

The Development of Melbourne

Monash Architecture, 2013
19th + 20th C History

Stuart Harrison





from a sketch by the late Mr. J. H. Stiles, 1838.

Prepared by the City Council by Messrs. J. H. Stiles.

MELBOURNE IN 1838. FROM THE YARRA YARRA.

MELBOURNE

THE CITY'S HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT



by
MILES LEWIS
for the City of Melbourne

The Historians - early Melbourne

Miles Lewis

- Melbourne: the City's History and Development

Philip Goad

- *Melbourne Architecture*

J.M. Freeland

- *Architecture in Australia*, 1968

Michael Cannon

- Old Melbourne Town
- Melbourne After The Gold Rush

Maie Casey, et al

- Early Melbourne Architecture 1840-1888

Jill Eastwood

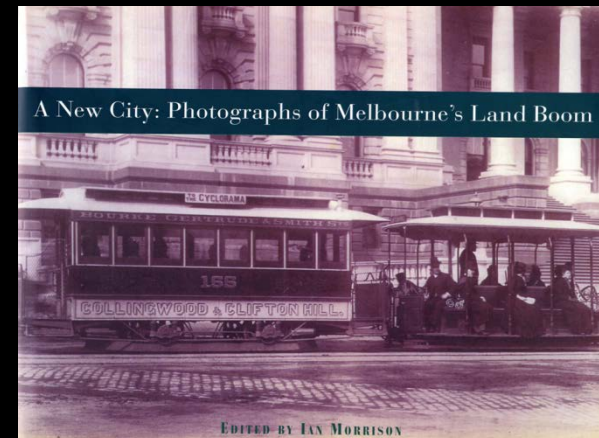
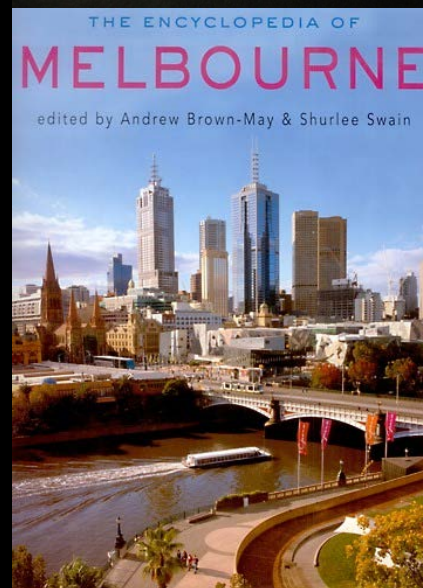
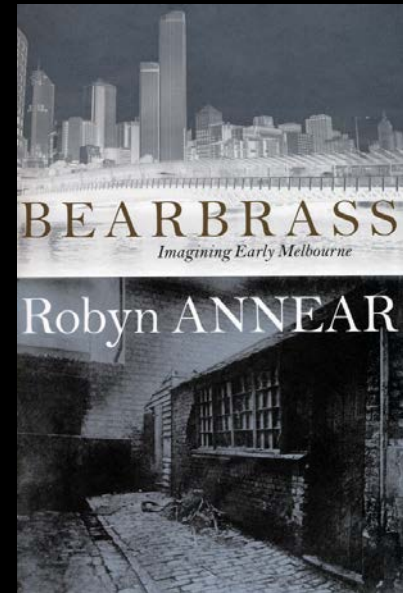
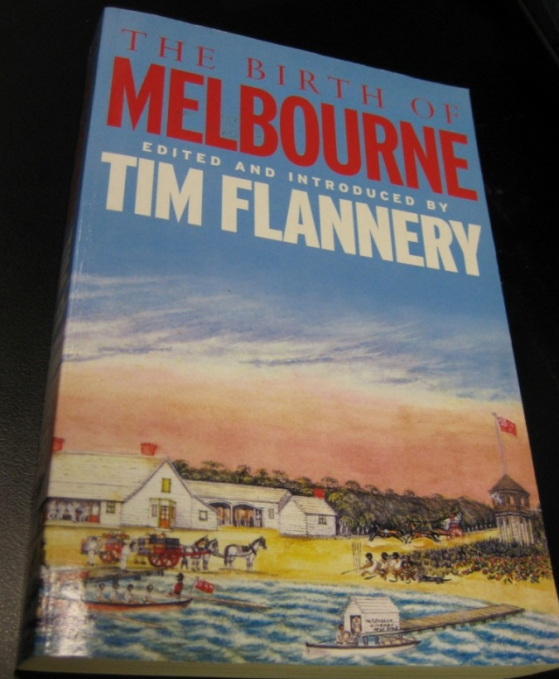
- Melbourne: The Growth of a Metropolis

'[an] illuminating natural history of Melbourne...much more than an exploration of how man shaped the landscape,' *The Age*

The Place for a Village

how nature has shaped the city of Melbourne

Gary Presland



BUILDING A CITY

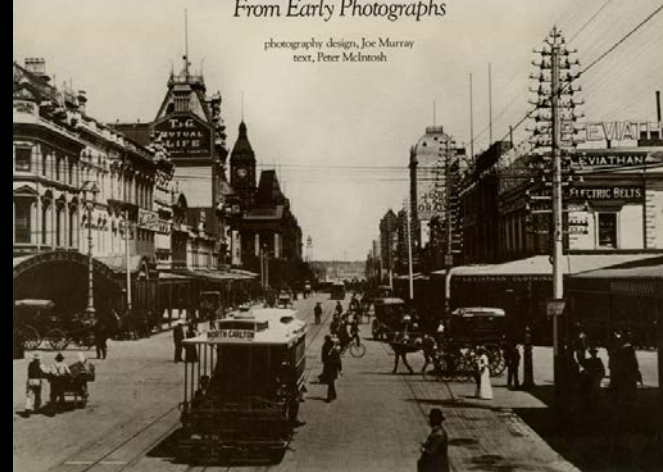


100 Years of Melbourne Architecture
Granville Wilson and Peter Sands

THE STREETS OF MELBOURNE

From Early Photographs

photography design, Joe Murray
text, Peter McIntosh



Early Melbourne Architecture

1840 to 1888

A Photographic Record

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

MAIE CASEY

JOAN LINDSAY

D. A. CASEY, M.C., F.S.A.

JOHN R. FREEMAN, F.R.A.I.A.

TOM D. FREEMAN, F.R.A.I.A.

ALLAN R. HENDERSON, LL.M.

MELBOURNE

John Batman's Village

AGNES PATON BELL



MELBOURNE MARKETS

1841-1979



*The Story of the Fruit and Vegetable Markets
in the City of Melbourne*

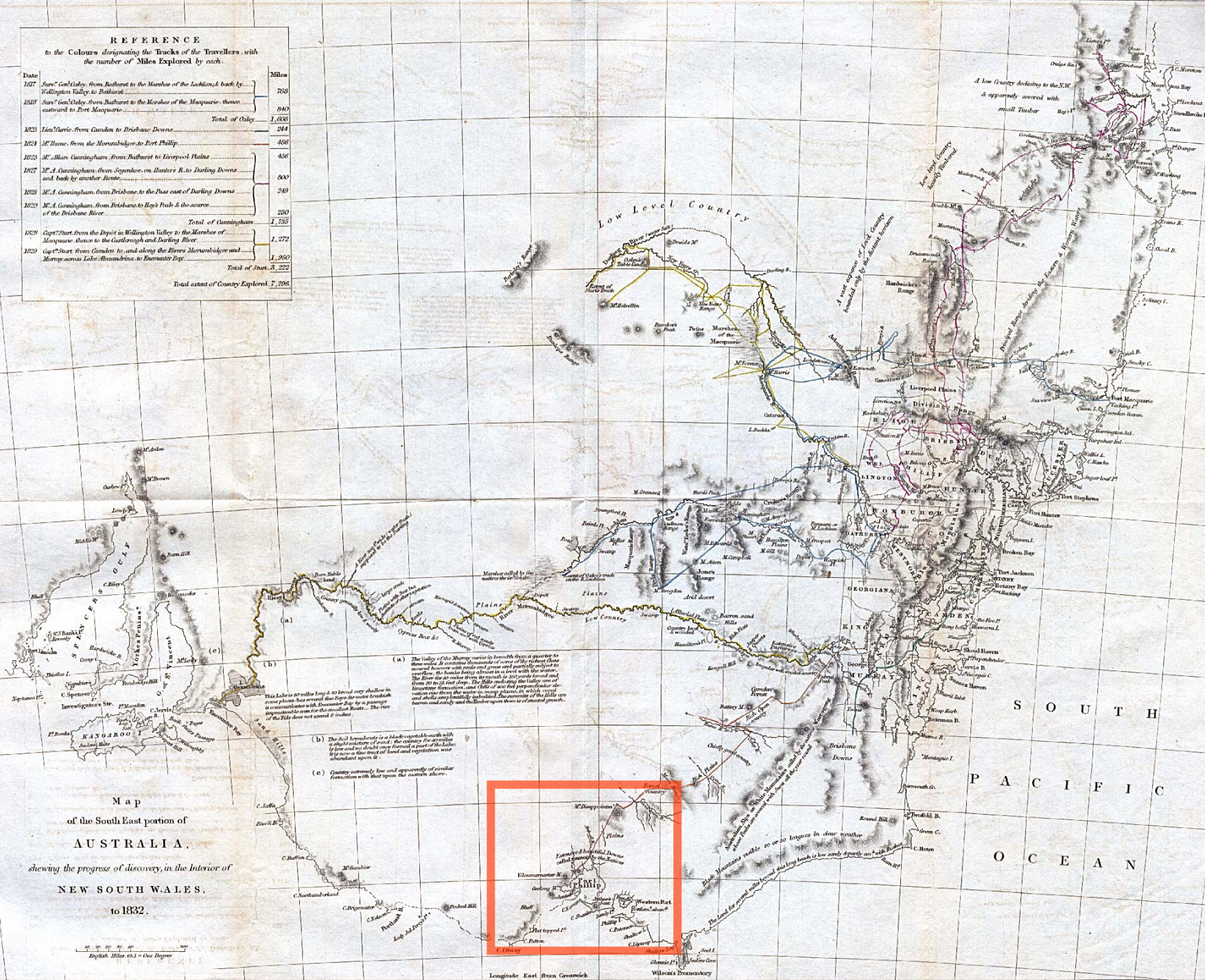
EDITED BY COLIN E. COLE

REFERENCE

*to the Colours designating the Tracks of the Travellers, with
the number of Miles Explored by each.*

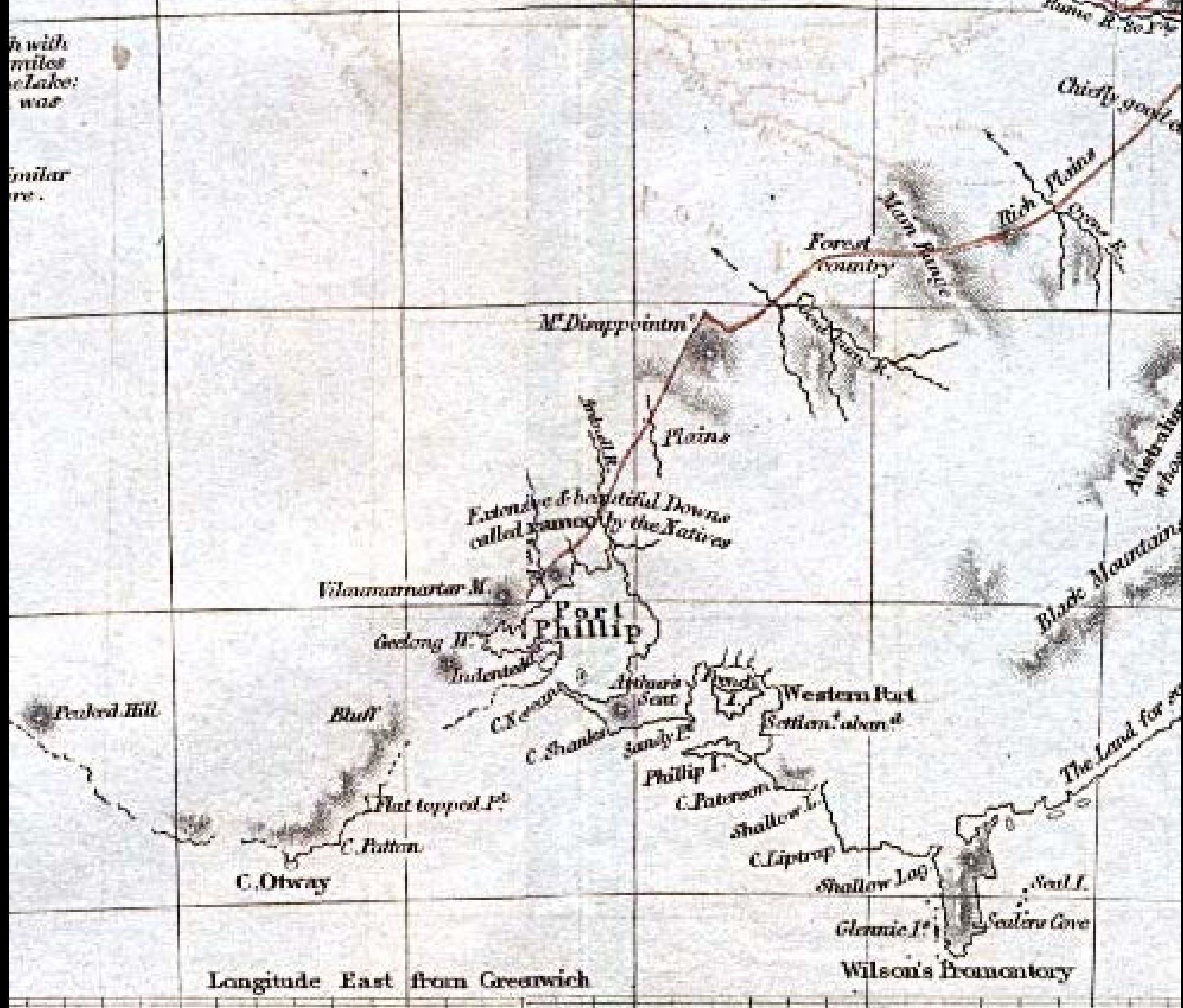
Date		Miles
1827	Sun's <i>Catclay</i> , from <i>Bathurst</i> to the <i>Marches</i> of the <i>Lachlan's</i> back to <i>Wellington Valley</i> to <i>Redbank</i> .	750
1828	Sun's <i>Catclay</i> , from <i>Bathurst</i> to the <i>Marches</i> of the <i>Macquarie</i> , thence eastward to <i>Port Macquarie</i> .	840
	Total of <i>Catclay</i>	1,600
1828	<i>Macquarie</i> , from <i>Canberra</i> to <i>Brisbane Downs</i> .	244
1828	<i>Mc Illume</i> , from the <i>Morumbidgee</i> to <i>Port Phillip</i> .	248
1828	<i>Mc Alan</i> , <i>Cunningham</i> , from <i>Bathurst</i> to <i>Esperpool Plains</i> .	456
1827	<i>Mc A. Cunningham</i> , from <i>Sydney</i> , on <i>Illawarra R.</i> to <i>Darling Downs</i> , and back by <i>another Route</i> .	600
1828	<i>Mc A. Cunningham</i> , from <i>Brisbane</i> , to the <i>Pine east of Darling Downs</i> .	240
1828	<i>Mc A. Cunningham</i> , from <i>Brisbane</i> to <i>King's Pools</i> & the source of the <i>Brisbane River</i> .	293
	Total of <i>Cunningham</i>	1,738
1828	<i>Govt's</i> start from the <i>Depot</i> in <i>Wellington Valley</i> to the <i>Marches</i> of <i>Macquarie</i> , thence to the <i>Georgetown</i> and <i>Darling River</i> .	1,875
1828	<i>Govt's</i> start from <i>Canberra</i> to, and along the <i>Evera Morumbidgee</i> and <i>Murray</i> across <i>Lake Alexandrina</i> to <i>Encounter Bay</i> .	1,262
	Total of <i>Starts</i>	5,222

