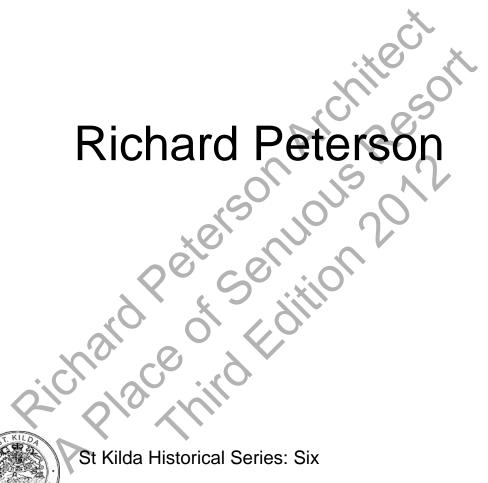
A Place of Sensuous Resort

Buildings of St Kilda and their People



Third Edition, 2012

ISBN: 0-9751060-6-6 Author: Richard Peterson Layout, Design, Maps and Website: John Hulskamp Editor: Chris Stoneman Publishing Coordinator: Meyer Eidelson Printed by Inklink

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Publication of this title has been assisted by the City of Port Phillip through its Cultural Development Fund

Cover Picture

The architect Samuel Jackson and his wife on the verandah of the Wattle House, St Kilda, Melbourne, Australian School, c1860, oil on Canvas, 49 x 66cm.

Courtesy of John Playfoot Fine Art Pty Ltd, St Kilda, Melbourne.

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Dedication

The 2005 edition is for Darrell, who walked, drove and typed most of it.



Acknowledgements

This book was conceived as an e-book located on our web site <u>www.skhs.org.au</u> and as work in progress: an ongoing history, subject to changes resulting from contributions from readers. However, a small number of hard copies were published for libraries and non-users of cyberspace. The City of Port Phillip through its Cultural Development Fund has assisted publication of this title. Many thanks go to the steering committee from the St Kilda Historical Society, particularly Peter Johnson and volunteer Chris Stoneman.

The author's reasons for selections of buildings in this volume included their representation of architectural styles and building types, their association with significant persons or events, their diverse locations across St Kilda and for their stories. Many thanks go to David Brand, councillor of the City of Port Phillip, who assisted in the choice of our final forty-eight buildings, and who has made an enormous contribution to the preservation of cultural heritage in St Kilda.

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Introduction

From its earliest settlement, St Kilda has been Melbourne's place of sensuous resort – somewhere to escape to, for pleasure or for its pleasant dormitory lifestyle whilst commuting; but sufficiently distant from the noisy, dusty, polluted city. St Kilda's recreational beaches and elevated ground, with sea views, romantic sunsets and bracing sea breezes, lay above the low unhealthy marshland of Albert Park and the southern Yarra bank.

It was always a place of hospitality: for holidays, family days out to the seaside, or racy nocturnal entertainment. In St Kilda the arts flourished: music, movies, theatre, drag and art galleries and it was the home of the Melbourne Hunt. The waterfront funfairs, dancehalls, piers and gardens have for over a century been Melbourne's pleasure resort.

Beyond the city and Newtown (South Fitzroy), from earliest rather exclusive settlement, there was denser development in St Kilda than in any other suburb: the earliest terraced houses, earliest and numerous self-contained flats, residential hotels, mansions converted into rooming houses, the earliest motor hotel and most recently, town houses. A sequence of uses, an array of urban lifestyles from seedy to sophisticated, sometimes evolving over the life of a single building. Mansions became guesthouses or apartments, or private hotels, then art galleries or cafés. Now a motor hotel has become a rooming house. Rough boozers became smart, then rough again, then even smarter. Its architectural styles remain a cornucopia, particularly of the twentieth century: the earliest Modernism, the most outrageous Post-Modernism and the fruits of hard-fought local heritage warfare.

There has been in St Kilda, acceptance and openness to sensuous bohemian behaviour from homosexuals, prostitutes, artists, the armed forces, rock 'n' rollers, Aborigines and other minorities, and for refugees, from which its street culture remains enriched.

The 48 buildings and their occupants discussed in this book were selected because they are interesting and significant in themselves, but the brief suggested that they be also representative of aspects of themes they suggest; as pegs on which to hang physical evidence of whole ranges of related building types and their stories, which would otherwise go unmentioned.

