

# Collingwood Historical Society, Inc.

## Annual History Walk: From Simpson's Road to Saigon of the South Southwest Abbotsford 12 November 2016

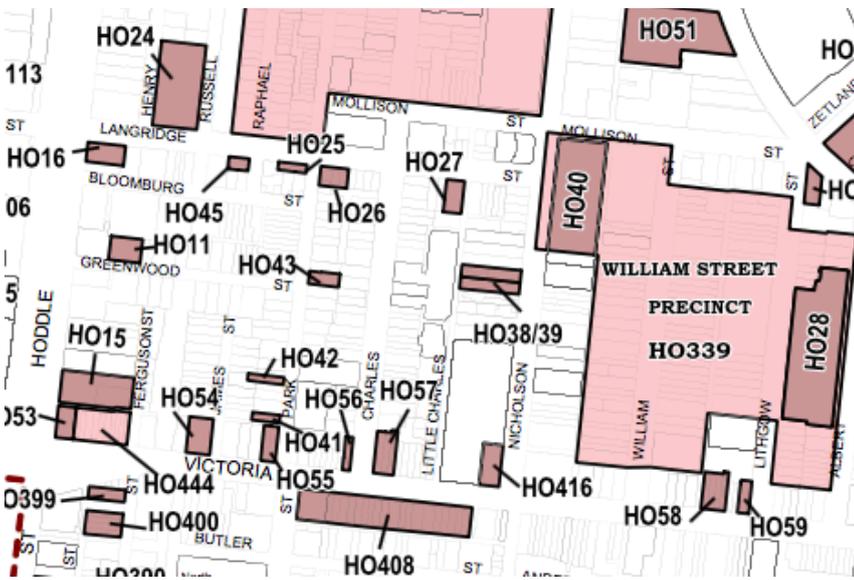
*We acknowledge the Wurundjeri people as the original inhabitants of this land.*

*This is an expanded version of the handout used on the day of the walk. See the end of the document for Sources and Further Reading.*

### Before we begin: an explanation of Heritage Overlays

This map shows a mix of individual heritage listings and of heritage precincts.

Examples of individually listed buildings we will see on the walk: the Reid clothing factory (HO15) and two bank buildings (HO53 and HO54).



Buildings in precincts are classified as individually significant, contributory or non-contributory.

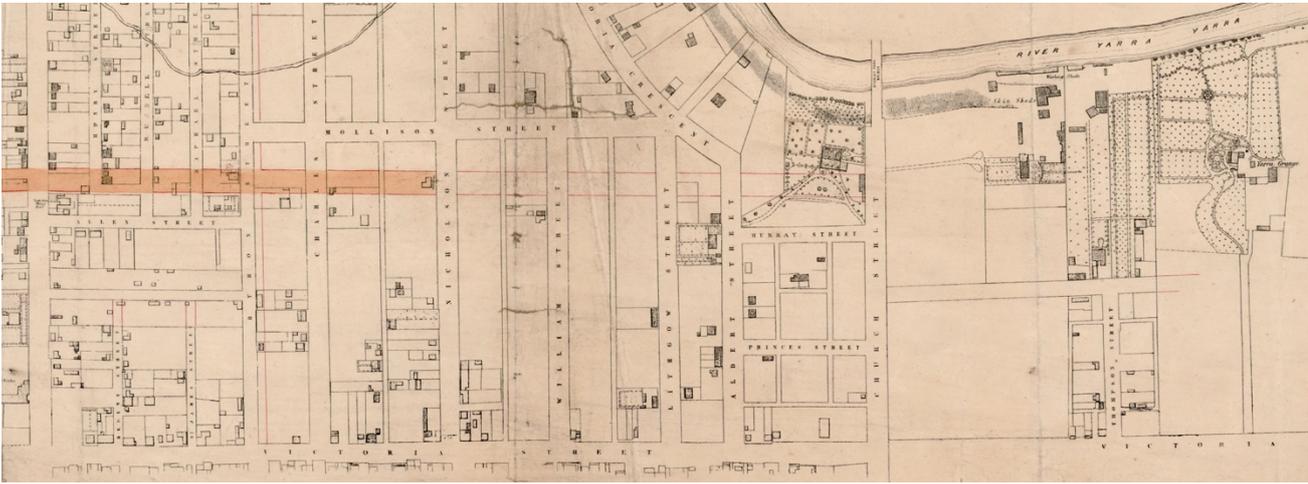
The heritage overlays are important in preserving heritage – and controlling demolition.

