dressings. Only two thirds of the intended length was built. The end wall is of weatherboard to facilitate completion. The chancel and vestry spire is a counterpoint to the spire of St Patrick’s Cathedral visible to the south.

In 1881 the area was permanently reserved for gardens and recreation. From 1883 paths were laid out with basalt edging ... which was built in 1898. The original ornamental and banks have been somewhat...
North Fitzroy was deliberately planned by government surveyors and often cramped housing of Fitzroy, which had been subdivided by private developers. In the 1850s the surveyor-general, Captain Andrew Clarke, proposed a plan for a new suburb to be called "Merriville". This was inspired by the plans of the New Town at Edinburgh, designed in the early 19th century. Captain Clarke’s plan incorporated wide streets and garden areas. However, Captain Clarke’s plan was not implemented. The area has been due to the later construction of the Yarri Yarri pipeline which brought fresh water to Melbourne, and running beneath St. George’s Road, cut through Captain Clarke’s projected street plan.

The Fitzroy History Society caters for anyone interested in the history of the Fitzroy area. New members are welcome. You don’t have to live in the area to be a member of the Society. The Society conducts a lively program of events each year, including talks and walks. It also plays an active role in researching, documenting and preserving Fitzroy’s heritage. The Fitzroy History Society is grateful to the Yarra City Council and Yarra Libraries for their continued support.

Educational Place at the intersection of Michael and Park Crescent Streets. This has a number of double storey brick terraces with cast iron verandahs overlooking a small park.

270 Northcote Street. A double-fronted Edwardian villa associated with the book Monkey City by Milan Makhijani.

4 Kneen Street. This was built in 1912 for Mrs. D.S. Black, commemorating her own comforting home on the Cheltenham estate of David Mitchell, father of Diana Miller. The single-storey panelled design is unique in North Fitzroy and in melbourne.

Rushall Station. Was built in 1864–1872. It is in the Upward Queen. It was from here that the line cut across to Royal Park and his city.

The Eastern Side Of Rushall Crescent. Opposite the Old Caledonian Hotel, this complex of 142 self-contained homes is sited on more than four acres between Rushall Crescent and the Merri Creek. The Homes were commissioned by George George Lawrie, financier and real estate developer. The site was chosen to be away from the noise and bustle of the city and to provide a tranquil setting for those who, through tradition, were not able to provide for themselves in their old age. This private property cannot be entered without prior approval.

Rushall Crescent. This terrace displays some significant architecture, amongst which the No. 48 and 50 Rushall Crescent. This pair of houses, named Clifton and Fontain, exhibits some of the most pronounced features of Victorian style architecture. They were built for Jonas Gosse in 1880. The handsome erared fronted facades are noteworthy. The columns supporting the arcades are made of cast iron.

270 Scotchmer Street. Built in 1865 for Henry Hyams, this is another good example of a polychrome double storey terrace house with a cast iron verandah. The house contributes to the pleasant enclave of substantial and well preserved late Victorian houses in the section of Scotchmer Street between Rushall Crescent and Scotchmer Crescent. This is a notable double fronted brick house with a bay window. It was built for R.B. Adams, a drapery. Although built in 1901, its style is that earlier.

272 Scotchmer Street. This sandstone fronted terrace was built in 1865 for Florence Symms. It is a fine example of a row of residential double storey shops built in 1889 by Jeremiah Ryan, a farmer from Bacchus Marsh, who was a major property developer in North Fitzroy and Clifton Hill. To celebrate his extensive property holdings, he was referred to in the press as "the king of Clifton Hill".

12 Scotchmer Street. Built in 1866 by Mark Allen, a photographer, this house was an excellent example of a double storey house with a upstairs for the residential business of the premises. It was a noted photographer.

21 Northcote Street. Built in 1893 for Florence Symms. It is another good example of a polychrome double storey terrace house with a cast iron verandah. The house contributes to the pleasant enclave of substantial and well preserved late Victorian houses in the section of Scotchmer Street between Rushall Crescent and Scotchmer Crescent. This is a notable double fronted brick house with a bay window. It was built for R.B. Adams, a drapery. Although built in 1901, its style is that earlier.

23 Scotchmer Street. This sandstone fronted terrace was built in 1865 for Florence Symms. It is a fine example of a row of residential double storey shops built in 1889 by Jeremiah Ryan, a farmer from Bacchus Marsh, who was a major property developer in North Fitzroy and Clifton Hill. To celebrate his extensive property holdings, he was referred to in the press as "the king of Clifton Hill".

Northcote Crescent & Queens Parade

The plan on which North Fitzroy was subsequently subdivided was designed by Captain Clarke's successor, Clement Hodgkinson. Like the Clarke plan, it was engrossed on Hindalwood Road (Queens Parade), a major transport route which had been in existence since the 1830s, and which had been taken into account in any later subdivisions. Although the small garden areas of the Clarke subdivision were not implemented, their form was more than compensated for by the inclusion of the Edinburgh Gardens in the Hodgkinson plan. Queens Parade was developed to a major shopping and business location.

This walk starts at the corner of Michael and Rushall Streets. It is a noted photographer.

Shos Vail, 225 Scotchmer Street. Built in 1895 for Henry Hyams, this is another good example of a polychrome double storey terrace house with a cast iron verandah. The house contributes to the pleasant enclave of substantial and well preserved late Victorian houses in the section of Scotchmer Street between Rushall Crescent and Scotchmer Crescent. This is a notable double fronted brick house with a bay window. It was built for R.B. Adams, a drapery. Although built in 1901, its style is that earlier.

Terminus Hotel at the intersection of Scotchmer Street with Queens Parade, South Yarra. This hotel, built in 1856, became the Terminus Freestone House of North Fitzroy. The Barossa rooms and windows are a minor Victorian architectural feature.

United Kingdom Hotel (now a fast food outlet). A prominent two-storey rendering and shopfront building in Scotchmer Street and Rushall Crescent, this building was once the headquarters of the Athenaeum Club. It is a notable part of the main street character of the local streetscape.

278 Queens Parade. One of the long standing businesses in Victorian Melbourne. This was founded by Robert Smith, a tailor. The shop was bought in 1864 and remained a shop until well into the 1970's. It is now a restaurant.

280 Queens Parade. The London Commercial Bank, 1837 Queens Parade. This was built in 1853 by the architects Edward Horner and John Addison. It is the most prominent example of the Greek Revival bank architecture in Melbourne and its colonnade is admirably suited to its corner site. After various bank mergers it became the ANZ Bank in 1974 and is now a hairdresser’s salon.

4–8 Michael Street. These three single-storey terrace houses were built in 1860 for George Leman, Solicitor in North Fitzroy. The terrace has the details especially the front windows, with side lights, stained glass top lights over the front doors and an unusual Crush had a passenger in the front one on the verandine. Each house has a more or less symmetrical front at the floor, giving a external form.

18 Delbridge Street. 1893-94, Queens Parade. A row of red brick double storey shops built in 1890s. This row, a row of red brick double storey shops built in the early 1890s, became the ANZ Bank in 1970 and is now a hairdresser’s salon.

270 Scotchmer Street. This sandstone fronted terrace was built in 1865 for Florence Symms. It is a fine example of a row of residential double storey shops built in 1889 by Jeremiah Ryan, a farmer from Bacchus Marsh, who was a major property developer in North Fitzroy and Clifton Hill. To celebrate his extensive property holdings, he was referred to in the press as "the king of Clifton Hill".

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