



**heritage ALLIANCE** Conservation Architects and Heritage Consultants  
41 Cobden Street, North Melbourne, VIC 3051 Phone: 03 9328 5133 Fax: 03 9328 5144 Email: [heritage.alliance@bigpond.com](mailto:heritage.alliance@bigpond.com)  
ABN 23 308 903 866

# Survey of Post-War Built Heritage in Victoria: Stage One



## Volume 1: Contextual Overview, Methodology, Lists & Appendices

Prepared for  
**Heritage Victoria**

**October 2008**

**This report has been undertaken in accordance with the principles of the  
Burra Charter adopted by ICOMOS Australia**

**This document has been completed by  
David Wixted, Suzanne Zahra and Simon Reeves**



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## 1.0 Introduction

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### 1.1 Context

In the late 1950s, the Australian Publicity Council issued a glossy publication entitled *Spotlight on Australia*, which observed that, while it was the second smallest state in the Commonwealth, Victoria produced one third of its wealth. Its area of 88,000 square miles (almost 23 million hectares) was described as “the most intensively developed in the Commonwealth”, which produced 20% of the country’s wool, 40% of its dairy produce and 50% of its root vegetables.<sup>1</sup> Its capital city, Melbourne, was also cited as “the financial centre of the country”. The following quote from the *Victorian Year Book* provides a succinct summary of Melbourne’s status in the immediate post-war period:

Between 1947 and 1954, Melbourne’s population rose from almost 1.25 million to over 1.5 million, its motor registrations trebled and its industrial development had risen to more than a quarter of the Australian total. The problem of overall planning for the metropolitan area could no longer be ignored, and the Board of Works undertook the task. The preservation of the green belt, the development of suburban business centres and the provision of adequate highways were major objectives.<sup>2</sup>

Not only would the city’s population double between 1947 and 1971, but it would also undergo unprecedented transformation.<sup>3</sup> As Graeme Davison has noted

Between 1950 and 1970, Melbourne became – for the first time since the 1880s – the fastest growing city in Australia. Perhaps more than any other Australian city, it exemplified the Fordist paradigm of urban growth – high investment in manufacturing, especially of protected consumer products such as cars and electrical goods, high levels of immigration, high levels of car and home ownership and high levels of government intervention in the provision of infrastructure. Melbourne became the main beach-head of American economic and cultural influence, and the leading centre of modernist innovation in art, architecture and design.<sup>4</sup>

### 1.2 Project Brief

This study was commissioned by Heritage Victoria in April 2008 to identify built places across Victoria from the post-Second World War (hereafter referred to simply as “post-war”) period that were considered to be of potential heritage significance at a state level.

The study was to cover the entire period from 1945 to 2000, although the brief stated that the emphasis would be on the first thirty years. Certain types of buildings (see omissions, Section 3.5) were not to be included in the study, as they had been subject to separate typological studies.

The study was to comprise two parts as follows:

#### **Contextual overview**

A historical and architectural framework for development in Victoria during the post-war period, based on *Victoria’s Framework of Historic Themes*. (see Section 2.0)

#### **Identification of Places**

Identification and preliminary assessment of places of potential state significance (see Section 3.0);

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1 Australian Publicity Council, *Spotlight on Australia*, unpaginated.

2 ‘Urban and suburban development’, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, pp 182-183.

3 Tony Dingle, “People and places in post-war Melbourne”, in G Davison, T Dingle & S O’Hanlan, *The Cream Brick Frontier: Histories of Australian Suburbia*, p 287.

4 Graeme Davison, “Welcoming the World: The 1956 Olympic Games and the Re-presentation of Melbourne”, in John Murphy & Judith Smart (eds), *The Forgotten Fifties: Aspects of Australian Society and Culture in the 1950s*, p 65.



### 1.3 Acknowledgements

The consultants would like to thank the members of the Heritage Victoria steering group:

Megan McDougall *Heritage Victoria*

Frances O'Neill *Heritage Victoria*

In seeking places for possible inclusion in this study, the consultants attempted to contact the heritage advisers of every municipality within the state. They are most grateful to those who responded:

Mr Timothy Hubbard *City of Warrnambool Shire of Colac-Otway; Shire of Glenelg; Shire of Moyne; Borough of Queenscliffe;*

Ms Deborah Kemp *Rural City of Wangaratta*

Ms Anne Napier *Shire of Baw Baw; Shire of Wellington*

Ms Samantha Westbrooke *City of Whitehorse*

## 2.0 Contextual Overview

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The contextual overview in this report has been shaped around the *Victorian Framework of Historic Themes*, which is reproduced below in its entirety. It must be noted that not all of these themes were considered to have particular pertinence to the state's post-war development, and those themes that have been earmarked for further discussion are indicated in **bold**.

1. *Shaping Victoria's environment*
  - 1.1 Tracing climate and topographical change
  - 1.2 Tracing the emergence of Victoria's plants and animals
  - 1.3 Understanding scientifically diverse environments
  - 1.4 Creation stories and defining country
  - 1.5 Exploring, surveying and mapping
  - 1.6 Living with natural processes
  - 1.7 Appreciating and protecting Victoria's natural wonders
2. *Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes*
  - 2.1 Living as Victoria's original inhabitants
  - 2.2 Adapting to diverse environments
  - 2.3 Arriving in a new land
  - 2.4 Migrating and making a home**
  - 2.5 Maintaining distinctive cultures**
  - 2.6 Promoting settlement
  - 2.7 Fighting for identity
3. *Connecting Victorians by transport and communications*
  - 3.1 Establishing pathways
  - 3.2 Travelling by water**
  - 3.3 Linking Victorians by rail**
  - 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the twentieth century**
  - 3.5 Travelling by tram
  - 3.6 Linking Victorians by air**
  - 3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications**
4. *Transforming the land*
  - 4.1 Living off the land
  - 4.2 Living from the sea
  - 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock
  - 4.4 Farming
  - 4.5 Gold mining
  - 4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources
  - 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways



5. *Building Victoria's industries and workforce*

5.1 Processing raw materials

**5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity**

**5.3 Marketing and retailing**

5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products

**5.5 Banking and finance**

**5.6 Entertaining and socialising**

**5.7 Working**

6. *Building towns, cities and the garden state*

6.1 Establishing Melbourne Town, Port Phillip District

6.2 Creating Melbourne

**6.3 Shaping the suburbs**

**6.4 Making regional centres**

6.5 Living in country towns

6.6 Marking significant phases in development of Victoria's settlements, towns and cities

**6.7 Making homes for Victorians**

6.8 Living on the fringes

7. *Governing Victorians*

**7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy**

7.2 Struggling for political rights

**7.3 Maintaining law and order**

7.4 Defending Victoria and Australia

7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage

8. *Building community life*

**8.1 Maintaining spiritual life**

**8.2 Educating people**

**8.3 Providing health and welfare services**

8.4 Forming community organisations

8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

8.6 Marking the phases of life

9. *Shaping cultural and creative life*

**9.1 Participating in sport and recreation**

9.2 Nurturing a vibrant arts scene

**9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts**

**9.4 Creating popular culture**

9.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology



## 2.0 Peopling Victoria's Places and Landscapes

### 2.4 Migrating and making a home

Hoping to preserve British-Australian culture in the face of possible invasion, the Labor Government unveiled an immigration scheme in 1945 that offered subsidised or free passage to British nationals.<sup>5</sup> Two years later, the program was revised (after an agreement with the International Refugee Organisation) to include migrants from continental Europe. An Australia-wide migration boom followed, although more than half of those that had arrived by the late 1950s settled in Victoria.<sup>6</sup>

The first outward sign of migrant presence were the Commonwealth hostels, with rows of Nissen and Quonset huts that remained a distinctive (and maligned) presence for two decades. The first, north of the Exhibition Buildings, opened in late 1949 and was followed by others, typically located in less desirable outer or industrial suburbs such as Altona, Brooklyn, Fisherman's Bend and Maribyrnong. The camps were subject to little maintenance until the mid-1960s, when the Commonwealth initiated a national scheme to consolidate and upgrade them. All of the Victorian hostels were closed, save for three (at Nunawading, Maribyrnong and Altona) slated for redevelopment with new purpose-built flats, plus a fourth to be built from scratch at Springvale. These four hostels remained in use until the late 1980s, although, with the cessation of the British migrant program in 1976, the nationality of the average migrant changed from European to south-east Asian and, later, African.

Leaving the hostels behind, a migrant family typically settled either in the vicinity of the hostel itself (where, in some cases, an estate may have been developed by the Housing Commission of Victoria) or in a suburb traditionally associated with their particular ethnicity, nationality or cultural group. Both tendencies have created identifiable precincts in the suburbs that, to this day, remain strongly associated with their respective migrant cultures. For example:

- Mediterranean (Carlton and Brunswick in the north; Keilor and Avondale Heights to the north-east, Bulleen and Templestowe to the outer east);
- Eastern European (south-eastern suburbs including Caulfield, Balaclava and Brighton East);
- South-east Asian (Footscray, Springvale, Mitcham and Nunawading);
- Middle Eastern (northern suburbs such as Brunswick, Coburg and Preston);
- German (Mitcham and Ringwood);
- South African (Templestowe);

### 2.5 Maintaining Distinctive Cultures

In Victoria, migrants have maintained their distinctive cultures through events such as festivals, art exhibitions and music and dramatic performances. Few of these, however, have left a lasting mark on the state's built environment. A migrant family's own home, of course, typically reflected its cultural background – not merely in terms of furnishing or landscaping, but also in its streetscape presence. The phenomenon of existing houses transformed by Mediterranean emigres with wrought iron, terrazzo and concrete balustrading is well documented. However, purpose-built houses have also expressive distinctive cultures, from the portico'd mansions of wealthy Italian and Greek businessmen in Templestowe and Avondale Heights to the octagonal-planned and other *feng shui*-flavoured dwellings favoured by Asian migrants in Doncaster and Glen Waverley.

<sup>5</sup> John Lack, 'A Very British Establishment: The Migrant Reception Centre', in David Dunstan (ed), *Victorian Icon*, p 398.

<sup>6</sup> Australian Publicity Council, *Land of the Southern Cross: Australia*, p 48.



Migrant settlement in such parts of Melbourne has produced a “ripple effect”, whereby various commercial, retail and community facilities have sprung up in a desire to further maintain distinctive cultures. This, in many cases, has transformed large areas or even entire suburbs into strongly identifiable cultural precincts. This has been manifest in various ways:

- *Restaurants.* A book published by the Commonwealth in the early 1960s remarked that the influx of post-war immigrants had given rise to “a swarm of bistros, barbecues, espresso cafes, salami bars and smorgasbord tables” across the entire country.<sup>7</sup> Leo’s Spaghetti Bar in St Kilda (1955) has been cited as one of the first Italian restaurants in Melbourne, while Pizza Napoli in Russell Street, established by the Ursini brothers in 1967, still claims the title of the city’s first pizza outlet.<sup>8</sup> The French *émigré* artist Mirka Mora also established a succession of French bistros during this period: the Mirka Cafe in Exhibition Street (1954), the Bistrot Balzac in East Melbourne (1958), and lastly the Tolarno in St Kilda (1965).<sup>9</sup> The latter suburb was also home to the Café Scheherezade, a much-loved but sadly recently-closed institution operated by the Zeleznikow family from 1958.<sup>10</sup>
- *Grocery stores and specialist retail outlets.* From the mid-1940s, grocers in Lygon Street began to stock items such as olive oil, while the next decade saw the appearance of specialist retailers (such as the Greek food store operated by the Pitsilidis family in Little Lonsdale Street) and manufacturers (such as the Italiano Perfect Cheese Company).<sup>11</sup> A small grocery shop opened by the Piedemonte family in Fitzroy in 1958 expanded into a specialist supermarket during the 1960s, while another subsequently opened in Sydney Road, Coburg, in the late 1970s. Asian grocery stores, once found only in Melbourne’s Chinatown, spread to migrant hotspots such as Footscray, Springvale, Box Hill and Mitcham and can now be found elsewhere, while European delis and cake-shops proliferated in the Jewish heartland of Balaclava and Caulfield. More recent developments include a Dutch food shop in Vermont South and a small South African supermarket in Templestowe.
- *Places of Worship.* Before the Second World War, synagogues and Orthodox Protestant churches existed in only very small numbers in Victoria, but both have undergone a massive boom since the late 1940s. Two decades later, as the nationalities of migrants has changed, hitherto unrepresented places of worship have appeared including mosques, and temples for Hindus, Buddhists and Sikhs.
- *Social and community facilities.* The Italian community is particularly known to its network of social clubs, such as the Abruzzo Club in Brunswick East (1967) and the Veneto Club in Bulleen (1973). Melbourne’s Jewish community is also particularly well established with a network of dedicated community facilities, from community centres (eg Beth Weizmann Centre) and welfare organisations (*B’nai Brith*) to specialised funeral services (*Chevrah Kadisha*).
- *Businesses in native languages.* Medical clinics, legal practices and other commercial ventures have also thrived in these areas, invariably advertising in languages other than English. Newspapers in languages other than English (such as Italian, Chinese, Greek) have also become available.
- *Educational facilities.* Religious schools associated with burgeoning migrant presence have included King Khalid College in Coburg (Islamic) and Mount Scopus Memorial College in Burwood (Jewish).

It is telling that many of the new buildings associated with aspects of migrant culture were the work of architects who were themselves migrants. These *émigré* designers – who brought with them new experiences and influences – have not only maintained distinctive cultures but also had a profound influence on the local architectural scene. The following list, linking a number of prominent migrant architects with their countries of origin, serves to underscore the extent of this influence:

7 Commonwealth Government of Australia, *Australian Profile*, p 50.

8 A Ward, *City of Port Phillip Heritage Review*, [www.pizzanapoli.com.au](http://www.pizzanapoli.com.au) sighted 28 October 2008.

9 M Mora, *Wicked by Virtuous: My Life*, pp 65-93.

10 P Kohn, “Scheherezade set to close”, *Australian Jewish News* [online edition], 21 July 2008.

11 Tina Kalivas, “Olive oil, eggplants and haloumi cheese: food availability and the maintenance of Greek-Cypriot Migrant food culture in Melbourne in the 1960s”, in O’Hanlon, Seamus & Tanja Luckins, *Go! Melbourne: Melbourne in the 1960s*, p 154.

- Austria (Ernest Fooks, Kurt Popper)
- Switzerland (Frederick Romberg)
- Germany (Herbert Tisher, Gerd & Renate Block)
- Poland (Bernard Slawik, Kurt Elsner, Anthony Hayden, Tad Karasinski, John & Helena Holgar)
- Czechoslovakia (Ernest Milston)
- Hungary (Oscar Gimesy, Erwin Kaldor, Otto Balogh)
- Rumania (Grigor Hirsch)
- Yugoslavia (Vujadin Popovic)
- Russia (Anatol Kagan)
- Estonia (Ernst Kesa)
- Latvia (Algimants Pupedis, Karlis Berzins)
- Ukraine (Igor Osidacz, Vytas Alekna)
- Palestine (Mordachai Benshemesh)
- Greece (Douglas Alexandra, Orestes Yakas)

### 3.0 Connecting Victorians by transport and communications

#### 3.2 Travelling by Water

The post-war period saw Melbourne's passenger shipping terminal at Station Pier serve as the first point of contact for thousands of migrants. The facility had been somewhat neglected during the War, and, in anticipation of more arrivals, the Melbourne Harbour Trust proposed a massive upgrade program. The first stage, comprising an extension to the outer concourse, was completed in 1952, and further works (including the provision of new baggage and customs areas) were undertaken in anticipation of the Olympic Games in 1956.<sup>12</sup> Nine years later, the outer terminal was substantially renovated to create a new International Terminal, with cafeteria, waiting hall and modern telephone and postal facilities.

Passenger shipping into and out of Victoria began to decline from the early 1970s due to the increased popularity (and affordability) of air travel. By that time, even half of the country's assisted migrants were arriving by plane. After a dormant period, Station Pier became the terminal for the new trans-Tasman ferry service in 1985.

Maritime trade in Victoria otherwise boomed during the post-war period. The regional centre of Portland, which remains as the only deep sea port between Port Phillip Bay and Adelaide, underwent a massive upgrade from 1949, with the construction of new bulk storage and improved road and railway infrastructure.<sup>13</sup> The Port of Melbourne – still Australia's largest general cargo port – was similarly transformed through several innovations during the 1960s. The introduction of roll-on and roll-off cargo loading in 1959 was soon followed by containerised shipping – first used for Western Australian trade in 1964, and for international trade in 1969.<sup>14</sup>

#### 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the twentieth century

Victoria's emergence as a car-oriented society really began in 1945, when General Motors-Holden (GMH) responded to the federal government's invitation to develop "Australia's own car". In 1948, the first locally-made vehicle rolled off the assembly line at the GMH factory at Fishermen's Bend and, two years later, the incoming Liberal government abolished petrol rationing.<sup>15</sup>

12 Heritage Alliance, "Station Pier, Port Melbourne: Conservation Analysis and Management Plan" (2002), pp 10-11;

13 "Urban and Suburban Development", in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 184.

14 "Transport and Communications" in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 236.

15 Peter Spearrit, "Suburban Cathedrals: The Rise of the Drive-in Shopping Centre", in G Davison, T Dingle & S O'Hanlan (eds), *The Cream Brick Frontier: Histories of Australian Suburbia*, p 94.



Between 1947 and 1954, the number of motor registrations in Melbourne trebled.<sup>16</sup> Car manufacture boomed, with GMH opening a new factory at Dandenong (1956) and a proving ground at Lang Lang (1957), while other factories were established by rivals Ford (1956) at Broadmeadows and Volkswagen (1959) at Westall. The repercussions of this increasing reliance on private motor transport were broad and far-reaching, and included the following:

- A boom of new petrol stations, albeit transformed from the old-style independent motor garage into the modern American-style single-branded “service station”;
- The introduction of new traffic control systems, including parking meters (1955) and hook turns in central Melbourne (1958) and modern three-lantern illuminated traffic lights (early 1960s);
- The upgrading of road networks to the point that, by the late 1950s, Victoria could be described as a haven for motorists with “well-made roads that penetrate every corner of the state”.<sup>17</sup>
- The successive introduction of new car-orientated building types from the early 1950s. Victoria’s first drive-in bank opened at Camberwell in 1954, followed by the first drive-in cinema (at Burwood) in 1955, the first drive-in bottle shop (at the Brighton Club Hotel) in 1957, and the first modern motel (at Oakleigh), also in 1957.
- The introduction of freeways, initially proposed in the 1954 MMBW metropolitan planning scheme. The two earliest examples –the Maltby Bypass and the first portion of the Southern Freeway (between Punt Road and MacRobertson’s Bridge) opened in 1962. These were duly followed by the second stage of the Southeastern Freeway (1965-69), the West Gate Freeway (1968-71), the Tullamarine Freeway (1968), the Mulgrave Freeway (1970-73) and the Eastern Freeway (1971-77).<sup>18</sup>
- The completion, after much planning and a partial collapse, of the West Gate Bridge (1971-78)

Since the 1970s, Victoria’s road network has successively improved by the extension of freeways and by the introduction of new technology such as computer-controlled traffic signals (1979), red light cameras (1983) and speed cameras (1985).<sup>19</sup> This same period also witnessed the decline or obsolescence of some of the car-oriented developments of previous decades (such as the drive-in bank and the drive-in cinema) as well as the emergence of new ones (such as the drive-through car wash and drive-in service at fast food restaurants).

### 3.6 Linking Victorians by air

Victoria’s original government aerodrome opened at Essendon in 1921, but commercial aviation remained a novelty until two major private airlines – Ansett and Australian National Airways – were formed in Melbourne in 1937.<sup>20</sup> Hangars and a large modern terminal were built at Essendon and, in anticipation of future expansion, the boundaries of the site were increased in 1939 and again in 1942. The economics of domestic air travel were further improved immediately after the War by the formation of the government’s own airline, Trans Australian Airlines (TAA). That same year, a scheme was unveiled to erect three new runways. Within a few short years, air traffic increased to the point that the aerodrome could be described as the busiest in Australia, and one of the busiest in the Commonwealth. The availability of ex servicemen pilots also contributed to the boom in world aviation in this period.

The 1949 announcement that Melbourne would host the XVI Olympic Games necessitated further improvement of the Essendon Aerodrome, which was promptly upgraded to the status of an International Airport a year later. New infrastructure completed by 1956 included a control tower, two new hangars for ANA and a passenger lounge for TAA. Although a fine purpose-built International Terminal had been mooted, this was not completed in time for the Games and did not open until 1959.

16 ‘Urban and suburban development’, in

17 Australian Publicity Council, *Spotlight on Australia*, unpaginated.

18 M G Lay, *Melbourne Miles: The Story of Melbourne Roads*, pp 198ff

19 W K Anderson, *Roads for the People: The Story of Victoria’s Roads*, pp 148, 255.

20 Heritage Alliance, *City of Moonee Valley Gap Heritage Study*.

By that time, domestic air travel was dominated by the duopoly of TAA and Ansett – the latter having merged with ANA in 1957. Each airline maintained its national headquarters in Melbourne, with a precinct of airline-related buildings developing on the city's edge, between Franklin and Victoria streets. Over the following decades, both airlines expanded their physical presence with a range of maintenance, training and administrative facilities at the airport and elsewhere. Each airline had its preferred architectural firm – the office of Harry Norris undertook most work for TAA, while Ansett invariably turned to Seabrook, Hunt & Dale.

By the late 1950s, it was apparent that jet aircraft represented the future of air travel. Essendon's runways, however, were too short for most jet aircraft, and further expansion was no longer an option. Ironically, the opening of the new International Terminal in 1959 coincided with an announcement that the government would build a new and larger airport further north, at Tullamarine. Although expected to open within five years, it was not ready for occupation until 1970. The massive complex included three terminals – one each for rivals TAA and Ansett and another shared by six international airlines. Subsidiary facilities sprung up on the airport's outskirts, including a multi-storey American-style motel (Best Overend, 1971) and the Astrojet Centre (Kurt Popper, 1971) for the training of airline crew. The next few years saw the introduction of a new airliner, the Boeing 747, which made air travel even more accessible and affordable.

General aviation also underwent a comparable boom in Victoria after the Second World War.<sup>21</sup> An airport for that purpose opened at Moorabbin in 1949, which remains as the state's principal centre for private flying, charter operations and pilot training. Civilian airports in regional centres began to appear from the early 1950s. Some, such as those at Bendigo and Ballarat (both early 1960s) were developed on the sites of former military bases while others such as Lilydale (1968) were purpose-built from scratch. The new architect-designed terminal that was built at Portland Airport in the early 1980s represented perhaps the first entirely new purpose-built airport terminal in Victoria for over a decade.

From the 1980s, commercial aviation in Victoria (as in Australia in general) underwent radical changes. In 1986, government airline TAA re-branded itself as Australian Airlines and, the following year, arch rival Ansett commenced international service. A massive pilot's strike in 1989 hastened the end of the Two Airline Policy that the government had maintained for several decades, and the first low-cost airline, Compass, was launched in 1990. Two years later, Australian Airlines merged with QANTAS, while Ansett thrived until a sudden and untimely demise during 2001. The introduction of further low-cost airlines such as Virgin Blue (2000), Impulse (2000) and more recently Jetstar (2003) made air travel even more available to the average Victorian.

### 3.7 Linking Victorians by Rail

The Great Depression and the Second World War had curtailed spending on Victoria's railway network to the point that virtually no major works were undertaken between 1930 (when the electrification of suburban lines was completed) and 1948 (when a branch line opened to Alamein to serve a new Housing Commission estate being developed there). The following year, the government engaged Sir John Elliot – then Chief Regional Officer of the British Railways Southern Region – to review the state's railway system. His report commended favourably on many aspects but recommended “a very considerable programme of rehabilitation and re-equipment”. In 1950, a ten-year and £80 million programme of upgrades was launched under the name Operation Phoenix, to include such things as:

- The purchase of new locomotives, carriages and other vehicles;
- The rebuilding and/or duplication of existing railway lines;
- The replacement of timber bridges;
- The updating of railway workshops and depots;

<sup>21</sup> “Transport and Communications”, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, pp 257-58.





From 1956, the old “Red Rattler” carriages on suburban lines were replaced by new blue-painted Harris trains.<sup>22</sup> Several pre-war suburban stations were rebuilt, and some entirely new ones created. The latter included two stations specially built for factory employees – Mobiltown Station on the Werribee line at Altona (1953) and General Motors Station on the Pakenham Line at Dandenong (1956). Operation Phoenix also saw the introduction of diesel trains on country routes, along with buffet and sleeper cars to accommodate increasing rail-based tourism.<sup>23</sup> Such was the increase in this trade that Victorian Railways – responsible for promoting state tourism since the 1880s – transferred this role to a separate entity, the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau, in 1959.

A notable project during Operation Phoenix was the upgrading of the suburban interchange station at Richmond (1958-60), including a new two-storey building, overpasses and extra platforms to facilitate express services.<sup>24</sup> The project, however, was soon eclipsed by the new regional terminal at Spencer Street (1960-62), completed to coincide with the new standard gauge railway from Sydney. Both new stations were also designed to accommodate what would be Victorian Railways’ most ambitious project – the underground rail loop. Mooted as early as 1929, several schemes were considered before the final version – with three underground stations – was approved in 1958.<sup>25</sup> However, over a decade passed before the first sod was turned in 1971 and another before the opening of the new station at Museum (1981), followed by those at Parliament (1983) and Flagstaff (1985).<sup>26</sup>

### 3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications

During the war, restrictions were placed on many goods and services, and Victoria’s communication system was no exception. Restrictions had been placed on the provision of telephone services in 1942. As one source has succinctly noted,

On the cessation of hostilities, the Postmaster General’s Department faced many problems. With only a skeleton staff of trained personnel, suspended services had to be re-introduced; much of the existing equipment needed modernising; and new equipment was needed to meet the demand for new services which had built up during the war years.<sup>27</sup>

Redemption work, however, proceeded swiftly. Construction of a new central telephone exchange in Russell Street commenced in 1948 – the first major building to be erected in the city since the war – and was followed by others in St Kilda (1949), Strathmore (1952), South Yarra (1958) and elsewhere. The Commonwealth Department of Works was also responsible for the design and construction of new post offices, although the services of private architects, such as Don Hendry Fulton (eg Glen Waverley) or Abe Weinstock (eg Yarrowonga) were sometimes engaged. This period of expansion also witnessed the introduction of new technology that provided successive improvements to the state’s postal and telephone network:

- 1950: Mobile radio-telephone service;
- 1954: Telex (teleprinter exchange) service;
- 1959: Automatic Teleprinter Reperforator Switching System (TRESS);
- 1960: Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD);
- 1962: Automatic postal station established in Melbourne – the first in Australia;
- 1964: Melbourne Mail Exchange opens in Spencer Street;
- 1966: Automatic Telex;

22 “Transport and Communications”, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 249.

23 L Harrigan, *Victorian Railways to '62*, p 137.

24 L Harrigan, *Victorian Railways to '62*, p 137.

25 L Harrigan, *Victorian Railways to '62*, p 189.

26 “Transport and Communications” in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 249.

27 “Transport and Communications”, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 261.

By far the most significant development in communications technology at this time was the introduction of television transmission in 1956. Melburnians embraced this with particular fervour, with five percent of households having a TV set compared to only one percent in Sydney.<sup>28</sup> Melbourne's two commercial TV networks occupied premises in old factory buildings in Dorcas Street, South Melbourne (HSV7) and Bendigo Street, Richmond (GTV9). In 1960, the former established, in a converted cinema in Fitzroy, what was then described as the first fully remote TV studio in the southern hemisphere. The first entirely purpose-built studio, occupied by government network ABV2, opened at Elsternwick on 21 May 1958.

Transmission to regional areas began in late 1961, with new stations established at Bendigo (BCV8), Shepparton (GMV6) and Traralgon (GLV10), and, later, a metropolitan relay facility at Surrey Hills (1963). When Melbourne's third – and last – commercial TV network (ATV0) commenced two years later, it was housed in an even grander state-of-the-art complex on a ten-acre site at Nunawading. The building even won an architectural award.

## 5.0 Building Victoria's industries and workforce

### 5.2 Developing a Manufacturing Capacity

A book published by the Australian Publicity Council in the late 1950s stated that "while Victoria is agriculturally the most highly developed state in Australia, its industrial growth, particularly in the post-war years, is probably its most outstanding achievement".<sup>29</sup> With 16,000 factories employing over 350,000 people, Victoria in fact led the nation in certain industries:

- *Automotive.* Victoria became the centre for local car manufacture when the first Australian-made Holden rolled off the assembly line at Fisherman's Bend in 1948. The pre-war factory at that site duly expanded, while an entirely new factory opened at Dandenong in 1954, followed by a proving ground at Lang Lang in 1957. Competitors followed suit, with the respective factories of Ford at Broadmeadows (1956) and Volkswagen at Westall (1959).
- *Food and Beverage.* The Tongala milk processing factory (1949) was one of the first major factory complexes to be built in Victoria after the War. Amongst the "household name" food manufacturers subsequently established in this state were those of H J Heinz & Company at Dandenong (1954), ETA/Nut foods at Braybrook (1956) and Kraft Foods in Port Melbourne (1957).
- *Petrochemical.* Australia's first oil refinery was established at Altona in 1949 by the Standard/Vacuum Oil Company (later Mobil). This was followed by the refineries of Shell at Geelong (1953) and British Petroleum (BP) at Crib Point on Westernport Bay (1950s).<sup>30</sup>
- *Building Materials.* The post-war building boom saw factories established by STEGBAR windows (1953), Pilkington Brothers at Geelong (1954), Taubmans Paints at Sunshine (1956), BALM Paints at Clayton (1957), ACI Fibreglass at Dandenong (1959) and Stramit building board at Bendigo (1960).
- *Tobacco Products.* A huge tobacco factory was established at Bentleigh in 1956 by a consortium of British and Australian manufacturers, while their chief competitor, Rothmans/Pall Mall, subsequently established (at Tottenham) what was described as the largest tobacco factory in Australia.

While many of Melbourne's traditional pre-war industrial suburbs (eg Port Melbourne, Sunshine, Brunswick, Coburg and Richmond) continued to develop as such in post-war era, the period was otherwise characterised by decentralisation – a trend encouraged by the state government and facilitated by the state's expanding road and railway network.<sup>31</sup> Factories appeared in underdeveloped semi-rural areas on the fringes of the metropolis, such as Thomastown to the north, Braybrook to the west, Bayswater to the east, Cheltenham to the south and Clayton to the south-east. Industry spread even further afield, as was reported in *Spotlight on Australia* in the mid-1950s:

28 Steve Bedwell, *Suburban Icons: A Celebration of the Everyday*, P 20

29 Australian Publicity Council, *Land of the Southern Cross: Australia*, p 44.

30 Gina O'Donoghue (ed), *Victoria with Love: Some Personal Views on Life in Victoria, Australia*, p 116.

31 Australian Publicity Council, *Land of the Southern Cross: Australia*, p 48.



Melbourne itself, and the principal provincial cities of Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo and Dandenong, all contribute to the state's title as the "workshop of Australia".<sup>32</sup>

Once described as "Australia's boom town", Dandenong was Victoria's first important centre for decentralised industry. The opening of a textile mill in 1949 was followed by a celebrated row of factories along Princes Highway for International Harvester (1951), H J Heinz (1954) and GMH (1956). By the end of the decade, it could be reported that

Decentralisation of industrial has been particularly vigorous in Victoria, and apart from large canneries at Shepparton and Kyabram in the Goulburn Valley, industries had also been established at Seymour, Rushworth, Tatura, Kilmore and Mooroopna. Geelong is the biggest industrial area outside Melbourne, and there has also been substantial industrial growth at Bendigo, Ballarat, Dandenong, Maryborough Wangaratta, Warrnambool and Castlemaine.<sup>33</sup>

#### 5.4 Marketing & Retailing

Before the War, most Victorians still lived within walking distance of a traditional corner shop or suburban strip, with more specialised retail outlets available in larger regional precincts (such as Chapel Street in Prahran, Smith Street in Collingwood and Sydney Road in Brunswick) or in the city itself. Rising car ownership in the post war period, however, made access to these centres difficult.

- *The early 1950s* saw city retailers struggling to attract consumers from the suburbs. In 1953, Myer Ltd erected (in Lonsdale Street) what was then the first multi-storey carpark to be built since the War. Another one, the Grand Central Carpark, opened in Bourke Street soon afterwards.<sup>34</sup>
- *The mid-1950s* saw new suburban strip shop developments being provided with off-street parking. The antecedents for these was revealed by the *Herald* architectural critic when he noted that a typical example – a car-friendly block of shops in South Road, Moorabbin (1954) – "follows a Southern California pattern".<sup>35</sup>
- *The late 1950s* saw the ultimate solution in the form of another American type – the carefully-planned drive-in regional shopping centre. The first such centre in Australia had opened in Brisbane in 1957, but, as Peter Spearrit has noted, counterparts in Melbourne were delayed by the competing interests of local councils.<sup>36</sup> Consequently, it was the Housing Commission of Victoria that built the state's first modern drive-in shopping centre, unveiled at Heidelberg in 1957 as part of the adaptation of the former Olympic Village into a housing estate.<sup>37</sup> The following year, a similar centre on the slightly different "neighbourhood centre" model opened at Mentone. Then in 1960, the state's first true American-style regional shopping centre opened at Chadstone, which, with parking for 2,500 cars, was the largest centre in Australia at the time.

A parallel development with lasting repercussions was the introduction of self-service grocery shopping. This was largely pioneered in Victoria by chain retailer J C Dickins & Company, which had established fifty self-service centres across the state by the mid-1950s.<sup>38</sup> Towards the end of that decade, the company was acquired by rival G J Coles, which subsequently opened what was described as "Melbourne's first free-standing supermarket" in Balwyn North in 1960. A boom of new Coles "New World" supermarkets ensued, as well as counterparts by competing firms – the first Safeway Supermarket, for example, opening at Forest Hill in 1964.<sup>39</sup>

32 Australian Publicity Council, *Spotlight on Australia*, unpaginated.

33 Australian Publicity Council, *Land of the Southern Cross: Australia*, p 133.

34 "Old theatre site to hold 4,000 cars", *Herald*, 30 April 1953, p 13.

35 "New shop-dwelling units at Moorabbin", *Herald*, 0 July 1954, p 12.

36 Peter Spearrit, "Suburban Cathedrals: The Rise of the Drive-in Shopping Centre", in G Davison, T Dingle & S O'Hanlan (eds), *The Cream Brick Frontier: Histories of Australian Suburbia*, pp 96-97.

37 'Wholesale and retail trade', in V H Arnold (ed), *Victorian Yearbook: Centenary Edition*, p 370.

38 K Humphrey, *Shelf Life: Supermarkets and the Changing Culture of Consumption*, pp 82, 87.

39 K Humphrey, *Shelf Life: Supermarkets and the Changing Culture of Consumption*, p 108.



Both the drive-in shopping centre and the self-service supermarket had become ubiquitous in Victoria by the end of the 1960s, but further developments were yet to come in the form of American-style chain stores. The first K-mart store opened at Burwood East in 1969, followed by the first Target store (in Keilor Road, Essendon North) a year later. The American fast-foot chains – with their readily identifiable programmatic architectural forms – also appeared during this time: the first Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet (on Nepean Highway, Highett) in 1969, the first Pizza Hut (in Maroondah Highway, Ringwood) in 1971 and the first McDonalds (in Ferntree Gully Road, Glen Waverley) in 1973. Some of these imported franchises, such as Henny Penny, Beef Ranch and The Red Barn (which had seven outlets by 1972) did not achieve lasting success and have faded into obscurity. Only the re-branded KFC and McDonalds survive today. The latter, in particular, has shrewdly adapted to changes in consumer requirements by introducing several innovations – often pioneered in Victoria. Melbourne, for example, has seen the first McDonalds outlet in a hospital, the first in a service station, the first in an Australian airport, and, in 1994, the world’s first McCafe.

By the mid-1970s, the regional shopping centre – with grocery, chain and speciality stores, fast food outlets, cinemas and other facilities – was common in Victoria, characterised as “the community centres of the suburbs”.<sup>40</sup> Since that time, there have been few fundamental changes in retailing comparable to those made in the 1950s and ‘60s. As Kim Humphrey has noted, the later 1970s have seen consumers more concerned with convenience rather than low price.<sup>41</sup> Melbourne’s first convenience store – and indeed the first in Australia – was a 7-Eleven outlet that opened at Oakleigh in 1977. The franchise duly spread to Sydney (1981) and Brisbane (1982) and subsequently, along with countless imitators such as Food Plus and Majik Market, proliferated throughout Australia. There were twenty 7-Eleven stores in Victoria in 1980, and 83 by 1987. The chain’s first CBD outlet opened in Melbourne in 1996. In an attempt to compete, conventional supermarkets introduced extended opening hours and, by the late 1990s, full 24-hour operation. The act of shopping itself has also been streamlined by the introduction of bar codes and optical scanning (1982) and EFTPOS (1984).

