

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW

MAIN REPORT



Prepared by Katheryn Bennett

for



Cover Photograph: Collins Street, Hobart, [c1940] Dennison Heritage Collection.

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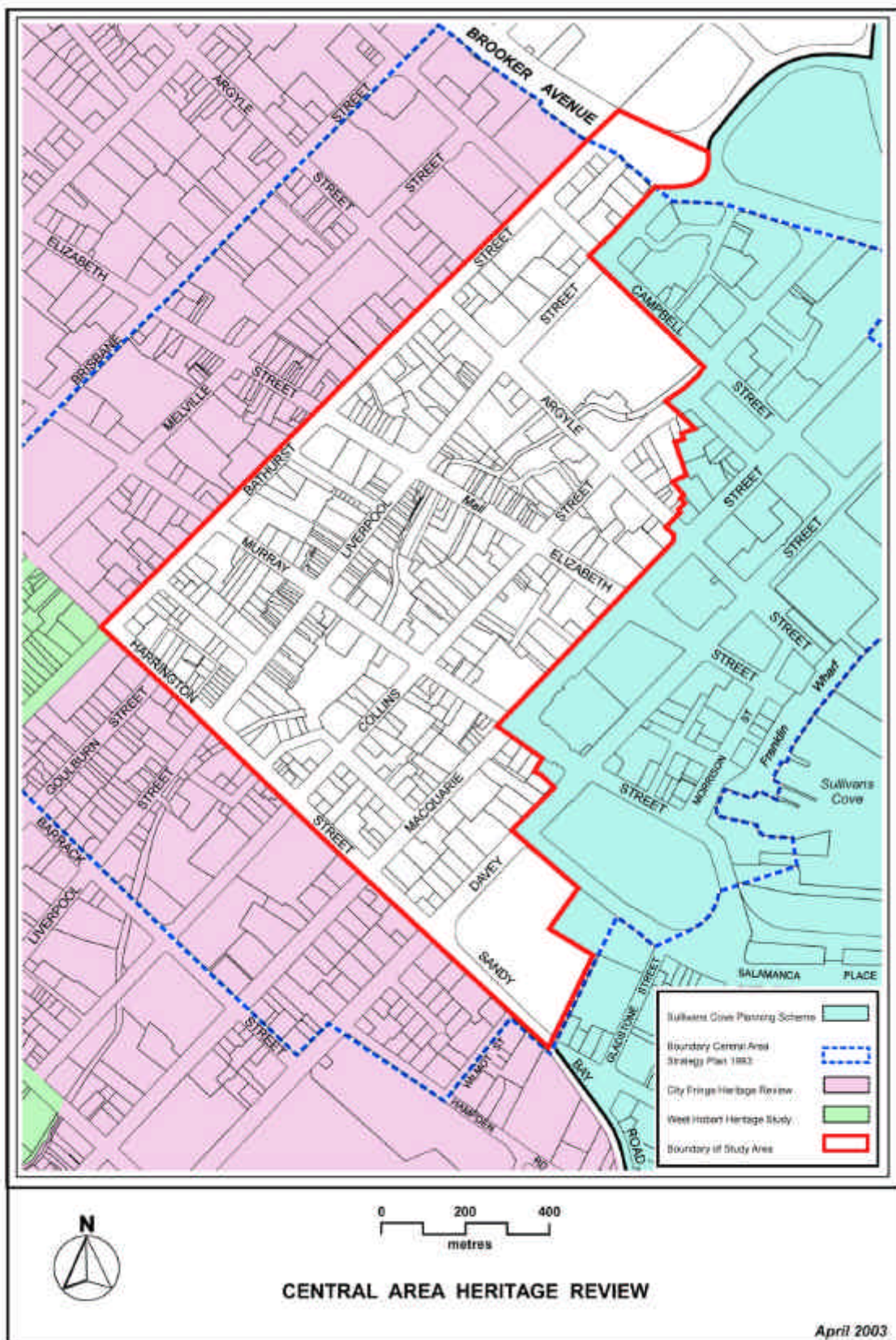


Figure 1 Central Area Detailed Study Area.

Source: Jeffery, S., 2003.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Hobart City Council is undertaking a major systematic review of Hobart's built cultural heritage. This heritage review of Hobart's Central Area represents a continuation of this heritage assessment process, as reviews have already been completed of the City Fringe, Lenah Valley, Mount Stuart, South Hobart, Sandy Bay, and West Hobart.

In 1990, a strategic heritage assessment of the central area was conducted as part of the Central Area Strategy Plan (CASP), a large Council project that addressed a wide range of urban development issues. CASP resulted in a number of additional listings being incorporated within a scheme amendment in 1996. In addition to these listings, CASP highlighted other properties, recommended for future review.

It was in this context, that the Central Area Heritage Review was instigated, coupled with a requirement under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* to keep planning schemes under regular review.

The CASP Heritage Topic Report has been closely examined, and key findings in this study have contributed to preparations for the field work component of the Central Area Heritage Review (**Appendix A**).

This review is consistent with the Council's *Strategic Plan 2001-2005*, which recognises that "*Hobart's identity is dependent upon its unique cultural heritage*", and that it is the Council's responsibility "*to ensure the City's intrinsic cultural heritage values are conserved, protected and celebrated.*"

1.2 Study Area

The detailed study area is defined by Bathurst Street in the north; Davey and Macquarie Streets in the south as well as the southern boundary of St Davids Park; Brooker Avenue and Campbell Street in the east; and Harrington Street and Sandy Bay Road in the west (**Figure 1**).

The Central Area boundaries have been determined by the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme boundary and the boundaries of Study Area A and B of the City Fringe Heritage Review.

1.3 Key Outcome

The key outcome identified for this heritage review by the Hobart City Council is the creation of an inventory of significant cultural heritage places to be considered for inclusion on the *City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982*.

1.4 Authorship

This review was conducted by Katheryn Bennett, Project Consultant, under the guidance of Brendan Lennard, Cultural Heritage Officer, Hobart City Council. All major study tasks were reviewed after initial and final completion.

1.5 Timing

The project was conducted over a period of four months. Work commenced in April and was completed in September 2003 (with a months break in August). The literature review component of the study was conducted within the first two weeks, and the majority of the field work was conducted from late April throughout May and June. The inventory compilation was undertaken from May through to September. The main report (this document) was completed in September.

1.6 Limitations

1.6.1 Level of Information

The level of information provided for individual heritage places, though sufficient to establish significance for the purpose of inclusion onto the final inventory, must not be regarded as definitive. This information is not a replacement for the systematic and detailed research and documentation undertaken as part of the conservation planning or development consent processes.

1.6.2 Street Addresses

A more specific limitation is the use of street addresses to identify places included within the Inventory of Significant Places. In some cases places were found to have more than one possible street address, this was a particular problem of properties located on street corners. In other cases, ownership of a single structure was found to be newly divided by stratum titles. In order to avoid confusion, and to provide some level of consistency, the address and general property information provided by Land Information System Tasmania (LIST) has been used in preference to property information provided by the Hobart City Council's Geographical Information System (GIS), which is currently being reviewed so that it is consistent with the land information details that are presented on LIST.

As well as the current street address, other land information has been supplied for each place included within the inventory. This information includes title references and the Property Identification Number (PID) obtained from LIST. It was thought necessary to provide the PID of each property, as this number can be used to initiate a quick search on the Council's GIS.

1.5 Methodology

The project methodology clearly outlined in the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996, *Heritage Studies*, New South Wales Heritage Manual (3rd Edition), was referred to during the course of this study.

The evaluation criteria applied to inventory items are those required for entry on to the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR). These criteria are clearly defined in the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995 (**Appendix B**). The inventory format is taken from the Tasmanian Heritage Register Database, which has been created using Microsoft Access.

1.6 Terminology

The main body of this report does not generally adopt any special terminology, however, terminology used to describe building style, form and materials has been used in the Inventory of Significant Places. This terminology generally follows that which is set out in Apperly, R., Irving, R., and Reynolds, P., 1989, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*. Many of the architectural style names allocated to places within the inventory, however, differ from the above book, as many places were found to be composed of a combination of different style elements.

1.7 Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the following organisations and individuals, which are listed in alphabetical order.

1.7.1 Organisations

Archives Office of Tasmania;
Tasmanian Heritage Council (THC);
Tasmaniana Library, State Library of Tasmania; and
Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts.

1.7.2 Individuals

The following individuals who have contributed to this project are listed in alphabetical order.

Megan BAYNES
Anne BURNETT
Carole EDWARDS
Steve JEFFERY
Paul JOHNSTON
Heather JONES
Pauline MARSH
Tony MARSHALL
Danielle PACAUD
John ROBINSON
Japheth THOMSON
Andrew TODD
Margaret WATSON
Tom WASS

1.8 Report Structure

The Central Area Heritage Review is presented in one volume, which contains two documents, these include:

- Main Report (this document); and
- Inventory of Significant Places.

The Main Report of the heritage review consists of six chapters. Chapter Two examines the major project tasks including literature review, field work and historical research. An analysis of the Inventory of Significant Places is provided in Chapter Three. In Chapter Four community consultation efforts are discussed, and recommendations are given in Chapter Five. The final sections of the Main Report include references and appendices.

The Inventory of Significant Places is included in the same volume. This section contains a list of significant places identified as part of the review, and individual inventory sheets for each place in the prescribed format. There is also an electronic version (in Access '97) of the inventory which is located at the Hobart City Council.

2. PROJECT TASKS

2.1 Literature Review

A review of relevant literature was the first major task to be undertaken. This allowed for a greater understanding of the history of specific sites, and also contributed to a general understanding of the historical evolution and development of Hobart's central area.

The review of key sources of literature also assisted in determining the scope of the study, as previously identified places of cultural significance were identified, as well as places of potential heritage significance.

2.1.1 Key Sources

An assortment of information sources, mainly key secondary sources, were consulted during the review process in an attempt to identify heritage listed places, and places of potential cultural heritage significance. Schedule F of the *City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982* was examined, as well as the Tasmanian Heritage Register. Places included on these heritage lists were then plotted on a 1:2000 base plan.

Other sources were also analysed during this stage. These sources provided further detailed information about places being considered for inclusion within the Inventory of Significant Places. The key sources that were consulted include:

- An Architectural Guide to the City Hobart;
- CASP Heritage Topic Report;
- Central Hobart: A Thematic History
- City Fringe Heritage Review;
- Hobart's Industrial Heritage;
- Hobart Heritage Survey;
- Twentieth Century Buildings for the National Estate Register Tasmania (Vol. 1 & 2); and
- Women's Sites and Lives in Hobart.

2.2 Field Work and Research

The field work component of this study was undertaken after the completion of the literature review. A marked-up base plan created during the literature review stage provided a starting point for the field work. The plan was taken into the field, and used as a guide.

Approximately fifteen working days were spent on field work. All unlisted places located within the study area were assessed for heritage significance. The sites of prima facie heritage value were plotted onto a base plan, and photographs taken of each place.

A preliminary inventory of approximately 70 sites was then developed, and further historical research on specific sites was undertaken to verify or establish their cultural significance. A further 14 sites were added to the inventory after the initial research phase.

2.3 Historical Research and Confirmation of Heritage Values

Primary sources were consulted after the initial field work and research phase and the compilation of the final inventory was commenced.

Key primary sources examined include Building Plans and House Connection Files held by Development and Environmental Services, Hobart City Council. Other primary sources consulted include: photographs, postcards, post office directories, assessment rolls, and property files held by the Hobart City Council.

The major historic map sources used were: Survey Sheets 1841-1845, by James Sprent, and Metropolitan Drainage Board, City of Hobart, Detail Plans 1905-1910.

2.4 Compilation of the Final Inventory

Further research was undertaken to gather information about sites included within the final inventory of significant places. In some cases Assessment Rolls were examined further in order to attempt to confirm construction dates.

The datasheets for each site were then proof read, and any inconsistencies in the information presented were clarified.

3. INVENTORY ANALYSIS

3.1 Previously Identified Places of Significance

3.1.1 Characteristics

The majority of places listed on Schedule F – *City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982* date from the early to mid nineteenth century, which covers the Old Colonial Georgian (1803-c1840) and Victorian (c1840-1890) architectural periods. There are a smaller number of buildings that date from the Federation (c1890-c1915) and Inter-War (c1915-c1940) periods.

Most places are commercial buildings, such as offices and shops. Distinctive groups are located throughout the central area, mostly in the outer blocks. The two blocks framed by Collins, Davey, Murray and Harrington Streets provide examples of commonly listed structures, as most of the listed buildings in these blocks are mostly Victorian Georgian edifices, such as London Chambers, Stone Buildings, and the Tasmanian Club.

There are also other types of listed places located within the central area such as: halls, public houses, factories, educational institutions (such as the suite of Hobart Technical College buildings), theatres, club houses, post offices, service stations, stables, and warehouses.

Places on Schedule F were found to possess a similar level of cultural significance, however there are numerous structures that are of State significance, grand historic structures that are evidence of the growth and prosperity of Tasmania's capital city during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

3.1.2 Statistics

There are 110 previously listed places of significance located within Hobart's central area (**Appendix C**). These places are listed on Schedule F and the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR). Most places are included on both registers, however there are a small number of places that are listed only on Schedule F or the THR (**Figure 2**).

HERITAGE INVENTORY	No.	%
HCC/THR	101	92
HCC Only	1	1
THR Only	8	7
TOTAL	110	100

Figure 2 Table of Previously Listed Heritage Places

There is only one place that is listed on Schedule F and not on the THR. This is:

52-56 LIVERPOOL STREET Former Carlton Club Hotel

This apparent oversight is the result of changing land information. The building occupies a corner site, and has substantial frontages on both Liverpool and Argyle Streets. The property is divided by title into a number of sections, and only one of these sections is listed and defined on the THR.

There are eight places that are identified on the THR and not on Schedule F. These include:

18-26	BATHURST STREET	Technical College (Dechaineaux Wing)
18-26	BATHURST STREET	Technical College (George McIntyre Hunter Wing)
22-26	ELIZABETH STREET	ANZ Bank (former Broadcast House)
29	ELIZABETH STREET	Former Bank of Australasia
34-36	ELIZABETH STREET	Wellington Building (includes 98 Collins Street)
139	LIVERPOOL STREET	Formerly part of Tasmanian House
112	MURRAY STREET	Cow (former Tattersall's Hotel)
3	VICTORIA STREET	Service Station

The majority of these listings are as a result of nominations prepared by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (Tasmanian Chapter), which primarily focussed on buildings dating from the twentieth century. These nominations were gradually added to the THR from 1997.

The significance of some structures is compounded by the fact that they have early nineteenth century associations. The Service Station at 3 Victoria Street, for example, incorporates outbuildings that once belonged to Macquarie Hotel, built in c1815.

Many of these sites are part of complexes that already have sections (mostly dating from the nineteenth century) listed on both Schedule F and the THR. ANZ Bank (Broadcast House) is a case in point. This large Inter-War office complex built in 1926 is technically already part of a listed site - the Victorian Georgian former Commercial Bank of Tasmania building located at 103 Macquarie Street. Broadcast House was incorporated into the listed property in 1989, when the site was redeveloped into the ANZ Centre. The two places therefore became part of the same property.

