



Glen Eira Historical Society Newsletter

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Editorial Housing across Glen Eira

Planning issues feature prominently in today's Glen Eira. Streetscapes and buildings are fast changing and resident concerns are raised as our urban fabric evolves and population density increases.

A hundred years ago, a less crowded and populous City of Caulfield, and its southern neighbour Shire of Moorabbin, were also changing with growth in house numbers. The two municipalities formed part of the urban fringe that is shown in the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission 1920s map at right.

This map shows the north-west of the City of Caulfield was largely built up while the south and the east were still to be substantially urbanised. As the 1920s progressed, houses spread south and east in Caulfield, while construction in Moorabbin Shire's North Ward was largely around the railway stations. A common influence on housing was proximity to transport be it rail or tram.

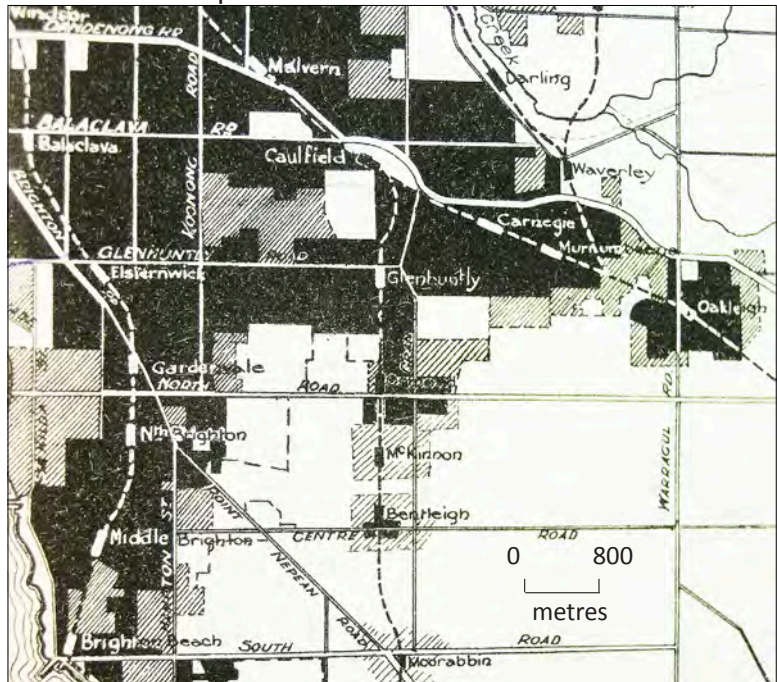
One aspect of change was the rapid growth in interwar housing numbers. This is illustrated in the graph at right that shows new buildings supplied with water each year between 1918 and 1942.

Housing across Glen Eira surveys housing styles before considering interwar estate development, the State Savings Bank's contribution, and the growth of flats.

This issue also contains meeting and event reports, *What is it and where? Then and Now, Did you know?* and the book review.

Geoffrey Paterson
Carol Stals
Editors

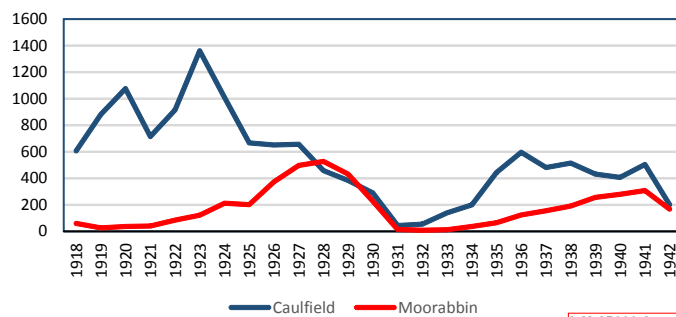
Glen Eira built up area in the 1920s



Area built on over 85% 50 to 85% 5% to 50%

Source: Metropolitan Town Planning Commission

Caulfield and Moorabbin:
new buildings supplied with water 1918-1942



MMBW Annual Reports

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We welcome all contributions.



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Glen Eira City Council Community Grants
and
Bendigo Bank Murrumbeena



President's Column



Greetings to all and the best of 2015 to you.

The Society's new year has brought changes within the Committee and lots of activities.