## 5.5 Banking and Finance

One of the most significant changes in post-war banking in Australia was the creation of the new Reserve Bank of Australia in 1959, replacing the central bank known as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The legislation that led to this change, the *Banking Act 1947*, also required the nationalisation of all private trading banks, which, in turn, saw many private banks enter the savings bank field. The first three private banks established savings bank subsidiaries in Victoria in 1956, and virtually all others had done so by 1962. All this competition prompted the government-run State Savings Bank of Victoria to expand its facilities so that its scope of operations compared to that of the trading banks.

Not only did the number of bank branches in Victoria increase exponentially from the early 1950s, but the buildings themselves were transformed from their pre-war form. In 1955, *Architecture & Arts* reported that “the step from the old to the new has been most pronounced over the past two years”, noting that high windows and security screens had been replaced by larger windows or even entire walls of glass. It was further observed that

The outward changes in appearance are due not only to the fact that some banks wish to fall in line with modern architectural trends, but are also an outward reflection of the new relationship between Bank and Community.<sup>42</sup>

Banks began to move away from a pre-war tendency toward standardised design. While some banks continued to maintain their own architectural departments, others turned to prominent architects of the day. The ANZ Bank variously engaged Winston Hall, Harry Norris, Leslie Perrott or Leith & Bartlett while the State Savings Bank sometimes used Meldrum & Partners or Montgomery, King & Trengove.

40 “Housing, Building & Services”, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 196.

41 K Humphrey, *Shelf Life: Supermarkets and the Changing Culture of Consumption*, p 148.

42 “The new banks have a new look”, *Architecture & Arts*, August 1955, p 27



However, the ever-expanding English, Scottish & Australian Bank (ES&A) was the leading patron of modern bank architecture during this period. Although the bank had appointed the brilliant Stuart McIntosh as its Chief Architect for Victoria in 1954, it is also known to have engaged the services of many others including Geoffrey Danne (c.1954), Chancellor & Patrick (c.1957-60), Montgomery King & Trengove (c.1957-70), Peter McIntyre (c.1967) and Daryl Jackson/Evan Walker (c.1969-70).

Bank amalgamation – a recurring theme in Australia since the 1890s – has become even more pronounced in the post-war era. The ANZ was formed in 1951 when the Union Bank merged with the Bank of Australasia, and would itself take over the ES&A Bank in 1970. This trend continued intermittently over the next two decades. In 1982, the Commercial Bank of Australia merged with the Sydney-based Bank of New South Wales to create Westpac. Eight years later, new legislation allowed the State Savings Bank to be absorbed into the Commonwealth Bank. An outcome of this merging was the consolidation of facilities and, consequently, the closure and disposal of bank branches that were no longer required. The introduction of Automatic Teller Machines in the early 1980s also changed the way Victorians did their banking, and many branches underwent remodelling and re-configuration.<sup>43</sup>

### 5.6 Entertaining and Socialising

As J M Freeland has noted in his fine history of the Australian pub, the post-war period brought with it an increase in beer drinking, but few changes – at least initially – in hotel architecture. He cites examples such as the new Graham Hotel in Swanston Street, designed by Best Overend in 1954, as a building that was “still fundamentally tied to the past”.<sup>44</sup> Freeland cites the year 1955 as the “year of revolution” in pub design, which saw the introduction of the drive-in bottle shop (which he claims as an Australian invention), the beer garden and the first motel.<sup>45</sup> Such developments brought about a new respectability to drinking in pubs. The buildings themselves became more open, with large windows, and tended to occupy larger sites with generous carparks. Segregated drinking areas (such as the old public and private bars) were gradually eliminated.

In New South Wales, these new developments were spurred by the end of six o'clock closing – a strange phenomenon that had stifled pub culture since its introduction in Australia's southern states in the early twentieth century. However, Victorians had to wait another decade before the same restrictions were lifted 1965. Needless to say, this prompted a belated boom in the construction of new hotels throughout the state, with specialist hotel architectural firm of Jorgenson & Hough largely cornering the local market.

While the “traditional” pub remained the principal focus in the social lives of many Victorians in the 1950s and 60s, that period also saw the parallel development of venues for social interaction amongst minorities and sub-cultures. Clubs, cafes and other haunts associated with various ethnic and national groups have already been mentioned in the context of post-war migration. Some of these places (such as the Mirka Café in Exhibition Street, established by Mirka Mora in 1954) began to attract locals as well, developing into haunts for artistic and theatrical types. Barry Humphries, a self-confessed former Beatnik, writes in his memoirs of the many dimly-lit and smoky coffee lounges where he and his artistic friends congregated during the early 1950s.<sup>46</sup>

Various other local manifestations of post-war youth sub-culture would have had their own preferred venues for social interaction, from the bodgies and widgeys of the 1950s, the mods, sharpies and hippies of the 1960s and the punks and disco patrons of the 1970s. The last named, probably one of the most popular and visible socially-oriented sub-cultures of the post-war era, is also the best documented, and one of which some physical evidence may still survive today. The disco scene in Australia began with the opening of a club in Sydney's Oxford Street in 1973; it promptly spread to Melbourne, where the leading venues included Lazar's in King Street (1974) and the Love Machine in South Yarra (1975).<sup>47</sup>

43 Australia's first ATM had been installed by the Queensland Teachers' Credit Union in 1977.

44 J M Freeland, *The Australian Pub*, p 186.

45 J M Freeland, *The Australian Pub*, p 187.

46 B Humphries, *Moore Please*; p 104; *My Life as Me*, p 114.

47 J Cockington, *Mondo Bizarro: Australia in the '70s*, p 115.

Less well documented, but worthy of note, are the social venues associated with Melbourne's gay community, which have undergone ever-increasing visibility in the second half of the twentieth century. One of the city's first gay-friendly venues was the mysterious and elusive Val's Coffee Lounge, located at the top of a steep flight of stairs in Swanston Street, which provided a haven for artistic and theatrical types from the early 1950s.<sup>48</sup> While there were a number of contemporaneous establishments in the St Kilda area (such as The Galleon, El Sombrero, and the Prince of Wales Hotel), local gay clubs were not otherwise formalised until the 1970s.<sup>49</sup> Melbourne's first drag club, Trish's Coffee Lounge in North Melbourne, opened in 1972, followed a few years later by Pokey's nightclub at St Kilda. The Laird Hotel in Abbotsford re-opened in 1980 as a male-only venue, and today claims to be the oldest continually operating gay bar in Australia, and one of the oldest in the world.

## 5.7 Working

The years following the Second World War saw masses of returned service personnel brought back into Victoria's workforce, while many businesses whose activities had been neglected or curtailed were now free to flourish and expand. Both factors combined to create an unprecedented demand for office space in central Melbourne. The immediate response was decentralisation. Many long-established city firms were obliged to sell up and move elsewhere. The inner suburbs of East Melbourne, South Melbourne, North Melbourne and Carlton underwent considerable commercial expansion during this period. When the British Automatic Telephone Company built new premises in Bouverie Street, Carlton in 1953, it was reported to be the first new office building in the City of Melbourne since the War. Larger offices buildings began to proliferate on the city's edge, such as *Chelsea House* in North Melbourne (Harry Ernest, 1955) and *Ampol House* in Parkville (Bernard Evans, 1955).

Amongst those businesses moving beyond the CBD were some prominent architectural firms, such as Bates, Smart & McCutcheon (to St Kilda Road), Eggleston McDonald (to Carlton) and Harry Norris (to East Melbourne). When Ernest Fooks moved into a building of his own design in St Kilda in early 1956, it was noted that the premises "emphasises two new trends worthy of mention... the strangulation of the 'Collins Street Professional' and the invasion of areas in East Melbourne, Jolimont, Carlton, South Yarra and along St Kilda Road... and that of the architect designing and building his own offices".<sup>50</sup> Few others, however, followed Fooks' lead in regard to the latter, with most architects continuing to occupy existing buildings. Amongst those few firms that designed and built their own offices on the city fringe, were Garnet Alsop in South Yarra (1958), Eggleston, McDonald & Secomb in Carlton (1965), and Yuncken Freeman in West Melbourne (1970).

It was St Kilda Road – where Bates Smart McCutcheon built their new offices in 1957 – that would become Melbourne's most prominent example of decentralised commercial activity. The removal of a restriction on office buildings in 1957 saw the boulevard subsequently transformed into a business district of multi-storey office blocks. Similar development also spread along nearby Albert Street and Queens Road, and all three would remain as significant commercial precincts well into the 1990s.

Meanwhile, commercial expansion in central Melbourne had been hampered by a height limit of 132 feet (41 metres) that had been enforced since 1916. Many 'height limit' office buildings had been erected in the inter-war period, and this continued after the war following the completion of the first post-war example, the new premises of H C Sleight Ltd in Queen Street (Bates, Smart & McCutcheon) in 1953. Some others followed, but it was not until the height limit was lifted in 1956 that commercial development boomed in the city.<sup>51</sup> As was later recorded in *Architecture Australia*, no fewer than thirty new multi-storey office buildings had been built in and around the CBD between 1955 and 1958 alone.

48 J Sparrow & J Sparrow, *Radical Melbourne 2: The Enemy Within*, pp 113ff.

49 G Willett, "Camp Melbourne in the 1960s", in *Go! Melbourne: Melbourne in the 1960s*, pp 196-97.

50 "St Kilda move shows two trends", *Herald*, 9 March 1956, p 12.

51 'Urban and Suburban Development', in *Victorian Yearbook 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 183.



The first city building to exceed the 132 feet limit – not coincidentally located just outside the CBD – was the 20-storey (81 metre) ICI House in Albert Street, East Melbourne (BSM, 1958). However, its status as Melbourne’s tallest building was soon usurped by the 26-storey (96 metre) Conzinc-Rio Tinto building in Collins Street (Bernard Evans, 1962), which retained the title until the end of the decade when it, in turn, was dwarfed by the 113-metre AMP Square development (1969). By that time, high-rise development had become *de rigueur*, and it was reported in 1973 that buildings of twenty or more storeys were then appearing in central Melbourne at a rate of about one per year.<sup>52</sup> The next two decades saw the title of Melbourne’s tallest building held fleetingly by a rapid succession of towers: Marland House in Bourke Street (1971, 121 metres), BHP House in William Street (1972, 152 metres), Optus House (1975, 153 metres), Nauru House in Collins Street (1977, 182 metres), the ANZ Bank Tower in Collins Place (1980, 185 metres) and then the Rialto Towers in Collins Street (1986, 251 metres).

A hankering for multi-storeyed office blocks spread to regional centres, albeit at a more modest scale. Geelong’s tallest office building, built for the Victoria Insurance Company in 1956, was erected in what was then described as “the rapidly developing commercial centre of Geelong”.<sup>53</sup>

## 6.0 Building towns, cities and the garden state

### 6.3 Shaping the Suburbs

By the mid-twentieth century, most of Melbourne’s inner suburbs had entirely filled out. The pre-war trend for large Victorian mansion estates to be cleared for residential subdivision continued during the 1950s and ‘60s, and particularly in the more desirable suburbs of Toorak, Caulfield, Hawthorn and Kew. Tracts of inner suburban land also became available as a result of the closure or decentralisation of large institutions. The grounds of Melbourne’s Protestant Orphanage in Brighton, for example, were partly subdivided in the early 1960s before the Victorian building itself was finally razed in 1963. At the same time, however, a few substantial pockets of hitherto undeveloped land still remained relatively close to the city. The most significant of these were:

- *Beaumaris* – where a huge tract of bushland had been acquired by the Dunlop Rubber Company in the late 1930s as the proposed site for a huge factory complex and staff housing estate. This never eventuated, and the company gradually released the land for subdivision from the early 1950s.<sup>54</sup>
- *Balwyn North* – where land had failed to attract settlement due to a lack of public transport. After a proposal for a branch railway line was rejected in 1908, the land languished for decades. While the tram line was finally extended to Doncaster Road in 1938, further residential development was hampered by wartime restrictions, and the area did not begin to fill out until the early 1950s.<sup>55</sup>
- *Kew* – those parts of this suburb along the river began to develop when riverside land, located on a flood easement defined by the Melbourne floods of 1934, were finally released for sale after the War.

All three of these areas attracted considerable interest not only from regular homebuilders but also from up-and-coming architects, many of whom subsequently erected houses for themselves there. All three areas were subsequently acknowledged as showplaces of cutting-edge contemporary architecture.

The average homebuilder, however, was obliged to look further out, to the rural and semi-rural fringes of the metropolis, when considering a place to build. From the 1960s, residential expansion in Melbourne was concentrated on the outer eastern suburbs, notably Waverley, Doncaster, Templestowe, Knox and Nunawading.<sup>56</sup> During that period, substantial inroads were also made into the city’s underdeveloped north (eg Keilor, Airport West and Avondale Heights) and south (eg Springvale).

52 ‘Urban and Suburban Development’, in *Victorian Yearbook 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 183.

53 “Geelong now going upwards”, *Herald*, 17 August 1956, p 13.

54 Heritage Alliance, *City of Bayside Inter-War and Post-War Heritage Study*. Vol 1, p 21.

55 G Blainey, *A History of Camberwell*, pp 83, 98ff.

56 “Urban and Suburban Development”, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 183.



A recurring theme in the shaping of Melbourne's outer suburbs has been project housing. While a number of speculative house-building companies existed in the pre-war period (most notably that founded by A V Jennings in 1932), the origins of modern project housing in Victoria can be traced back to the Small Homes Service established in 1947 by the RVIA in conjunction with the *Age* newspaper. For just £5, prospective homeowners could obtain copies of plans and specifications for a two- or three-bedroom house in brick veneer or timber, designed (albeit anonymously) by some of Melbourne's new notable young architects. Although the service was available throughout Victoria, houses tend to be more commonly erected in particular suburbs. Philip Goad has noted an identifiable "belt" of Small Homes Service dwellings in the outer eastern and south-eastern suburbs, extending from Balwyn, Bulleen and Doncaster through to Beaumaris and Moorabbin.

However, project housing in Victoria would not flourish until restrictions on residential construction were finally lifted in the 1950s. The established firm of A V Jennings, which undertook mostly government contracts during the 1940s, became a public company in 1951 and, four years later, re-launched its private housing programme with a small estate at Spencer Street, Nunawading.<sup>57</sup> That year saw the formation of Victoria's first modern project housing company – Contemporary Homes Pty Ltd – which offered the so-called Peninsula House, designed by Robin Boyd. Although this met with little success, many other firms followed. The first modern project housing estate in Victoria – perhaps even the first in Australia – was the *Futurama Village*, an "American-style display village" that opened at Burwood East in early 1959. Within a decade, the local property market had been flooded by project housing companies. Some engaged the services of noted architects (eg Geoffrey Woodfall, Neil Clerehan and Peter Hooks), while the highly-regarded and groundbreaking Merchant Builders Pty Ltd – founded in 1965 – took an even more holistic approach, engaging interior and landscape consultants as well. In any case, it was project housing that defined the image of Melbourne's sprawling suburbia for decades to come. A V Jennings remained the acknowledged leader of the firm, creating numerous large suburban estates (eg Trentwood at Burwood, Karringal at Frankston, and countless others) that not only provided quality low-cost housing, but often associated community facilities such as shops, schools and kindergartens.

At the same time, some of Melbourne's well-established inner suburbs were being reshaped through a boom in apartment development. Certain areas that had been strongholds for flat construction during the inter-war period – notably the bayside suburbs of St Kilda and Elwood – continued as such, along with Caulfield, Malvern, Camberwell, Hawthorn and Prahran.<sup>58</sup> Many foreign-trained *émigré* architects in Melbourne, who were well accustomed to this type of living in Europe, specialised in apartment design. It was one such designer, the Viennese-born Kurt Popper, who, in 1966, designed the first modern block of residential flats to be built in central Melbourne since the War.

However, it was the Housing Commission of Victoria that most fundamentally transformed the inner suburbs through increased density living. The successive introduction of two, three and four storeyed concrete flats during the 1950s led, perhaps inevitably, to an ambitious high-rise apartment regime. After unveiling its first seventeen-storey apartment block in South Melbourne in 1960, the Commission went on to erect more than forty towers across its 21 estates in the metropolitan area, which culminated in the massive 35-storey *Park Towers*, also in South Melbourne, in 1970.

## 6.5 Making Regional Centres

The housing crisis of the immediate post-war period saw many people relocate to regional centres, where decentralised industry and other developments offered employment opportunities. Two notable government employers were the State Rivers & Water Supply Commission (SR&WSC), whose activities encouraged the development of towns along the Murray River, and the State Electricity Commission (SEC), which had a similar effect on the area around its coal mines and power stations in Gippsland, and its hydro-electric scheme at Kiewa.

<sup>57</sup> Don Garden, *Builders to the Nation*, p 150

<sup>58</sup> "Urban and Suburban Development", in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 183.



- The SR&WSC not only provided estates of prefabricated housing for employees in existing towns such as Robinvale (1947), but also established some entirely new towns. The construction of the Eildon Weir in the early 1950s prompted the creation of a new township to accommodate construction workers, designed by architects Bates, Smart & McCutcheon in conjunction with Yuncken, Freeman Brothers, Griffins & Simpson (1957). Around the same time, the completion of the Hume Weir necessitated the relocation of an entire town so that a new reservoir could be formed. The new Tallangatta, established by the SR&WSC on a site several kilometres to the west, reopened in 1956.
- The SEC coal mines and power stations in the Latrobe Valley similarly brought further settlement to existing centres such as Morwell and Moe. Following on from the success of its pre-war model city at Yallourn, the SEC established an entirely new township at Churchill (1967-71) to house its workers on the new Hazelwood Power Station. Ironically, Yallourn itself would be razed and cleared during the 1960s to allow the coal deposits below to be mined. The town's population was transferred to nearby centres of Moe, Traralgon and Morwell, which prompted further expansion of their respective residential and community facilities.
- The Housing Commission of Victoria also played a significant role in the expansion of regional centres. Spurred by the post-war housing shortage, it departed from its initial *raison d'être* – urban slum clearance – in order to provide new residential subdivisions in regional centres such as Swan Hill (1945), Wangaratta (1945), Kerang (1947), Drouin (1947) and elsewhere. The Commission's regional housing programme eventually embraced 130 estates in 120 regional centres. The largest of these was at Norlane, near Geelong, while others had fewer than ten houses.

## 6.7 Making Homes for Victorians

While the Second World War was followed by an unprecedented demand for housing in and around Melbourne, residential expansion was hampered by a shortage of materials and labour, and a size limit (1,250 square feet) in force since 1940. Until these restrictions were relaxed in the early 1950s, numerous attempts were made by government departments, organisations, companies and even individuals to solve the housing crisis:

- *Prefabrication* was seen as an ideal solution, although interesting local efforts such as the Romke house (1945), the Myer House (1945), the Indus House (1946) and the Beaufort steel house (1948) failed to gain widespread use, with only isolated examples (or a single prototype) built. The Housing Commission had far more success with factory-made concrete dwellings, based on a patent acquired in 1944. In regional areas, the Commission favoured prefabricated timber houses – some of local origin (eg Phelans of Maryborough) and others from Europe (eg at Norlane near Geelong). Another government department, Victorian Railways, ordered hundreds of English-made pre-cut timber houses to accommodate its migrant workers. But, as Miles Lewis has noted, prefabrication still managed to attract a stigma that “made it a dirty word in Victoria before the 1950s were out”.<sup>59</sup>
- *New Materials and Methods* were experimented with by prospective homebuilders avoiding restrictions on conventional materials. Pre-war interest in pise and mud brick (eg by A C McKnight and Justus Jorgenson) was revived from the mid-1940s by Alistair Knox and his circle in Melbourne's outer north-east. Young architects – often designing their own houses – tried not only mud brick but also concrete block, steel frames, strawboard panels and many other materials not previously exploited in residential design. Attempts were made – with varying degrees of success – to develop prototype construction systems based around the use of solid plaster (eg by Bernard Evans), bow-string trusses (by Peter McIntyre), sprayed concrete (the Ctesiphon system) and plywood (the Romcke house, qv);

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59 Miles Lewis. *The Portable Building*, p 33.09.

- *Increased density* in residential living had been popular in Melbourne since the first flats were built in the 1910s. The post-war era saw these become larger and taller, with open plans, modern facilities and sunlit balconies. Frederick Romberg, who pioneered modern flats with *Stanhill* (1945-50), also designed the state's first block of "own-you-own" flats at Hawthorn (1949). The introduction of strata title legislation (by architect and Lord Mayor Bernard Evans) saw this type proliferate from the early 1950s – not least of all from Evans' own office. The same period saw the re-introduction of apartment types that were popular before the war, such as the bachelor flat, the villa unit and the co-operative development. Flats became so popular that it was reported in 1956 that "more flats are being built in Victoria than in any other state in the Commonwealth".<sup>60</sup> The total number of flats doubled every year between 1957 and 1961, and had trebled by the end of that decade.<sup>61</sup>
- *High Rise* residential development was the inevitable outcome of an trend towards increased density living, although Melbourne architects failed to embrace this to the extent of their European or American counterparts. Early examples such as thirteen-storey *Edgewater Towers* on the St Kilda beach (Mordechai Benshemesh, 1959-60) and the twenty-storey *Domain Park Towers* in South Yarra (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1960-62) became prominent landmarks on the city's edge. Subsequent developers, however, did not embark upon a battle for increasingly taller towers and, by the end of the decade, the state's largest apartment blocks were still just over twenty storeys, typified by examples at 99 Spring Street (Moore & Hammond, 1969) and 15 Collins Street (Kurt Popper, 1965)

The 1970s ushered in an era of residential living in Victoria. Revisions to the *Strata Title Act* towards the end of the previous decade allowed land to be attached to titles, which gave rise to new types of medium density living such as the townhouse and the cluster estate. The impact of this was such that in 1976, Howard Tanner could observe:

Is the individually designed house becoming less common? Many architects say so. In the major cities, and especially in Melbourne and Sydney, land is at a premium and the vacant allotment is a rarity.<sup>62</sup>

Elsewhere, Tanner noted that the 1970s had also seen the demise of the 'minimum house' that had been developed in previous decades, and a rejection of the notion 'pure art' house in favour of expression of sculptural form and a preoccupation with natural materials and finishes.

## 7.0 Governing Victorians

### 7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy

Inextricably linked to the residential, commercial and industrial booms in outer suburbs and regional centres was a municipal boom as local councils struggled to cope with rapidly increasing populations and demands for services and infrastructure. Numerous councils on Melbourne's fringe were elevated to the status of cities from the mid-1940s, including Nunawading (1945), Sunshine (1951), Broadmeadows (1956), Altona (1957), Dandenong (1959) and Ringwood (1960). The next decade saw a comparable boom through regional Victoria, with the declaration of the Cities of Colac (1960), Maryborough (1961), Moe (1963), Traralgon (1964), Echuca, Swan Hill, Benalla and Castlemaine (all 1965).

Expansion on this scale was prompted by the passing of the *Local Government Department Act* 1958, which created a dedicated department to administer legislation relating to municipalities.<sup>63</sup> Some years earlier, in 1944, local councils had been given the power to regulate the use of lands within their municipal boundaries by means of the planning schemes.<sup>64</sup> Five years later, the MMBW was appointed to prepare a planning scheme for the entire Melbourne metropolitan area, although this would not be completed, approved and operative until 1968. The MMBW subsequently delegated some of its responsibilities to the individual councils in order to allow the planning schemes to be implemented.

60 "We lead the states in the building of flats", *Herald*, 20 July 1956, p 12;

61 *Architect (Victoria)*, April 1971, p 20; "Urban and Suburban Development", in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 183.

62 H Tanner, *Australian Housing in the Seventies*, p 17.

63 "Local Government", in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 454.

64 "Local government service", in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 209.



Most municipalities expanded their facilities during the post-war period. The decade from the late 1950s to the late 1960s saw the construction of countless new municipal offices –within the metropolitan area (eg Cities of Altona, Brighton, Camberwell, Oakleigh, Sandringham and Nunawading), in the outer fringe (eg Shires of Sherbrooke) and in regional centres (eg Cities of Benalla, Swan Hill). Many councils also took the opportunity to establish new community facilities such as libraries, kindergartens, infant welfare centres, swimming pools – or even (as in the case of the City of Prahran) an architect-designed garbage incinerator. A recurring theme in regional centres was the establishment of municipal art galleries. This trend commenced in 1963, when a new gallery (designed by Douglas Alexandra) opened at Hamilton – later described as “the first public art gallery to be built in Australia in thirty years”.<sup>65</sup> It was soon followed by another at Shepparton, and subsequently by others elsewhere.

The engagement of prominent architectural firms by municipal councils was another manifestation of a new interest in contemporary architecture in the post-war period. Some councils retained the same architects to design a range of buildings within their boundaries, such as the Cities of Brighton (Oakley & Parkes), Sandringham (Bates, Smart & McCutcheon), South Melbourne (Roy Grounds) and St Kilda (Don Hendry Fulton). At one point, the City of Sandringham adopted a policy to engage only local architects (eg Seabrook & Fildes or David Godsell), while the City of Nunawading even held an architectural competition to obtain the best design for their new civic centre. This trend has continued to the present day, with many councils now possessing a range of fine architect-designed and often award-winning buildings for the use of their ratepayers.

## 7.2 Maintaining law and order

The state’s prison system has also undergone considerable reform during the post-war period. The Inspector-General of Prisons undertook an overseas study tour in 1950, and subsequently reported to Parliament “that the treatment of prisoners be rehabilitative rather than retributive”.<sup>66</sup> Outcomes of his recommendations included the replacement of the reformatory school at Castlemaine with a new training centre for young offenders, now the Malmsbury Youth Justice Centre. It also saw the establishment of what was Australia’s first prison entirely for women, which opened at Fairfield in 1956.

## 8.0 Building community life

### 8.1 Maintaining Spiritual Life

Not only has the number of new churches in Victoria boomed in the post-war period, but the form of the churches themselves have been fundamentally transformed. Many of the Christian denominations underwent some form of liturgical reform during the 1950s and ‘60s that affect the planning and layout of churches. The most well-known of these was the impact of the Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican (Vatican II), held in Rome between 1962 and 1965, but the Protestant churches underwent similar reforms. In Victoria, churches became more open-planned, with a tendency towards non-traditional plan forms – not merely as an influence of liturgical reform, but also due to a new interest in pure geometry among the emerging generation of architects. While some striking modern churches were still designed in the form of a rectilinear box (eg Christ Church at Mitcham by Ray Berg), others took on a variety of plan forms: square, diamond-shaped, curved, hexagonal (eg several by David Caldwell and Wystan Widdows) or even circular (eg Plymouth Gospel Hall at Camberwell by Reg Curtis, 1958)

Post-war immigration also had a significant impact on the development of spiritual life in Victoria. Melbourne’s Greek Orthodox community, for example, dated back as far as 1897, but its numbers remained small (largely based in a small purpose-built church in East Melbourne) until the 1950s. The Antiochan or Syrian Orthodox Church broke away as an offshoot group in 1931, but it was not until the 1950s that other manifestations of Orthodoxy appeared. These included the so-called canonical

65 *Architecture in Australia*, March 1963, p 103-108.

66 “Social Services and Welfare”, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 573.



Orthodox Churches of the Bulgarians, Rumanians, Russians and Serbians, as well as the non-canonical or autocephalous Orthodox Churches of the Macedonians, Free Serbians and Ukrainians.<sup>67</sup> These have erected churches throughout Victoria, invariably designed in a nostalgic eastern European style by an “honorary architect” within the congregation itself.

The influx of Jewish migrants from the 1940s saw the opening of many new synagogues around Melbourne – all, as Walter Phillips has noted, south of the Yarra River.<sup>68</sup> One of the city’s earliest post-war synagogues was built in Marriage Road, Brighton East in 1949; its subsequent extension in 1965-66, which virtually tripled its size, gives some indication of the impact of ongoing Jewish immigration. Liberal Judaism has also become increasingly popular since the city’s original Liberal congregation – the first in the Southern Hemisphere – was established in 1930. A synagogue erected in 1937 in Alma Road, St Kilda, was quickly outgrown, and new congregations were subsequently formed at Kew (1952) and Benteleigh (1953), with a new synagogue erected in Alma Road in 1958.<sup>69</sup>

Since the 1960s, increased migration from Asia and the Middle East has seen the appearance of non-Christian places of worship. Census figures indicate that the number of Victorian residents whose religious belief could be categorised as “Non-Christian: Other” (ie other than Jewish) almost trebled from 4,190 in 1966 to 12,156 in 1971.<sup>70</sup> Two Sikh temples were established in Melbourne in the early 1970s, followed by the first purpose-built Mosque (at Preston) in 1975, a Hindu temple at Carrum (early 1980s) and a Buddhist temple in Springvale (mid-1990s).

## 8.2 Educating People

For Victoria’s Education Department, the post-war period began on an optimistic note with W H Ellwood’s *Report on Educational Reform and Development in Victoria* (1945). While the author’s recommendations – which included the replacement of traditional desks with chairs and tables and the provision of standard equipment for sports and libraries – eventually came to fruition, the immediate situation was somewhat dire. The post-war accommodation crisis, which saw unprecedented demand for new houses and office space, was no less keenly felt by the Education Department. Numbers of primary school children had increased not simply due to immigration and rising birth rates, but also because the Department itself had, in 1946, lowered the age of school admission to five years. Since the War, there had also been a substantial increase in the number of students continuing their education into high school. A report commissioned in 1949 from A H Ramsay, former headmaster of Melbourne High School, estimated that local high school enrolments would increase by 20,000 students over the next decade. The Education Department promptly explored options to provide adequate accommodation in an era still hampered by wartime restrictions on labour and materials.

- *New Teachers Colleges.* With the increased number of students came an increased demand for qualified teaching staff. New teachers’ colleges were promptly established at Bendigo (1945), Ballarat (1946), Geelong (1950), Toorak (1951) and Burwood (1954).
- *Prefabricated Buildings* were seen as a fine solution. Ex-military huts were pressed into service as temporary classrooms, while imported buildings were also sourced. A single Musset-type hut was arrived from England in 1949 as a possible prototype (erected in the grounds of the Geelong Teachers’ College) but the Department instead opted for aluminium classrooms manufactured by the Bristol Corporation. Several hundred were then imported for use throughout the state.

This program was discontinued by the mid-1950s, when several local alternatives were developed. These included a prefabricated metal classroom designed by architect Hugh Peck (1954) and a new type of timber-framed classroom known as the LTC (Light Timber Construction). This was developed by the PWD and formed the basis for seventeen new schools established in the later 1950s.

67 Walter Phillips, ‘The Denominations’, in Miles Lewis (ed), *Victorian Churches*, p 16

68 Walter Phillips, ‘The Denominations’, in Miles Lewis (ed), *Victorian Churches*, p 17.

69 Walter Phillips, ‘The Denominations’, in Miles Lewis (ed), *Victorian Churches*, p 17

70 *Victorian Yearbook: 1973*, p 793,



Portable classrooms were re-introduced to Victorian schools in 1961, this time in a ubiquitous form devised by local suppliers such as A V Jennings, which went on to manufacture more than one thousand units over the next decade.

- **New School Types.** In the late 1940s, Chief Architect of the PWD Percy Everett (then only a few years from retirement) developed a prototype for primary school design based on a repeating module of hexagonal classroom units. The first example, at Balwyn North (1949-50) was followed by others at Newlands, Darling East, Ashburton South and perhaps elsewhere.

Education in regional centres was transformed by the introduction of the consolidated school. The first example had opened at Maryville in 1944 (followed by others at Manangatang and Tongala) but it was not until 1948 that the first entirely purpose-built example was unveiled at Timboon. A comprehensive expansion program was subsequently launched, which saw no fewer than 32 consolidated schools in operation in Victoria by 1958 (when the program was discontinued).

Subsequent developments included the introduction of multi-storey high schools, which were considered ideal for restricted sites in the inner suburbs, and, at the other extreme, the remarkable and sprawling Type 800 High School. The prototype for this, based on a courtyard model with two hexagonal blocks at its centre, was erected in the Gippsland town of Maryvale in the late 1960s.

Victoria's non-government schools followed a different pattern of post-war expansion. Decentralisation was the recurring theme, where many long-established inner-suburban private schools relocated to larger sites on the outer eastern fringe. Tintern Girls' Grammar School, for examples, moved from Hawthorn to Ringwood (1953), Mount Scopus (Jewish) College from St Kilda Road to Burwood East (1954), and Presbyterian Ladies' College from East Melbourne to Burwood (1956). Many entirely new private schools subsequently established themselves in the same areas. These not only included many more denominational school, such as Luther College in Croydon (1958) and the Seventh Day Adventist Academy at Lilydale (1964), but also "alternative" schools such as the Rudolf Steiner School in Warranwood and the ERA (Education Reform Association) School at Donvale (both 1972). Closer to the city, the established private schools that remained on their original sites underwent considerable expansion from the 1950s, with new classrooms, libraries, assembly halls and other facilities that were invariably designed by noted architectural firms of the day such as Mockridge, Stahle & Mitchell.

University education also underwent radical transformation during the post war period. Huge numbers of ex- servicemen – many returning to study that had been interrupted by the War – placed a strain on Victoria's only university, the University of Melbourne. The addition of temporary huts at the Parkville campus, and the creation of a separate campus in a former military base at Mildura, provided only a short period of respite. Further expansion, however, was not possible until financial assistance from the Commonwealth arrived in 1958. The subsequent cycles of regular funding via the federal government's advisory body, the Australian Universities Commission, brought about an unprecedented transformation of Victoria's tertiary education during the 1960s. This period saw:

- The large-scale redevelopment of the University of Melbourne's Parkville campus with many new multi-storeyed teaching blocks, beginning with the Redmond Barry Building (1959-61);
- The establishment of several offshoot campuses of the University of Melbourne, including the veterinary research centres at Parkville (1959) and Werribee (1966) and the agricultural field station at Mount Derrimut (1962);
- New purpose-built premises for the Victorian College of Pharmacy at Royal Parade, Parkville (1960)
- The creation of the two entirely new university campuses: Monash University at Clayton (1961) and La Trobe University at Bundoora (1967);
- The rapid expansion of student accommodation. All of the existing residential colleges around the University of Melbourne extended during the 1960s, and several entirely new colleges were built including Whitley College (1962), St Hilda's College (1964) and St Mary's College (1965);

### 8.3 Providing Health and Welfare Services

A salutary effect of the Second World War was the advance of medical science, which had a profound impact on civilian health services. Even before the War ended, the *Ministry of Health Act* (1943) placed the responsibility for all health-related matters under one administration and ushered in a new era of public health. Outcomes included the establishment of branches for maternal and infant welfare, dental treatment of school children, and the diagnosis of tuberculosis, while the *Cancer Institute Act* (1948) allowed the creation of a specialist institution for radiotherapy treatment, the Peter McCallum Clinic.<sup>71</sup>

As Julie Willis notes, the years 1930-50 represented the greatest era of hospital construction in Australia, “when hospitals became an identifiable building type of their own and the design of which became the province of specialist architecture firms”.<sup>72</sup> The influence of the war – not only in terms of medical advances but also in the restriction to labour and materials – redefined modern hospitals in Victoria. A pre-war tendency for sunlit balconies was soon abandoned, while the introduction of antibiotics – which reduced the time patients needed to spend in hospitals – prompted revisions to ward designs and the provision of specialist laboratories. The Royal Melbourne Hospital, designed and built before the War but not opened to civilian until the late 1940s, was the first Victorian hospital to reflect this new thinking. Its architects, the noted firm of Stephenson & Turner, became leading specialists in the field of hospital design – not merely in Victoria but across the country and beyond, with Arthur Stephenson receiving the Gold Medal from the RIBA in 1954 to acknowledge his significant contribution to the field.