Given the cases described above it was thought necessary to produce datasheets for each of the eight defined places (refer **Appendix D**). This will effectively update Schedule F, and help to clarify existing listings.

There are an additional three places that are not defined on either Schedule F or the THR, including:

53-57	COLLINS STREET	Charter House (refer also Former Red Cross House)
101-103	HARRINGTON STREET	Conjoined Commercial Buildings
43	LIVERPOOL STREET	Police Office (former YMCA Gymnasium)

These places are part of properties that are listed on both registers, but the particular buildings are not identified within the current listing. Datasheets have been prepared for each of the three properties, and are also presented in **Appendix D**.

3.1.3 Schedule F - Inconsistencies

During the review of Previously Identified Places of Significance, specifically Schedule F, it became apparent that many of the addresses provided in Schedule F were not compatible with currently available land information.

The majority of places were listed on Schedule F more than twenty years ago as they were the result of National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) nominations. Many of the original street addresses have subsequently changed.

The street address for each property was checked against the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST). If there was an inconsistency between the two addresses this was noted, and a list of inconsistencies produced (refer **Appendix E**).

3.2 Inventory of Significant Places

3.2.1 Characteristics

The majority of places included in the Inventory of Significant Places (identified by this study) are commercial buildings dating from the early to mid twentieth century. There are also substantial numbers of commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth century with early to mid twentieth century additions, most commonly to facades.

The majority of these buildings are shops and/or offices, which is not surprising given that they are located within Hobart's central business district.

Various other types of places have been assessed and ultimately included in the inventory such as police stations, public open spaces, theatres, bank buildings, gymnasiums and infrastructure, specifically that associated with the Hobart Rivulet.

The places included in the inventory are mostly located within the central blocks of the study area, those city blocks bounded by Collins, Harrington, Liverpool and Elizabeth Streets. There are also clusters of identified buildings in lower Argyle Street and upper Campbell Street.

3.2.2 Statistics

The Inventory of Significant Places contains 84 places. This figure represents the number of places that have been identified not the number of properties. In some cases, for example, there are several buildings on the one property.

Myer Department Store is one such example. The property is composed of several buildings located in the block bounded by Murray, Liverpool, Collins and Elizabeth Streets. Five of these buildings (three with frontages on Liverpool Street and two with frontages on Murray Street) have been included in the Inventory of Significant Places. Although they are part of the one property, datasheets have been prepared for each of the five buildings in order to ensure that the values of each building are adequately defined.

3.2.3 Format

The inventory sheets that have been produced are identical in format to those produced by the Tasmanian Heritage Council, because they have been produced using the Tasmanian Heritage Register Database. The following fields appear on the inventory sheets.

FIELD	DEFINITION
Reference	Located at the top right-hand corner of each inventory sheet, this number refers to the location of the item within the computer database.
Name	Current place name and former names, where known.
Address	Current street address according to LIST and HCC base maps.
Original Use	What the items was originally used for.
Present Use	What the items is presently used for.
Feature Type	What type of item it is, e.g. shed, house, bridge, church.
Architectural Style	Defined by the architectural periods and styles outlines in <i>A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture</i> .
Integrity	The integrity of a place is related to the degree to which its fabric and curtilage remains intact. Where a place appears to be intact, the phrase "externally predominantly intact" has been used. Alternatively, when a place is not externally intact, a brief description is given of the elements affecting its integrity (or intactness).
Construction Date	The date the place was built.
Floors	The number of floor/storeys.
Roof	The type of roofing material used, e.g. shingles, corrugated iron, tiles.
Walls	The material from which the exterior walls of the place are constructed, e.g. face brick, weatherboard, stone; and details of any subsequently applied coating, e.g. painted or rendered brick.
Attic/Basement	A tick box is provided to indicate whether the items has none, one or both of these features.
Streetscape Contribution	The location of the place within the study area, and the contribution it makes to the streetscape.
History	The history of the place, its development and evolution. Includes a historical information about the place, e.g. construction date, original owners etc.
Physical Description	A brief physical description of the place as it appeared at the time of the field survey.
Criteria for Entry in Register	These criteria are outlined in the <i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i> , Section 16. Through these criteria a statement of significance is produced.
Digital Images	Two digital images are mostly provided of each place. Photographs showing the front and side elevations are included on most inventory sheets.

4. CONSULTATION AND CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES

Community consultation has been an important part of this study. Details of completed and future planned community consultation are given in the sections below.

4.1 Completed Community Consultation

The Project Consultant spent time contacting several property owners, gathering historical information about their properties and organising site visits.

The Bank Arcade, 64-68 Liverpool Street became a property of particular focus. The Project Consultant met with the owners on site and was given a comprehensive inspection of the complex. The owners are currently preparing some on-site historical interpretation, and the meeting provided a perfect opportunity for information exchange to take place.

The Bank Arcade later became the focus of a talkback session on 936 ABC Radio hosted by Ric Paterson in July 2003. This program encouraged people to call in and contribute information about the history of the arcade. It was from this radio session that some fascinating historical information came to light. This information was subsequently incorporated into the Inventory of Significant Places and will also be used in the Public Exhibition of the project.

4.2 Future Planned Community Consultation

4.2.1 Public Exhibition

A public exhibition of the Central Area Heritage Review, including the Inventory of Significant Places will be prepared in late September, and presented for public viewing at the Hobart Council Centre in early October 2003.

The exhibition will stress the educational importance of the study in terms of informing the wider community about the nature of its heritage.

4.3 Conservation Opportunities

There are numerous places located within the study area that have unsympathetically altered facades. The former His Majesty's Theatre at 168 Liverpool Street is one such example. This once intricately detailed Federation façade was covered with metal cladding in the early 1970s. Similarly, there are several commercial buildings in Liverpool Street (between Elizabeth and Murray Streets) with intricate Inter-War Art Deco facades that have simply been painted one colour. This paint scheme does not enhance their impressive Art Deco motifs.

All the abovementioned buildings make a significant contribution to the historic streetscape of Hobart's central area and have been included in the Inventory of Significant Places.

A major opportunity to improve the conditions described above would be to encourage sensitive re-painting and/or restoration of facades, most of which belong to prominent commercial buildings. Financial incentives could be provided through the Council's Heritage Funding Program.

Other incentives that could be used include:

Land use concessions;

Rate relief;

Waiving Development Approval application fees; and/or

Free professional advice (e.g. offered by Council's Cultural Heritage Officer).

4.4 Heritage Promotion Opportunities

The conservation of heritage places detailed above could be assisted through the provision of information to property owners and members of the general public relating to the restoration and painting of facades.

4.5 Use of Heritage Resources

There is an opportunity to work more closely with other sectors of Council, such as City Services and Parks and Customer Services, in order to use the historical information researched for sites within the Inventory of Significant Places. There may be opportunities for this information to be used in interpretative panels installed within the city centre.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Adoption of the Heritage Review

1. The inventory sheets prepared for individual places which comprise the Inventory of Significant Places should be adopted by Council following a process of public exhibition.
2. Consideration should be given by Council to the adoption of additional places onto Schedule F identified in Appendix D.
3. Inconsistencies in the Schedule F outlined in Appendix E should be corrected in accordance with the information provided.

5.2 General Recommendations

1. It is recommended that Council further investigates the opportunity to encourage façade restoration/re-painting of key commercial buildings with identified heritage significance, by use of the Council's Heritage Fund and/or through other incentives.
2. It is recommended that Council further investigates the opportunity to encourage façade restoration/re-painting of buildings with identified heritage significance, by the provision of general information to property owners and the broader community.
3. It is recommended that the information within the Inventory of Significant Places be disseminated to other sectors of Council where it may be of assistance to other work programs.

6. REFERENCES

The following references were used in the compilation of the Inventory of Significant Places.

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6.7 Photographic Sources

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Dennison Heritage Collection

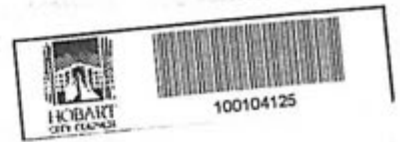
Hobart City Council Photographic Collection, held in HCC Library.

Hobart City Council Slide Collection, held by Development and Environmental Services Division.

Postcard Collection, Tasmaniana Library, State Library of Tasmania.

Private Collections.

APPENDIX A CASP HERITAGE TOPIC REPORT (EXTRACT)



TOPIC REPORT

Heritage



CENTRAL AREA STRATEGY PLAN

H O B A R T

711.409946 CAS



APPENDIX 2 - PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE A

Places for which a prima facie case exists for inclusion on the Heritage Schedule of the City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982 (as consolidated).

APPENDIX 2 Note: "Criteria" refer to National
PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE A Estate Criteria - See 3.1.4.

ADDRESS	HISTORY/NOTES	REASONS FOR LISTING
ARGYLE STREET		
42 Websters	See R.N.E.	Integral part of Websters complex scheduled as 'C' and listed on the R.N.E. for Liverpool Street
56-60 Carlton Club Hotel	Hotel appears on Sprent Map (circa 1840-50). Associated with development of entertainment in early years of Century.	Despite modern facade much Georgian fabric remains intact. Formerly the Gordon Castle Inn, the Hit or Miss and the Argyle Rooms (Mitchell Library). Photographic evidence, Q6261, (1880), Q6527 (1910), Sierp P.133 (Scripps, p.p. 140, 141) Relevant Criteria: A, C, E, G.
BATHURST STREET		
81, 81A, 81B	See 115 Elizabeth Street	
87 New Sydney Hotel	Extension of building (circa 1840) appearing on Sprent Map. Formerly Builders Arms and Hart's New Sydney Hotel. Colonial Georgian building with Art Deco facade.	Historical association with inns and trade/union associations, 19th Century tourism. Photographic evidence, Q6257 (1880). Site of original Charles Davis establishment (Scripps, p. 108) Relevant Criteria: A, D, E, G.
BRISBANE STREET		
71 Hopkins Hall	Built between 1830 and 1840 and largely intact.	Integral part of Memorial Church/Westella/Henry Hopkins history and early development of the Congregational Church Relevant Criterion: A, D, G, H.
COLLINS STREET		
56 Knox Free Church	Colonial remnants of early chapel with Nonconformists. From 1861 the chapel of the Primitive Methodist Connexion.	Associations with development of Nonconformist Churches in the Colony. References: Scripps, p. 158; Sprent map (1841); Frankland Map, 1839. Relevant Criteria: A, D, G.

75 Ship Hotel

Colonial remnants of original Ship Hotel (1841), departure point of the stage coach to the North.

Association with early transportation.
Evidence: Bolt, p.82; Sprod, Pl. 183; Beattie, p.11; Sierp, p.158; Q6320 (1882), R1006 (1882); Scripps, pp. 55, 64
Relevant Criteria: A, C, D.

113-117 T & G Building

Inter-War Art Deco building, built 1938, Architect A.K. Henderson

Rare surviving example of house style
Evidence: RAIAGuide, p.31; Apperly et. al., p.189; Scripps, p.17
Relevant Criteria: B, D, E.

136 Picadilly

See RNE citation

138-146 Imperial

See RNE citation

ELIZABETH STREET

115, 115A, 115B
Campbell and Minchin
including 81, 81A 81B
Bathurst Street

Association with transportation and industry. See Scripps, p. 107
Relevant Criteria: A, B, C, D, E.

HARRINGTON STREET

88-90

Old Colonial Georgian building with Federation facade

Evidence: Sprent map
Relevant Criteria: A, B, C, E, F.

Georgian entrance doors to Harrington Street

MACQUARIE STREET

87 Hobart Hotel

Remnants of Old Colonial Georgian Mitchell Home built 1814, later the first Post Office (1815-1818) & Offices of John Lee Archer. Hobart Town Hotel, 1842

Numerous important historical associations
Evidence: Bolt, p. 36; Hobart Town Map, 1829; Tasmanian Vision. Pl. 16, p.62 (1820); Q11143 (1825); Q12005 (1825), Q6230 (1870); Q10960 (1870); Q10553 (1880); Q13254 (1920); Q12120 (1930).
Relevant Criteria: A, B, C, E, F.

142 London Chambers	One of only four remaining houses appearing on painting by Augustus Earle, 1825-1827 (Tasmanian Vision, PL.37, p.64)	Part of earliest surviving Old Colonial Georgian residential fabric in the Commonwealth. Evidence: Sprod 7 (1857); Sierp, p.142; Clark, p.31,44 Q5692 (1860); Q5792 (1879); Q6268 (1880), Solomon p.309 (1908) Relevant Criteria: A, B, C, D, E, F.
168, 170	Former Trevine Hospital, United Friendly Society's Dispensary	Part of original building with 166 which is scheduled. References: Sierp, p.142; Clark, p.51; Tas. Mail Oct 10, 1912.
174- 176 and 180-182	Early Federation houses by A.C. Walker forming group with 178 (Huonden) by same designer (scheduled)	Evidence: Q11797 (1900). Working Drawings held by Crawford, Wegman and Cripps. Relevant Criteria: C, D, E, F, G.
MELVILLE STREET		
33 Pressland House	Pre 1850 intact Georgian structure - former boarding house (Clark, p.59, 1887)	Recommended by Forward et. al. Conservation Study, 1979 Relevant Criteria: A, B, C, D, G.
MURRAY STREET		
128 (part)	Building appearing on Frankland map 1829.	One of the known two oldest weatherboard buildings in Central Hobart. Relevant Criteria: A, B, C, D, E, F
VICTORIA STREET		
57 Frascati Ristorante	Pre 1850 Old Colonial Georgian structure, relatively intact	Age of fabric Relevant Criteria: A, B, C, D, E.

APPENDIX 3 - PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE B

CITY HEART HERITAGE REVITALISATION AREA
PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE OF LISTED PLACES

The following places have been compiled with a view to an Advisory Panel selecting a representative range of facade styles, shop fronts and awnings for inclusion on the City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982 (as consolidated), Heritage Schedule.

National Estate criteria most likely to be relevant include:

- A.4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.
- B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.
- D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique).
- E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
- F.1 Importance for their technical creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

For example the significance of brass shop front technology and design relates to criteria B2, D2, E1, F1. In particular instances other criteria may be relevant e.g. historical research may reveal connections with particular historically significant events or people.

Places denoted (HR) are already scheduled but are included in this list to make explicit which features are included in the place's significance, eg. it is probable that the Peking Gift Shop's shopfront is at least as significant as its Colonial Georgian upper storey.

The taxonomy used as a basis for classification is that developed by Apperly et.al. (Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present, Sydney, 1989) In the Tasmanian context, a considerable time-lag (about two decades) exists between the dates published in this work as being characteristic of a style's period and that actually prevailing in this "Southern Outpost".

Hence, buildings which can best be described as "Georgian" persist in Hobart well past the middle of the 19th century; those which can only be classified as "Victorian" were being erected well past Her Majesty's demise and the return of the Boer War Contingent; "Federation" or "Edwardian" parapets and Art Nouveau leadlighting continued until at least as late as 1928, and "Inter-War Functionalist" architectural essays were pioneered for at least a decade after World War II, (especially by architect - educator S.W.T. Blythe, former H.C.C. Alderman Colin Philp and the European trained Frank Stary, then working for the H.C.C. Building Surveyor's Department).