Our long-term President, John O'Callaghan has stepped down from the Committee as other commitments are pressing. John's contribution has been instrumental in strengthening the Society's position over the last 15 years. Our premises at 965 Glen Huntly Road, increased membership, speakers at our bimonthly public meetings – these are just a few of the achievements for him and all the Committee members over those 15 years. On behalf of all members and volunteers, our profound thanks and best wishes to John and Vivienne with their future endeavours.

For the next few months, the Committee has given me the opportunity to move from Vice President to President. Barbara Hoad has accepted the role of Vice President. New elections are of course due at our Annual General meeting in July.

So, the Society is continuing with a range of exciting activities and projects this year. One of these is our March Newsletter, featuring the changing styles of houses since the early days to current times across the Glen Eira area – development then re-development with some preservation along the way for housing gems.

I commend the Newsletter to you and happy reading!

Anne Kilpatrick
President

Next GEHS Meeting

Wednesday 27 May at 7.30pm in the Boyd Room, Carnegie Library. We anticipate the speaker will talk about being a survivor of the Holocaust and coming to live in Melbourne. Details to be confirmed

GEHS meetings and

**Making connections:
Port Melbourne past,
present and future**
Wednesday 24 September 2014
Talk by Janet Bolitho
Port Melbourne Historical and
Preservation Society

Janet's talk outlined Port Melbourne's rise, its decline last century, and recent resurgence.

Janet introduced us to early Sandridge through the 1860 Cox Map, and a painting by local hotelier Wilbraham Liardet¹.

The map shows a compact settlement, with expanses of sand and swamp stretching to the Yarra in the west, and Emerald Hill to the east. Rail links both settlements to Melbourne. Liardet's painting portrays the busy life around the hotel and the adjacent Sandridge Pier.

Port Melbourne soon expanded with such industries as Swallow and Ariell and the Joshua Bros distillery. The port featured extensive freight and passenger movements with postwar migration reaching a peak of 110,000 in 1960. The 1960s and 1970s saw population decline with families leaving, and industry closing.

Recent years have seen factories converted to apartments, Beacon Cove urban renewal, and Government plans for residential development in Fishermans Bend.

Janet concluded her talk by introducing us to the Port Melbourne Historical and Preservation Society².

References

¹ The map surveyed by Commander HL Cox RN is at <http://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/3623944>
Liardet's Beach and Hotel in their heyday water colour is at www.slv.vic.gov.au

² The Society's website is www.pmhps.org.au

**The Magic Lantern
Its History and a
Presentation of Glass
Slide Images**

Wednesday 26 November 2014
Talk by John Semmens

John started his talk by outlining the history of the projected image which, by the 1850s, had culminated in the projection of photography and glass images from a machine on to a muslin screen.

Lighting was also progressively developed from candlepower to use of sperm oil, kerosene and paraffin, with the real breakthrough in 1825 with the use of limelight.

The magic lantern used on the night had two lens which permitted one image to fade to the following slide. This projector was manufactured by Watson and Sons of London which also had a branch in Swanston Street Melbourne.

John showed a range of images of ships including the *Titanic*, lighthouses, travel in Africa, and churches.

The use of a lever on the projector created *movement of*, for example, fish in a tank and ships on the ocean waves.

John concluded with slides of Marvellous Melbourne which included views of the South Melbourne and Melbourne Town Halls, Fitzroy Gardens, the Federal Hotel, the Law Courts, the GPO on the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Parliament House, the Victorian Railways Administration Building, and a variety of street views.

John's entertaining, informative and fascinating talk concluded with a *Good Night* slide.

members' events

On the home front: World War 1 in Caulfield and beyond

In May 2014, the Society decided that we should celebrate History Week between 19 and 26 October 2014.

Preparations began in mid-May to stage an exhibition entitled *On the home front: World War 1 in Caulfield and beyond* to fit in with the Centenary year of the start of the Great War.

The idea of a display and open day, to be presented in our rooms at 965 Glen Huntly Road, was to convey what everyday life must have been like for those at home here in Caulfield and loved ones in the armed services abroad.

To this end we divided the display into seven subjects together with a display of World War 1 artifacts and books:

- Red Cross – comforts for the soldiers
- Purple Cross – comforts for the horses and soldiers
- Local hospitals including Australian General Hospital No 11 (Caulfield Repatriation Hospital), *Matlock* and *Kynaston*
- Messages home – postcards and letters from the front

- Life at home – fundraising, sending and packing, knitting comforts, and the local patriotic fund
- Our gallant local boys – portraits and biographies of several local servicemen
- Honouring our war dead – local memorials including the Avenue of Honour, Rosstown Memorial Hall and McKinnon Memorial.