The 1950s and ‘60s saw the massive expansion of hospital infrastructure in Victoria. In the case of some long-established hospitals, such as the Austin at Heidelberg and the Alfred at Prahran, comprehensive post-war masterplans have all but obliterated their nineteenth or early twentieth century origins. The same period, however, saw many new hospitals erected from scratch, particularly in the hitherto underdeveloped outer suburbs and in regional centres. A rapid increase in medical specialisation since 1950 has also prompted the establishment of many smaller hospitals and specialist clinics.<sup>73</sup> General practices with extended hours were introduced in Victoria during the later 1980s. These were pioneered by Sydney-based Dr Geoffrey Edelsten, whose chain of Supercare Clinics spread into Victoria in 1976 with the opening of the first example in Springvale Road, Glen Waverley.

Parallel developments in the field of maternal and child health included the introduction of pre-natal services (1946) and, in the late 1940s and early ‘50s, the appointment of social workers, dietitians and child psychologists. Although the construction of new infant welfare centres in the inner suburbs had peaked in the later 1930s, the immediate post-war period saw them proliferate in the developing outer suburbs, where newly married couples had tended to settle. Developments in mental health services were also re-shaped in the post-war period with the creation of the Mental Hygiene Authority in 1952, which was empowered to re-assess existing facilities and establish new ones.

## 9.0 Shaping cultural and creative life

### 9.1 Participating in sport and recreation

The introduction of the Forty Hour Week in 1948 gave Victorians more leisure time than ever before, which prompted a boom in recreational activities.<sup>74</sup> This, when coupled with the influence of new technology, the motor car and American culture, brought about a fundamental change in the way Victorians spent their spare time. The post-war period saw the radical transformation of many traditional forms of recreation, and the emergence of many entirely new ones. Amongst the most noticeable transformations were:

71 “Health Services”, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 533.

72 J Willis, “The Health of Modernism”, in P Goad & J Willis, *Australian Modern*, p 27

73 “Health Services”, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 541.

74 “Recreation”, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 622.

- *Cinemas*, widely popular during the inter-war period, decreased in popularity with the introduction of television in 1956, which saw many former cinemas demolished or converted for other uses. Another blow to the traditional ‘picture theatre’ was the introduction of drive-in cinema, with the first example in Victoria – and Australia – opening at Burwood in 1954. By the late 1960s, there were twenty throughout the metropolitan area and others in Geelong, Dromana and regional Victoria. These, however, subsequently fell from popularity with the pull of colour television, home video and the cinema complex. Modern multiplex cinema complexes had first appeared in central Melbourne in the 1970s, with the first suburban example opening at Chadstone in 1987.<sup>75</sup>
- *Art Galleries* became popular again after the opening of a modern architect-designed example in the regional city of Hamilton in 1963, which was lauded at the time as “the first public art gallery to be built in Australia in thirty years”.<sup>76</sup> The long-awaited rehousing of the National Gallery of Victoria’s collections in a new purpose-built building of striking modern form in St Kilda Road, designed in 1959 but not opened until 1968, was a significant milestone for the state’s art lovers. During the 1970s and ‘80s, many more regional art galleries would be established throughout Victoria.
- *Football Stadia*. While the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG) has remained the focus for the state’s football culture since the mid nineteenth century, its pre-war fabric has been virtually obliterated by a succession of post-war renovations, including extensive upgrading for the 1956 Olympic Games. From the late 1950s, there was a move to establish a new stadium in a decentralised location. A site was purchased in the rapidly-developing outer eastern suburb of Mulgrave in the belief that this would eventually become a regional centre. Construction of the stadium, known as Waverley Park, commenced in 1966 and was completed in 1970. It remained in use for three decades, when the AFL relocated it a new city location, the Colonial Stadium (now Telstra Dome) in the Docklands.
- *Swimming Pools*. Although recreational swimming had been popular in Victoria during the inter-war period, the publicity surrounding the Olympic games in 1956 prompted a renewed interest in the sport. During the later 1950s and 1960s, many new municipal swimming pools were built around Melbourne – not surprisingly, mostly located in the northern and eastern suburbs that were not close to the beach. Indoor swimming pools, often with gymnasias, squash courts and other features, also began to appear during the 1960s but became more common in the 1970s and ‘80s.
- *Racecourses*. In the early 1970s, it was noted that horse racing was then the most popular recreation sport in Victoria.<sup>77</sup> Melbourne’s two flagship horse racing venues at Flemington (home of the Melbourne Cup) and Moonee Valley (home of the W S Cox Plate) both underwent considerable renovation during the post-war period, with new stands and other facilities. Horse racing events were also held at the new purpose-built racecourse, Sandown Park, which was erected at Springvale in the early 1960s. This also served (and continues to serve) as the state’s major venue for motor racing. The Australian Grand Prix, which was first held at Albert Park in 1953 and then again in 1958, has since taken place annually at that venue from 1996.
- *Ice skating rinks*. This sport became increasingly popular in Australia following the opening of the first purpose-built Glaciarium in Adelaide in 1904. Melbourne’s premier venue was the St Moritz Rink in St Kilda, which opened just before the war and remained popular until its was destroyed by fire in 1981. The intervening years also saw the opening of several new rinks in the outer suburbs: Iceland at Ringwood (1969), the Olympic at Oakleigh South (c.1971) and the Colosseum at Dandenong (c.1975). By the mid-1980s, another two Iceland rinks had been built at Dandenong and Footscray. Around that same time, a temporary ice skating rink was installed at the Sydney Myer Music Bowl for use during the winter months.

75 George Ivanoff, ‘Victoria’s Suburban Cinemas’, *Victorian Historical Journal*, November 1995, p 156.

76 *Architecture in Australia*, March 1963, p 103-108.

77 “Recreation”, in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 620.



In addition, the post-war period has seen the introduction of many new types of recreational facilities, some of which have remained popular while others have since entirely disappeared:

- *Bowling alleys* in Australia opened in Adelaide (1959) and Sydney (1960) before the first Victorian example – in Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn – was unveiled by the American Machine Foundry (AMF) in 1961. This firm, together with several promptly-formed rival companies, went on to build many others throughout the metropolitan area (eg Coburg, Northcote, Box Hill Brighton, Ringwood) and in regional centres (Wangaratta, Bendigo, Ballarat, Warrnambool and Geelong).<sup>78</sup> By the end of the decade, the market had been flooded and many examples were closed down and adapted for other purposes. Indeed, no new bowling alleys would be built in Victoria until the 1980s.
- *Roller skating rinks* first appeared in Victoria in the early 1970s, with one in White Street, Mordialloc, and another in Geelong.<sup>79</sup> By the mid-1980s, there were over thirty in the metropolitan area alone, including “roller discos” at Ascot Vale, Dandenong, Mornington and Oakleigh South. The popularity of these has declined in more recent years, supplanted by open-air skate parks.
- *Theatre Restaurants* in Australia actually trace their origins back to Melbourne in the late 1950s, when George and Lorna Miller began staging melodramas in the Bowl Restaraunt in the basement of Capitol House in Swanston Street. When this closed due to local licensing laws, the Millers moved to Sydney and opened the country’s first true theatre restaurant in 1961. Its best-known Melbourne counterpart, Tiki & John’s Music Hall, opened in Exhibition street in 1965 and remained in operation for the next two decades.<sup>80</sup> The appearance of Dirty Dick’s in Queens Road (c.1974) ushered in a new era of themed establishments, which was characterised by such local institutions as Dracula’s (1980), Witches in Britches (1990) and Hunchbax (1995).

The popularity of live performances – not simply theatre restaurants but also legitimate theatre and live music – has also burgeoned since the 1950s. The Sydney Myer Music Bowl, completed in 1959, was the largest purpose-built outdoor performance venue in Australia at the time. Along with Festival Hall in West Melbourne (1956) and Dallas Brooks Hall in East Melbourne (1970), it was one of the city’s principal concert venues for several decades. Melbourne was indisputably the focus of Australia’s popular music scene in the 1960s, evidenced by the fact that several prominent interstate artists (such as the Masters’ Apprentices and Billy Thorpe) relocated here during that period.<sup>81</sup> This significance, however, is somewhat ephemeral in that it is not well demonstrated by built fabric that survives today. The city’s leading venues for live music during the 1960s, for example, were the local municipal halls that were transformed into nightclubs every Saturday night, often taking on suitably evocative names such as the *Odd Mod Club* (Kew), the *Coloured Cave* (Brighton) and *Opus Uptown* (St Kilda). Live music clubs also proliferated in the inner city, such as *The Bowl* in Degraives Street (reputedly modelled on the Cavern in Liverpool) and the *Thumpin’ Tub* in Little La Trobe Street, which opened in 1965 and later gained notoriety as a hub for hippie culture and the alternative music scene.<sup>82</sup>

Theatre underwent a comparable boom in Melbourne from the 1950s with the appearance of a number of innovative and influential fringe theatre companies. These included the Union Theatre Repertory Company at Melbourne University (1953), the Emerald Hill Theatre (1962), Betty Burstall’s La Mama Company (1967), the Australian Performing Group (1968) and Hoopla Productions (later to become the Playbox and later still the Malthouse) in 1976. While the long-established Melbourne Repertory Theatre Company erected a new theatre for itself in St Martin’s Lane, South Yarra, in 1956, the fringe theatre groups of the 1960s and 70s displayed a recurring tendency to inhabit converted factories. Since the 1980s, the number of new purpose-built theatre venues in Victoria – often developed by local councils for both amateur and professional productions – has increased substantially.

78 S Reeves, “Tenpin Bowling Alleys in Victoria” [in progress]

79 *Melway Street Directory of Greater Melbourne*, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1984.

80 P Parsons and V Chance (eds) *Companion to Theatre in Australia*, pp 587-88.

81 S O’Hanlon, “Where all the action is: Youth Culture in Melbourne in the 1960s”, in *Go! Melbourne: Melbourne in the 1960s*, p 49.

82 S O’Hanlon, “Where all the action is: Youth Culture in Melbourne in the 1960s”, in *Go! Melbourne: Melbourne in the 1960s*, pp 52-3.

Outside Melbourne, the manifestation of post-war recreation that has had perhaps the most profound influence is the tourism and holiday-making boom. The increase in car ownership from the early 1950s saw the emergence of new tourist-oriented building types, most notably the motel. Victoria's first motel opened on the Princes Highway at Oakleigh in early 1957, followed later that same year by the first regional counterpart, the Mitchell Valley Motel at Bairnsdale. An early motel guide, published in 1959, listed three motels in the Melbourne metropolitan area (at Clayton, Parkville and St Kilda) and another seven in regional Victoria. By 1963, these totals had swollen to 21 and 122 respectively.<sup>83</sup> Motels developed in strips – most notably along Royal Parade and Queens Road, the major thoroughfares in and out of Melbourne. The principle epicentres for motels in regional Victoria were the major tourist cities and smaller towns than represents several hour's drive from Melbourne. A motel directory for 1967 reveals that there were then five motels in Warrnambool, six in Wangaratta, seven each in Ballarat, Geelong, Lakes Entrance and Shepparton, eight in Bendigo and an astounding eleven in Mildura.<sup>84</sup>

Road-based tourism also saw the appearance of distinctive roadside tourist attractions, which began modestly in the 1950s with such attractions such as the popular and endlessly photogenic 'shell houses' (the best known examples, sadly no longer extant, being at Ballarat and Phillip Island) and the chair lift at Arthur's Seat on the Mornington Peninsula, which commenced operation in 1960. Subsequent manifestations of this sub-theme include the following:

- *Reconstructed 'heritage' townships* trace their origin back to 1963, when the Pioneer Settlement – the first outdoor museum in Australia – opened at Swan Hill.<sup>85</sup> This was followed by the celebrated Sovereign Hill at Ballarat (1970), and subsequent imitators at Korumburra (1974), Warrnambool (1975) and elsewhere.
- *Theme Parks*, of which the first local example was probably the Caribbean Gardens in Scoresby. Based around a large artificial lake, this complex was originally established by an outboard motor company in the late 1960s for demonstrations of recreational boating, but soon expanded to include a miniature railway, chairlift, Japanese gardens and a small zoo. Attractions of this type peaked during the 1970s, as demonstrated by the remarkable Kryal Castle near Ballarat (1973), Gumbuya Park at Tynong (1978) and Wobbie's World at Nunawading (1978).
- *Big Things*, of the type more commonly associated with road trips through Queensland and New South Wales, began to appear in regional Victoria from the early 1980s. These include the Giant Worm at Bass (1983), the Big Koala near Stawell (1988) and the Big Woolbales at Hamilton (1989).<sup>86</sup>

### 9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts

The emergence of a new generation of architects (and other design professionals) has had a significant influence on Victoria's post-war built environment. When Brian Lewis was appointed as the University of Melbourne's first Professor of Architecture in 1946, he brought in some of the city's most eminent architects as lecturers and, until his retirement 25 years later, steered the course of architectural education in a new direction. A list of those architects who commenced practice from the late 1940s to the mid 1950s reads as a who's who of Australian modern architecture:

- 1948: Mockridge, Stahle & Mitchell; Muir & Shepherd
- 1950: Smith & Tracey; John & Phyllis Murphy; Neil Clerehan; Peter McIntyre;
- 1951: James Earle;
- 1952: Kevin Borland
- 1953: Grounds, Romberg & Boyd; Middleton & Talbot

83 S Reeves, "Motels in Victoria" [in progress].

84 *The Herald Motel Guide 1967*, pp 67-83.

85 "Recreation", in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 624.

86 D Clark, *Big Things: Australia's Amazing Roadside Attractions*, pp 140-169.

- 1954: Chancellor & Patrick;
- 1955: McGlashan & Everist; Don Hendry Fulton; Geoffrey Woodfall

Around the same time, some of the city's established pre-war firms – such as Godfrey Spowers, Yuncken Freeman and A S & R A Eggleston – were similarly transformed by the admission of younger practitioners as older partners retired or died. As *Architecture & Arts* reported in 1961

While the post war period in Australia has not produced any local Leonardos, it has produced a whole generation of talented young architects particularly active in the field of domestic architecture. Although older architects like Sydney Ancher and Roy Grounds still continued building houses in the post war period their efforts were swamped by the younger men.<sup>87</sup>

This period also saw the rising profile of designers from associated fields, who had traditionally played a less fundamental role in the creation of architecture. Amongst those who commenced their professional practices in Melbourne during this key period included:

- Landscape designers such as Emily Gibson (1948), John Stevens (1952) and Gordon Ford (1954);
- Furniture designers such as Fred Lowen and Ernest Rodeck (who co-founded the FLER Company in 1946) and Grant Featherston (1950);
- Interior designers such as Bee Taplin (c.1950) and William Le Lievre (1956). The rise of this profession also saw the establishment of the Interior Designers Association of Australia, which was founded in 1948 by a group of students from the Melbourne Technical College.

This coincided with a burgeoning interest in modern design amongst laypeople. Several new Melbourne-based architectural journals commenced, including *Cross Section* (1952), *Architecture & Arts* (1952), *Architecture Today* (1958) and *Foundations* (1960). The *Age* newspaper re-introduced a weekly property column in 1947 (as part of the Small Homes Service), while the *Herald* followed suit towards the end of 1952. Robin Boyd's book *The Australian Home*, published that same year, was eagerly devoured by prospective homeowners, while countless others subscribed to the long-running *Australian Home Beautiful* or its two more recent rivals, the *Australian House & Garden* (from December 1948) and the *Australian Home Maker* (from July 1954).

The ultimate mark of distinction, however, was to receive an architectural award – something that had not existed in Victoria since the RVIA Street Architecture Medal was rendered defunct in 1942. An ambitious attempt to revive the award program saw the inaugural Victorian Architecture Medal presented to Roy Grounds in 1954. It did not, however, become an annual event and, although journals such as *Architecture & Arts* nominated their own award-winning buildings during the 1950s, it was not until 1963 that the Victorian chapter of the RAlA successfully re-introduced an annual program. The program was subsequently and regularly revised over the next three decades by the introduction of the Bronze Medal in 1968, the House of the Year award in 1972, and countless new categories into the 1970s and '80s.

#### 9.4 Creating popular culture

Just as it has throughout the rest of the world, popular culture in Victoria has boomed since the War due to increasing media saturation and the rapidly shifting succession of fads, fashions and subcultures. Again, as has been the case elsewhere, local manifestations and awareness of popular culture tends to be at its most potent when it can be connected to the physical environment. Some notable sub-themes in popular culture in Victoria (and particularly in Melbourne) include:

- *International Visitors*. Melburnians (and Victorians in general) have traditionally felt – and not without reason – that they are far from “the rest of the world”, and especially the cultural hubs of Europe and North America. As such, the city has readily embraced international visitors with particular fervour. The level of hype surrounding one early example – a visit by Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh in 1948 – significantly foreshadowed to what was to come.

<sup>87</sup> Quoted in D Evans, “Modern in Melbourne” website. <http://users.tce.rmit.edu.au/E03159/ModMelb/mm2>



The former international airport at Essendon has been the backdrop for some particular noteworthy arrivals – most notably the Beatles, who arrived here for their Melbourne concerts in 1964. However, comparable adulation accompanied the fondly-remembered disembarkations of busy British actress Sabrina in 1958, and Texan crooner P J Proby in 1965.

The lamentably demolished Southern Cross Hotel in Exhibition Street will always be associated with its brief occupation by the Beatles in 1964, and the vast crowds that surrounded it. This milestone in Melbourne's pop cultural history subsequently recreated in a 1992 movie titled *Secrets*, filmed on location before the hotel was razed. Another local hotel, the former Old Melbourne in Flemington Road, retains similar associations with the phenomenal 1977 ABBA tour. Footage of screaming locals, and the colonial-style hotel that they surrounded, subsequently found its way into the bands' official tour film, *ABBA: The Movie*.

- *Disgraced Celebrities.* While the presence of a celebrity in Melbourne may trigger a memorable moment in local pop culture, this rises to new heights when the person in question somehow embarrasses himself or herself. Barry Humphries writes of a visit to Melbourne in the 1970s by author Gore Vidal, which ended with the latter making a jaw-dropping scene in a local Italian restaurant.<sup>88</sup> While Sydney claims the suicide of comedian Tony Hancock, Melburnians will recall that it was in their town that Hancock was booed off the stage at his last concert before he headed north. A similar reaction to Judy Garland's notorious concert at Festival Hall in 1964 made world headlines and, to this day, still remains enmeshed in the minds of those who were there – and some who weren't. Decades later, in the early 1990s, it was at Melbourne's Metro nightclub that touring British popster Betty Boo dropped her microphone in the middle of a song to reveal she was miming to a backing track – an event that also hit world headlines and prematurely ended her musical career.
- *Cult Television.* The increasing use of location filming for local television productions since the 1960s has seen eagle-eyed viewers claim profound connections with the built environment. One of the most celebrated early examples of this was the Russell Street Police Headquarters, fondly remembered by many as the setting for perennial cop show *Homicide* (1964-77). Other local series, such as *Bluey* (1976) also made use of extensive location work in inner Melbourne. However, it was not until the 1980s that recognisable icons began to develop in the suburban landscape – perhaps most notably in the form of the ordinary residential cul-de-sac that became "Ramsay Street" for the long-running soap *Neighbours* in 1985.<sup>89</sup> More recently, this trend has spilled into regional Victoria, with towns such as Minyip, Castlemaine and Barwon Heads being re-branded as the fictional settings of Coopers Crossing (*The Flying Doctors*), Mount Thomas (*Blue Heelers*) and Pearl Bay (*Seachange*).<sup>90</sup> Such is the potency of the established connection between viewer and location that genuine distress could be engendered, for example, by the demolition of the *Sullivans* house in Camberwell, or by the proposed replacements of the ocean pier and the Barwon River Bridge from *Seachange*.
- *True Crime.* Sites associated with notorious crime or criminals continue to evoke morbid fascination and, in some cases, official memorialisation. Particularly prominent examples, where even the street name has become synonymous with event, include the murders at Easey Street, Collingwood (1977), Hoddle Street, Abbotsford (1987) and Walsh Street South Yarra (1988). A simple terrace house in Dorritt Street, Carlton, retains associations as the site of the murder that led to the execution of Jean Lee, the last woman to be hanged in Victoria, in 1950.<sup>91</sup> By contrast, an otherwise conventional double-fronted brick veneer villa in the suburb of Blackburn has an international resonance as the place where celebrated British train robber Ronnie Biggs lived for several years, under a pseudonym, before he fled to South America in 1969.

88 B Humphries, *My Life as Me*, pp 240-44

89 J Cockington, *History happened here*, pp 203-05.

90 D Astle, *Cassowary Crossing: A Guide to Offbeat Australia*.

91 J Cockington, *History happened here*, pp 111-113.



- *Outcasts*. The folkloric tradition of the local recluse and the haunted house has, perhaps surprisingly, survived into the post-war period. One of the most celebrated local examples was Margaret Clement, the “Lady of the Swamp” who lived for decades in a decrepit Victorian mansion in Tarwin Lower that was gradually engulfed by rising waters. Her mysterious disappearance in 1952 was one of the most perplexing (and still unsolved crimes) of the era. The potency of the tale has seen it recounted in a bestselling book by Robert Shears, while Margaret Clements herself had qualified for an entry in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Less well known, but still compelling, was the story of war refugee Nick Libertz, who built a remarkable makeshift dwelling on the banks of the Maribyrnong River in the 1970s and became known as the “River Hermit”.



## 3.0 Places of Potential State Significance

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### 3.1 Identification Methodology

In order to identify places of potential state significance, the consultants undertook a literature review, sought outside nominations, and used their own personal knowledge of post-war architecture in Victoria.

#### Literature Review

Needless to say, the budget for this project did not allow for a comprehensive review of all available literature concerned with Victoria's built environment in the second half of the twentieth century. Instead, an attempt was made to identify what were considered to be the most pertinent sources – that is, the most likely to reveal places of potential state significance. While more detail can be found in the bibliography at the end of the report, the following provides a brief overview of the types of primary and secondary sources that were consulted:

##### *Primary Sources*

In reviewing primary sources, much reliance was made on an as-yet unpublished computer index of post-war Australian architecture, which has been compiled by Simon Reeves since 2001. While this currently has over 18,000 entries, it is still far from exhaustive. Sources that are partially or entirely indexed in this database include the following:

- Local architectural journals such as *Architecture Australia*, *Architecture Today*, *Architecture & Arts* and student broadsheets such as *Cross Section*;
- Populist housing journals such as *Australian Home Beautiful*, *Australian House & Garden* and *Australian Homemaker*;
- Other trade-specific or product-specific journals produced by various manufacturers, such as *Steel Profile* or *Wood World*;
- The architectural or property columns of daily newspapers (notably the *Age* and *Herald*);
- Contemporary guidebooks, notably the *Guide to Victorian Architecture* that was published by the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects in 1956 for the benefit of Olympic games visitors;
- Contemporary books and monographs, such as Robin Boyd's 1963 booklet, *The New Australian Architecture*, which illustrated several Victorian buildings;

##### *Secondary Sources*

The past fifteen or twenty years has seen a huge increase in the number of publications that discuss, assess, analyse or otherwise document post-war architecture in Victoria (and Australia). There has been a boom in conference papers, monographs and exhibitions devoted to individual architects, groups of architects, or specific post-war building types or themes. The number of typological studies, heritage reviews and heritage gaps studies, which are now increasingly concerned with places of post-war vintage, has also burgeoned in recent years. Amongst the most useful secondary sources consulted during the course of this study were the following:

- Philip Goad's definitive architectural guidebook, *Melbourne Architecture*.
- Ray Tonkin's as-yet unpublished equivalent, "Regional Architecture"
- Doug Evans' "Modern in Melbourne" website (<http://users.tce.rmit.edu.au/E03159/ModMelb/mm2>);
- Monographs, exhibition catalogues and student theses on individual Melbourne architects and firms;
- Monographs on modern Australian architecture (which have increased in number since the 1970s)
- Published histories of private companies, government departments and other bodies that have played a significant role in the creation of Victoria's post-war built environment;



- Theses on specific themes in post-war Victorian architecture, most notably Phillip Goad's thesis on modern housing and Julie Willis' thesis on female architects;
- Typological studies of particular building types (eg swimming pools, town halls, court houses);
- Heritage studies commissioned by municipal councils;

### Photographic Collections

One particularly valuable source was the unsurpassed collection of photographic slides, now held by the State Library of Victoria, that represents life work of indefatigable architectural photographer Peter Willé, who documented significant contemporary architecture in Victoria from 1954 until his death in 1971.

Other photographic holdings within the State Library's on-line picture collection, including images by photographers John Collins, Wolfgang Sievers and Lyle Fowler, were also useful.

### Outside Nominations

Nominations for places of potential state significance were also sought from outside agencies. The following were consulted in this regard:

- The *20th Century Buildings Register* compiled by the RAIA (Victorian chapter);
- The on-line register maintained by National Trust of Australia (Victoria);
- Heritage Overlay Schedules maintained by local councils. In many cases, these were found to more up-to-date than the most recent heritage studies, and included post-war places that had been assessed separately by heritage advisers and others;
- Local heritage advisers at municipal councils. At the start of the project, a form email was sent to the heritage advisers at every Victorian municipality that was known to employ one, which asked for nominations of post-war places that might be included in this study.

### Personal Knowledge

All three members of the study team maintain a long-standing interest in post-war architecture. Consequently, a number of places were considered for inclusion based solely on personal knowledge of their existence.

## 3.2 Verification of Places

While this project was commissioned as a "desktop" study, with no allowance for fieldwork, it was still considered desirable to at least establish, if possible, whether a building was still standing and remained in an intact condition. This was achieved either by personal knowledge of a site, or by reference to current aerial photographs and street panoramas that are readily available through a proprietary mapping website. If a building was known to be demolished or much altered, it was removed from consideration. In certain cases where demolition was suspected but could not be confirmed, places were often given the benefit of the doubt and included in the study regardless.

## 3.3 Application of Criteria

In considering places for inclusion in this study, the standard criteria of the Victorian Heritage Council, as revised in August 2008, provided the backbone:

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>Criterion A</i> | <i>Importance in the course, of pattern of Victoria's cultural history;</i>                                    |
| <i>Criterion B</i> | <i>Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history;</i>                      |
| <i>Criterion C</i> | <i>Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history;</i> |
| <i>Criterion D</i> | <i>Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects;</i>     |

- Criterion E* Importance in exhibiting particularly aesthetic characteristics;
- Criterion F* Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- Criterion G* Strong or special associations with a particularly community of cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing or developing cultural traditions;
- Criterion H* Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history;

For this study, a number of sub-criteria have also been defined, which relate the Heritage Council's broad criteria to more specific manifestations and themes evident in Victoria's post-war heritage. These sub-criteria include the following:

#### **Interstate Architects (HV Criterion B)**

This refers to buildings or places that represent rare forays into Victoria by prominent architects or firms from interstate. Prior to the Second World War, architects rarely designed buildings outside their home state unless engaged in specialist work (eg hospital or factory designers) or commissioned by a particular firm to design its buildings in various centres (eg A & K Henderson's work for T&G Company). A few pre-war architects, such as Stephenson & Meldrum and Walter Burley Griffin, maintained offices in Sydney and Melbourne at the same time, while others such as Bernard Evans made brief forays to Perth. After the War, it became more common for architects to work across state borders. The post-war period not only saw Victorian firms such as Yuncken Freeman, Bates, Smart & McCutcheon and Grounds, Romberg & Boyd design buildings outside Victoria, but also interstate practitioners such as Harry Seidler, Allen & Jack, Don Gazzard, Peter Muller and Enrico Taglietti undertake work in Victoria.

A variation on this theme encapsulates those buildings in Victoria designed by architects who were born, educated and/or employed here, but who subsequently left and became far more well-known interstate. Such buildings may be overlooked simply because the names of their designers mean little to local researchers, despite the fact that their later careers might well be the subject of research, monographs and exhibitions outside Victoria. The few known buildings designed in Victoria by Arthur Baldwinson, Donald Crone, Neville Quarry and Morrice Shaw are of potentially state significance as rare and valuable records of the early work of architects who went on to far greater fame in New South Wales. The case of Esmond Dorney is particularly interesting in this regard: a Melburnian who moved to Tasmania after the War and became a noted and highly-regarded modernist, yet subsequently accepted a few commissions in Victoria during the 1950s and 60s.

#### **International Architects (HV Criterion B, H)**

In a similar vein, buildings designed by prominent internationally-based architects were considered as automatic candidates for inclusion, both on account of their rarity and their ability to demonstrate Victoria's architectural cross-pollination with the outside world. Again, this phenomenon was rare before the Second World War, with a few exceptions such as the respective involvements of British architect William Butterfield on St Paul's Cathedral (1890) and American architect John Ebersson on the Forum Theatre (1928). After the war, some of Melbourne's larger firms began to foster connections with overseas firms such as Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and Welton Beckett & Associates, which led to a number of local projects being designed in association in the 1950s and 60s. A number of prominent overseas architects also visited Melbourne during that period – usually as special guests at conventions and so on – which was another indication of the city's rising profile in the international architectural scene. A celebrated visit by Walter Gropius in 1954 was followed by a string of others, including Le Corbusier's protégé Jullien de la Fuente (1965), Buckminster Fuller (1969), Elliot Noyes (1970), Giancarlo de Carlo (1971) and Bruce Goff (1979).



The number of notable international architects who have designed buildings in Melbourne has increased since the 1970s, with local projects by the likes of I M Pei, Johnson Burgee and Kisho Kurakawa, and more recently by Norman Foster and Philippe Starck.

### **Prototypes (HV Criterion B)**

Potential historical and architectural significance at the state level can readily be ascribed to any building that represents the “first” example of its particular type or form in Victoria. This broad criterion could include such things as:

- The earliest or most intact surviving examples of new post-war building types (eg bowling alleys);
- The original premises of the chain stores and fast-food restaurants that subsequently became widespread (eg the first Target store in Niddrie or the first Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet in Highett);
- The first buildings ever designed by particularly notable architects or firms, especially where this can be perceived as the origin for architectural themes or forms that characterise their mature work;
- Prototypes of prefabricated houses (some of which may not have actually progressed beyond a single prototype building);
- Prototypes of new project housing dwellings that subsequently became widespread;

Prototypes of various manifestations of public housing (eg the first concrete slab walk-up flats, high-rise apartment blocks or low-rise townhouse developments built by the Housing Commission);

### **Exhibition Houses (HV Criterion B)**

An interesting development in post-war residential architecture in Victoria was the construction of display houses by particular companies or organisations, which were intended as a demonstration of their products or services. Invariably architect-designed, these houses were opened to the public and usually generated much publicity from a generation that was obsessed with the latest developments in modern living. The post-war period saw exhibition dwellings constructed by newspapers and magazines (eg *The Age Dream Home* in Surrey Hills), product manufacturers (such as FLER furniture, James Hardie, Victor Plasterboard and Insulwool), and even government utility providers (eg State Electricity Commission and the Gas & Fuel Corporation). Others, such as the famous but temporary *Heart's Desire House* (Bernard Evans, 1959), which was built on the corner on Collins and Russell Streets, was erected solely as a fundraising exercise for the National Heart Foundation.

When the initial publicity died down, these exhibition houses often resumed a normal existence as a typical suburban dwelling. Consequently, few survivors have been conclusively identified and a number (including two in Blackburn designed by Neil Clerehan) are already known to have been demolished. Those rare survivors should be considered of outstanding architectural and historical significance as a barometer of tastes and expectations in the post-war era.

### **Female Architects (HV Criterion B)**

Although women have been practicing architecture in Victoria since the 1910s, their numbers remained relatively small until the 1940s. The post-war period saw a number of Victoria's pioneer female architects (such as Ellison Harvie, Cynthia Teague and Ailsa Trundle) rise to unprecedented senior positions within their firms (or in Teague's case, government department). Consequently, there were some especially notable projects such as the Lyceum Club in Melbourne (1957) and St Hilda's College in Carlton (1964), which were designed entirely by female professionals. This period also saw a rising proliferation of husband-and-wife architectural firms such as John & Phyllis Murphy, Gerd & Renate Block, Winston & Elizabeth Hall, Geoffrey & Marcia Stott and others. While women have played a significant part in the creation of some award-winning buildings from the 1950s to the 1970s (eg Phyllis Murphy, Renate Block and Maggie Edmond), it was not until 1980 that the RAlA (Victorian Chapter) awarded its Bronze Medal to the work of female architect – an actor's studio designed by Suzanne Dance five years earlier.

### **Award Winners (HV Criterion F)**

Buildings or places that were recipients of major architectural awards were considered worthy of automatic inclusion in this study. A *major* architectural award was defined as:

- The *Victorian Architecture Medal*, first awarded by the RAIA (Victorian chapter) as a one-off prize in 1954, and then again in 1963, before being formally re-introduced as an annual award in 1987;
- The *Bronze Medal*, first awarded by the RAIA (Victorian chapter) in 1968;
- The *Age/RAIA House of the Year*, awarded from 1972 to 1979;
- Major awards bestowed on Victorian buildings by the national RAIA, as opposed to the state chapter, such as the *Robin Boyd Award for Housing* and the *Sir Zelman Cowan Award for Public Buildings*;

Less weighting was given to places that received lesser awards, such as merit awards or commendations in the Victorian Architecture Awards, or specialist awards associated with the housing, product-specific or trade-specific industries. While many places that had won awards, of various kinds, were included in this study, places were not necessarily included just because they had won that award.

### **Best Victorian Houses (HV Criterion F)**

At an early stage in this project, it was decided that any house that has been included in Neil Clerehan's 1961 book, *Best Australian Houses*, should qualify for automatic inclusion in this study. Clerehan's nationwide survey of cutting-edge residential architecture included no fewer than ten examples in Victoria. These are considered to be of architectural significance at the state level, for their ability to demonstrate what was considered, at that time, and by one of Australia's leading authorities on residential architecture, to be the best modern houses in the country. Sadly, at least three of the ten "best Victorian houses" are already known to have been demolished:

- Myer House (*Pelican*), Davey's Bay, Frankston South (Grounds, Romberg & Boyd, 1955-56);
- Raymond House (*Blue Peter*), 21 Gulls Way, Frankston South (Rae Featherstone, 1956);
- Samuel House, 65 Bay Street, Brighton (Geoffrey Woodfall, 1957)

Although two of the "best Victorian houses" have been classified by the National Trust (including the now-demolished *Blue Peter*), it was nevertheless surprising when preliminary research revealed that none of the seven survivors are currently protected by an individual heritage overlay.

### **Overseas Publication (HV Criterion F)**

Buildings in Australia, by Australian architects, rarely featured in the overseas architectural press until after the Second World War. In July 1948, the London-based *Architectural Review* published its first special issue on recent Australian architecture, with contributions by Walter Bunning, Arthur Stephenson, Vance Palmer and expatriate Raymond McGrath, in which a number of Victorian examples were illustrated. Still more local buildings appeared in the subsequent issues of December 1948, November 1950, November 1951, November 1952, October 1959 and June 1968, illustrating recent work by Robin Boyd, Roy Grounds, Ernest Fooks, Neil Clerehan and John & Phyllis Murphy. Not to be outdone, the American *Architectural Record* published a review of recent Melbourne buildings in August 1952.

This trend has become far more common since the 1980s, with buildings in Victoria appearing in a range of highly-regarded European and Asian architectural journals, including *Architecture & Urbanism* (Japan) and *Architecture d'aujourd'hui* (France).

### **New Methods & Materials (HV Criterion F)**

Mass production of wartime equipment led to new economies and new types of materials coming onto the market. Some of these were already in small scale production prior to the war but the need for all types of materials for building and war equipment expanded their potential and dramatically increased their use and market.





Amongst these were acrylics, aluminium, plywoods, rubber replacements, fibreboards, plastic laminates and gypsum products. The engineering profession also played a role in expanding how materials could be deployed. Reinforced concrete technology was overtaken by prestressed and post-stressed technologies, large scale laminated beam technology has led to lower scale laminated and glue technologies thereby becoming available in domestic construction and moulded plywoods found their way from navy gunboats into furniture production.

A case in point is *Masonite* also manufactured as Burnie Board in Australia. Fibreboard (ie a board of compressed wood pulp) had been made as early as 1885 although not to a satisfactory standard. Masonite however was an accidental product of the Mason Fibre Company (USA) of 1926 and a house of this material came to feature in the 1933 Century of Progress Exhibition in Chicago. It had limited sales but was subsequently used as a lining for Quonset huts during the Second World War making its use as a simple lining board known to Allied countries. It subsequently became a marketable, easily erected and economic wall board when war time building restrictions were lifted in Australia. Since then a number of other fibre boards have appeared such as Chipboard, Caneite and MDF (from the 1980s). Similarly decorative plastic laminates (a postwar spin off from increased chemical production and technologies) became available at the domestic level as Laminex. A myriad of other products such as Neoprene, Butyls, Spandrel Glass and Gypsum Boards also appeared in the years following the war.