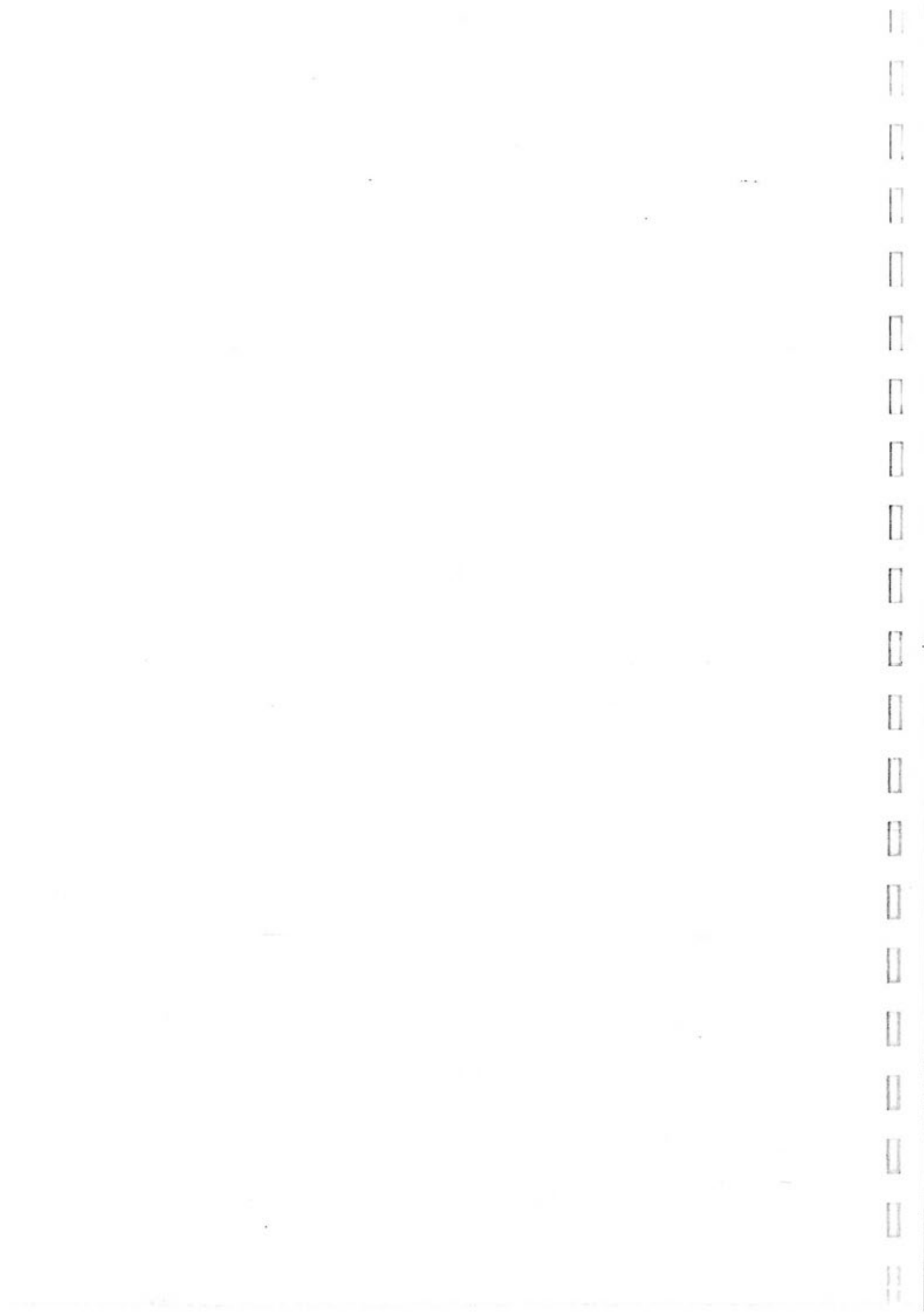
Information pertaining to shop front craft and technology was gleaned from surviving practitioners of the art still able to throw light upon an ill-researched field; most especially from Mr. Bill Lansdell, whose family business was working in the area in the early decades of the present century.

The responsibility for errors of fact or in interpretation is the author's.

[Peter Newton M.Sc. (Env.Cons.); Dip.Arch., March 1991.]

APPENDIX 3 - PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE B
CITY HEART HERITAGE REVITALISATION AREA

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
BATHURST STREET NORTH SIDE				
71 Business World	Federation Free Classical Art Deco influence.			
73 Book City and Cazaly's	Federation Free Classical Art Deco influence.			
Loughran's	Federation Free Classical.	Stainless steel frame circa 1950.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau design.	
79 Saddlery				
North East Corner with Elizabeth Street	See 115 Elizabeth Street.			
87 New Sydney Hotel	Art Deco facade on Georgian building.		Pressed metal soffit, Edwardian floral motif.	Formerly the Builders Arms (circa 1860), thence Hart's Sydney Hotel. Significant colonial remnants at rear.
103	See 92-96 Elizabeth Street.			
BATHURST STREET SOUTH SIDE				
South West Corner with Elizabeth Street	See 111 Elizabeth Street.			



ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
COLLINS STREET NORTH SIDE				
57 Charter House	Art Deco.			diachromatic brickwork.
59 Drysdale House (former stock exchange).	Victorian Free Classical.			Unsympathetic alterations to top floor.
61 McClarens Hotel	Federation Free Classical.	Original entry and Art Nouveau leadlighting and stained glass.		
North-East corner with Elizabeth Mall	See 29 Elizabeth Street.			
73-75 Ship Hotel	Victorian Free Classical.		Pressed metal soffit, Art Deco pattern.	Moulded plaster ceiling to bottle shop. Old Colonial remnants at rear.
79-81 Coogans	Victorian Free Classical - "modernised".	Stainless steel frame and ceramic tiling circa 1950.		
91 Fitzgerald's	Art Deco Federation Free Classical Post-War International.			
101 The Place Arcade	Federation Free Style.			
103-105 Club Chambers	Victorian Free Classical.			

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
COLLINS STREET NORTH SIDE (CONT.)				
113-117 T & G Buildings	Art Deco (1938)	Largely intact.	Stepped awning integral with design.	Rare surviving example of "house style". Should be nominated for RNE.
121 Former C.T.A. Club	Inter-War Academic Classical (1928) (HR).	Entry and threshold.		Interior staircase and joinery to entry and first floor. Skylights and leadlighting. Early steel framed windows in "Georgian" mode.
131-131A Centreway Arcade	Federation Free Classical.			Formerly Co-Operative Motors early reinforced concrete structure.
145 Teddy Bear Shop	Inter-War Functionalist.	Stainless steel frame, patterned glazing, splayed entrance.	Pressed metal soffit, basket-weave pattern.	
147, 147A, 147B, 147C	See 75 Harrington Street.			
153	Victorian Free Classical facade on earlier building (1853).			
COLLINS STREET SOUTH SIDE				
82	Federation Free Classical (1912).			Federation lyre-bird motif to column capitals.
98 O.B.M.	Victorian Free Classical with Federation in-fill to street.		Pressed metal soffit, Classical pattern integral with clerestory design.	

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
COLLINS STREET SOUTH SIDE (CONT.)				
100	Inter-War Functionalist Art Deco influence.	Outstanding example of "streamlined" shop-front.		
102	Federation Free Classical (1905).		Pressed metal soffit, Art Deco pattern.	
130	Art Deco.			
St. Lukes/Examiner				
136	Federation Free Style (1912) Provisional RNE.			
138-140	Victorian Italianate (1889) Provisional RNE.		Original awning removed.	
154	Federation Free Classical.			
158	Victorian Regency.			
CRITERION STREET				
WEST SIDE				
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14	Post War Functionalist.	14 - Stainless steel frame and ceramic tiling circa 1950.	Stepped awnings.	
ELIZABETH STREET				
EAST SIDE				
29	Inter-War Commercial Palazzo (1938).			
M.B.F.				See R.A.I.A. Guide

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
ELIZABETH STREET EAST SIDE (CONT.)				
33-35A	Victorian Georgian Unsympathetic steel windows Circa 1950 (HR).		Vaulted pressed metal Art Nouveau pattern.	
39-43 Kent House	Federation Anglo-Dutch.		Vaulted pressed metal soffit, Arts and Crafts inspired motif.	39-51 to be listed as group.
45 Kodak House	Federation Free Classical.		Vaulted pressed metal soffit, Edwardian floral motif.	
47	Federation Free Style.		Vaulted pressed metal soffit, Edwardian floral motif.	
49-51	Federation Queen Anne.	Edwardian entrance door and frame. Splayed entrance.	Vaulted pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau design.	
61 Soundy's	Inter-War Functionalism, Art Deco influence.			
93-97	Victorian Regency (HR).		Vaulted pressed metal soffit, Edwardian floral motif, to 93 only.	
103 Banjo's Bakery	Art Deco.			

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
ELIZABETH STREET EAST SIDE (CONT.)				
107, 109	Victorian Free Classical, Italianate influence (HR).	107 only, splayed entrance, stainless steel frame Circa 1950.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Deco pattern.	
115-115B Campbell & Minchin	Federation Free Classical facade on Colonial building.	Some intact white metal frames circa 1930.		Site of former George and Dragon Inn.
127-129 Omant's Florist	Federation Free Classical - Mannerist influence.	129 only. Outstanding intact brass-framed shop-front, circa 1910. Splayed and indented entrance, "Corridor" type. Original tiles intact under recent mosaic overlay. Art Nouveau fanlight in attic store. Worthy of nomination for RNE.	Original awning moved moved back from kerb line. T & G Tas.Oak V.J. Soffit.	Facade to 1870 building. Shelves, fittings, sliding door circa 1910.
133	Federation Free Classical.			
141-143 McCann's	Federation Academic Classical (HR) (1905)	Original brass frames - largely intact. Exterior mirrors.	Pressed metal soffit, Edwardian floral motif.	Originally Best's Drapery

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
ELIZABETH STREET EAST SIDE (CONT.)				
163-165	Victorian Regency (HR).	Late Victorian/Edwardian timber-framed shop fronts with bullnosed ceramic tiling. Splayed entrance, tiled floor, Edwardian doors.	163 only - pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	
177-179	Victorian Free Classical.	Original timber framed shop-fronts largely intact. Splayed entrances.	Suspended "Country Pub" type awning, no soffit lining, exposed rafters and G.I.	Originally F.C.Morgan's Emporium (Clark, p.56).
173-175	Victorian Mannerist.	As for 177-179.		
171	Old Colonial Georgian, Victorian shop-front (HR)(RNE)	Victorian timber framed shop front.		
ELIZABETH STREET WEST SIDE				
44-48 Fitzgerald's	Inter-War Functionalist.		Awning integral with design.	Formerly Goodwill's (Scripps, P.122).
South-West Corner with Liverpool Street	See 78-88 Liverpool Street.			
74-76 Canes Buildings	Inter-War Free Classical.			
92-96 including 83 Bathurst Street	Victorian Academic Classical, Italianate influence (HR).	96 - Late Victorian or Edwardian timber frame. Shutter hardware.	Pressed metal soffit, Edwardian floral motif.	Formerly Gould's Pharmacy.

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
ELIZABETH STREET WEST SIDE (CONT.)				
98-102 Ash Bester	Old Colonial Georgian (HR).	Variety of shop-fronts including original or early Victorian surround, pilasters and architraves. Leadlighting and stained glass, brass frames, tiling and exterior showcase circa 1920.	Pressed metal soffit, Edwardian floral motif in panels.	
104-108	Victorian Classical (HR).		Pressed metal soffit, Edwardian floral pattern in panels.	
110	Victorian Mannerist.			
114	Victorian Georgian (HR).	Splayed entrance. Stainless steel frame and ceramic tiles, circa 1950.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	
116, 116A	Victorian Georgian (HR).		As for 114.	
118-120A Elizabeth House	Federation Free Classical (1927)	120- Original timber frame, leadlighting and stained glass, Art Deco influence. Splayed entrance.		In continuous operation as Butcher shop since 1927.

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
ELIZABETH STREET WEST SIDE (CONT.)				
122 including 46 Melville Street	Post War Functionalist	Stainless steel frame, horizontal top lights with patterned glazing and "streamlined" detailing, circa 1945.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Deco pattern.	
122A	Federation Free Style, Arts and Crafts influence (1914).	Original timber frame, patterned glass top lights, splayed entrance, Edwardian tiling to entry floor.	Pressed metal. Variety of designs from 122A up to and including 134.	To be listed as group with 124, 126, 128, 130. Interior- Wunderlich pressed metal ceiling.
124	Federation Free Style, Queen Anne influence (1914).	Largely intact original timber- framed shop-front. Splayed entrance, ceramic tiles to sill. Tiling to entrance floor.	See 122A.	
126	Federation Free Classical (1914).	Splayed entrance, patterned top light glazing, external show-cases and mirror panels. Glazed tiling below sill. Tiling to entry floor.	See 122A.	
128	Federation Free Classical.	Part of original in place under Emigrant Nostalgia adaptation.	See 122A.	

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
ELIZABETH STREET WEST SIDE (CONT.)				
130	Federation Free Style.		See 122A.	
132, 134, 136, 138	Georgian (HR)	Victorian pine window frames largely intact including panelling.	See 122A.	
146A - 150 Old Bell Chambers	Federation Free Style			Site of earlier Old Bell Inn (1834).
152-156	Federation Free Style. Art Nouveau influence.	White metal frames circa 1920.	Suspended "verandah" type, no soffit lining, exposed rafters and G.I.	
HARRINGTON STREET				
EAST SIDE				
75, 77, 79, 83, 85, 85A including 147, 147A, 147B, 147C Collins Street	Federation Free Classical (1906)	Timber framed shop fronts largely intact (77 most intact). Queen Anne top lights in coloured glazing, pressed metal panels below sill.	149B Collins to 77 Harrington. Pressed metal soffit, Edwardian floral pattern.	
87-93 Wignall's Buildings	Federation Arts and Crafts, Art Nouveau influence.		Pressed metal soffit, Edwardian floral motif.	
95 (only) O'Conors	Inter-War Functional		Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	
107	Victorian Regency	Victorian timber surround.		

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
HARRINGTON STREET WEST SIDE				
88-90	Federation Arts and Crafts facade on original Old Colonial Georgian building predating 1840.			Early Georgian entrances from Harrington Street - one obscured by advertisement.
100	See 194-198 Liverpool Street.			
North West Corner with Liverpool Street	See 195 Liverpool Street.			
North East corner with Liverpool Street	See 191-193 Liverpool Street.			
102 Salvation Army Young Peoples' Hall (HR)	Inter-War Romanesque (1921)			
LIVERPOOL STREET NORTH SIDE 49	Federation Freestyle	Splayed entrance. Edwardian timber frame. Glazed tiling below paint. Frosted glass fan-light with street number.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	Pressed metal ceiling, Art Nouveau pattern.

