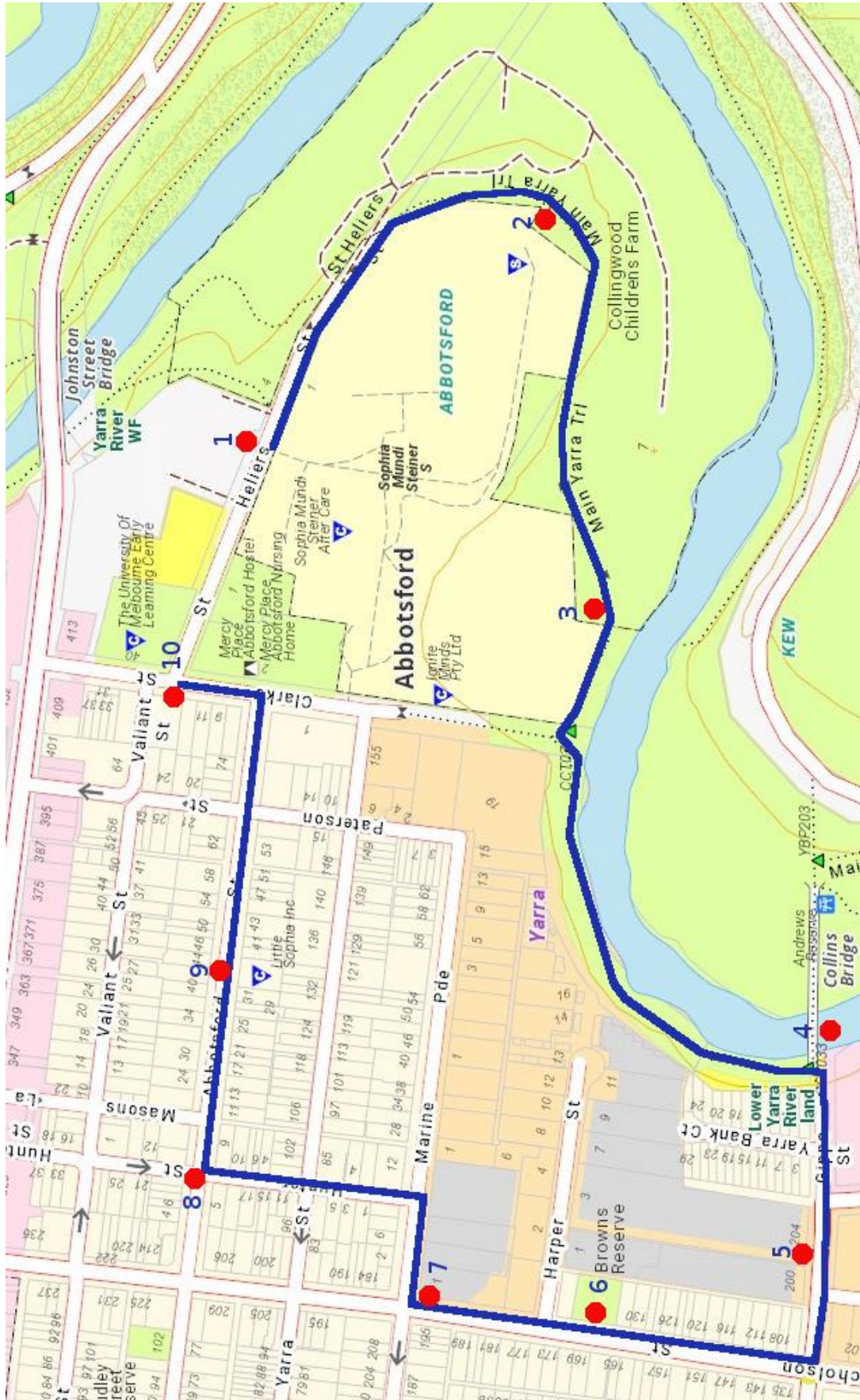


CHS acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the original custodians of this area.