The exhibition was open on Tuesday 21 October between 9am and 3pm, and also on Friday 24 and Sunday 26 between 10am and 4pm.

The exhibition was most successful and attracted much interest.

The display was visited by our local Member of Parliament, David Southwick, local Councillor Jamie Hyams, and also a couple of members of other historical societies.

All our members involved in the display – either in research, background information, or execution of the actual exhibition – were most enthusiastic, put in many hours of free time, and were most willing to loan personal items for display.

We had a good advertising campaign, being featured in the *Caulfield/Glen Eira Leader*, an interview and advertising

on Golden Days Radio, and in posters and flyers distributed to the local area.

The exhibition was then relocated to Caulfield RSL for another week where it was viewed by Senator Michael Ronaldson, Federal Minister for Veterans' Affairs. He spoke most favourably of the display and the dedication of Glen Eira Historical Society members and volunteers.

The display was filmed, courtesy of David Southwick, with a commentary by Carol Stals and Richard Darke, with a view to showing it at local schools as a learning tool.

The exhibition will be on display again between 18 April and 26 May 2015 at the Prahran Mechanics' Institute as part of the National Trust's *National Heritage Festival: Conflict and Compassion* – see www.nationaltrustfestival.org.au for details.

My special thanks go to Carol, Claire, Janine, Margaret, Geoff, Peta, Anne and Alice, and all the other members and volunteers who put in so much time and effort.

A very rewarding, interesting and successful project.

Richard Darke
Exhibitions Coordinator

Front row: Claire Barton, Carol Stals, Anne Kilpatrick. Back row: Geoffrey Paterson, Richard Darke, David Southwick MP, Senator Michael Ronaldson, Bob Larkin.
Photo Tim Neve.



Housing styles in Glen Eira

The earliest houses in the Glen Eira area did not conform to known architectural styles, as they were rough home made cottages, built with available materials.

Glen Eira has drawn on an extraordinarily broad range of architectural influences, driven by various financial boom and bust periods and developments. There is also an overlapping of styles, particularly in larger houses.

Initially the Caulfield area was a sea of magnificent mansion homes, most now demolished. Early plans document these large blocks and homes. The styles ranged from Disney fantasy to Scots Gothic severity. The gold boom and overseas travel aided the decoration of these elaborate places.

The range of housing from mansions to workers cottages also reflects the social mix of the area.

Mansion homes are not included in this article as they are already well covered in the references listed on the next page.

Colonial cottages and Early Victorian 1849–1860



This is the time of early settlement of the Glen Eira area. Single or double fronted cottages, like a child's drawing, are often referred to as *workers cottages*. A few remain in the area, but most remnants of them are being demolished. Usually timber, many do not have eaves. They could have shingle or tin roofs. The door opens into the main room but later versions may have a corridor. Some have a verandah across the front. House has limited ornamentation. A simple, functional style.

Mid-Victorian 1860–1875



Single or double fronted. Simple floor plan, one passage with rooms off one or both sides. Similar to the previous style but more elaborate, both forms are often used for terraced houses, with single or double storeys. Expensive materials, details and finishes and often made of brick which can be multi-coloured. Includes pediments, cast iron lace work on verandahs. Many examples in the area include terraces in Murray Street, at the top of Hawthorn Road, and in the Normanby Road area.

Late Victorian 1875–1901



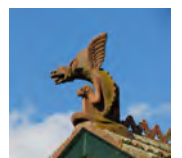
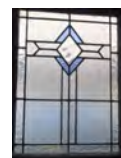
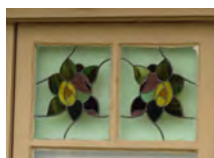
A more elaborate advance on the previous style. Frequently has a projecting room with triple windows, parapets and projecting verandah walls. This style is also used in terrace houses. Strong Italianate influences, in these solidly built homes, with brightly coloured verandah tiles, often extending to the front path. Blue and red tiles are used in internal glass doors.