Most areas in City of Yarra were assessed some years ago, but there have been recent gap studies. James Street has been recently assessed. James Street as a whole was not recommended for heritage protection as a precinct because it was not considered to be sufficiently intact, but 2 James Street was seen as significant as ‘a tangible example of the primacy of horse-powered transport in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century’

Note: Throughout the document, places with heritage overlay listing are identified by their **HO** number in bold. Further information is available from the City of Yarra website.

**Introduction: Victoria Street** in the 1840s was nothing but a muddy, pot-holed track leading to the semi-rural riverside properties of James Simpson at *Yarra Grange*, and the McCraes at *Mayfield*. Simpson organised for a road and path to be formed and it was known as Simpson's Road for decades, despite being officially named Victoria St. In 1853 local residents held a meeting regarding the parlous state of the road, collected subscriptions, and applied to the Central Road Board (CRB) for a grant. It is hardly surprising that they were successful, as the chairman of the CRB, Francis Murphy, was by then living in *Mayfield* and would benefit from the improvements.

The 1858 map below shows the street still very sparsely settled and the large properties partly reduced in size. The eventual opening in 1884 of the bridge giving access to Hawthorn and Kew was a stimulus to the area and older properties gave way to the typical late Victorian two-storey shop/dwellings and several substantial banks, many of which remain, along with a number of hotels dating from the 1850s to 1870s. Victoria Street was the site of a number of early hotels in this area of Abbotsford. The establishment of the hotels reflected the gradual growth of shops and housing. Hotels always seemed to be among the first establishments to be built. In Abbotsford there were 24 hotels, some of which we will pass on the walk. The earliest hotels in this area were Simpson's Hotel and the Brickmaker's Arms in 1853 and the Yorkshire Stingo in 1858; the rest were established in the 1860s and 1870s. Some buildings still exist while the rest have been demolished. The names of hotels like the Bakers Arms, Builders Arms & Brickmakers Arms give an indication of the various occupations in the area, while others were named after people's origins: Glasgow Arms, Yorkshire Stingo, Lancashire Arms & Norfolk Hotel.



Plan shewing the streets and buildings in existence in East Collingwood on January 1st 1858, compiled from surveys executed under the direction of Clement Hodgkinson; photo-lithographed by J. Noone; John Wilkinson surveyor. Detail. For the full map, see <http://collingwoodhs.org.au/resources/collingwood-maps-online/>

Victoria Street did not become a shopping mecca for surrounding districts, as Smith Street did. It was much more of a local shopping street and there are few buildings of great individual significance, but the whole is greater than the parts. The row of fairly intact 19<sup>th</sup> century shops with dwellings upstairs for the shopkeepers gives us an insight into a way of life that is worthy of recognition. As you walk along Victoria Street, take a good look at the buildings. It is easy to think everything has changed enormously and most buildings have been demolished or altered out of all recognition. But if you look beyond superficial changes, especially at ground level, and if you look at buildings from a distance such as down a back lane, from a side street, or the other side of the road, you can see what a surprising amount of late 19th century structure remains. In many cases the upper floor is scarcely altered.

The 1970s saw the beginnings of a significant change as migrants from Vietnam began settling in Collingwood and Richmond. Victoria Street became home to Asian groceries and restaurants and the 1991 census recorded 10% of Collingwood's population as Vietnamese. In recent years a number of businesses from other Asian countries have joined the mix. The recent gateway installation incorporates the Vietnamese origin myth as well as boats, hats, bamboo and tigers.

### *The Walk: starting point outside 3 Ferguson Street*

Rear view of the former fire brigade station and Robert Reid/Frieze Bros clothing factory. Note the advertising sign on the wall of the clothing factory.

### *Follow the lane to Hoddle Street*

#### **10 Hoddle St, Former Collingwood Fire Station** (no heritage overlay)

Up until 1890, fires were fought by volunteer fire brigades. A committee of insurance companies contributed money for their equipment. The Metropolitan Fire Brigade started in 1891 and used horses to pull the carts, hoses and reels and firemen.

The Collingwood Fire Station, which was one of the most important in the suburban system, was formally opened in March 1893 by the Mayor (Cr.Kreitmayer). The Hoddle Street station stored extra appliances and fodder for fifty horses, and delivered supplies to the sub-stations. The station had quarters for eight men and a residence for the officer in charge.