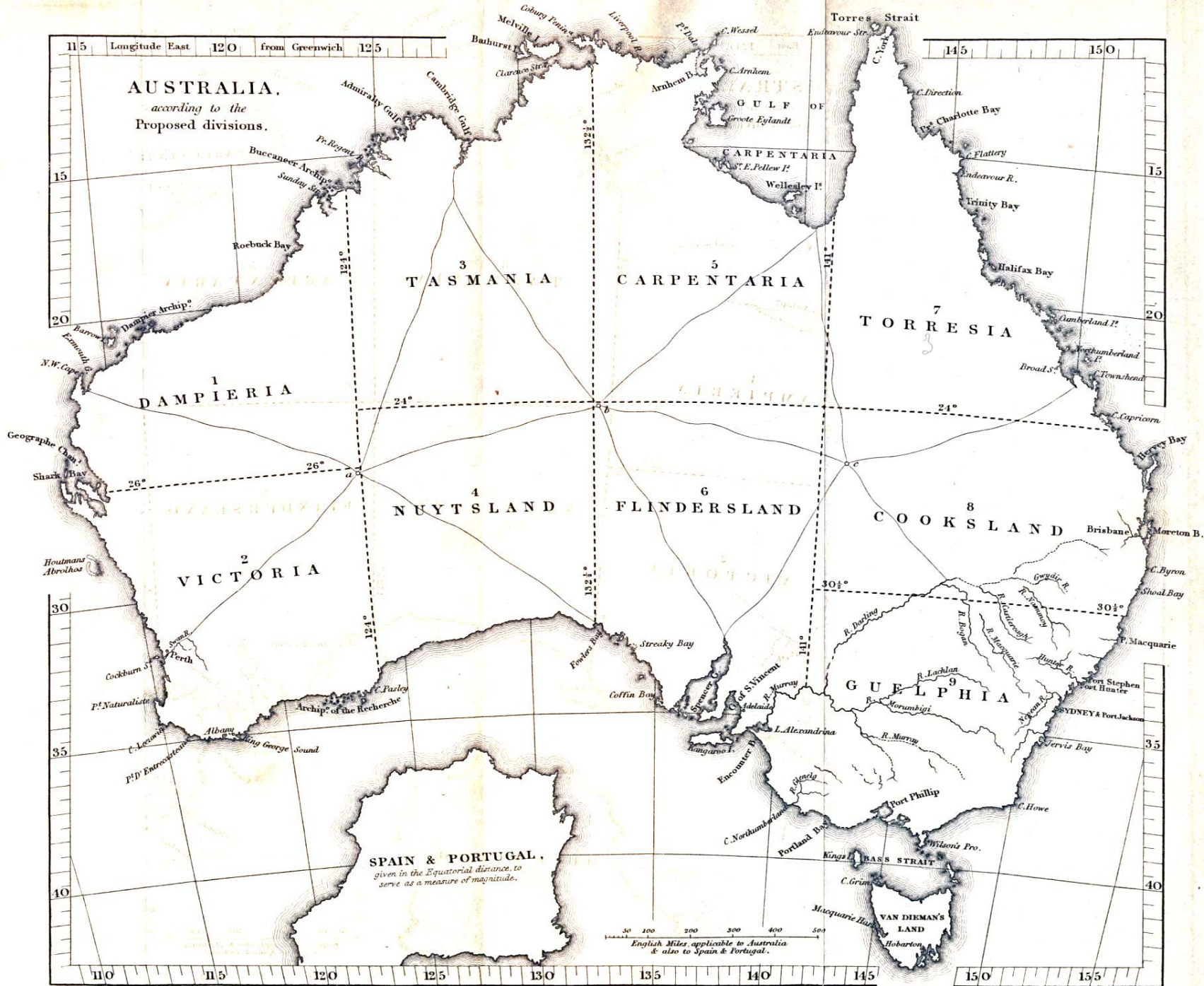
Total extent of Country Explored. 7,296



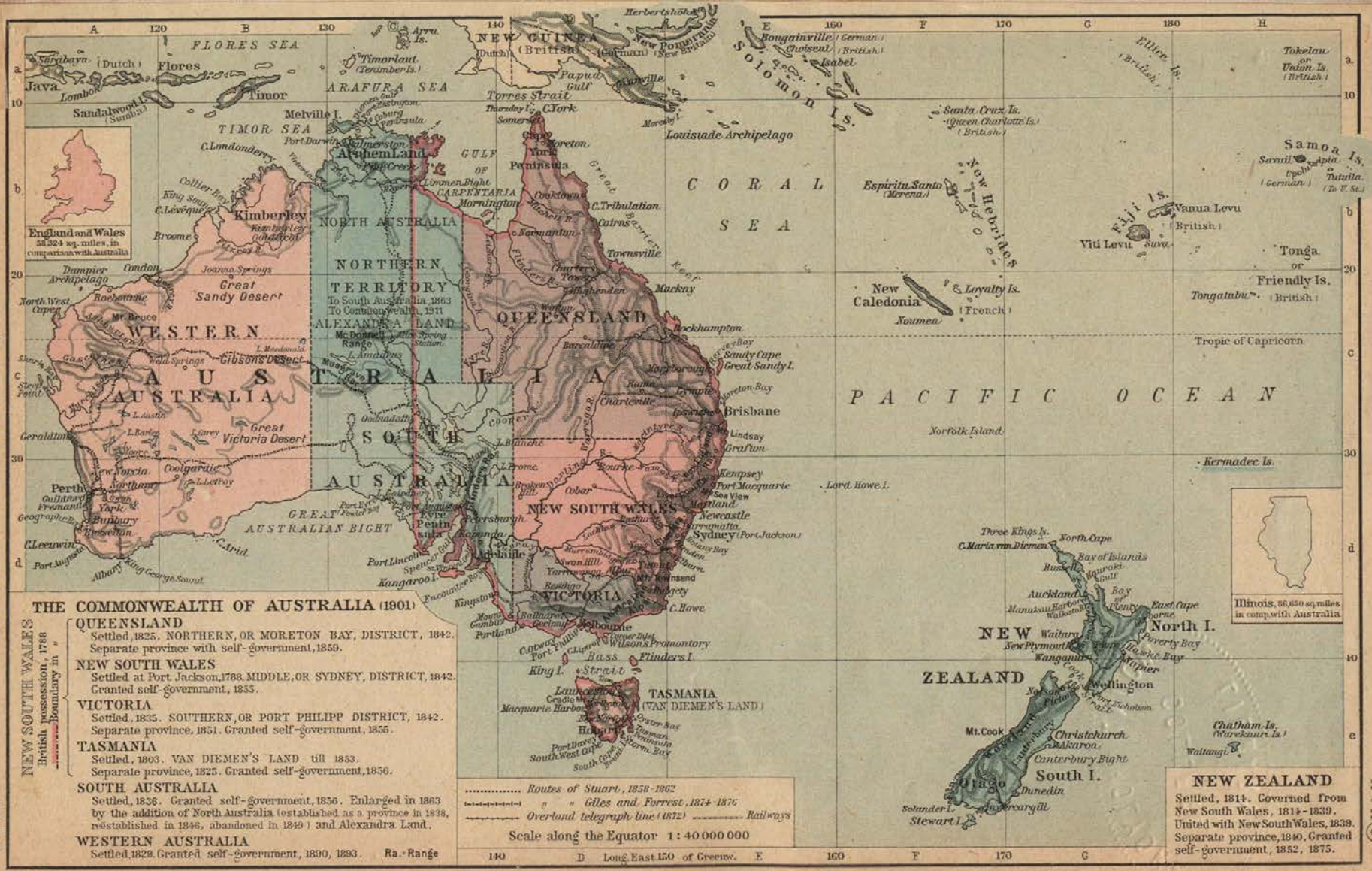
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Showing state division as at 1901 Federation and original 1788 land possession

