History from 1830-1900 of the Area of Land bounded by Moor, Napier, St. David and Young Streets in the City of Fitzroy.

History of Australian Architecture

by

Robert Maguire

1968.
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Acknowledgements

I wish to thank.

The City of Fitzroy especially the Secretary, and the Librarian Mr. Harris, for his help and his sense of humor.

The City of Melbourne Rate Section.

The Titles Office

- and many other people who have helped to put the essay together.
FOREWORD

The area of land bounded by Moor, Napier, St. David, Young Streets, was chosen, as the topic of this essay, because it is typical of the Fitzroy area. Thus through the study of this small area of land, one can get a general insight into the architectural history of the Fitzroy area.

A second reason for its study, is that this area has been purchased by the Housing Commission of Victoria, and by industry and is to be demolished.
Land History

The Crown in the 1830's divided the then outer Melbourne

Ref. No.1 into portions each were approximately thirty (30) acres.
These rectangular blocks were sold by public auction. Portions
were bought by land speculators from Sydney and re-sold at
inflated prices, as were Portions 69 and 72.

Ref. No.2 Portions 69 and 72 each of twenty-eight (28) acres, were
bought by Gordon Sandiman, a Sydney land speculator on
10th May 1839. Portion 69 cost £168.0.0.

Ref. No.3 Gordon Sandiman resold Portion 69 for £840.0.0 twelve
(12) months later to John Hodgson. John William Thurlow
paid £1540.0.0 for twenty-two (22) acres only two (2) months
later.

Ref. No.4 John Thurlow sub-divided his twenty-two (22) acres, both
Ref. No.5 in building lots (40'-0" by 40'-0") and in approximately two (2)
acre allotments.

The area under consideration is in the north-west corner
of portion 69, includes both types of these sub-divisions.
(See Plan No.2)
Ref. No. 6 The two acre block in the north-west corner was sold to Charles William by J. Thurlow, on 14 and 15 September 1840. Thurlow's building lots subdivision within this area was similar to his other sub-division of the remainder of the Fitzroy area.

Within the area of land bounded by the four streets,

Ref. No. 7 Moor, Napier, St. David and Young, the boundary between the original crown portions 69 and 72 exists. (See Plan No. )

The land history of portion 72, is similar to that of

Ref. No. 8 portion 69, with speculators buying, sub-dividing and re-selling.

There exists three (3) completely separated and unrelated

Ref. No. 9 sub-divisions within the area. (See Plan No.6)

Thurlow sub-divided his land into building lots, (lots

Ref. No. 10 1 to 10) in 1840. (See Plan No.2) Charles William, then

Ref. No. 11 sub-divided his two (2) acres into building lots (See Plan No.3). The third sub-division, within the area was carried

Ref. No. 12 out by Hightett, who bought portion 72 from Sandiman, in 1850.

Ref. No. 13 The sales of building lots followed no logical sequence or time pattern, indicating that there was no general sale
or public auction on a particular day(s), as was common in the 1840's with land speculation.

Ref. No.14 Highett's sub-division, as with the other two, had no co-ordination with adjoining sub-division - though both Thurlow's and William's sub-divisions existed. Highett's sub-division cut across a twelve feet (12'-0'') right of way of Thurlow's sub-division. (See Plan No.6). The lot

Ref. No.15 size thirty feet (30'-0'') by one hundred and twelve feet (112'-0'') varied from the building lot sizes of both Thurlow

Ref. No.16 and William (approximately forty feet (40'-0'') by forty feet (40'-0'').

Ref. No.17 The re-selling of the lots lead in a number of cases to further sub-division. This happened soon after the original buying as in the case of John Johnstone, who purchased lot nine (9) and ten (10) of Thurlow's sub-division on 16th March 1842. Lot nine (9) was halved and re-sold within twelve (12) months. (See Plan No.5)

Ref. No.18 Further sub-division of land occurred when a number of new houses were built on a lot, which were then rented. These new houses are not recorded as actual land sub-division at the titles office, as there was no transfer of land. The existence of these houses, is established by reference to
rate books.

Ref. No. 19  Within the area, a number of the original building lots have been bought by one owner and are now under one title. This was done with most of the land within the Young, Market, and Moor Street block, but the title records are incomplete and this later sub-division is not shown.

Ref. No. 20  The dating of this later sub-division and its subsequent taking of the right-of-way, Argle Place, can only be estimated from buildings which were first listed as on this later sub-division. The first house was mentioned in 1877.