From *Mercury and Weekly Courier* 23 March 1893:

*There is also a private entrance and staircase to the quarters of superintendent or resident officer in charge, having dining room and sitting room each 15 x 11 with two bedrooms 15 x 12 and 12 x 12 then there is all conveniences on first floor, all well furnished throughout.*

At the opening:

*the Mayor gave the alarm and calls were made on some of the nearest stations and promptly responded to. The Collingwood fire men had their fire engine in working order with two horses harnessed and left for East Melbourne in sixty seconds. The Exhibition contingent arrived in 3 mins., the Fitzroy in 4 mins., Clifton Hill 5 mins., and North Fitzroy in 9 minutes.*

In 1916 the fire station underwent major alterations as the fire brigade began the change away from horse-drawn vehicles. By 1918 the Brigade was fully motorised.

<http://blogs.slv.vic.gov.au/such-was-life/fire-fighting-in-victoria/>

[The Mercury: a new fire station](#)

<http://www.mfb.vic.gov.au/About-Us/Our-History.html>

### **2-8 Hoddle St, Former Robert Reid Clothing Factory (HO 15)**

Currently (2016) ELB (formerly) Electroboard Technical Solutions.

[Heritage Council on Robert Reid factory](#)

The former Robert Reid clothing factory was built about 1890. By 1919 Frieze Bros Pty Ltd, clothing factory, is recorded at 2-8 Hoddle Street. Frieze Bros was a major Melbourne men's clothing manufacturer, and was still there in the 1950s. (Note the sign on the building in Ferguson St.) The factory is a two-storey brick building, designed in a simple Italianate style. The factory premises and offices were enlarged in 1932.

[Additions to Frieze Bros 1932](#)

Heritage: The former Robert Reid clothing factory in Abbotsford is of local architectural and historical significance. The substantial and intact 19th century factory buildings are demonstrative of the development of the local clothing manufacturing, and which remain important heritage elements in their streetscapes.

In 1971 the clothing company, Frieze Brothers' Suits, wanted to employ a pop group to help promote their products. With financial backing from Frieze, two musicians bought a station wagon, a sound system and a tape recorder, which they used to provide pre-recorded backing for their shows and, of course, they were kitted out with a wardrobe of Frieze suits. They performed mostly in shopping malls, performing songs while male models showed off the latest Frieze suits. The pop group Frieze lasted almost exactly one year.

<http://www.milesago.com/Artists/frieze.htm>

**Victoria St, corner Hoddle St. Former State Savings Bank. HO53.** Opened in February 1885 as the Melbourne Savings Bank, later State Bank. A notable element in the streetscape, this building creates a striking entrance to Victoria Street on its prominent corner site.

In 1883 James Moore of the Melbourne Savings Bank purchased 60 feet of vacant land on the north-east corner of Victoria and Hoddle Streets from Saul and Louis Solomon. In 1884 foundations were laid and the bank opened on 16 February 1885. Of local architectural significance and historical interest, the building is a good example of the Italianate palazzo style, typical of bank premises in the late 19th century. It is believed to have been designed by George Wharton, architect of other buildings for the Melbourne Savings Bank.

The term Palazzo Style refers to the general shape and proportion and a cluster of characteristics; they are symmetrical, with a cornice, and with neat rows of windows. The style is derived from 15th and 16th century Italian *palazzi*; notable examples are the Palazzo Medici in Florence and the Palazzo Farnese in Rome. This bank is a double-storey building of rendered masonry construction. The corners of the building project slightly, and the two storeys are divided by a rendered moulded cornice. Windows at ground floor are semi-circular arched double-hung sashes with rendered archivolt and vermiculated keystones. The walls are rusticated above impost level, which is defined by a moulded string course. The first floor is articulated with engaged Ionic columns and pilasters, between which are rectangular double-hung sash windows with moulded architraves. The first floor cornice is dentillated, and surmounted by a plain parapet. [Bank photo c. 1887](#)

*Turn left (east) into Victoria Street*

**Vietnamese Gateway** The Victoria Street Gateway and its associated elements take inspiration from ancient and popular Vietnamese culture. The structure references the myth of the origins of the Vietnamese people: the union of the dragon god Lac Long Quan and the fairy goddess Au Co that spawned 100 eggs. The sculptural hats suspended over the road represent Non La leaf hats worn in Vietnam. The bamboo artworks reflect memories of Vietnamese and Asian bamboo villages. The tigers on the railway bridge take inspiration from themes of protection and prosperity found in Vietnamese folk paintings and Oriental Fengshui. The tigers are also symbols of the Richmond Football Club.