Collingwood Historical Society Annual Walk 12 November 2022

Early Abbotsford

This is an expanded version of the handout used on the day of the Walk

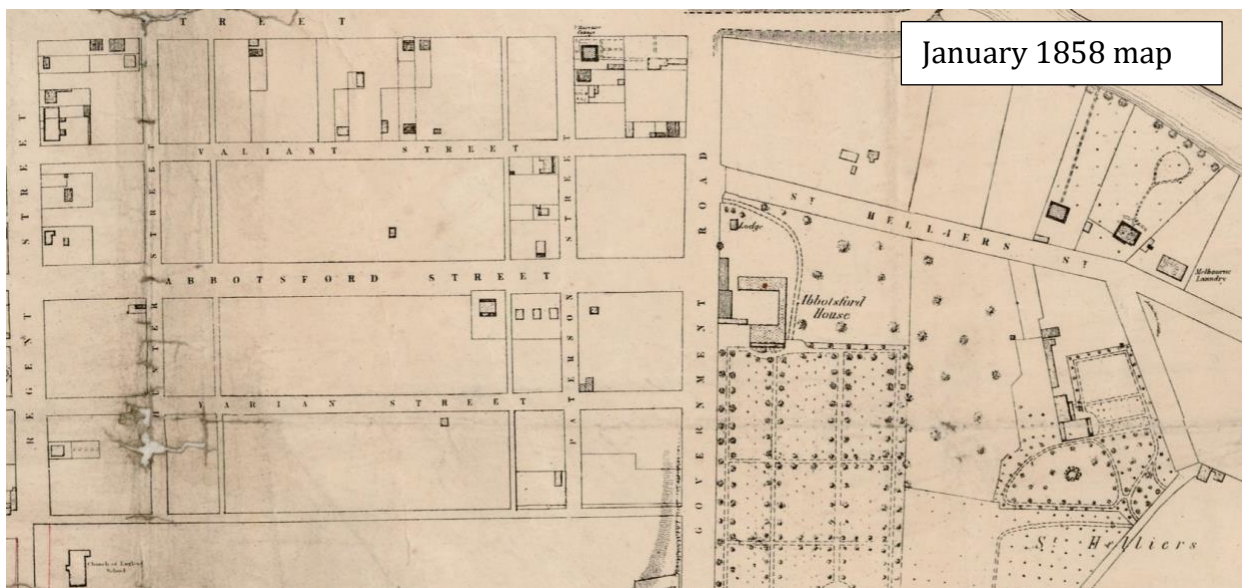


Introduction

This area was home to the Wurundjeri-Willam people long before it was colonised by the British in the 1830s. They found the area very picturesque, as we still do today. There are many examples of nineteenth century paintings and photographs, many taken from the higher land on the Studley Park Side. But prior to this the land was unspoiled, and an excellent source of food such as eels and fish in the river, waterbirds and their eggs, possums, wallabies and emus, as well as a great variety of edible plants and roots. The Wurundjeri had of course also a strong spiritual identification with the land. From time to time other clans came for social and ceremonial events.

There was a brief hint of British activity in the summer of 1802 when surveyor Charles Grimes explored the river, but he soon returned to Sydney. In 1838-39 land was sold by the government in Portions of about 25 acres each, and the colonists quickly made their presence felt. The section we will cover today includes Portions 64, 76 and 77. The first purchasers quickly sold their Portions to early (1840s) European landholders/residents including [John Hodgson](#) who soon moved to Studley Park and sold his property to [Edward Curr](#) (*St Heliers*). You may have heard of Edward Curr as 'the Father of Separation' as he campaigned for separate government for Port Phillip, which succeeded in 1851. The Curreys' neighbours were [John Orr](#) (*Abbotsford House*) and his wife Mary. Orr also purchased most of the land between Clarke Street and Nicholson Street which he began subdividing in the early 1850s, coining the name Abbotsford, and owned land on the north side of St Heliers Street which was auctioned from the late 1850s. Later residents on the north side included solicitor [Arthur Snowden](#) and waxworks proprietors [Max Kreitmayer](#) and [Harriett Kreitmayer](#).

Thanks to two diarists, we know something about life in St Heliers Street in the 1840s and 1850s. [Georgiana McCrae](#) lived a little further along the river and was a regular visitor at the Curreys, who had children of a similar age. She also knew the Orrs. In the 1850s Hugh and [Emily Childers](#) rented St Heliers from Mrs Curr, and Emily's journals includes frequent references to outings with, visits to and from, the Orrs. Both houses were sited on multi-acre blocks with extensive ornamental and productive gardens. From 1863 the Convent of the Good Shepherd occupied an extensive site which was added to over the years. Most of the site was sold in 1975 and is now known as the Abbotsford Convent, which houses, among other groups, the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation. We will not be touring within the Convent grounds today, but the Abbotsford Convent website has much historical information: <https://abbotsfordconvent.com.au/about/history/> and self-guided tours: <https://abbotsfordconvent.com.au/visit/> Including the Indigenous sound trail Ngulu-nganjn (Our Voice).



- 1 Starting point outside 16 St Heliers Street (just east of the car park)

16 St Heliers Street *Home Lodge* dates from the late 1850s, built on one of the blocks sold by John Orr. Early residents were Robert and Elizabeth Rossbotham, who later let it to chemist Haden Smith with his solicitor sons Sidney and Robert. From 1880 to 1909 it was home to the Kreitmayers, famous waxworks proprietors.

