands). In 1852 he was architect for the National Model and Training School but was replaced or supplanted by the well-connected Arthur Ebdon Johnson on the ground of dilatoriness, which suggests he may have been something of a dreamer. In 1853 he was awarded second place in the competition for the Legislative Council Chamber. Early in 1854 his competition design for the University of Melbourne, now the Old Quadrangle, was awarded first prize and he began his association with the University Council. This began favourably but deteriorated until he was replaced, or more correctly faded from sight, in 1857. The reasons for White's change of fortunes were complex and not least because of the difficult problem he faced in keeping control of variations and extras in the project to the satisfaction of the tight-fisted University which had made constant and considerable changes to the design while the building was under construction. In this he was hampered by an

incompetent clerk of works whom the University had insisted on appointing.

White's departure seems to have come because of the deflection of the floor above one of the lecture theatres in the north wing of the Old Quadrangle (where the Law Library now is). The deflection was due to overloading by numerous large heavy display cases brought into the first floor by the unscheduled introduction, after the design had been prepared, of the National Museum collection secured by Professor Frederick McCoy. White maintained his dignity in the face of the unfair turn of events.

White was replaced by Joseph Reed, known to Frederick Howlett, a member of the University Council, and to Redmond Barry, the Chancellor, whose house he had just designed following his success in the Public Library competition. Reed's first task was to take up the design of the gate lodge from White who had previously been asked for a design.

White built up a considerable commercial and domestic practice. It included flour mills, such as the bluestone section of Dight's Mill on the Yarra River (1855) and for W Degraes near Kyneton (1856), warehouses and stores, such as William Degraes & Co in Flinders Lane (1860), F A Clough & Co wool stores, and his Renaissance revival warehouse design for L Stevenson & Sons (1865), office buildings such as the Australian Mutual Provident Society Building in Collins Street, city and country banks, such as the Bank of New Zealand in Collins Street and the Colonial Bank of Australasia in Camperdown (1869), and domestic work, such as the houses he designed for C W Simson (Carmyle, Toorak) and for F W Prell (Iona, Toorak). He was architect to the Melbourne Hospital for which he designed the substantial ward blocks.

White was a foundation member of the Victorian Institute of Architects in 1859. While he practised in a restrained and conservative architectural style, probably thought old-fashioned by many of his contemporaries, he had an interest in new developments in building technology and services, revealed in a contribution 'On Ventilation' presented to the VIA. Two notable architects of the next generation trained in his office, J A B Koch, who later did work for the Melbourne Hospital in his master's footsteps, and Alfred White, his son born in 1862. In the profession he was affectionately called 'the Field Marshall', and a longstanding friend and younger architect of White's generation, Lloyd Tayler, remembered him in 1900 as 'a warm generous friend, and an unassuming, though able and honourable professional brother.'

White shared a biographical characteristic with Chancellor Redmond Barry at the University. The mother of White's six children was Harriet Brodell with whom he lived for nearly thirty years from about 1859 but to whom he was not married. He acknowledged her as the guardian of the children at his death and she is buried with him in the St Kilda cemetery.

Bibliography on Francis Maloney White

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Alexander Sutherland, *Victoria and its Metropolis: Past and Present*, Volume 2, Melbourne 1888, p 537.

JOSEPH REED

Joseph Reed was born in Cornwall and was baptised on 23 February 1823. He died at Hawthorn (Melbourne) on 29 April 1890. He was one of the most important architects in Victoria in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Reed established a large practice in Victoria after his arrival at Melbourne in July 1853. His office produced designs in many styles and all to a high quality. Among their number are important civic and ecclesiastical buildings. His designs show great skill in planning, spatial organisation and massing. In addition to his immense energy in architecture, Reed also had a passion for music. In stature he was short, somewhat slight in build, combining sudden aggressiveness with kindness and a sharp practicality with artistic sensitivity. A long battle engaged Reed against the architecturally abstemious W W Wardell, 1824-98, over open competitions for public buildings and the importance of individualism and variety in architecture.

In 1854 he won the competitions for the Public Library, Melbourne, and the Bank of New South Wales in Collins Street, the facade of which was re-erected at the University of Melbourne in 1938, all of which is the subject of this report. Other early designs are the Geelong Town Hall, 1854 (unfinished), The Royal Society of Victoria, 1858, the Collins Street Baptist Church, 1862, all in the classical idiom, and the Wesley Church, Lonsdale Street, 1858, in a free Gothic manner.

In 1862 Reed formed a partnership with Frederick Barnes, 1824-84, styled Reed & Barnes. Barnes had considerable contact with the University

in its day to day dealings with the practice from before the partnership was formed until his death. He seems to have often come to the University, both taking instructions and giving advice, and was an active partner in dealings with the university. But specifically with the Lodge it was Reed whom the University consulted.

The practice continued to expand and became increasingly eclectic. Of importance are colourful brick designs which include the Independent Church, Collins Street, 1866, St. Jude's, Carlton, 1868, and the mansion Ripponlea Lea, Elsternwick, 1868 (altered). A delightful picturesque Italianate bluestone homestead is 'Kolor', formerly 'Mount Rouse', near Penshurst, 1868. Some rugged stone designs in a Modern Gothic idiom, such as Barragunda, Cape Schanck, 1866, are now linked with the artist E. La Trobe Bateman. The bold but restrained Melbourne Town Hall, 1869 (portico, 1887), has French Second Empire features, but now somewhat muted following alterations after a fire in 1925. Later designs continued to reveal Reed's eclectic expressiveness, his spatial imagination and his skill in massing: Trades Hall, 1873, Scots Church, 1873, Wilson Hall, University of Melbourne, 1878 (dem), the Exhibition Building, 1879, and Ormond College, 1879. In the mid-1880s Reed's office pioneered red brick designs such as Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, St Kilda, 1884, a building which shifted the Catholic Church in Victoria towards the classical style.

Reed was President of the Victorian Institute of Architects. He took over work on St Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, after William Butterfield resigned in 1884. Just before Barnes' death Reed took A M Henderson and F J Smart into partnership as Reed, Henderson & Smart. After Reed's death the practice continued with changes of partners and survives today as Bates, Smart and McCutcheon.

Bibliography on Joseph Reed

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- D A L Saunders, 'Joseph Reed' in H Tanner (ed), *Architects of Australia*, Melbourne 1981, pp 59-65.
- [M T Shaw], Bates, Smart & McCutcheon: An Historical Survey 1852-1972, held by B S M, Melbourne.
- Joseph Reed, Evidence, in Report of Royal Commission enquiring into the Public Works Department, Minutes of Evidence, Votes and Proceedings, III, 1873-74, Parliament of Victoria.

GEORGE DE LACY EVANS

George de Lacy Evans was born at Warrnambool in 1863. At some time in his youth his family came to Melbourne where he was educated at Wesley College. He died in 1948. His career was divided by the depression of the 1890s and he did not develop a substantial practice though he had some interesting connections and created a number of interesting buildings in the red brick freestyle manner of the Federation period.

He served articles with William Pitt between 1881 and 1884. Pitt was only four years older than de Lacy Evans and had been in his own practice for only two years, a situation not unlike that of Beverley Ussher serving articles with Alfred Dunn. He began his own practice in 1885 though he used Pitt's office help with the supervision of some of the larger commissions. From these pre-depression years his remarkable designs include the Lygon Buildings at 98-126 Lygon Street Carlton, the Sum Kum Lee warehouse at 112-14 Little Bourke Street, the elaborate Marine Palace in Fitzroy Street, St Kilda, as well as many other works.

With the depression of 1893 he abandoned architecture for few years and moved to the country on a farm near Drouin. In November 1896 he moved to Perth and entered the Public Works Department and remained there until March 1899. Back in Melbourne he attempted to revive his architectural practice. By this time he had abandoned the ornate classical manner of designs like the Lygon Buildings and developed the brick Romanesque and freestyle characteristics found in pre-depression designs such as the warehouses still standing in Niagara Lane. Two exceptionally fine examples of his freestyle idiom is the former residence at 25 Rathdowne Street, Carlton, designed in 1903, and 82 Vale Street, East Melbourne, 1916. He also designed a number of picturesque villas in a firm domestic revival manner with striking roof scapes and incorporating half timbering, pebble dash, weatherboarding, bay windows and coloured glass, timber details, and bold chimneys.

An important commission which paved the way, through John Monash, to the University commission was his success with the design of the Memorial to Fallen Soldiers of 1902-3, which once stood in St Kilda Road but is now relocated in the nearby parkland on the east side of the road. The commission came from the 5th Victorian Contingent of the Victorian Mounted Rifles to commemorate fallen comrades in the Boer War in South Africa.

It would seem that John Monash may have introduced de Lacy Evans to the University following Monash's connection with the Boar War memorial. Monash seems to have been receptive to architectural talent. He had the architect Alfred R LaGerche, who was involved with the design of the Arts Building while working in the Public Works Department, seconded to the State Electricity Commission of which Monash was chairman. LaGerche became Chief Architect to the SEC.

The First World War halted the University projects, though it is doubtful if much, if any, of de Lacy Evans' work would have been executed because the University next held a competition among architects. The Public Works Department eventually succeeded to the design of many of the buildings during the 1920s and 1930s. At any event, George de Lacy Evans retired from architecture during the 1920s and returned to the Drouin area and farming.

Bibliography on George de Lacy Evans

Richard Eckberg, *George de Lacy Evans (1863-1948)*, BArch Investigation Project (Architect's Biography) 1983, Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, University of Melbourne.