**233-251 Victoria St. HO444.** A continuous row of shops and dwellings from the State Bank to Ferguson Street.

**Under railway bridge. Plaque about gateway; Dong Sum drum motif**, a 3000 year old symbol of power, agriculture and hunting. The bird symbol on the drum represents god, agriculture and migration.

**261 Victoria St. Former National Bank of Australasia (HO54).** Built in 1887, this building is a good example of the restrained use of the Italian palazzo style, typical of banks in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The architect is believed to have been Albert Purchas, architect of the Melbourne General cemetery, and the Richmond South branch of the National Bank.

### *Turn left into James Street*

**2 James St** – former stables and **two cast-iron hitching posts** on the footpath in front of 1 James St. **(HO502)** The stables were built about 1895 for corn dealer Alfred Davis who ran a store adjacent in Victoria St, selling grain and hay as horse feed. In the early 1900s the building was listed as a stable for Peter Hanslow, who also had a corn store on the adjacent Victoria St block and who lived at 1 James St. By 1912 the building was a storeroom for a brewery. It operated as a motor oil dealer in the early 1920s and then a brass foundry for a number of decades. **The hitching posts** were in front of the home of Peter Hanslow. There are identical hitching posts still in Castlemaine. As there was a horse shoeing forge next door at 3 James St (now demolished) the hitching posts may have been used by that business.

### *Walk through lane to Park Street, or east along Victoria Street*

**275-277 Victoria Street. Lambeth Building. HO55.** It is worth viewing both the side/rear view from Park Street, and the front view from Victoria Street. This is a typical and relatively intact example of a 19th century double storey shop and residence pair, which despite changes makes an important contribution to the streetscape. The shop windows to No. 277 appear to be original. The pair was built for James Phillips, an ironmonger, in 1886 and the first occupiers were John McCullaugh, a draper, and George Barks, a picture framer.

### *Walk along the lane from Park Street to Charles Street, or walk along Victoria St to Charles Street*

#### **Vietnamese community**

From Charles St we have a view of the extant shops with upstairs dwellings on the Richmond side of Victoria St, giving us an idea of what would have been the late 19<sup>th</sup> century appearance, as well as the later overlay of Vietnamese and Chinese signage. The history of Victoria St as 'Little Saigon' followed the arrival of refugees from Vietnam after 1976. The splendid and very popular Victoria Street Lunar Festival commenced in 1994.

When Vietnam-born Victorians were first counted separately in a census in 1976 only 382 were recorded. In 1976 the first boat arrived in Australia carrying refugees who had by-passed formal immigration procedures. Desperate to find a new home, they were accepted as immigrants on humanitarian grounds. Within three years a further 53 refugee boats had arrived. Many were ethnic Chinese. By 1981 the Vietnam-born population in Victoria was over 12,000. The City of Yarra 2011 Census showed over 2,600 Vietnamese-born and over 3000 of Vietnamese ancestry, forming 4% of the population of Yarra.

[Museum Victoria: immigration from Vietnam](#)

On the day of the walk, Thanh-Kham Tran-Dang, who came from Vietnam by boat as a refugee in 1979 and has lived in Richmond since 1989, talked about her life. She is the president of the Australian Vietnamese Women's Association and was named City of Yarra's Woman of the Year in 2011 for her work with the Vietnamese community. After arriving in Australia as a refugee with her husband and children in 1979, Kham has worked tirelessly in both voluntary and paid roles to assist the settlement and integration of newly arrived Vietnamese people into the local community. As one of the founding members of the Australian Vietnamese Women's Association, Kham has dedicated her life to supporting new immigrants by connecting them with services, skills training and education assistance to help them make the most of their new life in Melbourne.

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Still in **Charles St**, enjoy the view of Kretzschmer's carvings of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, on the side of the former chemist shop built for Mr Gabriel.