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
LIVERPOOL STREET NORTH SIDE (cont.)				
51-55	Victorian Regency	53 - Frame, doors and panelling-timber of late Victorian era, External mirror panels. 55 - Brass frame circa 1910. Splayed entrance. Glazed tiles below paint.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Deco pattern.	53-57 Old Colonial remnants, convict bricks, 12 paned windows, original toilets and outbuildings at rear.
59-61	Federation Anglo Dutch, Art Nouveau detailing.		Pressed metal soffit - Greek Classical pattern.	Sign on side of building concerning confectionary. Possible site of early confectionary factory.
67 Brunswick Hotel	Federation Free-Style (1927)	Intact ground floor. Diachromatic ceramic tiling, art nouveau leadlighting, stained glass. Terrazzo threshold.	None	Old colonial remnants behind facade and at rear, including former livery stables.
71-73	Old Colonial Georgian (HR)	71 only - Victorian Classical architraves and pilaster surround. White metal frames Circa 1925. Victorian glazed doors. Splayed entrance, terrazzo threshold. Panelling recent construction.	Excellent example of vaulted pressed metal awning, Edwardian floral pattern.	Federation Art Nouveau, pressed metal ceiling.

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
LIVERPOOL STREET NORTH SIDE (cont.)				
93 Tasmania House	Federation Freestyle Art Nouveau influence.			Old Colonial Georgian building behind Federation facade.
105-107 Rundles, Saphire Ballroom, Y.W.C.A.	Inter War Art Deco		Pressed metal soffit - Art Deco pattern.	Interior - intact stair, roof- light, joinery and plasterwork to first floor.
109-115 Soundy's - formerly Mathers	Victorian Georgian (HR)		Reconstructed. Vaulted pressed metal, floral pattern, returning into Mathers Lane.	Interior ceiling, trusses, clerestory, joinery and fittings.
117-117A Devon House	Federation Free Style		Vaulted pressed metal Art Nouveau pattern, continuous with 109-115.	
119-121	Victorian Georgian	Stainless steel and ceramic tiles Circa 1950.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	
125 Sargison's	Victorian Georgian (HR)	Splayed entry form.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	Interior - Edwardian clerestory. Shop fittings 1900-1920 relocated from Sargison's in Elizabeth St.
127	Victorian Georgian (HR)	Splayed entry form. White metal frame Circa 1925.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
LIVERPOOL STREET NORTH SIDE (cont.)				
129 Peking Gift Shop	Victorian Georgian (HR)	Outstanding example of double entry with free-standing display case. Brass window frames and diachromatic ceramic tiling circa 1916. Recommended for RNE application.		Interior - pressed metal ceiling.
131-133	Inter-War Functionalist.		Pressed metal soffit, Art Deco pattern.	
135 including 67-69 Murray Street Union House	Federation Arts and Crafts facade on Georgian building (1925).	69 only - white metal frame, half-glazed and panelled Edwardian door. Splayed entry. Entry door to 67A.		Interior - some intact pressed metal ceilings, Arts and Crafts staircase.
137-141 Les Lees	Victorian Georgian 1852 (HR)		Pressed metal soffit, Greek Classical and Art Nouveau patterns.	Burgess grocery store established 1846 and 1852 in this building.
145-147	Victorian Italianate (HR)			

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
LIVERPOOL STREET NORTH SIDE (cont.)				
155-159 The Central Buildings	Federation Free Style (1929)	Outstanding example of late Edwardian shop-front. Wunderlich white metal frames, leadlighting and stained and figured glass, Art Deco influence. Splayed entrances. Ceramic tiling. External mirrors.	Pressed metal soffit, Classical (Greek) pattern.	Old Colonial Georgian remnants at rear.
177 The Mandarin	Art Deco Facade on Colonial building.		Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	
179 Hobart Sewing Centre	Victorian Mannerist (1866)	Stainless Steel frame, ceramic tiling both circa 1950.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	
181 Hara Wholefood Shop	Federation Freestyle		Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	181-189 Early Old Colonial remnants at rear.
195 Shamrock Hotel	Inter-War Functionalism, Art Deco influence			Alterations to ground floor windows, subtract from building's integrity.
201 Salvation Army Citadel	Federation Romanesque (1910)			
221	Federation Free Classical			

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
LIVERPOOL STREET SOUTH SIDE				
70	Victorian Mannerist			
72	Art Deco			
Alabama Hotel				
78-88	Victorian Italianate facade over Georgian buildings (HR).	80 White metal frame circa 1930. Splayed entrance. 82 Stainless steel frame circa 1950. Splayed entrance. 86 White metal frame circa 1930. Splayed entrance.		Possibly associated with tailor's; tenant 1895-1910 (Scripps).
78-96			86 Soffit to indented entry, figure of mythical child. All of awning 78-96 Pressed metal soffit Art Nouveau pattern. See 78-96. Pressed metal soffit, Art Deco pattern. Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	
90-92	Art Deco			Site of Wellington Mill (Scripps, pp.5,100).
94	Inter-War Stripped Classical			
96	Victorian Free Classical			
Ellison Hawker Card Shop				
98-108	Victorian Academic Classical Inter-War Functionalist Federation Free Classical.			Formerly Brownell's 1888 (Scripps, pp.117, 132) and former site of Moses' Shop (1836) - possible remnants at rear from Murray Lane.
Myer				

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
LIVERPOOL STREET SOUTH SIDE (cont.)				
110 Fletcher Jones	Federation Free Classical, Queen Anne influence.			Interior - Edwardian plaster ceiling. Formerly Newman Arnold Steam Biscuit Works, established 1854.
120-120A	Victorian Mannerist (1867)			
134	Victorian Regency			
138	Victorian Georgian			
162-166	Victorian Classical Italianate influence.	Stainless steel frames, circa 1950.	Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.	Formerly Ma Dwyer's Pie Shop.
168 Glasser and Parker	Intact Federation Free Classical facade behind metal louvre facade.			Formerly His Majesty's Picture Theatre.
194	Victorian Italianate (1881)	Conjectural reconstruction circa 1990.		Possible enlargement of old Colonial building predating 1840.
200 Millington's	Federation Free Style (1925)			To be Listed as group 200-210.
202-210	Federation Free Style (1924)			
MELVILLE STREET NORTH SIDE				
61-65	Federation Arts and Crafts.			

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
MELVILLE STREET SOUTH SIDE				
46	See 122 Elizabeth Street.			
48-50	Federation Free Style	Intact white metal frame, figured glass top lights and glazed tiling circa 1920.		
52 Danny Burkes	Victorian Italianate	Pressed metal soffit, Art Nouveau pattern.		Interior - much of interior intact. Formerly Avalon Cinema and before that Temperance Hall.
MURRAY STREET EAST SIDE				
71	Federation Free Classical	Ground floor timber window frames and original entrance door intact.		
67-69 Union House	See 135 Liverpool Street			
55-59 Myer	Victorian Academic Classical	Site of former Currie's Hotel.		
53 - 53A	Federation Freestyle	Intact pressed metal ceiling to 53.		
36 Cat and Fiddle Arcade Cleburne House.	Federation Free Classical facade	1840 building partially destroyed by fire (Scripps, p.117).		
1 Cat and Fiddle Arcade	Federation Anglo-Dutch.			

ADDRESS	ABOVE AWNING LEVEL	SHOP FRONT	AWNING	NOTES/INTERIOR
MURRAY STREET EAST SIDE (cont.)				
31, 31A, 31B	Federation Free Style - Queen Anne influence.	Stainless steel and mosaic tiles circa 1960.		
MURRAY STREET WEST SIDE				
112 Tattersall's Hotel	Federation Free-Style (1921)			Site of first Tasmanian's "homegrown circus" (Scripps, p.143).
90-92 Bidencopes	Georgian badly defaced by unsympathetic alterations (HR)	Shop front circa 1916. Timber and brass frame, leadlighting.	Outstanding pressed metal vaulted soffit with "Bidenscope's" motif.	Interior - Edwardian fittings, panelling, screens and staircase in excellent condition. Edwardian panelled ceiling, columns and beams.
NORTH WEST CORNER WITH COLLINS STREET T. & G. Building	See 113-119 Collins Street.			

APPENDIX 4 - PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE C

The following places, compiled by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, may be considered for scheduling by a Heritage Advisory Panel.

(Refer R.A.I.A. An Architectural Guide to the City Hobart.)

R.A.I.A. LISTED BUILDINGS NOT OTHERWISE SCHEDULED

COLLINS STREET

- 115 T. & G. Building, p.31
 160 Cox Kay, p.30

ELIZABETH STREET

- 22 A.B.C. Broadcast House, p.26
 29 M.B.F. Building, p.26
 38 Westpac Bank, p.26
 56 C.B.C. Bank, p.32

ELIZABETH MALL

- Cat & Fiddle Square, p.32

HEATHFIELD AVENUE

- 1 Sunray Flats, p.30 (on border of S.A.)

MACQUARIE STREET

- 144 T.G.I.O. Building, p.23
 179 Motors Showrooms, p.22

MELVILLE STREET

- 6 Scots Child Care Centre, p.33

MURRAY STREET

- 91 State Library, p.16
 198 Hobart Animal Hospital, p.16
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VICTORIA STREET

- 3 Service Station, p.24

APPENDIX B

CRITERIA OF HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ACT 1995



Tasmanian Consolidated Legislation

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HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE ACT 1995 - SECT 16

Required criteria for entry in Register

SECT. 16. The Heritage Council may enter a place of historic cultural heritage significance in the Heritage Register if, in its opinion, it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) it is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Tasmania's history;
- (b) it demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage;
- (c) it has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history;
- (d) it is important as a representative in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of cultural places;
- (e) it is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement;
- (f) it has strong or special meaning for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations;
- (g) it has a special association with the life or work of a person, a group or an organisation that was important in Tasmania's history.

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APPENDIX C

SCHEDULE OF PREVIOUSLY LISTED HERITAGE PLACES

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW
Previously Listed Heritage Places

THC Ref	NUMBER Odd	Even	STREET	PLACE NAME	LISITNG TYPE	TITLE NO.	FOLIO NO.
ARGYLE STREET							
R1671	57-59		ARGYLE STREET	Synagogue	HCC/THC	117821	1
BATHURST STREET							
R6624		18-26	BATHURST STREET	Hobart Technical College (Dechaineaux Wing)	THC	136565	1
R6463		18-26	BATHURST STREET	Hobart Technical College (George McIntyre Hunter Wing)	THC	136565	1
R1690		18-26	BATHURST STREET	Cruikshank Building	HCC/THC	136565	1
R1692		106	BATHURST STREET	Playhouse Theatre	HCC/THC	No title ref	
BROOKER AVENUE							
NO SITES LISTED							
CAMPBELL STREET							
R1728	19-29		CAMPBELL STREET	Blundstone's Boot Factory (formerly 46 Campbell Street)	HCC/THC	42	8919
R1713	55		CAMPBELL STREET	Hollydene	HCC/THC	197034	1
R1714	57		CAMPBELL STREET	Royal Exchange Hotel	HCC/THC	55211	1
COLLINS STREET							
R1750	53-57		COLLINS STREET	Lewis Building (former Red Cross House)	HCC/THC	122686	1
R1765	73		COLLINS STREET	Central Café and Bar (Formerly the Ship Hotel)	HCC/THC	104660	1
R1751	77		COLLINS STREET		HCC/THC	198888	1
R1759		116-118	COLLINS STREET		HCC/THC	101385	6
R1766	117		COLLINS STREET	T & G Building	THC/HCC	252489	1
R1752	121-123		COLLINS STREET	Former CTA Club	HCC/THC	102180	1
R1768		136	COLLINS STREET	Former H. Cook & Son and Piccadilly Restaurant	HCC/THC	4387	98
R1769		138	COLLINS STREET	Former Imperial Hotel/Coffee Palace	HCC/THC	101637	1
R1760		154-156	COLLINS STREET	Stable	HCC/THC	129448	1
R1761		158	COLLINS STREET	Former Cascade Brewery Co. Offices	HCC/THC	106048	1
R1762		180-184	COLLINS STREET	Former Chapel	HCC/THC	48531	1
R1762		180-184	COLLINS STREET	Former Chapel	HCC/THC	48531	2
R1763		186	COLLINS STREET		HCC/THC	127189	186
CRITERION STREET							
R1691		18-36	CRITERION STREET		HCC/THC	116612	1
DAVEY STREET							
R1778	25		DAVEY STREET		HCC/THC	3488	68
R1778	25		DAVEY STREET		HCC/THC	6043	1
R1779	29		DAVEY STREET	Athenaeum Club	HCC/THC	96147	1
R1780	39-41		DAVEY STREET	Family Court of Australia (former Trades Hall)	HCC/THC	249737	1

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW
Previously Listed Heritage Places

THC Ref	NUMBER Odd	Even	STREET	PLACE NAME	LISITNG TYPE	TITLE NO.	FOLIO NO.
R1781	45		DAVEY STREET	Hobart Royal Tennis Club (Royal Tennis Court and Clubrooms)	HCC/THC	108313	1
R1782	47		DAVEY STREET	Former Davey Street Congregational Church & Hall	HCC/THC	9	9465
R1819	49		DAVEY STREET	Ranelagh	HCC/THC	121306	1
R1809			DAVEY STREET	St David's Park	HCC/THC		
R1820	51		DAVEY STREET	Kilburn / Buckingham House	HCC/THC	43092	1
R1820	51		DAVEY STREET	Kilburn / Buckingham House	HCC/THC	52	1413
R1820	51		DAVEY STREET	Kilburn / Buckingham House	HCC/THC	4647	49
R1821	53-55		DAVEY STREET		HCC/THC	124285	2
ELIZABETH STREET							
R1826	9		ELIZABETH STREET	General Post Office	HCC/THC	42572	1
R1880	11		ELIZABETH STREET	Former Commonwealth Bank	HCC/THC	119982	2
R1880	11		ELIZABETH STREET	Former Commonwealth Bank	HCC/THC	119982	3
R1880	11		ELIZABETH STREET	Former Commonwealth Bank	HCC/THC	119982	4
R1827	15-19		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	34485	1
R1827	15-19		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	71056	3
R1855		18	ELIZABETH STREET	CML Building	HCC/THC	70808	1
R2956		22-26	ELIZABETH STREET	ANZ Bank (Former Broadcast House)	THC	50547	1
R2957	29		ELIZABETH STREET	Former Bank of Australasia	THC	49724	6
R1828	33		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	48335	1
R6462		34-36	ELIZABETH STREET	Wellington Building (including 98 Collins Street)	THC	123609	1
R6462		34-36	ELIZABETH STREET	Wellington Building (including 98 Collins Street)	THC	123609	2
R1829	35		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	124151	1
R1829	35		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	124151	2
R1883		38	ELIZABETH STREET	Former Bank	HCC/THC	35016	1
R1830	57		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	136589	1
R1831	93		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	196900	1
R1831	95-97		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	198413	1
R1832	103-105		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	134301	1
R1833	107		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	31788	1
R1833	107		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	67235	1
R5756	109		ELIZABETH STREET		HCC/THC	100812	1
HARRINGTON STREET							
R1915	57-59		HARRINGTON STREET	Former Del Sarte's Assembly Rooms	HCC/THC	44	4455
R1905	73		HARRINGTON STREET		HCC/THC	127189	73
R1906	101-103		HARRINGTON STREET		HCC/THC	228434	1
R1906	101-103		HARRINGTON STREET		HCC/THC	90613	1
R1907	121		HARRINGTON STREET		HCC/THC	62541	1

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW
Previously Listed Heritage Places