Certain places were deemed to be potentially of technological significance at the state level if they represented early or innovative use of new building materials or construction methods that emerged or rose to prominence in the post-war period.<sup>92</sup> Such developments included:

- 1945: Laminated timber arches, first used in Victoria at the Burges Brothers premises in Flemington;
- 1952: Aluminium roofing, which made an early appearance in Eric Lyon's own house in Beaumaris;
- 1953: Metal-framed curtain walling; structural plaster;
- 1954: Pre-stressed concrete components first used in Victoria, in a private house in Balwyn North;
- 1962: Local production of sheet glass, after a period when it was manufactured in New South Wales and then "imported" into Victoria.
- 1960s: Developments in reinforced concrete including flat plate construction, lift slab construction, slip form construction, precast flooring and pre-tensioned or post-tensioned structural members.
- 1968: "Universal section" steelwork began to replace traditional rolled steel joists.
- 1970: tilt-up concrete slab construction, of which some of Australia's earliest examples (representing both structural and non-structural use of the material) appeared in Victoria.<sup>93</sup>

#### **Architect's Own Buildings (HV Criteria B, F, H)**

In his 1947 book *Victorian Modern*, Robin Boyd drew specific attention to the architect's own home as almost a discrete type, where the designer was unencumbered by the needs and desires of a paying client. The distinctive expression of the designer's own residence became even more pronounced during the housing boom of the 1950s, when bold experimentation in materials, forms and planning created some of the most distinctive houses ever built in Victoria. Architect's own houses are thus considered as an important sub-theme in the development of local modern architecture, and a perhaps surprising number of examples have been included to reflect this.

It is noted that an architect's own dwelling was not necessarily included in this study because it was the work of a particularly well-known practitioner. The homes of some lesser-known names were also included if they were of especial aesthetic or technological note in their own right, or if they represented a rare foray into private residential architecture by a designer who mostly worked in another field.

92 'Housing, Building and Services', in *Victorian Year Book 1973: Centenary Edition*, p 203.

93 *Constructional Review*, November 1970, pp 58-63



This sub-criterion also embraces office buildings that architects or firms have designed for their own use. The purpose-built architectural office is largely a post-war phenomenon in Victoria, with one of the earliest examples being that erected by Ernest Fooks in St Kilda in 1956. Relatively few others were built during the later 1950s and 1960s (eg by Bates, Smart & McCutcheon, Eaglemont McDonald & Secomb, and Yuncken Freeman). The type subsequently underwent resurgence from the 1980s, when members of a new generation of architects, such as Ivan Rijavec (1986) and Peter Crone (1990), designed and built professional offices for themselves,

### **Associations with 1956 Olympic Games (HV Criteria A, C, G)**

The Games of the XVI Olympiad, which were held in Melbourne in November and December 1956, are acknowledged as one of the most significant historical events to occur in Victoria – not only at a state level, but also at a national and even international one. Although the event itself (and the buildings associated with it) has important historical and social associations, the lead-up to the games had far-reaching repercussions on the built environment. Following the announcement in 194 that Melbourne would host the games, there was a flurry to update the city's image and, as Barry Humphries has wryly noted, "half of Victorian Melbourne was torn down in the stampede to be modern".<sup>94</sup> Outcomes of this 'stampede' included the following:

- Upgrading of the city's principal transport hubs for sea and air travel;
- Construction of sports training venues, such as the Beaurepaire Centre at the University of Melbourne;
- Construction of new hotels in the CBD and throughout the metropolitan area;
- The development of the Olympic Village in Heidelberg and its associated community facilities;
- Whimsical Olympic-themed decorations installed in the city streets, and in key tourist arrival points at Station Pier and Essendon Airport;
- A proliferation of Olympic standard swimming pools that were subsequently erected throughout the suburbs (and, to a lesser extent, in regional centres) in the later 1950s and '60s;

## **3.4 Preparation of Citations**

### **Components**

For each of the places defined as being of potential state significance, a brief citation was prepared. This provided the following details:

- Name and former name (if applicable);
- Address and local government area;
- Designer (if applicable);
- Dates of construction and, where applicable, subsequent additions;
- Themes and sub-themes, as defined in the thematic overview;
- Keywords (see below);
- Nature of potential state significance (ie architectural, aesthetic, social, historical or technological), followed by a brief explanation if necessary;
- Group and category of the place (as defined by standard HV list – see Section 3.6 below);
- References;
- Image (if available);

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<sup>94</sup> Barry Humphries, *More Please*, pp 150-151.



## Keywords

Each citation provided for the inclusion of 'keywords' that represent either sub-criteria (as defined in the foregoing section 3.3) or other significant post-war sub-theme that might be demonstrated by that particular place. Some of the specific Keywords that have been used include:

- *Decentralisation*: as manifest by factories, schools and other developments relocating from the metropolitan area to the suburban fringe or regional centres
- *Prefabrication*: a recurring sub-theme in the development of housing, education, community facilities and other aspects of life in the immediate post-war period;
- *American Culture*: those buildings that show the pervasive influence of American culture and consumerism in the post-war period;

## Intangible Heritage

During the course of this study, a special class of place was identified where historic associations of potential state significance might be contained within built fabric of earlier origin. This might refer, for example, to pre-war houses that were occupied by prominent figures with particular resonance to Victoria's post-war culture (eg Barry Humphries, Bob Hawke and Germaine Greer). It also encapsulated otherwise unremarkable buildings or shopfronts that were once occupied by celebrated but long-defunct bohemian haunts, live music venues and so on. The historic and social associations of such places may yet be of state significance, even if there is now little or even no surviving fabric associated with it. A small selection of these examples of "intangible heritage", which arguably fall outside the scope of this study of post-war built fabric, have been listed separately as Appendix B.

## 3.5 Omissions

The project brief specifically identified several classes of places that were not to be included in the present study, principally because they have been subject to separate assessment or dedicated typological studies. These places were identified as follows:

- Places that are either already included on the *Victorian Heritage Register*, or are currently being assessed for possible inclusion on the *Victorian Heritage Register* (see Appendix A)
- Cinemas (including drive-in cinemas);
- Motor garages and service stations;
- Churches and other places of worship within the Melbourne metropolitan area (as defined in 1996);
- Objects, collections and movable cultural heritage;
- Archaeological sites;

## 3.6 Limitations

The original brief for this project noted that, although it should cover the period from 1945 to 2000, the emphasis should be on the first thirty years. Arguably, it is more difficult to objectively assess the recent past, and to evaluate the work of architects who are currently practising. In evaluating post-1975 places for possible inclusion in the study, priority was given to those that met the following criteria, which were considered to constitute 'automatic' candidacy for potential state significance:

- Winners of major architectural awards (as defined in Section 3.3 above);
- Buildings designed by noted interstate and international architects;
- Buildings that were published internationally;

The limitation in regard to the literature review has already been discussed. As the present study did not include an exhaustive review of published sources, the places included therein should not be considered as a closed set into which no further correspondence need be entered. At an early stage in the project, it was determined to provide a broad overview of places that reflecting major themes and types. It is freely acknowledged that many more places of potential state significance will exist, and await identification in the future.

Reasonable attempts were made to provide accurate street addresses for all places in the study so that they can be readily located for future verification and assessment. Occasionally, an original source contained insufficient information relating to the location of a place, and often there was no further avenue (or perhaps only a convoluted and labour-intensive avenue) for verification. In a few cases, addresses have been cited without street numbers or, in a few rare cases, without street names.

### 3.7 Categorisation

The following citations have been arranged according to the standard list that has been adopted by Heritage Victoria, whereby places are first categorised according to a broad thematic type (referred to a **group**) and thence into a more specific sub type (referred to a **category**). With only a few exceptions, this taxonomy was found to be adequate for the often bewildering array of post-war places. Perhaps not surprisingly given the type of places that developed and proliferated in the second half of the twentieth century, not all of the groups included below are represented in the citations.

<b>Group 001</b>	Cemeteries and Burial Sites	<b>Group 024</b>	Utilities - Water
<b>Group 002</b>	Community Facilities	<b>Group 025</b>	Recreation and Entertainment
<b>Group 003</b>	Education	<b>Group 026</b>	Religion
<b>Group 004</b>	Events	<b>Group 027</b>	Residential Buildings (Private)
<b>Group 005</b>	Farming and Grazing	<b>Group 028</b>	Retail and Wholesale
<b>Group 006</b>	Finance	<b>Group 029</b>	Science
<b>Group 007</b>	Forestry and Timber Industry	<b>Group 030</b>	Transient Accommodation
<b>Group 008</b>	Administration	<b>Group 031</b>	Transport - Air
<b>Group 009</b>	Health Services	<b>Group 032</b>	Transport – Rail
<b>Group 010</b>	Law Enforcement	<b>Group 033</b>	Transport – Road
<b>Group 011</b>	Manufacturing and Processing	<b>Group 034</b>	Transport – Water
<b>Group 012</b>	Maritime Industry	<b>Group 035</b>	Urban Area
<b>Group 013</b>	Military	<b>Group 036</b>	Landscape - Cultural
<b>Group 014</b>	Mining and Mineral Processing	<b>Group 037</b>	Collections
<b>Group 015</b>	Monuments and Memorials	<b>Group 038</b>	Aboriginal
<b>Group 016</b>	Parks, Gardens and Trees	<b>Group 039</b>	Landscape - Natural
<b>Group 017</b>	Telecommunications	<b>Group 040</b>	Commercial
<b>Group 018</b>	Utilities – Fire Control	<b>Group 041</b>	Transport – Tramways
<b>Group 019</b>	Utilities - Drainage	<b>Group 042</b>	Institutional Places
<b>Group 020</b>	Utilities – Electricity	<b>Group 043</b>	Public Art
<b>Group 021</b>	Utilities – Gas	<b>Group 044</b>	Heritage Inventory Site Type
<b>Group 022</b>	Utilities – Sewerage	<b>Group 045</b>	Heritage Inventory AHC Type
<b>Group 023</b>	Utilities – Waste	<b>Group 046</b>	Theme

In the following report, citations have been arranged firstly by group, then by category, and then by date of construction. To assist in indexing and cross-referencing, each citation has been given a unique identification number, determined by its group (as listed above), simply followed by a three-digit sequential designation. The few code numbers that incorporate fractions (ie ½) represent last-minute additions to the study, which were inserted after the numerical sequence had been established.



## 4.0 Lists of Places

### 4.1 Places arranged by type

<b>001</b>	<b>Cemeteries and Burial Sites</b>		
001-001	W G Apps & Sons Funeral Parlour	88 Carlisle Street ST KILDA	1952-53
001-002	Nelson Brothers funeral parlour	51 Devonshire Road SUNSHINE	1967
<b>002</b>	<b>Community Facilities</b>		
002-001	Robert Cochrane Kindergarten	2a Minona Street AUBURN	1950
002-002	Mount Eliza Pre-School Centre	95-97 Wimbleton Avenue MOUNT ELIZA	1955
002-003	Burwood Pre-School Centre	48a Alfred Road GLEN IRIS	1957
002-004	Eltham South Pre-School Centre	35 Fordham Road ELTHAM SOUTH	1965-66
002-005	Olive Phillips Free Kindergarten	28 Bodley Street BEAUMARIS	1974
002-006	Melbourne Exhibition Centre	2 Clarendon Street SOUTH BANK	1995-96
002-007	Dallas Brooks Hall	300 Albert Street EAST MELBOURNE	1963-69
002-008	La Trobe Wing (State Library)	328 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1951-65
002-009	Ivanhoe Library	255 Upper Heidelberg Road IVANHOE	1964
002-010	St Kilda Public Library	150 Carlisle Street ST KILDA	1969-73
002-011	Toorak/South Yarra Public Library	332-344 Toorak Road SOUTH YARRA	1973-73
002-012	Springvale Library	411 Springvale Road SPRINGVALE	1972-73
002-013	NS/SW Wings etc (State Library)	328 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1990-96
002-014	Eltham Library	4-10 Panther Place ELTHAM	1993-94
002-015	Recreation Centre (Aboriginal League)	56-58 Cunningham Street NORTHCOTE	1967
<b>003</b>	<b>Education</b>		
003-001	Buick Hall & etc (Fintona Girls School)	79 Balwyn Road BALWYN	1952-54
003-002	Classrooms (Melbourne Grammar)	Bromby Street SOUTH YARRA	1954
003-003	Mount Scopus War Memorial College	245 Burwood Road BURWOOD EAST	1954
003-004	St Joseph's College	20 Brierly Parade PASCOE VALE SOUTH	1954-56
003-005	Classroom block (Braemar College)	1499 Mount Macedon Road WOODEND	1954-56
003-006	Sacred Heart Girls' College	113 Warrigal Road	1956
003-007	Presbyterian Ladies' College	141 Burwood Road BURWOOD	1956-58
003-008	The Peninsula Anglican School	Wooralla Drive MOUNT ELIZA	1960-61
003-009	Portable classrooms (Christ the King Primary School)	65-75 Churchill Avenue BRAYBROOK	1961
003-010	Music School (Melbourne Grammar)	Domain Street SOUTH YARRA	1963
003-011	Lauriston Girls' School	Huntingtower Road ARMADALE	1969
003-012	Rudolf Steiner School	213 Wonga Road WARRANWOOD	1972-
003-013	Resource Centre (MLC)	Barkers Road KEW	1974
003-014	Resurrection Primary School	402 Corrigan Road KEYSBOROUGH	1975-78
003-015	Timboon Consolidated School	Bailey Street TIMBOON	1948
003-016	Balwyn North Primary School	Maud Street BALWYN NORTH	1949-50
003-017	Prefabricated classroom (Reservoir East Primary School)	Boldrewood Parade RESERVOIR EAST	1953
003-018	Prefabricated classrooms (Northcote High School)	19-25 St Georges Road NORTHCOTE	1954





003-019	Library (Melbourne High School)	Alexandra Avenue SOUTH YARRA	1965
003-020	Maryvale High School (Type 800)	MARYVALE	1965-69
003-021	Consolidated Primary School	Mead Street COHUNA	1975
003-022	Baillieu Library (University of Melbourne)	University of Melbourne MELBOURNE	1957-59
003-023	W H Lord Lecture Theatre (Mount Derrimut Field Station)	Mount Derrimut Road (off) DERRIMUT	1967
003-024	Mussen Hut (Geelong Teachers College)	Lunan Avenue DRUMCONDRA	1949-50
003-025	State Bank Staff College	83-89 Stotts Lane FRANKSTON SOUTH	1978
003-026	Memorial Assembly Hall (MLC)	Barkers Road KEW	1956-57
003-027	Blackwood Hall (Monash University)	Wellington Road CLAYTON	1969-71
003-028	Bini Shell (Monash University)	Northways Road CHURCHILL	1979
003-029	Storey Hall (RMIT)	342-348 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1995
003-030	International House	231-241 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	1956-57
003-031	Whitley College	271 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	1961-62
003-032	Farrer Hall (Monash University)	Blackburn Road CLAYTON	1962-66
003-033	Eakins Hall (Queens College)	College Crescent PARKVILLE	1962-64
003-034	Picken Court (Ormond College)	College Crescent PARKVILLE	1963
003-035	St Hilda's College	College Crescent PARKVILLE	1964
003-036	Menzies College (Latrobe University)	Menzies Drive BUNDOORA	1968-69
003-037	Bristol Classrooms (Geelong Technical School)	Moorabool Street GEELONG	1950
003-038	Union Building (Swinburne University of Technology)	451 Burwood Road HAWTHORN	1959-61
003-039	Building 8 (RMIT)	Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1975-
003-040	Dandenong College of TAFE	121 Stud Road DANDENONG	1985-88
<b>005</b>	<b>Farming and Grazing</b>		
005-001	Woolshed (Blackwood Homestead)	Tobermorey Lane PENSHURST	?
<b>006</b>	<b>Finance</b>		
006-001	Olympic Village Bank (former)	29-30 Alamein Road HEIDELBERG WEST	1956
006-002	Commonwealth Bank (former)	463 Elizabeth Street MELBOURNE	1957
006-003	ES&A Bank (former)	Dunlop Street MORTLAKE	1959
006-004	ES&A Bank (former)	153-155 Springvale Road NUNAWADING	1960
006-005	ES&A Bank (former)	743 Pascoe Vale Road GLENROY	1962
006-006	ES&A Bank (former)	Lloyd Street MOE	1962-63
006-007	State Savings Bank of Victoria (former)	TATURA	1965
006-008	State Savings Bank of Victoria (former)	133-135 Acland Street ST KILDA	1968
006-009	ANZ Bank (former)	217 Johnston Street ABBOTSFORD	1970
006-010	ANZ Bank (former)	91 Maroondah Highway RINGWOOD	1970
<b>007</b>	<b>Forestry and Timber Industry</b>		
007-001	Sawdust burner	2370 Colac-Lavers Hill Road GELLIBRAND	1955
<b>008</b>	<b>Administration</b>		
008-001	City of Boroondara Civic Centre	Cotham Road KEW	1959
008-002	City of Hobsons Bay Civic Centre	115 Civic Parade ALTONA	1962-63
008-003	City of Sale Municipal Offices	80-88 Macalister Street SALE	1965-66
008-004	City of Shepparton Civic Centre	90 Welford Street SHEPPARTON	1966

008-005	City of Brimbank Municipal Offices	6-18 Alexandra Avenue SUNSHINE	1966-67
008-006	Shire of Myrtleford Municipal Offices	Standish Street MYRTLEFORD	1967
008-007	City of Camberwell Municipal Offices	Camberwell Road CAMBERWELL	1967-70
008-008	City of Manningham Municipal Offices	Doncaster Road DONCASTER	1970
008-009	Shire of Flinders Municipal Offices	90 Besgrove Street ROSEBUD	1976
008-010	City of Berwick Municipal Offices	Magid Drive NARRE WARREN	1978
008-011	City of Wangaratta Municipal Offices	62-68 Ovens Street WANGARATTA	1980
008-012	Waverley Civic Centre	293 Springvale Road GLEN WAVERLEY	1982-84
<b>009</b>	<b>Health Services</b>		
009-001	Brunswick Community Health Centre	11-13 Glenlyon Road BRUNSWICK	1985-90
009-002	Beulah & District Bush Nursing Hospital	Phillips Street BEULAH	1952
009-003	Gippsland Central Hospital	Princes Highway TRARALGON	1952-56
009-004	Footscray & District Hospital	Eleanor Street FOOTSCRAY	1954-55
009-005	Box Hill & District Hospital	Nelson Street BOX HILL	1955
009-006	Sandringham & District Hospital	191 Bluff Road SANDRINGHAM	1957-64
009-007	Dental Hospital	711 Elizabeth Street PARKVILLE	1956-63
009-008	Greenvale Sanatorium	Sanatorium Road GREENVALE	1950
009-009	Hobson Park Mental Hospital	33 Hazelwood Road TRARALGON	1963
009-010	Infant Welfare Centre	1 Emerald Street ESSENDON WEST	1963
<b>010</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>		
010-001	Commonwealth Arbitration Courts	451-457 Little Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1959
010-002	Preston Court House	59 Roseberry Avenue	1975
010-003	Moe Magistrates Court	Lloyd Street MOE	1978-79
<b>011</b>	<b>Manufacturing and Processing</b>		
011-001	Mitchelton Winery	Mitchellstown Road NAGAMBIE	1974
011-002	Angama (Bizen-style pottery kiln)	105 Barreenong Road COTTLES BRIDGE	1984
011-003	Paper mill: boiler house (APM)	Chandler Highway FAIRFIELD	1954
011-004	Printing factory (Mason, Firth & McCutcheon)	1144 Nepean Highway HIGHETT	1960
011-005	Oil refinery: admin buildings (Shell)	Refinery Road CORIO	1953-54
011-006	Textile mill (Yarra Falls Pty Ltd)	29-39 Attenborough St DANDENONG STH	1949-
011-007	Textile mill (Fibremakers Pty Ltd)	254 Canterbury Road BAYSWATER NTH	1955-58
011-008	Textile mill: amenities block (Bradmill)	Francis Street YARRAVILLE	1958
011-009	Vehicle factory (GMH)	77-125 Princes Highway DANDENONG STH	1956-
011-010	Vehicle factory (International Harvester)	1-35 Princes Highway DANDENONG STH	1951-52
011-011	Factory (H J Heinz Co Pty Ltd)	43-63 Princes Highway DANDENONG STH	1953-55
011-012	Factory (Kraft Foods Pty Ltd)	162 Salmon Street PORT MELBOURNE	1956-57
011-013	Factory (British Australian Tobacco Co)	236-238 East Boundary Road BENTLEIGH EAST	1956
011-014	Factory (BALM Paints)	2-8 McNaughton Road CLAYTON	1957
011-015	Factory: administration building (Kodak)	173 Elizabeth Street COBURG	1962-63
011-016	Factory (Peters Ice Cream)	254-294 Wellington Road MULGRAVE	1964
<b>013</b>	<b>Military</b>		
013-001	Beersheba Barracks	83 Sisley Avenue WANGARATTA	1940s
<b>015</b>	<b>Monuments and Memorials</b>		



015-001	Holocaust Memorial (Melbourne General Cemetery)	Cemetery Road East CARLTON	1963
015-002	John F Kennedy Memorial (Treasury Gardens)	Treasury Place (off) MELBOURNE	1965
015-003	Elvis Presley Memorial (Melbourne General Cemetery)	College Crescent CARLTON	1977
015-004	World War II Memorial (Shrine of Remembrance)	St Kilda Road (off) MELBOURNE	1950-54
<b>016</b>	<b>Parks, Gardens and Trees</b>		
016-001	Robert Clark Horticultural Centre	Botanic Gardens BALLARAT	1995
016-002	Alistair Knox Park	Main Road ELTHAM	1971-
<b>017</b>	<b>Telecommunications</b>		
017-001	Telephone Exchange & Post Office	114-120 Russell Street MELBOURNE	1948-54
017-002	Telephone Exchange	62 Inkerman Street ST KILDA	1949
017-003	Television and radio relay station	730-732 Canterbury Road SURREY HILLS	1963
017-004	Television studios (ABV2)	8 Gordon Street ELSTERNWICK	1958
017-005	Television studios (GLV10)	TRARALGON	1961
017-006	Television studios (GMV6)	Wyndham Street SHEPPARTON	1961
017-007	Television studios (ATV0)	Springvale Road FOREST HILL	1965
<b>020</b>	<b>Utilities - Electricity</b>		
020-001	Geelong B Power Station (former)	40 Mackey Street GEELONG NORTH	1954
020-002	Hazelwood Power Station	Brodribb Rd HAZELWOOD (via MORWELL)	1964-71
020-003	Yallourn Power Station (cooling towers and chimney)	Morwell-Yallourn Road YALLOURN	1970-73
<b>023</b>	<b>Utilities - Waste</b>		
023-001	Municipal incinerator	67 Surrey Road PRAHRAN	
<b>024</b>	<b>Utilities - Water</b>		
024-001	Pumping station (MMBW)	87 Millers Road BROOKLYN	1950s?
024-002	Water tower (CSL)	121-209 Camp Road BROADMEADOWS	1950s
024-003	Water tower	Timbertop Court (off) MOOROOLBARK	1975
<b>025</b>	<b>Recreation and Entertainment</b>		
025-001	Sound shell & youth centre	Point Nepean Road ROSEBUD	1965-66
025-002	Sound shell	174c Lonsdale Street DANDENONG	1967
025-003	Hamilton Art Gallery	107 Brown Street HAMILTON	1960
025-004	McClelland Gallery	McClelland Drive FRANKSTON	1969-71
025-005	Deutscher Fine Art Gallery	68 Drummond Street CARLTON	1983
025-006	Monash Gallery of Art	170 Jells Road WHEELERS HILL	1990
025-007	Ian Potter Museum of Art (University of Melbourne)	Swanston Street CARLTON	1998
025-008	Boathouse (Melbourne Grammar)	Jefferies Parade MELBOURNE	1953-54
025-009	Boathouse (Lord Somers/Powerhouse)	Lakeside Drive SOUTH MELBOURNE	1964-65
025-010	Festival Hall	300 Dudley Street WEST MELBOURNE	1955-56
025-011	Grandstand (Sandown Racecourse)	591-659 Princes Highway SPRINGVALE	1959-62
025-012	Great Southern Stand (MCG)	Brunton Avenue JOLIMONT	1992
025-013	Ringwood Ice Arena (former)	28 Maroondah Highway RINGWOOD	1969-70
025-014	Skateworld roller skating rink	25 White Street MORDIALLOC	1972

025-015	Ski Hut	MOUNT BULLER	1961
025-016	Lyceum Club	7 Ridgeway Place MELBOURNE	1957-59
025-017	Naval & Military Club	27 Little Collins Street MELBOURNE	1967
025-018	Veneto Social Club	191 Bulleen Road BULLEEN	1972-73
025-019	Elwood Surf Lifesaving Club	Ormond Esplanade ELWOOD	1971
025-020	Banyule Flats Sports Pavilion	Somerset Drive VIEW BANK	1977-81
025-021	Ringwood Cultural Centre	Wilson Street RINGWOOD	1978-80
025-022	Diamond Valley Miniature Railway	Main Road ELTHAM	1961-
025-023	Carribean Gardens	1280 Ferntree Gully Road SCORESBY	1969
025-024	The House of Bottles	8 Parkland Road KINGLAKE	1969-72
025-025	Kryal Castle	Forbes Road WARRENHEIP	1972-74
025-026	Wobbie's World (former entry building)	469 Springvale Road FOREST HILL	1978
025-027	Giant Pheasant (Gumbuya Park)	Princes Highway TYNONG NORTH	1981
025-028	Giant Koala	Western Highway DADSWELL	1988
025-029	Olympic Village Hall (former)	1-17 Alamein Road HEIDELBERG WEST	1956
025-030	Olympic Village International Cafeteria (former; now progress hall)	Bradshaw Street Reserve ESSENDON WEST	1956
025-031	Geelong Bowl-o-matic (former)	35 Corio Street GEELONG	1961
025-032	Moorabbin Bowl	938 Nepean Highway MOORABBIN	1962
025-033	Mentone Tenpin bowl	1 Balcombe Road MENTONE	1962-63
025-034	Bendigo Bowl	159 Hargreaves Street BENDIGO	1964
025-035	Essendon Danse [sic] Academy	305 Buckley Street ABERFELDIE	1963
025-036	Playground rocket (Central Gardens)	Henry Street HAWTHORN	1970s?
025-037	Sunbury Rock Festival (site)	Jacksons Creek DIGGERS REST	1972-75
025-038	Coburg Olympic Swimming Pool	Murray Road COBURG	1965
025-039	Caulfield Swim Centre	Moirra Avenue CARNEGIE	1966
025-040	Oak Park Aquatic Centre	Pascoe Vale Road OAK PARK	1966
025-041	Carlton Baths & Community Centre	248 Rathdowne Street CARLTON	1990
<b>026</b>	<b>Religion</b>		
026-001	Chapel (Geelong Grammar/Timbertop)	Mount Buller Road MERRIJIG	1958
026-002	Chapel (Carey Grammar School)	Daniell Place KEW	1970-71
026-003	Chapel (Trinity Grammar School)	Charles Street KEW	1992
026-004	Our Lady of Fatima Church (former)	Potter Street CRAIGIEBURN	1949
026-005	Church of the Transfiguration	2 Camp Road ANGLESEA	1957
026-006	St Andrew's Anglican Church	Lakeview Street BOORT	1958-59
026-007	Church of St Peter's-by-the-Lake	33 Newlands Drive PAYNESVILLE	1959-61
026-008	Uniting Church	Beek Street KATAMATITE	1961
026-009	All Souls War Memorial Church	Andrew Street EDENHOPE	1965
026-010	Wesleyan Church (former)	97 Cunninghams Street SALE	1966
026-011	St Andrew's Uniting Church	6 Murray Anderson Road ROSEBUD	1967
026-012	St Mel's Roman Catholic Church	18 Hamilton Street SHEPPARTON	1968-71
026-013	St Mary's Roman Catholic Church	1 Gellibrand Street COLAC	1980
026-014	Blundell Memorial Hall (former)	149-151 Grey Street TRARALGON	1959-60
026-015	Church Hall (St Peter's Anglican Church)	3 Queen Street MORNINGTON (rear)	1962
026-016	Roman Catholic Seminary (former)	28 Bonds Road LOWER PLENTY	1950s



026-017	B'nai B'rith House	99 Hotham Street ST KILDA	1959
<b>027</b>	<b>Residential Buildings (Private)</b>		
027-001	Flats	67? Darling Street SOUTH YARRA	1946
027-002	Flats ( <i>Parklands</i> )	2-4 Grattan Street HAWTHORN	1949
027-003	Flats (maisonettes)	6a and 6b Meyer Road BURWOOD	1951
027-004	Flats ( <i>Sherdian Close</i> )	485-489 St Kilda Road SOUTH YARRA	1951-53
027-005	Flats ( <i>Hotham Gardens</i> )	O'Shannassy Street, Curzon & Arden Street NORTH MELBOURNE	1958-61
027-006	Flats ( <i>Edgewater Towers</i> )	12 Marine Parade ST KILDA	1959-60
027-007	Flats ( <i>Domain Park Towers</i> )	193 Domain Road SOUTH YARRA	1960-62
027-008	Flats	Little Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1966
027-009	Flats	15 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1969
027-010	Flats (Co-operative housing)	Cross Street CARLTON	1970
027-011	Flats	Grandview Road LAUNCHING PLACE	1973-74
027-012	Flats ( <i>Melbourne Terrace Apartments</i> )	191-201 Franklin Street MELBOURNE	1994
027-013	Murphy's Creek Homestead	Dunolly-Rheola Road MURPHYS CREEK	1949
027-014	Homestead ( <i>Dunalister</i> )	Dunalister Stud ELMORE	1959
027-015	Homestead ( <i>Kenilworth</i> )	Kenilworth Avenue BEACONSFIELD	1964-65
027-016	Homestead ( <i>Sheep Farm House</i> )	KYNETON	1998
027-017	Vassilief House ( <i>Stonygrad</i> )	25 Hamilton Road WARRANDYTE NORTH	1940-49
027-018	House (Romcke Plywood House)	55? Naroo Street BALWYN	1945
027-019	House (Myer House)	659 Moreland Road PASCOE VALE STH	1945
027-020	Cronin House (Sun Post-War Home)	1535 Old Burke Road KEW EAST	1945
027-021	Bryning House	37 Glenard Drive EAGLEMONT	1946
027-022	Pettigrew House	21 Redmund Street KEW	1946-
027-023	Wrigley House	13-15 Thomas Street BRIGHTON	1947
027-024	Houses (Beaufort Houses)	Various sites PASCOE VALE SOUTH	1947
027-025	House (Triton House)	Mount Dandenong Road MONTROSE	1949?
027-026	English House	9 Godalmin Street ELTHAM	1947
027-027	Tyedin House	83 Panoramic Road BALWYN NORTH	1947
027-028	Holmes House ( <i>Periwinkle</i> )	54 Batman Road ELTHAM	1948
027-029	Mitchell House	33 King Street IVANHOE	1948
027-030	Miller-Short House ( <i>Ventura</i> )	55 Mast Gully Road UPWEY	1948-49
027-031	Dowling/La Gallienne House	12 Yarra Braes Road ELTHAM	1948-
027-032	Ford House ( <i>Fulling</i> )	139-141 Pitt Street ELTHAM	1948-
027-033	Smith House	9 Hughes Street MONTMORENCY	1948-49
027-034	Woodburn House	11 Hughes Street MONTMORENCY	1948-49
027-035	Busst House	71 Silver Street ELTHAM	1948-49
027-036	Hopkins House	648 Nepean Highway FRANKSTON	1948-49
027-037	Goodes House ( <i>Telliya</i> )	25 Bembridge Avenue FRANKSTON STH	1949
027-038	Janeba House	Kangaroo Ground Road WARRANDYTE	1949
027-039	Shipman House	9 Cascade Drive KEW EAST	1949
027-040	Pethebridge House and office	82 Hull Road CROYDON	1950
027-041	Satchell House	21 Summerhill Road BEAUMARIS	1950
027-042	Barton House	56 Thomas Street BRIGHTON EAST	1950



027-043	Harcourt House ( <i>Clay Nuneham</i> )	12-16 Stanhope Street ELTHAM	1950
027-044	Wing Shing House	26 Kyora Parade BALWYN NORTH	1950-51
027-045	Leyser House	11 Hume Street KEW	1951
027-046	Patrick House	19 Olympic Avenue CHELTENHAM	1951-
027-047	McCutcheon House ( <i>Crackers</i> )	Baden Powell Drive MOUNT ELIZA	1951
027-048	Pugh House and Studio ( <i>Dunmoochin</i> )	105 Barreenong Road COTTLESBRIDGE	1951
027-049	Dunkin House (RVIA Small Homes)	10 Stephens Street BALWYN NORTH	1951
027-050	Burns House	11 The Belvedere KEW	1951
027-050½	House ( <i>illuka</i> )	5 Kalimna Drive MORNINGTON	1951
027-051	Kotzman House	17 Malcolm Court RINGWOOD EAST	1951-52
027-052	Gillison House	43 Kireep Road BALWYN	1951-52
027-053	Dixon House	6 Carrigal Street BALWYN	1952
027-054	Broons House	36 Stawell Street KEW	1952
027-055	McDonald House	50 Tuxen Street BALWYN NORTH	1952
027-056	Brunton House (Case Study House)	10 Harding Street BEAUMARIS	1952
027-057	House (ASA Sectional House)	RINGWOOD	1952
027-058	Lederer House	Gold Memorial Road WARRANDYTE	1953
027-059	Peardon House ( <i>Killuran</i> )	320 Dunlops Road BIRREGURRA	1953
027-060	Chancellor House	1 Gulls Way MOUNT ELIZA	1953-54
027-061	Lyon House	10 Valmont Avenue BEAUMARIS	1953-
027-062	Castle House (Stargazer House)	2 Taurus Street BALWYN NORTH	1953
027-063	House	16 Chaslton Street TOORAK	1953
027-064	Ross House	Point Nepean Road SORRENTO	1953
027-065	Snelleman House (Coil House)	40 Kean Street IVANHOE EAST	1953
027-066	Hipwell House	Research Road WARRANDYTE	1953-54
027-067	Hassett House	2 Bolton Street BLACK ROCK	1954
027-068	Pierce House	7 Trawalla Avenue TOORAK	1954
027-069	Ednie House	3 The Avenue BLACKBURN	1954
027-070	Brunt House (Star House)	3 Holroyd Street KEW	1954
027-071	Mather House	59 Valley parade GLEN IRIS	1954
027-072	Allan House ( <i>Findhorn</i> )	69 Glen Shian Lane MOUNT ELIZA	1954
027-073	Warmington House	50 Alexandra Street GREENSBOROUGH	1954
027-074	House (Colorgrave Design No TF-1)	20 Frater Street KEW	1954
027-075	Bray House (RVIA Small Homes)	33 Scott Street BEAUMARIS	1954
027-076	Klepner House	7 Trinity Court BRIGHTON EAST	1955
027-077	Marshall House	13 Park West Road ELTHAM	1955
027-078	Greenaway House	18 Atkins Avenue GLEN IRIS	1955
027-079	Mann House	39 Inverness Way BALWYN NORTH	1955
027-080	Richardson House	10 Blackfriars Close TOORAK	1955
027-081	Lowen House	90-92 Kangaroo Ground-Warrandyte Road WARRANDYTE NORTH	1955
027-082	Mewton House	4 Myvore Court TOORAK	1955
027-083	Weight Houses	1-3 Gracefield Drive BOX HILL NORTH	1955
027-084	Block House	21 Grand Boulevard MONTMORENCY	1955
027-085	Ernest House	75 Walpole Street KEW	1955-56



027-086	Milston House	6 Reeves Court	1955-56
027-087	House	54 Maraboor Street LAKE BOGA	1955?
027-088	Reeve House	21a Green Gully Road KEILOR	1955-60
027-089	Popper House and Flats	61-63 Gordon Street ELSTERNWICK	1956
027-090	Manning House	15 Riversdale Court HAWTHORN	1956
027-091	Winter-Irving House	12 Alexander Street COLAC	1956
027-092	Cook House	148 Weatherall Road CHELTENHAM	1956
027-093	Hunt House (The Age Dream Home)	8 Bronte Court HAMPTON	1956
027-094	Johnson House	451 Beach Road BEAUMARIS	1956
027-095	Grant House	14 Pasadena Avenue BEAUMARIS	1956
027-096	Dow House	2-4 Reeves Court KEW	1956
027-097	Haughton-James House	82 Molesworth Street KEW	1956-57
027-098	Danne House	5 Yarra Street KEW	1956-57
027-099	Chalmers House (McWhelans House)	5 Homestead Road ELTHAM	1957
027-100	Mollar House	29 Towers Avenue BEAUMARIS	1957
027-101	Barry House	7 Roosevelt Court BRIGHTON EAST	1957
027-102	Biancardi House	20 Yarra Street KEW	1957-58
027-103	Ormond House	21 High Street MOE	1957-58
027-104	Karasinski House	13 Banksia Avenue BEAUMARIS	1957-58
027-105	Pearce House ( <i>Mirrabooka</i> )	30-34 Moore Road VERMONT	1958
027-106	Ward House	200 Foote Street TEMPLESTOWE	1958
027-107	FLER Demonstration House (former)	150 Canterbury Road BLACKBURN	1958
027-108	Weate House	11 Summerhill Road BEAUMARIS	1958
027-109	Chancellor House 2	31 Fowler Street BOX HILL SOUTH	1958
027-110	Baillieu House	3464 Point Nepean Road SORRENTO	1958
027-111	Glass House ( <i>Tantoon</i> )	75 John Street ELTHAM	1958-59
027-112	Kernutt House	1080 Burke Road BALWYN NORTH	1959
027-113	Lodge House	24 Lister Street KEW EAST	1959
027-114	Jennings House	167 Cunninghame Street SALE	1959
027-115	O'Donnell House	13 St Georges Grove PARKVILLE	1959
027-116	Caldwell House	6 The Outlook HEATHMONT	1959
027-117	Ferguson House	20 Rose Avenue GLEN WAVERLEY	1959
027-118	Alexandra House	539 The Bouelvarde IVANHOE	1959
027-119	Forrest House	4 Florence Avenue KEW	1960?
027-120	Walker House	209 Main Road LOWER PLENTY	1960?
027-121	Godsell House	491 Balcombe Road BEAUMARIS	1960
027-122	Waldron House	413 The Boulevard IVANHOE EAST	1960
027-123	Kahan House	11 Second Avenue KEW	1960
027-124	Walter House	47 Koroit Street WARNAMBOOL	1960?
027-125	Angliss House	6-8 Yamala Drive FRANKSTON	1961
027-126	Chinner House	20 Pine Ridge DONVALE	1961
027-127	Shoebidge House	74 Woodhouse Road DONCASTER EAST	1961
027-128	Shallcross House	245 Dendy Street BRIGHTON EAST	1962
027-129	Preece House	16 High Street West ARARAT	1962
027-130	Zotti House [remodelling]	637 Lygon Street PRINCES HILL	1962?