Alexander Sutherland, *Victoria and its Metropolis: Past and Present*, Volume 2, Melbourne 1888, p 517.

APPENDIX B

15. Conservation definitions

As colloquial terms, conservation and restoration are used imprecisely to refer to any number of different approaches that in conservation are distinguished from each other. The Burra Charter, which has been adopted by the Historic Buildings Council, distinguishes restoration from repair, recreation, maintenance, preservation adaptation and reconstruction, and does so in a concise and useful way. Conservation is the embracing term and means all the processes of looking after a place to retain its cultural significance. Conservation may include maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation. In considering any work on the Lodge, it would be helpful, even imperative, to evaluate it in terms of these distinctions, which are set out below:

Maintenance: The continuous protective care such as regular inspections, reporting faults and similar superintendence. It is a passive activity and does not involve doing anything to the fabric.

Preservation: This is an active program to maintain a building in its existing state and retard deterioration, such as by cleaning or repainting. Preservation may also involve repair.

Repair: An active consequence of maintenance is repair that aids preservation. There are two aspects: repair involving restoration (refixing a part) and repair involving reconstruction (replacing a part).

Restoration: The term restoration is used for work that returns an existing building to a known earlier state by removing additions without the introduction of new material.

Reconstruction: Original materials are used in reconstruction work which aims to return a building to a known earlier state by reassembling existing components which have fallen down or been reused elsewhere.

Adaptation: A building is adapted when it is modified to suit a compatible use. Adaptations should not involve destroying any part of the building or require alterations that cannot be later removed. This is difficult if not impossible to achieve but as an ideal it should govern all changes of use.

Replacement: This involves the substitution for an original piece of material or feature a new piece of material or feature or as near to identical as can be achieved.

Recreation: A feature, a part of a building, or a space is recreated when it is remade using new materials because the original has deteriorated, been altered or been destroyed. It aims to strictly copy the original from known historical sources.

Replication: The copying of a missing part to complete or reconstruct a damaged feature.

16. Discussion of 'building' and 'site': the Lodge and Main Entrance

Building: The Historic Buildings Act interprets *building* to include part of a building and any structure work or object or any part thereof or any appurtenances thereto. The Burra Charter uses the term *fabric*, meaning all the physical material of the place, and requires a building or work remain in its historical location.

From the point of view of registration, the significance of the Gate Lodge resides in the exterior and interior of the old parts of the complex (1860 and 1875) and not in the recent additions. The additions that are not of significance are the undated infill of the north porch, the 1960 iron security door to the east porch, the 1962 laundry, bathroom and porch addition, the 1962 kitchen, the carport and shed, and the brick entrance path, the cement apron and concrete block paving and other later landscape features.

With the registration of the Main Entrance Gates, it is the entrance location that is historically important. The surviving 1876 entrance pillars and fence are not intrinsically significant in their own right in the history of gate architecture in Victoria. Rather, their significance resides in them being where they are rather than what they are, in them being markers of the position of the *historic entrance* to the University created in 1854 and as objects designed by Reed & Barnes. The same significance as a marker of the historic entrance would attach to the earlier wooden gates had they survived (and as objects designed by White) or the de Lacy Evans design of 1913.

Both registration and the Burra Charter are ambivalent to a building existing in time and being changed, as distinct from a once authentic building to which the present altered building can be restored. The Burra Charter insists that contributions of all periods to the *place* must be respected: 'If a place includes the *fabric* of different periods, revealing the *fabric* of one period at the expense of another can

only be justified when what is removed is of slight *cultural significance* and the *fabric* which is to be revealed is of much greater *cultural significance*.'

There are, therefore, two contrary conceptions of a building contained in the Burra Charter: a contradiction between the notion of a once *authentic* building, which can be restored or recreated by removing additions or defacements, and a building as a *palimpsest*, one that reveals its history of use over time through the additions and adaptations that have been made to it, irrespective of whether they are aesthetically pleasing or not. Ultimately, this contradiction is resolved by value judgements, notwithstanding the legalistic logical positivism of the Burra Charter, and these value judgements can change over time or between one group of people and another.

In the case of the Gate Lodge, the addition of the 1962 west wing of laundry, bathroom and porch is of slight or no cultural significance, as is the infill of the north porch. They are negative features when significance attaches only to the 1860 and 1875 part of the Lodge as the *authentic* building, and might better be removed for the greater splendour of the Lodge. On the other hand, if alterations are evidence of changing circumstances, and the addition of the 1962 west wing is evidence of changing domestic uses in the building, the building as a palimpsest, their removal or alteration destroys the social record of the historical Lodge. The present resolution of these two views in favour of the *authentic* building rather than the building being a *palimpsest* is a value judgement hidden in the Historic Building Council's recommendation for registration.

From the authenticist position changes are desecrations which must be countered by restoration, whereas from the palimpsest position restorations destroy the truth of a building's history. They are incompatible positions and the horns of a dilemma for the University and the Historic Buildings Council. In practice these two positions are moved between with little reflection or acknowledgment. The full restoration and reconstruction of the Lodge to a once authentic state (including, for example, the removal of all modern services and facilities) would require the Lodge become a museum, a restored, reconstructed and preserved archaeological relic rather than an active residence. A middle course, proposed for practical reasons but historically unsubstantiated, is the basis of the conservation policy for the Lodge.

Site: Site is a colloquial term. The Historic Buildings Act refers to 'land specified in the register' which is the land the building stands on and some specified area of land around the building. In the case of the Lodge, the designated area, the land specified in the register, is a nominal site within the larger University site.

The Burra Charter, which has been adopted by the Historic Buildings Council, refers to *place* which means 'site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings.' This suggests one might distinguish an historic place as a site from an historic place as a building. In the case of the Lodge this is an important distinction because the historic surroundings to the building have been changed.

The historic *place* as a site around the Gate Lodge now barely exists today because the site, both near and away from the building, bears little or no resemblance to its earlier historical character, having been changed, its outbuildings removed, and the ground levels and other features altered. However, the historic *place* as a building remains fairly intact and consists of the five rooms as they were in 1875 together with clearly defined later additions. As an area around the Gate Lodge, *place* is therefore only a nominal area necessary to protect the historic building and its axes, but the nominal area is without historic significance because its ground level and character have been radically changed.

The broad definition of the term *place* also reflects the derivation of the Burra Charter from archaeological practice, in that it may also refer to an historic *place* as an archaeological site, as a place with archaeological potential. In this respect, the cesspool, for example, had it been outside the now nominal designated area, would be part of the *place* in terms of the Burra Charter. The building also has archaeological potential and may reveal its history through 'digs', such as paint scrapes, down through its 'strata', that uncover successive generations of taste.

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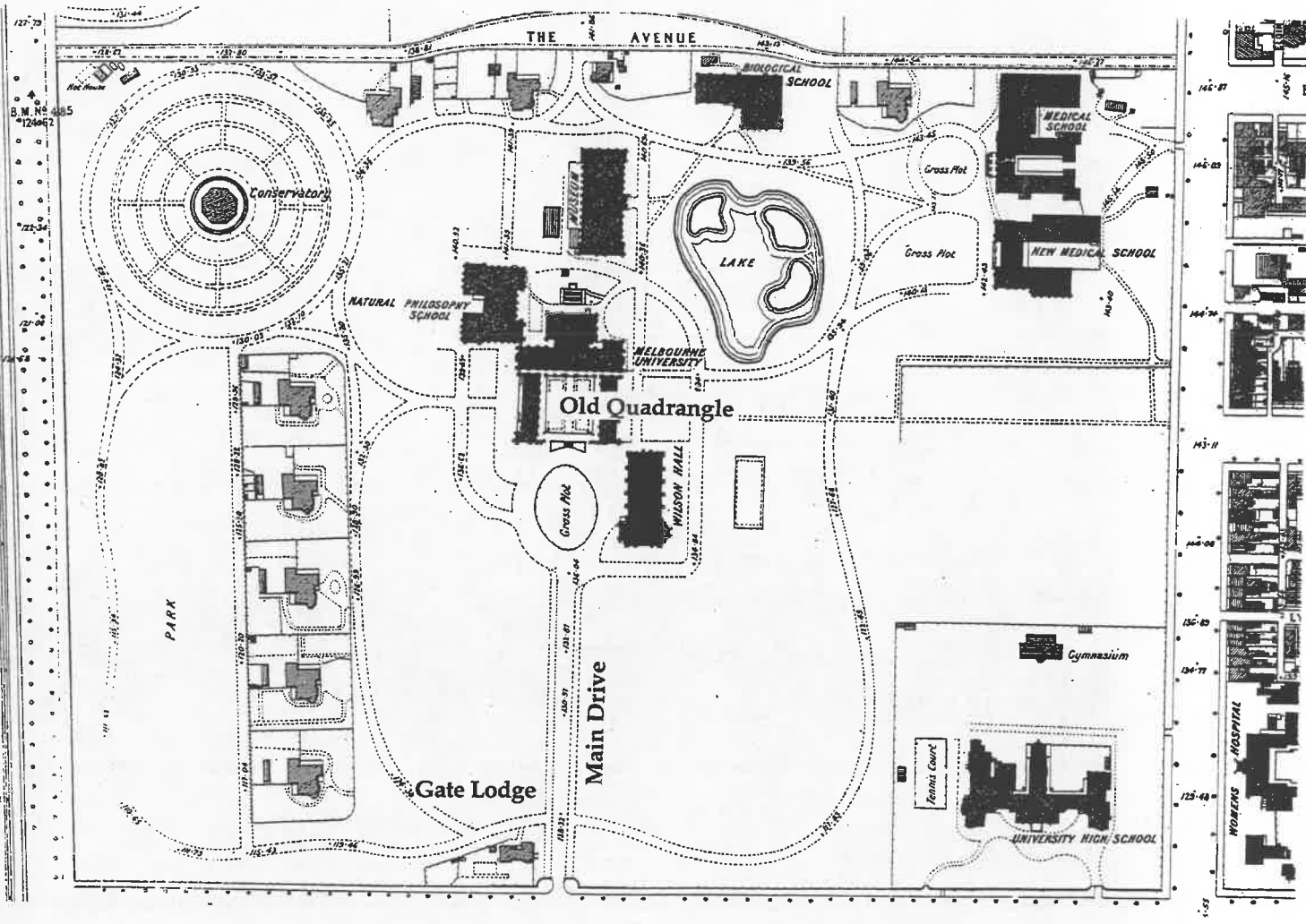
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Jenni Davidson, Luisa Moscato and Kit Grady, University of Melbourne Records Services, gave unstinting assistance and support in tracing the University records relating to the Gate Lodge and the Main Entrance. Julie Willis as Research Assistant, helped locate, copy and categorise parts of the source material. Cecily Close and Mark Richmond, University of Melbourne Archives, have also been helpful in locating written and photographic sources. In the Department of Property and Buildings, Don Ewart and Ruth Wein were easy sources of information on recent work on the Lodge and the Entrance. The generosity of Mr and Mrs Reg Young who live in the Lodge made it possible for the interior to be both measured, from which the drawings were prepared, and be photographed.

