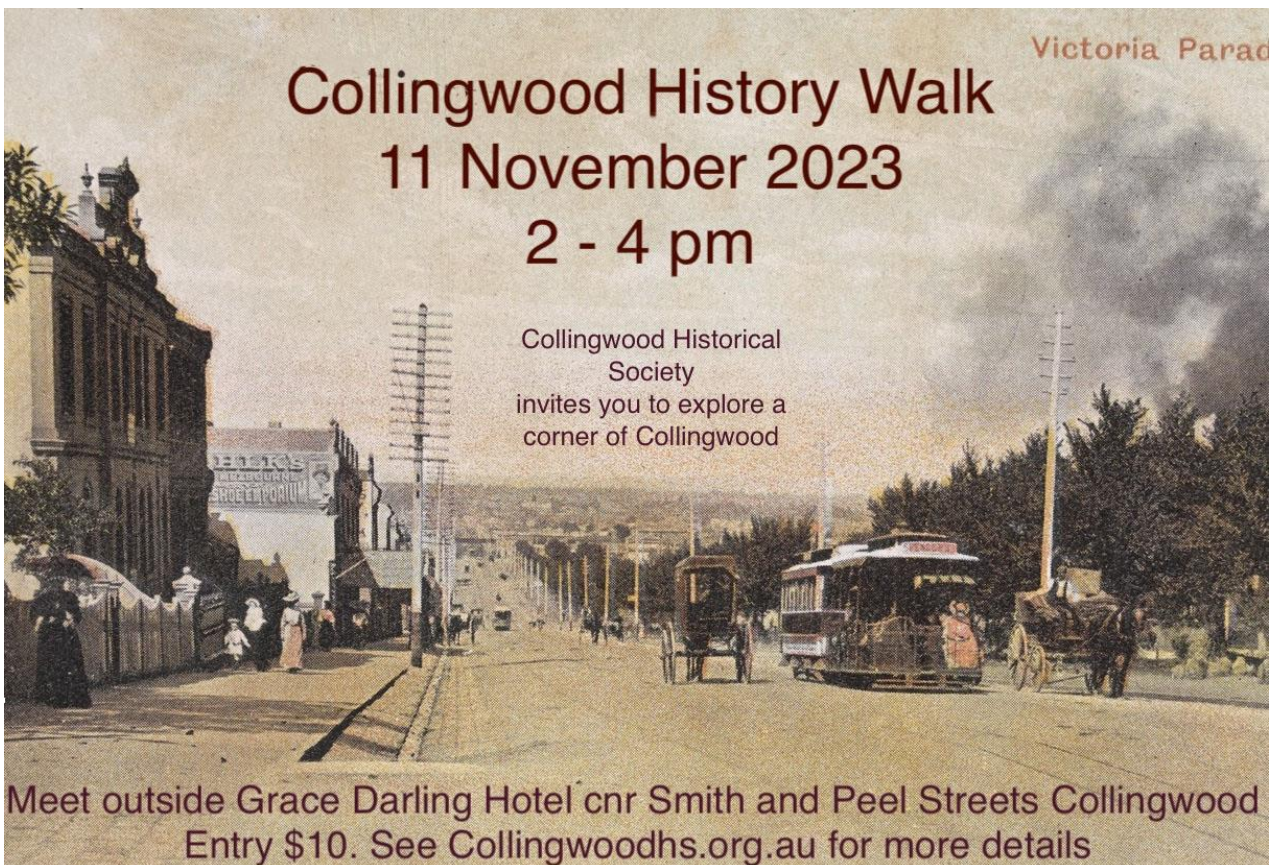


Collingwood Historical Society, Inc.

# Collingwood Historical Society, Inc Annual Walk 11 November 2023 A Collingwood Corner

This is an expanded version of the handout used on the day of the Walk. It includes many links to other sites, the majority to entries on the Collingwood Historical Society website: [www.collingwoodhs.org.au](http://www.collingwoodhs.org.au)



Victoria Parade

Collingwood History Walk  
11 November 2023  
2 - 4 pm

Collingwood Historical  
Society  
invites you to explore a  
corner of Collingwood

Meet outside Grace Darling Hotel cnr Smith and Peel Streets Collingwood  
Entry \$10. See [Collingwoodhs.org.au](http://Collingwoodhs.org.au) for more details

## Route Map



### Introduction

This area was home to the Wurundjeri-Willam people long before it was colonised by the British in the 1830s. We will be looking at two sites described on the [Aboriginal History of Yarra](#) and you might like to follow up the others on Yarra Council's website.

In 1838-39 land was sold by the government in Sydney in Portions of about 25 acres each. The section we will cover today includes Portions 52 and 53 and 68 originally purchased by [Stuart Alexander Donaldson](#) who before long sold the 74 acres to [Charles Hutton](#). Hutton went on to build himself a mansion called *Walmer* in Victoria Parade, and in 1840 began subdividing the surrounding land as the 'Walmer Estate'. In 1849 he created the southern end of Wellington Street as part of further land sales. He retained many blocks of land on which he built small timber rental houses.