The 'fathers' of Melbourne



**John Pascoe
Fawcner**

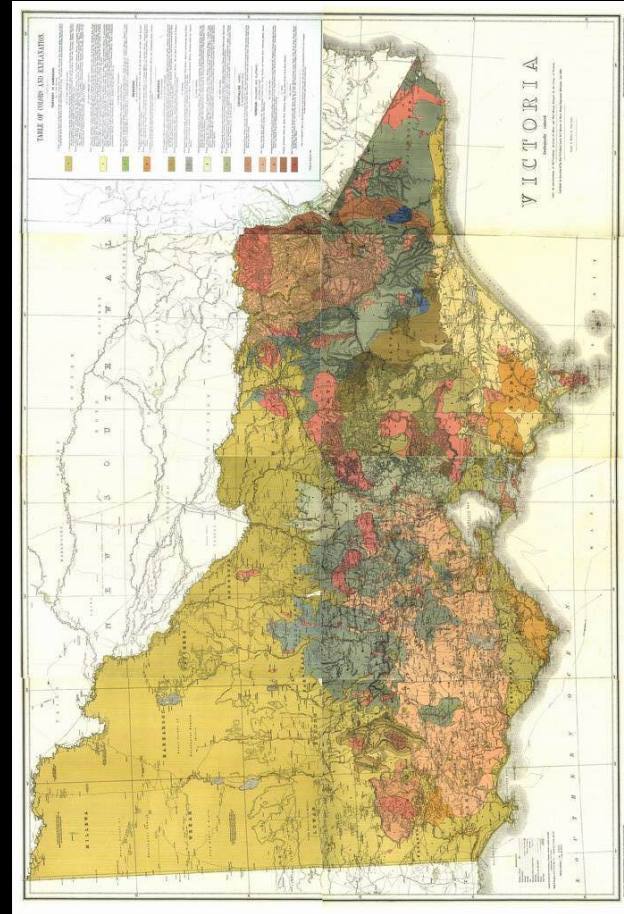


John Batman

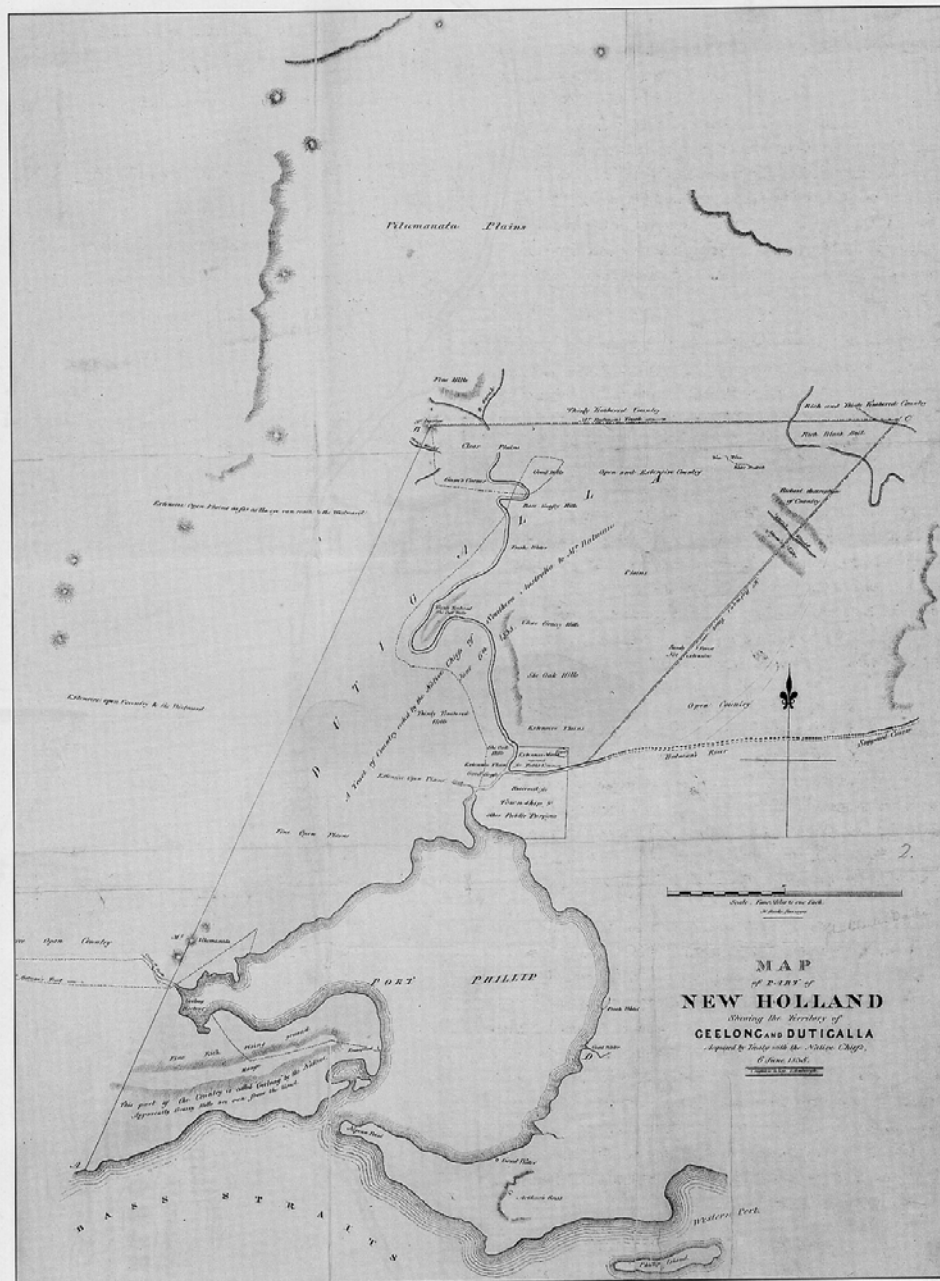
Victoria & Victoria



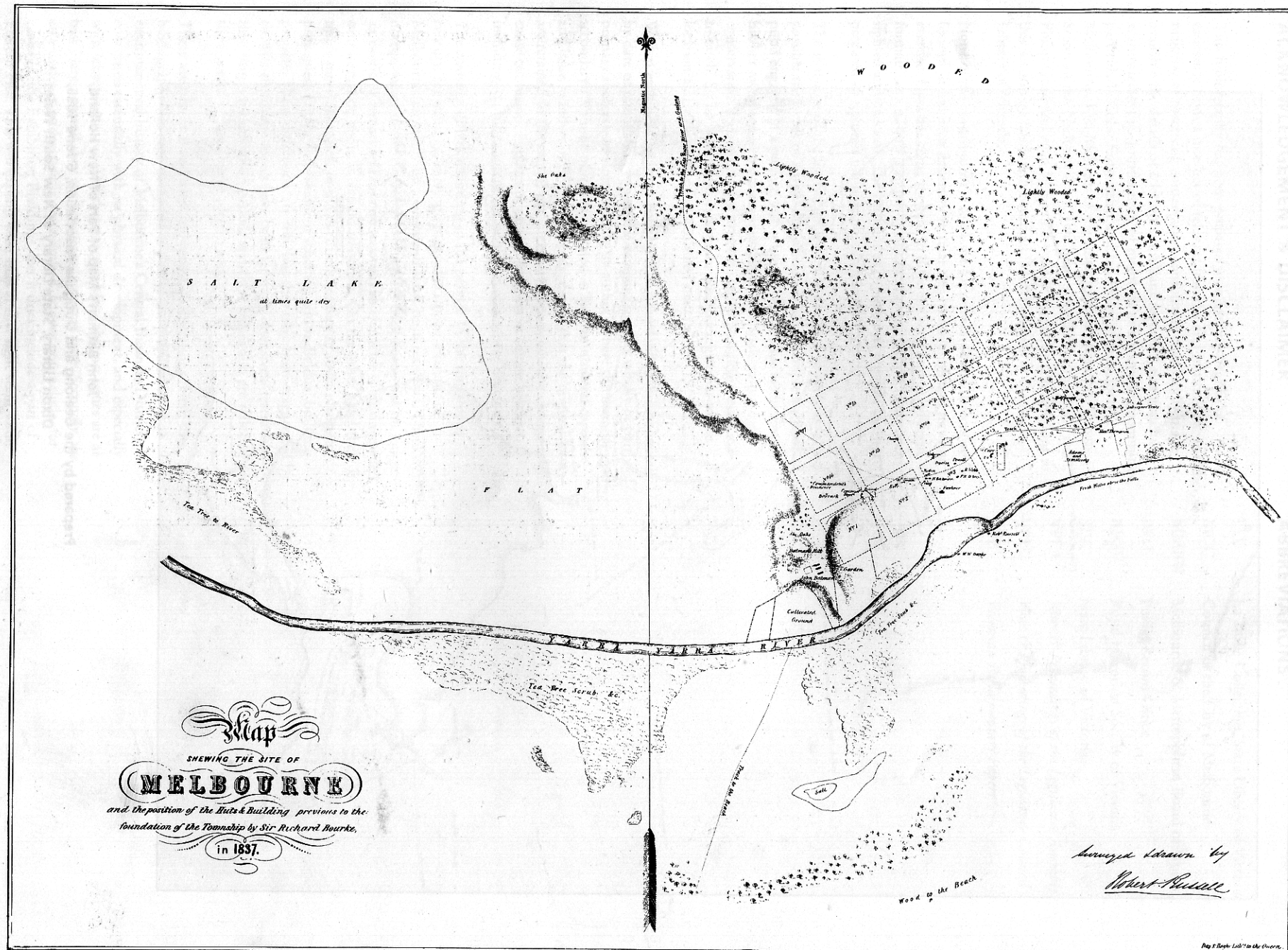
Queen Victoria, born 1819
Monarch 1837-1901

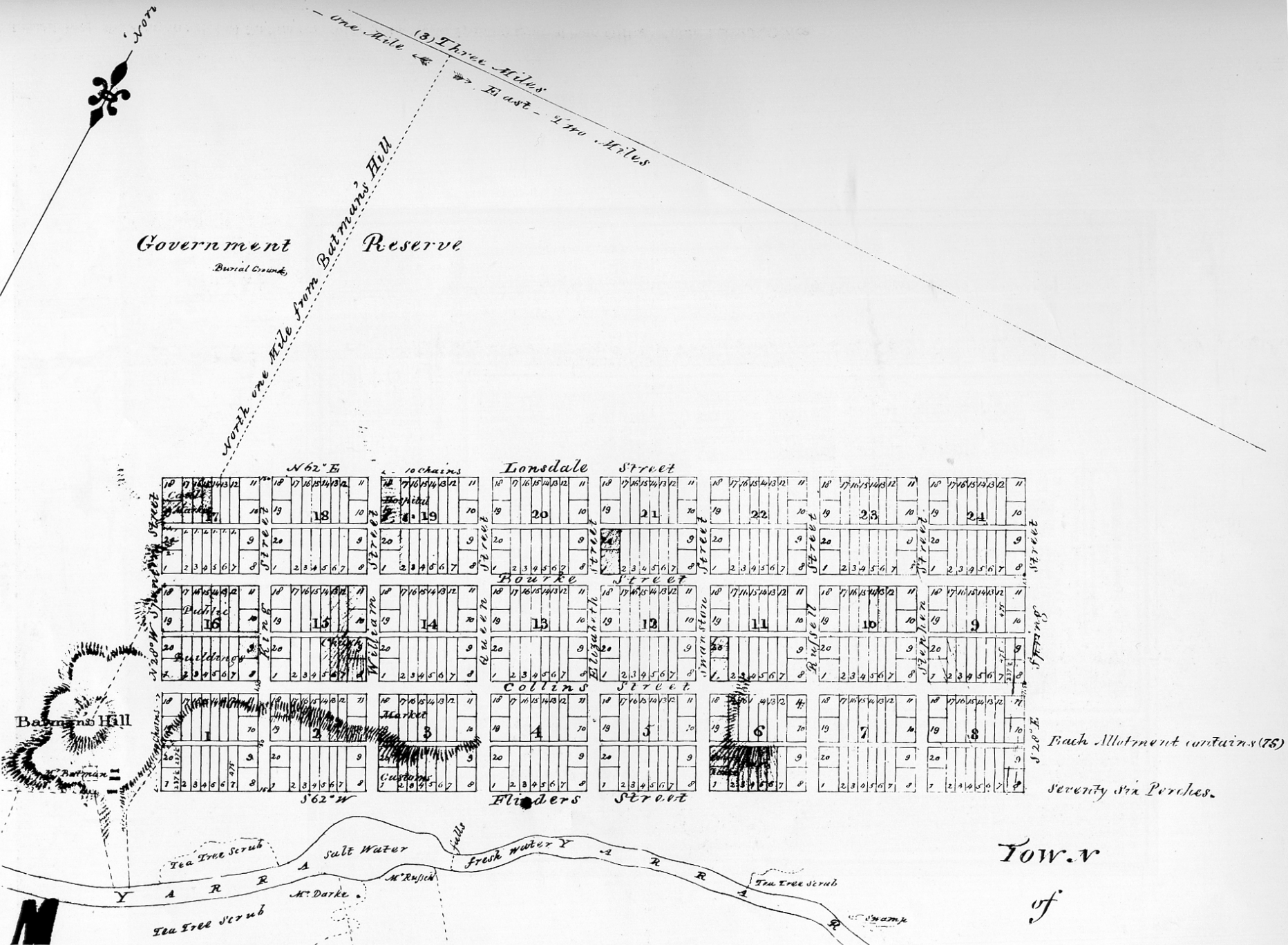


Victoria, settled 1835
A colony 1851-1901



John Batman's Map of Part of New Holland,
Prepared by the Geelong and Dutigalla Association, 6 June 1835,
Dixon Library, State Library of New South Wales





A high-contrast, black and white image showing a dense, textured surface, possibly a book cover or a wall, with a vertical strip of lighter material running down the center. The texture is grainy and irregular, with many small, dark spots and lines. The vertical strip is slightly wider and lighter than the surrounding areas, creating a central axis of symmetry. The overall effect is one of depth and complexity, with the texture appearing to change as the viewer's perspective shifts.

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Parameter	Value
1. α (deg)	0.0
2. β (deg)	0.0
3. γ (deg)	0.0
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119. k (deg)	0.0
120. j (deg)	0.0
121. i (deg)	0.0

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Country	Population	Area	Capital
1. Argentina	35,000,000	2,780,000 sq. km	Buenos Aires
2. Brazil	150,000,000	8,511,000 sq. km	Brasilia
3. Canada	28,000,000	9,971,000 sq. km	Ottawa
4. Chile	15,000,000	756,000 sq. km	Santiago
5. Colombia	28,000,000	1,104,000 sq. km	Bogota
6. Costa Rica	3,000,000	51,000 sq. km	San Jose
7. Cuba	11,000,000	110,000 sq. km	Havana
8. Ecuador	10,000,000	283,000 sq. km	Quito
9. El Salvador	4,000,000	21,000 sq. km	San Salvador
10. Guatemala	10,000,000	109,000 sq. km	Guatemala City
11. Honduras	5,000,000	112,000 sq. km	Tegucigalpa
12. Mexico	90,000,000	1,972,000 sq. km	Mexico City
13. Nicaragua	4,000,000	130,000 sq. km	Managua
14. Panama	2,000,000	75,000 sq. km	Panama City
15. Paraguay	5,000,000	406,000 sq. km	Asuncion
16. Peru	25,000,000	1,285,000 sq. km	Lima
17. Uruguay	3,000,000	176,000 sq. km	Montevideo
18. Venezuela	22,000,000	916,000 sq. km	Caracas
19. Colombia	28,000,000	1,104,000 sq. km	Bogota
20. Ecuador	10,000,000	283,000 sq. km	Quito
21. Peru	25,000,000	1,285,000 sq. km	Lima
22. Venezuela	22,000,000	916,000 sq. km	Caracas
23. Colombia	28,000,000	1,104,000 sq. km	Bogota
24. Ecuador	10,000,000	283,000 sq. km	Quito
25. Peru	25,000,000	1,285,000 sq. km	Lima
26. Venezuela	22,000,000	916,000 sq. km	Caracas
27. Colombia	28,000,000	1,104,000 sq. km	Bogota
28. Ecuador	10,000,000	283,000 sq. km	Quito
29. Peru	25,000,000	1,285,000 sq. km	Lima
30. Venezuela	22,000,000	916,000 sq. km	Caracas
31. Colombia	28,000,000	1,104,000 sq. km	Bogota
32. Ecuador	10,000,000	283,000 sq. km	Quito
33. Peru	25,000,000	1,285,000 sq. km	Lima
34. Venezuela	22,000,000	916,000 sq. km	Caracas
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36. Ecuador	10,000,000	283,000 sq. km	Quito
37. Peru	25,000,000	1,285,000 sq. km	Lima
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41. Peru	25,000,000	1,285,000 sq. km	Lima
42. Venezuela	22,000,000	916,000 sq. km	Caracas
43. Colombia	28,000,000	1,104,000 sq. km	Bogota
44. Ecuador	10,000,000	283,000 sq. km	Quito
45. Peru	25,000,000	1,285,000 sq. km	Lima
46. Venezuela	22,000,000	916,000 sq. km	Caracas
47. Colombia	28,000,000	1,104,000 sq. km	Bogota
48. Ecuador	10,000,000	283,000 sq. km	Quito
49. Peru	25,000,000	1,285,000 sq. km	Lima
50. Venezuela	22,000,000	916,000 sq. km	Caracas

Source: CIA World Factbook

The image shows a detailed view of a telephone exchange board. The board is organized into three main horizontal sections, each labeled with a street name: "RUSSELL ST" at the top, "STEPHEN ST" in the middle, and "SPRING ST" at the bottom. Each section contains a grid of small, rectangular frames, each representing a telephone line. The frames are arranged in rows and columns, with some frames containing numbers and others containing names. The board is made of a light-colored material, possibly wood or metal, and the labels are printed in a bold, sans-serif font. The overall appearance is that of a historical document or a photograph of a vintage telephone exchange.

[illegible]

This image shows a close-up of a page from an ancient manuscript, possibly a calendar or almanac. The page is filled with text in a historical script, likely Hebrew or Arabic, arranged in a grid-like format. The text is written in a dark ink on aged, yellowed parchment. Some of the text is written in a larger, bolder hand, possibly indicating a title or a significant entry. The parchment shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.

EARLY MELBOURNE — 1836

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THE FIRST LAND SALE IN MELBOURNE.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL EVENT

ALLOTMENTS SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, WITH THE NAMES OF THE PURCHASERS AND OF THE PRICES, JUNE 1, 1837.

Alotments are 1 chain in front, and about 3 deep. The square allotments have 2 chains in front of one street, and 2 chains 39 links in the other. Terms—£10 per cent deposit, remainder payable in one month in sterling or Sydney bank notes.—HARRIS MAGILL, Esq., Surveyor-General.

KING

STREET.

BOURKE STREET.

WILLIAM STREET.