Professor John Poynter generously made research funds available to help with the search through University records.

The measured drawings were prepared by Belinda Kerry. By way of apology, the detail she so carefully recorded on her drawings has suffered gravely from the extreme reduction necessary for inclusion in this report. The original drawings are in my possession in the Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning and are entered into the Department of Property and Buildings computer record of drawings of buildings in the University.

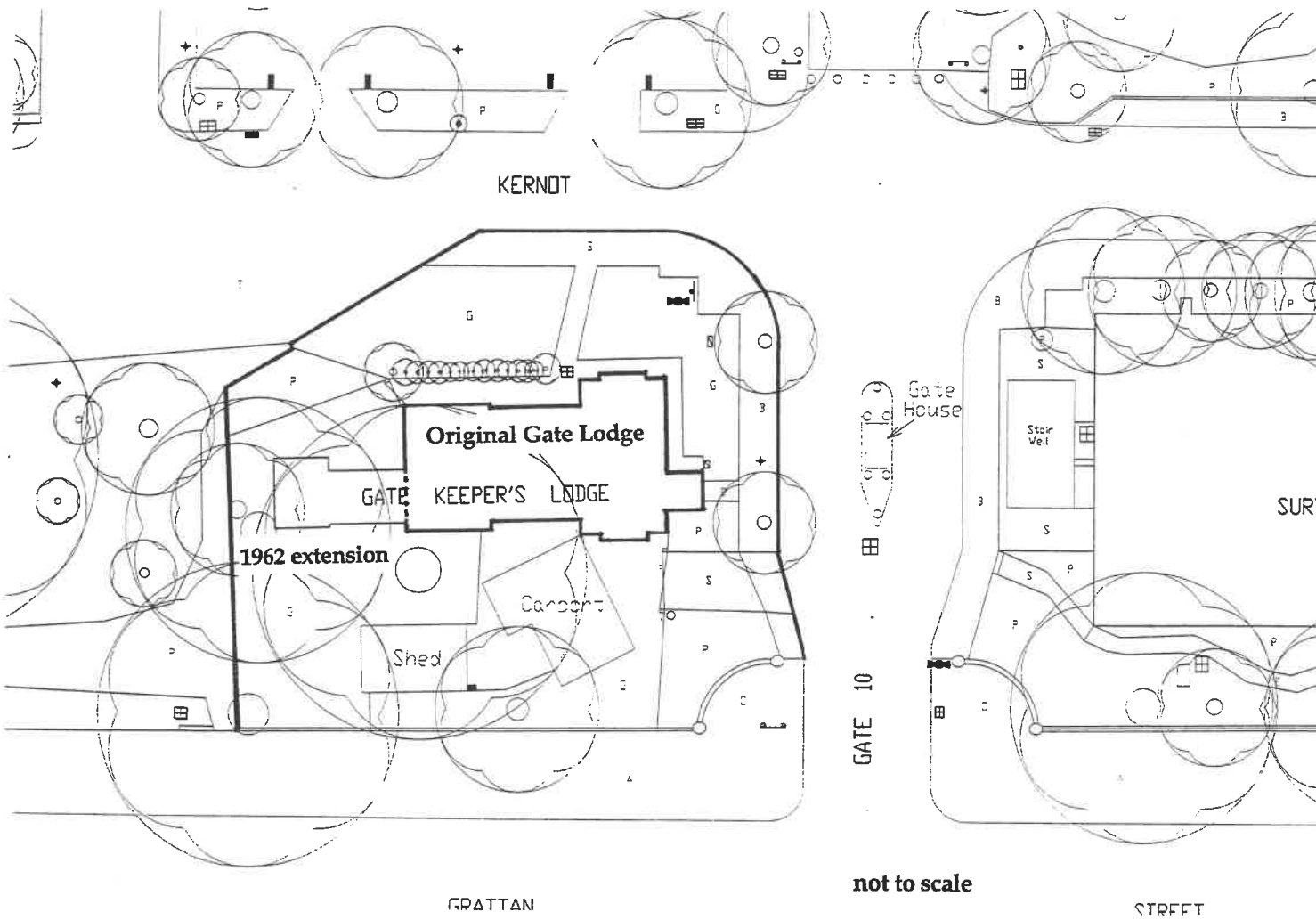
Plan 1. The University Grounds in 1896 showing the location of Gate Lodge and Main Entrance
(Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, M387(30), 160 feet to an inch, 19 February 1896)



not to scale

Plan 2. Site Plan showing the registered site and building of primary significance

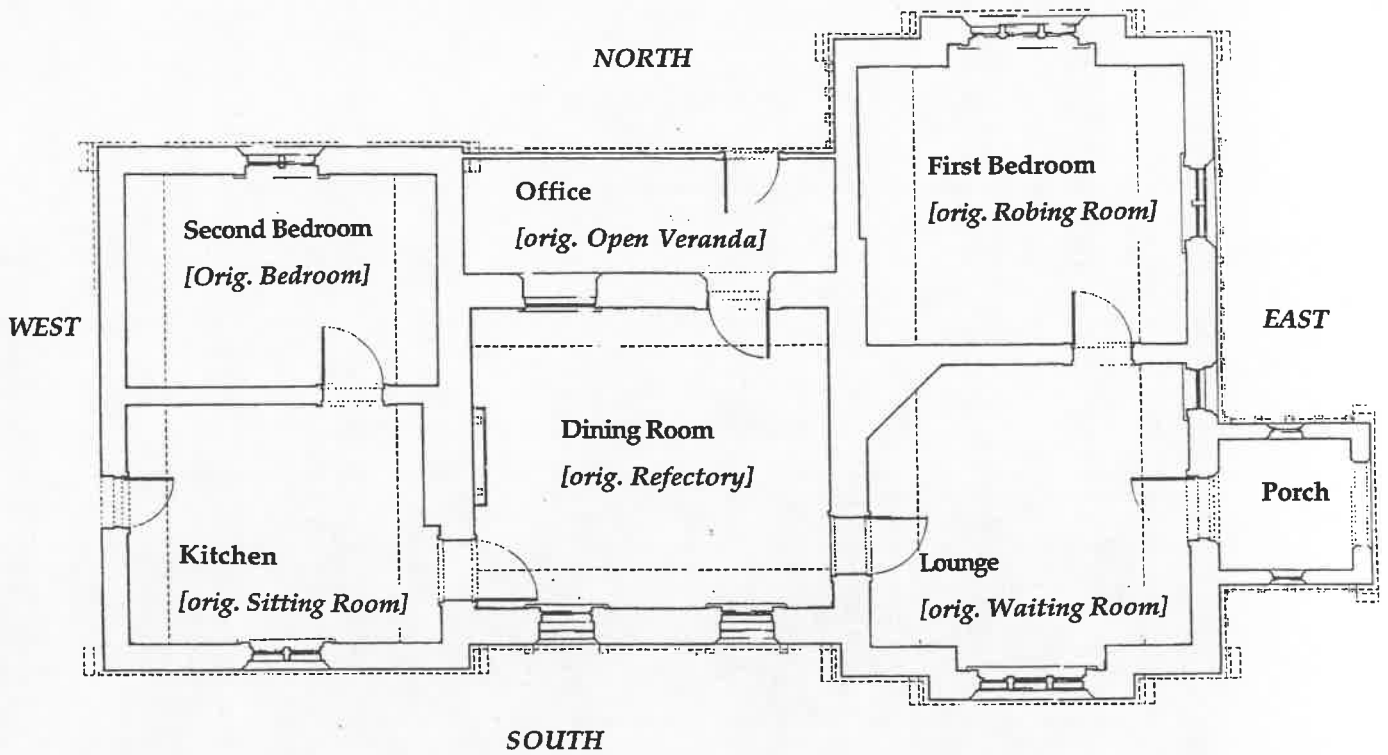
(Detail from CAD Campus Survey, 1994 update, U of M, Property and Buildings)