There are a number of unrecorded sales of land, in the area, and these are only found when people for whom there is no record of sale by Charles William, sell building lots to others. An example: the first record of the sale of lot 11 and 12 occurs when George Taylor conveyed these lots to George Hyde on 17th September 1850, but no record exists of the original sale by Charles William to George Taylor.
Provision of Roads

Ref. No. 21 Each sub-divider made provision for streets and right-of-ways in his own sub-divisions, these were often unrelated to other roads. In the area they were Market Street, Argle Place and Argle Parade. (See Plan No. 3). This was 1842.

The street names, Napier, Moore (Moor), David

Ref. No. 22 (St. David) and Young were mentioned as early as the 1848 rate book of the Gipps Work.

Ref. No. 23 A map of Fitzroy 1849 (see Map No. 1) signed by Charles Liégeois, Town Surveyor, shows Moor Street, although not named, but determined to be Moor Street by its distance from Victoria Parade, as well as relating the streets shown on the map to those existing today, is a well defined street. But this map does not indicate either St. David, Young or Napier Streets. This map was made very early in Fitzroy's development, roads were not defined, and were often only improved dirt tracks.

Ref. No. 24 On a map, assumed to be dated at 1854, (a map drawn up to comply to the requirements of Fitzroy Work Improvement
Act of 1854, shows St. David Street, which was in the course of being formed. Napier and Young Street were planned but were not yet begun, and Moor Street was only proposed (see Map No. 2) (which contradicts the 1849 map).

Thus the exact time of the defining of streets in this area is inconclusive from the information available. The road system developed along the sub-dividers roads and right-of-ways, but other roads developed over many years, although they cut across the sub-division, as did Moor Street.

Ref. No. 26  In 1863 the Fitzroy Town Council purchased land for the extension of Market Street to the twelve feet (12' 0'') right-of-way in Thurlow's sub-division (see Plan No. 8).

Argle Place is assumed to become part of the new sub-division, when the Young, Market, and Moor Streets block areas was re-sub-divided. (see Plan No. 9)
History of Buildings

Buildings on this area were first mentioned in 1848 rate book. They were generally small cottages consisting of two (2) or four (4) rooms.

George Wildish, who bought lot No. 4 (of William's sub-Ref. No. 27 division) on 1 February 1842 had a house consisting of two Ref. No. 28 rooms, with an annual value of £4.0.0, which appears to be a flat rate for this number of rooms for this period, as other buildings, two(2) roomed house, owned by George Hyde, Ref. No. 29 George Taylor, also have an annual value of £4.0.0.

This annual value was independent of the materials used for construction.

Ref. No. 30 In 1849-50 the annual values for the same houses had increased to £12.0.0 indicating a more effective administration of the City of Melbourne. During this period four (4) new houses were erected, their descriptions did not depart from the other houses built previously. Materials used for construction were common to the rest of Melbourne domestic architecture, brick, wood and stone.

The description of the situations of these houses is inadequate to place them on particular lots in the area.
They are assumed to be within the area by following the
route of the rate values and relating the ratepayer to
owner-ratepayer, known from the titles office.

Ref. No. 31 In 1851 the first mention of a house in St. David Street.
The ratepayer was Thomas Lutz. He must have either
rented or leased the house, because Lutz did not buy the land
until 1855. (See Plan No. 10)

Ref. No. 32 In 1854-1855 nine (9) new houses were built. (See
Plan No. 11). They also were constructed in tradition
materials of domestic architecture, four (4) were described
as wood, five (5) were described as brick. Only two (2)
are recorded to have had kitchens and four (4) with out-
buildings.

Ref. No. 33 By 1853 a stone skillion of two (2) rooms mentioned in
the 1848 Rate Books, was "in ruins", which suggest it had
been there some time, even before the 1842 sub-division.
This seems improbable owing to its stone construction and
it was apparently related to the original sub-division.

Ref. No. 34 The houses built over the next five (5) years, followed
the usual pattern of being either brick, wood or stone, with
up to four (4) rooms plus kitchen and outbuildings.
Ref. No. 36  In 1855, a spirit stone was built in the area, showing the beginnings of this being an area for industry and workshops.

A rapid increase in the number of buildings occurred at the end of the 1850's and early 1860's, showing the growing development and importance of the then outer Melbourne suburbs.

Although a large amount of development and redevelopment had taken place in Fitzroy there were still a large number of vacant lots. These listed in the 1875-76 period. The largest of which, were two building lots forty-one feet (41'-0'') by eighty-two (82'-0'') owned by Mrs. Goodrich. (See Plan No.8)

There were two cases of demolishing of the original buildings and replacing them by others. One such case is Ref. No. 39 a stone house with one room, recorded in 1857. Its existence can be traced by the owner and ratepayer, William Watson Ref. No. 40 until 1865, when it was replaced by a brick house, with five rooms. The house is on the site today.