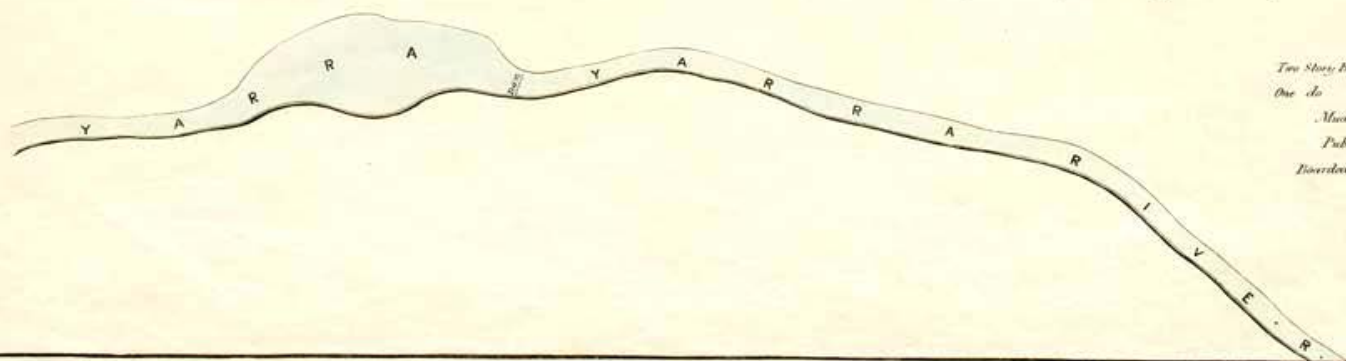
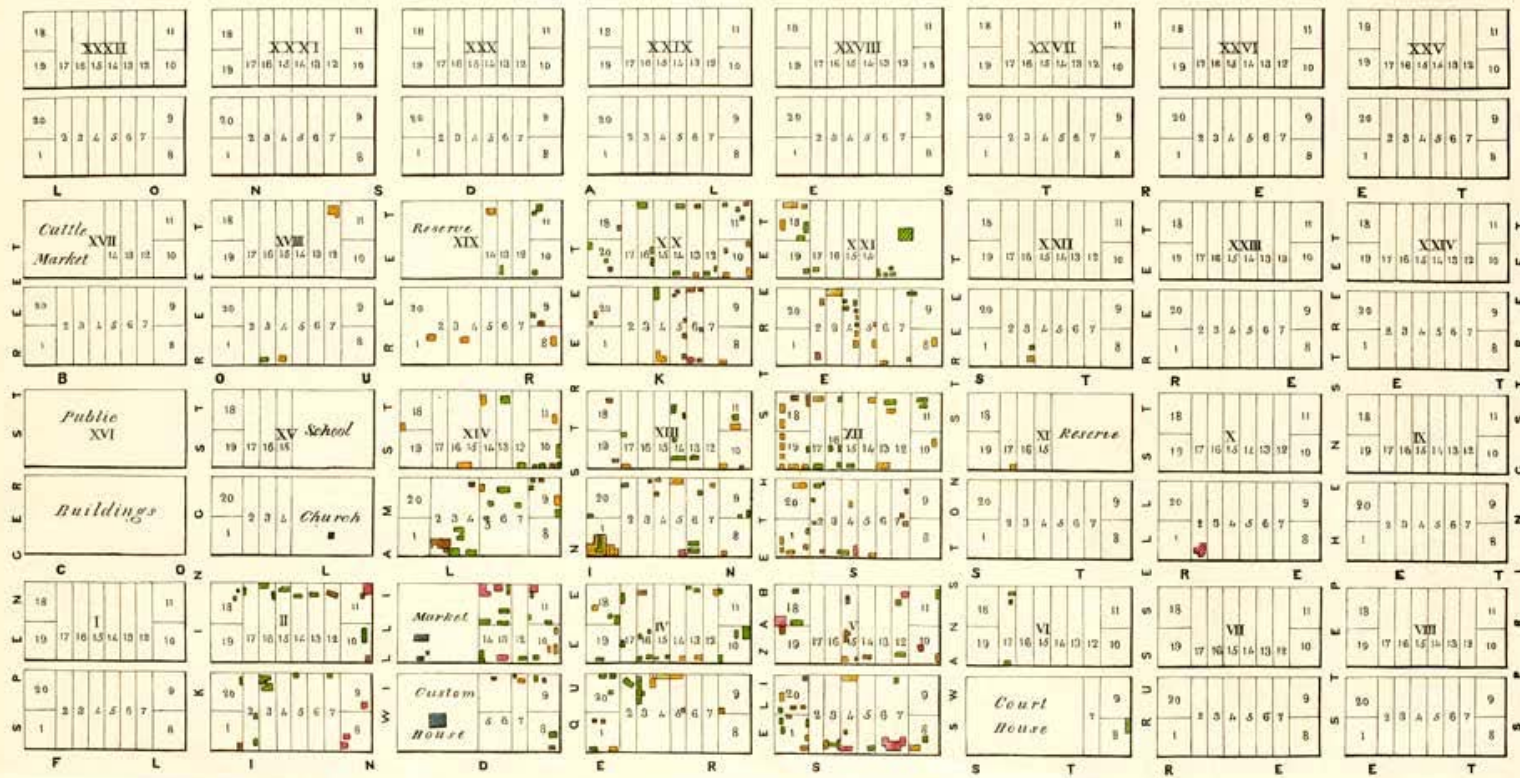
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A PLAN OF Melbourne Port Phillip

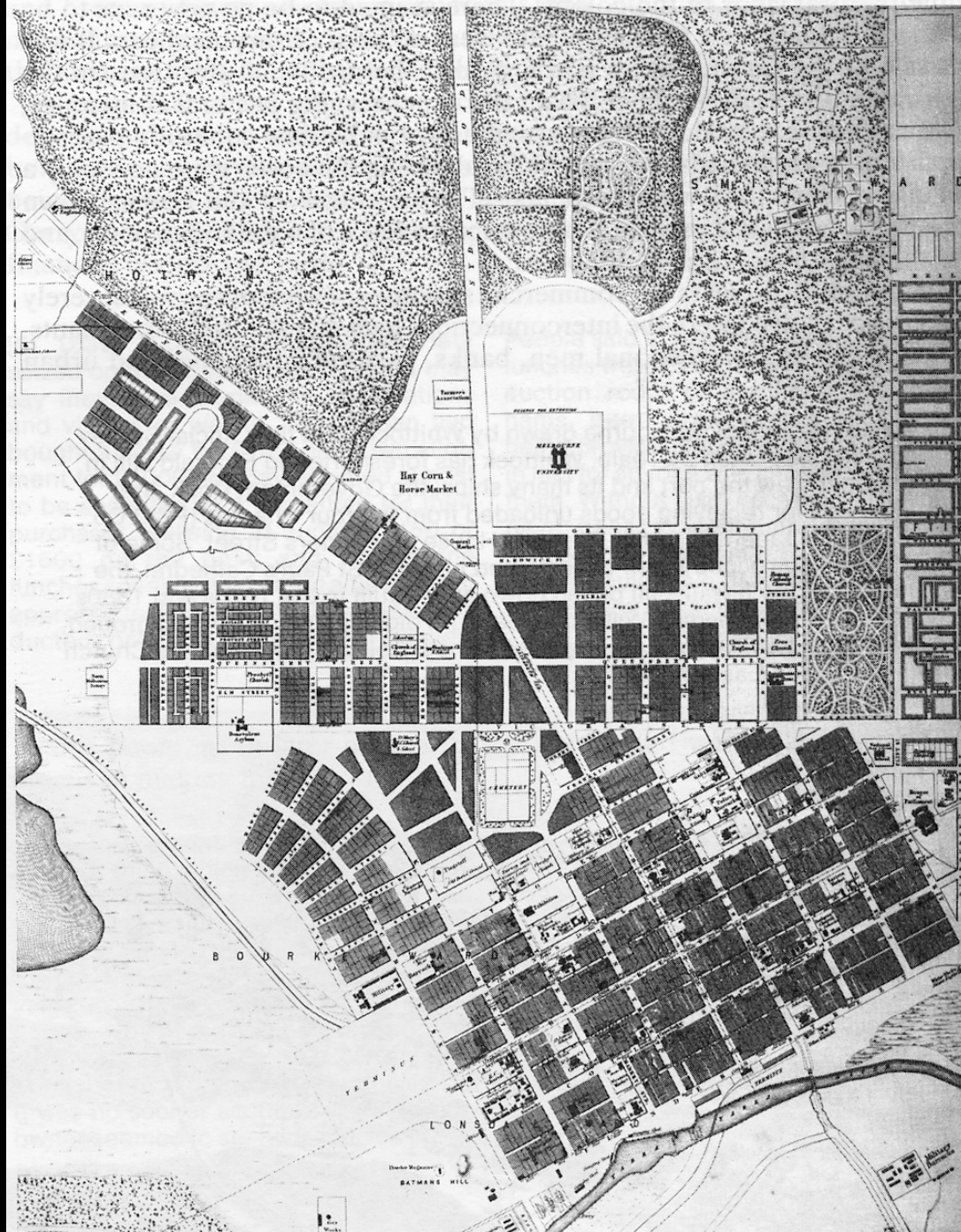
From Actual Survey by
J. WILLIAMSON SUR^r

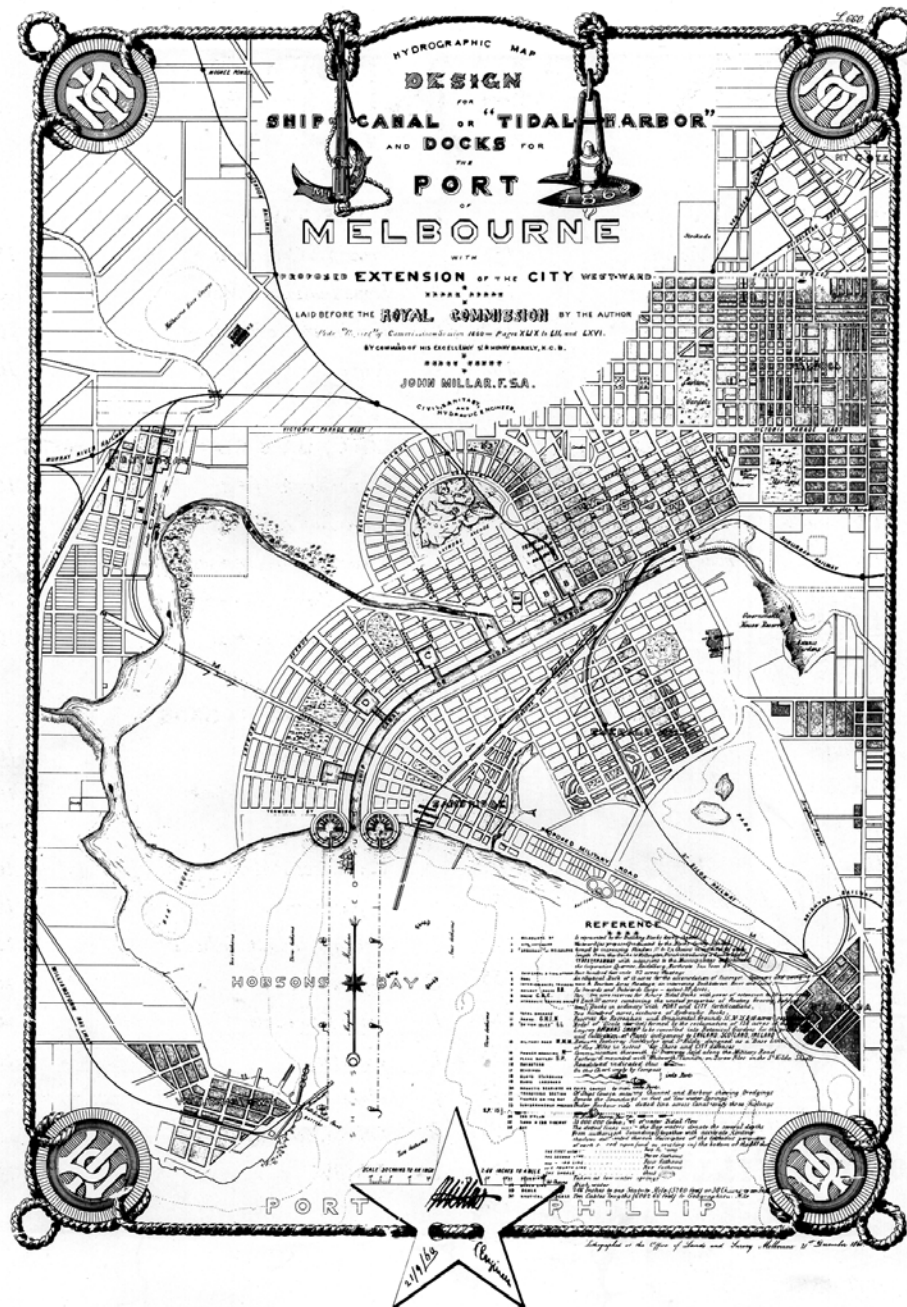
Each Allotment Contains 76 Perches.

W. Lind. Engineer Sydney







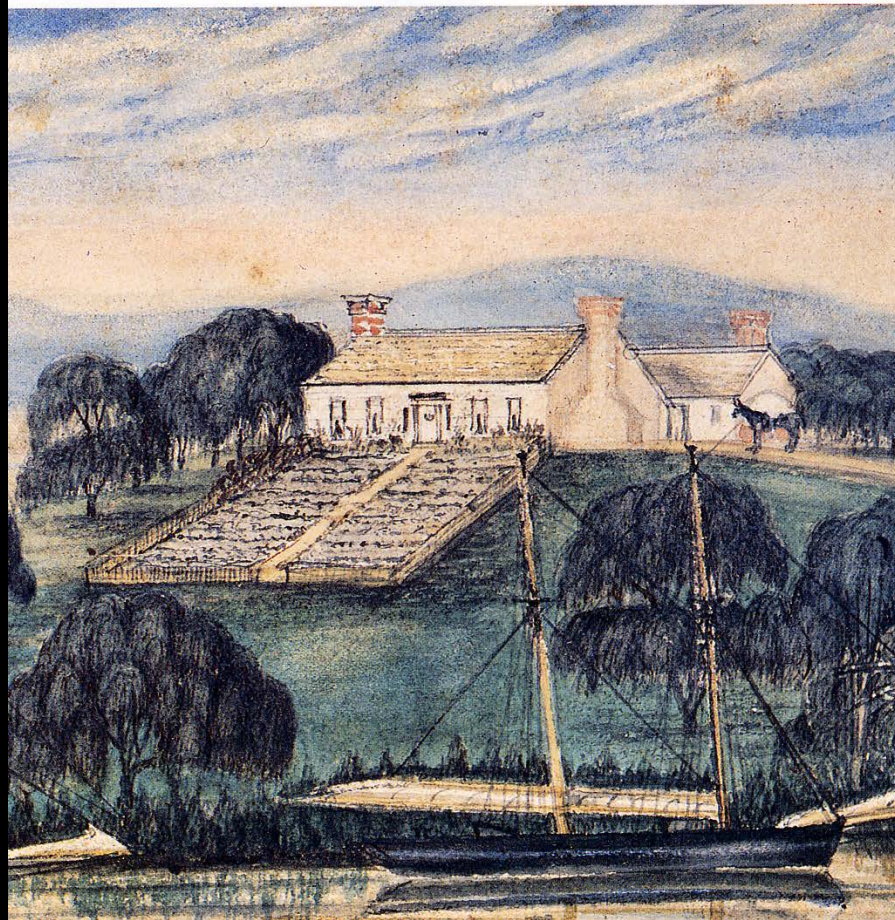


John Millar, Design for Ship canal or 'tidal harbor' and docks for the Port of Melbourne,
Submitted to the Royal Commission of 1860,
Central Plan Office - Public Record Office