### *Turn left into Victoria Street*

**297-301 Victoria St. HO57.** These shops and dwellings built in 1888 for Joseph Gabriel, who occupied the corner site, the most intact of the three, are a particularly ornate example of the Italianate style, by architects Powell and Whitaker. The unusual shopfront windows are original. Gabriel, and later his son, ran the chemist shop until the 1950s. At the time of opening, the local paper wrote a very detailed description of the building. For more details see: [Collingwood Notables: Joseph Gabriel](#)  
[Collingwood Notables: Charles Gabriel](#)

### **323 Victoria St Former Duke of Albany Hotel; site of Simpson's Hotel**

Simpson's Hotel was built in 1853, was re-built around the 1880s and became the Duke of Albany, was de-licensed around 1987 but still exists as a café. It was remodeled in the 1930s in the then fashionable Moderne style.

**355 Victoria St. Bakers Arms Hotel.** Built 1876. For more details see [CHS hotels: Bakers Arms](#)

*Turn left into William St.*

2A William St. St Matthias' Anglican Church, formerly St David's Presbyterian Church dates from the 1870s. The church in Early English Gothic in style, and is rock-faced ashlar bluestone. There was a Presbyterian church on the site in the 1870s but the memorial stone on this building was laid in 1882. St David's Uniting Church closed in the mid 1970s and was sold to the Anglican Church. An earlier St Matthias' church in Church St North Richmond had been demolished. St Matthias Church offered services in Chinese languages after its move to this Abbotsford building.

### **William St heritage precinct (HO339)**

Originally a large land portion owned by Sir Charles Nicholson, this area was subdivided in the 1850s with mixed industrial and residential uses. [Sir Charles Nicholson's subdivision](#)

By 1890s the area was almost entirely built over with small workers cottages.

William Street is in the middle of this precinct, which is mainly residential, but includes the Abbotsford primary school in Lithgow Street (built 1877), St David's Church (1882) and two large factories, Dentons (HO 40, 1874/1888) and the Schweppes factory in Lithgow Street. Some houses are individually significant while others are rated as contributory (or non-contributory).

Examples of individually significant houses:

37 William St – bluestone, deep setback; 46 William St – slate roof, manse, larger garden.

From William St note the high brick cordial factory chimney behind the houses on the east side.

### **Schweppe's cordial factory (HO28)**

In the late eighteenth century, Johann Jacob Schweppe developed a process to manufacture carbonated mineral water and founded the Schweppe's Company in Geneva in 1783 and then in England. In 1850 the brand arrived in Australia and in 1870 the first factory was built in Sydney. Jacob Schweppe and Co. bought land in Lithgow St Abbotsford in 1886 and built a brick factory. Schweppe's Ltd aerated water manufacturers continued at the site into the 1950s.

The main building is 35-47 Lithgow St but the square tapering chimney is visible from William Street.

The former Schweppe's cordial factory is important at a state level as the home of one of Victoria's most prominent and long lived manufacturers of soft drinks. Schweppes merged with Cadbury in 1969. Schweppes Australia is now part of the Japanese beverage company Asahi.

*Continue along William St and turn left into Mollison St and left into Nicholson St*

**39 and 41 Nicholson St. HO38.** A delightful pair of houses, in a Picturesque Gothic design unusual in Collingwood. Note the multi-paned two-storey side windows, lighting the staircases. No 39 is also of note for housing the Vale family in the early 20th century, after Mrs Vale sold *Mayfield*. May Vale was an artist and enameller; her sister Grace was one of the first women doctors to graduate from Melbourne University. [Collingwood Notables: May Vale](#)

**Nicholson St. Former Denton Hat Mill. HO40.** The current building designed by Abbotsford resident William Pitt was built around 1888, replacing the original building belonging to James Hobson Turner from around 1872; in 1876 Thomas Shelmerdine leased it, established the Denton Hat Mill, and within a few months was producing 1200 felt hats per week. It was Australia's first steam-powered hat factory and one of only ten percent of all Victorian clothing factories of the 1880s which boasted powered/mechanised plant. The building is of state and national significance

and is an exceptional industrial application of polychrome brickwork. It was built in stages and if you look carefully you can see subtle differences in brick colour and detail. Read more at [Collingwood Plaques: Denton hat mill](#)

Recently one of our members discovered the Denton WW1 Honour Roll in East Gippsland and CHS is now researching the stories of these men in conjunction with a larger project about Collingwood World War I dead. The men identified listed the following occupations: 16 Hatters or felt hatters; 4 Labourers; 1 Carter in a woollen mill, 1 Woolcarter's assistant, 1 Painter and 1 Night Watchman.