There was no organised building in the area, but a spasmodic development, at the most two (2) or three (3) houses in a row of developments. The rest were unrelated
single houses. There were two main periods of development, the late 1850's and early 1860's, associated with the gold rush and the 1870's-1880's.

Ref. No. 41

Ref. No. 42 There were five (5) sets of new house developments of which only four (4) stand today. The Napier Street new houses consist of three (3) separate developments over thirty (30) years. (See Photographs No.1.)
Planning Principles of Buildings

The planning principles followed within this area are similar to the traditional Australian plan. A centre corridor, either on one side wall or central, with rooms opening from it. This design principle effects the facade elements of doors and windows and provides in many cases either a symmetrical facade with a central door and two (2) windows on either side or with a side door, balanced by a window in the remaining wall to give light in the front room.

All houses in the area follow this plan form, with variations, No. 3 Market Street is "L-shaped", some are single or double stories, but the principle is still true.

The planning principle of the Napier Street complex is typical of the plans of the other buildings in the area. "Mafra Terrace" consists of two (2) individual houses, each the mirror image of the other. The house follows this pattern of a corridor (in this instant on the side) and rooms from it. Number 219 Napier Street, the corridor is central, and rooms on both sides.

This effects the facade as already explained. Because the complex is double storey, the window arrangements on
the first floor can provide some variety, but in this instant windows are above windows, and solid wall above the doors, but this still maintains balance through symmetry.

Number 5 Market Street, the upper floor window is placed centrally and without reference to the ground floor (See Photograph No. 2).

In the area there are several examples of the building line and street boundary coincide. A preliminary investigation was done. It found that no law had been made to maintain a set back from the street boundary. In 1849 an Act of the New South Wales Council, regulating the Buildings in Melbourne.

This act lays down the minimum width of thirty-three feet (33'-0'') for the street. If the building is above forty feet (40'-0'') high the street must be an equal distance. This implies a building set back, for if a building of a greater height than forty feet (40'-0'') on a thirty-three feet (33'-0'') street, the building must be set back so that the distance from the opposite building is equal to the height of the building. But this interpretation does not apply in this area, since no building exceeds forty feet
in height.

The Local Government Act of 1874 lists in part V - Regulations etc. of Buildings, a list of a number of areas in which Local Government could control by regulation. None of these reference to building set back from streets.

Thus from the above Acts that although not specifically stated, a building could front directly onto the street.
Decoration of Buildings

Decorations of the buildings in this area are limited to some pediments, small cornices or cast iron lace work.

The classical elements dominate as with the name pediment of "Mafra Terrace". This concrete pediment consists of classical elements: balustrades, cornices top and bottom, the end design similar to Roman columns resting on a plinth. The pediment has on each a scroll. (See Photograph No.3)

Number 223 to 225 Napier Street includes stucco to imitate corner stones, also a classical profile cornice. (See Photograph No.1)

Number 200 Young Street has classical elements in its facade, symmetrical about the door, windows equally spaced in the walls, classical cross sectional cornice, supported by two scroll brackets. Centrally located is a small pediment, with cornice, with scrolls on both sides. (See Photograph No.4)

Number 202 Young Street, also uses classical elements afixed to a basic terrace house design; cornices, a pediment
with scrolls, concrete lanterns, acanthis leaf brackets.

(See Photograph No.5)

Number 5 Market Street also has classical elements; stucco facade with a cornice (see Photograph No.6) similar to that of 223 Napier Street.

The other most dominant decoration is the use of brick. The use of cream brick around the windows, doors in an elaborate set margin, (see Photograph No.6) against a dark brownish-red brick. Cream brick against the brownish-red brick is also used in the Napier Street row houses, for the cornice which continues across the first two buildings constructed, and an horizontal band of two coarse of cream brick which extends across the entire facade of the buildings. (see Photograph No.7)

The other form of brick decoration is the facade of the Napier Street row houses in the small brick flat arches over the double hung windows. (See Photograph No.9)
Conclusion

Large parts of the area bounded by Moor, Napier, St. David and Young Streets have been demolished by industry and the Fitzroy City Council.

The only description of these houses exists in the early rate books, which are limited to construction materials and number of rooms.

The plan of the extent of the building and their position on the building lot, as they were in 1898 from M.M.B.W. Plan No.1193.