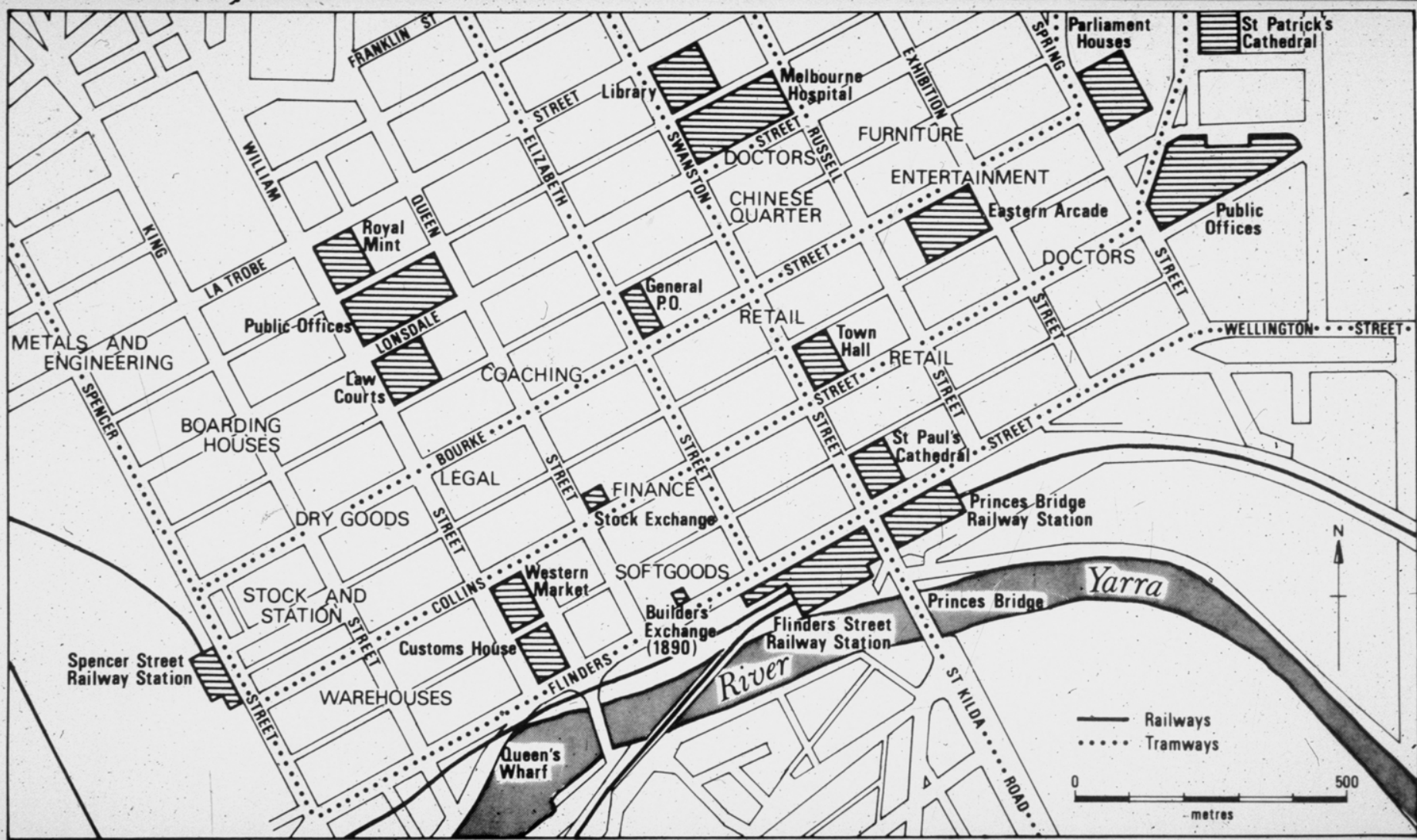


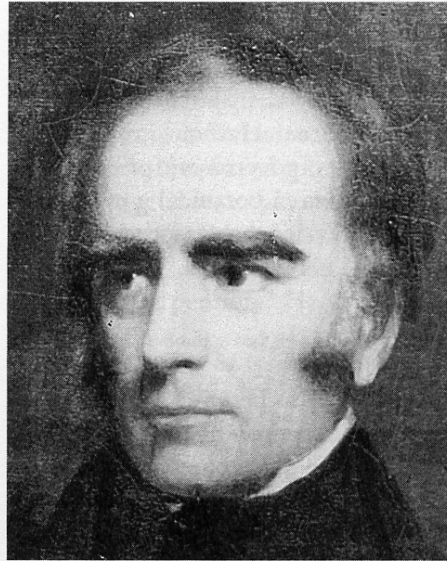
John Batman attained heroic stature during the Victorian centenary celebrations of 1934, when W. B. McInnes painted what was thought to be his likeness, using an old sketch of Batman's profile and the torso of a descendant, 17-year-old Leslie Weire. (Melbourne City Council).

The originally prosperous 20-acre Batman farm, shown in this Liardet painting, was taken over by the government without proper compensation. Batman's Hill was later levelled to make way for Spencer Street railway station. (La Trobe Collection).



Melbourne Central Business District, c. 1890





Four major figures who controlled Melbourne's early destiny: Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales from 1838-46; Sir Charles FitzRoy, Governor from 1846-55; William Lonsdale, Police Magistrate from 1836-9 and Sub-Treasurer from 1840-50; and Charles Joseph La Trobe, Superintendent from 1839-50.

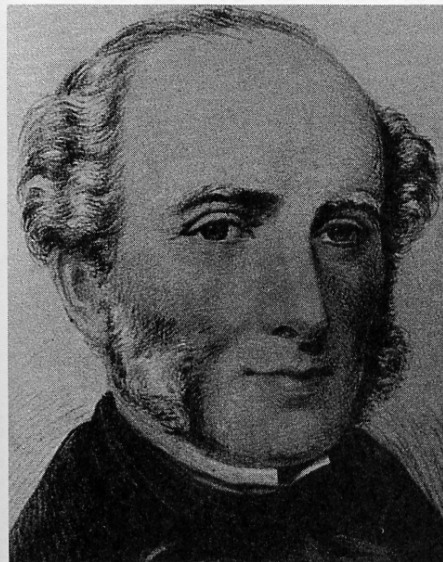
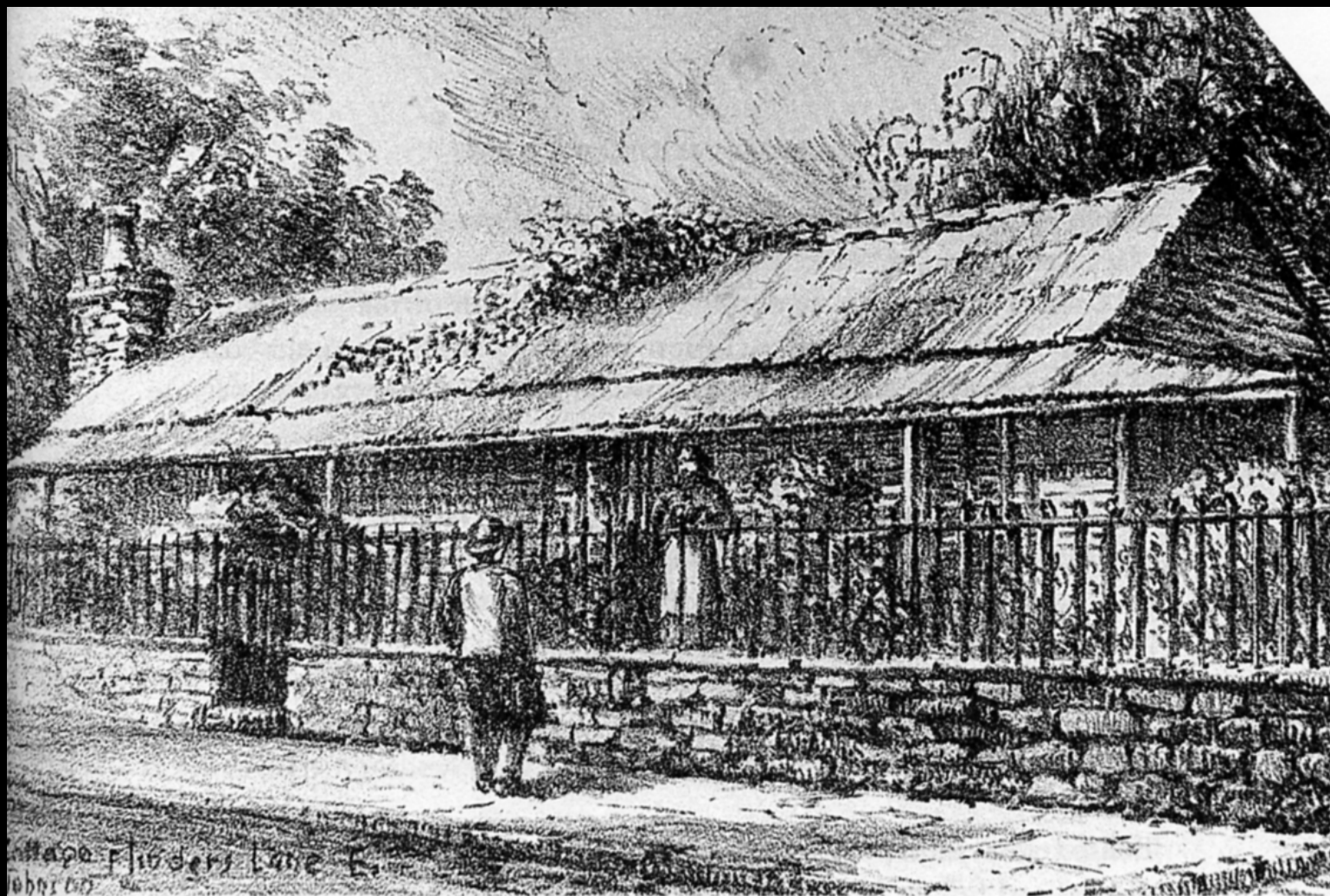
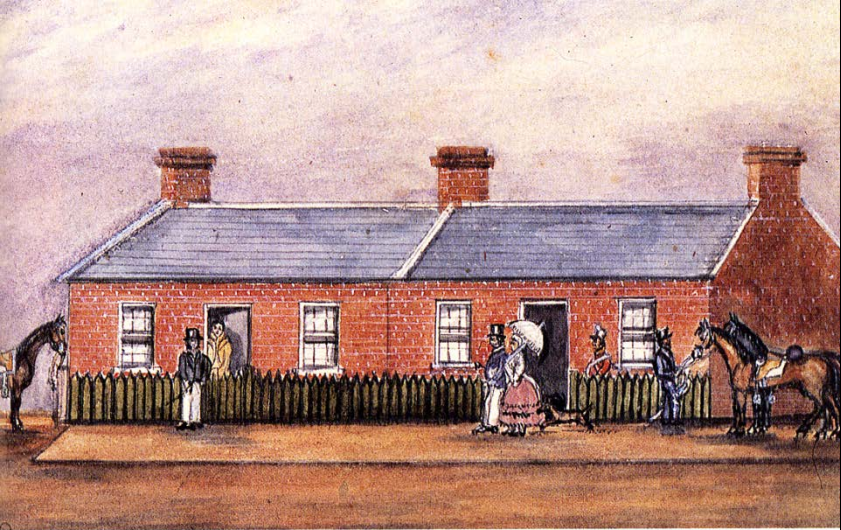




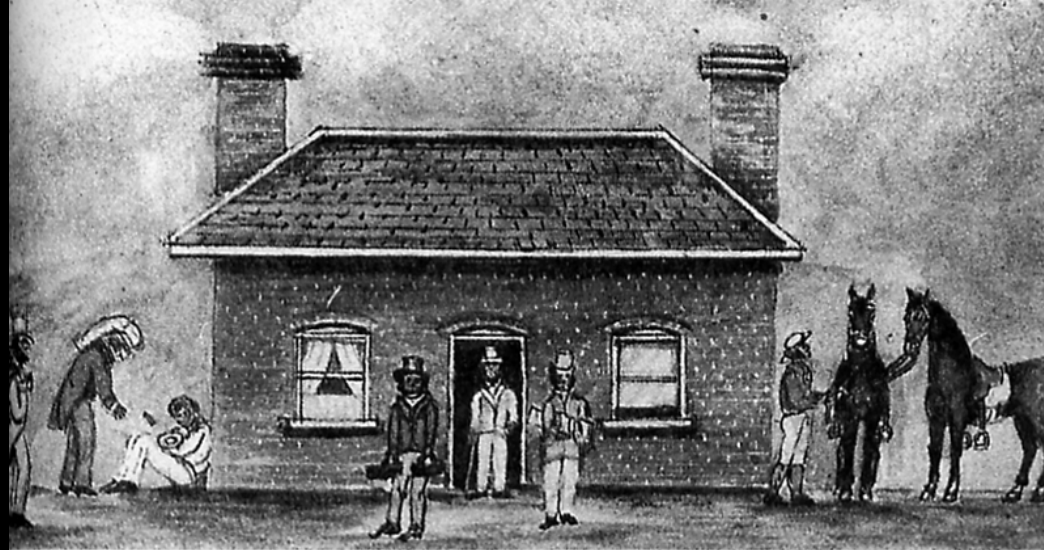
Plate 1 'The Settlement' November 1836 by Robert Russell, 1880 La Trobe Collection State Library of Victoria



Original timber cottage in Flinders Lane was raised from the muddy streets on a high stone base, with stone chimney indicating a kitchen at the far end. Lithograph by William Elliot Johnson in Old Melbourne Streets. (Mitchell Library).