18 St Heliers Street was known as *The Steyne*. It was built around 1880 when it was owned and occupied by gymnasts and champion swimmers Harriet Elphinstone Dick and Alice C Moon. They sold to Ella and Josephine McCormick who lived there with their mother Anna from 1884. Josephine, principal of The Ladies Gymnasium and a physical therapist, was a colleague of Harriet's. Rieke Parker, a polio sufferer, came to stay for physical therapy but stayed on to become a noted pianist and music teacher, finally inheriting the house in the 1940s.

- *Follow the path, the Main Yarra Trail, at the far end of St Heliers Street between the Children's Farm and the Convent grounds.*

- 2 By the path by the farm

Collingwood Children's Farm. <https://farm.org.au/about-the-farm/history/>

Established in 1979 for local children on the site of the former Convent farm, this is believed to be Melbourne's oldest continuously farmed land.

Over the millennia the Yarra river deposited rich silts along the river banks creating fertile soil. The corridor of forest along the river, and the river itself, both created a rich habitat for food for the Wurundjeri people. For the early British settlers this land provided for orchards, crops and livestock.

When the nuns purchased several properties in the 1860s they continued the farming. By 1865 the Convent of the Good Shepherd had 70 'penitents' working in the gardens, orchards and pastures. The Convent's residents increased in time to over 700 women and children who were fed from the farm's produce. Because of flooding the river flats were used primarily to graze cattle and grow lucerne and maize. The farm barn was built in the early 1900s.

The Convent closed in 1974 and the Victorian Government bought most of the property, leaving the Chapel and Nursing Home. Market gardeners leased some of the farmland and grew vegetables and carnations. In 1979 a community committee, with the support of the Collingwood Council, leased a small area for a Children's farm. The aim was to provide inner urban children, especially from public housing high-rise flats, with an experience of animals and nature. Members of the Greek Elderly Citizens and the Turkish Welfare Group helped clear weeds and set up community plots. It remains a Crown Land site managed by a committee of management with some government funding.

One of the projects in recent years has been to re-plant one area by the river with the plants that were the traditional food sources for the Wurrundjeri.

The farm has been a much-loved source of cow milking and goat and guinea pig patting for two generations of children.

- *Follow river path almost to Clarke Street*

- 3 Grassed area giving view of Convent buildings

Convent of the Good Shepherd

The history of the institution and its buildings is too complex to describe in detail here, but to find out more, you will find a number of references in the Sources and Further Reading section at the end of these notes.

This is a brief summary.

The Good Shepherd order of nuns was established by Sister Mary Euphrasia to help women in need and set up what were known as Magdalen Asylums, named after Mary Magdalen of biblical fame. Four of these Good Shepherd nuns, led by [Mother Mary of St Joseph Doyle](#), arrived in Melbourne in 1863 planning to establish a



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

refuge for women. They began inspecting possible houses and were delighted with *Abbotsford House*, former residence of John Orr. Orr had also added an additional wing which must have suited their purposes very well, as did its surrounding acres. In the first year of their refuge's operation they accepted 29 women ranging in age from 14 to 66. Many of these would have been prostitutes or what were euphemistically known as fallen women. Nineteenth century Melbourne was not a good place for them as disease, poverty and old age took their toll. Many arrived in dire straits, poorly clad, ill, or undernourished. These women were of all creeds, not necessarily Catholics, and in most cases their length of stay was relatively short. They left to marry, to return to their families, or to take up positions, most often as domestic servants, having learnt some relevant skills during their stay. A few died at the Convent.

They soon added an Industrial School and a Reformatory School for girls after the Government passed an Act in 1864 relating to neglected and criminal children. Until this time a child who was either neglected or was caught in criminal pursuits might be sentenced to jail, a terrible outcome. Under the new legislation two classes of schools were created: one Industrial Schools, the other Reformatory Schools. The government set up some of these, but other groups could apply to set them up and receive a subsidy. The plan was to train the children to be useful so that they could obtain work. The children in these schools were actually sentenced to a period of time by a magistrate and were supervised by the Sheriff. Reports on the Industrial and Reformatory schools state that the Abbotsford girls were much healthier and better taught than those at the government schools. At the convent the schools were only for girls and only for Catholics. Once their allotted time had expired they often found work, most commonly as domestic servants. Some ended up staying for a long time because of physical or mental impairments that precluded them from obtaining a job, and because they had no relatives who would take them.

In 1865 the nuns made a second purchase of the neighbouring house, *St Heliers*, from Mrs Curr. Mrs Curr was a devout Catholic and sold the house to the nuns at a very reasonable price. A building program ensued – I believe the oldest building remaining from the early years dates from 1868 and was built for the Industrial School. At the previous stop we mentioned the farming activities: the nuns were able to provide much of the inmates' food from their crops and livestock. They made bread and jam and other preserves, and their industrial laundry brought in much-needed income. By the late nineteenth century it was an extraordinary and very well-known enterprise, supporting over 700 residents. The Convent expanded over the years and many purpose-built structures were added. From here we can see a number of the remaining buildings, but a particularly good view can be had from over the river on the Boulevard, and we recommend exploring that vantage point if you have not previously done so. *Abbotsford House* was eventually demolished and the very large three-storey building on the top of the slope (near Clarke Street) which you can see from here was opened in 1902 as the nuns' first purpose-built convent.