027-131	Knox House and Office	2 King Street ELTHAM	1962-63
027-132	Williams House	4 Glenard Drive HEIDELBERG	1962-63
027-133	Saunders House	90 Gatehouse Street	1962-63
027-134	Hall and McVean Houses (duplex)	2-3 Selwyn Court TOORAK	1963
027-135	Shaw House	Tuck Road BALNARRING	1963
027-136	Richardson House	14 Brewster Street ESSENDON	1963
027-137	Chapman House	1a Regent Street BRIGHTON	1963
027-138	Handel House	47 Aroona Street CAULFIELD NORTH	1963
027-139	Kennedy House	18 Pleasant View Cres GLEN WAVERLEY	1963
027-140	Stott House	391 Toorak Road SOUTH YARRA	1963
027-141	Simon House ( <i>Terangaree</i> )	33 Daveys Bay Road MOUNT ELIZA	1963
027-142	Reid House	72 Macedon Road TEMPLESTOWE LWR	1964
027-143	Saper House and Studio	60 Dunmoochin Road COTTLES BRIDGE	1965
027-144	Holgar House	6 Eaglemont Crescent EAGLEMONT	1965
027-145	Stephenson House	12 Willow Grove MILDURA	1965
027-146	House (Gas Project Home)	94 Windella Crescent MOUNT WAVERLEY	1966
027-147	Lawrence House and Flats	13 Studley Avenue KEW	1966
027-148	Gibson House (speculative house)	17 Grange Street MONT ALBERT	1966
027-149	Mirabella House	38 Henry Street KEILOR EAST	1966
027-150	Quarry House	23 Duke Street KEW	1966
027-151	Roubicek House	51 Lynch Crescent BRIGHTON	1966?
027-152	Van Rompaey House	16b Waterloo Street CAMBERWELL	1966-67
027-153	Brine-Wierzbowski House	78 St Vincents Place SOUTH MELBOURNE	1967
027-154	Mitchell House	2 Salford Avenue KEW	1967
027-155	Healy House (Systems House)	The Reserve OCEAN GROVE	1967
027-156	Cook House (Ronnie Biggs House)	52 Hibiscus Road BLACKBURN NORTH	1967-69
027-157	Burns House	644 Henly Road KANGAROO GROUND	1967-
027-158	"Lowline" House (Petitt & Sevitt)	176 Lum Road WHEELERS HILL	1967-68
027-159	"Split Level" Houses (Pettit & Sevitt)	178-80 Lum Road WHEELERS HILL	1967-68
027-160	Fletcher House	8 Avonbury Court BRIGHTON	1967-68
027-161	Okalyi House	66 Old Eltham Road LOWER PLENTY	1968
027-161½	Graham Kennedy House ( <i>Seabreeze</i> )	52 Warringa Road FRANKSTON	1968?
027-162	Smrekar House	14 Carn Avenue IVANHOE	1969
027-163	Emery House	50 Pine Crescent RINGWOOD NORTH	1969-71
027-164	Roberts House	1 Hutchison Street BEAUMARIS	1970
027-165	Abrahams House	101 Cityview Road BALWYN NORTH	1970
027-166	Abrahams House	42 North Road BRIGHTON	1970-72
027-167	Fletcher House	3 Roslyn Street BRIGHTON	1971
027-168	Veale House	13a Ebdon Street BLACK ROCK	1971-73
027-169	Seccull House	32 North Road BRIGHTON	1972
027-170	Hawkins House	Blackwood Road GISBORNE	1972
027-171	Willy House	3 Heymount Court TOORAK	1972
027-172	French House	22 Alfred Street BEAUMARIS	1973
027-173	House (Windmill House)	384-394 Ryans Road ELTHAM NORTH	1973



027-174	Nichol House	Haldare Road ELTHAM	1973
027-175	Saade House	344 Beach Road BLACK ROCK	1973-75
027-176	Rattle House	Bowallan Road HARKAWAY	1974
027-177	Huebner House	Main Road OLINDA	1975
027-178	House (Dome House)	GOORAM (via EUROA)	1975?
027-179	House (Terra Dome House)	Yarriambiack Dve KELLANAC (via MINYIP)	1975?
027-180	Jackson Holiday House ( <i>The Glen</i> )	100 Punt Lane SHOREHAM	1976
027-181	House (Low Energy House)	Musk Creek Road FLINDERS	1977
027-182	Dixon House (The Pole House)	62 Banool Road FAIRHAVEN	1978
027-183	House (The Dome Home)	290 High Street KANGAROO FLAT	1978
027-184	Stamoulis House	23 Bamfield Close TEMPLESTOWE	1978?
027-185	Pittard House	430 Mount Pleasant Road RESEARCH	1978
027-186	Makin House	45 Moray Road HAWTHORN	1979
027-187	Abrahams House	17 Seacombe Grove BRIGHTON	1979
027-187½	House	13 Oaklands Drive WARRANDYTE	1979?
027-188	Montague House	Horswood Road (off) LYSTERFIELD	1980
027-189	McIntyre Holiday House ( <i>Seahouse</i> )	Caraar Creek Lane MORNINGTON	1980-81
027-190	House ( <i>Mikado</i> )	26 Magnolia Court RYE	1982
027-191	Hackford House	Koornalla Creek Road TRARALGON	1983
027-192	House	METUNG	1984
027-193	Marshall House	293 Watts Road VENTNOR	1984-95
027-194	Choong House	10 Diosma Road ELTHAM	1985-87
027-195	Grant House	26 Whiteside Road OFFICER	1986
027-195½	House	Yarrbat Avenue BALWYN	1986-87
027-196	Athan House	11 Carcoola Road MONBULK	1988
027-197	Jones-Evans House (Gallery House)	23 Morang Road HAWTHORN	1990
027-198	Hildebrand House	57 Parklands Road SOMERS	1990
027-199	House (Aboriginal Housing Board)	PASCOE VALE	1991
027-200	Godsell House 1	22 Faraday Street CARLTON	1992
027-201	Lyon/Jenkin House	38 Rathdowne Street CARLTON	1993
027-202	Kitamura House	123 Pakington Street KEW	1995
027-203	Isaacson/Davis House	BALNARRING	1996
027-204	Alessio House	9 Gendarragh Road TEMPLESTOWE	1997
027-205	Godsell House 2	8 Hodgson Street KEW	1997
027-206	Chen House	7 Alfred Street KEW	1998
027-207	Lane Guest House	Tuckers Road TEMPLESTOWE	1959
027-208	Cubby House (Wombi Toy Factory)	211 Whorouly South Rd WHOROULY STH	1950s
027-209	Gillies Studio (Actor's Studio)	22 Shiel Street NORTH MELBOURNE	1975
027-210	HCV housing estate	Vincent Road & Smith Cres WANGARATTA	1945
027-211	HCV housing estate	Tennyson Street etc NORLANE	1947-
027-212	HCV flats	Molesworth Street NORTH MELBOURNE	1950-51
027-213	HCV flats	1 Wishart Street HAMPTON EAST	1952
027-214	HCV flats (for elderly persons)	Power Avenue ASHWOOD	1955-56
027-215	HCV flats	Solly Avenue & Wilson Street CARLTON	1956-57
027-216	HCV flats (for Aboriginals)	Rumbalara Road MOORoopna	1957-58

027-217	HCV flats (for lone persons)	Derby Street KENSINGTON	1957-58
027-218	HCV flats ( <i>Emerald Hill Court</i> )	Dorcas Street SOUTH MELBOURNE	1960-62
027-219	HCV flats ( <i>Holland Estate</i> )	Derby, Altona & Ormond Sts KENSINGTON	1962
027-220	HCV flats ( <i>Park Towers</i> )	332 Park Street SOUTH MELBOURNE	1963-70
027-221	HCV flats	Raglan Street SOUTH MELBOURNE	1975
027-222	Kay Street Housing	Kay Street and Station Street CARLTON	1981-83
027-223	Kurneah Townhouses	206 Domain Road SOUTH YARRA	1966-67
027-224	Townhouses (Merchant Builders)	76 Molesworth Street KEW	1968
027-225	Tyne Street Multiple Housing	Tyne Street CARLTON	1994
027-226	Townhouses	106-112 Cremorne Street RICHMOND	1994
027-227	Housing estate (Sol Green Estate)	Green Parade SANDRINGHAM	1945-46
027-228	Staff Housing (Bruck Mills)	5, 7, 9 & 11-15 Bruck Court WANGARATTA	1953-56
027-229	Staff Housing (Shell Oil Refinery)	Plantation and Purnell Roads CORIO	1953-56
027-230	Housing estate (A V Jennings)	Spencer Street NUNAWADING	1955-56
027-231	Housing estate (Olympic Village)	Dougharty Road, Oriel Road & Liberty Parade HEIDELBERG WEST	1956
027-232	Houses (Kurt Popper/Ernest Fooks)	Gordon Street ELSTERNWICK	1956-
027-233	Trentwood Estate (A V Jennings)	Trentwood Avenue etc BALWYN NORTH	1957-60
027-234	Project Housing (Contemporary Homes Pty Ltd)	Adrian Court HEATHMONT	1958-62
027-235	Display village ( <i>Futurama Village</i> )	Stephensons Road MOUNT WAVERLEY	1958-59
027-236	Display village ( <i>Parade of Homes</i> )	Blackburn Road & Highbury Road MOUNT WAVERLEY	1958-59
027-237	Satellite town ( <i>Sunbury Estate</i> )	Various streets SUNBURY	1959-
027-238	Karringal Estate (A V Jennings)	Ashleigh Avenue FRANKSTON	1961-63
027-239	Project houses (Merchant Builders)	123, 125 & 129 Springvale Road GLEN WAVERLEY	1965-66
027-240	Project houses ( <i>Appletree Hill Estate</i> )	Glentower Drive GLEN WAVERLEY	1966
027-241	<i>Elliston Estate</i> (Merchant Builders)	Finlayson Street <i>et al</i> ROSANNA	1969-70
027-242	Project houses (Concept Construction Pty Ltd)	238-242 Canterbury Road BLACKBURN	1970
027-243	Ramsay Street ( <i>Neighbours</i> location)	Pin Oak Court VERMONT SOUTH	1985-
<b>028</b>	<b>Retail and Wholesale</b>		
028-001	Dandy Bacon neon sign	Cleeland Street DANDENONG	1950s
028-002	Beaurepaires Tyres neon sign	50 Maroondah Highway RINGWOOD	1960s
028-003	Golden West Pinball signage	42 Victoria Street (east wall) RICHMOND	1970s
028-004	World's Largest Rolling Pin (Henri's Wodonga Bakery)	9 Elgin Boulevard WODONGA	1995-96
028-005	"The Mall" Shopping Centre	Bell Street HEIDELBERG WEST	1954-56
028-006	Olsen Place Shopping Mall	Olsen Place BROADMEADOWS	1958
028-007	Pellegrini's Espresso Bar	66 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1952
028-008	Don Camillo Cafe	215 Victoria Street WEST MELBOURNE	1955
028-009	Arab Café	94 Mountjoy Parade LORNE	1955-56
028-009½	Preston Market	Cramer Street & Murray Road PRESTON	1970
028-010	Chung On Chinese restaurant (former)	595 Mt Alexander Road MOONEE PONDS	1952
028-011	Leo's Spaghetti Bar	55 Fitzroy Street ST KILDA	1956





028-012	Jimmy Watson's Wine Bar	333 Lygon Street CARLTON	1962
028-013	Skyhigh Restaurant	26 Observatory Rd MOUNT DANDENONG	1970
028-014	McDonalds restaurant	768 High Street Road GLEN WAVERLEY	1970?
028-015	Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant	822-24 Doncaster Road DONCASTER	1971?
028-016	Beef Ranch restaurant (former)	472-74 Geelong Road FOOTSCRAY WEST	1971?
028-017	Fisherman's Pier Restaurant	Yarra Street GEELONG	1972
028-018	Pizza Hut restaurant (former)	1014-1024 Heidelberg Road IVANHOE	1972?
028-019	Ollie's Trolley restaurant (former)	1 Murphy Street WANGARATTA	1983?
028-020	Smorgy's Restaurant	1091 Plenty Road BUNDOORA	1995?
028-021	Kennet River General Store	15 Great Ocean Road KENNET RIVER	1947
028-022	Lawford's Furniture Showroom (former)	690-94 Mt Alexander Rd MOONEE PONDS	1955?
028-023	Anderson's Carpet Showroom (former)	1360 Toorak Road BURWOOD	1960
028-024	G Whatley & Sons Hardware Shop	31 Stanley Street TOORA	1960?
028-025	Morris Austin Centre (former)	771 Nepean Highway BRIGHTON EAST	1963
028-026	Shops and offices ( <i>Carlisle House</i> )	320-336 Carlisle Street BALACLAVA	1963-64
028-027	Warrnambool Motors Car Showroom	765-767 Raglan Parade WARRNAMBOOL	1964
028-028	Drive-in Bottle Shop	64 Foster Street DANDENONG	1967
028-029	7 Eleven (convenience store)	129 Warrigal Road OAKLEIGH	1977
028-030	HCV shopping centre (former)	138-146 Ormond Road THOMSON	1946?
028-031	Kolonga Shopping Centre	317 Clayton Road CLAYTON	1960
028-032	Melbourne Central Shopping Centre	Latrobe Street MELBOURNE	1986-91
028-033	Coles Supermarket	1 Doncaster Road BALWYN NORTH	1960
<b>029</b>	<b>Science</b>		
029-001	Walter Boas Building (University of Melbourne)	Wilson Avenue PARKVILLE	1953
029-002	ICIANZ Research Laboratory	25 Newsom Street ASCOT VALE	1955
029-003	Meteorological Station (former)	Mount Derrimut Road DERRIMUT	1955
<b>030</b>	<b>Transient Accommodation</b>		
030-001	Colac Botanical Gardens Caravan Park	1 Fyans Street COLAC	1977
030-002	A-Line Holiday Village	5615 Calder Highway KANGAROO FLAT	1970s
030-003	Dinner Plain Alpine Village	Great Alpine Road (off) DINNER PLAIN	1987
030-004	Brooklyn Migrant Hostel (former)	431 Francis Street BROOKLYN	1949
030-005	Fishermen's Bend Migrant Hostel [remnant hut]	50-56 Atkinson Street OAKLEIGH	1949?
030-006	Wiltona Migrant Hostel (former)	Kororoit Creek Road ALTONA	1949-
030-007	Mitchell Valley Motel (former)	620 Main Street BAIRNSDALE	1957
030-008	Motel Wangaratta (former)	235-249 Tone Road WANGARATTA	1958
030-009	Koala Motel and Roadhouse	1735 Princess Highway PIRRON YALLOCK	1958
030-010	Parkville Travelodge Motel (former)	539 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	1960
030-011	Maryborough Motel (former)	72 Sutton Road MARYBOROUGH	1960?
030-012	John Batman Motor Inn (former)	69 Queens Road ST KILDA	1962
030-013	Park Royal Motel (former)	441 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	1962
030-014	Kar-rama Motel	153 Deakin Avenue MILDURA	1963?
030-015	Turn-in Motel	Simpson Street WARRNAMBOOL	1963?
030-016	Mid-City Motor Inn	19 Doveton Street North BALLARAT	1970?

030-017	ICIANZ Staff Housing (former)	Mount Derrimut Road DERRIMUT	1953?
030-018	Ozanam House (homeless shelter)	179 Flemington Road NTH MELBOURNE	1955
<b>031</b>	<b>Transport - Air</b>		
031-001	Passenger Terminal (Essendon Airport)	Hargrave Avenue ESSENDON	1958-59
<b>032</b>	<b>Transport - Railway</b>		
032-001	Narrow-gauge railway bridge (former)	Wangaratta-Whitfield Road MOYHU	1950?
032-002	General Motors Railway Station (former)	Nathan Road (off) DANDENONG SOUTH	1956
032-003	Richmond Railway Station	25-31 Swan Street RICHMOND	1958-60
<b>033</b>	<b>Transport - Road</b>		
033-001	Trans-Otway Ltd bus terminal	36-48 Ryrie Street GEELONG	1948-53
033-002	Total carpark (and offices)	170-190 Russell Street MELBOURNE	1964-65
033-003	Carpark (Royal Women's Hospital)	108 Grattan Street CARLTON	1970s
033-004	Footbridge (Yarra River)	Finns Reserve TEMPLESTOWE	1955
033-005	Macintyre Footbridge (Barwon River)	Barrabool Road BELMONT	1968
033-006	Yarra Footbridge (Yarra River)	Southbank Promenade & Flinders Walk SOUTHBANK	1989
033-007	Degraves Street Underpass	Flinders Street & Degraves Street (below) MELBOURNE	1955-56
033-008	Road Bridge (Yarra River)	Kangaroo Ground-Warrandyte Road WARRANDYTE	1955
033-009	West Gate Bridge fragments	Monash University CLAYTON	1968-70
033-010	Bell Street/Banksia Street Link	Bell Street & Banksia Street HEIDELBERG	1992
033-011	Eastern Freeway Extension Barriers	Eastern Fay (Doncaster to Springvale Rd) BOX HILL NTH & BLACKBURN NTH	1995
<b>040</b>	<b>Commercial</b>		
040-001	Office building	117-121 Bouverie Street CARLTON	1953
040-002	Office building (H C Sleigh Pty Ltd)	170 Queen Street MELBOURNE	1953-55
040-003	Office building ( <i>Gilbert Court</i> )	100-104 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1954-55
040-004	Office building ( <i>Chelsea House</i> )	55 Flemington Road NORTH MELBOURNE	1955
040-005	Office building (IOOF)	380 Russell Street MELBOURNE	1959-63
040-006	Office building	568 St Kilda Road SOUTH MELBOURNE	1960?
040-007	Office building (Commonwealth Bank)	231-235 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1961
040-008	Office building (Royal Insurance Group)	430-444 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1962-65
040-009	Office building (VACC)	464 St Kilda Road SOUTH MELBOURNE	1962-65
040-010	Office building ( <i>Royal Mail House</i> )	253-257 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1963
040-011	Office building ( <i>AMP Plaza</i> )	527-555 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1963-69
040-012	Office building (New Zealand Insurance)	493 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1964
040-013	Office building (BP House)	1-29 Albert Road SOUTH MELBOURNE	1964
040-014	Office building (TAA)	50 Franklin Street MELBOURNE	1966
040-015	Office building ( <i>Collins Place</i> )	33-55 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1970-80
040-016	Office building (Nubrik House)	271 William Street MELBOURNE	1972
040-017	Office building (ESSO BHP)	64-72 Foster Street SALE	1973-75
040-018	Office building ( <i>Shell House</i> )	1 Spring Street MELBOURNE	1985-89
040-019	Office building [foyer & portico only]	101 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1991
040-020	Olympic Hotel	31 Albert Street PRESTON	1954



040-021	Hosie's Hotel	1-5 Elizabeth Street MELBOURNE	1955-56
040-022	Overlander Hotel/Motel	97 Benalla Road SHEPPARTON	1966
040-023	Burvale Hotel/Motel	385 Burwood Road VERMONT SOUTH	1968
040-024	Old Melbourne Motor Inn (former)	5-17 Flemington Road NTH MELBOURNE	1971
040-025	Ernest Fooks architectural office & flats (former)	1 Woonsocket Court ST KILDA	1956
040-026	Garnet Alsop & Partners architectural office (former)	376 Punt Road SOUTH YARRA	1958
040-027	Stegbar offices and showroom (former)	13 Rosalie Street SPRINGVALE	1962-64
040-028	Eggleston, McDonald & Secomb architectural offices (former)	215 Grattan Street PARKVILLE	1964
040-029	Yuncken Freeman Pty Ltd architectural offices (former)	411-415 King Street WEST MELBOURNE	1970
040-030	UFO estate agent's sales office (former)	475? McDonalds Road SOUTH MORANG	1970s
040-031	Drummond Street Offices	221 Drummond Street CARLTON	1984-86
040-032	Crone Ross architectural office (former)	10 Derby Street COLLINGWOOD	1990
<b>043</b>	<b>Public Art</b>		
043-001	Mural (Mildura Base Hospital)	Ontario Avenue MILDURA	1952-53
043-002	Eureka Stockade Mural (Reserve Bank of Australia)	60 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1965
043-003	Mural and stained glass windows (Kadimah Jewish Centre)	7 Selwyn Street ELSTERNWICK	1972
043-004	Mural (Museum Station)	Lonsdale Street (concourse) MELBOURNE	1981
043-005	Mural (Glamorgan Prep School)	14 Douglas Street TOORAK	1984
043-006	Mosaic & mural (Flinders Street Station)	Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1985-86
043-007	Sculpture (ex-Hume House)	University of Melbourne PARKVILLE	1957
043-008	Sculpture ( <i>The Spire</i> )	Monash Way CHURCHILL	1967
043-009	Sculpture ( <i>Vault</i> )	Grant Street SOUTH BANK	1980
043-010	Sculpture ( <i>Under the Obelisk</i> )	509 St Kilda Road MELBOURNE	1990s
<b>000</b>	<b>Unclassified</b>		
000-000	Alcoa Pavilion (former)	Macedon Street (off) SUNBURY	1972

## 4.2 Places arranged by LGA

Sorted alphabetically by LGA and thence by suburb and street name

### Alpine (Shire)

Dinner Plain Alpine Village	Great Alpine Road (off) DINNER PLAIN	1987	030-003
Shire of Myrtleford Municipal Offices	Standish Street MYRTLEFORD	1967	008-006
Ski Hut	MOUNT BULLER	1961	025-015

### Ararat (Rural City)

Preece House	16 High Street West ARARAT	1962	027-129
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### Ballarat (City)

Robert Clark Horticultural Centre	Botanic Gardens BALLARAT	1995	016-001
Mid-City Motor Inn	19 Doveton Street North BALLARAT	1970?	030-016

### Banyule (City)

Holgar House	6 Eaglemont Crescent EAGLEMONT	1965	027-144
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Williams House	4 Glenard Drive EAGLEMONT	1962-63	027-132
Bryning House	37 Glenard Drive EAGLEMONT	1946	027-021
Warmington House	50 Alexandra Street GREENSBOROUGH	1954	027-073
Bell Street/Banksia Street Link	Bell Street & Banksia Street HEIDELBERG	1992	033-010
Olympic Village Hall (former)	1-17 Alamein Road HEIDELBERG WEST	1956	025-029
Olympic Village Bank (former)	29-30 Alamein Road HEIDELBERG WEST	1956	006-001
"The Mall" Shopping Centre	Bell Street HEIDELBERG WEST	1954-56	028-005
Housing estate (Olympic Village)	Dougharty Road, Oriel Road & Liberty Parade HEIDELBERG WEST	1956	027-231
Smrekar House	14 Carn Avenue IVANHOE	1969	027-162
Pizza Hut restaurant (former)	1014-1024 Heidelberg Road IVANHOE	1972?	028-018
Ivanhoe Library	255 Upper Heidelberg Road IVANHOE	1964	002-009
Mitchell House	33 King Street IVANHOE	1948	027-029
Snelleman House (Coil House)	40 Keam Street IVANHOE EAST	1953	027-065
Waldron House	413 The Boulevard IVANHOE EAST	1960	027-122
Alexandra House	539 The Bouelvard IVANHOE EAST	1959	027-118
Roman Catholic Seminary (former)	28 Bonds Road LOWER PLENTY	1950s	026-016
Walker House	209 Main Road LOWER PLENTY	1960?	027-120
Okalyi House	66 Old Eltham Road LOWER PLENTY	1968	027-161
Block House	21 Grand Boulevard MONTMORENCY	1955	027-084
Smith House	9 Hughes Street MONTMORENCY	1948-49	027-033
Woodburn House	11 Hughes Street MONTMORENCY	1948-49	027-034
Elliston Estate (Merchant Builders)	Finlayson Street etc ROSANNA	1969-70	027-241
Banyule Flats Sports Pavilion	Somerset Drive VIEW BANK	1977-81	025-020
<b>Bass Coast (Shire)</b>			
Marshall House	293 Watts Road VENTNOR	1984-95	027-193
<b>Bayside (City)</b>			
French House	22 Alfred Street BEAUMARIS	1973	027-172
Godsell House	491 Balcombe Road BEAUMARIS	1960	027-121
Karasinski House	13 Banksia Avenue BEAUMARIS	1957-58	027-104
Johnson House	451 Beach Road BEAUMARIS	1956	027-094
Olive Phillips Free Kindergarten	28 Bodley Street BEAUMARIS	1974	002-005
Brunton House (Case Study House)	10 Harding Street BEAUMARIS	1952	027-056
Roberts House	1 Hutchison Street BEAUMARIS	1970	027-164
Grant House	14 Pasadena Avenue BEAUMARIS	1956	027-095
Bray House (RVIA Small Homes)	33 Scott Street BEAUMARIS	1954	027-075
Satchell House	21 Summerhill Road BEAUMARIS	1950	027-041
Mollar House	29 Towers Avenue BEAUMARIS	1957	027-100
Lyon House	10 Valmont Avenue BEAUMARIS	1953-	027-061
Weate House	11 Summerhill Road BEAUMARIS	1958	027-108
Saade House	344 Beach Road BLACK ROCK	1973-75	027-175
Hassett House	2 Bolton Street BLACK ROCK	1954	027-067
Veale House	13a Ebden Street BLACK ROCK	1971-73	027-168
Fletcher House	8 Avonbury Court BRIGHTON	1967-68	027-160
Roubicek House	51 Lynch Crescent BRIGHTON	1966?	027-151
Seccull House	32 North Road BRIGHTON	1972	027-169
Abrahams House	42 North Road BRIGHTON	1970-72	027-166
Chapman House	1a Regent Street BRIGHTON	1963	027-137



Fletcher House	3 Roslyn Street BRIGHTON	1971	027-167
Abrahams House	17 Seacombe Grove BRIGHTON	1979	027-187
Shallcross House	245 Dendy Street BRIGHTON EAST	1962	027-128
Barry House	7 Roosevelt Court BRIGHTON EAST	1957	027-101
Wrigley House	13-15 Thomas Street BRIGHTON EAST	1947	027-023
Klepner House	7 Trinity Court BRIGHTON EAST	1955	027-076
Patrick House	19 Olympic Avenue CHELTENHAM	1951-	027-046
Cook House	148 Weatherall Road CHELTENHAM	1956	027-092
Hunt House (The Age Dream Home)	8 Bronte Court HAMPTON	1956	027-093
HCV flats	1 Wishart Street HAMPTON EAST	1952	027-213
Sandringham & District Hospital	191 Bluff Road SANDRINGHAM	1957-64	009-006
Housing estate (Sol Green Estate)	Green Parade SANDRINGHAM	1945-46	027-227
<b>Boroondara (City)</b>			
Robert Cochrane Kindergarten	2a Minona Street AUBURN	1950	002-001
Buick Hall etc (Fintona Girls School)	79 Balwyn Road BALWYN	1952-54	003-001
Dixon House	6 Carrigal Street BALWYN	1952	027-053
Gillison House	43 Kireep Road BALWYN	1951-52	027-052
House (Romcke Plywood House)	55? Naroo Street BALWYN	1945	027-018
House	Yarrbat Avenue BALWYN	1986-87	027-195½
Kernutt House	1080 Burke Road BALWYN NORTH	1959	027-112
Abrahams House	101 Cityview Road BALWYN NORTH	1970	027-165
Coles Supermarket	1 Doncaster Road BALWYN NORTH	1960	028-033
Mann House	39 Inverness Way BALWYN NORTH	1955	027-079
Wing Shing House	26 Kyora Parade BALWYN NORTH	1950-51	027-044
Balwyn North Primary School	Maud Street BALWYN NORTH	1949-50	003-016
Tyedin House	83 Panoramic Road BALWYN NORTH	1947	027-027
Dunkin House (RVIA Small Homes)	10 Stephens Street BALWYN NORTH	1951	027-049
Castle House (Stargazer House)	2 Taurus Street BALWYN NORTH	1953	027-062
Trentwood Estate (A V Jennings)	Trentwood Avenue etc BALWYN NORTH	1957-60	027-233
McDonald House	50 Tuxen Street BALWYN NORTH	1952	027-055
City of Camberwell Municipal Offices	Camberwell Road CAMBERWELL	1967-70	008-007
Van Rompaey House	16b Waterloo Street CAMBERWELL	1966-67	027-152
Greenaway House	18 Atkins Avenue GLEN IRIS	1955	027-078
Anderson's Carpet Showroom (former)	1360 Toorak Road GLEN IRIS	1960	028-023
Mather House	59 Valley Parade GLEN IRIS	1954	027-071
Union Building (Swinburne University of Technology)	451 Burwood Road HAWTHORN	1959-61	003-038
Flats ( <i>Parklands</i> )	2-4 Grattan Street HAWTHORN	1949	027-002
Playground rocket (Central Gardens)	Henry Street HAWTHORN	1970s?	025-036
Jones-Evans House (Gallery House)	23 Morang Road HAWTHORN	1990	027-197
Makin House	45 Moray Road HAWTHORN	1979	027-186
Manning House	15 Riversdale Court HAWTHORN	1956	027-090
Chen House	7 Alfred Street KEW	1998	027-206
Resource Centre (MLC)	Barkers Road KEW	1974	003-013
Memorial Assembly Hall (MLC)	Barkers Road KEW	1956-57	003-026
Chapel (Trinity Grammar School)	Charles Street KEW	1992	026-003
City of Boroondara Civic Centre	Cotham Road KEW	1959	008-001
Chapel (Carey Grammar School)	Daniell Place KEW	1970-71	026-002



Quarry House	23 Duke Street KEW	1966	027-150
Forrest House	4 Florence Avenue KEW	1960?	027-119
House (Colorgrave Design No TF-1)	20 Frater Street KEW	1954	027-074
Godsell House 2	8 Hodgson Street KEW	1997	027-205
Brunt House (Star House)	3 Holroyd Street KEW	1954	027-070
Leyser House	11 Hume Street KEW	1951	027-045
Townhouses (Merchant Builders)	76 Molesworth Street KEW	1968	027-224
Haughton-James House	82 Molesworth Street KEW	1956-57	027-097
Kitamura House	123 Pakington Street KEW	1995	027-202
Pettigrew House	21 Redmund Street KEW	1946-	027-022
Dow House	2-4 Reeves Court KEW	1956	027-096
Milston House	6 Reeves Court KEW	1955-56	027-086
Mitchell House	2 Salford Avenue KEW	1967	027-154
Kahan House	11 Second Avenue KEW	1960	027-123
Broons House	36 Stawell Street KEW	1952	027-054
Lawrence House and Flats	13 Studley Avenue KEW	1966	027-147
Burns House	11 The Belvedere KEW	1951	027-050
Ernest House	75 Walpole Street KEW	1955-56	027-085
Danne House	5 Yarra Street KEW	1956-57	027-098
Biancardi House	20 Yarra Street KEW	1957-58	027-102
Cronin House (Sun Post-War Home)	1535 Old Burke Road KEW EAST	1945	027-020
Shipman House	9 Cascade Drive KEW EAST	1949	027-039
Lodge House	24 Lister Street KEW EAST	1959	027-113
<b>Brimbank (City)</b>			
Portable classrooms (Christ the King Primary School)	65-75 Churchill Avenue BRAYBROOK	1961	003-009
ICIANZ Staff Housing (former)	Mount Derrimut Road DERRIMUT	1953?	030-017
Meteorological Station (former)	Mount Derrimut Road DERRIMUT	1955	029-003
W H Lord Lecture Theatre (Mount Derrimut Field Station)	Mount Derrimut Road DERRIMUT	1967	003-023
Reeve House	21a Green Gully Road KEILOR	1955-60	027-088
City of Brimbank Municipal Offices	6-18 Alexandra Avenue SUNSHINE	1966-67	008-005
Nelson Brothers funeral parlour	51 Devonshire Road SUNSHINE	1967	001-002
<b>Cardinia (Shire)</b>			
Homestead ( <i>Kenilworth</i> )	Kenilworth Avenue BEACONSFIELD	1964-65	027-015
Grant House	26 Whiteside Road OFFICER	1986	027-195
Giant Pheasant (Gumbuya Park)	Princes Highway TYNONG NORTH	1981	025-027
<b>Casey (City)</b>			
Rattle House	Bowallan Road HARKAWAY	1974	027-176
City of Berwick Municipal Offices	Magid Drive NARRE WARREN	1978	008-010
<b>Central Goldfields (Shire)</b>			
Maryborough Motel (former)	72 Sutton Road MARYBOROUGH	1960?	030-011
<b>Colac-Otway (Shire)</b>			
Peardon House ( <i>Killuran</i> )	320 Dunlops Road BIRREGURRA	1953	027-059
Winter-Irving House	12 Alexander Street COLAC	1956	027-091
Colac Botanical Gardens Caravan Park	1 Fyans Street COLAC	1977	030-001
St Mary's Roman Catholic Church	1 Gellibrand Street COLAC	1980	026-013
Sawdust burner	2370 Colac-Lavers Hill Road GELLIBRAND	1955	007-001



