

RICHMOND HILL

heritage walk



The land around Richmond Hill was originally purchased from the Crown in 1839 and consisted of eight allotments of 25 acres. In 1840s these allotments began to be subdivided, with prefabricated timber cottages built. Between 1850s and 80s, many streets in the area were laid out, including; Waltham and Darlington Streets (1853), and The Vacluse (1860s) and Joseph Docker started subdividing the land around Docker Street. Many substantial residences were also constructed.

By the turn of the century, most of the Richmond Hill was developed. The hill was the highest point in Richmond and attracted both the churches and the wealthier colonists. This resulted in the majority of the earliest residences being of a more substantial nature compared with other sections of Richmond. This area has remained one of the most prestigious parts of Richmond for residential development, and attracted a number of physicians, and local politicians.

Commence the walk at Church Street, Richmond (near the corner of Charlotte Street).

SEE OVER FOR
walk
details

start

1



FORMER SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

**403 Church Street
Richmond**

The Soldier's Memorial Hall was constructed in 1922 to commemorate those who had died in World War One. It was constructed at a cost of £5500, with Richmond Councils' Building Surveyor F. McMahon designing the building and overseeing its construction pro bono.

This property is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.

2



IVANHOE

**383 Church Street
Richmond**

This was the home of Joseph Bosisto, the creator of 'Bosisto's Parrot Brand Eucalyptus Oil'.

Bosisto was the mayor of Richmond in 1864 and 1865, and represented Richmond in the Victorian Parliament. Melbourne newspaper Table Talk said of Joseph Bosisto in 1894;

'Roughly speaking, every man, woman and child in the city of Richmond knows, or has heard of, Mr Joseph Bosisto. The young have heard of his eucalyptus oil when they suffered from infantile croup, and the old have found in it a balm in the sorrows of rheumatism and asthma. For a couple of generations, he has been known in nearly every house in Richmond where there has been illness of any sort, [...] he has been the great medicine man of the place.'

The house is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.

3



HELENSVILLE

**377 Church Street
Richmond**

Helensville was built in 1885 for the distinguished architect John Koch.

Koch was appointed city architect for Richmond in 1887 and designed many building in the municipality. Designs in Richmond include Urbrae in Hoddle Street, the Spread Eagle Hotel in Bridge Road, Prince Alfred Hotel in Church Street, and a number of banks and institutional buildings. Koch is perhaps best known for his design of Labassa in Caulfield.

Koch was a Richmond city councillor between 1877 and 1885, and was mayor of Richmond in 1883. He was also president of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects between 1903 and 1904.

This property is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.

4



HEADINGSLEY

**357-359 Church Street
Richmond**

Perched on the top of the Church Street hill the house was originally been built around 1895 for the physician Dr Robert Andrew Stirling. Dr Stirling was a surgeon who worked for the Royal Melbourne Hospital from 1877 till 1915. The house was owned by a series of local physicians before it was turned into a boarding house in the 1950s.

This building is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.

5



DOERY HOUSE

**353 Church Street
Richmond**

Doery House was originally constructed as two buildings during the 1850s. Number 353 was, like many of the homes on Church Street, owned by a series of medical professionals.

355 Church Street, was purchased by John Mullaly, probably in the late 1850s. Mullaly had arrived in Melbourne from Ireland in 1840, working as a customs officer, before becoming second in command at Customs House. He eventually established his own private import business Mullaly and Byrne. Although he died in 1898, his family owned the house until 1917.

Both properties were acquired by the Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) in 1917. The buildings were transformed into 40 rooms for accommodating young women in need of support. The building was extended multiple times over the ensuing decades, and now acts as a hotel.

The iron balustrades which adorn the façades are not original to the buildings. The buildings are graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.

6



MULLALLY HOUSE

**339 Church Street
Richmond**

This Queen Anne style building was constructed in 1907 for John H. Mullally, replacing an earlier building. The building was designed by Gerald W. Vanheems. John H. Mullally was the son of John Mullaly, the long-time resident of 355 Church Street.

This building is noted for the quality and intactness of its sweeping roof form, hips, gables, and bay windows. The design of domestic architecture was a-typical of Gerald Vanheems work, whose professional career was dominated by designs for churches, religious, and public buildings.