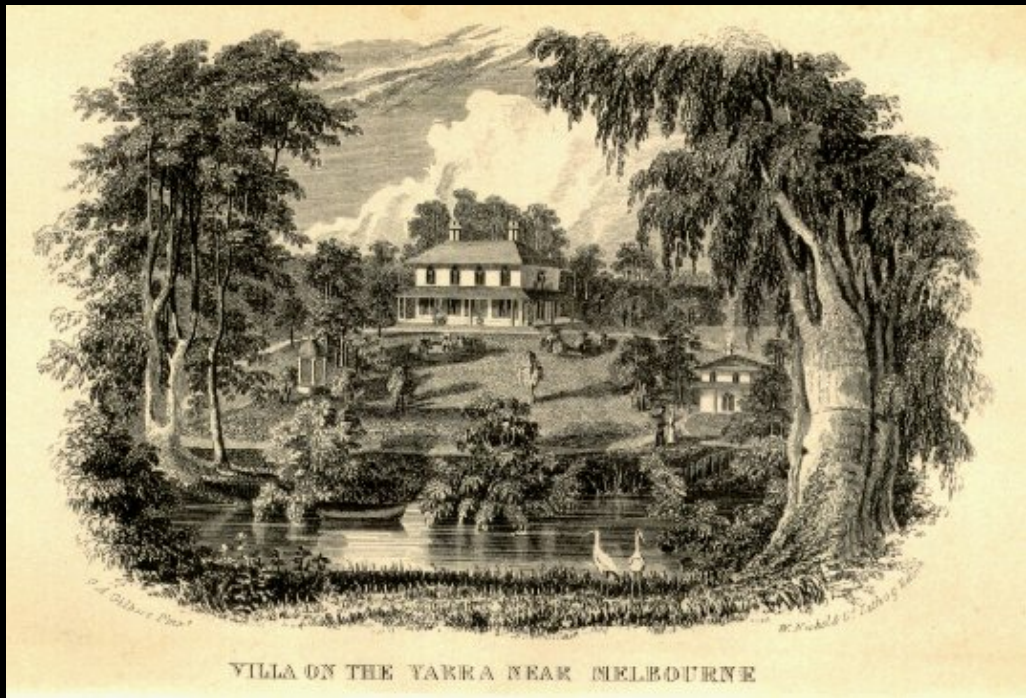


Liardet's painting shows the main government offices in Little Collins Street rented until early 1842. The section on the left was used by William Lonsdale as the Sub-Treasury office. La Trobe occupied the section at right, guarded by a soldier. Both men kept horses ready for trips around Melbourne.



David Kelsh's first post office in Little Collins Street was used for rapidly increasing volumes of mail up to July 1841. Liardet's painting shows customers departing with letters and newspapers. (La Trobe Collection).

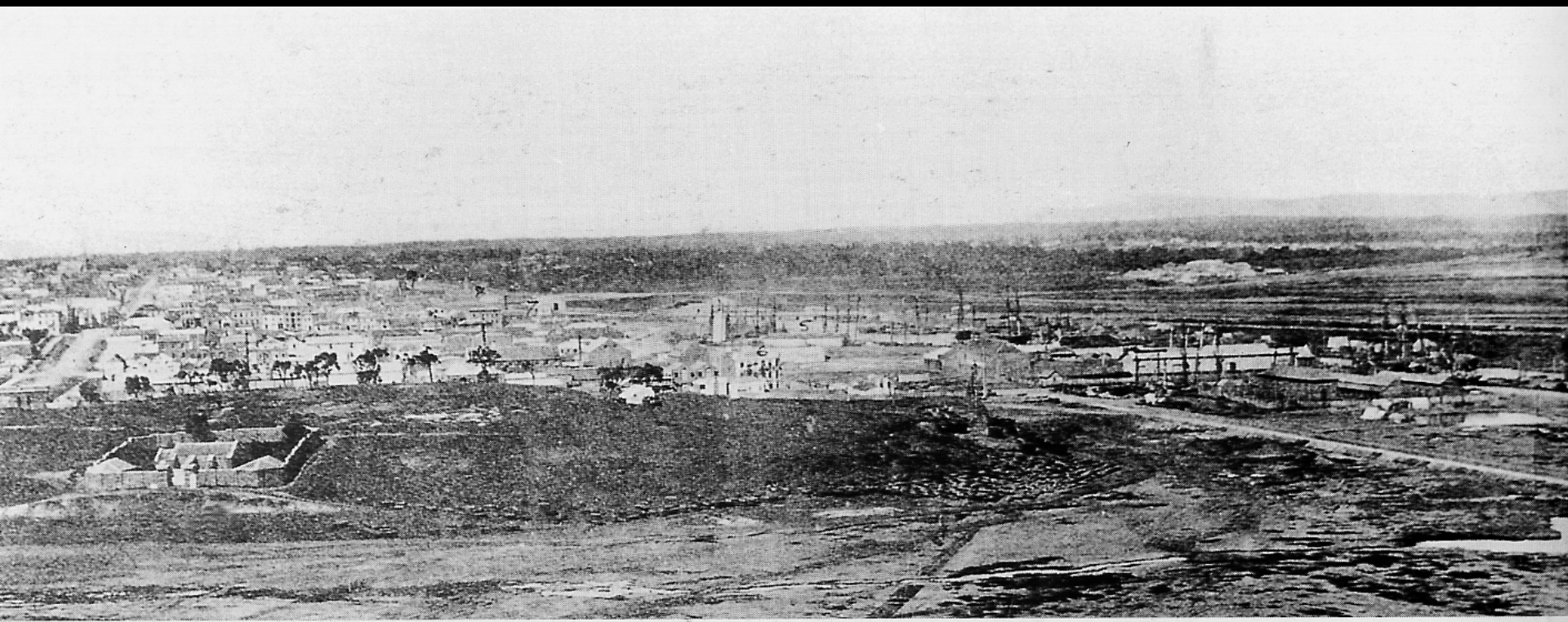
Below, Liardet's scene of the first post office near the Yarra River, where Mrs Martha Baxter performed most of the postal duties. The water barrel on the roof no doubt supplied sufficient pressure for running water inside the building. (La Trobe Collection).



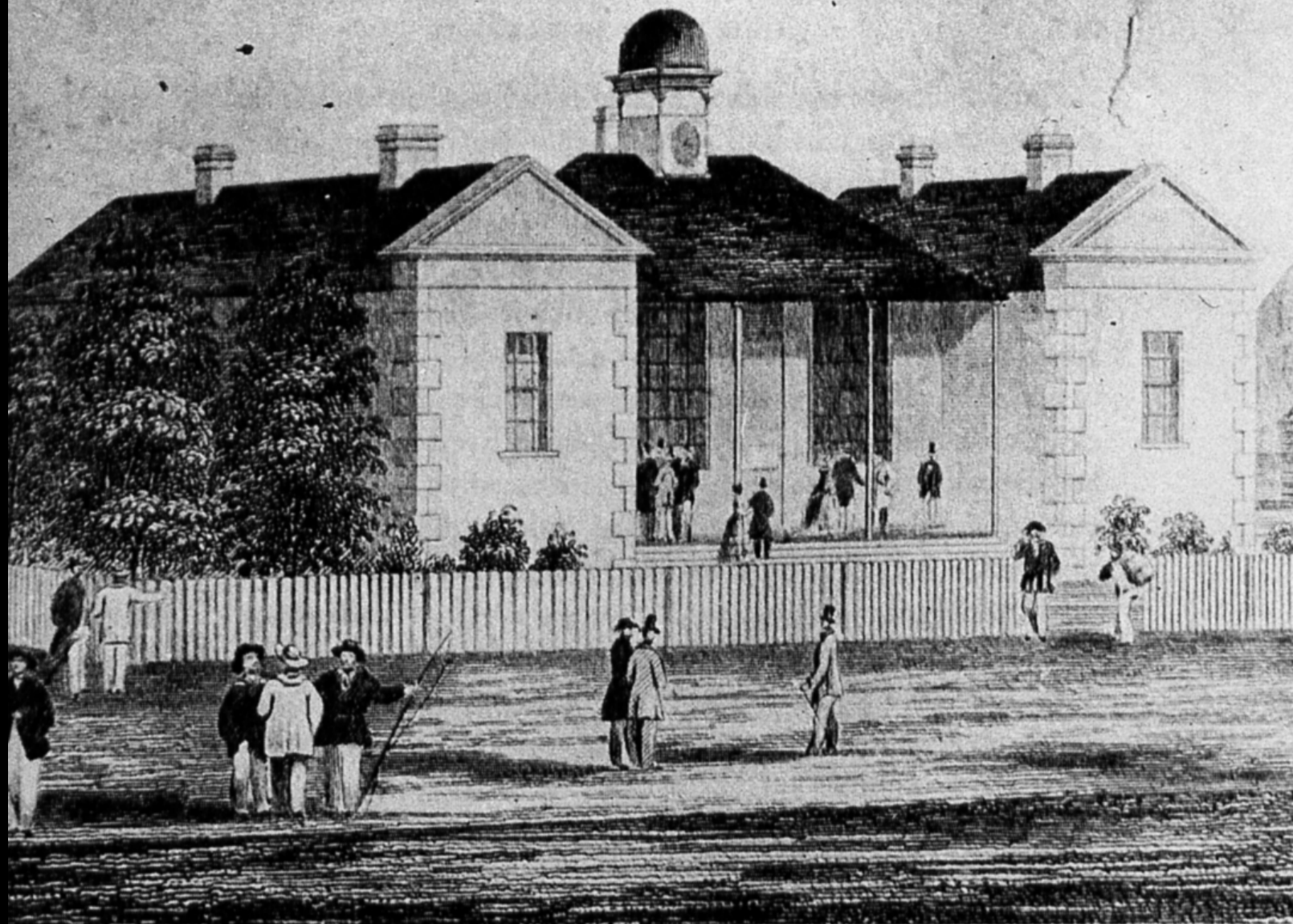
VILLA ON THE YARRA NEAR MELBOURNE



South Yarra was divided and sold as farmlets in 1840. This scene at Punt Road in the 1850s shows that comparatively little subdivision had occurred by then. The punt-keeper's cottage can be seen at left on the south bank.



View of Melbourne from the chimney of the new gasworks looking east and showing Batman's Hill (centre left) with the powder magazine c. 1856 Royal Historical Society of Victoria Collection



James Rattenbury designed Melbourne's first permanent post office on the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets. The central portion of the building opened for business in August 1841. Two extra rooms shown at the front were added in 1849, and a new clock installed beneath the central cupola. Lithograph by Thomas Ham, in Illustrated Australian Magazine, February 1851.



Attractive houses on large blocks lined the city end of Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, when this scene was painted in the 1840s by Mrs Sarah Bunbury, wife of the Harbour Master. (La Trobe Collection).



Collins Street, looking west over Elizabeth Street, showing canvas awnings c. 1854 La Trobe Collection State Library of Victoria



Plate 2 Queens Wharf 1864 La Trobe Collection State Library of Victoria



✓ BAPTIST CHURCH ✓
Collins Street

Designed by John Gill and erected in 1846 this small church with the beautiful Corinthian portico has the distinction of being the earliest in Collins Street. The front façade was completed in 1862.





The Laying of the foundation stone – Melbourne Town Hall 29 November 1867 City of Melbourne Archives



Reed & Barnes, Melbourne Town Hall, 1870



H.N.E. Cook, artist. Melbourne Public Library. 1883. Oil on canvas. H84.135.
La Trobe Picture Collection.

Joseph Reed, State Library of Victoria, Swanston St, 1852-4 (stage 1)

FREE, SECULAR AND DEMOCRATIC

BUILDING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY 1853–1913

Explore the story of the Library's first 60 years with these rarely viewed drawings, paintings, photos and objects from our [Free, secular and democratic](#) exhibition. They illustrate key historical chapters, from founding vision to architectural development, the building of the collection and the influence of the cultural institutions which shared the Library site.

Highlights include Nicholas Chevalier's splendid vision of the Library, John Gould's exquisite *Birds of Australia* and extraordinary photos of the construction of the iconic dome.

This exhibition is part of the Library's 2012–13 [Dome Centenary](#) celebrations.

DOME 100
CENTENARY 2013

Cabcharge
Sponsor of the Dome Centenary

Exhibition sponsored by
BATESMART.

Exhibition supported by
ASA
AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS



THE ARCHITECTURAL FRAME



QUEEN'S HALL



BUILDING THE COLLECTION



THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION



THE MUSEUMS



THE ART GALLERY AND SCHOOLS



THE DOMED READING ROOM









Joseph Reed, State Library of Victoria, Swanston St, 1854

Knight and Kerr, Parliament House,
Spring St, designed 1856
Built 1856-1891



Knight and Kerr,
Parliament
House, Spring
St, 1856

Built 1856-91

Upper House



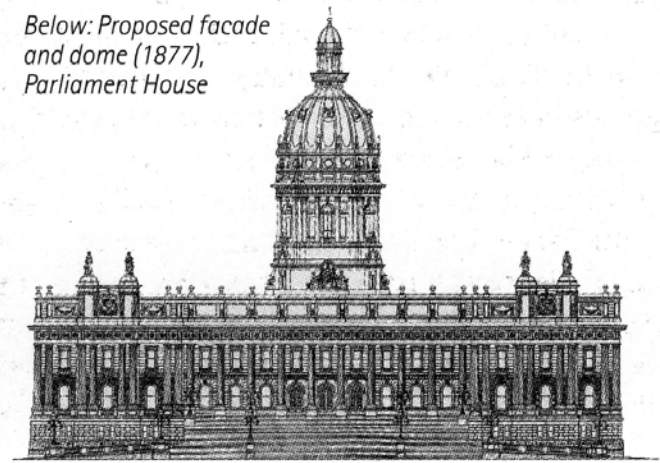
Knight and Kerr, Parliament House,
Spring St, 1856
Built 1856-91



Leeds Town Hall, Leeds, UK
Cuthbert Brodrick, 1858



*Below: Proposed facade
and dome (1877),
Parliament House*



Monument of Vittorio Emanuele II,
erected 1895-1911 (Rome, Italy)