Victoria Parade and Smith Street had been created as government roads. Smith Street was originally known as Heidelberg Road as it led to Heidelberg. Later it became a very popular shopping strip, lined in the first stage of development with timber single storey shops and houses which were replaced in the later decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with more substantial buildings many of which remain today. There were many drapery and furniture stores, and a major attraction was Foy and Gibson's emporium.

If you want to know more about the creation and naming of streets, you can read [Streets, Parks & Lanes of Collingwood](#)



CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of this area.



Robert Hurst boot shop se corner Peel and Smith Streets



Shoppers flock to Foy and Gibson in 1903

## □ 1 Starting point Grace Darling Hotel, corner Smith Street and Peel Street Collingwood

**114 Smith Street** Grace Darling Hotel, built in 1854. Collingwood's oldest public building and one of Melbourne's oldest remaining hotels, it was one of the few substantial Collingwood buildings of the early 1850s. The first owner and publican was Charles Risby who had arrived from Tasmania in 1852. He died in 1859 but the hotel remained in the hands of the family for some years. In 1892 a meeting held on the premises led to the establishment of the Collingwood Football Club. The section at the rear of the original building, facing Peel Street, was added in 1920. The architectural firm Sydney Smith Ogg and Serpells designed the extension in a similar design to the original.

### ➤ Walk south along Smith Street.

## □ 2 108 Smith Street

**108 Smith Street VAC plaque.** Site of Victorian Aboriginal Co-operative Limited. Established in 1976, it provided local housing and welfare services to the Aboriginal community of Melbourne.

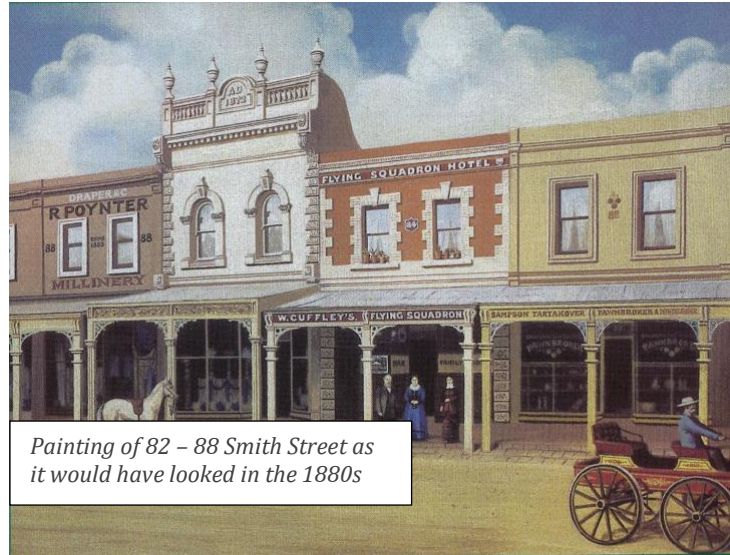
*Established in 1976, the Victorian Aboriginal Co-operative Limited provided local housing and welfare services to the Aboriginal community of Melbourne. The Co-op was directly involved in, or provided its meagre resources towards, the establishment of a number of Aboriginal community-controlled organisations and services such as the Fitzroy Stars Aboriginal Youth Club Gymnasium Incorporated, Koori Kollij, Aboriginal History Program, Melbourne Aboriginal Community Youth Support Scheme, Eric McGuinness Study Centre, Victorian Aboriginal Education Association, Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria, Melbourne Aboriginal Education Association, Camp Jungai, Melbourne Blacks Basketball Club, Yappera Children's Services, Victorian Aboriginal Youth Sport and Recreation, National Council of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women, and the Koori Kitchen.*

CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of this area.

- *Cross street to the Fitzroy side to get a view of buildings on the Collingwood side as we walk south.*

**84 Smith Street** Former [Brandon Hotel](#) This was the site of a hotel from 1865 until 1914. It operated under a variety of names including William Cuffley's Flying Squadron.

**82 Smith Street** Former [Tartakover pawnbrokers](#) which operated from 1859 until the mid 1920s. This building dates from the 1870s and replaced their first shop.



Painting of 82 – 88 Smith Street as it would have looked in the 1880s

**64 Smith Street** The foundation stone of Foresters Hall was laid in March 1868. The architect was F H Thomas and the builder Mr Delbridge. It became home to the Ancient Order of Foresters, Court Perseverance 2727, who had been meeting at the Freemasons Hotel on the northwest corner. Friendly Societies such as these played a very important role in the nineteenth century. It included two shops at the front, one of which was let as the estate agency of a very notable Collingwoodian, [George Langridge](#).

