

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

House, 92 Stanhope Street, Malvern (HO283)



Figure 1. 92 Stanhope Street, Malvern (GJM Heritage, July 2020).

DATE: **June 2021**

Place type: House	Architect: Unknown
Construction Date: 1891	Builder: John Wright

Historical Context Summary

The City of Stonnington stands on the Traditional Lands of the Woi wurrung and Boon Wurrung Peoples of the East Kulin Nations. Archaeologists believe that Aboriginal People have been in Victoria for more than 30,000 years. Throughout this long history their relationship with the landscape (where and how they live) has changed according to factors such as climate change, resource availability, and cultural change (Context 2006:10).

The first European settler in the Malvern district was John Gardiner in 1835, a pastoralist from New South Wales who was one of the first overlanders to Port Phillip. He pastured his stock near the junction of Gardiner's Creek and the Yarra River and is the namesake of Gardiner's Creek, Gardiner's Creek Road (now Toorak Road) and both the locality and the Shire of Gardiner (before they were re-named Malvern). The first recorded use of the name Malvern was in January 1854, when barrister Charles B. G. Skinner named his hotel on the corner of Malvern and Glenferrie roads the 'Malvern Hill' after a district in England. The name for the Shire of Malvern was derived from Malvern Hill Estate, a private subdivision in the area dating to 1856 (City of Stonnington [CoS]; Context 2006:34).

The first land sales in the area were held in 1854 and most original Crown grantees subdivided their allotments for resale (Context 2006:41; 2009:4). Gardiner's Road District was proclaimed in 1856 before Gardiner Shire was formed in 1871, which was renamed Malvern Shire in 1878 (CoS). The municipal boundary comprised the current localities of Malvern (previously Gardiner), Malvern East, Glen Iris (south of Gardiners Creek), Kooyong, Armadale (east of Kooyong Road), Toorak (east of Kooyong Road) and Chadstone (west of Warrigal Road). Early directories listed Malvern and Malvern East as the one locality, until 1910.

The former Malvern Shire saw slow population growth to 1881, by which time it totalled just under 2,000 people (Victorian Places). In 1879, the Oakleigh Railway Line was opened along the southern extent of the municipality, through Malvern, Armadale, Toorak and Hawksburn to join the existing line at South Yarra. The arrival of the Oakleigh railway coincided with the start of the land boom, which resulted in considerable urban growth. In the 1880s the district comprised substantial residences on large allotments, as well as pastoral and agricultural holdings (including market gardens and orchards) and commercial development (Context 2006:41, 65-6). During the 1880s boom period, the municipality saw a dramatic increase in population, quadrupling to approximately 8,000 by 1891, and steadily increasing to 10,000 by 1901 (Victorian Places). In the 1890s a number of timber houses were built in Malvern as an economy measure, but some residents complained that wooden houses would degenerate into slums. Concern about this development led to a slum abolition movement and subsequently, c1912, Malvern Council began to declare brick areas, where timber houses were not permitted. By 1916 the Council had also fixed a minimum area for individual housing allotments at 6000 square feet, with minimum frontages of fifty feet (Context 2006:128).

The railway line along the northern extent of the municipality was established in 1890 through the Glen Iris Valley from Burnley. Stations were established at Heyington, Kooyong, Tooronga, Gardiner, Glen Iris and Darling, however, expected residential development in their vicinity stalled during the 1890s following the economic collapse (Context 2006:66). The 1893 *Australian Handbook* (as cited in Victorian Places) described Malvern as 'an elevated residential suburb', served by a line of omnibuses from Prahran, with many leading merchants and professional men living in the area in pleasantly situated 'dwellings of a superior class'. The entry noted that a number of notable mansions had been erected by this date, and that the market gardens and orchards were 'steadily being reduced, and cut up into building allotments, on which [were] being erected

many handsome villas and business establishments' (Victorian Places). The municipality saw rapid development and urbanisation from 1900 and it was declared a Borough and then a Town in 1901. In 1911 the municipality was declared a City, with a residential population of 16,000 (Context 2006:86; Victorian Places).

The Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust was established in 1908, with electric tramlines opening along High Street in 1910-14, Glenferrie Road in 1910-13, to the south along Wattletree Road in 1910-12, and Malvern Road in 1915. The arrival of the tramlines further drove the development of commercial centres in the immediate vicinity and residential development beyond. New train stations were built at Armadale, Hawksburn, Malvern and Toorak between 1908 and 1918, and at Malvern East in 1929 (Context 2006:70-2, 113; Victorian Places).

Residential development during the early twentieth century generally occurred on newly subdivided estates or on nineteenth century subdivisions that had remained partly or wholly undeveloped during the 1890s depression (Context 2009:5). In 1912 it was reported that 800 houses a year were being built in the (by then) City of Malvern, which boasted 'a progress unprecedented by any other suburb' (Context 2009:128). In the decade between 1911 and 1921 the population in the City of Malvern doubled, from 16,000 to 32,000 residents, and then increased steadily to 43,000 by 1933 (Victorian Places). This population growth saw development spread to the Glen Iris Valley and the outer reaches of the City, in Malvern East. The housing stock in this eastern part of the municipality was more characteristically uniform and unadorned in comparison to housing in Malvern. Kooyong's development was substantially completed by the end of the 1920s (Context 2006:128, 131).

By 1946 the Australian Blue Book (as cited in Victorian Places) stated that Malvern was one of the 'leading residential suburbs of the Metropolis'. It comprised the substantial homes of many of Melbourne's leading citizens, in what was termed 'The Garden City' due to the number of parks and public gardens. Development in the City of Malvern steadied from the 1930s, with the population averaging 45,000 until the 1990s (Victorian Places). The City of Malvern amalgamated with the City of Prahran in 1994, to form the City of Stonnington.

Place History Summary

92 Stanhope Street, Malvern is one of ten similarly detailed houses which were built on the south side of Stanhope Street, east of Glenferrie Road, at the height of the Melbourne land boom. These include houses at 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 86, 88 and 92 Stanhope Street which were all built between 1886 and 1891 on land purchased by builder John Wright (Malvern Rate Books). Houses at 44-56 Stanhope Street were built on allotments in the Winter's Estate subdivision of 1881 (Plan of Subdivision) and the houses at 86, 88 and 92 Stanhope Street on allotments in the Stanhope Park subdivision of 1888 (Auction Notice).

Stanhope Park Estate comprised eight allotments (numbered 1 to 8) between William Street (later Oxford Street) and Grace Street (Auction notice) and Allotments 5 and 6 were purchased by builder John Wright. Wright built identical 8-roomed brick houses on these two allotments by 1891 (Malvern Rate Books). Wright also purchased Allotment 8 (92 Stanhope Street) on the corner of Grace Street in 1890 and had built an 8-roomed brick house on this allotment by the following year (Malvern Rate Books).

Wright owned 86, 88 and 92 Stanhope Street until 1897 when ownership of the three properties was transferred to the London Bank. He was the first occupant of 92 Stanhope Street in 1892, remaining at this house until 1894, after which he let the house to tenants (Malvern Rate Books; Butler 2002:443). There have since been various owners and occupants of 92 Stanhope Street.

Current aerial photographs indicate that additions have been constructed at the rear of the house and off the west elevation. A garage is located at the south-east corner of the property (dates of these works not known).

Description Summary

The following description includes detail contained within G Butler & Associates, 'Heritage Overlay Review, 2002'.

The house at 92 Stanhope Street, Malvern is situated on the corner of Grace Street and has a modest setback from both street frontages. The house is designed to address both street frontages and is clearly visible behind a modern timber picket fence. The entrance to the house is located at the splayed corner of the property.

This single-storey rendered brick house has a parapeted and balustraded façade with Victorian Italianate detailing consisting of a prominent semicircular pediment containing shell and mask motifs and acroteria, name plate, urns, and cornice with frieze of consoles and patera. Chimney cornices are typical of the era, while behind the parapet are hipped roof forms. Double-hung windows are located on both the north and east façades under the return verandah, two small niches are located either side of the window on the north façade, and the front door (with top and side lights) is located on the eastern elevation. The projecting bays to the north and east have three double-hung segment-arch windows. The return verandah has an ogee-profile roof form, clad with corrugated iron, supported on cast iron columns and frieze. The verandah floor is paved with encaustic mosaic tiles.