The house is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.

7



LALOR HOUSE

**293 Church Street
Richmond**

Lalor House was constructed in 1888 for Dr. Joseph Lalor, the son of the Eureka Stockade leader and politician Peter Lalor.

The house was designed by the important American-born architect, William George Wolf (1855-1898). Wolf arrived in Australia in 1878 and lived and practiced in Richmond until 1886. The house is noted for its highly ornate façade, and represents one of the most significant domestic buildings of the period, rivalled only by 'Benvenuta' in Carlton, and 'Labassa' in Caulfield.

Peter Lalor died in the house in 1889.

This building is on the Victorian Heritage Register.

8



FORMER DALY'S MALTHOUSE

**28 Abinger Street
Richmond**

The Maltings were established in 1880 by brewers Findlay and Sons, the owners of the nearby Southern Brewery. The first malt buildings on the site were designed by John Flanagan, an architect who designed a number of industrial buildings throughout inner Melbourne in the 1870s and 1880s. The concrete silos were added in the 1930s.

This large industrial complex, serves as a reminder of Richmond's industrial past, and illustrates the innovative and adaptive re-use of industrial buildings in Richmond. The distinctive silo conversion was designed by Fender Kastilidis in 1997, and remains a much-lauded project. This series of buildings are graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 471.

RICHMOND HILL heritage walk

SEE OVER FOR
walk
details



9

VINE HOTEL

254 Bridge Road
Richmond

Bridge Road became one of Melbourne's main thoroughfares when a bridge connecting Melbourne to the eastern suburbs was completed in 1855. In the same year, The Vine Hotel was completed, with this hotel represents one of the earliest surviving buildings in the area. The building was altered in the 1880s, at this time the leadlight windows on the corner of Church Street and Bridge Road were added.

The hotel is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 310.



10

SHOPS

246-250 Bridge Road
Richmond

These two corner shops were constructed in 1858 by William 'Bust' Burnley. During the 1860s, the shop along the corner of Bridge Road and Church Street was being operated as the 'Commercial House', by Thomas Le Sauter. Le Sauter was declared insolvent in 1862, and the shop was taken over by George Stirling who began an successful drapery business on the site. Stirling and Sons continued operating from the shop until the early decades of the twentieth century.

The adjoining shop (facing Bridge Road), was the long-time premises of a grocery business operated by the Winter family. This business, which begun in the 1860s, also continued in operation until the early decades of the twentieth century.

The site was later taken over and occupied by Alexander's Clothing Store.

A statue of Albion previously sat atop the corner of the building. It had been designed by notable sculptor Charles Summers.

The shops are graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 310.



11

BERRY STREET

Berry Street
Richmond

Richmond was a suburb of extremes. The modest workers cottages in Berry Street are a strong contrast to the mansions on the top of the hill.

At the end of the street you will see the Pelaco sign hovering over the houses. The Pelaco sign was erected in 1939 on top of the Pelaco shirt factory (one of Australia's best-known shirt companies) in Goodwood Street.

Number 18 Berry Street is one of the few surviving two-storey timber terrace houses in inner Melbourne. The house was constructed in 1886 for Henry Frenchman, the goldfield pioneer who claimed to have discovered the Bendigo goldfields.

The street comprises a mixture of Contributory and Non-Contributory buildings under Heritage Overlay - 332. Number 18 is on the Victorian Heritage Register.



12

FORMER UFS DISPENSARY

292-294 Church Street
Richmond

The Richmond United Friendly Society Dispensary building was constructed in 1887 to the design of John Koch. The Richmond United Friendly Society was established in 1872 in

Bridge Road. The entrance porch and window above were added to the building in 1908, to designed by Arthur and Hugh Peck. The building remained in use by the Richmond United Friendly Society until the middle of the twentieth century.

The former dispensary is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.



13

FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH RESIDENCE

300 Church Street
Cremorne

The building was constructed in 1876 for the Wesleyan Methodist Church (located on the south side of Waltham Place). The building was used as the parsonage for the Church, and replaced a previous parsonage on Bridge Road.