**62 Smith Street** Former [Commercial Hotel](#), first licensed 1869, delicensed 1919. The date on the pediment is mistaken! From 1930 until the 1970s the building housed the office of G.D. Langridge & Son, estate agents.



Langridge street ca 1887 showing Foresters Hall and Commercial Hotel with the Yorkshire Brewery in the far distance

□ 3 Southwest corner Smith and Gertrude Street

At this stop we have two focuses: Aboriginal Collingwood, and Collingwood development and heritage protection.

### Aboriginal Collingwood

European settlement in the 1830s devastated and dispossessed the traditional Wurundjeri people of the area and the survivors were moved off to various missions and on to Coranderrk near Healesville. Coranderrk was closed by the government in the 1920s. From the 1920s the Aboriginal population of Melbourne started to increase with families from Coranderrk and from other missions moving into the Fitzroy-Collingwood area.

By the 1950s, Fitzroy had more than 300 Aboriginal residents, with others living nearby. Fitzroy became the social and political hub of Aboriginal Melbourne. There are now plaques in Gertrude St commemorating many of the key sites. There is also an onsite audio app *Yalinguth* telling the stories. There are also some sites in Collingwood, including the plaque at 108 Smith Street which we just passed. In the 2021 Census, 71 residents in Collingwood identified as Aboriginal, and 58 in Fitzroy.

CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of this area.

## Smith Street developments

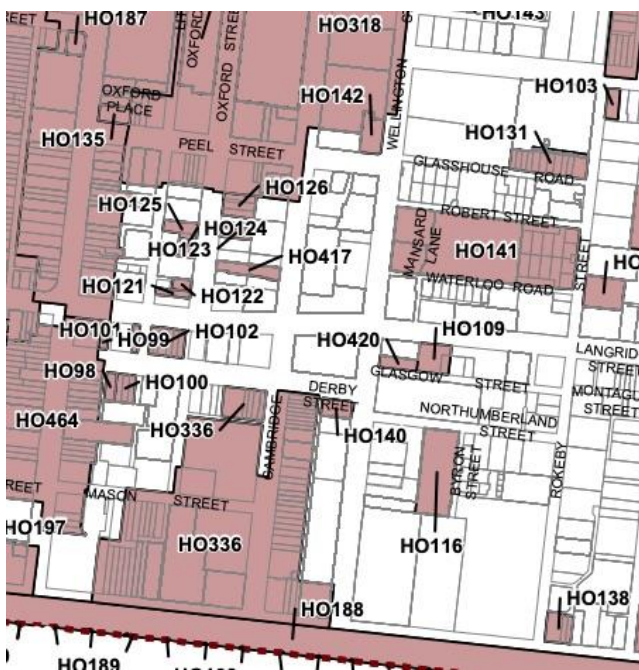
In terms of 19<sup>th</sup> century development, Smith Street south of Gertrude and Langridge Streets was outside of the main Smith Street retail area (Foy and Gibson and other major shops) and not directly on a tramline (although in close reach), so this area had a more low-key development. Some blocks remained empty into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area has stayed very consistently as a one and two storey streetscape until very recent years with multistorey developments being proposed and accepted.

South Smith Street is covered by two important planning overlays in the Yarra Planning Scheme – the Heritage Overlay (HO 464, see map below) and the Design and Development Overlay (DDO37). These can have somewhat conflicting aims and developers push the rather flexible limits. This leads to long, expensive and acrimonious planning processes involving Council, VCAT and the local community.

### YARRA PLANNING SCHEME

DDO 37

Map 2: Street Wall and Building Heights South of Derby Street



The heritage protection includes the heritage streetscape and the heritage fabric of the buildings. The DDOs focus on height limits and setbacks but encourage increased building. This results in building proposals for multistorey buildings that massively change the streetscape and keep only the front façade of the heritage buildings. Arguments in VCAT hearings are often about removing one storey or whether one chimney is retained.

**52-46 Smith Street** – this corner site has a permit for a 6-storey development.

**40-44 Smith Street** – CHS objected to Yarra Council (Jan 2023) about the proposed multi-storey development and to VCAT (April 2023), because of excessive height and facadism. However VCAT

approved the development with the removal of only one storey (June 2023). A planning permit was issued at the direction of VCAT, but plans are yet to be endorsed.