No photographs, drawings of these houses could be located and presented.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.1</td>
<td>Land Titles from Titles Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Land Titles</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Land Titles</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Land Titles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Original land sub-division map at Titles Office</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Land Titles</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Crown Portion land maps in Titles Office</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>See Ref. No. 5</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Rate Books of Fitzroy City Council</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>Land Titles, Rate Books and directories</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>Ref. No.</td>
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<td>1848 Rate book for Gipps Work</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>La Trobe Library</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Cyclopedia of Victoria Volume II p. 2</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Reference on map to the Collingwood Improvement Act, and how it effects the Fitzroy Work. This Act was passed in 1854</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Land Titles</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>1848 Rate Book, City of Melbourne</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>See Ref. No. 20</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>1849 and 1850 Rate Books, City of Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>1851 Rate Book for Fitzroy Work, City of Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Land Titles</td>
</tr>
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<td>1855 Rate Books for Fitzroy Work, City of Melbourne</td>
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<td>1853 Rate Books for Fitzroy work for City of Melbourne</td>
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<td>1855 Rate Book - City of Melbourne</td>
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<td>Rate Book 1858-1865</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>1875-76 Rate Book, City of Fitzroy</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>1857 Rate Book - City of Melbourne</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Rate Books 1850-1880, City of Fitzroy</td>
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<td>Ref. No.</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Rate Books, M.M.B.W. Map No. 1193 of 1898</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>History of Australian Architecture - Lecture - Mr. B. Tibbits</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Parliamentary Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Banister Fletcher, <em>History of Architecture</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>See Banister Fletcher</td>
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</table>
LAND SALES.
for the area of land bounded by
Moor, Napier, St. David and Young
Streets in the City of Fitzroy.

* Ref. Titles Office,
M.M.B.W. Map No. 1193/1898.
PLAN NO. 1.

PORTION 72
GORDEN SANDIMAN.

PORTION 69.
GORDEN SANDIMAN.
CROWN GRANT. $68.00.

SALE OF LAND PORTIONS 1839.

Scales (1:400).

* DEF: THESE OFFICE.
PORTION 72.

THURLOW'S SUB-DIVISION 1840.
PLAN No 4

BOUNDARY

FOXTON 72.

PORTION 12.

C.W. TO GEORGE BAKER
(UNRECORDED IN TITLES)

C.W. TO T. SHIRLEY
(UNRECORDED)

C.W. TO T. SHIRLEY
(UNRECORDED)

1st May 1892
C.W. TO WILLIAM CHAPMAN

15th March 1913
C.W. TO JOHN JOHNSON

15th March 1913
C.W. TO JOHN JOHNSON

15th March 1913
J.W.T. TO JOHN JOHNSON

1st May 1892
C.W. TO A. LINDHALL

23rd Oct. 1847
C.W. TO CHARLES WILLIAMS

2nd Sept. 1840
C.W. TO JAMES COOK

1st May 1840
J.W.T. TO A. LINDHALL

LAND SAVES UP TO 1842

* ALL TIMES FROM DEEDS AND DATES.

SCALE 1=30 feet

1=40 feet
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17th June 1818</td>
<td>John Smith to John Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th April 1819</td>
<td>William Hare to William Hume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th May 1819</td>
<td>James Cook to Richard Cooper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th March 1822</td>
<td>George Wood to Richard Cooper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th July 1823</td>
<td>John Smith to John Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th March 1854</td>
<td>John Taylor to Richard Cooper</td>
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</tbody>
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**PLAN No. 6**

**Portion 72**

**Portion 69**

**Land Sales Up To 1854**

J. DEAN, Clerk, Title Office.
PLAN No. 7.

STI DANID STREET.

31st OCT 1852
HAPPYWOODS
TO
WILLIAM BARRIS
KERR.

12th OCT
SOLD
TO
EDWARD TRAVIN.

HELERY HARES.

1st OCT
by
G.W. (ESTATE)
TO
J.M. CHISHOLM.

WILLIAM GRIGG.

J. COOK.

13th FEB
TO
J.W.T.
WALL.

13th DEC
by
G.W. (ESTATE)
TO
HELERY WALL.

YOUNG STREET.

J. COOK.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

1st JULY
by
WILLIAM
SHERRY
TO
GEORGE JONES.

1st OCT
by
G.W. (ESTATE)
TO
J.M. CHISHOLM.

R. CAMER.

RENOH.

NOOK STREET

CHAPTER 37 ORDOY
IMPROVEMENT ACT
(ACT 17 VICT N° 31)

17th MAY
by
J. COOK
TO
JOHN GOOD.

10th JULY
by
J.W.T.
TO
FRANCIS HAY.

10th JULY
by
J.W.T.
TO
FRANCIS HAY.

10th MARCH
by
J. GOOD.
TO
R. RENH.