THC Ref	NUMBER Odd	Even	STREET	PLACE NAME	LISITNG TYPE	TITLE NO.	FOLIO NO.
LIVERPOOL STREET							
R1919	9-11		LIVERPOOL STREET	Town House (includes outhouses)	HCC/THC	36530	1
R1919	9-11		LIVERPOOL STREET	Town House (includes outhouses)	HCC/THC	36530	2
R1919	9-11		LIVERPOOL STREET	Town House (includes outhouses)	HCC/THC	36530	3
R1670	43		LIVERPOOL STREET	Temple House / Solomon House	HCC/THC	222001	1
R1930		48	LIVERPOOL STREET	Royal Hobart Hospital - 1938 building, sculptures and forecourt	HCC/THC	No title ref	
R1680		50	LIVERPOOL STREET	Former Carlton Club Hotel	HCC/THC	118351	1
		52-56	LIVERPOOL STREET	Former Carlton Club Hotel	HCC	No title ref	
R1931		60	LIVERPOOL STREET	Former AG Webster's Building	HCC/THC	49988	1
R1921	71-73		LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	120317	1
R1921	71-73		LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	234248	1
R1932		76	LIVERPOOL STREET	National Australia Bank	HCC/THC	123909	1
R1933		78-78A	LIVERPOOL STREET	Golding and Son's Corner	HCC/THC	No title ref	
R6316		80	LIVERPOOL STREET	Formerly part of Golding and Son's Corner	HCC/THC	114057	1
R6317		84	LIVERPOOL STREET	Formerly part of Golding and Son's Corner	HCC/THC	119687	1
R6318		86	LIVERPOOL STREET	Formerly part of Golding and Son's Corner	HCC/THC	198132	2
R6319		88	LIVERPOOL STREET	Formerly part of Golding and Son's Corner	HCC/THC	45	1309
R1922	109-113		LIVERPOOL STREET	Formerly Soundy's Store (including buildings at rear)	HCC/THC	No title ref	
R1923	125		LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	23666	125
R5706	127		LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	23666	127
R5707	129		LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	50796	1
R2058	137		LIVERPOOL STREET	Former Tasmanian House	HCC/THC	49736	1
R2058	137		LIVERPOOL STREET	Former Tasmanian House	HCC/THC	49736	2
R6002	139		LIVERPOOL STREET	Formerly part of Tasmanian House	THC	90125	1
R1924	145-147		LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	108555	1
R1924	145-147		LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	215962	1
R1924	145-147		LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	108555	2
R1924	145-147		LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	108555	3
R1934		162	LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	107219	1
R1934		162	LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	107219	2
R5425		164	LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	39251	3
R5426		166	LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	111950	4
R5426		166	LIVERPOOL STREET		HCC/THC	111951	1
MACQUARIE STREET							
R1950	89		MACQUARIE STREET	Ingle Hall	HCC/THC	2520	79
R1950	89		MACQUARIE STREET	Ingle Hall	HCC/THC	213194	1

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW
Previously Listed Heritage Places

THC Ref	NUMBER Odd	Even	STREET	PLACE NAME	LISITNG TYPE	TITLE NO.	FOLIO NO.
R1951	103		MACQUARIE STREET	ANZ Bank (former Commercial Bank of Tasmania)	HCC/THC	50547	1
R1952	105		MACQUARIE STREET	Mercantile Mutual Building/Franklin Chambers	HCC/THC	225873	1
R1953	119		MACQUARIE STREET	National Mutual Life Building	HCC/THC	22113	3
R2018	121		MACQUARIE STREET	Bishop Hay Memorial Centre	HCC/THC	96100	4
R1954	125		MACQUARIE STREET	Church Offices (former Deanery of St. David's Cathedral)	HCC/THC	108908	1
R1991		130	MACQUARIE STREET	J. Walch & Son Building	HCC/THC	123695	1
R1992		132	MACQUARIE STREET	Tasmanian Club (former Derwent Bank)	HCC/THC	32723	3
R1955	127 - 131		MACQUARIE STREET	Stone Buildings	HCC/THC	19542	1
R1958	133-135		MACQUARIE STREET	Stone Buildings	HCC/THC	50240	1
R1959	137-139		MACQUARIE STREET	Stone Buildings	HCC/THC	40522	1
R2016		142	MACQUARIE STREET	London Chambers	HCC/THC	51	4512
R1960	145		MACQUARIE STREET	Queen Mary Club (former Bank of Australasia)	HCC/THC	105618	1
R1961	151		MACQUARIE STREET	Macquarie House / Birch's House	HCC/THC	33810	1
R1962	159		MACQUARIE STREET	Legacy House	HCC/THC	123805	1
R1963	161-163		MACQUARIE STREET	Cullen House	HCC/THC	100208	1
R1964	161-163		MACQUARIE STREET	Cullen House	HCC/THC	100208	1
R1993		164	MACQUARIE STREET		HCC/THC	10799	8
R1965	165		MACQUARIE STREET	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	HCC/THC	34	4324
MURRAY STREET							
R2048		22	MURRAY STREET		HCC/THC	37967	1
R2049		24	MURRAY STREET	Former Masonic Hall	HCC/THC	113967	1
R2039	25-27		MURRAY STREET	Cathedral Chambers	HCC/THC	34411	1
R2051		26	MURRAY STREET	Former Hobart Savings Bank	HCC/THC	32721	3
R2052		28	MURRAY STREET	Former Derwent & Tamar Insurance Building (plus iron railings)	HCC/THC	32722	5
R2040	29		MURRAY STREET		HCC/THC	7839	1
R2053		30	MURRAY STREET	Victorian Tavern	HCC/THC	19542	2
R2054		32	MURRAY STREET		HCC/THC	19542	3
R2055		34	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	129447	1
R2055		34	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	129447	2
R2055		34	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	208391	1
R2055		34	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	208394	1
R2055		34	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	50802	1
R2055		34	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	50802	2
R2056		48A-48B	MURRAY STREET		HCC/THC	80327	3
R7116		50A	MURRAY STREET		HCC/THC	117327	1
R7117		52	MURRAY STREET		HCC/THC	80327	1

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW
Previously Listed Heritage Places

THC Ref	NUMBER Odd	Even	STREET	PLACE NAME	LISTING TYPE	TITLE NO.	FOLIO NO.
R2057		90-92	MURRAY STREET	Former Bidenscope's (listing includes shop fittings)	HCC/THC	109590	1
R5226		112	MURRAY STREET	Cow (former Bath Inn and Circus, and later Tattersall's Hotel)	THC	29586	3
R2059		118	MURRAY STREET		HCC/THC	129300	1
R2060		124	MURRAY STREET	Offices (former Highfield House)	HCC/THC	No title ref	

SANDY BAY ROAD

NO SITES LISTED

VICTORIA STREET

R2983	3		VICTORIA STREET	Service Station	THC	17	6901
R2097	9-11		VICTORIA STREET	Victoria Chambers	HCC/THC	86248	1
R2099		14-16	VICTORIA STREET		HCC/THC	61101	1
R2098	15		VICTORIA STREET	Heritage House	HCC/THC	198644	1

WATCHORN STREET

NO SITES LISTED

APPENDIX D

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED HERITAGE PLACES TO BE INCLUDED
ON SCHEDULE F - CITY OF HOBART PLANNING SCHEME 1982.

LIST OF INVENTORY SHEETS

Ref. No.	Street No.	Street Name	Place Name
C91	18-26	BATHURST STREET	Technical College (Dechaineaux Wing)
C95	18-26	BATHURST STREET	Technical College (George McIntyre Hunter Wing)
C4	53-57	COLLINS STREET	Charter House (refer also Former Red Cross House)
C47	22-26	ELIZABETH STREET	ANZ Bank (Former Broadcast House)
C7	29	ELIZABETH STREET	Former Bank of Australasia
C33	34-36	ELIZABETH STREET	Wellington Building (includes 98 Collins Street)
C90	101-103	HARRINGTON STREET	Conjoined Commercial Buildings
C46	43	LIVERPOOL STREET	Police Office (former YMCA Gymnasium)
C93	139	LIVERPOOL STREET	Formerly part of Tasmanian House
C94	112	MURRAY STREET	Cow (former Tattersall's Hotel)
C69	3	VICTORIA STREET	Service Station

Name: **Hobart Technical College (Dechaineaux Wing refer also THR R1690, R6624 & R6463.**

Reference: **C91**

18-26 Bathurst Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Education & Training*

Present Use: *Education & Training*

Feature Type: *Technical College*

Architectural Style: *Post-War (Stripped Classical influence)*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*

Construction Date: *c1954*

Floors: *4* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Brick/ Sandstone*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street, and is one of a group of historic structures that are part of the former Hobart Technical College (now TAFE). It is a prominent Post-War building located within a multi-layered historic streetscape.*

History: *The Dechaineaux Wing was designed by SWT Blythe in 1950, who was the key architectural consultant to the Public Works Department. The building opened in January 1954. It was named after Lucien Dechaineux, the first principal of the Hobart Technical College. Blythe was the head of architecture in the Hobart Technical College at this time, and the School of Architecture was subsequently to occupy part of this new wing.*

Physical Description: *It is a four storey Post-War building with Stripped Classical design elements. These elements include an emphatic portal, vertically divided bays and pilasters to the façade. The building demonstrates similar characteristics to the 1938 (George Hunter McIntyre Wing) in its materials, spacing and fenestration.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER

(Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

The building is part of a rare group of structures that are physical evidence of a history of representative education architecture spanning five decades.

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth-mid twentieth century streetscape dominated by buildings linked with education and training.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

The Dechaineaux Wing is of historic heritage significance because of its associations with SWT Blythe, and its namesake Lucien Dechaineux, who was the first Principal of the Hobart Technical College.

(d)-Representative of:

This building is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey brick Post-War building with Stripped Classical style elements.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Hobart Technical College (George McIntyre Hunter Wing refer also THR R1690, R6624 & R6463 (including Cruikshank Building and Dechaineaux Wing))** Reference: **C95**

18-26 Bathurst Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Education & Training*

Present Use: *Education & Training*

Feature Type: *Technical College*

Architectural Style: *Inter-War Art Deco*

Integrity: *Predominantly intact.*

Construction Date: *1938*

Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Brick/Sandstone*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☒

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located at the south-west corner of Bathurst and Campbell Streets., and is one of a group of historic buildings that are part of the former Hobart Technical College (now TAFE). It is a prominent Inter-War building within a largely intact multi-layered historic streetscape.*

History: *The George McIntyre Hunter Wing was named after the college council chairman. The land for the building had been purchased in 1922 with the first section of the college being built in 1927 fronting Campbell Street. The George McIntyre Hunter Wing was built in 1938 and was designed by S.W.T. Blythe whilst he was part of the Public Works Department. A.H. Tucker was also involved in the design.*

Physical Description: *The George McIntyre Hunter Wing is a two storey building with a half basement on Bathurst Street and has an addition of a full basement level on the Campbell Street side. The building features large timber framed windows, glass bricks on the half basement floor and circulation areas and reconstructed sandstone detailing. The location of the staircases is expressed on the outside by streamlined vertical elements.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER

(Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

The building is part of a rare group of structures that are physical evidence of a history of representative education architecture spanning five decades.

This site is of historic heritage significance because its townscape associations are regarded as important to the community's sense of place.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

The George McIntyre Hunter Wing is of historic heritage significance because of its associations with SWT Blythe and AH Tucker the Architects, George McIntyre Hunter the College Council Chairman, and Lucien Dechaineux who was the first Principal of the Hobart Technical College.

(d)-Representative of:

The George McIntyre Hunter Wing is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of an Inter-War Art Deco technical college building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Charter House (refer also Former Red Cross House)**Reference: **C4**

53-57 Collins Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Present Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Feature Type: Shop

Architectural Style: Inter-War

Integrity: Externally predominantly intact. There is a new glazed entrance door and display window which are located in original openings.

Construction Date: c1935

Floors: 2

Roof: Corrugated Iron

Walls: Face Brick

Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution

The building is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and is part of a larger property that incorporates the heritage listed former Red Cross House. Charter House makes an important contribution to the mostly nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape of the area.

History:

Charter House is located on land that was originally granted to Anthony Fenn Kemp, an officer of the NSW Corps who came to Tasmania in 1816. In 1846 Kemp subdivided his property, and it was purchased by the Lewis family who constructed a warehouse (later known as Red Cross House) and a residence by the late 1840s. Charter House was built on land that was once the front yard and main access to the Lewis family residence, which was positioned behind the warehouse. Charter House was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1935. At the time it was owned by Col. Tasker. It later became the office of well-known Hobart Architect Eric Round.

Physical Description:

A two storey Inter-War brick commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet that encircles the building. The facade is richly decorated with various configurations of blue 'clinker' bricks. The words 'Charter House' are located directly below a geometric motif located at the centre-edge of the parapet. Windows are timber-framed double-hung single-paned sashes. There is a large rectangular window with highlights flanked by two double-hung sash windows to the first floor facade surrounded by polychromatic ornamentation. There are two large original openings to the ground floor facade that are outlined by a single row of clinker bricks. A solid mass of clinker bricks form a decorative base to the facade.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

Charter House has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of central Hobart's settlement, given that the land upon which the structure stands was built upon from the early nineteenth century.

(d)-Representative of:

Charter House is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two

PLEASE NOTE

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storey face brick Inter-War commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **ANZ Centre (formerly Broadcast House/Bursary Building - refer also R1951 ANZ Bank (former Commercial Bank of Tasmania))**

Reference: **C47**

22-26 Elizabeth Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Governmental, Workplace/Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop/Office Complex*

Architectural Style: *Inter-War Free Classical*

Integrity: *The building underwent re-development in 1989 with the construction of the ANZ Centre. The 1926 facade is predominantly intact.*

Construction Date: *1926*

Floors: *6* Roof: *Not known*

Walls: *Masonry/Render*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution

The building is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street, and is one of a group of late nineteenth/early twentieth century office buildings, with the exception of the Westpac building which is adjacent. The building is a landmark structure and an integral part of the streetscape. It is already part of a listed site: the former Commercial Bank of Tasmania at 103 Macquarie Street.

History:

This large office complex is located on land that was originally granted to John George Briggs, who was given one acre (approx.), and a smaller land parcel (11 perches) granted to John Fawcner. By the 1840s, the site was built upon. There was a building known as Bank Chambers located on part of the site by the early 1900s, this structure had a narrow frontage onto Elizabeth Street. In 1926, the building that currently occupies the site was constructed. It was designed by local architectural firm, Salier, Glaskin and Ricards, and was built for the Bursaries Board of Tasmania. It subsequently became known as the Bursary Building. It was later occupied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission including the radio station 7ZL. The building continued to be occupied by ABC Radio until 1989, when it moved to new premises at the old Hobart Railway Station. Due to the long occupation of ABC Radio, the building became known as Broadcast House. In 1989, however, the building was re-named the ANZ Centre, when the site underwent major re-development, and a large office tower was built at the rear and incorporated into the original building. An extra banking chamber of The Commercial Bank located in Macquarie Street was demolished in 1989 to allow for the construction of the new office tower.