Plan 3. Plan of Lodge, 1994, showing present day room uses and some presumed original uses
 (Measured drawing by Belinda Kerry, Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning, U of M)

Domestic purposes

University purposes



UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
 PORTERS GATE LODGE
 REED & BARNES ARCHITECTS

FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1:20
 SHEET 1 OF 4

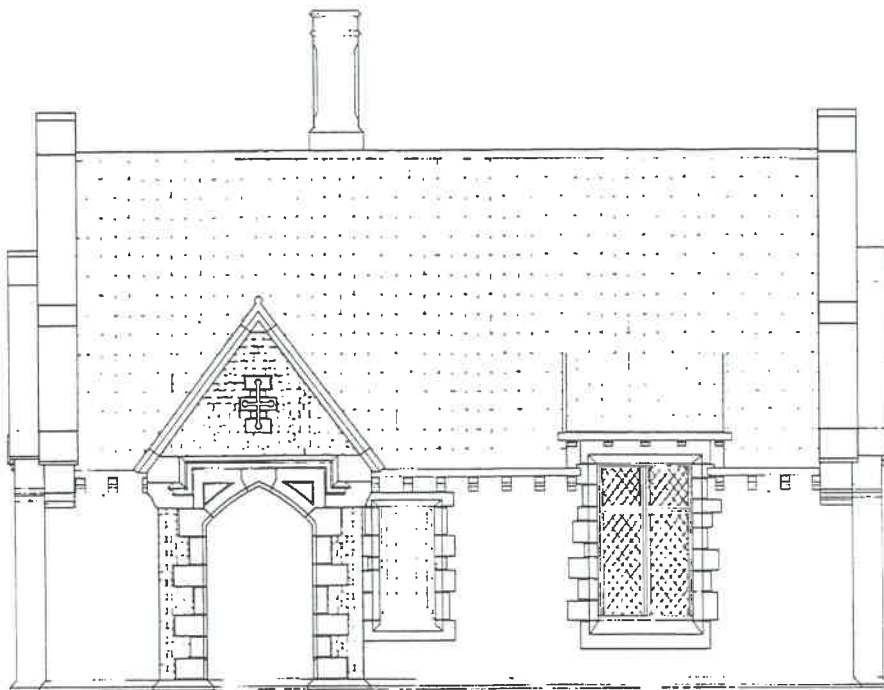


DECEMBER 1993 BELINDA KERRY

not to scale

Plan 4. East elevation of Lodge, 1994

(Measured drawing by Belinda Kerry, Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning, U of M)



UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
PORTER'S GATE LODGE
REED & BARNES ARCHITECTS

EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1:20
SHEET 4 OF 4

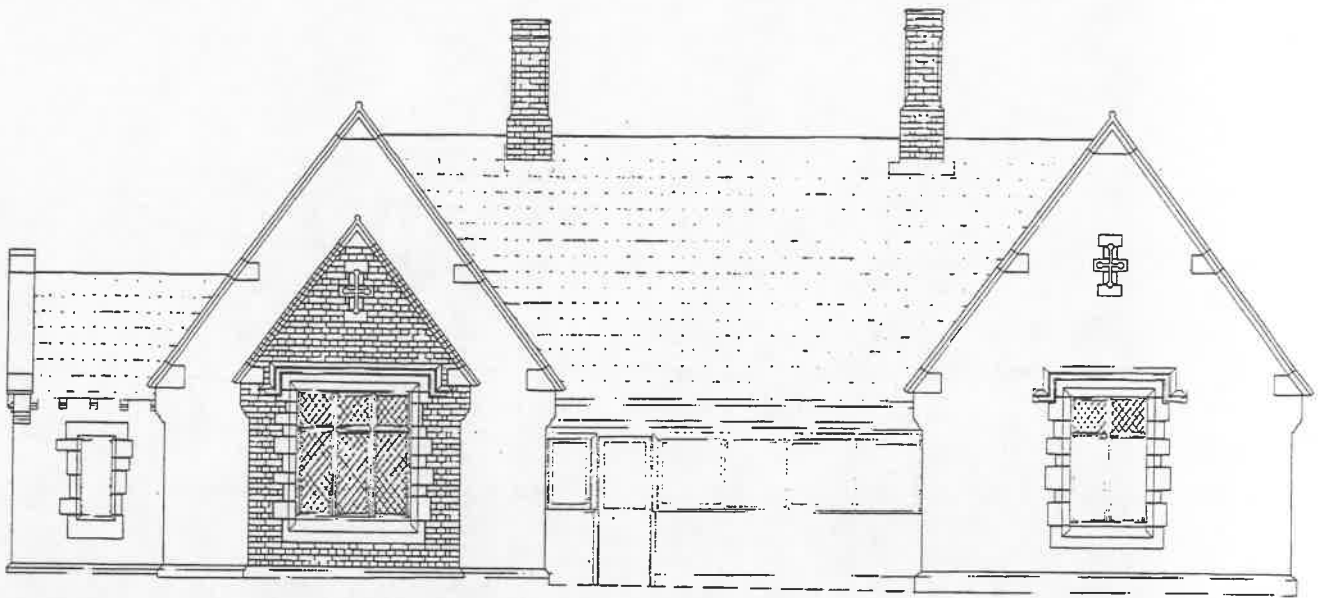


BELINDA KERRY
JULY 1993

not to scale

Plan 5 North elevation of Lodge, 1994

(Measured drawing by Belinda Kerry, Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning, U of M)



UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
PORTER'S GATE LODGE
REED & BARNES ARCHITECTS

NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1:20
SHEET 2 OF 4



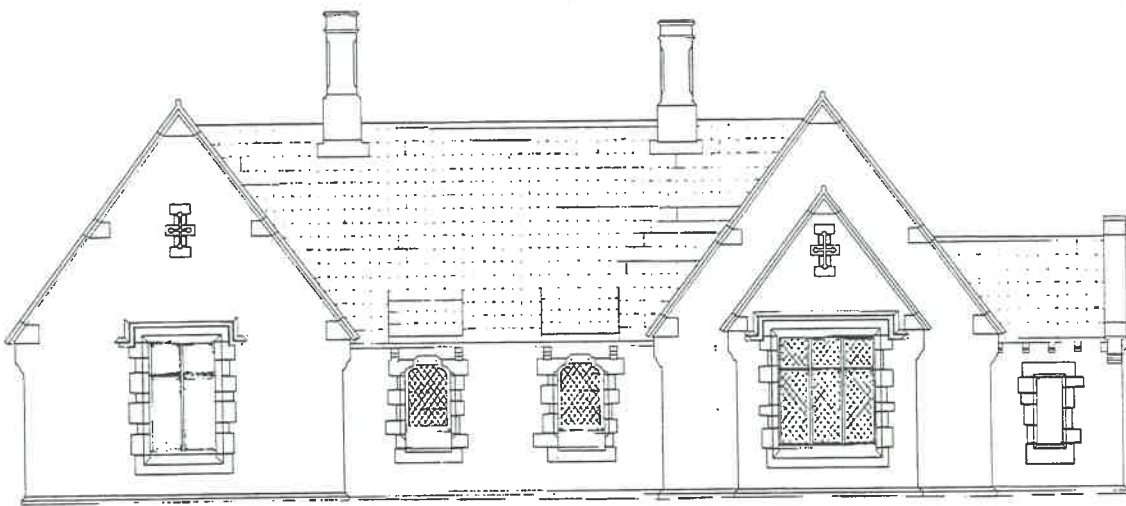
DECEMBER 1993

BELINDA KERRY

not to scale

Plan 6. South elevation of Lodge, 1994

(Measured drawing by Belinda Kerry, Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning, U of M)



UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
PORTERS' GATE LODGE
REED & BARNES ARCHITECTS

SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1:20
SHEET 3 OF 4



DECEMBER 1993 BELINDA KERRY

not to scale

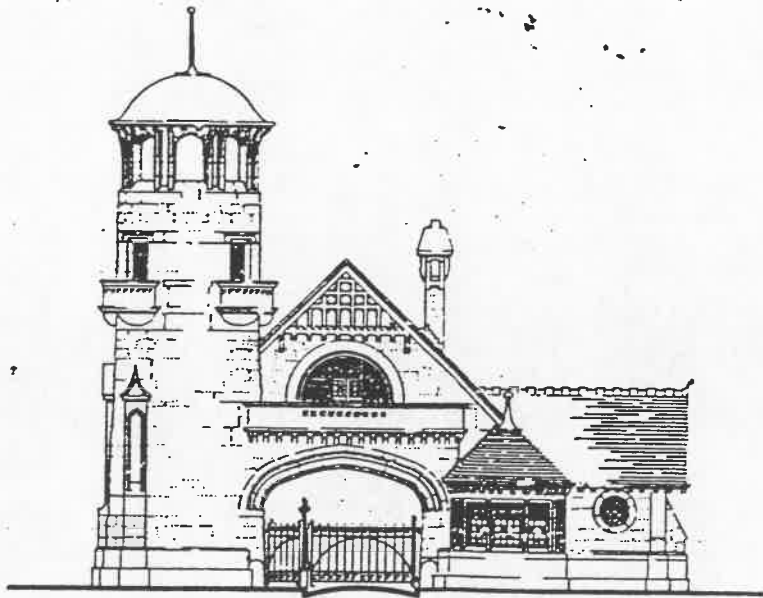
43-19121

Plan 7. Gate Lodge designed by George de Lacy Evans, 1913 (not built)

(Richard Eckberg, George de Lacy Evans (1863-1948), BArch Inv Project (Architect's Biography) 1983,
Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning, U of M)

University of Melbourne

Proposed Entrance Lodge



Elevation to Granton Street.