Kennet River General Store	15 Great Ocean Road KENNET RIVER	1947	028-021
Koala Motel and Roadhouse	1735 Princess Highway PIRRON YALLOCK	1958	030-009
<b>Corangamite (Shire)</b>			
Timboon Consolidated School	Bailey Street TIMBOON	1948	003-015
<b>Darebin (City)</b>			
Menzies College (Latrobe University)	Menzies Drive BUNDOORA	1968-69	003-036
Smorgy's Restaurant	1091 Plenty Road BUNDOORA	1995?	028-020
Recreation Centre (Aboriginal League)	56-58 Cunningham Street NORTHCOTE	1967	002-015
Prefabricated classrooms (Northcote High School)	19-25 St Georges Road NORTHCOTE	1954	003-018
Olympic Hotel	31 Albert Street PRESTON	1954	040-020
Preston Market	Cramer Street & Murray Road PRESTON	1970	028-009½
Preston Court House	59 Roseberry Avenue PRESTON	1975	010-002
Prefabricated classroom (Reservoir East Primary School)	Boldrewood Parade RESERVOIR EAST	1953	003-017
<b>Delatite (Shire)</b>			
Chapel (Geelong Grammar/Timbertop)	Mount Buller Road MERRIJIG	1958	026-001
<b>East Gippsland (Shire)</b>			
Mitchell Valley Motel (former) House	620 Main Street BAIRNSDALE METUNG	1957 1984	030-007 027-192
Church of St Peter's-by-the-Lake	33 Newlands Drive PAYNESVILLE	1959-61	026-007
<b>Frankston (City)</b>			
Karringal Estate (A V Jennings)	Ashleigh Avenue FRANKSTON	1961-63	027-238
Hopkins House	648 Nepean Highway FRANKSTON	1948-49	027-036
Angliss House	6-8 Yamala Drive FRANKSTON	1961	027-125
Graham Kennedy House ( <i>Seabreeze</i> )	52 Warringa Road FRANKSTON	1968?	027-161½
Goodes House ( <i>Telliya</i> )	25 Bembridge Avenue FRANKSTON STH	1949	027-037
Chancellor House	1 Gulls Way FRANKSTON SOUTH	1953-54	027-060
State Bank Staff College	83-89 Stotts Lane FRANKSTON SOUTH	1978	003-025
McClelland Gallery	McClelland Drive LANGWARRIN	1969-71	025-004
<b>Gannawarra (Shire)</b>			
Consolidated Primary School	Mead Street COHUNA	1975	003-021
<b>Glen Eira (City)</b>			
Morris Austin Centre (former)	771 Nepean Highway BRIGHTON EAST	1963	028-025
Barton House	56 Thomas Street BRIGHTON EAST	1950	027-042
Factory (British Australian Tobacco Co)	236-238 East Boundary Road BENTLEIGH EAST	1956	011-013
Caulfield Swim Centre	Moira Avenue CARNEGIE	1966	025-039
Handel House	47 Aroona Street CAULFIELD NORTH	1963	027-138
Television studios (ABV2)	8 Gordon Street ELSTERNWICK	1958	017-004
Popper House and Flats	61-63 Gordon Street ELSTERNWICK	1956	027-089
Houses (Kurt Popper/Ernest Fooks)	Gordon Street ELSTERNWICK	1956-	027-232
Mural and stained glass windows (Kadimah Jewish Centre)	7 Selwyn Street ELSTERNWICK	1972	043-003
<b>Greater Bendigo (City)</b>			
Bendigo Bowl	159 Hargreaves Street BENDIGO	1964	025-034
Homestead ( <i>Dunalister</i> )	Dunalister Stud ELMORE	1959	027-014
A-Line Holiday Village	5615 Calder Highway KANGAROO FLAT	1970s	030-002

House (The Dome Home)	290 High Street KANGAROO FLAT	1978	027-183
<b>Greater Dandenong (City)</b>			
Dandy Bacon neon sign	Cleeland Street DANDENONG	1950s	028-001
Drive-in Bottle Shop	64 Foster Street DANDENONG	1967	028-028
Sound shell	174c Lonsdale Street DANDENONG	1967	025-002
Dandenong College of TAFE	121 Stud Road DANDENONG	1985-88	003-040
Textile mill (Yarra Falls Pty Ltd)	29-39 Attenborough St DANDENONG STH	1949-	011-006
General Motors Railway Station (former)	Nathan Road (off) DANDENONG SOUTH	1956	032-002
Vehicle factory (International Harvester)	1-35 Princes Highway DANDENONG STH	1951-52	011-010
Factory (H J Heinz Co Pty Ltd)	43-63 Princes Highway DANDENONG STH	1953-55	011-011
Vehicle factory (GMH)	77-125 Princes Highway DANDENONG STH	1956-	011-009
Resurrection Primary School	402 Corrigan Road KEYSBOROUGH	1975-78	003-014
Grandstand (Sandown Racecourse)	591-659 Princes Highway SPRINGVALE	1959-62	025-011
Stegbar offices and showroom (former)	13 Rosalie Street SPRINGVALE	1962-64	040-027
Springvale Library	411 Springvale Road SPRINGVALE	1972-73	002-012
<b>Greater Geelong (City)</b>			
Macintyre Footbridge (Barwon River)	Barrabool Road BELMONT	1968	033-005
Staff Housing (Shell Oil Refinery)	Plantation and Purnell Roads CORIO	1953-56	027-229
Oil refinery: admin buildings (Shell)	Refinery Road CORIO	1953-54	011-005
Mussen Hut (Geelong Teachers College)	Lunan Avenue DRUMCONDRA	1949-50	003-024
Geelong Bowl-o-matic (former)	35 Corio Street GEELONG	1961	025-031
Bristol Classrooms (Geelong Technical School)	Moorabool Street GEELONG	1950	003-037
Trans-Otway Ltd bus terminal	36-48 Ryrie Street GEELONG	1948-53	033-001
Fisherman's Pier Restaurant	Yarra Street GEELONG	1972	028-017
Geelong B Power Station (former)	40 Mackey Street GEELONG NORTH	1954	020-001
HCV housing estate	Tennyson Street etc NORLANE	1947-	027-211
Healy House (Systems House)	The Reserve OCEAN GROVE	1967	027-155
HCV shopping centre (former)	138-146 Ormond Road THOMSON	1946?	028-030
<b>Greater Shepparton (City)</b>			
HCV flats (for Aborigines)	Rumbalara Road MOOROOPNA	1957-58	027-216
Overlander Hotel/Motel	97 Benalla Road SHEPPARTON	1966	040-022
St Mel's Roman Catholic Church	18 Hamilton Street SHEPPARTON	1968-71	026-012
City of Shepparton Civic Centre	90 Welford Street SHEPPARTON	1966	008-004
Television studios (GMV6)	Wyndham Street SHEPPARTON	1961	017-006
State Savings Bank of Victoria (former)	TATURA	1965	006-007
<b>Hobsons Bay (City)</b>			
City of Hobsons Bay Civic Centre	115 Civic Parade ALTONA	1962-63	008-002
Brooklyn Migrant Hostel (former)	431 Francis Street BROOKLYN	1949-	030-004
Pumping station (MMBW)	87 Millers Road BROOKLYN	1950s?	024-001
Wiltona Migrant Hostel (former)	Kororoit Creek Road ALTONA	1949-	030-006
<b>Horsham (Rural City)</b>			
Giant Koala	Western Highway DADSWELL	1988	025-028
<b>Hume (City)</b>			
Water tower (CSL)	121-209 Camp Road BROADMEADOWS	1950s	024-002
Olsen Place Shopping Mall	Olsen Place BROADMEADOWS	1958	028-006
Our Lady of Fatima Church (former)	Potter Street CRAIGIEBURN	1949	026-004
Sunbury Rock Festival (site)	Jacksons Creek DIGGERS REST	1972-75	025-037



Greenvale Sanatorium	Sanatorium Road GREENVALE	1950	009-008
Alcoa Pavilion (former)	Macedon Street (off) SUNBURY	1972	000-000
Satellite town ( <i>Sunbury Estate</i> )	Various streets SUNBURY	1959-	027-237
<b>Kingston (City)</b>			
Printing factory (Mason, Firth & McCutcheon)	1144 Nepean Highway HIGHETT	1960	011-004
Mentone Tenpin bowl	1 Balcombe Road MENTONE	1962-63	025-033
Moorabbin Bowl	938 Nepean Highway MOORABBIN	1962	025-032
Skateworld roller skating rink	25 White Street MORDIALLOC	1972	025-014
<b>Knox (City)</b>			
Montague House	Horswood Road (off) LYSTERFIELD	1980	027-188
Carribean Gardens	1280 Ferntree Gully Road SCORESBY	1969	025-023
<b>Latrobe (City)</b>			
Sculpture ( <i>The Spire</i> )	Monash Way CHURCHILL	1967	043-008
Bini Shell (Monash University)	Northways Road CHURCHILL	1979	003-028
Hazelwood Power Station	Brodribb Rd HAZELWOOD (via MORWELL)	1964-71	020-002
Maryvale High School (Type 800)	MARYVALE	1965-69	003-020
Ormond House	21 High Street MOE	1957-58	027-103
ES&A Bank (former)	Lloyd Street MOE	1962-63	006-006
Moe Magistrates Court	Lloyd Street MOE	1978-79	010-003
Blundell Memorial Hall (former)	149-151 Grey Street TRARALGON	1959-60	026-014
Hobson Park Mental Hospital (former)	33 Hazelwood Road TRARALGON	1963	009-009
Hackford House	Koornalla Creek Road TRARALGON	1983	027-191
Gippsland Central Hospital	Princes Highway TRARALGON	1952-56	009-003
Television studios (GLV10)	TRARALGON	1961	017-005
Yallourn W Power Station	Morwell-Yallourn Road YALLOURN	1970-73	020-003
<b>Loddon (Shire)</b>			
St Andrew's Anglican Church	Lakeview Street BOORT	1958-59	026-006
Murphy's Creek Homestead	Dunolly-Rheola Road MURPHYS CREEK	1949	027-013
<b>Macedon Ranges (Shire)</b>			
Classroom block (Braemer College)	1499 Mount Macedon Road WOODEND	1954-56	003-005
Hawkins House	Blackwood Road GISBORNE	1972	027-170
Homestead ( <i>Sheep Farm House</i> )	KYNETON	1998	027-016
<b>Manningham (City)</b>			
Eastern Freeway Extension Barriers	Eastern Fwy (Doncaster to Springvale Rd) BOX HILL NTH & BLACKBURN NTH	1995	033-011
Veneto Social Club	191 Bulleen Road BULLEEN	1972-73	025-018
City of Manningham Municipal Offices	Doncaster Road DONCASTER	1970	008-008
Ward House	200 Foote Street TEMPLESTOWE	1958	027-106
Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant	822-24 Doncaster Road DONCASTER	1971?	028-015
City of Manningham Municipal Offices	Doncaster Road DONCASTER	1970	008-008
Shoebridge House	74 Woodhouse Road DONCASTER EAST	1961	027-127
Chinner House	20 Pine Ridge DONVALE	1961	027-126
Stamoulis House	23 Bamfield Close TEMPLESTOWE	1978?	027-184
Footbridge (Yarra River)	Finns Reserve TEMPLESTOWE	1955	033-004
Alessio House	9 Gendarragh Road TEMPLESTOWE	1997	027-204
Lane Guest House	Tuckers Road TEMPLESTOWE	1959	027-207
Reid House	72 Macedon Road TEMPLESTOWE LWR	1964	027-142

Lederer House	Gold Memorial Road WARRANDYTE	1953	027-058
Road Bridge (Yarra River)	Kangaroo Ground-Warrandyte Road WARRANDYTE	1955	033-008
House	13 Oaklands Drive WARRANDYTE	1970s	027-187½
<b>Maribyrnong (City)</b>			
Footscray & District Hospital	Eleanor Street FOOTSCRAY	1954-55	009-004
Beef Ranch restaurant (former)	472-74 Geelong Road FOOTSCRAY WEST	1971?	028-016
Textile mill: amenities block (Bradmill)	Francis Street YARRAVILLE	1958	011-008
<b>Maroondah (City)</b>			
Textile mill (Fibremakers Pty Ltd)	254 Canterbury Road BAYSWATER NTH	1955-58	011-007
Pethebridge House and office	82 Hull Road CROYDON	1950	027-040
Project Housing (Contemporary Homes Pty Ltd)	Adrian Court HEATHMONT	1958-62	027-234
Caldwell House	6 The Outlook HEATHMONT	1959	027-116
Ringwood Ice Arena (former)	28 Maroondah Highway RINGWOOD	1969-70	025-013
ANZ Bank (former)	91 Maroondah Highway RINGWOOD	1970	006-010
Beaurepaires Tyres neon sign	50 Maroondah Highway RINGWOOD	1960s	028-002
Ringwood Cultural Centre	Wilson Street RINGWOOD	1978-80	025-021
House (ASA Sectional House)	RINGWOOD	1952	027-057
Kotzman House	17 Malcolm Court RINGWOOD EAST	1951-52	027-051
Emery House	50 Pine Crescent RINGWOOD NORTH	1969-71	027-163
Rudolf Steiner School	213 Wonga Road WARRANWOOD	1972-	003-012
<b>Melbourne (City)</b>			
Office building	117-121 Bouverie Street CARLTON	1953	040-001
Elvis Presley Memorial (Melbourne General Cemetery)	College Crescent CARLTON	1977	015-003
Holocaust Memorial (Melbourne General Cemetery)	Cemetery Road East CARLTON	1963	015-001
Flats (Co-operative housing)	Cross Street CARLTON	1970	027-010
Deutscher Fine Art Gallery	68 Drummond Street CARLTON	1983	025-005
Drummond Street Offices	221 Drummond Street CARLTON	1984-86	040-031
Godsell House 1	22 Faraday Street CARLTON	1992	027-200
Carpark (Royal Women's Hospital)	108 Grattan Street CARLTON	1970s	033-003
Eggleston, McDonald & Secomb architectural offices (former)	215 Grattan Street CARLTON	1964	040-028
Kay Street Housing	Kay Street and Station Street CARLTON	1981-83	027-222
Jimmy Watson's Wine Bar	333 Lygon Street CARLTON	1962	028-012
Lyon/Jenkin House	38 Rathdowne Street CARLTON	1993	027-201
Carlton Baths & Community Centre	248 Rathdowne Street CARLTON	1990	025-041
Ian Potter Museum of Art (University of Melbourne)	Swanston Street CARLTON	1998	025-007
Tyne Street Multiple Housing	Tyne Street CARLTON	1994	027-225
Dallas Brooks Hall	300 Albert Street EAST MELBOURNE	1963-69	002-007
Great Southern Stand (MCG)	Brunton Avenue JOLIMONT	1992	025-012
Pellegrini's Espresso Bar	66 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1952	028-007
Office building ( <i>Royal Mail House</i> )	253-257 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1963	040-010
Office building (New Zealand Insurance)	493 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1964	040-012
Office building ( <i>AMP Plaza</i> )	527-555 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1963-69	040-011





Flats	15 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1969	027-009
Office building ( <i>Collins Place</i> )	33-55 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1970-80	040-015
Eureka Stockade Mural (Reserve Bank of Australia)	60 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1965	043-002
Office building ( <i>Gilbert Court</i> )	100-104 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1954-55	040-003
Office building [foyer & portico only]	101 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1991	040-019
Office building (Royal Insurance Group)	430-444 Collins Street MELBOURNE	1962-65	040-008
Hosie's Hotel	1-5 Elizabeth Street MELBOURNE	1955-56	040-021
Commonwealth Bank (former)	463 Elizabeth Street MELBOURNE	1957	006-002
Degraves Street Underpass	Flinders Street & Degraves Street (below) MELBOURNE	1955-56	033-007
Office building (TAA)	50 Franklin Street MELBOURNE	1966	040-014
Flats ( <i>Melbourne Terrace Apartments</i> )	191-201 Franklin Street MELBOURNE	1994	027-012
Boathouse (Melbourne Grammar)	Jefferies Parade MELBOURNE	1953-54	025-008
Melbourne Central Shopping Centre	Latrobe Street MELBOURNE	1986-91	028-032
Commonwealth Arbitration Courts	451-457 Little Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1959	010-001
Flats	Little Bourke Street MELBOURNE	1966	027-008
Naval & Military Club	27 Little Collins Street MELBOURNE	1967	025-017
Mural (Museum Station)	Latrobe Street (concourse) MELBOURNE	1981	043-004
Office building (H C Sleigh Pty Ltd)	170 Queen Street MELBOURNE	1953-55	040-002
Lyceum Club	7 Ridgeway Place MELBOURNE	1957-59	025-016
Telephone Exchange & Post Office	114-120 Russell Street MELBOURNE	1948-54	017-001
Total carpark (and offices)	170-190 Russell Street MELBOURNE	1964-65	033-002
Office building (IOOF)	380 Russell Street MELBOURNE	1959-63	040-005
Office building ( <i>Shell House</i> )	1 Spring Street MELBOURNE	1985-89	040-018
World War II Memorial (Shrine of Remembrance)	St Kilda Road (off) MELBOURNE	1950-54	015-004
Sculpture ( <i>Under the Obelisk</i> )	509 St Kilda Road MELBOURNE	1990s	043-010
Office building (Commonwealth Bank)	231-235 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1961	040-007
La Trobe Wing (State Library)	328 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1951-65	002-008
NS/SW Wings etc (State Library)	328 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1990-96	002-013
Storey Hall (RMIT)	342-348 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1995	003-029
Building 8 (RMIT)	Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1975-	003-039
Mosaic & mural (Flinders Street Station)	Swanston Street MELBOURNE	1985-86	043-006
John F Kennedy Memorial (Treasury Gardens)	Treasury Place (off) MELBOURNE	1965	015-002
Office building (Nubrik House)	271 William Street MELBOURNE	1972	040-016
Old Melbourne Motor Inn (former)	5-17 Flemington Road NTH MELBOURNE	1971	040-024
Office building ( <i>Chelsea House</i> )	55 Flemington Road NORTH MELBOURNE	1955	040-004
Ozanam House (homeless shelter)	179 Flemington Road NTH MELBOURNE	1955	030-018
HCV flats	Molesworth Street NORTH MELBOURNE	1950-51	027-212
Flats ( <i>Hotham Gardens</i> )	O'Shannassy Street, Curzon & Arden Street NORTH MELBOURNE	1958-61	027-005
Gillies Studio (Actor's Studio)	22 Shiel Street NORTH MELBOURNE	1975	027-209
Eakins Hall (Queens College)	College Crescent PARKVILLE	1962-64	003-033
Picken Court (Ormond College)	College Crescent PARKVILLE	1963	003-034
St Hilda's College	College Crescent PARKVILLE	1964	003-035
Dental Hospital	711 Elizabeth Street PARKVILLE	1956-63	009-007

Saunders House	90 Gatehouse Street PARKVILLE	1962-63	027-133
International House	231-241 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	1956-57	003-030
Whitley College	271 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	1961-62	003-031
Park Royal Motel (former)	441 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	1962	030-013
Parkville Travelodge Motel (former)	539 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	1960	030-010
O'Donnell House	13 St Georges Grove PARKVILLE	1959	027-115
Baillieu Library (University of Melbourne)	University of Melbourne PARKVILLE	1957-59	003-022
Sculpture (ex-Hume House)	University of Melbourne PARKVILLE	1957	043-007
Walter Boas Building [ex-CSIRO] (University of Melbourne)	Wilson Avenue PARKVILLE	1953	029-001
Classrooms (Melbourne Grammar)	Bromby Street SOUTH YARRA	1954	003-002
Melbourne Exhibition Centre	2 Clarendon Street SOUTH BANK	1995-96	002-006
Sculpture ( <i>Vault</i> )	Grant Street SOUTH BANK	1980	043-009
Yarra Footbridge (Yarra River)	Southbank Promenade & Flinders Walk SOUTHBANK	1989	033-006
Flats ( <i>Domain Park Towers</i> )	193 Domain Road SOUTH YARRA	1960-62	027-007
Kurneah Townhouses	206 Domain Road SOUTH YARRA	1966-67	027-223
Music School (Melbourne Grammar)	Domain Street SOUTH YARRA	1963	003-010
Flats ( <i>Sherdian Close</i> )	485-489 St Kilda Road SOUTH YARRA	1951-53	027-004
Festival Hall	300 Dudley Street WEST MELBOURNE	1955-56	025-010
Yuncken Freeman Pty Ltd architectural offices (former)	411-415 King Street WEST MELBOURNE	1970	040-029
Don Camillo Cafe	215 Victoria Street WEST MELBOURNE	1955	028-008
<b>Mildura (Rural City)</b>			
Kar-rama Motel	153 Deakin Avenue MILDURA	1963?	030-014
Mural (Mildura Base Hospital)	Ontario Avenue MILDURA	1952-53	043-001
Stephenson House	12 Willow Grove MILDURA	1965	027-145
<b>Moira (Shire)</b>			
Uniting Church	Beek Street KATAMATITE	1961	026-008
<b>Monash (City)</b>			
HCV flats (for elderly persons)	Power Avenue ASHWOOD	1955-56	027-214
Flats (maisonettes)	6a and 6b Meyer Road BURWOOD	1951	027-003
Farrer Hall (Monash University)	Blackburn Road CLAYTON	1962-66	003-032
Kolonga Shopping Centre	317 Clayton Road CLAYTON	1960	028-031
West Gate Bridge fragments	Monash University CLAYTON	1968-70	033-009
Factory (BALM Paints)	2-8 McNaughton Road CLAYTON	1957	011-014
Blackwood Hall (Monash University)	Wellington Road CLAYTON	1969-71	003-027
Project houses ( <i>Appletree Hill Estate</i> )	Glentower Drive GLEN WAVERLEY	1966	027-240
McDonalds restaurant	768 High Street Road GLEN WAVERLEY	1970?	028-014
Kennedy House	18 Pleasant View Cres GLEN WAVERLEY	1963	027-139
Ferguson House	20 Rose Avenue GLEN WAVERLEY	1959	027-117
Project houses (Merchant Builders)	123, 125 & 129 Springvale Road GLEN WAVERLEY	1965-66	027-239
Waverley Civic Centre	293 Springvale Road GLEN WAVERLEY	1982-84	008-012
Display village ( <i>Parade of Homes</i> )	Blackburn Road & Highbury Road MOUNT WAVERLEY	1958-59	027-236
Display village ( <i>Futurama Village</i> )	Stephensons Road MOUNT WAVERLEY	1958-59	027-235
House (Gas Project Home)	94 Windella Crescent MOUNT WAVERLEY	1966	027-146



Factory (Peters Ice Cream)	254-294 Wellington Road MULGRAVE	1964	011-016
Fishermen's Bend Migrant Hostel [remnant hut]	50-56 Atkinson Street OAKLEIGH	1949?	030-005
Sacred Heart Girls' College	113 Warrigal Road OAKLEIGH	1956	003-006
7 Eleven (convenience store)	129 Warrigal Road OAKLEIGH	1977	028-029
Monash Gallery of Art	170 Jells Road WHEELERS HILL	1990	025-006
"Lowline" House (Petitt & Sevitt)	176 Lum Road WHEELERS HILL	1967-68	027-158
"Split Level" Houses (Petitt & Sevitt)	178-80 Lum Road WHEELERS HILL	1967-68	027-159
<b>Moonee Valley (City)</b>			
Essendon Danse [sic] Academy	305 Buckley Street ABERFELDIE	1963	025-035
ICIANZ Research Laboratory	25 Newsom Street ASCOT VALE	1955	029-002
Richardson House	14 Brewster Street ESSENDON	1963	027-136
Passenger Terminal (Essendon Airport)	Hargrave Avenue ESSENDON	1958-59	031-001
Olympic Village International Cafeteria (former; now progress hall)	Bradshaw Street Reserve ESSENDON WEST	1956	025-030
Infant Welfare Centre	1 Emerald Street ESSENDON WEST	1963	009-010
Mirabella House	38 Henry Street KEILOR EAST	1966	027-149
HCV flats (for lone persons)	Derby Street KENSINGTON	1957-58	027-217
HCV flats ( <i>Holland Estate</i> )	Derby, Altona & Ormond Sts KENSINGTON	1962	027-219
Chung On Chinese restaurant (former)	595 Mt Alexander Road MOONEE PONDS	1952	028-010
Lawford's Furniture Showroom (former)	690-94 Mt Alexander Rd MOONEE PONDS	1955?	028-022
<b>Moorabool (Shire)</b>			
Kryal Castle	Forbes Road WARRENHEIP	1972-74	025-025
<b>Moreland (City)</b>			
Brunswick Community Health Centre	11-13 Glenlyon Road BRUNSWICK	1985-90	009-001
Factory: administration building (Kodak)	173 Elizabeth Street COBURG	1962-63	011-015
Coburg Olympic Swimming Pool	Murray Road COBURG	1965	025-038
ES&A Bank (former)	743 Pascoe Vale Road GLENROY	1962	006-005
Oak Park Aquatic Centre	Pascoe Vale Road OAK PARK	1966	025-040
St Joseph's College	20 Breatly Parade PASCOE VALE SOUTH	1954-56	003-004
House (Myer House)	659 Moreland Road PASCOE VALE STH	1945	027-019
Houses (Beaufort Houses)	Various sites PASCOE VALE SOUTH	1947	027-024
House (Aboriginal Housing Board)	PASCOE VALE	1991	027-199
<b>Mornington Peninsula (Shire)</b>			
Shaw House	Tuck Road BALNARRING	1963	027-135
Isaacson/Davis House	BALNARRING	1996	027-203
House (Low Energy House)	Musk Creek Road FLINDERS	1977	027-181
McIntyre Holiday House ( <i>Seahouse</i> )	Caraar Creek Lane MORNINGTON	1980-81	027-189
House ( <i>Illuka</i> )	5 Kalimna Drive MORNINGTON	1951	027-050½
Church Hall (St Peter's Anglican Church)	3 Queen Street (rear) MORNINGTON	1962	026-015
McCutcheon House ( <i>Crackers</i> )	Baden Powell Drive MOUNT ELIZA	1951	027-047
Simon House ( <i>Terangaree</i> )	33 Daveys Bay Road MOUNT ELIZA	1963	027-141
Allan House ( <i>Findhorn</i> )	69 Glen Shian Lane MOUNT ELIZA	1954	027-072
Mount Eliza Pre-School Centre	95-97 Wimbledon Avenue MOUNT ELIZA	1955	002-002
The Peninsula Anglican School	Wooralla Drive MOUNT ELIZA	1960-61	003-008
Shire of Flinders Municipal Offices	90 Besgrove Street ROSEBUD	1976	008-009
St Andrew's Uniting Church	6 Murray Anderson Road ROSEBUD	1967	026-011
Sound shell & youth centre	Point Nepean Road ROSEBUD	1965-66	025-001

House ( <i>Mikado</i> )	26 Magnolia Court RYE	1982	027-190
Jackson Holiday House ( <i>The Glen</i> )	100 Puntly Lane SHOREHAM	1976	027-180
Hildebrand House	57 Parklands Road SOMERS	1990	027-198
Baillieu House	3464 Point Nepean Road SORRENTO	1958	027-110
Ross House	Point Nepean Road SORRENTO	1953	027-064
<b>Moyne (Shire)</b>			
ES&A Bank (former)	Dunlop Street MORTLAKE	1959	006-003
<b>Murrindindi (Shire)</b>			
The House of Bottles	8 Parkland Road KINGLAKE	1969-72	025-024
<b>Nillumbik (Shire)</b>			
Pugh House and Studio ( <i>Dunmoochin</i> )	105 Barreenong Road COTTLES BRIDGE	1951	027-048
Angama (Bizen-style pottery kiln)	105 Barreenong Road COTTLES BRIDGE	1984	011-002
Saper House and Studio	60 Dunmoochin Road COTTLES BRIDGE	1965	027-143
Holmes House ( <i>Periwinkle</i> )	54 Batman Road ELTHAM	1948	027-028
Choong House	10 Diosma Road ELTHAM	1985-87	027-194
English House	9 Godalmin Street ELTHAM	1947	027-026
Nichol House	Haldare Road ELTHAM	1973	027-174
Chalmers House (McWhelans House)	5 Homestead Road ELTHAM	1957	027-099
Glass House ( <i>Tantoon</i> )	75 John Street ELTHAM	1958-59	027-111
Knox House and Office	2 King Street ELTHAM	1962-63	027-131
Alistair Knox Park	Main Road ELTHAM	1971-	016-002
Diamond Valley Miniature Railway	Main Road ELTHAM	1961-	025-022
Eltham Library	4-10 Panther Place ELTHAM	1993-94	002-014
Marshall House	13 Park West Road ELTHAM	1955	027-077
Ford House ( <i>Fulling</i> )	139-141 Pitt Street ELTHAM	1948-	027-032
Busst House	71 Silver Street ELTHAM	1948-49	027-035
Harcourt House ( <i>Clay Nuneham</i> )	12-16 Stanhope Street ELTHAM	1950	027-043
Dowling/La Gallienne House	12 Yarra Braes Road ELTHAM	1948-	027-031
House (Windmill House)	384-394 Ryans Road ELTHAM NORTH	1973	027-173
Eltham South Pre-School Centre	35 Fordham Road ELTHAM SOUTH	1965-66	002-004
Burns House	644 Henly Road KANGAROO GROUND	1967-	027-157
Pittard House	430 Mount Pleasant Road RESEARCH	1978	027-185
Footbridge (Yarra River)	Finns Reserve TEMPLESTOWE	1955	033-004
Janeba House	Kangaroo Ground Road WARRANDYTE	1949	027-038
Road Bridge (Yarra River)	Kangaroo Ground-Warrandyte Road WARRANDYTE	1955	033-008
Hipwell House	Research Road WARRANDYTE	1953-54	027-066
Vassilief House ( <i>Stonygrad</i> )	25 Hamilton Road WARRANDYTE NORTH	1940-49	027-017
Lowen House	90-92 Kangaroo Ground-Warrandyte Road WARRANDYTE NORTH	1955	027-081
<b>Port Phillip (City)</b>			
Shops and offices ( <i>Carlisle House</i> )	320-336 Carlisle Street BALACLAVA	1963-64	028-026
Elwood Surf Lifesaving Club	Ormond Esplanade ELWOOD	1971	025-019
Factory (Kraft Foods Pty Ltd)	162 Salmon Street PORT MELBOURNE	1956-57	011-012
Office building (BP House)	1-29 Albert Road SOUTH MELBOURNE	1964	040-013
HCV flats ( <i>Emerald Hill Court</i> )	Dorcas Street SOUTH MELBOURNE	1960-62	027-218
Boathouse (Lord Somers/Powerhouse)	Lakeside Drive SOUTH MELBOURNE	1964-65	025-009
HCV flats ( <i>Park Towers</i> )	332 Park Street SOUTH MELBOURNE	1963-70	027-220





HCV flats	Raglan Street SOUTH MELBOURNE	1975	027-221
Office building (VACC)	464 St Kilda Road SOUTH MELBOURNE	1962-65	040-009
Office building	568 St Kilda Road SOUTH MELBOURNE	1960?	040-006
Brine-Wierzbowski House	78 St Vincents Place SOUTH MELBOURNE	1967	027-153
State Savings Bank of Victoria (former)	133-135 Acland Street ST KILDA	1968	006-008
W G Apps & Sons Funeral Parlour	88 Carlisle Street ST KILDA	1952-53	001-001
St Kilda Public Library	150 Carlisle Street ST KILDA	1969-73	002-010
Leo's Spaghetti Bar	55 Fitzroy Street ST KILDA	1956	028-011
B'nai B'rith House	99 Hotham Street ST KILDA	1959	026-017
Telephone Exchange	62 Inkerman Street ST KILDA	1949	017-002
Flats ( <i>Edgewater Towers</i> )	12 Marine Parade ST KILDA	1959-60	027-006
John Batman Motor Inn (former)	69 Queens Road ST KILDA	1962	030-012
Ernest Fooks architectural office & flats (former)	1 Woonsocket Court ST KILDA	1956	040-025
<b>South Gippsland (Shire)</b>			
G Whatley & Sons Hardware Shop	31 Stanley Street TOORA	1960?	028-024
<b>Southern Grampians (Shire)</b>			
Hamilton Art Gallery	107 Brown Street HAMILTON	1960	025-003
Woolshed (Blackwood Homestead)	Tobermorey Lane PENSHURST	?	005-001
<b>Stonnington (City)</b>			
Lauriston Girls' School	Huntingtower Road ARMADALE	1969	003-011
Municipal incinerator	67 Surrey Road PRAHRAN		023-001
Library (Melbourne High School)	Alexandra Avenue SOUTH YARRA	1965	003-019
Flats	67? Darling Street SOUTH YARRA	1946	027-001
Garnet Alsop & Partners architectural office (former)	376 Punt Road SOUTH YARRA	1958	040-026
Toorak/South Yarra Public Library	332-344 Toorak Road SOUTH YARRA	1973-73	002-011
Stott House	391 Toorak Road SOUTH YARRA	1963	027-140
Richardson House	10 Blackfriars Close TOORAK	1955	027-080
House	16 Chasleton Street TOORAK	1953	027-063
Mural (Glamorgan Prep School)	14 Douglas Street TOORAK	1984	043-005
Willy House	3 Heymount Court TOORAK	1972	027-171
Mewton House	4 Myvore Court TOORAK	1955	027-082
Hall and McVean Houses (duplex)	2-3 Selwyn Court TOORAK	1963	027-134
Pierce House	7 Trawalla Avenue TOORAK	1954	027-068
<b>Strathbogie (Shire)</b>			
House (Dome House)	GOORAM (via EUROA)	1975?	027-178
Mitchelton Winery	Mitchellstown Road NAGAMBIE	1974	011-001
<b>Surf Coast (Shire)</b>			
Church of the Transfiguration	2 Camp Road ANGLESEA	1957	026-005
Arab Café	94 Mountjoy Parade LORNE	1955-56	028-009
Dixon House (The Pole House)	62 Banool Road FAIRHAVEN	1978	027-182
<b>Swan Hill (Rural City)</b>			
House	54 Maraboor Street LAKE BOGA	1955?	027-087
<b>Wangaratta (Rural City)</b>			
Narrow-gauge railway bridge (former)	Wangaratta-Whitfield Road MOYHU	1950?	032-001
Staff Housing (Bruck Mills)	5, 7, 9 & 11-15 Bruck Court WANGARATTA	1953-56	027-228



Ollie's Trolley restaurant (former)	1 Murphy Street WANGARATTA	1983?	028-019
City of Wangaratta Municipal Offices	62-68 Ovens Street WANGARATTA	1980	008-011
Beersheba Barracks	83 Sisley Avenue WANGARATTA	1940s	013-001
Motel Wangaratta (former)	235-249 Tone Road WANGARATTA	1958	030-008
Cubby House (Wombi Toy Factory)	211 Whorouly South Rd WHOROULY STH	1950s	027-208
HCV housing estate	Vincent Road & Smith Cres WANGARATTA	1945	027-210
<b>Warrnambool (City)</b>			
Walter House	47 Koroit Street WARRNAMBOOL	1960?	027-124
Warrnambool Motors Car Showroom	765-767 Raglan Parade WARRNAMBOOL	1964	028-027
Turn-in Motel	Simpson Street WARRNAMBOOL	1963?	030-015
<b>Wellington (Shire)</b>			
Wesleyan Church (former)	97 Cunninghame Street SALE	1966	026-010
Jennings House	167 Cunninghame Street SALE	1959	027-114
Office building (ESSO BHP)	64-72 Foster Street SALE	1973-75	040-017
City of Sale Municipal Offices	80-88 Macalister Street SALE	1965-66	008-003
<b>West Wimmera (Shire)</b>			
All Souls War Memorial Church	Andrew Street EDENHOPE	1965	026-009
<b>Whitehorse (City)</b>			
FLER Demonstration House (former)	150 Canterbury Road BLACKBURN	1958	027-107
Project houses (Concept Construction Pty Ltd)	238-242 Canterbury Road BLACKBURN	1970	027-242
Ednie House	3 The Avenue BLACKBURN	1954	027-069
Cook House (Ronnie Biggs House)	52 Hibiscus Road BLACKBURN NORTH	1967-69	027-156
Box Hill & District Hospital	Nelson Street BOX HILL	1955	009-005
Weight Houses	1, 2 & 3 Gracefield Drive BOX HILL NORTH	1955	027-083
Eastern Freeway Extension Barriers	Eastern Fwy (Doncaster to Springvale Rd) BOX HILL NTH & BLACKBURN NTH	1995	033-011
Chancellor House 2	31 Fowler Street BOX HILL SOUTH	1958	027-109
Presbyterian Ladies' College	141 Burwood Road BURWOOD EAST	1956-58	003-007
Mount Scopus War Memorial College	245 Burwood Road BURWOOD EAST	1954	003-003
Wobbie's World (former entry building)	469 Springvale Road FOREST HILL	1978	025-026
Television studios (ATV0)	Springvale Road FOREST HILL	1965	017-007
Gibson House (speculative house)	17 Grange Street MONT ALBERT	1966	027-148
Housing estate (A V Jennings)	Spencer Street NUNAWADING	1955-56	027-230
ES&A Bank (former)	153-155 Springvale Road NUNAWADING	1960	006-004
Television and radio relay station	730-732 Canterbury Road SURREY HILLS	1963	017-003
Pearce House ( <i>Mirraboona</i> )	30-34 Moore Road VERMONT	1958	027-105
Burvale Hotel/Motel	385 Burwood Road VERMONT SOUTH	1968	040-023
Ramsay Street ( <i>Neighbours</i> location)	Pin Oak Court VERMONT SOUTH	1985-	027-243
<b>Whittlesea (City)</b>			
UFO estate agent's sales office (former)	475? McDonalds Road SOUTH MORANG	1970s	040-030
<b>Wodonga (Rural City)</b>			
World's Largest Rolling Pin (Henri's Wodonga Bakery)	9 Elgin Boulevard WODONGA	1995-96	028-004
<b>Yarra (City)</b>			
ANZ Bank (former)	217 Johnston Street ABBOTSFORD	1970	006-009
Crone Ross architectural office (former)	10 Derby Street COLLINGWOOD	1990	040-032
Paper mill: boiler house (APM)	Chandler Highway FAIRFIELD	1954	011-003