Queen Anne 1895–1910



An internationally popular house style, with reference to the Queen Anne period, these elaborate houses put on a grand show of glamour. Very well suited to corner blocks, free standing and usually sited on large blocks. The roofs of this style are complex and make a real statement. May be slate or terracotta tile with elaborate ridge capping and terracotta embellishments, including dragons. Floor plan is asymmetrical. Verandah posts and chimney cornices are highly decorative. This flamboyant style does not hold back. Leadlight or diamond paned windows and fretwork tend towards Art Nouveau style. Palm trees are frequently planted in the garden. Glen Eira has many fine examples..

Photographed houses are in Bentleigh, Elsternwick, Carnegie and Caulfield.



Edwardian 1901–1918



Often called Federation style. Many incorporate Victorian and Queen Anne features. These houses are spacious and have less ornamentation than previous style. Shady, airy and spacious, they are well suited to the Australian climate. May be built in red brick, timber or stucco. Roofs are of terracotta tile, slate or corrugated iron, with front facing gable ends. Many have L-shaped return verandahs, often bull-nosed. They generally have timber ornamentation. A variety of sunshades were erected over windows, with tile or corrugated roof and timber brackets. This style is widely spread throughout Glen Eira.

Bungalows 1910–1930



Californian Bungalow, affectionately called *Cal Bung*, can have Spanish or Arts & Crafts influences. Generally single storey with central hallway and simple floor plan. Often built with red brick, weatherboard or rendered walls, external chimneys and single gables. Verandahs are a feature, many with balustrades and decorative pillars. This flexible style suits a range of budget needs in the post World War 1 growth and building period and the development of the old estates and market gardens. Many of these homes are presently being extended with a second storey and do convert to comfortable larger family homes on good-sized blocks.

Interwar 1918–1939



This *fresh* style of (generally) single storey houses is well set back on large blocks. It shows the clear edged display of materials, craftsmanship and austerity of line. Spanish Mission, Georgian Revival and Art Deco influences are seen. Porches replace verandahs. They use a horizontal lined detail with decorative features on chimneys but the line is always simple and pared back. Frequently have white walls with banding in brick, often tapestry brick. Geometric brickwork patterns in chimneys and window surrounds. There are many well-kept examples in Glen Eira.

Post War 1945–1965



Growing posterity and the demand for housing for young families, these homes became hugely popular. They have larger floor plans and bigger rooms. The style is frequently triple fronted, in brick veneer with a porch and often a double garage. Larger kitchens and interconnected living rooms reflect more informal lifestyles. Many have stone feature walls and chimneys, and are lighter, with larger mass-produced windows. Decorations are usually wrought iron porch railings and screen doors. These popular family homes are seen in a variety of forms in the *new* developments across Bentleigh and Moorabbin.

Modern 1945–1970



Featured open plan style, which is often multi levelled. Bold shapes, with floor to ceiling windows and flat roofs, maximise use of space and materials. The houses are often raised on columns to allow car access beneath the house. They have minimalistic ornamentation but also include feature walls, often of natural materials. Use of outdoor space is incorporated. There are many fine examples of this style in Caulfield.

References

PR Murray and JC Wells. *From sand, swamp and heath: A history of Caulfield*. City of Caulfield, 1980.

G Solomon. *Caulfield's heritage*. City of Caulfield, Caulfield, 1989.

What house is that? A guide to Victoria's housing styles. Second edition.

Heritage Council of Victoria, Melbourne, 2007.

Interwar housing in Glen Eira

City of Caulfield and the Shire (later City) of Moorabbin experienced spectacular interwar growth in their population and homes. We explore here people and organisations that helped to transform the post-World War 1 urban fringe into suburbia.

Profile

Arthur Victor Jennings Builder 1897–1993

Local resident Albert Victor Jennings lived in Dorothy Avenue, Glen Huntly and worked as a local real estate agent in 1932. Due to the Depression, the housing market dried up and new housing was at a standstill. His response was to try an innovative approach in presenting house and land packages sold from a single display home or the plans. To do this he mortgaged his own home.

He offered well constructed small, attractive, single storey, solid brick homes with such built-in fittings as shelves, wardrobes and cupboards. They were on estates that included all services, roads and planned streetscapes – a total package.