Scale - 16 feet to one inch

not to scale

*De Lacy Evans & Ernest Wright
Architects*

442 (Hancery Lane Melbourne

Photo 1. The Main Entrance in 1901

Note the two footpath pillars, now removed, from which the carriage gates were swung.

(U of M Archives)



Photo 2. View of the Main Entrance in 1995

(Photograph taken October 1995)

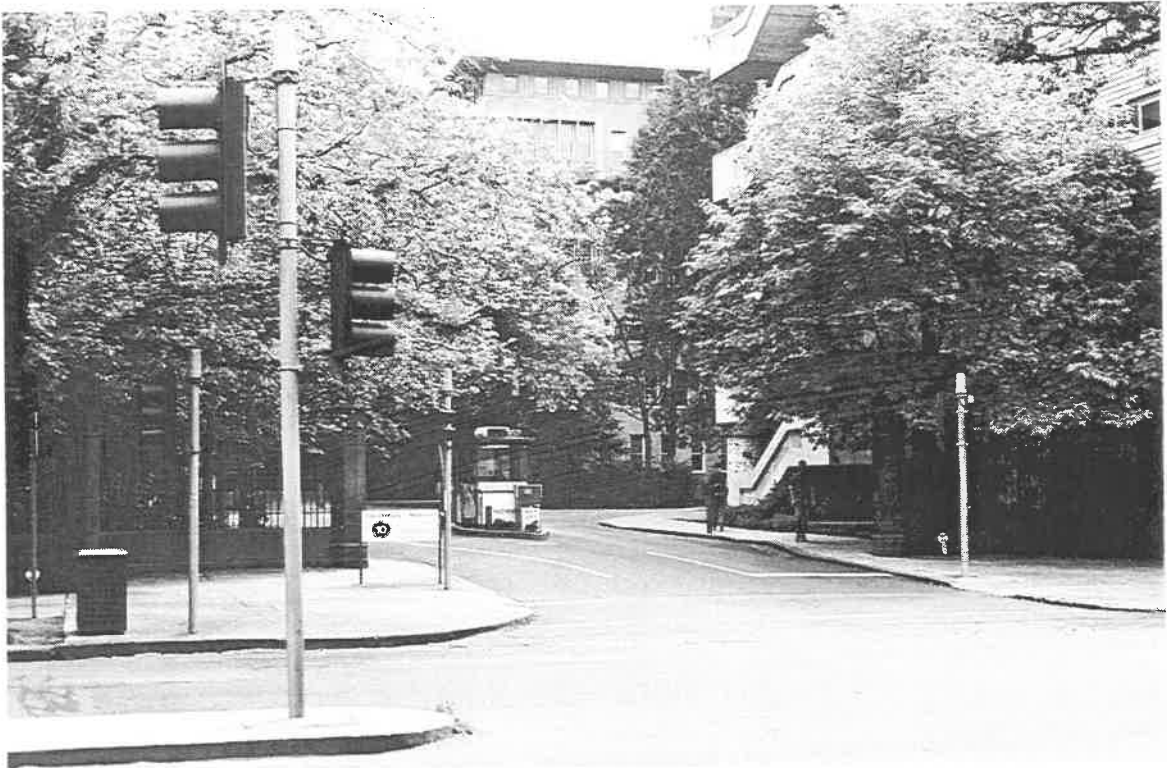


Photo 3. Main Entrance and Gate Lodge, after 1958

(Date unknown, from John Bechervaise, The University of Melbourne, MUP 1985, p 74.)



Photo 4. The Gate Lodge showing the east gabled wing and entrance porch, 1995

(Photograph taken October 1995)



Photo 5. View down on the Gate Lodge, 1995

(Photograph taken October 1995)

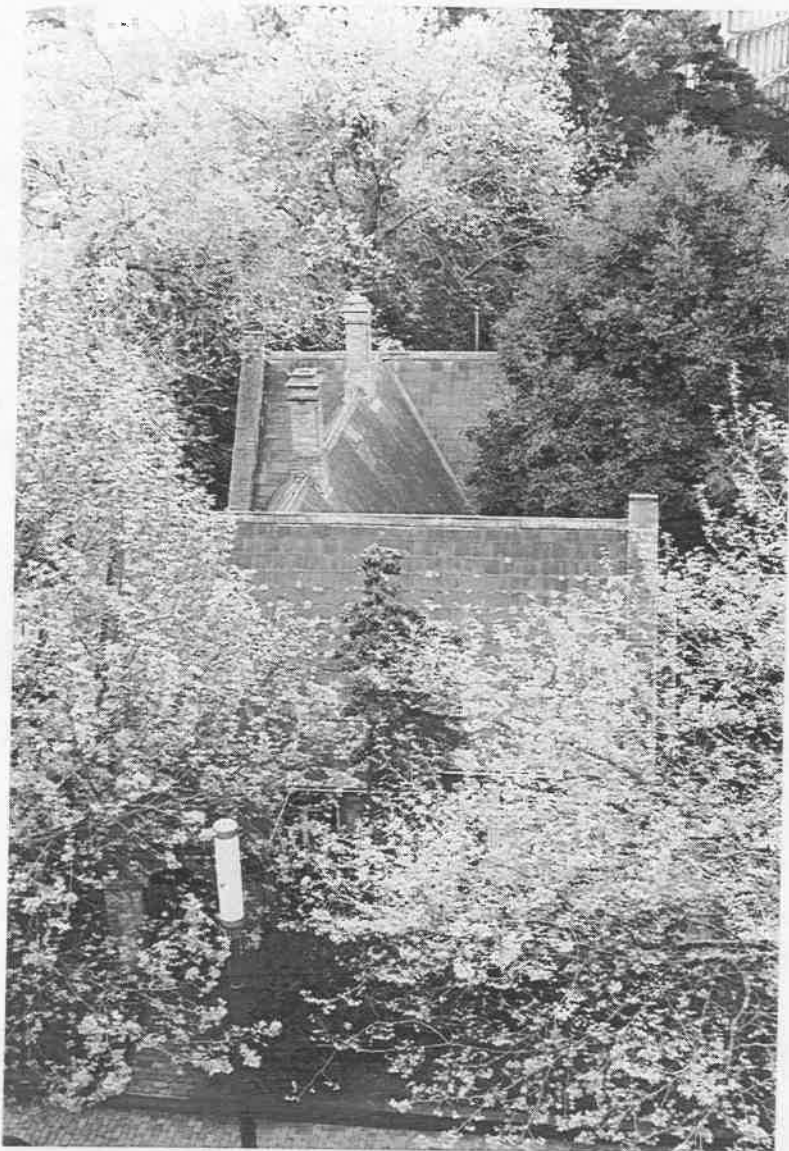


Photo 6. The filled in north veranda of the Lodge, between the east and west gables
(Photograph taken October 1995)

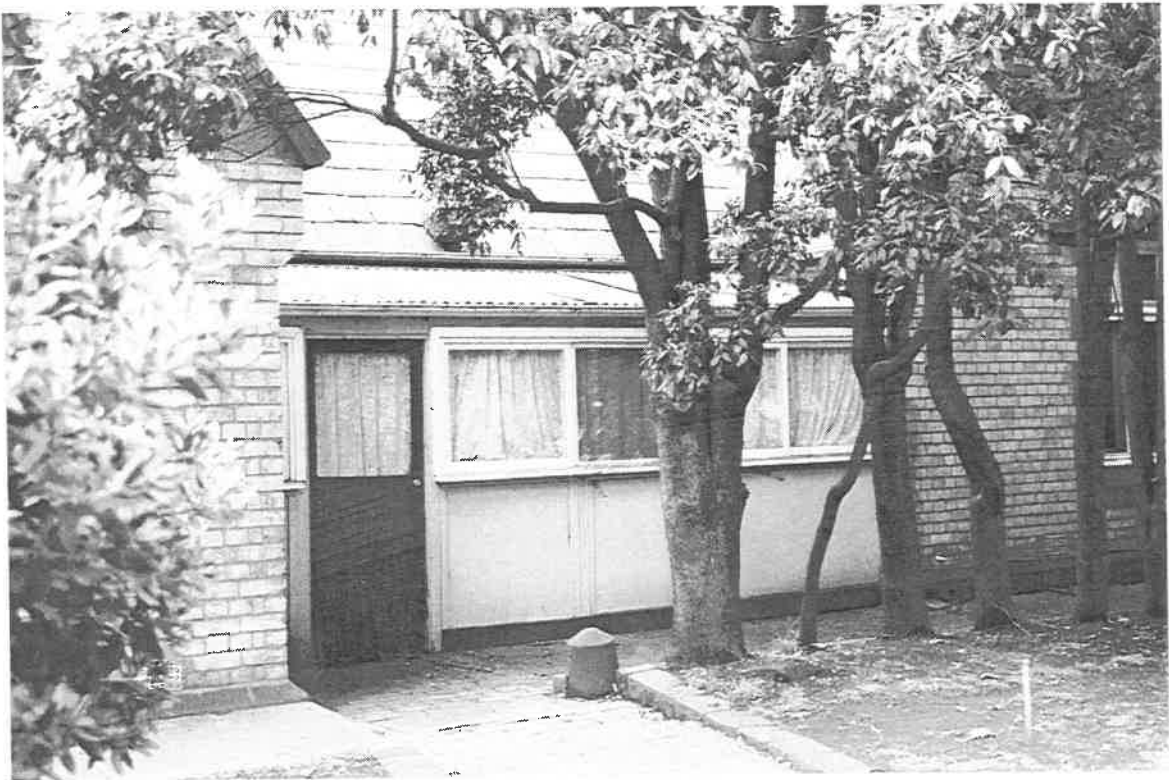


Photo 7. The entrance porch on the east side of the Lodge
(Photograph taken October 1995)