In addition to the Industrial and Reformatory schools, the nuns in 1879 set up a day school for local children and this was named St Euphrasia's. The school closed in 1976 but the building is still in St Heliers St and currently houses a radio station.

The Good Shepherd organisation continues to provide support for women, girls, and families.

<https://goodshep.org.au>

Hodgson's Punt (1840s and 1850s)

The site of the punt is just off the Main Yarra Trail at the end of Clarke St., marked by the remains of stone steps which formed part of the landing. A punt was first set up by John Hodgson in the early 1840s and replaced by this larger one which could carry horses as well as people. It provided access to Studley Park, Kew.

- *Follow river path to Collins (Gipps Street) footbridge. Look out for Blind Creek (now underground) joining the Yarra. **Warning:** steep steps up from river path. If you can't climb*



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

steps, walk up Clarke Street, turn left into Yarra Street then Marine Parade, left into Nicholson Street, and resume the route at Stop 5, 200 Gipps Street.

- 4 Midpoint Collins footbridge. View downriver towards sites of *Mayfield* and riverside tanneries and brewery.

Mayfield was home in the 1840s to [Georgiana McCrae](#), a contemporary neighbour and friend to the Orrs and Currs. The street name *Mayfield* is all that remains. The small farmlets were replaced by more or less noxious industries along the river including woolscouring and breweries. What we see now is the huge Carlton United riverside brewery at the top of Church Street.

Crossing the river was an important local challenge for the early settlers. Bernard Barrett (in *The Inner Suburbs*) writes of the 'Battle of the bridges' in the mid 1850s and the demands of the different local interests as to where a bridge should go to link to Kew. One group wanted a bridge here at the end of Gipps St, but two other groups were successful and in the late 1850s one bridge was built at the end of Church St (the Studley Park Bridge, called the Penny Bridge as it was a toll bridge) and another at the end of Johnston St. Hodgson's punt at the end of Clark St became redundant when these bridges were opened. (From the footbridge look downstream to the Carlton United brewery buildings. The Penny Bridge was just to the right).

The **Collins footbridge** opened in 1912 and was named after the then Mayor of Collingwood, Arthur Collins. This followed the closure in 1899 and demolition of the Studley Park Bridge at the end of Church St. But this was for pedestrians, certainly not the major bridge that had been campaigned for in the 1850s with the concept of creating an important link to Gipps St crossing Melbourne via Gertrude Street and Queensberry Street.

The footbridge is well used but the steep steps up to it from the river path remain a trial for users.

An article in *The Age* (CBD 12 October 2022) recalled that local MP Richard Wynne in 2017 had promised a nice user-friendly ramp (for some \$4 m). This was never built and pre-election in 2022 it was announced again that the steps would be replaced (now costing \$15 m).

➤ *Walk a little way along Gipps Street*

- 5 200 Gipps Street

200 Gipps Street Former Cyclone Co, wire fencing factory. Built c 1925

The 1920 directories show no buildings along the north side of Gipps Street between Nicholson St and the river.

The building we see was constructed in the 1920s for the Cyclone Fence and Gate Co. Cyclone wire fencing was invented in America in the 19th century, the brand Cyclone was introduced to Australia in 1898 and then the manufacturing rights. By the 1920s Cyclone became one of Australia's major manufacturers of wire fencing and gates, ranging from barbed wire to ornamental domestic fencing. Wire fencing made an enormous contribution to agriculture.

In the early 1980s Cyclone left Abbotsford. The Cyclone brand continues with a range of companies using the brand, including gardening tools made in Wonthaggi.

For lots of information on heritage fences:

<https://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjsui/retrieve/f39cbeb2-a58c-47d4-a529-eeeb11caf059/H04280%20-%20FENC.pdf>

Cyclone's neighbours in the 1930s and 1940s included Duncan match manufactures on the west and Leggo's sauces and jam manufacturers on the east. And along the river banks downstream was the Como woolworks, woollen manufacturing and woolscouring, all providing a variety of employment for local workers.

The Salvation Army's 'Anchorage' men's home on the southeast corner of Gipps St and Victoria Crescent has expanded but has been on some of the site for over 120 years (since before 1900).

SW corner Gipps and Nicholson Street 205 Gipps Street. Former Harold's Boot Factory Built c 1915.