### ➤ Continue south.

**59-61, 51-53 Smith Street Fitzroy.** Heritage protection in Yarra is focused usually on the outside of the building, particularly what is visible from the street. However, the exception to this rule are six shops here in Smith Street whose interiors have also been rated as significant. Look carefully at the interiors as you walk past. These are described with photos in the statement of significance for the Smith Street South Heritage precinct HO464:

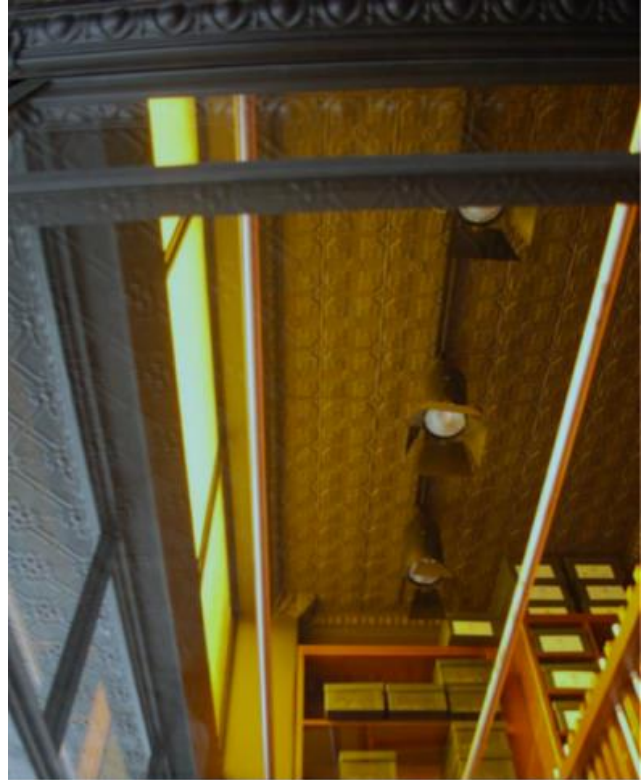
<https://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/the-area/heritage/heritage-precincts/yarra-heritage-precincts>



**69 and 67, 61 and 59, 53 and 51 Smith St Fitzroy** are all rated individually significant, and their shop interiors are protected. They are assessed as ‘an important demonstration of the decorative nature of shop design and fitting of the Edwardian and inter-War era which have mostly disappeared’ with ‘a high degree of intactness and integrity’. They include pressed metal ceilings and shop canopies; some have original shopfronts and doorways. For example:

**Nos 51 and 53** appear to date from about 1914 although there were earlier buildings

**No. 51a** retains its original metal-framed shopfront by T. S. Gill and recessed splayed entry which also retains its original bluestone step but has been retiled. The timber-framed, half-glazed doors and framing include non-original elements but are in a style which is a replica in the style of the original. The wrought iron entrance screen is not original. The cantilevered canopy, contiguous with No. 53, retains its pressed metal soffit and with a matching egg and dart cornice to the shopfront. Internally the shop retains its pressed metal ceiling in a squared pattern, enlivened with flower buds, with an egg and dart cornice, decorative cover strips and pine floorboards.



No. 53 Smith Street, Fitzroy. Pressed metal ceiling. Proposed grading: Individually significant

Rated individually significant

#### □ 4 Corner Smith Street and Little Victoria Street, outside 3CR

**21 Smith Street** 3CR community radio. While now in Fitzroy in a building dating from the early 1880s, 3CR has an important Collingwood history and also Aboriginal significance. 3CR was granted a license in 1975 to become Melbourne’s first community radio station. From 1977 to 1984 it was located in Cromwell Street Collingwood before moving to Smith Street. The aerial was based at the Collingwood Town Hall at one stage. The radio station has provided an important Aboriginal voice over the years with both special indigenous programs and regular weekly broadcasts.

**14-18 Smith Street** former [British Crown Hotel](#). Dates from 1860. Planned multi-storey development has been approved. A proposal for a 7-storey development which demolished all but the outside wall of the hotel was rejected by Yarra and by VCAT in 2020. While the Council thought the building was too tall and would dominate the streetscape, VCAT was mainly concerned about the loss of heritage fabric, namely the removal of the roof and chimney. A somewhat altered proposal returned to VCAT in 2021 and was the permit was granted.

Note the vista down Mason Street of St Saviour’s, Cambridge Street school and new developments.

#### ➤ *Walk along Smith Street to Victoria Parade. Cross Smith Street and walk east.*

**15-17 Victoria Parade** *Portia* built around 1890 for James Yates, a Smith Street hairdresser and property-owner who left large bequests to charities at his death in 1902. His sister continued living in the house and was also a benefactress.

**19-21 Victoria Parade** *Irwell Terrace* 1868.

**23 Victoria Parade** *Irwell* Purchased in the 1880s by John Mason who had also acquired a number of properties in Mason Street immediately behind here.

**27 to 37 Victoria Parade** Group of 6 two-storey shop/dwellings. Numbers 33 to 37 are an example of unsympathetic development, which also involved the removal of a magnificent gum tree in a rear garden.

CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of this area.

**39 Victoria Parade** *Floraston*, designed by Terry and Oakden and built by local builders James Nation and Co around 1875 for [Isaac and Flora Barnet](#). It became a private hospital and, from 1914, a home for Melbourne District Nursing Society (MDNS) nurses.