He worked with architect Edward Gurney and builder William Vines. Hillcrest Estate was the first project. This included 13 homes in Hillcrest Avenue, Caulfield South. The second project was the Beauville Estate in Murrumbeena, with 61 homes, a playground and tennis courts plus a row of shops opposite the estate in Murrumbeena Road.

Both of these Estates are included in Glen Eira Heritage Overlay areas.

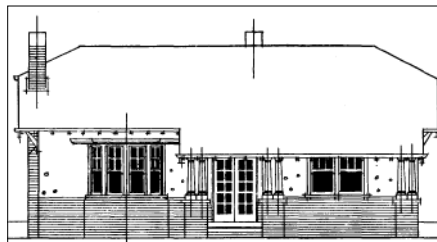
Albert Jennings went on to establish a huge company, which built private and government housing across Australia, becoming a household name that continues to this day.

He was knighted for his services in 1969.

State Bank houses

The State Savings Bank of Victoria (SSB) financed homes as part of the Housing and Reclamation Act 1920 (HRA), the Commonwealth's War Service Home Scheme of which the SSB was agent from July 1922, or the Bank's credit foncier scheme. The HRA, for example, authorised Bank Commissioners to purchase land and build a house, or purchase land with a house already built and sell it on hire purchase subject to a prescribed deposit.

By the mid-1920s, the bank was the largest home builder in Victoria. State Bank cottages or bungalows in the early period were timber as they fell within the Bank's credit limits¹.



The State Bank produced catalogues of house styles for brick and timber houses. The style shown is a 1929 Brick House Style B12. Source: National Library of Australia

AV Jennings

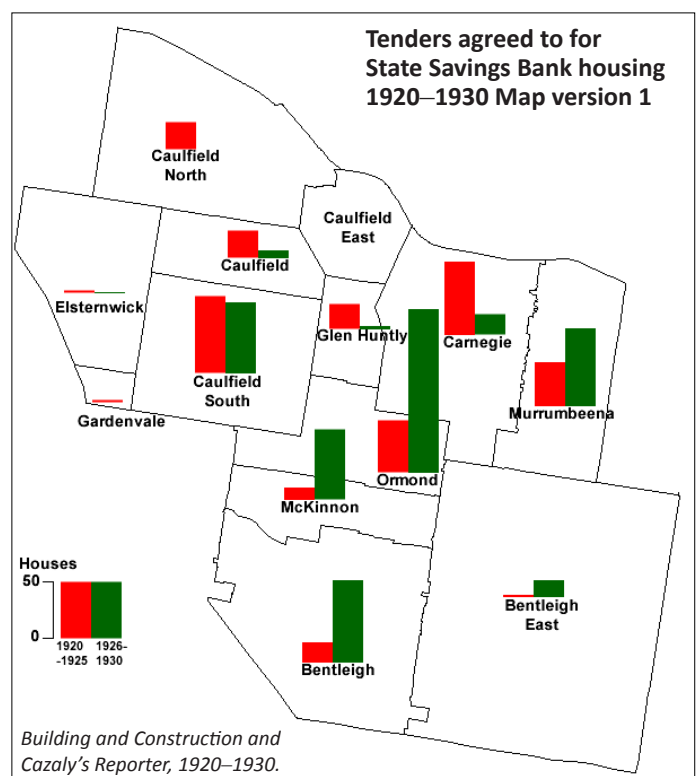
References
Museum of Victoria, *AV Jennings homebuilder*, accessed from museumvictoria.com.au
80 years young
Residential developer, 23 November 2012 Accessed at www.residentialdeveloper.com.au

The map below shows, for each of today's suburbs in Glen Eira, the tenders the Bank Commissioners accepted for housing for two periods, 1920–1925 (red bars) and 1926–1930 (green bars). The map shows changing location of SSB housing from southern and eastern areas of the City of Caulfield to Moorabbin's North Ward. Streets that featured prominently in the 1920s tender lists included Amelia Street McKinnon, Bethell, Bewdley, Draper and Stewart Streets Ormond, Remuera and Takapuna Streets Caulfield South, and Leila Road Carnegie².

References

¹ R Murray and K White, *A bank for the people: a history of the State Bank of Victoria*, Hargreen Publishing, North Melbourne, 1992.

² *Building and construction and Cazaly's reporter*, 1920–1930. Available in the State Library of Victoria.