Zotti House [remodelling]	637 Lygon Street PRINCES HILL	1962?	027-130
HCV flats	Solly Ave & Wilson Street PRINCES HILL	1956-57	027-215
Townhouses	106-112 Cremorne Street RICHMOND	1994	027-226
Richmond Railway Station	25-31 Swan Street RICHMOND	1958-60	032-003
Golden West Pinball signage	42 Victoria Street (east wall) RICHMOND	1970s	028-003
<b>Yarra Ranges (Shire)</b>			
Flats	Grandview Road LAUNCHING PLACE	1973-74	027-011
Athan House	11 Carcoola Road MONBULK	1988	027-196
Water tower	Timbertop Court (off) MOOROOLBARK	1975?	024-003
House (Triton House)	Mount Dandenong Road MONTROSE	1949?	027-025
Skyhigh Restaurant	26 Observatory Rd MOUNT DANDENONG	1970	028-013
Huebner House	Main Road OLINDA	1975	027-177
Miller-Short House ( <i>Ventura</i> )	55 Mast Gully Road UPWEY	1948-49	027-030
<b>Yarriambiack (Shire)</b>			
Beulah & District Bush Nursing Hospital	Phillips Street BEULAH	1952	009-002
House (Terra Dome House)	Yarriambiack Dve KELLANAC (via MINYIP)	1975?	027-179

### 4.3 Places arranged by architect/designer

*Note: asterisk indicates a place that involved input from other architect or architects*

<b>Ahern, John</b>			
1960	Anderson's Carpet Showroom (former)	1360 Toorak Road BURWOOD	028-023
<b>Alder &amp; Lacey (engineers)</b>			
1958	Textile mill: amenities block (Bradmill)	Francis Street YARRAVILLE	011-008
<b>Alexandra, Douglas (see also Berg &amp; Alexandra)</b>			
1951	Flats (maisonettes)	6a and 6b Meyer Road BURWOOD	027-003
1951-52	Kotzman House	17 Malcolm Court RINGWOOD EAST	027-051
1957	Burwood Pre-School Centre	48a Alfred Road GLEN IRIS	002-003
1959	Alexandra House	539 The Bouelvarde IVANHOE	027-118
<b>Allen, George (sculptor)</b>			
1957	Sculpture (ex-Hume House)	University of Melbourne PARKVILLE	043-007
<b>Alsop &amp; Duncan</b>			
1967	Sound shell	174c Lonsdale Street DANDENONG	025-002
<b>Alsop, H Garnet</b>			
1958	Garnet Alsop & Partners architectural office (former)	376 Punt Road SOUTH YARRA	040-026
<b>Ancher, Mortlock &amp; Woolley</b>			
1967-68	"Lowline" House (Petitt & Sevitt)	176 Lum Road WHEELERS HILL	027-158
1967-68	"Split Level" Houses (Petitt & Sevitt)	178-80 Lum Road WHEELERS HILL	027-159
1990-96	NE/SE Wings etc (State Library)	328 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	002-013
<b>Annand, Douglas (artist)</b>			
1952-53	Mural (Mildura Base Hospital)	Ontario Avenue MILDURA	043-001
<b>Andrews, John</b>			
1975-	Building 8 (RMIT)*	Swanston Street MELBOURNE	003-039
<b>Ashton, Raggatt McDougall</b>			

1984-86	Drummond Street Offices	221 Drummond Street CARLTON	040-031
1985-90	Brunswick Community Health Centre	11-13 Glenlyon Road BRUNSWICK	009-001
1995	St Kilda Public Library [additions]*	150 Carlisle Street ST KILDA	002-010
1995	Storey Hall (RMIT)	342-348 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	003-029
<b>Baird, John (Baird Cuthbert &amp; Partners)</b>			
1973	French House	22 Alfred Street BEAUMARIS	027-172
1977	House (Low Energy House)	Musk Creek Road FLINDERS	027-181
<b>Baker, S G L (Bill)</b>			
1970	Roberts House	1 Hutchison Street BEAUMARIS	027-164
1970	Project house ( <i>Oriental House</i> ) (Concept Construction Pty Ltd)	240 Canterbury Road BLACKBURN	027-242
<b>Baldwinson, Arthur</b>			
1947	Houses (Beaufort Houses)	Various sites PASCOE VALE SOUTH	027-024
<b>Barlow, Marcus</b>			
1945-46	Housing estate (Sol Green Estate)	Green Parade SANDRINGHAM	027-227
<b>Barton, Norman</b>			
1950	Barton House*	56 Thomas Street BRIGHTON EAST	027-042
<b>Bates, Smart &amp; McCutcheon</b>			
1951	McCutcheon House ( <i>Crackers</i> )	Baden Powell Drive MOUNT ELIZA	027-047
1953-55	Office building (H C Sleigh Pty Ltd)	170 Queen Street MELBOURNE	040-002
1954-55	Footscray & District Hospital	Eleanor Street FOOTSCRAY	009-004
1960-61	The Peninsula Anglican School	Wooralla Drive MOUNT ELIZA	003-008
1962-64	Eakins Hall (Queens College)	College Crescent PARKVILLE	003-033
1963-69	Office building ( <i>AMP Plaza</i> )*	527-555 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	040-011
1964	Office building (New Zealand Insurance)	493 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	040-012
<b>Bell, Guilford</b>			
1958	Baillieu House	3464 Point Nepean Road SORRENTO	027-110
1963	Simon House ( <i>Terangaree</i> )*	33 Daveys Bay Road MOUNT ELIZA	027-141
1970	Project house ( <i>Garden House</i> ) (Concept Construction Pty Ltd)	238 Canterbury Road BLACKBURN	027-242
1972	Seccull House	32 North Road BRIGHTON	027-169
1972	Willy House	3 Heymount Court TOORAK	027-171
1986	Grant House	26 Whiteside Road OFFICER	027-195
<b>Benshemesh, Mordachai</b>			
1959-60	Flats ( <i>Edgewater Towers</i> )	12 Marine Parade ST KILDA	027-006
<b>Berg &amp; Alexandra (see also under individual partners' names)</b>			
1960	Hamilton Art Gallery	107 Brown Street HAMILTON	025-003
1965-66	City of Sale Municipal Offices	80-88 Macalister Street SALE	008-003
1966	City of Shepparton Civic Centre	90 Welford Street SHEPPARTON	008-004
<b>Berkus, Barry (USA)</b>			
1986-87	House	Yarrbat Avenue BALWYN	027-195½
<b>Berg, Raymond</b>			
1956-57	International House*	231-241 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	003-030
<b>Berman, Theodore</b>			
1962	Moorabbin Bowl	938 Nepean Highway MOORABBIN	025-032



1962	Park Royal Motel (former) <b>Billson, E F (&amp; Associates)</b>	441 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	030-013
1991	House (Aboriginal Housing Board) <b>Biltmoderne</b>	PASCOE VALE	027-199
1985-87	Choong House <b>Bini, Dante (engineer)</b>	10 Diosma Road ELTHAM	027-194
1979	Bini Shell (Monash University) <b>Block, Gerd &amp; Renate</b>	Northways Road CHURCHILL	003-028
1955	Block House	21 Grand Boulevard MONTMORENCY	027-084
1957-58	Biancardi House	20 Yarra Street KEW	027-102
1970	City of Manningham Municipal Offices <b>Bogle &amp; Banfield</b>	Doncaster Road DONCASTER	008-008
1959	O'Donnell House	13 St Georges Grove PARKVILLE	027-115
1959-62	Grandstand (Sandown Racecourse)	591-659 Princes Highway SPRINGVALE	025-011
1964-65	Total carpark (and offices) <b>Borland, Kevin</b>	170-190 Russell Street MELBOURNE	033-002
1955	Klepner House	7 Trinity Court BRIGHTON EAST	027-076
1957	Mollar House	29 Towers Avenue BEAUMARIS	027-100
1970	Kahan House (additions)*	11 Second Avenue KEW	027-123
1973	Nichol House	Haldare Road ELTHAM	027-174
1973-74	Flats <b>Boyd, Robin (see also Grounds, Romberg &amp; Boyd; Romberg &amp; Boyd)</b>	Grandview Road LAUNCHING PLACE	027-011
1946-	Pettigrew House	21 Redmund Street KEW	027-022
1951-52	Gillison House	43 Kireep Road BALWYN	027-052
1953-56	Staff Housing (Bruck Mills)	5, 7, 9 & 11-15 Bruck Court WANGARATTA	027-228
1954	Ednie House	3 The Avenue BLACKBURN	027-069
1955	Richardson House	10 Blackfriars Close TOORAK	027-080
1956	Winter-Irving House	12 Alexander Street COLAC	027-091
1956-57	Haughton-James House	82 Molesworth Street KEW	027-097
1958	FLER Demonstration House (former)	150 Canterbury Road BLACKBURN	027-107
1960-62	Flats ( <i>Domain Park Towers</i> )	193 Domain Road SOUTH YARRA	027-007
1962	Jimmy Watson's Wine Bar	333 Lygon Street CARLTON	028-012
1962	John Batman Motor Inn (former)	69 Queens Road ST KILDA	030-012
1962-64	Stegbar offices and showroom (former)	13 Rosalie Street SPRINGVALE	040-027
1966	Lawrence House and Flats	13 Studley Avenue KEW	027-147
1966	Project houses ( <i>Appletree Hill Estate</i> )	Glentower Drive GLEN WAVERLEY	027-240
1967-68	Fletcher House	8 Avonbury Court BRIGHTON	027-160
1968-69	Menzies College (Latrobe University) <b>Brine Wierzbowski</b>	Menzies Drive BUNDOORA	003-036
1967	Brine-Wierzbowski House <b>Brunton, David</b>	78 St Vincents Place SOUTH MELBOURNE	027-153
1952	Brunton House (Case Study House)* <b>Buchan, Laird &amp; Buchan</b>	10 Hardinge Street BEAUMARIS	027-056
1948-53	Trans-Otway Ltd bus terminal	36-48 Ryrie Street GEELONG	033-001

1953-54	Oil refinery: admin buildings (Shell)	Refinery Road CORIO	011-005
1953-56	Staff Housing (Shell Oil Refinery)*	Plantation and Purnell Roads CORIO	027-229
1958	Chapel (Geelong Grammar/Timbertop)	Mount Buller Road MERRIJIG	026-001
1972	Office building (Nubrik House)	271 William Street MELBOURNE	040-016
<b>Burgess, Gregory</b>			
1972	Hawkins House	Blackwood Road GISBORNE	027-170
1981-83	Kay Street Housing*	Kay Street and Station Street CARLTON	027-222
1983	Hackford House	Koornalla Creek Road TRARALGON	027-191
1993-99?	Rudolf Steiner School [additions]*	213 Wonga Road WARRANWOOD	003-012
1993-94	Eltham Library	4-10 Panther Place ELTHAM	002-014
<b>Burgee, John (Johnson Burgee)</b>			
1991	Office building [foyer & portico only]	101 Collins Street MELBOURNE	040-019
<b>Burke, Richard D (USA)</b>			
1972?	Pizza Hut restaurant (former)	1014-1024 Heidelberg Road IVANHOE	028-018
<b>Burns, Peter</b>			
1955	Greenaway House	18 Atkins Avenue GLEN IRIS	027-078
1967-	Burns House	644 Henly Road KANGAROO GROUND	027-157
<b>Burrows, Peter</b>			
1975	Consolidated Primary School*	Mead Street COHUNA	003-021
<b>Butler &amp; Hall</b>			
1953	Office building (British Automatic Telephone Co)	117-121 Bouverie Street CARLTON	040-001
<b>Caldwell, David</b>			
1965	All Souls War Memorial Church*	Andrew Street EDENHOPE	026-009
1966	Wesleyan Church (former)*	97 Cunninghams Street SALE	026-010
1959	Caldwell House	6 The Outlook HEATHMONT	027-116
<b>Chalmers, George</b>			
1957	Chalmers House (McWhelans House)	5 Homestead Road ELTHAM	027-099
<b>Champion, Roger (City Engineer)</b>			
1966	Caulfield Swim Centre	Moira Avenue CARNEGIE	025-039
<b>Chancellor &amp; Patrick</b>			
1951-	Patrick House	19 Olympic Avenue CHELTENHAM	027-046
1953-54	Chancellor House 1	1 Gulls Way FRANKSTON SOUTH	027-060
1955	Mount Eliza Pre-School Centre	95-97 Wimbledon Avenue MOUNT ELIZA	002-002
1958	Chancellor House 2	31 Fowler Street BOX HILL SOUTH	027-109
1959	Ferguson House	20 Rose Avenue GLEN WAVERLEY	027-117
1962	Church Hall (St Peter's Anglican Church)	3 Queen Street MORNINGTON (rear)	026-015
1962-66	Farrer Hall (Monash University)	Blackburn Road CLAYTON	003-032
1963	Shaw House	Tuck Road BALNARRING	027-135
<b>Cleahan, Neil</b>			
1950	Barton House*	56 Thomas Street BRIGHTON EAST	027-042
1956	Hunt House (The Age Dream Home)	8 Bronte Court HAMPTON	027-093
1958	Weate House	11 Summerhill Road BEAUMARIS	027-108
1963	Simon House ( <i>Terangaree</i> )*	33 Daveys Bay Road MOUNT ELIZA	027-141
<b>Cocks Carmichael Whitford</b>			





1989	Yarra Footbridge (Yarra River)	Southbank Promenade & Flinders Walk SOUTHBANK	033-006
1992	Bell Street/Banksia Street Link <b>Cole, Doug (Shire Engineer)</b>	Bell Street & Banksia Street HEIDELBERG	033-010
1977	Colac Botanical Gardens Caravan Park <b>Collier &amp; Klaer (engineers)</b>	1 Fyans Street COLAC	030-001
1955	Footbridge (Yarra River) <b>Commonwealth Department of Works</b>	Finns Reserve TEMPLESTOWE	033-004
1948-54	Telephone Exchange & Post Office	114-120 Russell Street MELBOURNE	017-001
1949	Telephone Exchange	62 Inkerman Street ST KILDA	017-002
1953	Walter Boas Building (University of Melbourne)	Wilson Avenue PARKVILLE	029-001
1958-59	Passenger Terminal (Essendon Airport) <b>Conarg</b>	Hargrave Avenue ESSENDON	031-001
1957-64	Sandringham & District Hospital* <b>Cook, Charles (engineer)</b>	191 Bluff Road SANDRINGHAM	009-006
1956	Cook House <b>Cousland, Robert (State Bank)</b>	148 Weatherall Road CHELTENHAM	027-092
1961	Office building (Commonwealth Bank)*	231-235 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	040-007
1965	State Savings Bank of Victoria (former) <b>Cowper, Murphy &amp; Appleford</b>	TATURA	006-007
1955-56	Festival Hall <b>Crone, Donald</b>	300 Dudley Street WEST MELBOURNE	025-010
1954	Hassett House <b>Crone, Peter</b>	2 Bolton Street BLACK ROCK	027-067
1970-72	Abrahams House	42 North Road BRIGHTON	027-166
1975	Huebner House	Main Road OLINDA	027-177
1981-83	Kay Street Housing*	Kay Street and Station Street CARLTON	027-222
1990	Crone Ross architectural office (former)	10 Derby Street COLLINGWOOD	040-032
1992	Chapel (Trinity Grammar School) <b>Crosier, Kenneth</b>	Charles Street KEW	026-003
1965-66	Sound shell & youth centre <b>Dance, Suzanne</b>	Point Nepean Road ROSEBUD	025-001
1975	Gillies Studio (Actor's Studio) <b>Danne, Geoffrey</b>	22 Shiel Street NORTH MELBOURNE	027-209
1956-57	Danne House <b>Daryl Jackson Evan Walker (see also Daryl Jackson)</b>	5 Yarra Street KEW	027-098
1969	Lauriston Girls' School	Huntingtower Road ARMADALE	003-011
1974	Resource Centre (MLC)	Barkers Road KEW	003-013
1978	State Bank Staff College <b>Demaine, Russell, Trundle, Armstrong &amp; Orton</b>	83-89 Stotts Lane FRANKSTON SOUTH	003-025
1952-56	Gippsland Central Hospital	Princes Highway TRARALGON	009-003
1959-60	Blundell Memorial Hall (former)	149-151 Grey Street TRARALGON	026-014
1964	Office building (BP House)	1-29 Albert Road SOUTH MELBOURNE	040-013
1967	Naval & Military Club	27 Little Collins Street MELBOURNE	025-017

	<b>Denton Corker Marshall</b>		
1969-71	Emery House	50 Pine Crescent RINGWOOD NORTH	027-163
1977-81	Banyule Flats Sports Pavilion	Somerset Drive VIEW BANK	025-020
1984-95	Marshall House	293 Watts Road VENTNOR	027-193
1995-96	Melbourne Exhibition Centre	2 Clarendon Street SOUTH BANK	002-006
1998	Homestead ( <i>Sheep Farm House</i> )	KYNETON	027-016
	<b>Dixon, Frank</b>		
1952	Dixon House	6 Carrigal Street BALWYN	027-053
1978	Dixon House (The Pole House)	62 Banool Road FAIRHAVEN	027-182
	<b>Dorney, J H Esmond</b>		
1957-64	Sandringham & District Hospital*	191 Bluff Road SANDRINGHAM	009-006
	<b>Dowling, Bryan</b>		
1980	St Mary's Roman Catholic Church	1 Gellibrand Street COLAC	026-013
	<b>Duldig, Karl (sculptor)</b>		
1972	Mural and stained glass windows (Kadimah Jewish Centre)	7 Selwyn Street ELSTERNWICK	043-003
	<b>Duncan, Charles</b>		
1962-63	Williams House	4 Glenard Drive HEIDELBERG	027-132
1964-65	Homestead ( <i>Kenilworth</i> )	Kenilworth Avenue BEACONSFIELD	027-015
1965-66	Eltham South Pre-School Centre	35 Fordham Road ELTHAM SOUTH	002-004
1968	Okalyi House	66 Old Eltham Road LOWER PLENTY	027-161
1969-70	<i>Elliston Estate</i> (Merchant Builders)*	Finlayson Street etc ROSANNA	027-241
	<b>Earle, James (Earle &amp; Bunbury; Earle Shaw &amp; Partners)</b>		
1957	Church of the Transfiguration	2 Camp Road ANGLESEA	026-005
1958-59	St Andrew's Anglican Church	Lakeview Street BOORT	026-006
1970	Flats (Co-operative housing)	Cross Street CARLTON	027-010
1972	Alcoa Pavilion (former)	Macedon Street (off) SUNBURY	000-000
	<b>Edmond &amp; Corrigan</b>		
1975-78	Resurrection Primary School	402 Corrigan Road KEYSBOROUGH	003-014
1981-83	Kay Street Housing*	Kay Street and Station Street CARLTON	027-222
1985-88	Dandenong College of TAFE	121 Stud Road DANDENONG	003-040
1988	Athan House	11 Caroola Road MONBULK	027-196
1991-94	Building 8 (RMIT) [remodelling]	Swanston Street MELBOURNE	003-039
	<b>Eggleston, McDonald &amp; Secomb</b>		
1954-56	Classroom block (Braemer College)	1499 Mount Macedon Road WOODEND	003-005
1960	Printing factory (Mason, Firth & McCutcheon)	1144 Nepean Highway HIGHETT	011-004
1964	Eggleston, McDonald & Secomb architectural offices (former)	215 Grattan Street PARKVILLE	040-028
	<b>Elliot, Peter</b>		
1990	Carlton Baths & Community Centre	248 Rathdowne Street CARLTON	025-041
1995	Robert Clark Horticultural Centre	Botanic Gardens BALLARAT	016-001
	<b>Ernest, Harry</b>		
1955	Office building ( <i>Chelsea House</i> )	55 Flemington Road NORTH MELBOURNE	040-004



1955-56	Ernest House	75 Walpole Street KEW	027-085
	<b>Evans, Bernard (Evans, Murphy, Berg &amp; Hocking)</b>		
1951-53	Flats ( <i>Sherdian Close</i> )	485-489 St Kilda Road SOUTH YARRA	027-004
1962-65	Office building (VACC)	464 St Kilda Road SOUTH MELBOURNE	040-009
1972-73	Springvale Library	411 Springvale Road SPRINGVALE	002-012
	<b>Ewers, Raymond (sculptor)</b>		
1965	John F Kennedy Memorial (Treasury Gardens)	Treasury Place (off) MELBOURNE	015-002
	<b>Eykenbaum, Joseph</b>		
1969-72	The House of Bottles	8 Parkland Road KINGLAKE	025-024
	<b>Featherstone, Rae</b>		
1967	W H Lord Lecture Theatre (Mount Derrimut Field Station)	Mount Derrimut Road (off) DERRIMUT	003-023
1953	House	16 Chasleton Street TOORAK	027-063
	<b>Fisher, J Dale</b>		
1970	Skyhigh Restaurant	26 Observatory Rd MOUNT DANDENONG	028-013
	<b>Fooks, Ernest</b>		
1954	Mount Scopus War Memorial College	245 Burwood Road BURWOOD EAST	003-003
1956-	Houses (Kurt Popper/Ernest Fooks)*	Gordon Street ELSTERNWICK	027-232
1956	Ernest Fooks architectural office & flats (former)	1 Woonsocket Court ST KILDA	040-025
1959	B'nai B'rith House	99 Hotham Street ST KILDA	026-017
1963	Handel House	47 Aroona Street CAULFIELD NORTH	027-138
1970	Abrahams House	101 Cityview Road BALWYN NORTH	027-165
	<b>Ford, Gordon</b>		
1948-	Ford House ( <i>Fulling</i> )	139-141 Pitt Street ELTHAM	027-032
1971-	Alistair Knox Park*	Main Road ELTHAM	016-002
1997	Godsell House 2 [garden only]	8 Hodgson Street KEW	027-205
	<b>Freeman Fox &amp; Partners (engineers)</b>		
1968-70	West Gate Bridge fragments	Monash University CLAYTON	033-009
	<b>Fulton, Don Hendry</b>		
1956	Dow House	2-4 Reeves Court KEW	027-096
1971	Elwood Surf Lifesaving Club	Ormond Esplanade ELWOOD	025-019
1976	Shire of Flinders Municipal Offices	90 Besgrove Street ROSEBUD	008-009
	<b>Gazzard, Donald</b>		
1984	House	METUNG	027-192
	<b>Gianarelli &amp; Sons (stonemasons)</b>		
1977	Elvis Presley Memorial (Melbourne General Cemetery)	College Crescent CARLTON	015-003
	<b>Glass, Peter</b>		
1958-59	Glass House ( <i>Tantoon</i> )	75 John Street ELTHAM	027-111
1971-	Alistair Knox Park*	Main Road ELTHAM	016-002
	<b>Godfrey, Spowers, Hughes, Mewton &amp; Lobb</b>		
1950	Satchell House	21 Summerhill Road BEAUMARIS	027-041
1950-51	Wing Shing House	26 Kyora Parade BALWYN NORTH	027-044

1955	Mewton House	4 Myvore Court TOORAK	027-082
1956	Factory (British Australian Tobacco Co)	236-238 East Boundary Road BENTLEIGH EAST	011-013
1959-61	Union Building (Swinburne University of Technology)	451 Burwood Road HAWTHORN	003-038
1963-69	Dallas Brooks Hall <b>Godsell, David</b>	300 Albert Street EAST MELBOURNE	002-007
1960	Godsell House	491 Balcombe Road BEAUMARIS	027-121
1963	Chapman House	1a Regent Street BRIGHTON	027-137
1963	Kennedy House	18 Pleasant View Cres GLEN WAVERLEY	027-139
1974	Olive Phillips Free Kindergarten	28 Bodley Street BEAUMARIS	002-005
	<b>Godsell, Sean</b>		
1992	Godsell House 1	22 Faraday Street CARLTON	027-200
1997	Godsell House 2	8 Hodgson Street KEW	027-205
	<b>Grounds, Romberg &amp; Boyd (see also under individual partners' names)</b>		
1953	Peardon House ( <i>Killuran</i> )	320 Dunlops Road BIRREGURRA	027-059
1953-56	Staff Housing (Bruck Mills)	5, 7, 9 & 11-15 Bruck Court WANGARATTA	027-228
1954	Ednie House	3 The Avenue BLACKBURN	027-069
1955	Richardson House	10 Blackfriars Close TOORAK	027-080
1956	Sacred Heart Girls' College	113 Warrigal Road OAKLEIGH	003-006
1956	Winter-Irving House	12 Alexander Street COLAC	027-091
1956-57	Haughton-James House	82 Molesworth Street KEW	027-097
1958	Pearce House ( <i>Mirrabooka</i> )	30-34 Moore Road VERMONT	027-105
1958	FLER Demonstration House (former)	150 Canterbury Road BLACKBURN	027-107
1960-62	Flats ( <i>Domain Park Towers</i> )	193 Domain Road SOUTH YARRA	027-007
1962	Jimmy Watson's Wine Bar	333 Lygon Street CARLTON	028-012
1962	John Batman Motor Inn (former)	69 Queens Road ST KILDA	030-012
	<b>Grounds, Roy (see also Grounds, Romberg &amp; Boyd)</b>		
1949	Goodes House ( <i>Tellia</i> )	25 Bembridge Avenue FRANKSTON STH	027-037
1951	Leyser House	11 Hume Street KEW	027-045
1951	House ( <i>Illuka</i> )*	5 Kalimna Drive MORNINGTON	027-050½
1953	Peardon House ( <i>Killuran</i> )	320 Dunlops Road BIRREGURRA	027-059
1956	Sacred Heart Girls' College	113 Warrigal Road OAKLEIGH	003-006
1958	Pearce House ( <i>Mirrabooka</i> )	30-34 Moore Road VERMONT	027-105
1958-61	Flats ( <i>Hotham Gardens</i> )*	O'Shannassy Street, Curzon & Arden Street NORTH MELBOURNE	027-005
1969-71	Blackwood Hall (Monash University)	Wellington Road CLAYTON	003-027
	<b>Grouse, Reg</b>		
1968	Wiltona Migrant Hostel (additions)	Kororoit Creek Road ALTONA	030-006
	<b>Gunn, Graeme</b>		
1961	Shoebridge House	74 Woodhouse Road DONCASTER EAST	027-127
1963	Richardson House	14 Brewster Street ESSENDON	027-136
1965-66	Project houses (Merchant Builders)	123, 125 & 129 Springvale Road GLEN WAVERLEY	027-239
1968	Townhouses (Merchant Builders)	76 Molesworth Street KEW	027-224



1969-70	<i>Elliston Estate</i> (Merchant Builders)* <b>Gurney, Edgar</b>	Finlayson Street etc ROSANNA	027-241
1959-	Satellite town ( <i>Sunbury Estate</i> )*	Various streets SUNBURY	027-237
1945	House (Romcke Plywood House) <b>Hall, S Winston</b>	55? Naroo Street BALWYN	027-018
1956	Manning House	15 Riversdale Court HAWTHORN	027-090
1963	Hall and McVean Houses (duplex) <b>Hall &amp; Norris (USA)</b>	2-3 Selwyn Court TOORAK	027-134
1971?	Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant <b>Ham, D F Cowell</b>	822-24 Doncaster Road DONCASTER	028-015
040-020	Olympic Hotel <b>Harcourt, John</b>	31 Albert Street PRESTON	1954
1950	Harcourt House ( <i>Clay Nuneham</i> ) <b>Harding, Jeff</b>	12-16 Stanhope Street ELTHAM	027-043
1945	Cronin House (Sun Post-War Home) <b>Haring, Keith (artist)</b>	1535 Old Burke Road KEW EAST	027-020
1984	Mural (Glamorgan Prep School) <b>Harris, Alexander</b>	14 Douglas Street TOORAK	043-005
1957-58	Ormond House <b>Harvie, Ellison</b>	21 High Street MOE	027-103
1957-59	Lyceum Club	7 Ridgeway Place MELBOURNE	025-016
1964	St Hilda's College <b>Hassell &amp; McConnell</b>	College Crescent PARKVILLE	003-035
1951-52	Vehicle factory (International Harvester)	1-35 Princes Highway DANDENONG STH	011-010
1953-55	Factory (H J Heinz Co Pty Ltd)	43-63 Princes Highway DANDENONG STH	011-011
1957	Factory (BALM Paints)	2-8 McNaughton Road CLAYTON	011-014
1965	Television studios (ATV0) <b>Hayden, Anthony (Bridges, Hayden &amp; Associates)</b>	Springvale Road FOREST HILL	017-007
1960	Coles Supermarket	1 Doncaster Road BALWYN NORTH	028-033
1963	Holocaust Memorial (Melbourne General Cemetery)	Cemetery Road East CARLTON	015-001
1963-64	Shops and offices ( <i>Carlisle House</i> ) <b>Heath, Frank</b>	320-336 Carlisle Street BALACLAVA	028-026
1956-63	Dental Hospital* <b>Henry, Ross</b>	711 Elizabeth Street PARKVILLE	009-007
1990s	Rudolf Steiner School [additions]* <b>Hewitt, G D &amp; N E</b>	213 Wonga Road WARRANWOOD	003-012
1972-74	Kryal Castle <b>Hills Ltd (engineers?)</b>	Forbes Road WARRENHEIP	025-025
1953	Prefabricated classroom (Reservoir East Primary School) <b>Hipwell, Weight &amp; Mason (later Hipwell, Weight &amp; Ross)</b>	Boldrewood Parade RESERVOIR EAST	003-017
1953-54	Hipwell House	Research Road WARRANDYTE	027-066
1955	Weight Houses	1-3 Gracefield Drive BOX HILL NORTH	027-083



1960	Waldron House	413 The Boulevard IVANHOE EAST	027-122
1960?	Walker House	209 Main Road LOWER PLENTY	027-120
1965	Stephenson House	12 Willow Grove MILDURA	027-145
	<b>Hogg, Geoff (artist)</b>		
1981	Mural (Museum Station)	Lonsdale Street (concourse) MELBOURNE	043-004
	<b>Holgar &amp; Holgar</b>		
1965	Holgar House	6 Eaglemont Crescent EAGLEMONT	027-144
1973-75	Saade House	344 Beach Road BLACK ROCK	027-175
	<b>Hopkins, Rhys</b>		
1948-49	Hopkins House	648 Nepean Highway FRANKSTON	027-036
	<b>Housing Commission of Victoria</b>		
1945	HCV housing estate	Vincent Road & Smith Cres WANGARATTA	027-210
1946?	HCV shopping centre (former)	138-146 Ormond Road THOMSON	028-030
1947-	HCV housing estate	Tennyson Street etc NORLANE	027-211
1950-51	HCV flats	Molesworth Street NORTH MELBOURNE	027-212
1952	HCV flats	1 Wishart Street HAMPTON EAST	027-213
1954-56	"The Mall" Shopping Centre	Bell Street HEIDELBERG WEST	028-005
1955-56	HCV flats (for elderly persons)	Power Avenue ASHWOOD	027-214
1956	Housing estate (Olympic Village)	Dougharty Road, Oriel Road & Liberty Parade HEIDELBERG WEST	027-231
1956-57	HCV flats	Solly Avenue & Wilson Street CARLTON	027-215
1957-58	HCV flats (for Aboriginals)	Rumbalara Road MOOROOPNA	027-216
1957-58	HCV flats (for lone persons)	Derby Street KENSINGTON	027-217
1958	Olsen Place Shopping Mall	Olsen Place BROADMEADOWS	028-006
1960-62	HCV flats ( <i>Emerald Hill Court</i> )	Dorcas Street SOUTH MELBOURNE	027-218
1962	HCV flats ( <i>Holland Estate</i> )	Derby, Altona & Ormond Sts KENSINGTON	027-219
1963-70	HCV flats ( <i>Park Towers</i> )	332 Park Street SOUTH MELBOURNE	027-220
1975	HCV flats	Raglan Street SOUTH MELBOURNE	027-221
	<b>Irwin, Leighton</b>		
1955	Box Hill & District Hospital	Nelson Street BOX HILL	009-005
1956-57	International House*	231-241 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	003-030
	<b>Jackson, Daryl</b>		
1969-70	<i>Elliston Estate</i> (Merchant Builders)*	Finlayson Street etc ROSANNA	027-241
1976	Jackson Holiday House ( <i>The Glen</i> )	100 Puntly Lane SHOREHAM	027-180
1979	Abrahams House	17 Seacombe Grove BRIGHTON	027-187
1992	Great Southern Stand (MCG)	Brunton Avenue JOLIMONT	025-012
	<b>Janeba, Friedrich Alois (Fritz)</b>		
1949	Janeba House	Kangaroo Ground Road WARRANDYTE	027-038
1953	Lederer House	Gold Memorial Road WARRANDYTE	027-058
1955-60	Reeve House	21a Green Gully Road KEILOR	027-088
	<b>Jennings, A V (Jennings Industries Ltd)</b>		
1953-56	Staff Housing (Shell Oil Refinery)*	Plantation and Purnell Roads CORIO	027-229
1955-56	Housing estate (A V Jennings)	Spencer Street NUNAWADING	027-230



1957-60	Trentwood Estate (A V Jennings)	Trentwood Avenue etc BALWYN NORTH	027-233
1961	Portable classrooms (Christ the King Primary School)	65-75 Churchill Avenue BRAYBROOK	003-009
1961-63	Karringal Estate (A V Jennings)	Ashleigh Avenue FRANKSTON	027-238
1978	City of Berwick Municipal Offices	Magid Drive NARRE WARREN	008-010
<b>Jennings, Mavis Mossman</b>			
1959	Jennings House	167 Cunninghame Street SALE	027-114
<b>Jones-Evans, Dale</b>			
1990	Jones-Evans House (Gallery House)	23 Morang Road HAWTHORN	027-197
<b>Jorgenson, Peter (later Jorgenson &amp; Hough)</b>			
1960	Parkville Travelodge Motel (former)	539 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	030-010
1966	Overlander Hotel/Motel	97 Benalla Road SHEPPARTON	040-022
1968	Burvale Hotel/Motel	385 Burwood Road VERMONT SOUTH	040-023
<b>Joyce, Bernard</b>			
1952	Brunton House (Case Study House)*	10 Harding Street BEAUMARIS	027-056
1966	Gibson House (speculative house)	17 Grange Street MONT ALBERT	027-148
1966-67	Kurneah Townhouses	206 Domain Road SOUTH YARRA	027-223
1967	Healy House (Systems House)	The Reserve OCEAN GROVE	027-155
<b>Kagan, Anatol</b>			
1949	Shipman House	9 Cascade Drive KEW EAST	027-039
1952	Broons House	36 Stawell Street KEW	027-054
1954	Mount Scopus War Memorial College*	245 Burwood Road BURWOOD EAST	003-003
1954	Allan House ( <i>Findhorn</i> )	69 Glen Shian Lane MOUNT ELIZA	027-072
<b>Karasinski, Taddeusz (Tad)</b>			
1957-58	Karasinski House	13 Banksia Avenue BEAUMARIS	027-104
1957-60	Trentwood Estate (A V Jennings)*	Trentwood Avenue etc BALWYN NORTH	027-233
1967	Mitchell House	2 Salford Avenue KEW	027-154
<b>Katsalidis, Nonda (Nation Fender Katsalidis)</b>			
1983	Deutscher Fine Art Gallery	68 Drummond Street CARLTON	025-005
1994	Flats ( <i>Melbourne Terrace Apartments</i> )	191-201 Franklin Street MELBOURNE	027-012
1998	Ian Potter Museum of Art (University of Melbourne)	Swanston Street CARLTON	025-007
<b>Kelly, Cyril C</b>			
1950s	Roman Catholic Seminary (former)	28 Bonds Road LOWER PLENTY	026-016
<b>Knox, Alistair</b>			
1946	Bryning House	37 Glenard Drive EAGLEMONT	027-021
1947	English House	9 Godalmin Street ELTHAM	027-026
1948	Holmes House ( <i>Periwinkle</i> )	54 Batman Road ELTHAM	027-028
1948-	Dowling/La Gallienne House	12 Yarra Braes Road ELTHAM	027-031
1948-49	Busst House	71 Silver Street ELTHAM	027-035
1949	Murphy's Creek Homestead	Dunolly-Rheola Road MURPHYS CREEK	027-013
1962-63	Knox House and Office	2 King Street ELTHAM	027-131
1971-	Alistair Knox Park*	Main Road ELTHAM	016-002
1978	Pittard House	430 Mount Pleasant Road RESEARCH	027-185
<b>Kurakawa, Kisho</b>			