As the walk was conducted on Remembrance Day it was appropriate to talk here about a World War I nurse who was living and working in *Floraston* when she enlisted in June 1915. **Annie McHardy** was born in Woodend, completed her nurse's training at the Melbourne Hospital in 1908 and had seven years' experience before enlisting, including from 1914 at the Melbourne District Nursing Service (see below). Annie was 37 when she enlisted in June 1915 and as one of the first groups of Australian nurses to embark sailed for London in July 1915. She was bound for the Convalescent Unit at Harefield Park, London, the only Australian military hospital in England. She was transferred later to service in France in mid 1917 and served there until mid 1919, suffering two bouts of the "Spanish" flu. She returned to Australia later that year and was discharged in March 1920. For most of the next 30 years Annie lived and worked in Caulfield including at the Caulfield Repatriation Hospital. She died in July 1955 at Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital. Some of her ashes are at Springvale Cemetery with other army personnel.

The MDNS was founded in February 1885 to care for the sick and poor, initially in the current CBD. It provided nursing care in streets and homes and educated patients on nutrition and prevention of disease, and from 1893 began home births with midwives. Initially the nurses walked but in 1898 permission to use bicycles was given. MDNS operated out of a number of sites in the CBD and Carlton before 1904 when they

relocated to rented premises at 5 Royal Terrace, Nicholson Street, Fitzroy and operated from there for 10 years. In June 1914 finally having funding they purchased *Floraston* as their headquarters and nurses' home. It was there in 1919 that they first started using cars to visit "Spanish" flu patients in their homes.



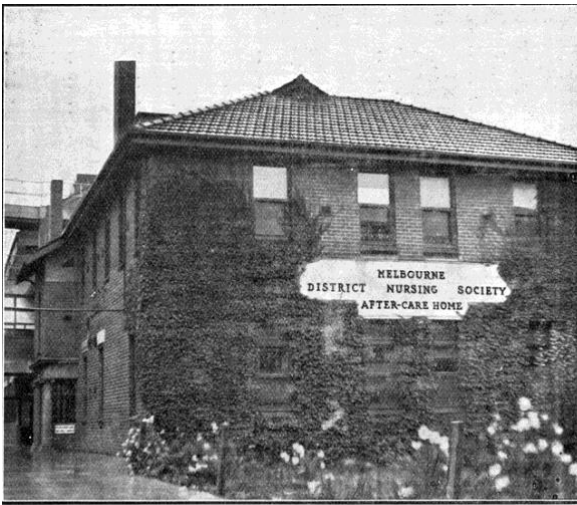
□ 5 Former After Care Hospital, 45 Victoria Parade

**45 Victoria Parade** former After Care Hospital on the site of Charles Hutton's mansion *Walmer*, later owned by [Isaac Hart](#). The After Care Home was established on this site in 1926 by the Melbourne District Nursing Society and



the current clinker-brick building which dates from 1936 became known as the After Care Hospital. It served clients unsuited to nursing in their homes and for those recently discharged from hospital.

CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of this area.



ENTRANCE TO AFTER-CARE HOME

The Home was for people who needed care at home but not hospitalization and many patients from Melbourne hospitals were nursed here before going home. During the polio epidemic children were nursed here long term and two teachers were employed to continue their education. In 1930 services expanded from after care and an Ante Natal clinic was established, and in 1934 a Women's Welfare Clinic opened to educate women on birth control, the first clinic of its kind in Melbourne and not without controversy. In 1957 the MDNS and the After Care Hospital separated when the State Government took over the After Care Hospital. The Melbourne District Nursing Society then became the Melbourne District Nursing Service, and from 1966 the Royal District Nursing Service. Now it operates as part of

Bolton Health.

**61 Victoria Parade** [Baden Powell Hotel](#) and **65-69** associated shops. The original New Bendigo Hotel opened in 1872, had a name change in 1900 to commemorate Robert Baden-Powell, hero of the Siege of Mafeking and founder of the Scouting Movement, and was remodelled in the 1920s to give it an Art Deco façade.

2021 plans: to build an eight-storey office tower (next door to Gurner's five-storey residential complex on 2-12 Cambridge Street, which was approved in May 2019 but is yet to be built.) The Baden Powell Hotel proposal involved removing the 1920s façade and recreating the Victorian era façade from photographs and re-using its original name. The proposal was rejected by Council and VCAT as too high (August 2022). Further proposals are expected.