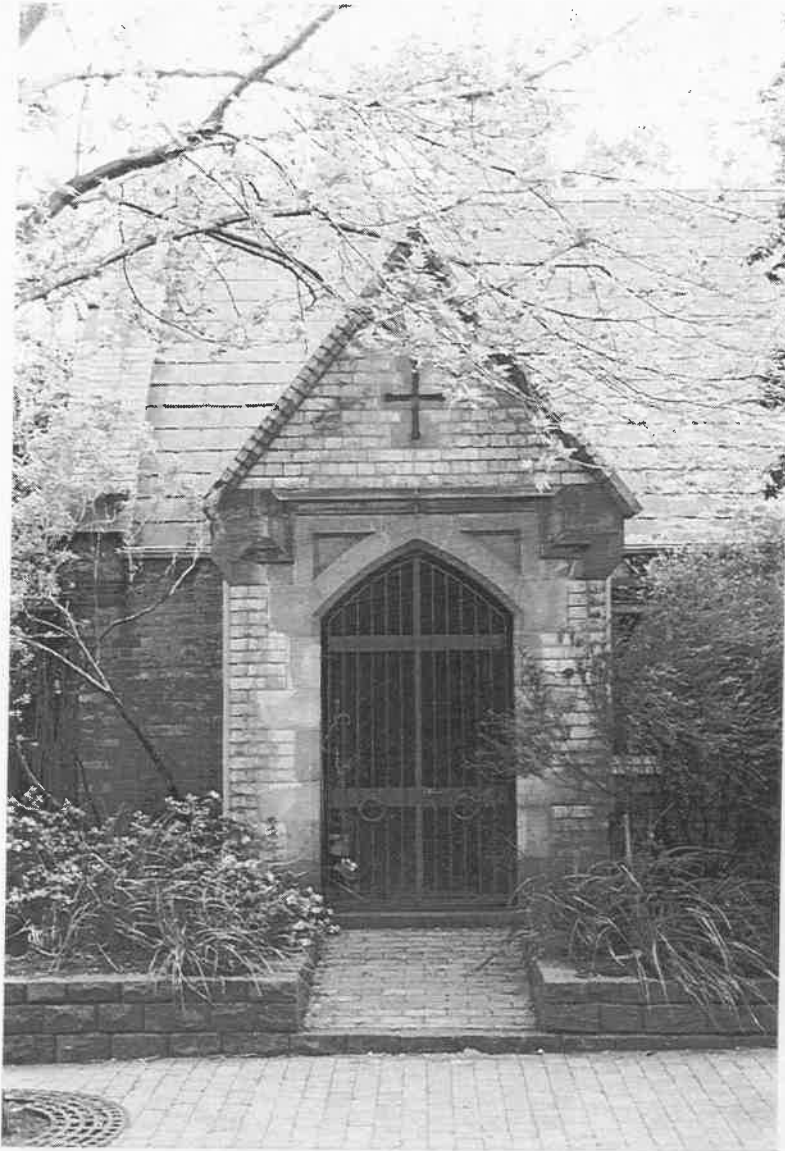


Photo 8. Detail of brickwork of east wing

(Photograph taken October 1995)



Photo 9. The north square bay of the east wing
(Photograph taken October 1995)



Photo 10. Detail of south window to central section

(Photograph taken October 1995)

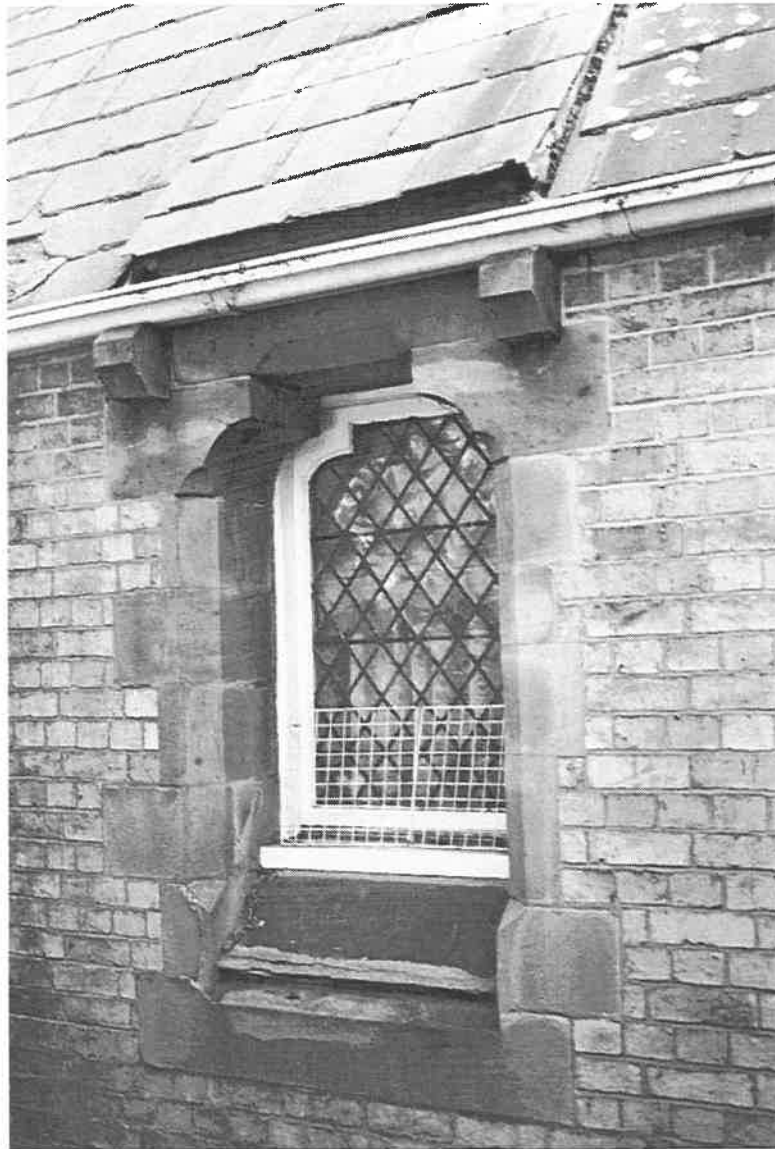


Photo 11. Entrance door from within living room in east wing
(Photograph taken October 1995)

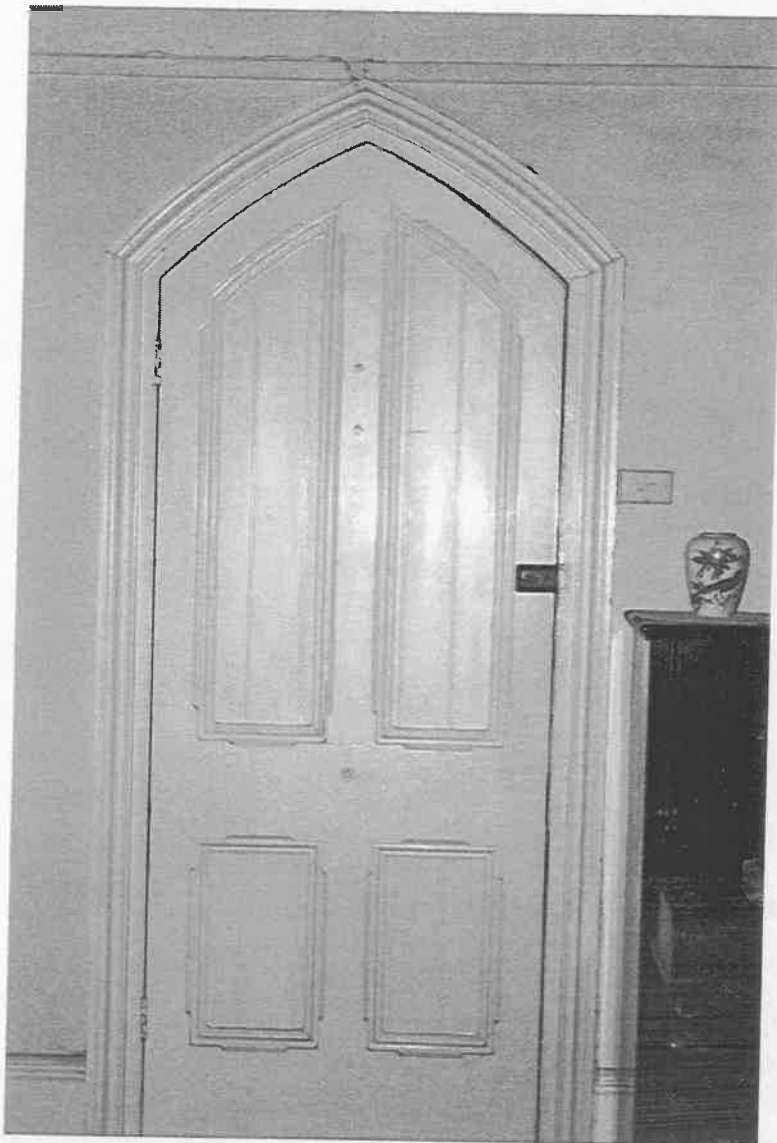


Photo 12. Door between living room and bedroom in east wing
(Photograph taken October 1995)