<https://www.haroldbootstore.com.au/history>

Harold's Boot factory has an amazing pre-history stretching back centuries in England. At the beginning of the 1700s the Harold ancestors employed over 40 shoemakers. In time they started footwear factories. In 1912 Frederick Harold was sent out by his family to Australia to start a factory here, to make traditional footwear to send back to England. The company thrived with exports and local sales. During WW1 and WW2 the Abbotsford factory made footwear for the Australian military.

It was in the 1980s that we first met Ian Harold – Frederick's grandson who ran the factory for many years. Other local shoe factories had closed down and Harold's became the last surviving boot factory in the City of Collingwood – which had been known as the capital of Australia's footwear industry. In 2008 after some 90 years at Gipps St, the factory moved to Fairfield and production continued to 2013 when it transferred to Vietnam. Harold's now sell their elastic sided boots online.

Ian Harold stars in the short documentary film

Collingwood: a history made in 1987.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wWe0CUupOBY>

(This film also includes the Children's farm)

Harold's boot factory 1986



200 GIPPS STREET NW corner Nicholson Street. Loosie's Café.

In the days before cars and refrigerators were common, much shopping was done locally and corner shops were a common sight. This corner site has been a shop since the early 1900s and over the years it has been variously a confectionery, tobacconist and greengrocer shop. Mr N. L. Goble was one of the longer shopkeepers being a greengrocer for over 10 years. Then in the 1950s and 1960s the shopkeepers reflected the influx of migrants post war with Mr Nikolich, a confectioner and Mr Sofroniou, a greengrocer. By 1974 it was "Packasnack" Sandwich Bar. The current building is still operating these days as Loosie's café.



➤ *Turn right into Nicholson Street*

☐ 6 Brown Reserve

This area east of Nicholson Street, between Marine Parade and Gipps Street, was poorly drained and therefore not developed until later than the surrounding area. Opposite, you can see the channelled route of Blind Creek between 165 and 167 Nicholson Street. You will recall that you saw water from Blind Creek flowing into the Yarra River. The Reserve was named after Councillor Edwin Brown, who was Mayor in 1914 – 1915.

☐ 7 Corner Marine Parade and Nicholson Street.

This intersection typifies a nineteenth century grouping of commercial premises, reflecting a time when shopping was localised.

197 Vere Street, SW corner of Nicholson Street 'Mavis' café.

Built in 1890, this was a fruiterer's or grocer's shop for many years, later a milk bar and more recently a café.



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

Mavis the Grocer is a typical shop with its angled entrance door and corner position. This shop was probably built by James Timms, an Abbotsford builder, in 1890. Mrs Russell, fruiterer is listed at 197 Vere St in 1891 Sands and McDougall Directory. William Lee is listed as a fruiterer as well as having a woodyard which fronted onto Nicholson St from 1892 to 1893. John Campbell is listed as a grocer and having the woodyard from 1894 to 1900. Then from 1902 Mrs E. Newnham is the grocer and continues first with her sons and finally one son Walter Newnham takes over as the grocer. The Newnham family were the grocers until 1923. No doubt the Newnham family were well known within the local community. When Walter Newnham took over, he appears to have let the upstairs living quarters for a number of years. The building has continued being a shop right through to today. It was quite likely a milk bar before it became 'Mavis the Grocer' (actually a café) around 2016. The current owners took over in 2020.

NW corner Vere and Nicholson Street the Park Hotel, established 1864.

The [Park Hotel](#) has been operating on this site since 1864 with Andrew McKay as the first publican and over the years there have quite a number of publicans, some who only stayed for a year or two. But the longest serving publican was William Hartung who ran the hotel from 1922 to 1950, when he died. He had lived with his wife and daughter in the hotel. His daughter Kathleen Mary stayed on living in the hotel until 1963 but was not the publican.

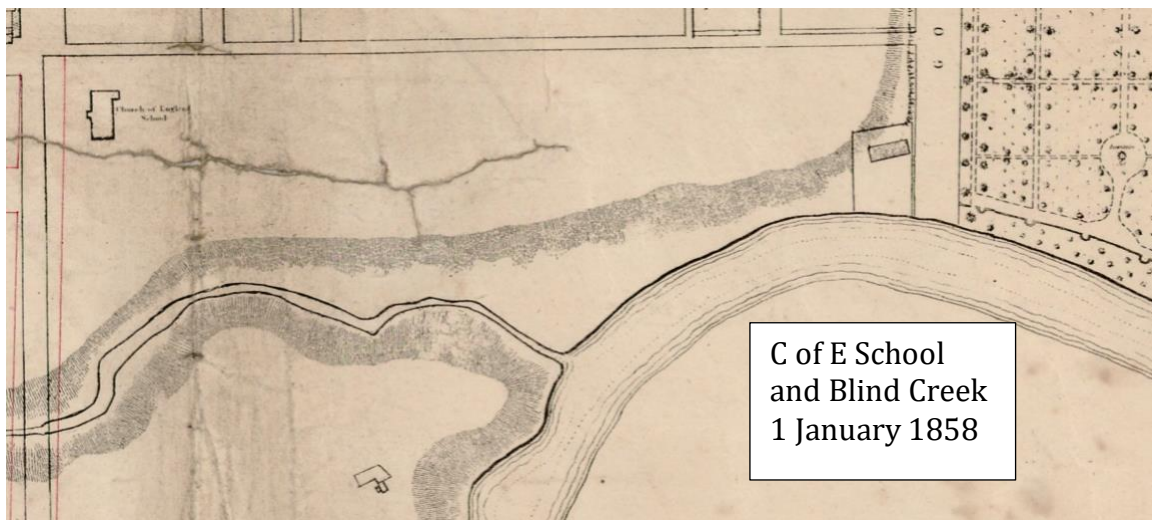
NE corner Marine Parade and Nicholson Street.