For instance, the chapter on Edgewater Towers that was included as representative of the 1950s apartment blocks, of eastern European emigre architects, as well as of the Johnson family of architects, three entirely different topics that reveal surprising links. Indeed, analysis of the material in the book has continued to reveal a multiplicity of surprising cross-references, connections and links, throughout the book. Throughout the text, cross-references are indicated by their chapter number bracketed in **bold**.

There has, I confess, been a particular interest here in the works of significant architects and a list of these is attached. Some of the subjects of other recent books, such as the George Hotel and the National Theatre, have been deliberately excluded from this book.

The area trawled here has been within the former City of St Kilda, embracing St Kilda West, St Kilda, Elwood, part of St Kilda East, part of Balaclava and that curious little suburb called Melbourne that is actually within the City of Port Phillip. A map has been compiled to assist in driving, cycling and walking routes, which includes all forty-eight buildings.

Living

Surviving evidence of the earliest settlement by the wealthy in St Kilda when it was Melbourne's most desirable suburb, is represented here by Wattle House (1850, **23**), and of the post-Gold Rush by: Berkley Hall (1854, **26**), Elwood House (1854-55, **40**), Fenagh (1855, **25**) and Oberwyl (1856, **27**). Even grander houses from the later nineteenth century include: Linden (1871, **8**), Eildon (1871, **24**), the Brooklawn group (1880, **18**), Cloyne (1887, **29**) and Ulimaroa (1889, **48**).

The twentieth century before World War II produced lower-scale houses in St Kilda, but not less interesting for that: De Beer house (1910, **45**), Tintara (1923, **38**) and the Los Angeles Court group (1926-38, **35**). Then, for fifty years, virtually no single houses were built in St Kilda until those of the last twenty years, represented here by 21 Victoria Street (1988-89, **13**) and the Sam Newman house (2000, **22**). These were the homebases of such inimitable identities as those listed in **Appendix 2**.

Multi-unit development came as early to St Kilda as anywhere in Melbourne. The earliest terrace is Elwood House in 1854-55 (40) and an interesting later example is Figsby and Fareham (1867, 9). Rooming houses gradually evolved into self-contained flats: The Canterbury (1914, 21), is the first complete example, followed by: Wimmera (1917, 12), Summerland (1920-21, 15) and Ardoch (1924-, 31); each representing entirely different configurations in the Arts-and-Crafts style. Belvedere, now confusingly mis-named The Esplanade (1929, 10), here represents the Californian glamour of the Spanish Mission style, the highly romantic Old English manner at Surrey Court (1933, 41) and the first breath of Modernism at Woy Woy (1935-36, 42). Edgewater Towers (1959-60, 43) represents the earliest high-rise waterfront apartments and the John Batman Motor Inn (1961-62, 46), the arrival of motels with their accommodation of the motorcar within the hotel and serviced flats market. St Leonards Apartments (1995-96, 11) stands here for the most recent phase of multi-unit development, which is of such high degree of architectural innovation and quality.

St Kilda is now the suburb with the highest density of population in Melbourne, with 5,700 residents per sq km, and has the fourth highest density in Australia (after Coogee, Bronte and Bondi in Sydney, each with 6,700 residents per sq km). St Kilda has had high density living for at least 75 years, and 'attracts those people... who are prepared to trade off space for access to everything they consider more important to them, such as trams (not trains), walkable neighbourhoods, nightlife and a fascinating social history.'¹

Many schools, shops, municipal buildings, public utilities and public transport served such populous accommodation. Four very early schools, including Denominational, National and Common schools were partly funded by the government to open in St Kilda before the founding of the Education Department in 1873, but none now exist. Other early small private schools thrived: at Wattle House (1858, 1863, or 1867-1878), 23), Hofwyl House (1862-C20, 44), Oberwyl (1867-1931, 27) and the Priory Collegiate Academy (1872-, 28) and St Michael's (9, 30, 1895-). Three government schools are included here, each significant in the story of St Kilda: Brighton Road (1875, 34), St Kilda Park (1879, 20) and Ardoch (1977-92, 31).

Public transport opened St Kilda up to a much more diverse commuting and day-tripping public, initially through St Kilda Railway Station (1856-57, **19**) and to settle in the suburban villa subdivisions exemplified at Ripponlea (1911-13, **37**). The rare surviving Gas Valve House offers evidence of the installation of reticulated utilities (1877, **47**), the fine former Brinsmead's Pharmacy (1918, **36**) evokes retail St Kilda of 90 years ago and the Town Hall represents a gamut of municipal attitudes and initiatives (1887-1994, **33**).