<https://www.theurbandevolver.com/articles/-vujic-lodges-collingwood-pub-office-plans>

**77 Victoria Parade** former [Sir John Franklin Hotel](#). John and Elizabeth Davison were the licensees from 1853 to 1899, probably the longest licence-holding in a Collingwood hotel. Refurbished as part of the adjoining development Victoria and Vine (completed 2023):

**1-57 Wellington Street.** The large-scale *Victoria and Vine* development by Tim Gurner has recently been completed.

*Comprising a total of 241 apartments, including a mix of one, two, three, four, and five-bedroom dwellings, the project set out to attract a wide range of buyers, from investors, young professionals, and to families.*

*Inspired by New York's Meatpacking District, Cox Architects seamlessly incorporated elements of Collingwood's iconic Foy and Gibson warehouse into the design of Victoria & Vine. The façade showcases a blend of glazing, [precast panels](#), and snap-on brickwork elements, bringing the essence of the warehouse-style design to life.*

<https://www.urban.com.au/news/vic/just-one-apartment-remains-at-gurners-completed-collingwood-development-victoria-vine>

<https://www.architectureanddesign.com.au/suppliers/allproof/vision-shower-channels-at-victoria-vine>

➤ *Walk east to Wellington Street and north up Wellington Street to Derby Street*

□ 6 The Vine Hotel, corner Wellington and Derby Streets

You will have noticed the extent of Gurner's Victoria and Vine development as you walked along Wellington St. It is a big part of the changing face of this part of Collingwood. The development is book ended by two hotels – The Sir John Franklin and The Vine, where we are standing. The Vine Hotel started life as the Caledonian Hotel 1868, then The Eight Hours Hotel 1869 to 1875, when it changed to The Vine. It was



*CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of this area.*

rebuilt in the Edwardian style with Art Nouveau details by Sydney Smith & Ogg. It remains a good example of a hotel with a corner tower, even in its current dilapidated state.

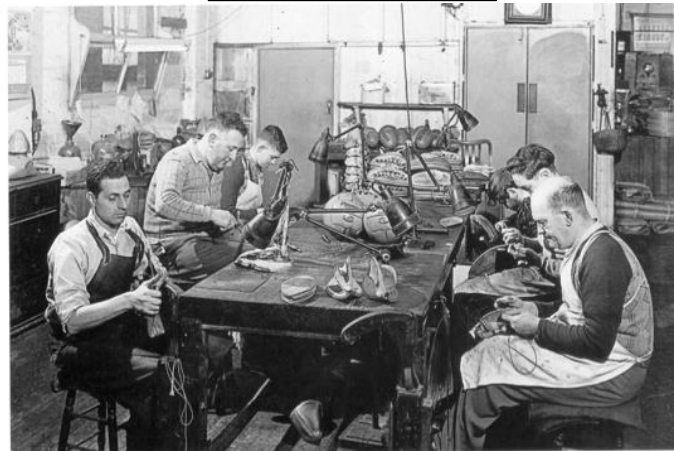
Now look across Wellington St to raft of new office block developments. This section of Wellington St from Victoria Pde to Northumberland St would have been a busy area during the 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with houses and businesses and the choice of 3 hotels on the western side of Wellington St. A couple of long-term businesses were the Heathcote's woodyard and grocers' shop 1860 - 1940, Bowring the bakers 1865 – 1900 and Sherrin's Athletic Requirements 1879-1972, developer of the distinctively-shaped football that became the standard for Australian Rules Football.

**59 Wellington St** [Vine Hotel](#), built 1868, rebuilt early 20th century for CUB to the design of Sydney Smith & Ogg.

*Across the road note:*

**32-34 Wellington Street** former [Sherrin](#) factory. Tom Sherrin not only manufactured footballs, but was on the committee of the local Britannia Football Club; and when the Collingwood Football Club was formed in 1892 he was elected to that committee and remained on it for 20 years. He was awarded life membership in 1905, and was the Club's first No. 1 ticketholder. This commitment was to continue through many generations of the Sherrin family, which was honoured in 1969 by the opening of the Sherrin grandstand at Victoria Park.

*Footballs were hand-stitched until the 1990s*



The Sherrin factory in Wellington St, Collingwood, circa 1950

**21 Northumberland Street** Now one can see only glimpses of the former landmark Victoria Distillery (HO116) and silos – opened in 1862 with additions in 1880. By 1868 its output was said to be 7,000 gallons of whisky and 13,000 of gin per week. In the 1990s both the old distillery buildings and the silos were redeveloped into apartments, one of Collingwood's best industrial re- adaptations, now dwarfed by surrounding buildings cutting out sunshine.

**36-52 Wellington Street** the site of the Brewers Grain Stores from the 1940s until it was replaced by the current 15 storey development known as T3 Collingwood. The T3 stands for Timber, Transit & Technology and it is Melbourne's largest mass timber office building. T3 is seen as a benchmark project for the business and presents timber as a viable option as an alternative to traditional concrete and steel construction. T3 Collingwood is 'a progressive workspace' aiming for best practice sustainable design encompassing mass timber construction with timber as an alternative to concrete and steel. 'Designed by Jackson Clements Burrows, the tower will be made entirely of Cross Laminated (CLT) and Glue Laminated Timber (GLT).'

<https://www.architectureanddesign.com.au/suppliers/wood-solutions/woodsolutions-special-event-the-path-to-health>

<https://www.architectureanddesign.com.au/news/hines-t3-collingwood-tower-clt-glt>

**54 Wellington Street** A new development, The Commons, incorporates the Collingwood Telephone Exchange which dates from 1925; the exchange is still fully functioning today as part of the new building although it caused difficulties for the development.