MOORE STREET

CHAPTER 37 ORDOY
IMPROVEMENT ACT
(ACT 17 VICT N° 31)

LAND SALES UP TO 1860.

* REF. TITLE OFFICE.

SCALE 1" = 1000'.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST. DAVID STREET</th>
<th>HARRISON</th>
<th>KERR</th>
<th>DAVIES</th>
<th>SUTHERLAND</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J.M. CHISHOLM</td>
<td>MILNE</td>
<td>CRIMER</td>
<td>J. COOK</td>
<td>WALLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. CHAPMAN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. HAYDE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. GROSECH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. CAMPBELL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. LEES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**MOORE STREET**

<table>
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<th>30 MAY 85 J.M. TO J.COOK.</th>
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<tr>
<td>J.COOK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. CHAPMAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. HAYDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. GROSECH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. CAMPBELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. LEES</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**LAND SAVES UP TO 1855**

J.M.C. = J.M. CHISHOLM

* REST. TITLES OMISSIONS..."
<table>
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<th>1853</th>
<th>1853</th>
<th>1853</th>
<th>1853</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. Harris</td>
<td>Woodhouse</td>
<td>Lutz</td>
<td>George McCree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Rms &amp; Shed</td>
<td>W.C. Washroom</td>
<td>Brick Supper Stairs</td>
<td>Small 2 Rms Kitchen &amp; Stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HOUSES ON ACRE UPTO 1853**

- All houses used are from 
  - Plans drawings, where house first noted

- 1" = 20'-0" 
- 1" = 1'-0" for measurements
PLANN No. 12.

OTHER ENTRIES IN THE 1855-60 RATEBOOKS, WHICH CANNOT BE PLACED ON THE AREA.
(Known to be on the site, because there relation with owner-ratepayer entries.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratepayer</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Laiver</td>
<td>G. Bond</td>
<td>off Young St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Ogilvie</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>off Young St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Davies</td>
<td>Mrs. Davies</td>
<td>off Moor St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Cooke</td>
<td>G. Hyde</td>
<td>Young St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Painter</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardsley</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Taylor Thomas</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Russell</td>
<td>J. Garner (A)</td>
<td>Moor St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Capper</td>
<td>R. Capper</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ref. 1859/60 Ratebook of The City of Fitzory.*
PLAN No. 12.

ST. DAVID STREET.

1857
W. HAYTHORNE (2)
WOODEN HOUSE
2 ROOMS

WORKSHOPS
WOOD & WOOD.

1857
BRICK HOUSE
BRICK WAREHOUSE

1857
B. SMITH
WOOD
2 ROOMS

1856
E. SMITH
WOOD
2 ROOMS

1856
L. FOX
WOOD
2 ROOMS

1856
R. CLAPP
WOOD
2 ROOMS

1856
R. HUNTER
WOOD
2 ROOMS

1856
W. WHITELEY
WOOD
2 ROOMS

1856
G. M. QUEEN
WOOD
2 ROOMS

MOOR STREET

HOUSES ON AREA UP TO 1860

* ALL DATA USED ARE FROM PLANS/BLUEPRINTS.
WHERE HOUSES ON WEST FRONT METTON/NEW.

SCALE 1: 60

REF: 1855-1860 BLUEPRINT FROM
CITY OF MELBOURNE (1855-1868)
CITY OF FRANKSTON (1855-1860).
PLAN No.13. over,

MAP No. 1. over.

* Ref. City of Melbourne,
  Surveyor Section.

Dated: 1849.
MAP No. 2. over.
* Ref. La Trobe Library.

Dated by its reference to the
Collingwood Improvement Act.
This Act was Act No.17 Vic. No.31.
passed in 1854.

INDEX.

EXISTING STREETS.

--- STREET IN COURSE OF BEING FORMED.

--- STREET NOT BEGUN NOW

-------------------- ROADS PROPOSED

Very interesting map.
Just a copy.
M. Ball. 1850s.
PHOTOGRAPH No. 1. over
217 to 225 Napier Street.

217 was built in 1865, and replaced a stone skillion.
219 & 221 "Mafra Terrace" was built in 1858.
223 & 225 was built in 1879.

*Ref Ratebooks of the City of Melbourne,
City of Fitzroy.
PHOTOGRAPH No. 2. over.
Nos 1, 3, 5, Market Street.
PHOTOGRAPH No. 3. over.
PHOTOGRAPH No. 4. over.
PHOTOGRAPH No. 5. over
PHOTOGRAPH No. 6. over
PHOTOGRAPH No. 7. over
PHOTOGRAPH No. 3 over
PHOTOGRAPH No. 9. over
PHOTOGRAPH No. 10. over
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Author/s:
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