Physical Description:

It is a six storey masonry Inter-War Free Classical building that contains mixed shops and offices. It is an example of period eclecticism, reflected in the exaggerated bulging columns, the truncated arches over the first floor windows, sash windows in the end bays and a Baroque scallop shell balcony on the roof top, which bears the date of construction.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER

(Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

The ANZ Centre at 22-26 Elizabeth is of historic heritage significance because of its long association with ABC Radio, which conducted many of its early broadcasts from the building which it occupied by for many years.

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

The ANZ Centre at 22-26 Elizabeth is of historic heritage significance because of its ability (despite extensive modification) to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a six storey masonry Inter-War Free Classical office building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (former Bank of Australasia)**Reference: **C7****29****Elizabeth Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Financial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Commercial Building (former bank)*Architectural Style: *Inter-War Commercial Palazzo*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1938*Floors: **5**Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Render*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located at the north-eastern corner of Elizabeth and Collins Streets. It is a landmark structure that dominates the entrance to Elizabeth Street Mall, which mostly contains two and three storey buildings. The structure is also a prominent feature of the Elizabeth and Collins Streets intersection, which is occupied by other prominent historic landmark structures such as the former Westpac Bank at 38 Elizabeth Street.*

History: *This building was constructed between 1938 and 1940. The architects were the prominent architectural firm of A and K Henderson of Melbourne. It was built for the Bank of Australasia, which occupied the building from its completion in 1940 to 1960. The building was connected to the City's sewerage system in April of 1940. In 1960, internal modifications were carried out.*

Physical Description: *A five storey brick and render building in the Inter-War Commercial Palazzo style. It is a corner office building which has a steel frame clad completely in brickwork. The building has classical style elements, such as the ground floor rendered mock coursing topped with an entablature. The date of the opening of the building (1940) is inscribed on a fourth floor cornice.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

29 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a five storey brick and render Inter-War Commercial Palazzo office building.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Wellington Building (includes 98 Collins Street - refer also R6462)**
34-36 Elizabeth Street Hobart

Reference: **C92**

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shops/Offices*

Architectural Style: *Inter-War Free Classical*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*

Construction Date:

Floors: 3 Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

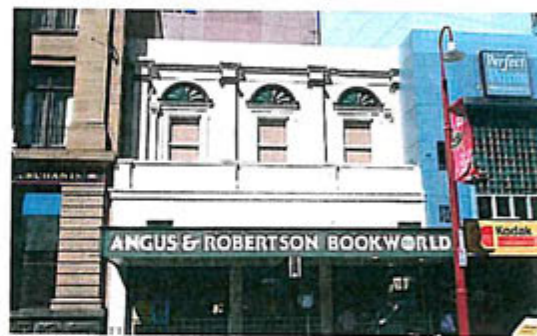
Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building has two frontages, one on Elizabeth Street and the other on Collins Street. It is a prominent element within the historic streetscape of the area.*

History: *The Collins Street building was first connected to the reticulated sewerage system by 1908. It was owned at the time by Messrs PO Fysh & Co. Further drainage works were undertaken on this building in 1938, during which time it was the property of Messrs Oldham, Beddome & Meredith Pty Ltd. House connection records were unavailable for the Elizabeth Street building.*

Physical Description: *This is a three storey retail building with two balanced bow windows over the upper two storeys and a shop front to the street as well as a side entry to the floors above from the street. There is an awning over the street and top lights above giving light to the shop inside. The site also includes 98 Collins Street, a two storey brick building with a first floor balcony and classical pilasters on the first floor as well as a mezzanine floor inside.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This site is of historic heritage significance because its townscape associations are regarded as important to the community's sense of place.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

Wellington Building is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey Inter-War Free Classical commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (refer also THC datasheet R1906)**Reference: **C90****101-103 Harrington Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Habitation*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact, with the exception of the shop windows that are modern additions.*Construction Date: *c1845/c1900*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Render*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the eastern side of Harrington Street, and conjoined to an early nineteenth century building which is part of the same property (refer THC datasheet R1906). The building is an important historic element within a section of commercial streetscape that has been degraded over the years. It should be included in the current listing for the property.*

History: *The building occupies land that was originally part of a large one acre (approx.) grant to Samuel Bate. This site was built upon by the 1840s, occupied by one of two conjoined cottages, one of which (101 Harrington Street) survives intact. Both buildings were connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in May 1906, at this time both were owned by Mr David Saunders. By 1921, further drainage works were carried out on 103 Harrington Street, with Mr William Long being the owner of the property at this time. By the early 1950s, both conjoined buildings were part of the one property owned by Mr G Long. 103 Harrington Street is thought to date from the 1840s, however is thought to have been rebuilt in the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries into a commercial premises. No HCC archived plans could be found showing this re-construction.*

Physical Description: *It is a single storey brick rendered Federation-style commercial building possibly with Victorian Georgian fabric surviving. It has a gable roof clad with corrugated iron sheets. The facade has a classically-styled parapet with a curved pediment located at the centre-edge. Below this is a cornice. There are two large shop windows (one is multi-paned) positioned either side of a centrally-placed door with toplight.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

103 Harrington Street (in conjunction with 101 Harrington Street) has strong meaning for the community because it contributes to a historically distinct nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

103 Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey brick/masonry Federation-style commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Police Office (former YMCA Gymnasium - refer also R1670 Temple House)** Reference: **C46****43 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Recreation*Present Use: *Police Services*Feature Type: *Gymnasium*Architectural Style: *Inter-War Free Classical*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1928*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Face Brick/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *This building is located on the eastern side of Argyle Street, between the Jewish Synagogue and Temple House. It is now part of the Tasmania Police Southern District Headquarters, and is to be added to the current heritage listing of the property, which includes Temple House. The building makes a valuable contribution to the historic streetscape of the area.*

History: *The building stands on land that was originally granted John Milward. This 1 rood and 27.5 perch allotment was built upon by Joseph and Judah Solomon in 1825, who constructed a large residence, later known as Temple House, on the site. This large Old Colonial Regency mansion and grounds was purchased by the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in 1921, after having been occupied by the same family for over 100 years. The new owners of the property almost immediately set about transforming the site into a recreation centre by constructing a gymnasium on land that was originally used for a vegetable garden, and occupied by various outbuildings, such as brick stables and sheds. The architects of this building, which was constructed c1928, were Johnston and Crawford. The property was occupied by the YMCA until 1964, when it was acquired by Tasmania Police.*

Physical Description: *A single storey face brick Inter-War Free Classical former gymnasium, now used as police offices. The roof is concealed by a parapet, design features of which include a triangular panel at the centre flanked by other angular panels which together create a geometrical silhouette. There are plaster triangles positioned at either end of the parapet, which were formally the recognised symbol of the YMCA. The prominence of the parapet is heightened because it is stuccoed, which is in contrast to the face brick used throughout most of the facade. There is a wide-spanning triangular pediment to the top part of the facade, this connects with two pilasters. This pediment is rendered and is decorated with dentils. An oval accent window is located directly below the apex of the pediment. It is surrounded with a wide moulded architrave, and rests upon a plaster ornamental panel consisting of an arrow entwined with a stylised ribbon and a wreath. A row of four casement windows with highlights and wide rendered architraves are located below the accent window. A rusticated ashlar sandstone plinth completes the Argyle Street facade.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

This former YMCA gymnasium at 43 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart because it is located on land that was once part of a residential property established in the

PLEASE NOTE

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1820s. It may also provide information on the early twentieth century recreational activities, specifically in relation to YMCA in Tasmania.

(d)-Representative of:

The former YMCA Building located in Argyle Street but part of 43 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal character of a single storey Inter-War face brick gymnasium.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly part of Tasmanian House - refer also R6002 & R2058)** Reference: **C93**

139 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop* Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Inter-War Art Deco*

Integrity: *The original Victorian Georgian facade has been built over with a rendered masonry Inter-War Art Deco facade.* Construction Date: *c1852*

Floors: *3* Roof: *Corrugated Iron* Walls: *Masonry/Rendered* Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, near the corner of Murray Street. It is one of a group of commercial premises dating from the mid nineteenth century and is a prominent element within the historic streetscape of the area.*

History: *Tasmanian House was erected in 1852 by William Burgess and Hugh Barrett. It replaced their earlier grocery business established on the same location in 1846. It stands on land originally granted to Thomas James Crouch and John Hiddlestone. The Burgess family owned and/or occupied this corner site from the 1840s to at least the 1950s. The main store of Burgess and Barrett was located in the section of the building located at the corner of Murray and Liverpool Street, and became known as Foley's Corner in the 1920s; occupied by Foleys Proprietary Limited Ladies and Gent's Tailors and Mercers. 139 Liverpool Street was acquired and incorporated into the Burgess' commercial complex in the mid nineteenth century. It remained part of the business until the late nineteenth century. A tobacconist shop kept by John White operated from 139 Liverpool Street from 1857 until the 1920s. An Inter-War Art Deco facade was added to the building around this time, a trend that transformed many nineteenth century commercial premises within central Hobart. In 1990, alterations were made to the ground floor shopfront of 139 Liverpool Street. Glass was used for the entire shopfront.*

Physical Description: *A three storey rendered masonry Victorian Georgian commercial premises with Inter-War Art Deco facade. The roof is concealed by a stepped parapet, and there is a circular Art Deco motif to the centre of the parapet above the second floor window line. There are two evenly spaced double-hung single-paned windows to both the first and second floors, and a boxed-awning sheltering a modern glazed shopfront.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

139 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important archaeological information of central Hobart due to it being part of the Tasmanian House complex, which has a rich mercantile history dating from the mid nineteenth century.

The Burgess family had a long association with Tasmanian House (which incorporated 139 Liverpool Street). As one of the leading merchant families of the nineteenth century, they played an important part in Hobart's early history.

(d)-Representative of:

This building is of historic heritage significance because of its ability (despite modification) to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey rendered masonry Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Cow (formerly Tattersall's Hotel refer also R5226)**
112 Murray Street Hobart

Reference: **C94**

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Hotel*

Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Inter-War Free Style*

Integrity: *Modified internally, facade predominantly intact*

Construction Date: *c1857/c1921*

Floors: **3** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Brick*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the western side of Murray Street, and is an important element within a largely intact historic commercial streetscape.*

History: *This was the site of Australia's earliest circus (Radford's Circus) established in 1848. A public house is known to have occupied this site from 1857. It was first licensed as the Bath Arms. It later traded as Tattersall's Hotel, and under went re-construction, with a new facade being built in c1921.*

Physical Description: *This is a three storey inner city hotel symmetrically composed with prominent piers terminating in an ornamental parapet. There is a balcony on the first floor. The composition relies heavily on the bracketed oriel windows on the first and second floors.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it demonstrates aspects of early twentieth century society.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

112 Murray Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of central Hobart early history

This site is of historic cultural heritage significance because of its association with Australia's first circus of 1848.

(d)-Representative of:

This building is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey stuccoed Inter-War Free Style hotel.

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Name: Service Station		Reference: C69	
3	Victoria Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Service Station	Architectural Style:	Old Colonial Georgian/ Inter-War Free Classical
Integrity:	Office sections date from c1815 and are predominantly intact whilst other sections date from the 1920s and late 1930s, and are representative of that period. There is a car-port of modern metal construction.		
Floors:	1	Roof:	Corrugated Iron/Tiles
		Walls:	Masonry/Render
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution:	The Service Station is located on the eastern side of Victoria Street and is an important historic element within the streetscape, which is predominantly composed of nineteenth/early twentieth century office buildings.		
History:	Sections of the Victoria Street Service Station were originally outbuildings to Macquarie Hotel. Macquarie Hotel, located at 151 Macquarie Street, was built in 1815-16 by Thomas William Birch twelve years after the settlement of Hobart. The service station was constructed in 1928, the architect was D Hartley Wilson. The Kiosk was constructed later in 1939. It is one of the oldest Service Stations in Hobart.		
Physical Description:	A single storey masonry rendered Inter-War Service Station with some buildings dating from the Old Colonial Georgian period converted during the Inter-War period. It has a forecourt occupied by a Kiosk building with classical columns and Roman-tile roof. The whole represents the play with styles and materials that characterised much service station architecture of the period.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

3 Victoria Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate pattern of Hobart's early settlement.

(b)-Rarity:

3 Victoria Street is of historic heritage significance as a rare example of a Inter-War Service Station. The rarity of this structure is compounded due to the fact that it is part of a Colonial Georgian residence, one of the first substantial residences built in Hobart.

(c)-Research Potential:

The site may contains subsurface deposits which date from the early period of settlement, and have the potential to yield important information that may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's early settlement.

(d)-Representative of:

The Service Station at 3 Victoria Street is of heritage value as a rare surviving representative example of an Inter-War Service Station.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(g)-Association:

The site has important and significant associations with people prominent in Tasmania's european history, such as Governor Lachlan Macquarie, Governor Sorell, and Thomas William Birch.

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APPENDIX E

INCONSISTENCIES IN SCHEDULE F – CITY OF HOBART PLANNING SCHEME 1982

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW
Inconsistencies in Schedule F - City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982

THC Ref	NUMBER Odd	STREET	Even	PLACE NAME	LISITNG TYPE	TITLE NO.	FOLIO NO.	NOTES
ARGYLE STREET								
R1931	42	ARGYLE STREET		Former AG Webster's Building (refer 60 Liverpool Street)	HCC/THC	49988	1	42 is no longer a valid address, even though this building has a frontage on Liverpool and Argyle Streets, the correct address is 60 Liverpool Street.
R1670	55	ARGYLE STREET		Temple House / Solomon House	HCC/THC	222001	1	This address has changed from 55 Argyle Street (address in Schedule F) to 43 Liverpool Street.
R1671	59	ARGYLE STREET		Synagogue	HCC/THC	117821	1	The address has changed from 59 Argyle Street to 57-59 Argyle Street.
BATHURST STREET								
R6624/ R6463	28	BATHURST STREET		Hobart Technical College (Dechainaux and George McIntyre Hunter Wings)	THC	136565	1	This address has changed from 102 Bathurst Street (address in Schedule F) to 18-36 Criterion Street.
R1691	102	BATHURST STREET			HCC/THC	116612	1	This address has changed from 28 Bathurst Street (address in Schedule F) to 18-26 Bathurst Street.
COLLINS STREET								
R1750	53	COLLINS STREET		Lewis Building (former Red Cross House)	HCC/THC	122686	1	The address has changed from 53 Collins Street (address in Schedule F) to 53-57 Collins Street.
R1765	75	COLLINS STREET		Central Café and Bar (Formerly the Ship Hotel)	HCC/THC	104660	1	The address has changed from 75 Collins Street (address in Schedule F) to 73 Collins Street.
R1766	113-117	COLLINS STREET		T & G Building	THC/HCC	252489	1	The address has changed from 113-117 Collins Street (address in Schedule F) to 117 Collins Street.
R1752	121	COLLINS STREET		Former CTA Club	HCC/THC	102180	1	The address has changed from 121 Collins Street (address in Schedule F) to 121-123 Collins Street according to LIST and map information.
R1760	156	COLLINS STREET		Stable	HCC/THC	129448	1	This address has changed from 156 Collins Street (address in Schedule F) to 156-158 Collins Street.
R1761	156	COLLINS STREET		Former Cascade Brewery Co. Offices	HCC/THC	106048	1	This address has changed from 156 Collins Street (address in Schedule F) to 158 Collins Street.
R1762	184	COLLINS STREET		Former Chapel	HCC/THC	48531	1	This address has changed from 184 Collins Street (address in Schedule F) to 180-184 Collins Street.