Key Features:

- Victorian Italianate style house on corner allotment
- Rendered brick walls
- Slate-clad double hipped roof, with rows of scallop-pattern slates, concealed at the principal Stanhope Street elevation
- Eaved hipped roofs to secondary elevation to Grace Street
- Asymmetrical plan with return verandah between projecting wings to the north and east elevations
- Cast iron frieze, brackets and columns to verandah
- Highly decorative cement rendered balustraded parapet with urns, blank name plate, prominent semicircular pediment containing shell and mask motifs and acroteria, and cornice with frieze of consoles and patera
- Vermiculated quoining at corners
- Framed segmental arch-headed window openings with keystones to polygonal bays in projecting wings
- Cement rendered chimneys with corniced capping and decorative semicircular fins.

Intactness/Integrity

The house at 92 Stanhope Street remains highly intact to its period of construction. The place retains a high degree of integrity and legibility as a Victorian Italianate house.

References

Auction Notice for Stanhope Park Malvern, 1888.

Context Pty Ltd, Stonnington Thematic Environmental History, 2006 & 2009 addendum.

J B Cooper, *The History of Malvern, From its First Settlement to a City*, Melbourne, 1935

G Butler & Associates, *Heritage Overlay Review*, 2002.



Malvern Rate Books.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) Plan No 1745, 1907.

Plan of Subdivision Winter's Estate, 1881.

Sands and McDougall Melbourne Directories (S&M).

Victorian Places, 'Malvern' & 'Malvern East', <http://www.victorianplaces.com.au>.

Historic Images and Plans



Figure 2. Stanhope Park Estate subdivision, showing the original subdivision of the south side of Stanhope Street, east of William Street (now Oxford Street), 1888. (Source: SLV)

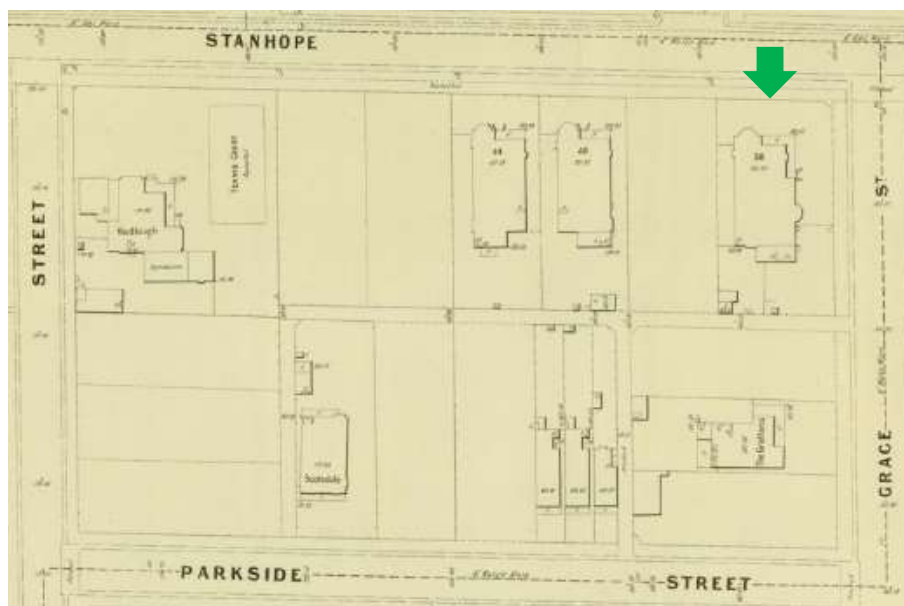


Figure 3. Detail of MMBW Plan No 1745, dated 1907, showing houses at 86, 88 & 92 Stanhope Street. Green star indicates no. 92 (Source: SLV)