JJ Clark, (Old) Treasury Building, Spring St, 1858-62

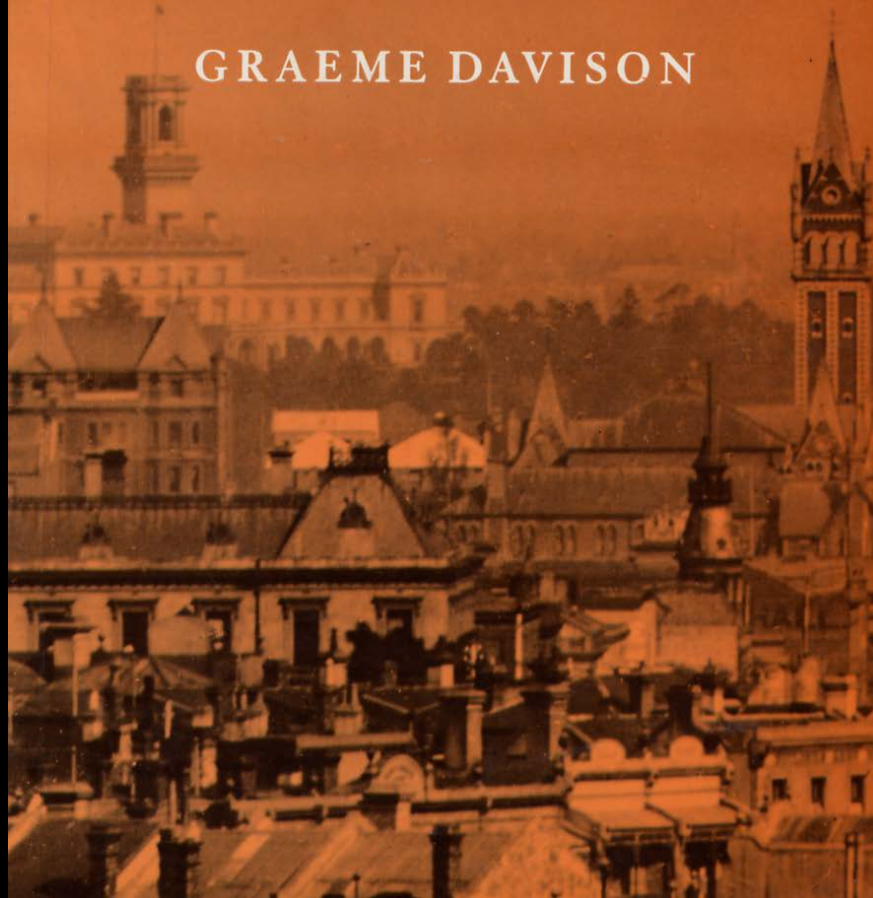


JJ Clark, (Old) Treasury Building, Spring St, 1858-62

The Rise and Fall of

MARVELLOUS
MELBOURNE

GRAEME DAVISON





The Australian Building
Oakden, Addison and Kemp,
1887

photograph C.B. Walker
1889



Filippo Brunelleschi ,
Florence Dome, 1418-
1446

Reed & Barnes, Melbourne Exhibition Building, 1880



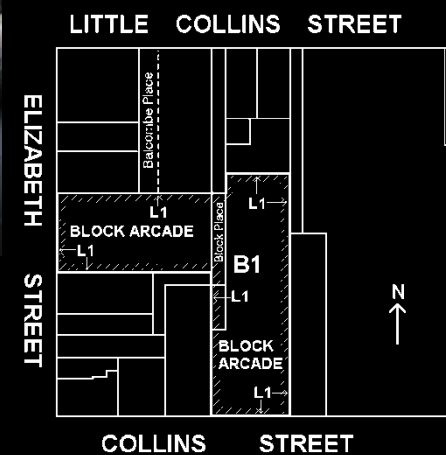
Comparing South Melbourne Town Hall (1880, top)
– Charles Web; with Collingwood Town Hall (1890,
left) – Arthur Johnson
– as per Tibbetts

Australian Club, Lloyd Taylor/ Wilson & Charlesworth, 1879-1893





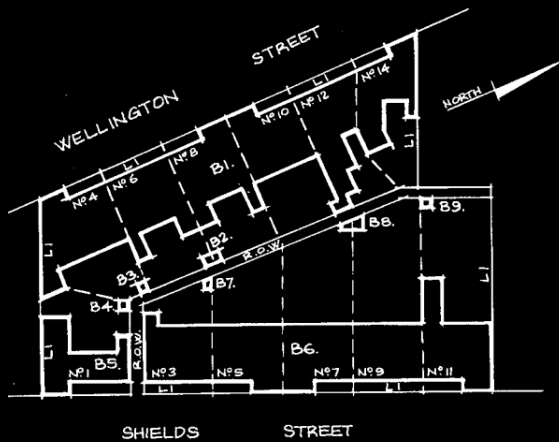
George De Lacy Evans, Sum Kum Lee
Building, Lt. Bourke St, 1888



Twentyman & Askew, Block Arcade, Collins/Elizabeth St, 1891



Walter Law, Medley Hall,
Drummond St, Carlton, 1892



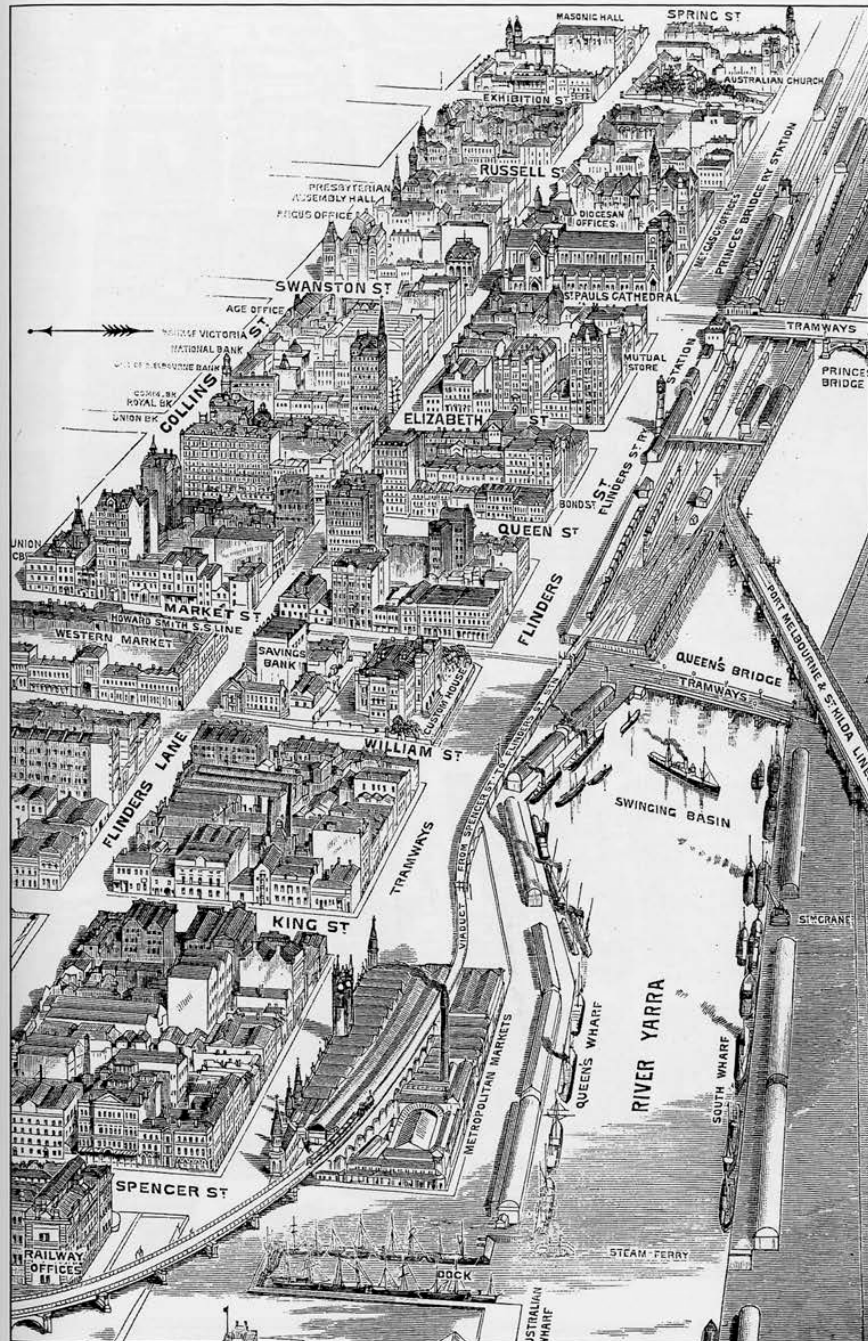
William G. Wolf, Nathan's Terrace,
Shields/Wellington St, Flemington, 1888



William G. Wolf, Canterbury
Mansions (originally Malone's
Family Hotel), Canterbury, 1889



Lomond Hotel. 1888
Oakden, Addison & Kemp
cnr Nicholson St & Blyth St
East Brunswick



'Flinders Street (Spencer Street to Spring Street)'



'Collins and Bourke Streets (Spencer Street to Elizabeth Street)'

1888



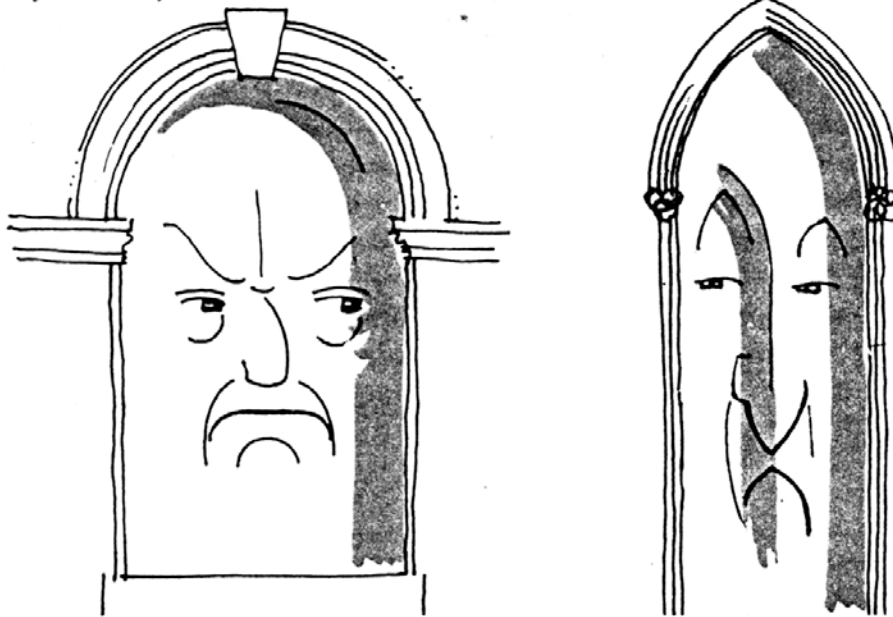


Federal Coffee Palace,
555 Collins St, Melbourne
(demolished 1973)
Ellerker and Kilburn, William Pitt,
1888



THE BATTLE OF THE STYLES

Still all public buildings and nearly all commercial ones refrained from using Gothic. Architects, churchmen and laymen were so sharply divided on the Classical-versus-Gothic question that it became known as *The Battle of the Styles*.



Gothic Revival in Melbourne – the Cathedrals



St Patrick's Cathedral (Catholic), Melbourne,
William Wardell
1858-1940



St Paul's Cathedral (Anglican), Melbourne,
William Butterfield
1880-91, 1912 (choir), 1926-31 (spires)

Gothic Revival in Melbourne – the Banks



ANZ 'Gothic Bank' (former ES&A Bank)
cnr Collins St and Queen St, Melbourne
William Wardell, 1883-84
and
Former Stock Exchange,
376-380 Collins St
William Pitt, 1888-91



Bank of New Zealand (originally National Mutual
Life Building, cnr Collins St and Queen St,
Melbourne
Wright, Reed & Beaver, 1887-91









Figure 74 (see p. 65)

KPR, School, Stage 2: cloister, south end



Facing page: St Joseph's, Box Hill North

Jennifer Taylor

Jennifer Taylor, Department of Architecture, The University of Sydney

Suburban passion

53

More passion in the suburbs

The church of St Joseph is a small, strangely sensitive building in the Melbourne suburb of Box Hill North. It comes from the office of Edmond and Corrigan, principal designer Peter Corrigan, and was completed in 1976. Corrigan speaks of the building as being vulnerable and the word is appropriate. Vulnerable is an unusual adjective to apply to architecture but it provides the clue to the gentle and moving quality of this uncommon building. St Joseph's warrants close attention as a successful work from a serious theorist.

Corrigan's counter-establishment stand has generated a level of critical debate that was aroused by Richard Munday's somewhat colourful "Passion in the Suburbs" article on the Resurrection Church at Keysborough in 1977. In recent years his work has been given considerable coverage both in Australia and abroad. Despite this, Corrigan is not always understood. The intellectual content of the work suffers from overinterpretation, and his non-conforming ideas, and sometimes behaviour, have brought a level of notoriety that counters credibility. He is correctly known as a talented showman and a highly involved designer, but not always recognised as one of the most incisive and inventive minds in architecture in Australia today.

The theory

Corrigan's thesis is well known but stands repeating. He is seeking an identifiable, unpretentious Australian architecture to be achieved within the limited economic scope accorded the average building. This he believes can be accomplished by respecting the everyday life patterns of the majority of the Australian people, those who live in the belts of suburbia, and by drawing on those inexpensive elements of their world for the imagery of architecture. Given his background at Yale under the tutelage of Robert Venturi, this attitude is not surprising. What is surprising is that he has been virtually alone in Australia in his adherence to this contention as the philosophical basis for design.

The influence on Corrigan from his North American experiences in the late sixties and early seventies is clear in his

concepts. In spirit the Box Hill church is closely related to Venturi's restrained early works, and evident are parallel means such as the delineating steel frame of the church and Venturi's steel frame outline of the Benjamin Franklin House in Philadelphia. On the other hand, Corrigan's intensity about his architecture sets it apart from the sophisticated and often contrived essays of his American mentors. The complexity of his work does seem to arise from the intentional irresolution of the relationships of the particular spaces rather than from artifice and contrivance for its own sake. The constructed works lack the ironic overtones that contribute to the American projects' appeal to the intellectual elite.

It is common parlance and practice today to aim for visual integration of new work by adapting motifs and materials derived from existing adjacent buildings. On evidence, this in no way guarantees success. Corrigan's words may seem to support this idea although this is not the kind of compatibility for which he is looking. He uses forms and textures that are familiar, while not necessarily local in origin, in the hope that this familiarity will make the users feel comfortable and "at home" in the new buildings. When applied to institutional buildings this is also debatable. It represents an aim for the antithesis of the awesome or exciting environments of the church, opera and movie house of other years. Nevertheless, it is the basis for the development of St Joseph's church and Corrigan's complex of buildings at Keysborough. Yet the architecture of both is anything but commonplace. For all of Corrigan's sincerity, the buildings do not quite fit the polemics and are better because of it.

Keysborough is the more self-conscious and the far more clever solution. Here the bold forms and strong colours of the church group contrast with the uniform standard houses of the surrounding suburbia. The loosely structured complex of vigorous buildings provides contrast and stimulation rather than accord and harmony. Its success comes not from banality but from the freedom afforded by the drama and causal ad-hocism of the architecture.