NOTE: Addresses listed in this spreadsheet are taken directly from Schedule F.

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW
Inconsistencies in Schedule F - City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982

THC Ref	NUMBER Odd Even	STREET	PLACE NAME	LISTING TYPE	TITLE NO.	FOLIO NO.	NOTES
R1762	184	COLLINS STREET	Former Chapel	HCC/THC	48531	2	This address has changed from 184 Collins Street (address in Schedule F) to 180-184 Collins Street.
DAVEY STREET							
R1780	41	DAVEY STREET	Family Court of Australia (former Trades Hall)	HCC/THC	249737	1	This address has changes from 41 Davey (address in Schedule F) to 39-41 Davey Street.
ELIZABETH STREET							
R1855	18-20	ELIZABETH STREET	CML Building	HCC/THC	70808	1	This address has changed from 18-20 Elizabeth address in Schedule F) to 18 Elizabeth Street.
MACQUARIE STREET							
R1955	127-139A	MACQUARIE STREET	Stone Buildings	HCC/THC	19542	1	This address has changed from 127-139A Macquarie Street (address in Schedule F) to 127-131 Macquarie Street; 133-135 Macquarie Street; 137-139 Macquarie Street.
R1959	127-139A	MACQUARIE STREET	Stone Buildings	HCC/THC	40522	1	This address has changed from 127-139A Macquarie Street (address in Schedule F) to 127-131 Macquarie Street; 133-135 Macquarie Street; 137-139 Macquarie Street.
R1959	127-139A	MACQUARIE STREET	Stone Buildings	HCC/THC	50240	1	This address has changed from 127-139A Macquarie Street (address in Schedule F) to 127-131 Macquarie Street; 133-135 Macquarie Street; 137-139 Macquarie Street.
R1960	143-145	MACQUARIE STREET	Queen Mary Club (former Bank of Australasia)	HCC/THC	105618	1	This address has changed from 143-145 Macquarie Street (address in Schedule F) to 145 Macquarie Street.
MURRAY STREET							
R2055	34-38	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	129447	1	This address has changed from 34-38 Murray Street (address in Schedule F) to 34 Murray Street.
R2055	34-38	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	129447	2	This address has changed from 34-38 Murray Street (address in Schedule F) to 34 Murray Street.
R2055	34-38	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	208391	1	This address has changed from 34-38 Murray Street (address in Schedule F) to 34 Murray Street.
R2055	34-38	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	208394	1	This address has changed from 34-38 Murray Street (address in Schedule F) to 34 Murray Street.

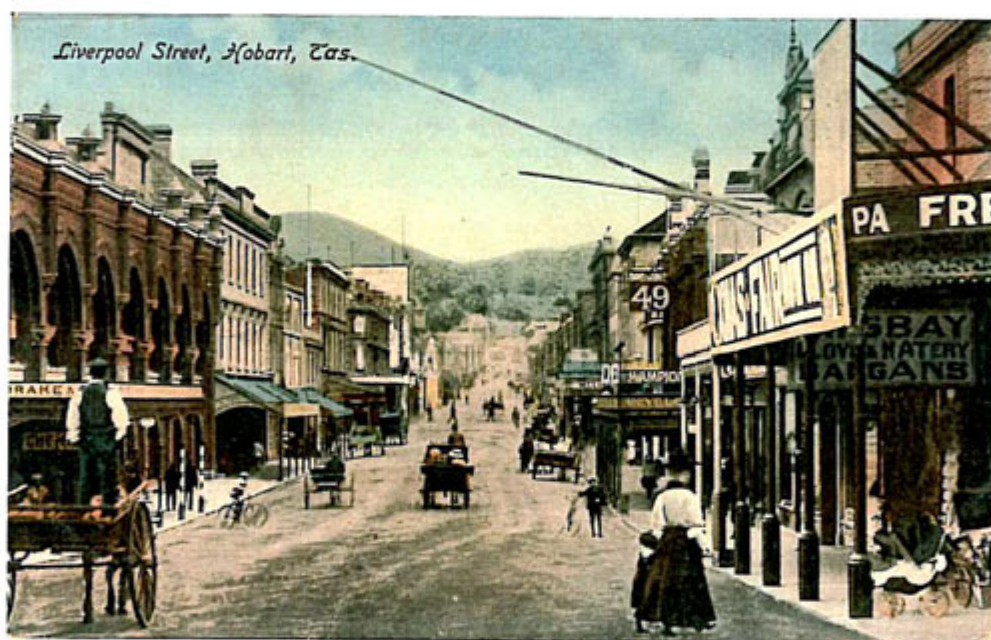
NOTE: Addresses listed in this spreadsheet are taken directly from Schedule F.

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW
Inconsistencies in Schedule F - City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982

THC Ref	NUMBER Odd	Even	STREET	PLACE NAME	LISTING TYPE	TITLE NO.	FOLIO NO.	NOTES
R2055		34-38	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	50802	1	The address has changed from 34-38 Murray Street (address in Schedule F) to 34 Murray Street.
R2055		34-38	MURRAY STREET	Hadley's Hotel	HCC/THC	50802	2	The address has changed from 34-38 Murray Street (address in Schedule F) to 34 Murray Street.
R2056		48A-52	MURRAY STREET		HCC/THC	80327	3	The address has changed from 48A-52 (address in Schedule F) to several addresses including: 48A-48B; 50A; 52 Murray Street.
R2058		96	MURRAY STREET	Former Tasmanian House (refer 137 Liverpool Street)	HCC/THC	49736	1	The address 96 Murray Street(address in Schedule F) does not exist according to currently available land information. The property address is 137 Liverpool Street.
R2058		96	MURRAY STREET	Former Tasmanian House (refer 137 Liverpool Street)	HCC/THC	49736	2	The address 96 Murray Street(address in Schedule F) does not exist according to currently available land information. The property address is 137 Liverpool Street.

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT PLACES



Prepared by Katheryn Bennett

for



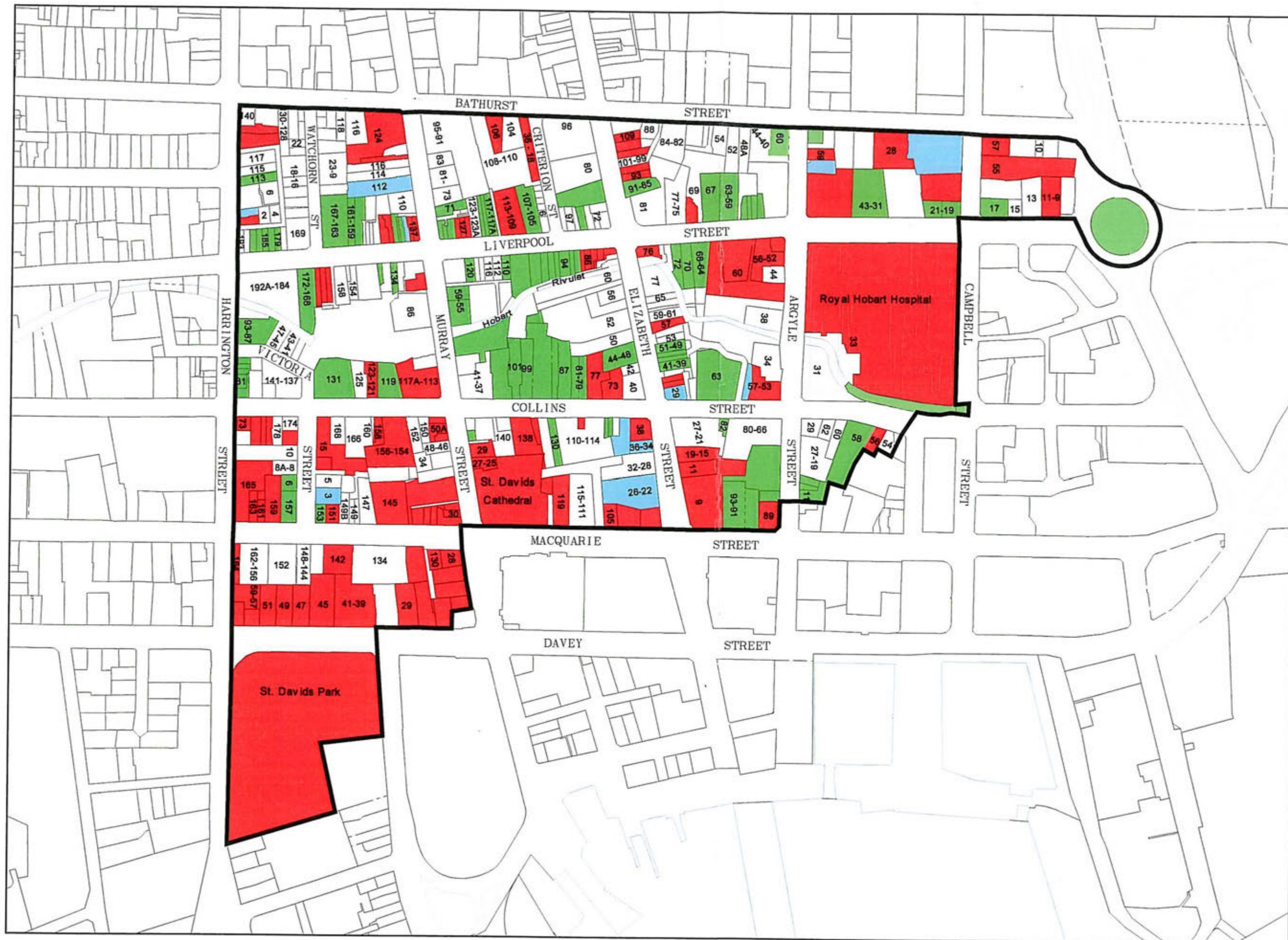
Cover Photograph: Liverpool Street, Hobart, [c1910] Dennison Heritage Collection.

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This document was prepared by Katheryn Bennett
as a report to the Hobart City Council.

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW



LEGEND

- STUDY BOUNDARY
- HERITAGE LISTED PLACES
- PLACES PROPOSED FOR HERITAGE LISTING
- HERITAGE LISTED PLACES - NEW DATASHEETS PREPARED

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW
Inventory of Significant Places

Street No.	Street Name	Place Name	Collection No.
	ARGYLE STREET		
11-17	Argyle Street	Commercial Building	C1
60	Argyle Street	Commercial Building (formerly Duke of York Tavern	C82
	BATHURST STREET		
34	Bathurst Street	Commercial Building (formerly Asmor Guesthouse)	C83
	BROOKER AVENUE		
	Brooker Avenue	Fountain and Sunken Garden	C50
	COLLINS STREET		
	Collins Street	Walls Hobart Rivulet	C3
59-63	Collins Street	Drysdale House facade (refer also C73 McLaren's Hotel)	C5
59-63	Collins Street	McLaren's Hotel facade - refer also C5 Drysdale House.	C73
79	Collins Street	Coogan's Department Store	C60
85-99	Collins Street	Department Store Facade (formerly Fitzgerald's Department Store - refer also C61 and C81)	C48
85-99	Collins Street	Department Store Facade (formerly Fitzgerald's Department Store - refer also C48 and C81)	C61
85-99	Collins Street	Department Store Facade (formerly Fitzgerald's Department Store - refer C48 and C61)	C81
119	Collins Street	Commercial Building	C64
131	Collins Street	Commercial Building (formerly Centreway Arcade)	C72
58	Collins Street	Former Agricultural Bank of Tasmania	C2
82	Collins Street	Commercial Building	C6
102	Collins Street	Commercial Building	C58
104	Collins Street	Commercial Building	C59
130	Collins Street	Commercial Building	C87
	ELIZABETH STREET		
39-41	Elizabeth Street	Kent House	C8
45	Elizabeth Street	Kodak House	C9
47	Elizabeth Street	Commercial Building	C10
49-51	Elizabeth Street	Commercial Building	C11
85-91	Elizabeth Street	Banjo's Bakery (Formerly Cripps' Hygienic Bakery)	C20
44-48	Elizabeth Street	Commercial Building (facade only)	C12
74	Elizabeth Street	Cane's Buildings	C19

CENTRAL AREA HERITAGE REVIEW
Inventory of Significant Places

Street No.	Street Name	Place Name	Collection No.
	HARRINGTON STREET		
75	Harrington Street	Commercial Building	C57
77-81	Harrington Street	Commercial Building	C56
83	Harrington Street	Commercial Building	C55
85	Harrington Street	Commercial Building	C54
85A	Harrington Street	Commercial Building	C53
87-93	Harrington Street	Wignall's Buildings	C52
113	Harrington Street	Commercial Building	C51
	LIVERPOOL STREET		
17	Liverpool Street	Menzies Centre (formerly Mather's Domain Store)	C86
19-29	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C49
31-41	Liverpool Street	City Police Station	C45
49-57	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building (refer also C 74)	C18
49-57	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building (refer also C18)	C74
59-63	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C17
67	Liverpool Street	Brunswick Hotel	C16
93-93A	Liverpool Street	Tasmania House	C42
105-107	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building (former Sapphire Ballroom)	C41
117	Liverpool Street	Devon House	C40
119	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C39
121	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C38
131-133	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building (formerly part of Duke of Clarence Hotel - refer also C35 & C36)	C84
135	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building (formerly part of Duke of Clarence Hotel - refer also C35)	C36
141	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building (formerly Wellington Buildings - refer also C33)	C34
143	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building (formerly Wellington House - refer also C34)	C33
159-161	Liverpool Street	Central Buildings	C32
163-167	Liverpool Street	Christian City Church (formerly The Strand Theatre/Odeon)	C71
179	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C44
181-181A	Liverpool Street	Commercial/Residential Building	C43
185	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C89

CENTRAL AREA HERTIAGE REVIEW
Inventory of Significant Places

Street No.	Street Name	Place Name	Collection No.
187	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C31
189	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building (formerly Rainbow Inn/Tavern)	C85
64-68	Liverpool Street	Bank Arcade	C15
70	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C14
72	Liverpool Street	Alabama Hotel	C13
90	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C21
92	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C22
94	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C23
96	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C24
110	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C26
120	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C27
134	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C28
138	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building	C29
168	Liverpool Street	Commercial Building (formerly His Majesty's Theatre)	C30
MACQUARIE STREET			
91-93	Macquarie Street	The Mercury Building	C68
153	Macquarie Street	Marengo	C67
157	Macquarie Street	Astor Private Hotel	C66
MURRAY STREET			
31-31B	Murray Street	Commercial Building	C63
49-51	Murray Street	Club Chambers (Cat and Fiddle Arcade - refer also C70, C78, C79, C80)	C62
49-51	Murray Street	Cat and Fiddle Square (Cat and Fiddle Arcade - refer also C62, C78, C79, C80)	C70
49-51	Murray Street	Commerical Building (Cat and Fiddle Arcade - refer also C62, C70, C79, C80)	C78
49-51	Murray Street	Commerical Building (Cat and Fiddle Arcade - refer also C62, C70, C78, C80)	C79
49-51	Murray Street	Cleburne House (Cat and Fiddle Arcade - refer also C62, C70, C78, C79)	C80
55-59	Murray Street	Myer Department Store (Liverpool Street Facades - refer also C75, C76, C77 and C88)	C25
55-59	Murray Street	Myer Department Store (Liverpool Street Facades - refer also C25, C76, C77 and C88)	C75
55-59	Murray Street	Myer Department Store (Liverpool Street Facades - refer also C25, C75, C77 and C88)	C76
55-59	Murray Street	Myer Department Store (Murray Street Facade - also refer C25, C75, C76 and C88)	C77
55-59	Murray Street	Cue and Jacqueline Eve Shops (part of Myer Department Store Property (Murray Street Facades - refer also C25, C75, C76, C77)	C88