The two-storey brick shop and house have a very interesting history during the time it was a butcher's shop run by William Heaney from 1888 till 1921. William died in 1924. He first rented the shop from Thomas Sucking in 1888 but by 1889 he was the owner as well as the occupier. Prior to moving into Nicholson St, William owned a butcher's shop in Islington St from 1879 to 1888. He was born in Fitzroy in 1849 and was living in Northumberland St when he married Mary Elizabeth Greenough in 1873. Mary and her daughter Eliza Ada continued to live in the house after William's death and Eliza taught piano for a couple of years. By 1926 Mary had moved to 217 Nicholson St, where she stayed until her death in 1935.



The shop continued to be a butcher's with Kell & Lewis Butchers occupying the premises from 1925 to 1934. The house was rented during this period. From 1936 to 1965 it became a fruit shop, with Mrs F. Harbour and then Mrs M. King as proprietors. After that time, it became a private residence.

Marine Parade The southwest corner was the site of a Church of England school which moved into its new bluestone premises in 1856 (as shown on the January 1858 map).



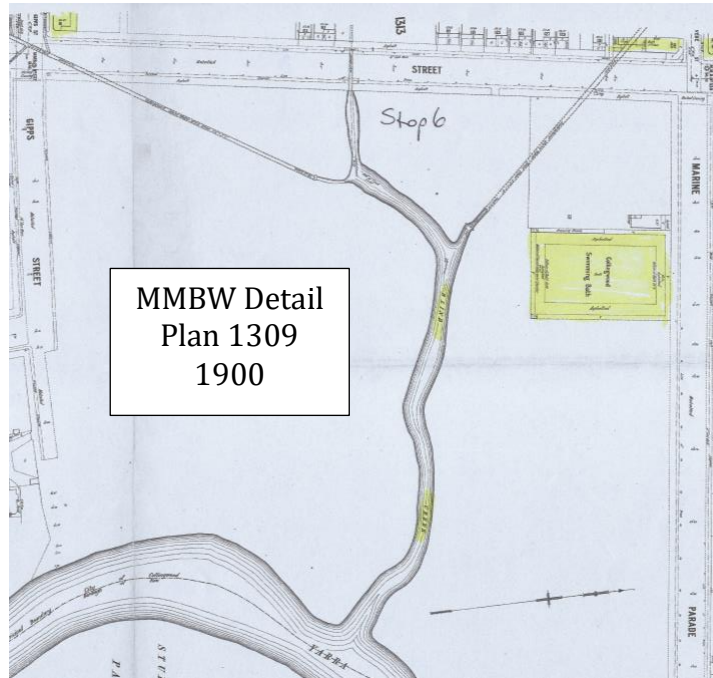
The school was later taken over by the Education Department, and eventually demolished in 1886. The land was leased by Collingwood Council and the municipal swimming baths, constructed under the supervision of Henry Edmeades Tolhurst, City Surveyor and Engineer, opened in 1895. The Department later exchanged

ownership of this land for Council's old municipal chambers site in Johnston Street to allow for the construction of Collingwood Technical School. A little further down Marine Parade a drill hall opened in 1914. All these buildings have been demolished.

➤ *Turn right into Marine Parade, then left into Hunter Street*

□ 8 Intersection of Abbotsford Street and Hunter Street

Another typical corner grouping of nineteenth century commercial premises. This intersection remained as a commercial area until the mid-1970s when shopping habits changed, and buildings became private residences.



Abbotsford Street, SW corner Hunter Street former Village Belle Hotel and grocer's shop

This building was the Village Belle Hotel (1868 – 1918). It started life as a wooden grocers shop in 1864 owned by George Young, who by 1868 was running a hotel – the Village Belle. In 1877 the building was gutted by fire and around this time the current building was constructed. The single storey shop, with its timber posted verandah is a charming element in the streetscape.