1986-91	Melbourne Central Shopping Centre <b>La Gerche, John A</b>	Latrobe Street MELBOURNE	028-032
1954-55	Office building ( <i>Gilbert Court</i> ) <b>Leith &amp; Bartlett</b>	100-104 Collins Street MELBOURNE	040-003
1956	Olympic Village Hall (former)	1-17 Alamein Road HEIDELBERG WEST	025-029
1956	Olympic Village Bank (former)	29-30 Alamein Road HEIDELBERG WEST	006-001
1959	City of Boroondara Civic Centre	Cotham Road KEW	008-001
1964	Ivanhoe Library <b>Lewis, Brian</b>	255 Upper Heidelberg Road IVANHOE	002-009
1959	Lane Guest House <b>Lodge, Keith</b>	Tuckers Road TEMPLESTOWE	027-207
1959	Lodge House <b>Lumsden, Ashton &amp; Hale</b>	24 Lister Street KEW EAST	027-113
1963	Office building ( <i>Royal Mail House</i> )	253-257 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	040-010
1964	Factory (Peters Ice Cream)	254-294 Wellington Road MULGRAVE	011-016
1974	Mitchelton Winery <b>Lyon, Hamish (and Astrid Jenkin)</b>	Mitchellstown Road NAGAMBIE	011-001
1993	Lyon/Jenkin House <b>Lyons, C R &amp; G F</b>	38 Rathdowne Street CARLTON	027-201
1970-71	Chapel (Carey Grammar School) <b>McDonald, Kenneth</b>	Daniell Place KEW	026-002
1952	McDonald House	50 Tuxen Street BALWYN NORTH	027-055
1958-59	Display village ( <i>Parade of Homes</i> )*	Blackburn Road & Highbury Road MOUNT WAVERLEY	027-236
1960	Kolonga Shopping Centre <b>McGlashan &amp; Everist</b>	317 Clayton Road CLAYTON	028-031
1957	Barry House	7 Roosevelt Court BRIGHTON EAST	027-101
1962	Preece House	16 High Street West ARARAT	027-129
1969-70	<i>Elliston Estate</i> (Merchant Builders)* <b>McIntosh, Stuart</b>	Finlayson Street etc ROSANNA	027-241
1962-63	ES&A Bank (former) <b>McIntyre, Peter (Peter &amp; Dione McIntyre; McIntyre Partnership)</b>	Lloyd Street MOE	006-006
1952	Beulah & District Bush Nursing Hospital	Phillips Street BEULAH	009-002
1953	Castle House (Stargazer House)	2 Taurus Street BALWYN NORTH	027-062
1953	Snelleman House (Coil House)	40 Kean Street IVANHOE EAST	027-065
1954	Brunt House (Star House)	3 Holroyd Street KEW	027-070
1956	Grant House	14 Pasadena Avenue BEAUMARIS	027-095
1961	Ski Hut	MOUNT BULLER	025-015
1980-81	McIntyre Holiday House ( <i>Seahouse</i> )	Caraar Creek Lane MORNINGTON	027-189
1987	Dinner Plain Alpine Village	Great Alpine Road (off) DINNER PLAIN	030-003
1995?	Smorgy's Restaurant (documentation) <b>Makigawa, Akio (sculptor)</b>	1091 Plenty Road BUNDOORA	028-020
1990s	Sculpture ( <i>Under the Obelisk</i> ) <b>Makin, Kevin</b>	509 St Kilda Road MELBOURNE	043-010



1979	Makin House	45 Moray Road HAWTHORN	027-186
	<b>Mandeno, Chitty &amp; Bell (engineers)</b>		
1978	House (The Dome Home)*	290 High Street KANGAROO FLAT	027-183
	<b>May, Max</b>		
1971-73	Veale House	13a Ebdon Street BLACK ROCK	027-168
1974	Rattle House	Bowallan Road HARKAWAY	027-176
	<b>Meldrum &amp; Partners</b>		
1961	Office building (Commonwealth Bank)*	231-235 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	040-007
	<b>Milston, Ernest</b>		
1950-54	World War II Memorial (Shrine of Remembrance)	St Kilda Road (off) MELBOURNE	015-004
1955-56	Milston House	6 Reeves Court	027-086
1960	Kahan House*	11 Second Avenue KEW	027-123
	<b>Mockridge, Stahle &amp; Mitchell</b>		
1953	Ross House	Point Nepean Road SORRENTO	027-064
1953-54	Boathouse (Melbourne Grammar)	Jefferies Parade MELBOURNE	025-008
1954	Classrooms (Melbourne Grammar)	Bromby Street SOUTH YARRA	003-002
1956	Johnson House	451 Beach Road BEAUMARIS	027-094
1957	Mitchell Valley Motel (former)	620 Main Street BAIRNSDALE	030-007
1958-61	Flats ( <i>Hotham Gardens</i> )*	O'Shannassy Street, Curzon & Arden Street NORTH MELBOURNE	027-005
1961-62	Whitley College	271 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	003-031
1963	Music School (Melbourne Grammar)	Domain Street SOUTH YARRA	003-010
1967-70	City of Camberwell Municipal Offices	Camberwell Road CAMBERWELL	008-007
1970s	Carpark (Royal Women's Hospital)	108 Grattan Street CARLTON	033-003
	<b>Montgomery, King &amp; Trengove</b>		
1955	Mann House	39 Inverness Way BALWYN NORTH	027-079
1959	Kernutt House	1080 Burke Road BALWYN NORTH	027-112
1959	ES&A Bank (former)	Dunlop Street MORTLAKE	006-003
1960	ES&A Bank (former)	153-155 Springvale Road NUNAWADING	006-004
1962	Shallcross House	245 Dendy Street BRIGHTON EAST	027-128
1970	ANZ Bank (former)	217 Johnston Street ABBOTSFORD	006-009
	<b>Moore &amp; Hammond</b>		
1964	Bendigo Bowl	159 Hargreaves Street BENDIGO	025-034
	<b>Mora, Mirka (artist)</b>		
1985-86	Mosaic & mural (Flinders Street Station)	Swanston Street MELBOURNE	043-006
	<b>Morgan, David</b>		
1980s	Rudolf Steiner School [additions]*	213 Wonga Road WARRANWOOD	003-012
	<b>Muir &amp; Shepherd</b>		
1952-53	W G Apps & Sons Funeral Parlour	88 Carlisle Street ST KILDA	001-001
1961	Uniting Church	Beek Street KATAMATITE	026-008
	<b>Muller, Peter</b>		
1958	Ward House	200 Foote Street TEMPLESTOWE	027-106
1959	Homestead ( <i>Dunalister</i> )	Dunalister Stud ELMORE	027-014
	<b>Munro &amp; Sargeant</b>		

1969-71	McClelland Gallery <b>Murphy, John &amp; Phyllis</b>	McClelland Drive FRANKSTON	025-004
1951	Burns House	11 The Belvedere KEW	027-050
1952-54	Buick Hall etc (Fintona Girls School)	79 Balwyn Road BALWYN	003-001
1954	Mather House	59 Valley Parade GLEN IRIS	027-071
1955	Lowen House	90-92 Kangaroo Ground-Warrandyte Road WARRANDYTE NORTH	027-081
1958-61	Flats ( <i>Hotham Gardens</i> )*	O'Shannassy Street, Curzon & Arden Street NORTH MELBOURNE	027-005
1961	Television studios (GMV6)	Wyndham Street SHEPPARTON	017-006
1970	Project house ( <i>Colonial Homestead</i> ) (Concept Construction Pty Ltd)	242 Canterbury Road BLACKBURN	027-242
	<b>Mussen, Mackay &amp; Potter</b>		
1951	House ( <i>Illuka</i> )*	5 Kalimna Drive MORNINGTON	027-050½
1954	Paper mill: boiler house (APM)	Chandler Highway FAIRFIELD	011-003
1955-56	Hosie's Hotel	1-5 Elizabeth Street MELBOURNE	040-021
	<b>Nankivell, William</b>		
1967	Recreation Centre (Aboriginal League)	56-58 Cunningham Street NORTHCOTE	002-015
	<b>Nolan, Sidney (artist)</b>		
1965	Eureka Stockade Mural (Reserve Bank of Australia)	60 Collins Street MELBOURNE	043-002
	<b>Norris, Harry A &amp; Frank L</b>		
1956-57	Memorial Assembly Hall (MLC)	Barkers Road KEW	003-026
1962-63	Factory: administration building (Kodak)	173 Elizabeth Street COBURG	011-015
1966	Office building (TAA)	50 Franklin Street MELBOURNE	040-014
	<b>Oakley &amp; Parkers &amp; Partners</b>		
1956-57	Factory (Kraft Foods Pty Ltd)	162 Salmon Street PORT MELBOURNE	011-012
1959-63	Office building (IOOF)	380 Russell Street MELBOURNE	040-005
	<b>O'Connor &amp; Brophy</b>		
1949	Our Lady of Fatima Church (former)	Potter Street CRAIGIEBURN	026-004
	<b>Osidacz &amp; Lehrke</b>		
1962-63	Mentone Tenpin bowl	1 Balcombe Road MENTONE	025-033
	<b>Overend, Best</b>		
1964-65	Boathouse (Lord Somers/Powerhouse)	Lakeside Drive SOUTH MELBOURNE	025-009
	<b>Ozanne, George (MCC Architect)</b>		
1965	John F Kennedy Memorial* (Treasury Gardens)	Treasury Place (off) MELBOURNE	015-002
	<b>Pawsey, Maxwell (City Engineer)</b>		
1965	Coburg Olympic Swimming Pool	Murray Road COBURG	025-038
	<b>Peck, Hugh</b>		
1954	Prefabricated classrooms (Northcote High School)	19-25 St Georges Road NORTHCOTE	003-018
	<b>Pei, I M</b>		
1970-80	Office building ( <i>Collins Place</i> )	33-55 Collins Street MELBOURNE	040-015
	<b>Pels, Innes, Neilson &amp; Kosloff</b>		





1995	Eastern Freeway Extension Barriers*	Eastern Fay (Doncaster to Springvale Rd) BOX HILL NTH & BLACKBURN NTH	033-011
	<b>Perrott, Leslie M</b>		
1961	Angliss House	6-8 Yamala Drive FRANKSTON	027-125
1960s?	Municipal incinerator	67 Surrey Road PRAHRAN	023-001
	<b>Pethebridge, Kevin</b>		
1950	Pethebridge House and office	82 Hull Road CROYDON	027-040
	<b>Pirotta, Edgard (Morris &amp; Pirotta)</b>		
1971	Fletcher House	3 Roslyn Street BRIGHTON	027-167
	<b>Podolinsky, Alex</b>		
1972	Rudolf Steiner School*	213 Wonga Road WARRANWOOD	003-012
	<b>Popper, Kurt</b>		
1956	Popper House and Flats	61-63 Gordon Street ELSTERNWICK	027-089
1956-	Houses (Kurt Popper/Ernest Fooks)*	Gordon Street ELSTERNWICK	027-232
1966	Flats	Little Bourke Street MELBOURNE	027-008
1969	Flats	15 Collins Street MELBOURNE	027-009
	<b>Price, Garnet (City Engineer)</b>		
1963	Infant Welfare Centre	1 Emerald Street ESSENDON WEST	009-010
	<b>Pugh, Clifton</b>		
1951	Pugh House and Studio ( <i>Dunmoochin</i> )	105 Barreenong Road COTTLESBRIDGE	027-048
	<b>Public Works Department</b>		
1948	Timboon Consolidated School	Bailey Street TIMBOON	003-015
1949-50	Balwyn North Primary School	Maud Street BALWYN NORTH	003-016
1950	Greenvale Sanatorium	Sanatorium Road GREENVALE	009-008
1951-65	La Trobe Wing (State Library)	328 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	002-008
1956-63	Dental Hospital*	711 Elizabeth Street PARKVILLE	009-007
1963	Hobson Park Mental Hospital	33 Hazelwood Road TRARALGON	009-009
1965	Library (Melbourne High School)	Alexandra Avenue SOUTH YARRA	003-019
1965-69	Maryvale High School (Type 800)	MARYVALE	003-020
1975	Consolidated Primary School*	Mead Street COHUNA	003-021
1975	Preston Court House	59 Roseberry Avenue	010-002
1978-79	Moe Magistrates Court	Lloyd Street MOE	010-003
	<b>Quarry, Neville</b>		
1966	Quarry House	23 Duke Street KEW	027-150
	<b>Reid, Keith &amp; John</b>		
1964	Reid House	72 Macedon Road TEMPLESTOWE LWR	027-142
	<b>Rijavec, Ivan</b>		
1997	Alessio House	9 Gendarragh Road TEMPLESTOWE	027-204
1998	Chen House	7 Alfred Street KEW	027-206
	<b>Robertson-Swann, Ron (sculptor)</b>		
1980	Sculpture ( <i>Vault</i> )	Grant Street SOUTH BANK	043-009
	<b>Robinson Chen</b>		
1982	House ( <i>Mikado</i> )	26 Magnolia Court RYE	027-190
1990	Hildebrand House	57 Parklands Road SOMERS	027-198

	<b>Romberg &amp; Boyd (see also under individual partners' names)</b>		
1963	Picken Court (Ormond College)	College Crescent PARKVILLE	003-034
1966	Project houses ( <i>Appletree Hill Estate</i> )	Glentower Drive GLEN WAVERLEY	027-240
1966	Lawrence House and Flats	13 Studley Avenue KEW	027-147
1967-68	Fletcher House	8 Avonbury Court BRIGHTON	027-160
1968-69	Menzies College (Latrobe University)	Menzies Drive BUNDOORA	003-036
	<b>Romberg, Frederick (see also Grounds Romberg &amp; Boyd; Romberg &amp; Boyd)</b>		
1948-49	Miller-Short House ( <i>Ventura</i> )	55 Mast Gully Road UPWEY	027-030
1949	Flats ( <i>Parklands</i> )	2-4 Grattan Street HAWTHORN	027-002
1963	Picken Court (Ormond College)	College Crescent PARKVILLE	003-034
	<b>Rossetti, Craig</b>		
1994	Townhouses	106-112 Cremorne Street RICHMOND	027-226
	<b>Russell &amp; Jack</b>		
1960?	Forrest House	4 Florence Avenue KEW	027-119
	<b>Sapir, David</b>		
1967	Drive-in Bottle Shop	64 Foster Street DANDENONG	028-028
	<b>Saunders, David</b>		
1962-63	Saunders House	90 Gatehouse Street PARKVILLE	027-133
	<b>Scarborough, John F D</b>		
1956-58	Presbyterian Ladies' College	141 Burwood Road BURWOOD	003-007
1957-59	Baillieu Library (University of Melbourne)	University of Melbourne MELBOURNE	003-022
	<b>Seidler, Harry</b>		
1978-80	Ringwood Cultural Centre	Wilson Street RINGWOOD	025-021
1982-84	Waverley Civic Centre	293 Springvale Road GLEN WAVERLEY	008-012
1985-89	Office building ( <i>Shell House</i> )	1 Spring Street MELBOURNE	040-018
1990	Monash Gallery of Art	170 Jells Road WHEELERS HILL	025-006
	<b>Shaw, Grahame</b>		
1980	City of Wangaratta Municipal Offices	62-68 Ovens Street WANGARATTA	008-011
	<b>Shaw, Morrice</b>		
1965	Saper House and Studio	60 Dunmoochin Road COTTLES BRIDGE	027-143
	<b>Sherrott, Ken</b>		
1954	House (Colorgrave Design No TF-1)	20 Frater Street KEW	027-074
	<b>Siddons Energy Systems</b>		
1978	House (The Dome Home)	290 High Street KANGAROO FLAT	027-183
	<b>Skidmore, Owings &amp; Merrill</b>		
1963-69	Office building ( <i>AMP Plaza</i> )*	527-555 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	040-011
	<b>Small Homes Service (Age/RVIA)</b>		
1951	Dunkin House (RVIA Small Homes)	10 Stephens Street BALWYN NORTH	027-049
1954	Bray House (RVIA Small Homes)	33 Scott Street BEAUMARIS	027-075
1956	Hunt House (The Age Dream Home)	8 Bronte Court HAMPTON	027-093
	<b>Smith, Tracey, Lyon &amp; Brock (Smith &amp; Tracey)</b>		
1953-	Lyon House	10 Valmont Avenue BEAUMARIS	027-061
1954-56	St Joseph's College	20 Brierly Parade PASCOE VALE SOUTH	003-004
1955	Ozanam House (homeless shelter)	179 Flemington Road NTH MELBOURNE	030-018



1961	Geelong Bowl-o-matic (former)	35 Corio Street GEELONG	025-031
1967	St Andrew's Uniting Church	6 Murray Anderson Road ROSEBUD	026-011
	<b>Smith, Sydney</b>		
1948-49	Smith House	9 Hughes Street MONTMORENCY	027-033
	<b>Smrekar, Ermin</b>		
1966	Mirabella House	38 Henry Street KEILOR EAST	027-149
1968-71	St Mel's Roman Catholic Church	18 Hamilton Street SHEPPARTON	026-012
1969	Smrekar House	14 Carn Avenue IVANHOE	027-162
1971	Old Melbourne Motor Inn (former)	5-17 Flemington Road NTH MELBOURNE	040-024
1972	Fisherman's Pier Restaurant	Yarra Street GEELONG	028-017
1972-73	Veneto Social Club	191 Bulleen Road BULLEEN	025-018
	<b>Smythe, Robert (carpenter)</b>		
1950s	Cubby House (Wombi Toy Factory)	211 Whorouly South Rd WHOROULY STH	027-208
	<b>Spier, Peter</b>		
1959-	Satellite town ( <i>Sunbury Estate</i> )*	Various streets SUNBURY	027-237
	<b>Stephenson &amp; Turner (see also Ellison Harvie)</b>		
1954	Geelong B Power Station (former)	40 Mackey Street GEELONG NORTH	020-001
1955-58	Textile mill (Fibremakers Pty Ltd)	254 Canterbury Road BAYSWATER NTH	011-007
1956-	Vehicle factory (GMH)	77-125 Princes Highway DANDENONG STH	011-009
1957-59	Lyceum Club	7 Ridgeway Place MELBOURNE	025-016
1959	Commonwealth Arbitration Courts	451-457 Little Bourke Street MELBOURNE	010-001
1964	St Hilda's College	College Crescent PARKVILLE	003-035
1973-75	Office building (ESSO BHP)	64-72 Foster Street SALE	040-017
	<b>Stott, Geoffrey &amp; Marcia</b>		
1963	Stott House	391 Toorak Road SOUTH YARRA	027-140
	<b>Stranger, Ivan</b>		
1971-	Alistair Knox Park*	Main Road ELTHAM	016-002
	<b>Taglietti, Enrico</b>		
1969-73	St Kilda Public Library	150 Carlisle Street ST KILDA	002-010
	<b>Thornes-Lilly, John</b>		
1952	Brunton House (Case Study House)*	10 Harding Street BEAUMARIS	027-056
	<b>Tisher, Herbert</b>		
1947	Wrigley House	13-15 Thomas Street BRIGHTON	027-023
	<b>Tovey, John</b>		
1958-62	Project Housing (Contemporary Homes Pty Ltd)	Adrian Court HEATHMONT	027-234
	<b>Tribe, Horace</b>		
1950	Robert Cochrane Kindergarten	2a Minona Street AUBURN	002-001
	<b>Vaalberg, Peter</b>		
1966	House (Gas Project Home)	94 Windella Crescent MOUNT WAVERLEY	027-146
	<b>Van der Molen, J L (engineer)</b>		
1968	Macintyre Footbridge (Barwon River)	Barrabool Road BELMONT	033-005
	<b>Van Rompaey, Robert</b>		
1966-67	Van Rompaey House	16b Waterloo Street CAMBERWELL	027-152
	<b>Van Zetten, Ben (sculptor)</b>		

1988	Giant Koala <b>Vassilief, Danila</b>	Western Highway DADSWELL	025-028
1940-49	Vassilief House ( <i>Stonygrad</i> ) <b>Walter &amp; Auty</b>	25 Hamilton Road WARRANDYTE NORTH	027-017
1960?	Walter House	47 Koroit Street WARNAMBOOL	027-124
1964	Warnambool Motors Car Showroom <b>Ward, Donald</b>	765-767 Raglan Parade WARRNAMBOOL	028-027
1945	House (Myer House) <b>Wardle, John</b>	659 Moreland Road PASCOE VALE STH	027-019
1995	Kitamura House	123 Pakington Street KEW	027-202
1996	Isaacson/Davis House <b>Warmingston, G Stuart</b>	BALNARRING	027-203
1954	Warmington House	50 Alexandra Street GREENSBOROUGH	027-073
1966-67	City of Brimbank Municipal Offices	6-18 Alexandra Avenue SUNSHINE	008-005
1967	Nelson Brothers funeral parlour <b>Warren, Robert</b>	51 Devonshire Road SUNSHINE	001-002
1962-63	City of Hobsons Bay Civic Centre <b>Waugh, H L</b>	115 Civic Parade ALTONA	008-002
1956-57	International House* <b>Widdows, Wystan</b>	231-241 Royal Parade PARKVILLE	003-030
1959-61	Church of St Peter's-by-the-Lake	33 Newlands Drive PAYNESVILLE	026-007
1965	All Souls War Memorial Church*	Andrew Street EDENHOPE	026-009
1966	Wesleyan Church (former)* <b>Williams &amp; Boag</b>	97 Cunninghams Street SALE	026-010
1994	Tyne Street Multiple Housing <b>Woodburn, W J</b>	Tyne Street CARLTON	027-225
1948-49	Woodburn House <b>Woodfall, Geoffrey</b>	11 Hughes Street MONTMORENCY	027-034
1961	Chinner House	20 Pine Ridge DONVALE	027-126
1980	Montague House <b>Wood Marsh</b>	Horswood Road (off) LYSTERFIELD	027-188
1995	Eastern Freeway Extension Barriers* <b>Yorke, Alan</b>	Eastern Fay (Doncaster to Springvale Rd) BOX HILL NTH & BLACKBURN NTH	033-011
1978-79	Moe Magistrates Court* <b>Yuncken Freeman Brothers, Griffiths &amp; Simpson (Yuncken Freeman Pty Ltd)</b>	Lloyd Street MOE	010-003
1946	Flats	67? Darling Street SOUTH YARRA	027-001
1947	Tyedin House	83 Panoramic Road BALWYN NORTH	027-027
1948	Mitchell House	33 King Street IVANHOE	027-029
1954	Pierce House	7 Trawalla Avenue TOORAK	027-068
1958-61	Flats ( <i>Hotham Gardens</i> )*	O'Shannassy Street, Curzon & Arden Street NORTH MELBOURNE	027-005
1962-65	Office building (Royal Insurance Group)	430-444 Collins Street MELBOURNE	040-008
1970	Yuncken Freeman offices (former)	411-415 King Street WEST MELBOURNE	040-029
1973-73	Toorak/South Yarra Public Library	332-344 Toorak Road SOUTH YARRA	002-011





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## Appendix A: Post-War Places on the Victorian Heritage Register

The following is a list of post-war heritage places that were not considered in this study because they were either already included on the *Victorian Heritage Register*, or have been specifically noted as being under consideration for inclusion on the register.

**Table A: Post-1945 Heritage Places on the VHR**

Date	Place	Address	VHR
1945-46	Burge Brothers Factory [former]	135-157 Racecourse Road KENSINGTON	H1216
1946	Dann's Bridge	Dunolly-Eddington Road DUNOLLY	H1850
1946-47	Boyd House I [Robin Boyd]	664-666 Riversdale Road CAMBERWELL	H0879
1946-47	Naughton House & Factory	7-15 Hutchinson Avenue WARRANDYTE	H1314
1947-	Fletcher Jones Factory & Garden	61-81 Flaxman Street WARRNAMBOOL	H2101
1947	Cheyne's Bridge [ <i>DESTROYED 2007</i> ]	Licola Road HEYFIELD	H1851
1948	<i>Stanhill</i> flats [Frederick Romberg]	34 Queens Road MELBOURNE	H1875
1948-51	<i>Carringal</i> Flats [J W Rivett]	3 Tahara Road TOORAK	H0579
1949	Baby Health Care Centre [former]	Alton Reserve, Hare Street ECHUCA	H0073
1950	Bayles Bridge	Koo-wee-rup/Longwarry Road BAYLES	H1852
1951	King House [Robin Boyd]	18 Drysdale Road WARRANDYTE	H1313
1952	Ctesiphon shop/dwelling [Robin Boyd]	1 Cleveland Road ASHWOOD	H1377
1952-54	Bunyip Railway Substation	Nar-nar-goon-Longwarry Road BUNYIP	H2025
1952-56	Olympic Swimming Stadium	Batman Avenue & Swan Street MELBOURNE	H1977
1953	Henty House [Roy Grounds]	581 Nepean Highway FRANKSTON	H0966
1954	Grounds House/flats [Roy Grounds]	24 Hill Street TOORAK	H1963
1955	Hosies Hotel [mural only]	1-5 Elizabeth Street MELBOURNE	H2094
1955	McCraith House [Chancellor & Patrick]	1 Attunga Terrace DROMANA	H1906
1956	Wilson Hall [BSM]	University of Melbourne PARKVILLE	H1012
1956-57	Beaurepaire Centre [Eggleston]	University of Melbourne PARKVILLE	H1045
1957-61	ETA Factory [Frederick Romberg]	254 Ballarat Road BRAYBROOK	H1916
1958	Sydney Myer Music Bowl	Alexandra Avenue MELBOURNE	H1772
1958	Beaurepaire Motor Garage [Eggleston]	Hargreaves Street BENDIGO	H1736
1958	Boyd House II [Robin Boyd]	290 Walsh Street SOUTH YARRA	H2105
1958-61	ICI House [BSM]	1-4 Nicholson Street EAST MELBOURNE	H0786
1959	ES&A Bank [Stuart McIntosh]	High Street and Glenferrie Road MALVERN	H1691
1959	Brighton Municipal Offices [former]	15 Boxshall Street BRIGHTON	H1292
1959-60	Clemson House [Robin Boyd]	24 Milfay Avenue KEW	H2006
1960	Delbridge House	55 Carlsberg Road, Eaglemont	H1871
1962-68	National Gallery of Victoria	130-200 St Kilda Road, Melbourne	H1499
1965	BP Refinery Administration Building	The Esplanade CRIB POINT	H1016
1965-67	<i>Heide II</i> [McGlashan & Everist]	7 Templestowe Road BULLEEN	H1494
1966-68	Baker House [Robin Boyd]	Coimedai Road BACCHUS MARSH	H2049
1967	Nylex sign [Richmond Maltings]	2 Gough Street CREMORNE	H2049



1969	Natural History Centre [Robin Boyd]	Tower Hill State Game Reserve	H2114
1969-72	BHP House [Yuncken Freeman]	William and Bourke streets MELBOURNE	H1699
1970-71	Eagle House [Yuncken Freeman]	473 Bourke Street MELBOURNE	H1807
1970-74	<i>Winter Park</i> cluster housing	137-141 High Street DONCASTER	H1345
1971	Underground Carpark	University of Melbourne PARKVILLE	H1004
1973-	Victorian Arts Centre [Roy Grounds]	St Kilda Road and Southbank MELBOURNE	H1500
1974-82	Bangerang Cultural Centre	Parkside Drive SHEPPARTON	H1082
1978	Solar House [Cocks & Carmichael]	32 Rosco Drive TEMPLESTOWE	H1313
1978	History of Transport Mural	Southern Cross Railway Station MELBOURNE	H1936
1984	Keith Haring Mural	35 Johnston Street COLLINGWOOD	H2055

## Appendix B: Pre-War Places with Significant Post-War Associations

The following tables provide a selection of buildings of pre-war origin that have acquired significant associations during the post-war period. While little or indeed no physical evidence may remain to demonstrate these specific associations, the associations themselves are considered to be of potential state significance.

<b>Formerly</b>	Kennedy Residence	<b>Significance</b> This Victorian terrace was the birthplace of Graham “Gra-gra” Kennedy, who became the most popular presenter in the history of Australian television. He was born there in 1934, and remained living there until fame beckoned with the first episodes of <i>In Melbourne Tonight</i> in 1957.
<b>Currently</b>	Private residence	
<b>Address</b>	26 Camden Street BALACLAVA	
<b>Period</b>	1934 to 1957	
<b>References</b>	J Cockington, <i>History Happened here</i> , pp 184-6 G Blundell, <i>The King</i> .	

<b>Formerly</b>	Humphries Residence	<b>Significance</b> The home of Barry Humphries, which was erected by his builder father in 1936 and subsequently the scene of many amusing incidents related in Humphries’ two published memoirs. A bachelor flat was added for Barry in the early 1950s, where he remained living until his marriage in 1955.
<b>Currently</b>	Private residence	
<b>Address</b>	36 Christowell Street CAMBERWELL	
<b>Period</b>	1936 to 1957	
<b>References</b>	J Cockington, <i>History Happened here</i> , pp 193-5 B Humphries, <i>More Please</i>	

<b>Formerly</b>	Greer Residence	<b>Significance</b> This modest Tudor Revival villa was the home of internationally-acclaimed feminist author Germaine Greer (born 1939) during the most formative period of her childhood and adolescence.
<b>Currently</b>	Private residence	
<b>Address</b>	20 Edward Street SANDRINGHAM	
<b>Period</b>	1944 to 1955	
<b>References</b>	Heritage Alliance, <i>City of Bayside Interwar &amp; Postwar Heritage Study, Stage Two</i>	

<b>Formerly</b>	Federal Press premises	<b>Significance</b> This was the original location for a printing shop established by the local branch of the Communist Party in 1947, from which it issued its newspaper, <i>Guardian</i> , and other publications. The premises were subject to a police raid in 1951, which prompted its relocation elsewhere.
<b>Currently</b>	Eurotrash Bar	
<b>Address</b>	16 Corrs Lane MELBOURNE	
<b>Period</b>	1947 to 1951	
<b>References</b>	J & J Sparrow, <i>Radical Melbourne 2</i> , pp 61-67	

<b>Formerly</b>	Mallow House (Boarding house)	<b>Significance</b> This Victorian terrace was once a low-cost boarding house run by an elderly man known as “Pop” Kent. His brutal murder there in 1949 was one of the most notorious crimes of the post-war period, and led to the execution of his killer, Jean Lee, who was the last woman hanged in Victoria.
<b>Currently</b>	Private residence	
<b>Address</b>	50 Dorritt Street CARLTON	
<b>Period</b>	1949	
<b>References</b>	J Cockington, <i>History happened here</i> , pp 111-13	

<b>Formerly</b>	Val's Coffee Lounge	<b>Significance</b> This discreet upstairs premises was formerly home to a bohemian establishment patronised by Melbourne's artist and theatrical community. It has been often cited as one of the city's earliest recorded gay-friendly venues.
<b>Currently</b>	Crossways Food for Life (Vegetarian restaurant)	
<b>Address</b>	123 Swanston Street MELBOURNE	
<b>Period</b>	Early 1950s	
<b>References</b>	J & J Sparrow, <i>Radical Melbourne 2</i> , p 113ff B Humphries, <i>More Please</i> , p 134	

<b>Formerly</b>	<i>Tullaree</i> (Clements Residence)	<b>Significance</b> Edwardian homestead occupied for decades by the reclusive Clements sisters, Margaret and Jean. By the time of the latter's death in 1950, it was derelict and engulfed by rising swamps. Margaret's disappearance in 1952 received vast publicity and remains a baffling and unsolved mystery to this day.
<b>Currently</b>	Private residence	
<b>Address</b>	1050 Stewart & Dunlops Road BUFFALO	
<b>Period</b>	1952	
<b>References</b>	R Spears, <i>The Lady of the Swamp</i> , passim	

<b>Formerly</b>	Bistrot Balzac	<b>Significance</b> Site of a bohemian restaurant established by French-born <i>émigré</i> artist Mirka Mora (born 1928). It became a leading haunt for Melbourne's writers, artists and actors, as well as famous visitors from overseas. It replaced an earlier café she established at 183 Exhibition Street (since demolished)
<b>Currently</b>	-	
<b>Address</b>	62 Wellington Street EAST MELBOURNE	
<b>Period</b>	1958 to 1965	
<b>References</b>	M Morka, <i>Wicked but Virtuous</i> , pp 75-84	

<b>Formerly</b>	Hawke Residence	<b>Significance</b> This prominent pre-war Georgian Revival villa was purchased in 1964 by one Robert James Lee Hawke, then rapidly rising in the ranks of the ACTU in Melbourne. He and his family remained living there until he became Prime Minister in 1983 and took up residence in the Lodge at Canberra.
<b>Currently</b>	Private residence	
<b>Address</b>	25 Royal Avenue SANDRINGHAM	
<b>Period</b>	1964 to 1983	
<b>References</b>	Heritage Alliance, <i>City of Bayside Interwar &amp; Postwar Heritage Study, Stage Two</i>	

<b>Formerly</b>	Tikki & John's Music Hall (later Crazy House)	<b>Significance</b> Site of Australia's first theatre restaurant, founded by husband-and-wife team of John Newman and Tikki Taylor. A second venue, opened by the same couple next door in 1978, still bears a "foundation stone" laid by Barry Humphries.
<b>Currently</b>	-	
<b>Address</b>	169 Exhibition Street MELBOURNE	
<b>Period</b>	1965 onwards	
<b>References</b>	P Parsons, <i>Companion to Theatre in Australia</i> , p 588.	

<b>Formerly</b>	Trish's Coffee Lounge	<b>Significance</b> Established by sometime theatre actor Jon "Trish" Barrie, this was not only one of Melbourne's first drag-oriented nightclubs, but, until its closure in the mid-1990s, also one of its longest-running.
<b>Currently</b>	-	
<b>Address</b>	126 Peel Street NORTH MELBOURNE	
<b>Period</b>	1970 to 1994	
<b>References</b>	<i>ALGA Newsletter</i> , No 19 (Sept 1993), p 1	



<b>Formerly</b>	The Love Arts Boutique	<b>Significance</b> Controversially unveiled in April 1972, this was the first sex shop to established in Melbourne, and only the second in Australia (predated by one in Adelaide opened just one month earlier)
<b>Currently</b>	Offices	
<b>Address</b>	205 Victoria Street WEST MELBOURNE	
<b>Period</b>	1972 onwards	
<b>References</b>	J & J Sparrow, <i>Radical Melbourne 2</i> , pp 90-94	

<b>Formerly</b>	Women's Liberation Centre	<b>Significance</b> Headquarters of the Women's Action Committee, which had been founded in Melbourne in 1969 and marked the consolidation of the Women's Liberation movement in Victoria.
<b>Currently</b>	Café Sixteen (coffee shop)	
<b>Address</b>	16 Little Latrobe Street MELBOURNE	
<b>Period</b>	1972 onwards	
<b>References</b>	J & J Sparrow, <i>Radical Melbourne 2</i> , pp 84-89	

<b>Formerly</b>	The Last Laugh (later incorporating Le Joke)	<b>Significance</b> In 1975, this former hotel building re-opened as a theatre restaurant, which later became Melbourne's leading stand-up comedy venue. Many of Australia's most well-known comedians and comedy groups started out at the venue, which also played host to international visitors such as Alexei Sayle.
<b>Currently</b>	A Bar Called Barry	
<b>Address</b>	64 Smith Street COLLINGWOOD	
<b>Period</b>	1975 onwards	
<b>References</b>	P Parsons, <i>Companion to Theatre in Australia</i> , p 588	

<b>Formerly</b>	Armstrong/Bartlett House	<b>Significance</b> On 10 January 1977, this house was the scene of the brutal stabbing of Suzanne Armstrong and Susan Bartlett, which became one of the most notorious (and still unsolved) murders in Australian criminal history. To this day, the street name still remains synonymous with the murders.
<b>Currently</b>	Private residence	
<b>Address</b>	147 Easey Street COLLINGWOOD	
<b>Period</b>	1977	
<b>References</b>	Tom Prior, <i>They trusted Men: The Untold Story of the Easey Street Murders</i> ,	