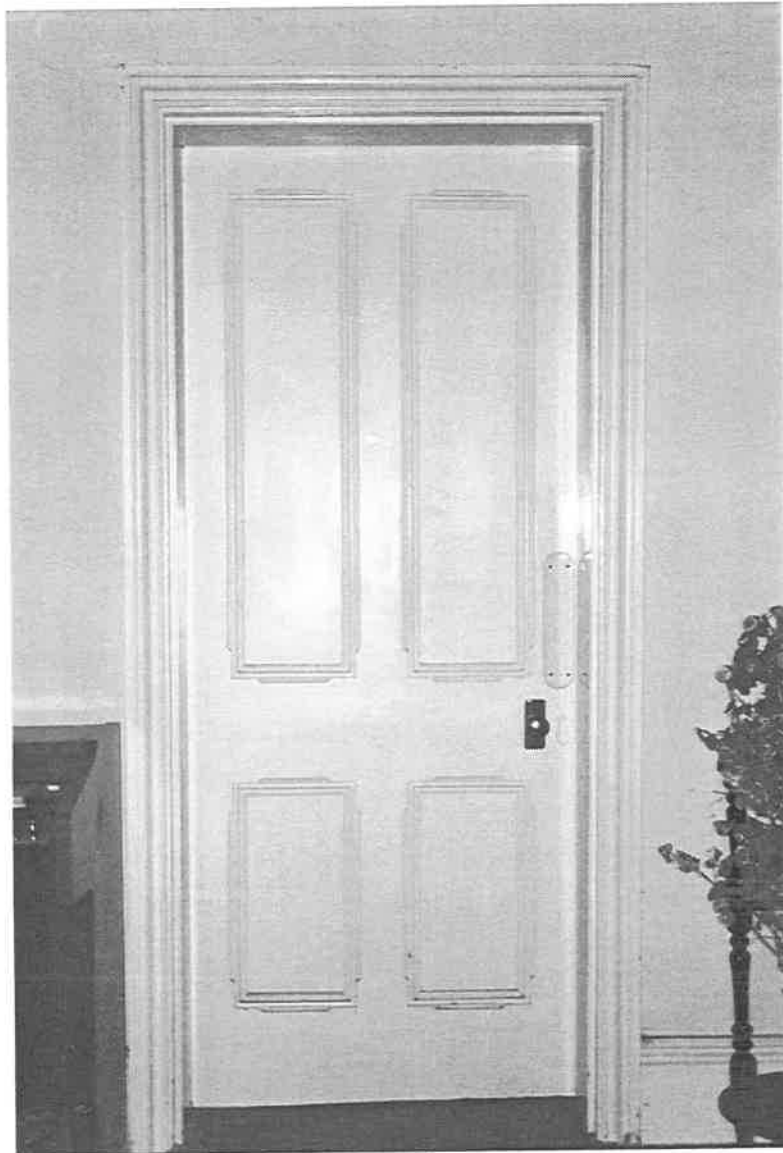


Photo 13. Detail of door panel between living room in east wing and central room
(Photograph taken October 1995)

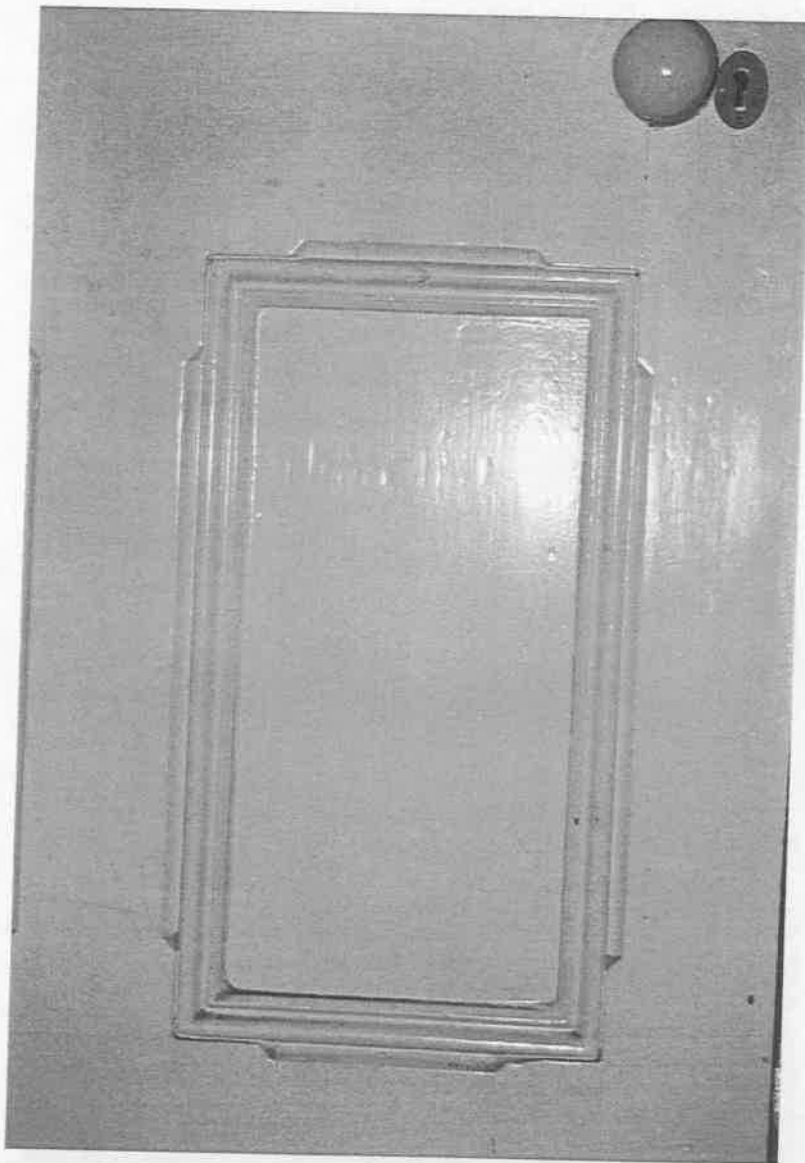


Photo 14. Door from central room to filled in north veranda area
(Glazing has replaced the original timber panels, and the door would have been like the other doors, such as the door to the east porch in Photo 11.)

(Photograph taken October 1995)

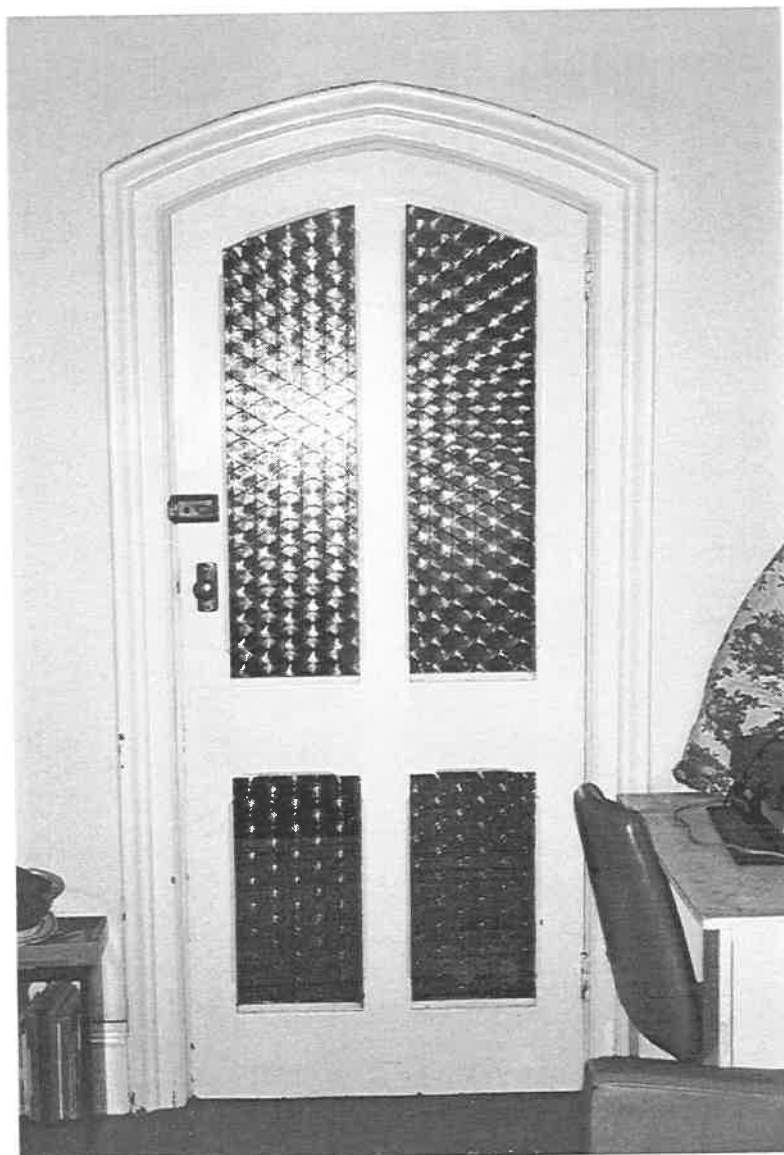


Photo 15. Mantelpiece and brackets to fireplace in living room in east wing
(Photograph taken October 1995)