The building was designed by Terry and Oakden, a Melbourne architecture firm consisting of Leonard Terry and Percy Oakden.

Despite being a partnership the two worked on different projects, Terry renowned for his bank designs, while Oakden was known for his work on churches and public buildings.

The building is noted for its elaborate cast iron verandah, slate roof and chimneys. It is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.



14

FORMER BOOT FACTORY

10 Waltham Place
Richmond

This three-storey brick factory was built to the design of John Koch in 1881 for local prominent landholder, Henry Miller. Miller leased the factory to John Bedggood, a local shoe manufacturer. John Bedggood himself was a prominent local citizen, and was long associated with the adjacent Wesleyan Methodist Church. The factory was extended in 1890.

The factory is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 332.



16

BOOT FACTORY COTTAGES

12-24 Waltham Place
Richmond

The seven, two story red brick terraces were constructed in 1890 by the Edward Miller, the son of local landholder Henry Miller. Miller had acquired the site, and most of the adjacent land as part of a parcel purchased in 1845. The terraces were designed by architect H. M. Parlett.

These austere and utilitarian houses were used as housing for the adjacent boot factors. The houses are noted for their restrained design with modest ornamentation.

The row of cottages are graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 332.



FORMER CHAPEL / SCHOOLHOUSE

23-41 White Stree
Cremorne

This modest wooden chapel was constructed in 1853 for the temporary accommodation of the Wesleyan Methodist congregation while the adjoining stone church was under construction. It was used as a schoolhouse from 1854, and became a "common school" in 1865. Until the Education Act of 1872, churches and private schools provided education. The building is noted for its tongue and groove external boards and its 12 pane windows. Similarly, this building represents an unusual survivor of an early timber building within the Melbourne suburbs.

This property is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.

RICHMOND HILL heritage walk

SEE OVER FOR
walk
details



17

UNITING CHURCH (FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH)

304 Church Street
Richmond

The Church was constructed in 1854 for the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The building was designed by architects Wharton and Burns, on land donated by Henry Miller in 1851.

Built from local bluestone, the church was the third constructed in Richmond for the Wesleyan congregation.

The front façade and porch were redesigned in 1858 by architects Crouch and Wilson. Crouch and Wilson designed a number of religious buildings across Melbourne, including the Church of Immaculate Conception, Hawthorn (1867), Chinese Mission Church (1872), and East Melbourne Synagogue (1877). The rendered façade is a notable example of Early English Gothic design.

The gothic interior of the building is dominated by the Fincham organ (1878), and remains largely intact from the 1870s.

The Church is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.



18

FORMER WESLEYAN SCHOOLHOUSE

310 Church Street
Richmond

The schoolhouse was constructed in 1871 for the Wesleyan Methodist Church to designs by Crouch and Wilson. The building was extended along the southern facade 1887, two classrooms added to the west in 1890, and another classroom in 1907.

The building is noted for its polychromatic brickwork, arched windows, and interesting roof structure.

The former schoolhouse is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.



19

FORMER TEMPERANCE HALL

316 Church Street
Richmond

This building was constructed in 1872 for the Hiberian Society, the aims of which were to 'extend the great and glorious cause until the last drunkard was brought into the land, until hotels, which were the abomination of the land, were closed, and sobriety reigned supreme.'

The building is noted for its rusticated stucco at ground level, and its ornate windows and cornice at the upper level.

The former Temperance Hall is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.



20

SCHOOLHOUSE

7 The Vaucluse
Richmond

The school building was constructed in 1904 to designs by Gerald W. Vanheems, and is noted for its red brick construction with cement mouldings, projecting bay, and the tower over the entry. The building has been designed to complement the adjacent Convent building.

The schoolhouse is graded as Individually Significant under both Heritage Overlay - 332 and Heritage Overlay - 346.



24



EUROLIE

7 The Vaucluse
Richmond

Eurolie was constructed sometime between 1874 and 1882 as a private residence. In 1882 Eurolie was purchased by the Faithful Companions of Jesus, and has been used as part of the College complex since that time.

The building is a rendered stone house, and is noted for its stucco quoins, architraves, bay windows and expansive verandah. The house is on the Victorian Heritage Register



23

CONVENT

7 The Vaucluse
Richmond

The site for the convent was gifted to the Faithful Companions of Jesus in 1882, with the convent building being constructed in 1901 to designs by Gerald Vanheems.