Of the 24, the youngest was 18 and the oldest 45. There were also seven in their 30s and the average age was 26.5 years. This seems a slightly older cohort than the bigger group of Collingwood enlistees. 10 were married, and 14 were single. Again, our impression is that compared to the general population of Collingwood enlistees this is a highish proportion of married men, and may relate to the fact that many of these were settled men who had completed their apprenticeships in a secure workforce, as compared to some enlistees who might have been looking at the armed forces as a source of employment. The religion of the men was identified as follows: 16 Church of England; 5 Roman Catholic; 2 Presbyterian; 1 Church of Christ. This is a high number of Church of England compared to the general Collingwood population. Most lived in the streets around the mill in Abbotsford, with some over Victoria Street in North Richmond, a couple in Clifton Hill and outside the area. A number of the soldiers had fathers, brothers, or wider family members who were also hatters.

All of the 24 identified to date enlisted in **1914, 1915 and 1916**. None enlisted in 1917 or 1918 when coincidentally or not the deaths of their five co-workers occurred. In **1914** two enlisted. These were both British immigrants and maybe they felt a stronger urge to go to the aid of the British. One who enlisted in the first weeks after war was declared served in Gallipoli, and the other served in Rabaul as part of Australia's first action in the war in the Pacific.

**1915** saw the enlistment of 11 men. But there were patterns: 7 of them enlisted in the nine days between 8-16 July, with two of them enlisting together on 10 July and again two on 16 July. So we can imagine the talk going on in the workplace, and the men encouraging each other, and then going off together to join up. Maybe the impetus for this was stories starting to filter back (and maybe wounded) from the Anzac disaster in April. **1916** saw another 11 enlistments and this time February was similar to the previous July, with three joining together on 12 February and two on the 16 February.

All the Denton men who died did so between July 1916 and November 1918, with the last one dying of influenza in England.

19 July 1916	Fromelles, France
21 September 1917	Paschendaele, Belgium
4 October 1917	Paschendaele, Belgium
4 July 1918	Villers Bretonneux, France
8 November 1918	Wiltshire, England

**233 Langridge St.** Pre-1870 residence of Abraham Howgate, a publican at several local hotels. **HO27**

The house was built for Yorkshireman Abraham Howgate around 1870 and it is of local architectural significance because it is an unusual example in Collingwood of a 19<sup>th</sup> century single storey double fronted Italianate style villa, unfortunately rather altered. Abraham was a publican at the Galloway Arms in Johnston St in 1856-58 and then at John Wood's Yorkshire Hotel in Wellington St in 1860-69. He continued his association with hotels until well into the 1880s with ownership of the Rainbow Hotel in Swanston St.

Abraham was sentenced to 3 days in prison for being evasive, prevarication and evading the questions put to him during a Supreme Court Case in 1872, over the buying of the Rainbow Hotel and the selling of land by Howgate to John Wood. It was certainly a case about friends and business partners helping each other out. The end result was that Abraham kept the ownership of The Rainbow.

Abraham and his family remained in the house until his death in 1904. He is buried in Boroondara Cemetery and his estate was valued at £7078.

**211 Langridge St (HO25)** (on the south west corner of Park St and Langridge), built in 1876 was first occupied by Elizabeth Newell, a draper. By 1879 John McAlpin had bought the property and used it as a bakery. He then built a shop on the south east corner (213 Langridge) which he moved to. McAlpin sold 211 to Edward Kimpton, a grocer and cordial maker. 211 is a two storey cement rendered brick corner shop and residence with an unusual parapet.

**213 Langridge St. HO26.** In 1883 John McAlpin had completed building the brick shop and bakery on the south east corner of Langridge and Park Streets. In 1884, he purchased the wooden house and land adjacent to it. The situation remained the same into the 1900s.

The bakery business expanded and he was joined by his sons.

By 1920 McAlpin's Model Bakery, bakers and flour merchants, took up most of the south side of the block between

Charles and Park St. In 1930 it was listed as J McAlpin and Sons. They became Melbourne's best known supplier of self raising flour. (McAlpin's was taken over in 1959).

[Museum Victoria: McAlpin's factory](#)

The factory was a distinctive and extensive two storey red brick building. In 1991 it was rated as of state significance as the largest manufacture of specialist retail baking flours in the state (Northern Suburbs Factory Study). By the mid 1990s it had been demolished and replaced by residential development.