After the hotel was de-licensed in 1918, the shop section has been a confectioner's, with a number of occupiers, usually single women. Of interest a Mrs Murphy is listed as a confectioner in 1925, it then passes to Miss Delahunty until Mrs Murphy returns in 1934. It was still a confectioner's in 1974.

6-12 Abbotsford Street Houses and corner shop built 1891-92 The building at Number 12, NE Corner, has been a grocers shop from 1895 -1935. It then changed to a confectioner's in 1934 and remained so until at least 1974. Note its elaborate façade.



16 Abbotsford Street

This former shop has had a varied history of occupiers – the first were Christopher and Mary Banko who were drapers from around 1890 until 1913. It was then a private residence with Miss Mary Bell, a whiteworker, her mother and Mr William Mulholland a music teacher occupying the building until 1923. It continued as a private residence until 1929 when it became a grocer's shop, then a confectioner's, a fruit shop until 1936 when it went back to being a grocers shop until 1966 when it became a dry cleaners and laundry (Spotless & then Penguin) until about 1970.



➤ *Turn right into Abbotsford Street*

This was part of John Orr's first auction sale held in December 1852 when the name Abbotsford was created. Blocks were 33 feet wide by 100 feet.

Sales were slow and further auctions took place later in the 1850s and 1860s. You will note that there are very few houses on January 1858 map (*page 2*).

□ 9 Near 38 – 44 Abbotsford Street

38 Abbotsford Street An early timber house clad in bluestone around the early 1980s. The construction date is yet to be ascertained.

40 Abbotsford Street Built and lived in by Thomas Burton Wilson, carpenter, builder, contractor. Wilson was one of the early purchasers of a number of Orr's lots, residing in Abbotsford Street by 1860. His timber house was smaller to start with and he added to it to create the charming residence we see today.

42 Abbotsford Street Built by Thomas Wilson, let to City surveyor and architect Henry Tolhurst in 1883. Double-fronted double storey houses are relatively rare in Collingwood. Wilson moved into this house in the 1880s and remained until his death in 1905. Wilson also purchased land in Valiant Street backing onto his Abbotsford Street properties, and the interestingly designed timber houses at number 27 and 29 were built by him.

44 Abbotsford Street (demolished) another of Wilson's houses, residence of his son. Garden at side.

23 Paterson Street You might like to take a short detour to see this house, rated individually significant in the City of Yarra heritage database. Built in 1893, it was home to Randell Howe Lambert who was Collingwood Librarian for 20 years, until he died suddenly in 1905 when he went home for his evening meal break. The house at the time was named *Kingsclere*. [Librarian death](#)

➤ *Continue eastwards to Clarke Street, turn left.*

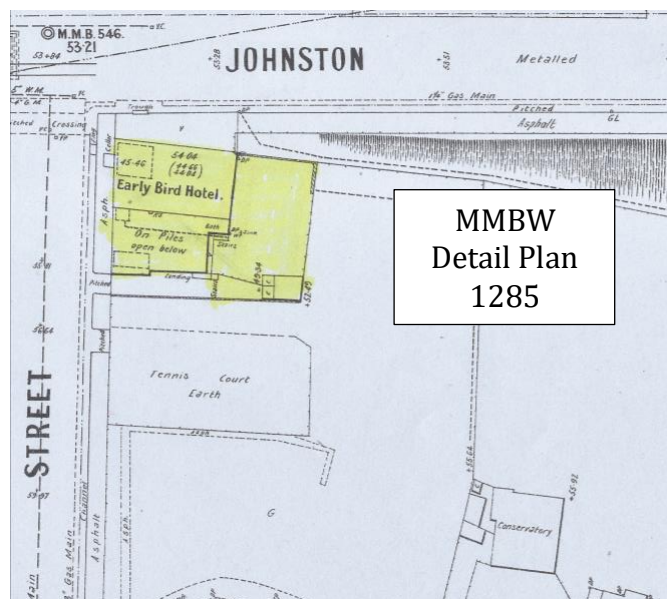
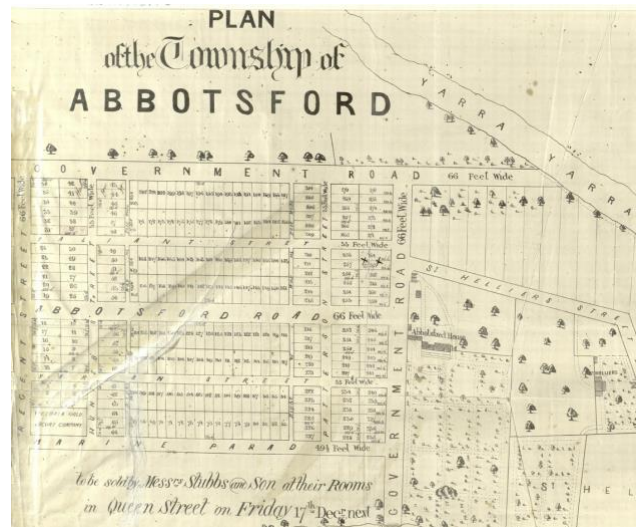
□ 10 Opposite St Heliers Street

13 Clarke Street. Built possibly as early as 1860, a charming early brick house with a beautiful garden. Residence during 1880s of [Benjamin Taper](#), architect and later mayor.