Glen Huntly Tramway Estate

Introduction

The Glen Huntly Tramway Estate is located to the south of Lord Reserve and includes Lyons, Miller, Moira, Morgan and Neville Streets.

Trade journal *Building and construction & Cazaly's reporter* ran an article on the estate in its 21 March 1933 issue. The following extracts provide a contemporary view of the estate that was under construction.

The location

“Caulfield has long been a desirable residential area, because of its convenience to city, seaside,

and sub-rural districts. This fact was realised by a syndicate which bought large areas of land near the Glenhuntly Station and the Glenhuntly road tram.”

How the Estate started

“The land known as the Glenhuntly Park Estate was improved, subdivided, and the lots put up for sale . . . The improvements carried out by the syndicate are deserving of mention as they constitute, in fact, a theory which this journal has long supported, i.e. complete preparation of residential areas prior to building, not, as has

been generally the case, build first, and lay down streets and services afterwards.”

About the estate

“These streets are of ample width, and are laid down in concrete, with concrete side drains and concrete footpaths. A species of thick foliaged gum trees have been planted at frequent intervals along the kerbside . . . and not only beautify the street but they fulfil an important health function . . . Caulfield Council declared a brick area in the locality . . .

Continued on page 8

Flat developments in Caulfield and Moorabbin

Suburban Melbourne in the 1930s not only moved *outwards* but also *upwards* with the increasing demand for flats. Census figures for Caulfield and Moorabbin in 1921 show 300 flats and tenements in Caulfield, and 25 in Moorabbin. In 1933, these Caulfield figures increased to 772 and 1172 flats in 1947¹.

The late 1930s Glen Huntly Road flats shown below are located between Augusta and James Streets. The location is close to the shops, the Frankston Line and Carnegie tram, and, like many flats, are in “an area

of character and atmosphere”². Two of the flats are named which add a favourable impression and evoke images of London or New York³.

The information shown below was obtained from the City of Caulfield Ratebook for the years 1947/1948.

This information shows that all inhabitants in these dwellings are tenants with the ratepayers having a range of backgrounds. The owners do not live on-site but reside in neighbouring suburbs.

The garages for each property reflect

increasing postwar car use.

Comparison of the two houses and three blocks of flats reveals the higher density living flats bring to the area.

¹ *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia*, 1921 Census Part XIX, 1933 Census Part XXX, and 1947 Census Part XXI. Accessed at www.abs.gov.au

² S O’Hanlon, *Together apart: boarding houses, hostel and flat life in pre-war Melbourne*. Australian Scholarly Publishing, Melbourne 2002, page 33.

³ S O’Hanlon, page 102.

Glen Huntly Road flats in 1947

Note Glen Huntly Road street numbers changed around 1960. Current street numbers for properties shown here are 1086 to 1098.



1	686 Glen Huntly Road	684 and 684A Glen Huntly Road	682 Glen Huntly Road Romford Grange	680 Glen Huntly Road Kingston Court
2	96' x 130'	62' x 130'	74' x 130'	70'x130'
3	Brick flats	Brick veneer houses	Brick flat	Brick flat
4	4 flats x 5 rooms	2 dwellings x 5 rooms	4 flats x 4 rooms	6 flats x 4 rooms
5	11 residents	8 residents in two houses	17 residents	21 residents
6	Manufacturer, agent, cashier, gent(2)	Home duties, engineer	Home duties (2) Manager (2)	Traveller, clerk, grocer, optician, home duties, gent
7	Caulfield South SE8		Toorak SE2 Caulfield East SE5	Toorak SE2 Armada SE3

Explanation of rows. (1) Property name and address. (2) Land area. (3) Building type and material. (4) Number of flats/dwellings and rooms. (5) Number of 1947/1948 residents. (6) Occupation of 1947/1948 ratepayers. (7) Suburb of property owner in 1947/1948.

Source: Caulfield Rate Book 1947/48 accessed at PROV VPRS/P0001/157. Photograph taken on 10 January 2012.

*Glen Huntly Tramway Estate
continued from page 7*

Consequently all houses in the estate are of brick . . . no suggestion of sameness as between one building and another is seen, neither is there 'Queen Anne in front and Mary Anne behind'."

House exteriors

"The models . . . give indication of a purely Australian type . . . Australian homes to-day tend to have wide overhanging eaves, deep cool verandahs, slightly smaller rooms and generally simple lines, relieved by judicious use of columns; coloured cement rendered exterior walls and tinted bright tiled roofs."