The original frontage of the exchange can be seen next to the new laneway that connects the new building to The Commons, which is a co-working office space opened July 2022. *The laneway is a considered urban response, as so many smaller sites within the area have been and are continually consolidated into larger parcels and the fine grain of the area is being eroded. This development reinstates a new laneway and, in a way, refers back to the original scale of the area.* CHS members, however, found the laneway very windy

*CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of this area.*

and uninviting when visiting. John Wardle Architects, designers of the new building, emphasise social responsibility and environmental sustainability.

<https://wardle.studio/projects/54-wellington/>

<https://thepropertytribune.com.au/commercial-real-estate/impact-lists-160-million-54-wellington-street/>

This is particularly seen in the tenant Launch Housing which is providing a safe place for homeless people to be able to shower and change, using the facilities in the building, and the 'green' office building over 12 floors situated in the heart of Collingwood. The building is a 6-Star Green Star 'as built and design' asset and is targeting a 5 Star NABERS Energy rating.

**64 Wellington Street and 59 Langridge Street** [Peatt](#) boot factory. Collingwood was a major centre of boot manufacturing in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. William Peatt began bootmaking in a small way behind his premises at 2 Northumberland Street, before completing the Wellington Street factory in 1895. His son added a new section behind this one, which ran from Glasgow Street to Langridge Street and has the date 1906 on the pediment. The business remained in the family for several generations and continued operating into the 1950s.

We can only wonder what those early residents and business owners would think of this area of Collingwood that is now dominated by high office buildings and apartments.

□ 7 opposite 42 Cambridge Street

**42 Cambridge Street** former Koori Kollij (1984-1990) former Laver Brothers vegetable canning business which operated here from the 1890s until early 1930s.

[Ralph Laver](#) established himself in Collingwood in 1893, first as a greengrocer and then as a fruit and vegetable canner with his brother, developing a large trade throughout Australia as well as England and China. Laver Brothers also supplied tinned vegetables and fruit for Mawson's Antarctic Expedition. Laver's factory remains at 42 - 44 Cambridge Street. He started the business in an existing brick factory (now number 42), expanded in stages over ensuing years. Finally in 1918 architect Edwin J Ruck supervised the construction of extensive additions and alterations. The design of stuccoed lintels and sills against a background of a plain brick gabled façade is characteristic of the period

### **Koori Kollij:**

Established in 1982, Koori Kollij was an Aboriginal health worker training program that forged new and enduring standards of Aboriginal healthcare in Australia. Based in Cambridge St from 1984 (funding ceased in 1990), Health workers came for all over Australia for 12-month training and returned to their communities.





*CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of this area.*

Aboriginal History Archive at Victoria University:

*Between 1982-1990, the Koori Kollij in Collingwood delivered a highly successful AHW training program. The curriculum included not only training in primary health care but, crucially, offered AHW the opportunity to develop their advocacy and leadership skills.*

<https://www.vu.edu.au/donate/impact-of-giving/using-aboriginal-history-to-solve-modern-health-problems>

Well-known musician and Mutti Mutti man, Kutcha Edwards, was one of the students

*As an eager young man, Kutcha moved back to Melbourne to train as a community health worker at Koori Kollij in Collingwood. There he made contact with inspirational teachers such as Aboriginal activists Bruce McGuinness, Denis Walker and Gary Foley, who sharpened his awareness of his Indigenous history and heritage.*

<https://www.firstpeoplesrelations.vic.gov.au/kutcha-edwards>



**Corner Cambridge Street and Mason Street** Cambridge St School. Built 1877, it opened with the extraordinary number of 1300 pupil enrolments. The construction of large Education Department schools commenced after the passing of the December 1872 Act which made schooling free, compulsory and secular. At the time, the playground was considerably smaller. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century houses in Cambridge Place were purchased by the Education department and demolished to create additional playing space. By the 1970s, numbers had reduced to such a small number (26) that it was classified as a rural school! A Language Centre for recently arrived migrant children shared the building and continued to do so after the primary school closed in the early 1990s.

By 1858 Cambridge Street was almost completely built up, mostly with wooden cottages which would be replaced in the second stage of development. Note the following houses:

**14-18, 24-26 Cambridge Street**, 1870s. Two storey brick houses replaced timber dwellings.

**20 Cambridge Street**. Tyrone House, 1891.

**22 Cambridge Street**, single storey brick house. May be earlier than neighbouring houses.

**28-32 Cambridge Street**. Clyde Terrace. Date to be established, between 1865 & 1877.

**50-64 Cambridge Street**. Cambridge Terrace, 1892.

➤ *Walk south on Cambridge St to Mason St and west along Mason St*

□ 8 Mason Street

**Corner Mason and Oxford Streets** former St Saviour's Anglican Church, built in 1874-1875, first minister was [Charles Yelland](#). Architect [Leonard Terry](#). It was a mission church, meaning it was more accessible to poorer churchgoers because no pew rents were charged, and the standard of dress was less important. Later it became a Russian Orthodox Church, and is now a residence.