It is noted for its red brick construction with cement mouldings, and gothic windows, and forms the centrepiece to the Faithful Companions of Jesus Complex.

The convent is graded as Individually Significant under both Heritage Overlay - 332 and Heritage Overlay - 346.

22

GATEHOUSE

7 The Vaucluse
Richmond

The gatehouse was constructed in 1900 to designs by Gerald W. Vanheems. It is the entry point to the College complex.

The gatehouse is graded as Individually Significant under both Heritage Overlay - 332 and Heritage Overlay - 346.

21

CHAPEL

7 The Vaucluse
Richmond

As with other buildings on the site, the chapel was designed by Gerald W. Vanheems, and was constructed in 1897. It is a simple design, the windows and concrete embellishments match those of the adjacent convent building and gatehouse. It is the earliest surviving building constructed for the Faithful Companions on the Vaucluse site.

The chapel is graded as Individually Significant under both Heritage Overlay - 332 and Heritage Overlay - 346.

RICHMOND HILL heritage walk

SEE OVER FOR
walk
details



25

HOUSE

10 The Vaucluse Richmond

The house was constructed in a number of stages. The original portion of the house was constructed in 1877 for W. A. Brinsley Tobin, the inspector of distilleries. Extensions were carried out in 1884, and in 1892 when the gothic tower to the rear of the house was added.

While the earlier front and side verandas have been demolished, the house is noted for its polychromatic façade and tower.

The property is graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 332.



26

BRINSLEY PLACE

12-14 The Vaucluse Richmond

Brinsley Place was constructed in 1878 by W. A. Brinsley Tobin, then resident of neighbouring no.10 The Vaucluse. The pair of buildings are designed with wrap around balconies, and protruding front bay windows.

Notable residents include Professor Herbert Strong, who was professor of Comparative Philosophy and Logic at the University of Melbourne, as well as Francis Head, proprietor and owner of the Shamrock Hotel in Collingwood.

The terraces are graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 332.



27

FORMER HOUSES

16 The Vaucluse Richmond

The building comprises two semi-detached terrace houses which have been consolidated into a single building. The two terraces were constructed prior to 1873, and originally had a veranda which wrapped around the façade of both properties.

The front of the building was reconfigured when it was transformed into a single building.

The former houses are graded as Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 332.



28

FORMER ST IGNATIUS PRIMARY SCHOOL

20 The Vaucluse Richmond

The two storey, red brick school/parish hall building was designed in two stages. The first stage was constructed in 1898 to designs by architects McCrae, Toole and Blackett. This stage consisted of the central hall and southern wing, and was to house primary school for boys. In 1912, a northern wing for the education of girls was added.

The building is designed in a Romanesque style, has rendered dressings, a red tile roof and iron balconies and escape stairs.

The school forms part of the St Ignatius complex, and is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register.

The former schoolhouse is graded Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 359.



29

ST IGNATIUS

348 Church Street Richmond

St Ignatius was designed in an Early French Gothic style, and was constructed using bluestone with Sydney freestone dressing. The site was originally purchased by the Jesuits in 1866. The church was constructed in stages between 1867 and 1894, with the spire completed in 1927-8.

William Wardell designed the original scheme, with the spire designed by Gerald Vanheems. Vanheems, along with his partner W. P. Connolly were responsible for the design of the spires for St Patricks Cathedral in Melbourne.

William Wardell was an English architect, who had emigrated to Melbourne in 1858. He was responsible for a number of important architectural designs across Australia, including

St Patricks Cathedral, Melbourne, St Johns College and the University of Sydney, and St Marys Cathedral, Hobart. Between 1861 and 1878 he was the Inspector-General of Public Works and Building for Victoria.

The church houses one of the most significant early Fincham organs. The organ was originally built in 1874 for the Colonial Exhibition of 1875 at the Melbourne Exhibition building. It was installed in the church in 1876, before being moved to its present location in 1897.

The church building and adjoining presbytery are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register.