House interiors

"Kitchens and bathrooms . . . are neither too big nor too small, floor area is complete and unbroken.

In the kitchens, horizontal type ranges (front line taps and oven at side) are built into tiled recesses, the mantelpiece is also recessed in chimney frame. Sinks are double sided drainers in one piece (mainly porcelain enamel). Built-in dressers take the place of noisome pantry and the old-fashioned, inconvenient, jutting yellow pine open dresser. Sliding glass doors are a feature, every inch of space being utilised. The space beneath range and sink is also fitted with shelves and closed with doors. Convenient light and power points, planned for their respective uses, give the finishing touch to model kitchens.

Bathrooms are also planned to give the maximum free room. Baths and lower walls are tiled, the bath being half sunk in the floor. Glass shower screens are a modern and artistic adjunct, and the hot water supply is capably looked after by the gas bath-heater . . . Kiln dried timber is used in floors, dadoes, doors, windows and most of the timber."

Glen Eira Artist Society Exhibition November 2014

Glen Eira Artist Society contacted GEHS in late 2014 to support their Koornang Road Shopping Centre outdoor painting display.

We were delighted with the request to provide some historical photos of the area, in a suitable frame for display with the paintings. This was an exciting project.

Photos were selected and a montage was created on an early map of the Koornang Road area. The images included an old street scene with horses and carts on an almost empty road, floods in the street and other street scenes plus a list of the old businesses in the shopping centres, from the Sands and McDougall directories.

The display was held in the Access Gallery at Glen Eira City Hall. The exhibition was interesting with a variety of artistic styles and impressions of the street shown. Our work created considerable interest, showing that people do love to become familiar with the history of their area.

This montage can be seen in our office street window which is also creating a lot of interest.

We thank the Glen Eira Artist Society for their support and donation to us.

What & where is it?



Issue 5 solution

Cheese cutter used by grocers.

Heritage Watch



One of Glen Eira's early houses – *Frogmore* at 1 Wahgoo Road Carnegie – was recently reprieved from demolition after a strong campaign by the local community and a petition to Council signed by 1,000 residents.

Glen Eira Council resolved on 3 February to ask the Minister for Planning to impose interim heritage controls and authorise the exhibition of a planning scheme amendment.

This decision followed Council decision to commission a heritage assessment of the property which concluded that *Frogmore* is a significant cultural asset of the City of Glen Eira and should be conserved. The report recommended *Frogmore* be included under council's heritage overlay.

It is unfortunate that in the past *Frogmore* was not deemed significant enough to warrant heritage protection.

There may be other buildings in our city which have been overlooked and we would love the community to keep an eye out.

Did you know. . .?

Two men later knighted lived at different times at 20 Dorothy Avenue Glen Huntly. They were artist Sir William Dargie, and builder Sir Arthur Victor Jennings.

The house at 474 Hawthorn Road, on the north-west corner with Aileen Avenue, was offered as the first prize in the Yeaston Grand Final Competition in 1939 conducted on station 3XY.

Remembering houses in Glen Eira

Introduction

A housing survey was distributed at two General Meetings. Survey respondents came from seven suburbs with most featured houses built between 1910 and 1930. Several provided some clues to the builders of their houses. For example, houses in Bailey Avenue Ripponlea were thought to be built by a William Bailey while William Morris Collinson may have built a house in Elster Avenue. The builder of a Glen Eira Road 1926 house was a Mr Brooks. Two houses had names – *Corio* and *Entally*.

House features

Respondents provided these details of house features.

Californian Bungalow 1920s Caulfield

It is a single storey house with 6 rooms. The laundry is outside with a large area of back lawn.

Federation 1920 Ripponlea

Two storeys, weatherboard, leadlight windows, decorative internal fretwork, staircase and wainscoting, iron fireplaces with original tiles and fire surrounds, 4 bedrooms, dining and lounge rooms; highly decorative pressed metal ceilings throughout.

Edwardian 1910

East St Kilda

Single storey, original size 13 squares now 18 with extension, weatherboard, lathe and plaster walls, galvanised iron roof, 7 rooms (originally 5), ceiling roses, baltic pine floors, some

decorative cornices, stained glass front door panels, stone flagged verandah with pressed iron decoration.