The former bakery at 213 Langridge Street is of local historical and architectural significance. Architecturally, it is a typically detailed Victorian shop which remains substantially intact. Historically, the building derives its significance from its association with John McAlpin and McAlpin's Model Bakery This is now the only remaining building associated with this complex.

**211 and 213 Langridge St HO25, HO 26** McAlpin's shops on corners of Park St, built in 1876 and c1882. The extensive McAlpin's flour factory occupied most of the block along Langridge St from Charles St to Park St. It was considered of state significance in 1991 but has since been demolished.

### *Walk down Park Street*

**22 Park Street.** Former Harp of Erin Hotel can be seen **HO43**. Licensed in 1872, delicensed 1908. Despite conversion to residences, and modernisation, a careful viewing shows that the building has survived in much the same form as it was when a hotel. The steps, that would have led into the parlour are still there but they do not go anywhere now – the door has been removed. A number of the publicans like Darby Reddan served behind the bar for over 10 years. The location of this hotel is a bit unusual as it is not on a main road but in a quiet residential street – one can imagine the convivial evenings spent in the hotel with just your neighbours.

### *Turn left into Bloomburg Street and right into Raphael Street*

**1 Raphael St, corner Langridge St. HO45** First occupied in 1874 by Shadrach Lambert, a bricklayer, this is a particularly elegant Italianate house, notable for the surface treatment, composition and detailing of its street elevations. This house is a two storey, single fronted freestanding terrace style brick house on a prominent corner site. The walls are rendered and the two street elevations have ruled ashlar. Windows are single with moulded architraves and ornate bracketed sills and there is a simple moulded string course at first floor level; the hipped roof has no eaves. Shadrach died in 1887 and his wife Martha lived in the house until her death in 1893. Shadrach was a Rechabite so is unlikely to have stepped foot inside any of the nearby hotels.

**226 Langridge St.** Carringbush Hotel built in 1889. This building replaced an earlier hotel built in 1870 and called the Langridge Family Hotel, no doubt named in reference to the street. The licensee was John Grant and he held the license for the whole of its life until 1889, in which year the hotel was replaced with the current building. It incorporated a shop on the Langridge St frontage which is now the dining area. The owner and publican of this new building was William Nicholls who was a member of six Friendly Societies as well as a Freemason, which is probably why he named it "The Friendly Societies Hotel". You can see the name above the main door. It was known as this until 1984 when the name changed to The Carringbush – named after the fictitious name for Collingwood in Frank Hardy's novel *Power without Glory*.

The hotel had a large room 40ft x 18ft, which was for lodge meetings. The room was described in *The Oddfellow*, 2 December 1889 p.11 as 'It is a splendid building ... Electric bells and speaking tubes are fitted in the lodge-room, and raised platforms have been erected for the officers. We hope soon to hear that some of our lodges have moved to these commodious premises ...' It is certainly a fine looking building and a substantial hotel especially when compared to the more modest Harp of Erin down Park St. [CHS hotels: Carringbush](#)

**202 Langridge Street.** Former Williams Shoe Factory. **HO26**. A major Edwardian factory recalling the importance of Collingwood's shoe and boot manufacturing industry, this was built for Arthur Williams in two stages in 1904 and 1909.

## Sources and Further Reading

### GENERAL

Sands and McDougall directories

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[http://www.academia.edu/1986289/Northern\\_Suburbs\\_Factory\\_Study\\_Part\\_2\\_Citations\\_3](http://www.academia.edu/1986289/Northern_Suburbs_Factory_Study_Part_2_Citations_3)

<http://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/Libraries/Local-history/History-of-the-City-of-Yarra/>

### MAPS

Plan shewing the streets and buildings in existence in East Collingwood on January 1st 1858, compiled from surveys executed under the direction of Clement Hodgkinson; photo-lithographed by J. Noone; John Wilkinson surveyor.

Melbourne and its suburbs, compiled by James Kearney, draughtsman, Andrew Clark, Surveyor General, 1855.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works maps and detail plans (available State Library of Victoria).

Detail plans 1310, 1311 dated 1901, available online at SLV:

<http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/117727> Hoddle St to Nicholson St

<http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/117734> Nicholson William and Lithgow Streets

### HOTELS

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

### NOTABLE PEOPLE OF COLLINGWOOD

<http://collingwoodhs.org.au/view/collingwood-notables/>

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