30

ST IGNATIUS PRESBYTERY

326 Church Street Richmond

The Presbytery was built to the south of the church in 1872 to the design of architect Thomas. A. Kelly. When the building was completed it was claimed to be 'the finest in the colony' and designed in the 'Southern French style'. Little is known on the life of Thomas

Kelly, although it appears that most of his commissions were for the Catholic church, including the original Chapel at Abbotsford Convent. He was a resident of Richmond between 1870 and 1879.

The original two-story cast-iron verandah was removed around 1897. At the same time, the building was extended to the south, adding the polygonal bay, the arcade was added, and the building refaced in bluestone.

RICHMOND HILL heritage walk

SEE OVER FOR
walk
details



31

ST STEPHENS

360 Church Street
Richmond

Work commenced on St Stephens in 1850, and is the first church in Victoria built using bluestone. The architects for the original, central portion of the building were Blackburn and Newson.

The firm of Blackburn and Newson, comprising of James Blackburn and Arthur Newson was short lived – 1849 until 1851 – with other notable work including St. Enoch’s Presbyterian church on Collins Street.

Charles Webb, who with his brother James, designed an extension to the building was one of Victoria’s most important architects. Among other commissions, he designed Royal Arcade (1869), South Melbourne Town Hall (1878), Tasma Terrace (1878), and the Windsor Hotel (1884). Further extensions to the church were carried out by Nathaniel Billings.

The church houses a J. W. Walker Organ which was constructed in 1865 and installed in 1869. The organ was increased in size by Fincham in 1890 and 1908.

The church building is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register.



32

FORMER RESIDENCE

364 Church Street
Richmond

This building was constructed prior to 1896. During the early twentieth century the house was owned by Dr. Peter Reid, who lived and operated a surgery from the site. During the 1920s, the house, then known as Yancannia, was described as having a “charming garden set in sloping lawns at the back of the house”.

The house is constructed from brick with an unpainted cement render finish. It has simple decoration including window hood mouldings and balconettes, and maintains a high degree of integrity.

The former residence is graded Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.



33

RESIDENCE

384 Church Street
Richmond

This building was constructed in 1885 to the design of John Koch as the residence and surgery for Dr Druidin.

The building is noted for its arched and columned side entrance, coupled windows upstairs, and their cast iron balconettes. The property is graded Individually Significant under Heritage Overlay - 315.



34

DRILL HALL

26 Gipps Street
Richmond

Throughout the 1860, there was growing concern that the Colony of Victoria was ill defended. With the depletion of imperial troops, and a renewed threat following

Russian aggression, a number of volunteer Metropolitan Corps were formed. The corps provided temporary guards for the Treasury Building, Government House, and Powder Magazines. It was during this time, that the Richmond Rifle Corps was established, led by local Parliamentarian David S. Campbell.

The Richmond Drill Hall was constructed during the 1860s, financed through donations and public subscriptions. During the 1880s, the government took control of existing drill halls, and established a program of modernising the buildings. In 1886 plans were drawn up to extend the Drill Hall by S E. Bingley, although they were not executed until 1891.

The building used for various Militia, Citizens Military Forces or Army Reserve units until the late 1980s.

Externally the building remains largely unchanged since the 1890s, and is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register.



finish

35

DOCKER’S VILLAGE

inc. 62-64 Docker Street
Richmond

John Docker was a pastoralist and landowner who arrived in Australia in 1838. Docker established himself along the Ovens River, near Wangaratta. In 1839, he purchased 50 acres of land on the outskirts of Melbourne for £975. During the 1850s, Docker, along with his nephew William Workman, began subdividing the site into 365 lots along a grid plan. The subdivision became known as Docker’s Village, and was bounded by Wangaratta St on the west, Richmond Terrace service lane on the north, Church Street on the east and Swan Street on the south.

Throughout the 1850s Docker maintained ownership over many of the properties constructed. It took until the 1880s for the last of the allotments to be built on.

Whilst many of the original houses have now been demolished, a few of the original houses exist such as the modest houses at 55 and 57 Docker Street, and the double-storey terrace houses at 62 and 64 Docker Street. The site is governed by Heritage Overlay - 332.

For further information on the history of Richmond please contact the Richmond and Burnley Historical Society