Interwar brick 1929

South Caulfield

L-shaped, rendered double brick painted white with an attic, six rooms, three bedrooms, lounge, dining and family room. The house has a curved top to the entrance porch while the front door and a chimney are rotated 90 degrees above the gutter line.

Californian Bungalow

1924 Gardenvale

You enter the weatherboard house stepping onto a wooden verandah and passing through double doors. The inside was lathe and plaster with walls either wallpapered or painted with kalsomine. There was a picture rail about 2 feet down from the 10 foot ceilings.

Underneath the picture rail was a frieze of coloured wallpaper. Rooms included a lounge and dining room with a fireplace, two bedrooms, a kitchen, a porch and an outside toilet and laundry.

Edwardian 1918 brick

Elsternwick

Single storey, three bedrooms, lounge, dining and family rooms and study.

Californian Bungalow brick

1918 Carnegie

Two bedrooms, lounge, breakfast room, Marseille tile roof

Brick veneer 2014 Carnegie

Single storey attached to garage with security gate.

California bungalow 1920s or 1930s brick Murrumbeena

Two bedrooms, attached sleepout, laundry and toilet off the back verandah, dining and living rooms, bathroom, large backyard and solid brick garage reached by driveway.

Timber 1920 Carnegie

Three bedrooms, large kitchen and pantry, bathroom, copper and bath, and four woodsheds in a large backyard.

Californian Bungalow brick 1926 Caulfield

Leadwork, decorative ceilings, woodwork, and dining and living rooms with bay windows.

Californian Bungalow, East St Kilda

Three bedrooms, one bathroom, 3 garages, formal lounge, dining and family rooms, and low front fences.

Californian Bungalow 1920s Caulfield

One storey, four bedrooms, formal living, dining and sun rooms, beautiful egg and dart designs on cornices, nine chimneys, leadlight doors and decorative ceilings.

Changing houses

Some of the featured houses have been changed. Examples of these changes include flat conversion, addition of rooms at the back of the house and addition of attic rooms. Some neighbourhoods were described as intact while others were witnessing new houses replacing the old.

1920s houses in Gardenvale and Caulfield South





Book review

David Hunt

Girt: the unauthorised history of Australia

Black Inc. Collingwood 2013

ISBN 9781863956116 286 pages

www.penguin.com.au

So much of our recorded history whilst intriguing, leaves us with the questions *how* and *why*.

Using his skills as a comedy writer and history buff, together with his taste of the bizarre and ridiculous, David Hunt has provided a hilarious account of the founding of modern Australia, most amazing because it is true. His footnotes are as entertaining as the text and his references encourage the reader to do more research into the characters and events he relates.

David Hunt provides the meat and drink for what are otherwise bland miniatures of the period and persona who featured in our Nation's founding. Eighteenth century values and views are explained and give the reader background to often strange decisions from the people of the time.

Beginning with the early explorers and Australia as it was before settlement, Hunt gives detailed descriptions of Captain James Cook, Joseph Banks and Arthur Phillip, with

often surprising revelations such as the chronic bad health and preoccupation with his ailments that Phillip expressed.

A large section on Joseph Banks shows his brilliance and contribution to the plans for the settlement of Australia, revealing much that has been neglected or overlooked by historians.

Peppered with corrections to commonly used historical dates, a keen knowledge of history and the facts, plus great cartoon style illustrations, the author takes us on a voyage of exploration and a fresh look at history that we thought we knew. Here we get the background to decisions and also the consequences.

Keep your sense of humour firmly in place and enjoy this book, which is written with flair and style.

It is timely that a hand lens has been held to our history in such an engaging way. The writer exposes so many dull history books waiting to be replaced on our shelves.

Judith Williams
Librarian

Then and Now



The house owned by local architect Joe Kovacs is on the corner of Ardyne Street and Innellan Road, Murrumbena (Melway 69A6).

Originally the house was one of a row of identical cottages. Joe started work in 1992 and maintained the feel of the original cottage, while creating a two storey interior. In 1993, he built the first of two extensions to the east side. This was followed by the second attached yet different addition, beside it in 2007. In doing this, he has maintained the heritage ideal of creating a totally different style, marking additions as such, not copying the style of the original. This forms an exciting addition to the streetscape of the area.

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