Pleasure

For most of us, St Kilda means good times, pleasure taken at the seaside, in music, dancing, cafés and street life; at theatre, movies and in artworks seen and experienced and earlier, it also meant the call of 'tally-ho' whilst hunting cross-country to hounds. Here, the range of St Kilda's boundless hospitality is expressed in

¹ Bernadette George, social planner (22), *Planning News*, vol 33, no 3, April 2007, pp 6 & 7.

the diverse stories of its hotels and cafes: earliest at the Elsternwick (1854-55, **39**), then the Espy (1877-78, **14**), the Prince (1937, **16**), Sheherazade (1958, **5**), the John Batman (1961-62, **46**), Tolarno (1965, **17**) and representing the threshold of the current vibrant phase: Caffé Maximus (1988, **7**). The tang and frolic of seaside leisure is tangible in the stories of the Sea Baths (1860, **2**), the pier and its kiosk (1905, **1**) and in iconic Luna Park (1911-12, **4**).

Cinema and theatre in St Kilda are initially represented by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall (the former Memorial Cinema, 1923, **6**), gloriously in the Palais (1926, **3**) and the Astor (1935-36, **30**). St Kilda's rich connection with fine art began with the art taught and hung at Oberwyl (possibly from 1867, but at least from 1885-92), continued as a subject for artists (Luna Park from as early as 1919, but particularly from 1940), as a site for studios, exemplified here by Tucker and Hester's studio at Figsby (1944-46, **9**), Mirka Mora's at Tolarno (**17**) and elsewhere, from 1965-78 and from 1981-90s. Art galleries are represented by Tolarno (1965-) and Linden (1984-, **8**) and by the municipal art collection (Town Hall, **33**).

Acceptance

For 80 years, St Kilda has been accepting minorities: not only the vagaries of artists, but of homosexuals (at the Prince possibly from 1937, **16**) but of Eastern European and Jewish immigrants and refugees, here shown at Linden (1870, **8**), Sheherazade (1958, **5**) and Tolarno (1965, **17**).

History of history

The place of the community reflection, heritage studies, published histories, historical society, private Johnsonian research.

Conclusion

For at least 150 years, St Kilda has been the place where Melburnians got away to escape the pressure and pollution of the city, for pleasure, leisure and a raffish, stylish lifestyle. In the 1970s, even the St Kilda Football Club had a name for its dyed-blonde headed party-boys. It's been a sensuous, bohemian, risqué resort, where blind eyes were turned and difference tolerated, if not celebrated; where music, film, theatre and art were joyously made and shown, where a gamut of marvellous Melbourne identities flourished and where evolutionary change is constant. Almost incidentally, it also reveals to the strolling *flaneur*, a gazetteer of architectural style and styles, particularly from the twentieth century.

The Second Edition

The first edition was published at short notice at a busy time, without a close edit. There were many typos, and some embarrassing errors. The Second Edition has been entirely re-written, updated to include the events of the past four years, incorporating material until April 2008 and is over 70% larger. For some of the chapters, particularly The Palais Theatre, which I take to include its entire Triangle Site (3), and of Tolarno (17), this additional content has been extensive; but chapters on St Kilda Pier & Kiosk (1) and the Prince (16) amongst others, have been enlarged and all chapters have some additional material. The Glossary has been greatly expanded and recast to more closely reflect the technical terms actually included in the text.

I do welcome further material known to readers and corrections to errors of fact and I thank those readers who have kindly contributed material for this edition. The sum of historic evidence is never finite, there is always more to discover about our past.

Since the first edition, the major loss was the destruction of the St Kilda Pier Kiosk by arson, mitigated by its reconstruction in replica. But the three great and unexpected gifts to the people of St Kilda and of Melbourne have been the imaginative purchase of the Astor Theatre (30) by St Michael's Grammar School (9), the equally courageous purchase and the respectful securing the future of Eildon by the Alliance Française de Melbourne (24) and the major investment in Tolarno by its long-term leaseholder to also secure its future, all during 2007. In the same year, there was major investment in the St Kilda Town Hall (33) by the Port Phillip City Council to accommodate its entire staff.

The Current Third Edition

reand as no performed as no performed as no performed as no performed as a normal second Since April 2008, I have continued to add material as it has become available and as news broke and made history, so that the present text is as far as I am aware, current.