Site, Resurrection Church, Keysborough



Site, Resurrection Church, Keysborough

AN EXHIBITION BY FOUR MELBOURNE ARCHITECTS

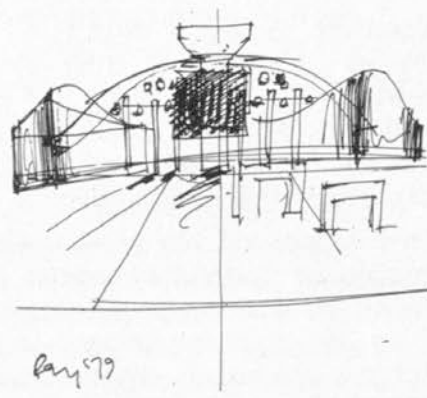
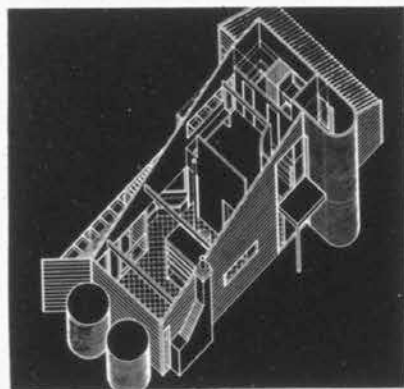
Three Reviews

Peter Crone

Edmond & Corrigan

Greg Burgess

Norman Day

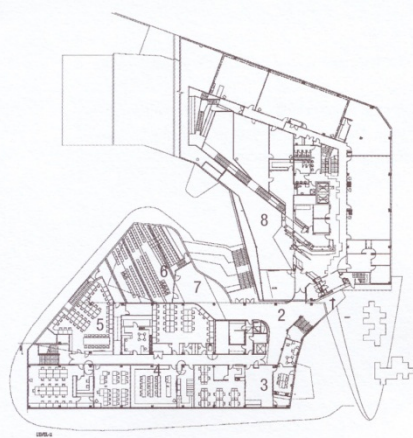


Aug 79

POWELL STREET GALLERY

SOUTH YARRA

8 to 22 SEPTEMBER 1979

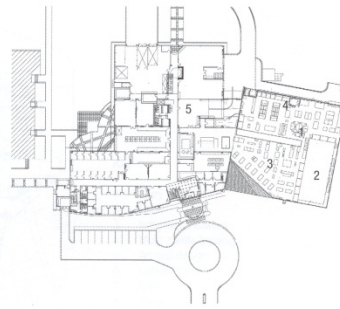


Key

- 1 Entry
- 2 Foyer
- 3 Indigenous studies
- 4 Multi-media training
- 5 Art and design
- 6 Lecture theatre
- 7 Gallery
- 8 Stage 1

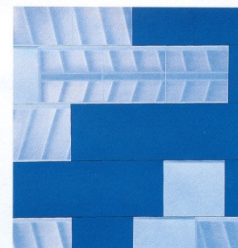
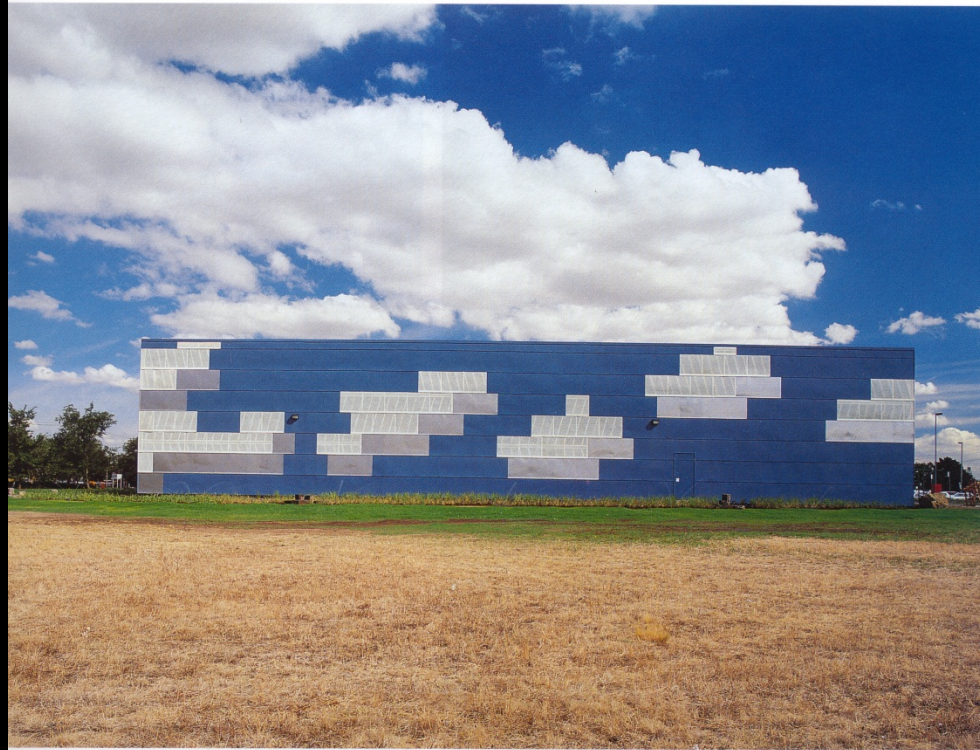


School, Victoria University,
 Campus
 s: Structural, Civil and Service
 t Wilson Irwin & Johnson. Quantity
 & Woolard. Certification Consultant
 & Partners. Builder Behmer & Wright.
 rvor Mein.



Plan Key

- 1 House frames
- 2 Sandpit
- 3 Work shop
- 4 Welding
- 5 Stage 1



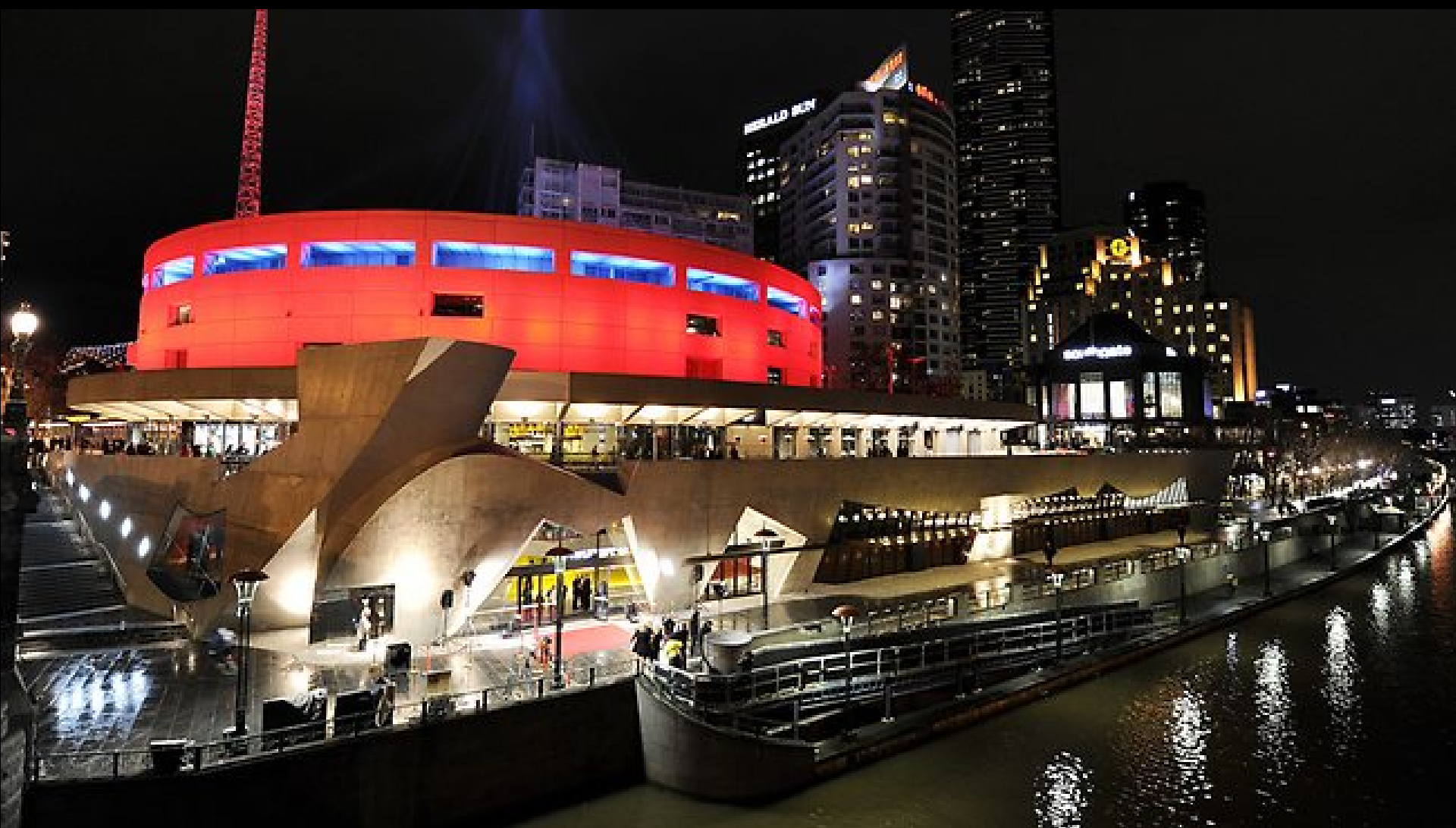












2010 ■ A ■ MRC & MTC

Essays / The Hon. Peter Batchelor · Peter Corrigan
Ross Jenner · Ian McDougall · Richard Mills
Simon Phillips · Howard Raggatt · Naomi Stead
Photos / Peter Bennetts · Earl Carter
John Gollings

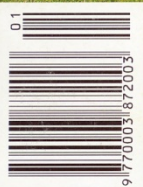






Architecture

Australia



DCM's Melbourne museum
Brisbane arts
Cox Rayner up north
James Grose's new office
Daniel Libeskind

Architecture

Australia



Donovan Hill's Domesticity
Murcutt Lewin Lark at Arthur Boyd's Riversdale
Melbourne's New Gates and Bridges
Brisbane's Shady Scenarios



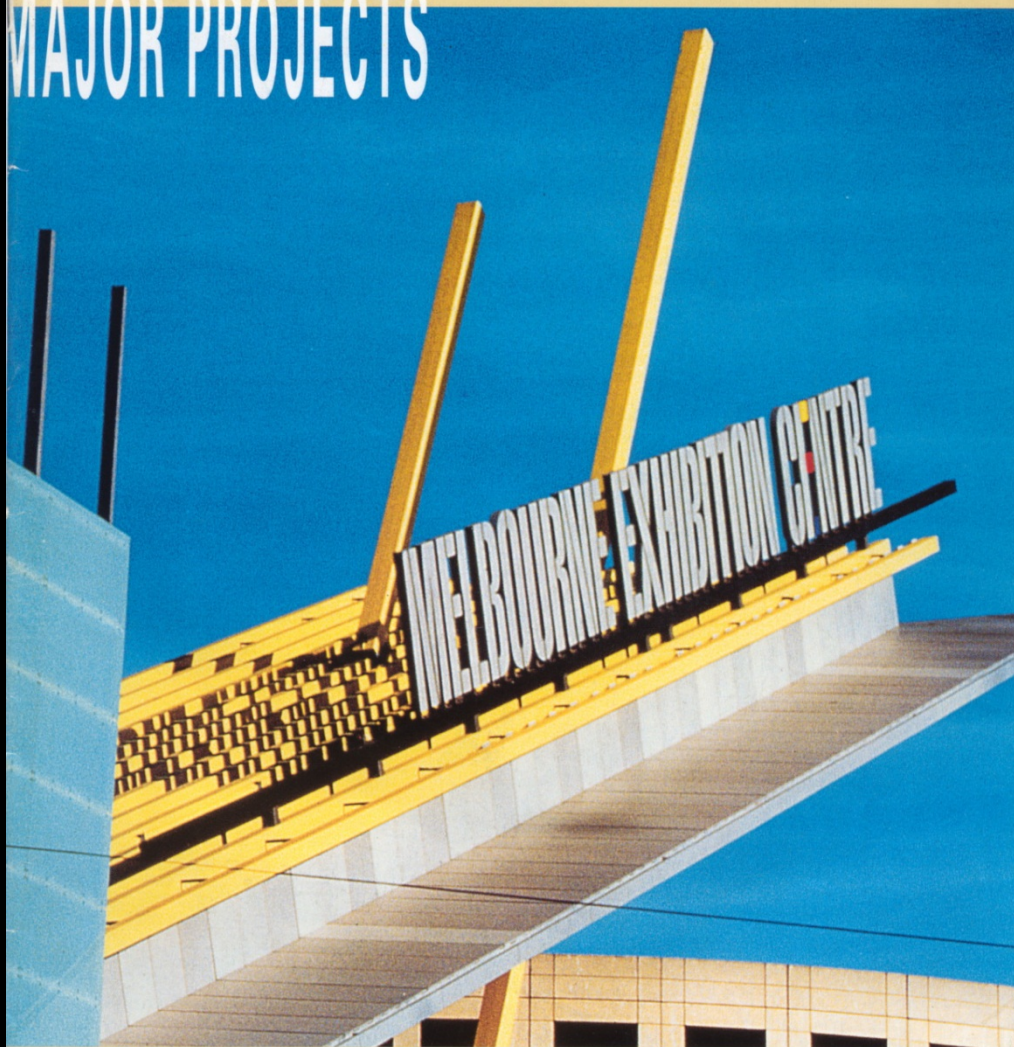
Architect

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JUNE

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MAJOR PROJECTS





Above Aerial view, showing the museum's location in the Carlton Gardens and its relation to the towers of the Melbourne CBD. Below The museum from the south side of the gardens. The central blade, on the museum's north-south axis, shelters the Forest Gallery.























Classical Architects in Victoria, in the 19C

Joseph Reed / Reed & Barnes

State Library of Victoria, 1854

Royal Exhibition Building, 1880

Knight & Kerr

Parliament House, 1856-91

J.J. Clark

(Old) Treasury Building, Spring St, 1858-62

William Pitt

Federal Coffee Palace, 1888

W.C. Vahland

National Bank of Australasia, Bendigo, 1887

St. John's (now Uniting) Church, Bendigo 1890-91

Various buildings in the Bendigo area in both Classical and Gothic forms

Twentyman & Askew

Block Arcade, Collins/Elizabeth St, 1891-93

George De Lacy Evans

Sum Kum Lee Building, Lt. Bourke St, 1888

J.J. (& E.J.) Clark

Melbourne Hospital, Lonsdale St, 1910

William Wolf

Nathan's Terrace, Flemington, 1888

Canterbury Mansions, Canterbury, 1889

Oakden, Addison and Kemp

The Australian Building, 1887

Lomond Hotel, East Brunswick 1888