29 Clarke Street Yarradale flats were built in 1926 and display Arts and Crafts influenced details. The building is of local architectural significance as one of only a few blocks of flats in the municipality dating from the inter-War period.

Cnr Johnston Street Former Early Bird Hotel, now Café Vit.

This site was the Early Bird Hotel 1865 – 1922, then it was the Studley Park Hotel 1923 – 1986 which was followed by Studley's 1987 – 1990s. After the demise of Studley's, it was the site of Watson & Di Palma in the mid-2000s, a partnership between Jimmy Watson's Wine Bar & Di Palma restaurateurs. It is now Café Vit. Originally it was a small single storey hotel strategically placed near the Johnston Street Bridge and it was associated with the Crown Brewery that was located just behind it in Clarke



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

St. An earlier photo shows a slightly disreputable looking pub.

The hotel was regularly used for inquests into the numerous drownings in the Yarra River, some by suicide and others by accident. The hotel cellar was the coolest place to leave the bodies before the inquests. A long-standing publican Richard Forrester (1872 -1890), who also owned a number of other nearby properties, fell victim to the 1890s depression, declaring himself insolvent in 1890 due to being unable to get paid by his customers, meaning he couldn't pay his suppliers.

Northeast corner St Heliers Street. Site of Tolhurst family's house.

[Henry Tolhurst](#), architect and City Surveyor, bought *Frankfurt House*, (later *Greenhithe*) a two-storey bluestone house with ten rooms, set in large grounds incorporating a tennis court and stables. His wife and a number of children remained in the house until the 1920s.



By 1941 *Greenhithe* had been replaced by the current red brick building. This was originally constructed as commercial classrooms for St Euphrasia's School, run by the nuns of the Convent of the Good Shepherd.

The residence of Arthur Snowden (later Sir Arthur) was at **4 St Heliers Street**, since demolished. It would appear that he bought land around 1858 when Orr's property to the north of the street was put up for sale. At first he and his wife and growing family lived in a small weatherboard house. Over the years this was added to in brick. Snowden was a keen gardener and his grounds stretching down to the Yarra were well-known, and often used for social occasions as well as [fundraising events](#) for St Philip's Church in Hoddle Street, where the family were prominent parishioners. Snowden became Lord Mayor of Melbourne in the 1890s and he and his family were frequently mentioned in the social pages. His daughter Mildred wrote her reminiscences in later life, describing their childhood in St Heliers Street.



- *This is the end of the Walk, but you might like to take a little detour to look at 27 and 29 Valiant Street, built by Thomas Wilson.*

Sources and Further Reading

WEBSITES

[Streets-Parks-and-Lanes-of-Collingwood.pdf](#)

[Benjamin Tapner](#)

[Henry Tolhurst](#)

[Park Hotel](#)

[Village Belle Hotel](#)

John Orr:

<https://collingwoodhs.org.au/resources/notable-people-2/collingwood-notables-database/entry/773/>

Mother Mary of Mt Carmel Curtain:

<https://collingwoodhs.org.au/resources/notable-people-2/collingwood-notables-database/entry/171/>

Mildred Demaine:

<https://collingwoodhs.org.au/resources/notable-people-2/collingwood-notables-database/entry/157/>

[Yarradale Flats](#)

[Early Bird Hotel](#)

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Easey auction plan 1857 <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/161531>

Easey auction plan riverside lots 1857 <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/282164>

Unsold riverside allotments 1858 <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/161637>

Streets and buildings in East Collingwood 1 January 1858 <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/117381>

[MMBW Detail Plan 1285](#)

[MMBW Detail Plan 1309](#)

[MMBW Detail Plan 1284](#)

[MMBW Detail Plan 1285](#)

Woolwashing on the Yarra between Church St bridge and Convent willows:

https://find.slv.vic.gov.au/permalink/61SLV_INST/s6pvau/alma9918009633607636

[Johnston Street Bridge from Studley Park](#)

<http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/309291>

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

Nettleton View looking north to St Heliers homestead:

<http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/69612>

Snowdens take tea on verandah:

https://www.picturevictoria.vic.gov.au/site/yarra_melbourne/Collingwood/9582.html

Snowden house front entrance:

https://www.picturevictoria.vic.gov.au/site/yarra_melbourne/Collingwood/9577.html