**Mason Street houses:** this street was subdivided and settled early but the original timber houses were replaced by brick houses built later in the nineteenth century on the south side. The north side houses were replaced by factories.

➤ *Walk north along Oxford Street to Derby Street*

□ 9 Oxford St pocket park

Derby St has some houses which survive from the late 1860s and 1870s:

*CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of this area.*

**1 Derby St. 1876.** *Derby House.* Double-fronted two storey rendered house. Yelland residence.

**3-7 Derby St. 1876.** *Sophia Terrace,* three attached double storey rendered houses with arcaded loggias.

**2 Derby St. 1875.** Block-fronted single-storey timber house.

**8 Derby St. 1871.** Small (one room deep) two-storey house.

**10-16 Derby St.** 1868-69. Four two-storey bi-chrome houses.

**18-22 Derby St.** Late 1860s or 1870. Includes corner grocer's shop. Number 20 was briefly a private school, run by Miss Jeffs, in the early 1870s.

➤ *Continue along Oxford Street.*

□ 10 Outside 48 Oxford Street

*On the west side of the street:*

**39-41 Oxford St** pre-1858 – a very rare timber survivor from the 1850s, single story with substantial renovations carried out about ten years ago by architects Robert Nichols and Sons.

**51-55 Oxford St** Bi-chrome brick. Date uncertain.

**57-63 Oxford St** 1870s Bi-chrome brick built by [Richard Kefford](#), replacing his earlier timber cottages.

*On the east side*

**44 Oxford Street.** Former [Dyason](#) cordial, preserves and sauce factory now incorporated in a modern residential development. Built in 1889 with additions in Cambridge St in 1903. The photo shows drays heavily laden for a trip to the wharves around 1906.



**46 Oxford Street** site of *Ayrshire Cottage*, now South of Johnston café established in a former factory. These sites illustrate changes over the years in this area. The house was owned by William Dickie and Jessie Mitchell. After Jessie died in the 1930s, their daughter and her family lived there with her father until he died. They recalled it as 'a lovely big house with generous sized rooms.' The looming wall of the factory next door (Dyason's) was a feature of the backyard along with outhouse bungalows for the two growing boys.

**50 Oxford St** 1877? Owned by William Randle.

**52 Oxford St** 1864? Owned by William Randle.

**58-62 Oxford St** 1858. Bluestone cottages (single storey with two storeys at rear) belonging to three Scottish settlers. The Deans, the Robsons, and the Turnbells, migrated from Roxburghshire, arriving in Melbourne in 1854. The men of the families were joiners and possibly undertook some of the construction themselves. Family members remained in Oxford Street for many decades.



*CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of this area.*

➤ *From Oxford St turn west into Peel St towards the Grace Darling*

**9 Peel St** Former [Star Hotel](#), 1868 until 1925, and associated shop. This attractive corner building incorporates various architectural references to its name in the exterior decoration, although the recent choice of paint colour has obscured those in the rendered surfaces. Mrs Mary Maher owned the hotel for many years and was the publican for much of that time.

**5-7 Peel St** former shops owned by David Cornfoot, a tinsmith, plumber and coppersmith who in the 1850s inhabited a timber shop/residence before building these two.

**10 Peel St** former 1930s factory designed by Robert Bell Hamilton in his noted Tudor Revival style.

**6-2 Peel St** Late Victorian shops with dwellings upstairs.

*End at the intersection of Peel Street and Smith Street.  
Grace Darling Hotel. On the day we took refreshments at the Grace Darling. You  
might like to do the same when you finish your self-guided walk.*

## **Sources and Further Reading**

### **WEBSITES**

<https://collingwoodhs.org.au/resources/notable-people-2/>

<https://collingwoodhs.org.au/resources/hotels/>

Note that links to individual hotels and notable people can be found within the text.

<https://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/the-area/heritage>

<https://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/the-area/heritage/heritage-studies>

### **BOOKS**

Barrett, Bernard, *The inner suburbs*, Carlton, Melbourne University Press, 1971.

Cuffley, Peter, *Family history comes to life*, Lothian, 1999.

Cummings, Karen, *Bitter roots, sweet fruit: a history of schools in Collingwood, Abbotsford and Clifton Hill*, Abbotsford, Collingwood Historical Society, 2008.

Hibbins, G M, *A short history of Collingwood*, Abbotsford, Collingwood Historical Society, 1997.

### **MAPS, PHOTOS, PAINTINGS**

<https://collingwoodhs.org.au/resources/collingwood-maps-online/>

Most photos in the text can be found in associated links. Others can be found on sites such as:

<https://www.picturevictoria.vic.gov.au/>

<https://www.slv.vic.gov.au>