Photo 16. The Head Gardener's Cottage, c 1864, Reed & Barnes

(Watercolour by Victor Cobb, Untitled, 1919 The University of Melbourne Collection [1977.27])



Photo 17. Former Main Gates now between Botany and Babel
(Photograph taken October 1995)

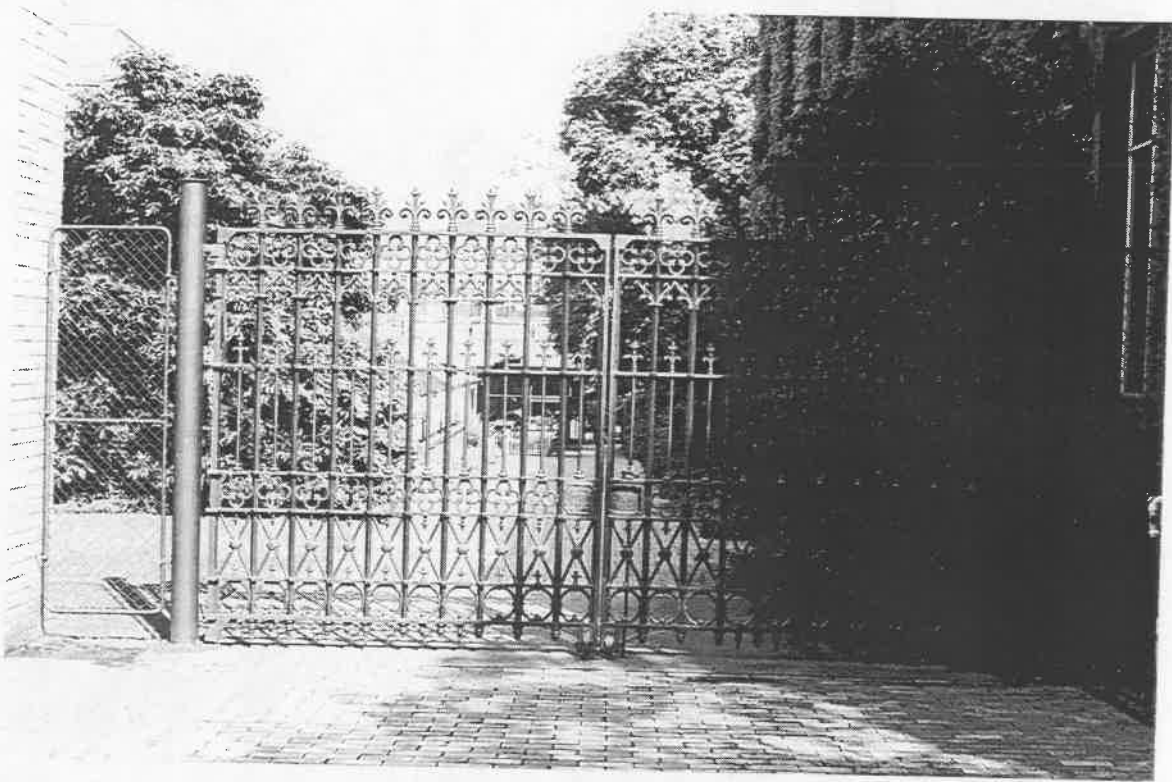


Photo 18. Detail of upper panels of former Main Gates

(Photograph taken October 1995)

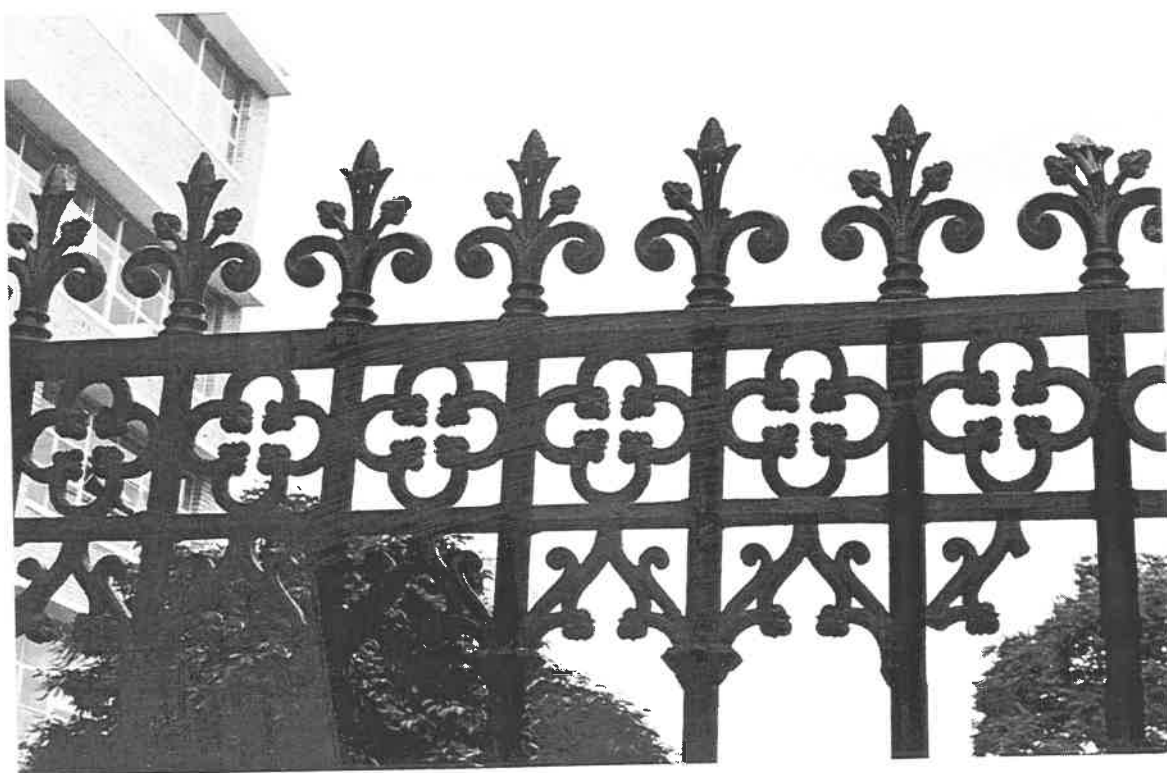


Photo 19. Maker's plate on former Main Gates

(Photograph taken October 1995)

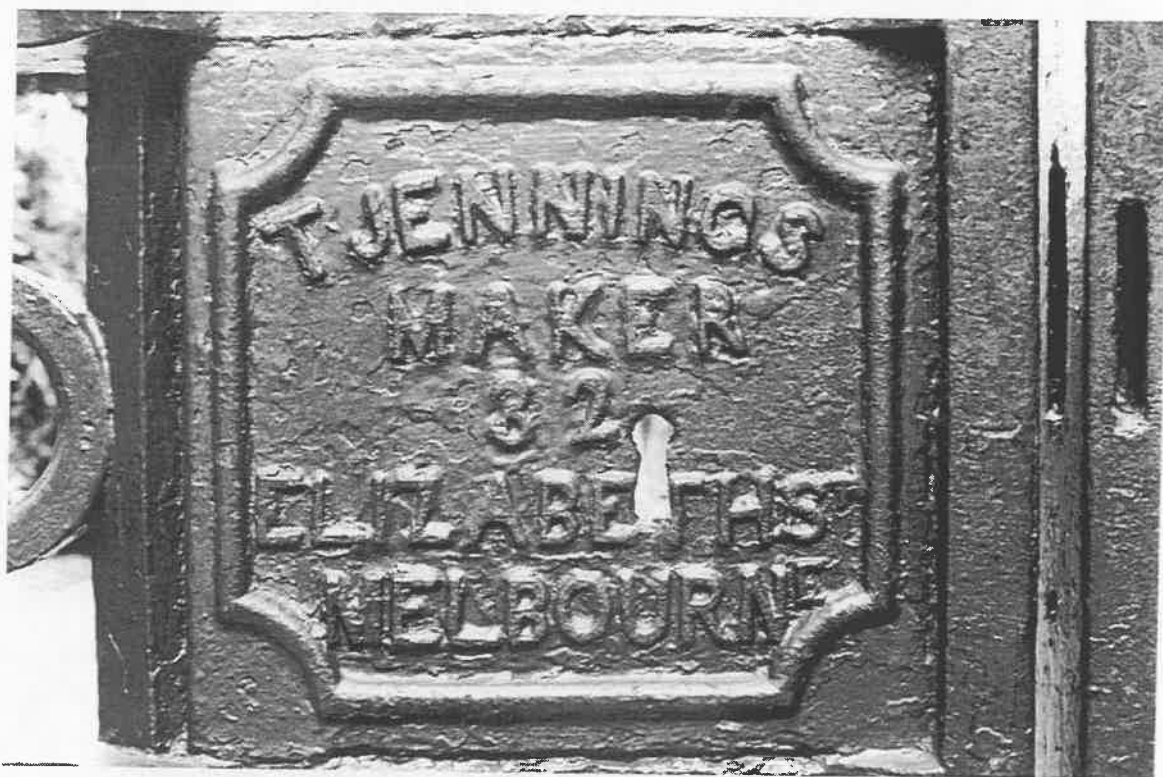


Photo 20. One of the surviving Pillars (on west side)
(Note the iron fixing lugs, all that remain of the footpath gate)
(Photograph taken October 1995)



Photo 21. Detail of the upper section of the west Pillar
(Photograph taken October 1995)