CENTRAL AREA HERTIAGE REVIEW
Inventory of Significant Places

Street No.	Street Name	Place Name	Collection No.
67-69	Murray Street	Union House (formerly Duke of Clarence Hotel - refer also C36)	C35
71	Murray Street	Commercial Building	C37
	VICTORIA STREET		
6	Victoria Street	Commercial Building (formerly Victoria Hall)	C65

Name: Commercial Building		Reference: CI	
11-17	Argyle Street	Hobart	Hobart
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop	Architectural Style:	Inter-War
Integrity:	The ground floor shopfront has also been modified with the introduction of large metal-framed display windows and glazed doors.	Construction Date:	c1912
Floors:	2	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Brick/Render
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	The building is located on the eastern side of Argyle Street, and is an important element within the mixed streetscape of the area, which is comprised of buildings dating from the Colonial, Victorian, Inter-War and Modern periods.		
History:	The building is located on land that was originally granted to Charles Swanston. It was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1912, at the time being owned by the Estate of George Adams (of Tattersall's fame). By the 1920s, the building was occupied by The Medhurst Electrical Works and Telephone Company. This company was formed in 1911, and undertook major projects including electrical services at the Electrolytic Zinc Company at Risdon and the Carbide Plant at Electrona. By the mid-1940s, the building was owned by Mr R Evans, and occupied by the National Service Office.		
Physical Description:	It is a two storey rendered brick Inter-War commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet. At the centre of the parapet is a rectangular moulding with 'RE Evans Refrigerator House' written in plaster lettering. The facade is divided into three bays defined by pilasters. There is a three-paned window with highlights to the central bay, flanked by single-paned windows with highlights. A solid and classically styled cornice is a feature of the two flanking bays. The ground floor facade comprises large metal-framed windows and glazed doors.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

11-17 Argyle Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey rendered brick Inter-War commercial building.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

11-17 Argyle Street has strong meaning for the community because contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a mixed streetscape, composed of intact commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth/ early to late twentieth centuries.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Commercial Building (formerly Duke of York Tavern)**Reference: **C82****60****Argyle Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Public House*Architectural Style: *Old Colonial Georgian*Integrity: *Although the building has undergone considerable internal and external alterations, the basic form of the historic building is discernable.*Construction Date: *c1837*Floors: **2**Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Render*Attic: ☐ Basement ☒Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located in Argyle Street at the south-western corner of the intersection with Bathurst Street. It is one of two early nineteenth century buildings that frame this busy intersection, and is a prominent historic element within the streetscape of the area.*

History: *This building is present on both the Plan of Hobart Town 1839 by Frankland, and James Sprent's survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845. Robertson confirms that the Duke of York Hotel was erected before 1845. It stands on land originally granted to William Wilson. The public house was licensed as the Kensington Inn in 1837, and kept this name up until 1906, when it was renamed the Duke of York Hotel to commemorate the visit of the Duke of York to Hobart. At the time, the property was owned by George Adams' Estate with DH Harvey as the trustee. By 1919, Mr Sagar Whittles owned the property, by this time there was a single storey structure at the rear of the building. This was modified so that two internal walls were removed to expand the kitchen area. An old shed located at the eastern side of this structure was demolished and replaced with a laundry and toilets. A second storey was added to the existing single storey, this contained a bedroom and bathroom. Stables were situated at the rear of the pub at this time. Some time between 1919 and 1941, while the property was still owned by Mr Sagar Whittles, a huge two storey extension was made to the hotel, nearly doubling the floor area - plans for this extension could not be found in the HCC Plan Archives. In 1947, the ground floor bar and entrance were remodelled. Two new fireplaces were installed in the bar area, and one in the dining room. Internal walls leading from the main entrance were demolished. Wooden floors were replaced with concrete in several places. The first floor bedroom constructed in 1919 was converted into a toilet. An internal wall was also demolished on the first floor. By this time the property owner was Mr JE Watt. In 1975, according to the building specifications, fireplaces were to be removed, hence the probable removal of a chimney (not verified by inspection). Some attempt, however, was made to retain the original features. Existing doors and windows were to remain where possible, and a fanlight was to be installed above a new entrance way. Plans for the construction of a cool room were submitted in 1980.*

Physical Description: *A two storey brick rendered Old Colonial Georgian public house. It has a roof of corrugated iron that is hidden by a parapet that wraps around the building. The corner of the building, facing the intersection of Argyle and Bathurst Streets, is splayed. Like so many public houses of the period, the main entrance was probably originally located at this corner, it is now a solid wall occupied with signage.*

**CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

60 Argyle Street is of historic heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the evolutionary pattern and development of public houses within central Hobart. This ability stems from the fact that there has been a public house located on this prominent corner site for over 160 years.

PLEASE NOTE

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(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

Despite alteration, the structure at 60 Argyle Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

60 Argyle Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early public houses of central Hobart and Hobart's early society.

(d)-Representative of:

Despite alteration, 60 Argyle Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Old Colonial Georgian public house.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: Commercial Building (formerly Asmor Guesthouse)		Reference: C83	
34	Bathurst Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	<i>Habitation</i>	Present Use:	<i>Trade and Exchange, Commercial</i>
Feature Type:	<i>Office/Shop</i>	Architectural Style:	<i>Victorian Georgian</i>
Integrity:	<i>The exterior of the building has been modified, the original face brick surface has been rendered, and original windows and doors to the facade have been replaced. The original shape and form of this structure is discernable despite the modifications.</i>		
Floors:	<i>2</i>	Roof:	<i>Corrugated Iron</i>
		Walls:	<i>Brick/Render</i>
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution:	<i>The building is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street at the intersection with Argyle Street (SE corner). It is one of two early nineteenth buildings that frame this prominent and busy intersection, and makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the immediate area.</i>		
History:	<i>The building stands on land originally granted to Robert Jeffery, who is also likely to have built the structure, which was originally a house and shop. According to The Captain, "Crossing over Liverpool Street, Robert Jeffery owned a house, and also the house on the corner of Bathurst Street which was a shop. Richard Berry was in the shop." Robertson's recollection differs somewhat, according to him, "'Asmor' at the corner - was owned by John Wood in 1845 and was long after an inn. The Assessment Rolls confirm that Robert Jeffery owned and occupied the house and shop from 1847 to 1860. In 1872 it was owned by Philip Allen, and from 1882 to 1901 Maria Allen was the owner. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by July 1907; the owner at the time was Mrs Annie L.E. Crawford. Further drainage works were completed in 1920, and by the 1930s, 'Asmor' functioned as a guesthouse. By 1940, Mr VR Davidson was the owner, and by the early 1950s the building was owned and occupied by the Hobart Club. This club occupied the building until the 1980s. Although the building has been modified over time, there are no plans of alteration within the Council's Archival Planning Inventories (1920s-1992). A general idea of the modifications that have taken place can be gained from two photographs; one dating from the 1930s, the other taken in 1983. In the 1930s, external modifications to the building appear to have been minimal as its Georgian features had been retained. On the first storey, there were seven 12-paned sash windows defined by painted sandstone lintels and sills. A large window or balcony (photo unclear) was located on the first floor at the SW side of the building. On the ground floor, at the centre of the northern facade was a crescent shaped awning sheltering a large entrance. One large chimney was located at the southern side of the building. By 1983, while the original shape and form of the building was intact, its Georgian features (such as original face brick work, windows and doors) were gone. The building had been rendered and modern windows and doors had been fitted. Glass bricks were used in six windows, and two short strips of these are a feature of the splayed corner wall. In 1989, a canvas awning was erected over a doorway on the northern facade.</i>		
Physical Description:	<i>A two storey brick rendered Victorian Georgian corner office building with hipped roof clad with corrugated iron. The corner of the building facing the intersection of Bathurst and Argyle Streets is splayed. There are two double doorways at the northern face of the building, one of these is sheltered by an awning.</i>		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

PLEASE NOTE

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(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

Despite alteration, the structure at 34 Bathurst Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

34 Bathurst Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early commercial premises of central Hobart.

(d)-Representative of:

Despite alteration, 34 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Fountain and Sunken Garden**Reference: **C50****Brooker Avenue****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Recreation/Memorial*Present Use: *Recreation/Memorial*Feature Type: *Fountain and garden*Architectural Style: *Late Twentieth Century*Integrity: *Predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *1963*Floors: *n/a* Roof: *n/a*Walls: *Concrete/Paint*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐Streetscape
Contribution

The fountain is located within a roundabout at the intersection of the Brooker and Tasman Highways. There is a sunken garden within the roundabout, and the fountain is located at the centre. It is a prominent feature of what is one of the main entrances to the City, and as such is a valuable historic landmark element.

History:

The fountain was erected by the citizens of Hobart as a tribute to the Mayors and Lord Mayors of Hobart since 1853. The structure appears to have been planned for some time before its construction, as it was part of the Park Street reconstruction which included the building of dual carriageways compliant with modern Motorway standards of the time, which created a new northern approach to the City. Construction of the roundabout commenced in c1960, and it became the focal point of the northern entrance to the City. Included within this complex was a network of pedestrian subways which ran through the roundabout to and from the Railway Station. The fountain was designed by three citizens of Hobart, sponsored by the City Development Association, built by public subscription and the Hobart City Council. It was originally illuminated with 92 lights which played in various colours on the 120 fountain jets. The 44 feet high fountain was 'switched on' by Sir Stanley Burbury KBE on 4 February 1963. The sunken garden surrounding the fountain was designed and planted in c1962 by the HCC Reserves Department. The Reserves Department planted lawns, colourful shrubs and selected rockery plants. Miniature rockeries composed of colourful Tasmanian stone collected from all parts of the island were created, and were intended on giving visitors an indication of the varied material available for garden display.

Physical
Description:

This Late Twentieth Century fountain is of concrete construction, and has a 'spaceship' design. It has a round base and is supported on approximately eight pillars. There is a centrally placed 'spire' set within a round pool, that is illuminated. There are eight plaques around the fountain base with the names of the Mayors and Lord Mayors of Hobart since 1853. It is part of a sunken-garden, the circular design of which is reinforced by a series of stone retaining walls.

**CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER**

(Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

The Fountain on the Brooker Avenue has strong meaning for the community because it is part of a prominent entrance to the City of Hobart, created in the late twentieth century as part of a broader public works scheme of highway construction. It is also of social significance because it is a long-standing memorial to the Mayors and Lord Mayors of Hobart constructed by the citizens of Hobart; and a prominent recreation area.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Walls Hobart Rivulet**

Reference: **C3**
Collins Street
Hobart
HCC

Original Use: *Services, Sewage and drainage*

Present Use: *Services, Sewage and drainage*

Feature Type: *Rivulet Walls*

Architectural Style: *Old Colonial period*

Integrity: *Predominantly intact.*

Construction Date: *c1825*

Floors: *N/A* Roof: *N/A*

Walls: *Brick/Stone*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The Hobart Rivulet runs along an open stone-lined channel in Collins Street, between Argyle and Campbell Streets. It is an important historic and aesthetic element within the streetscape of the area.*

History: *The Hobart Rivulet once flowed along what is now Market Place and emptied into the Derwent River to the eastern side of Hunter Island. In the 1820s, however, the course of the rivulet was substantially altered. By 1824, work had begun on the 'New Cut', in which a stone-lined channel was constructed down the middle of Collins Street to Park Street (now Brooker Avenue). John Lee Archer, Colonial Government Architect was responsible for this work. The rivulet was joined via this channel with the Park Rivulet, and together the watercourses flowed into the Derwent River along what is now Evans Street. A single arched bridge was built over Collins Street at Campbell Street to allow traffic across the New Cut; this was known as the Palladio Bridge. Wapping was essentially created by this first diversion, as land was able to be reclaimed and later subdivided.*

Physical Description: *The only place in the central area where the Hobart Rivulet is visible is along Collins Street, between Argyle and Campbell Streets. A section of the stone-lined channel, built in the 1820s to contain the rivulet, is exposed along Collins Street, outside the Royal Hobart Hospital. The Campbell Street bridge built over the New Cut is visible under the road surface when looking along the rivulet down Collins Street towards the Wapping District.*


CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

The open stone-lined section of the Hobart Rivulet that runs along Collins Street between Argyle and Campbell Streets is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the development of the Sullivans Cove and Wapping areas.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

The open stone-lined section of the Hobart Rivulet that runs along Collins Street between Argyle and Campbell Streets has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of early engineering work in Hobart, specifically in relation to water supply and drainage systems.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

The open stone-lined section of the Hobart Rivulet that runs along Collins Street between Argyle and Campbell Streets demonstrates a high level of technical skill, as the New Cut was a significant early engineering work in the town. Both the section of open stone-lined channel and the Palladio Bridge contain evidence of stone working and construction techniques representative of the Old Colonial period.

(f)-Community:

The open stone-lined section of the Hobart Rivulet that runs along Collins Street between Argyle and Campbell Streets has strong meaning for the community because it makes an important contribution to the streetscape of Hobart's central area.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Drysdale House facade (refer also C73 McLaren's Hotel)		Reference: C5	
59-63	Collins Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Education and Training, Government
Feature Type:	Training College	Architectural Style:	Victorian/Inter-War
Integrity:	The facade of this building is the only substantial original element of the structure that survives. The facade has been modified and reconstructed in recent years.		
Floors:	2	Roof:	n/a
		Walls:	Brick/Stucco
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	Drysdale House facade is part of a larger complex, which also encompasses the former McLaren's Hotel. Two separate datasheets have been prepared for both sites even though they are part of the same property (refer C5 & C73). Drysdale House is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and is an important historic element within the largely nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.		
History:	<p>After an early land dispute, the allotment now occupied by Drysdale House was conveyed to John Jackson and Hugh Addison in 1839. By this time there were two houses located on the site that had been constructed between 1831 and 1833. One of these houses functioned as a printing office by 1838 until the 1880s. In 1890 the Hobart Stock Exchange purchased the site, and later constructed a striking building which is thought to have incorporated parts of the two 1830s houses. The architect for this project was Mr HD Minnis, and the builder Mr W Duncan. The newly constructed facade was described at the time in <i>The Mercury</i>: "An elegant tower has been erected on the centre of the building, and running out from either side is a handsome ornamental balustrade ending in smaller towers at each end of the building. Over the facade are the words 'Hobart Stock Exchange'." The building was completed in 1892, however was later mortgaged and sold to George Adams (of Tattersall's) in 1902. The building was purchased by the Hobart Gas Company in c1910, and additions and alterations were made to the premises during the 1920s and 1930s. In 1954 the property was purchased by Mr Arthur Drysdale. Major alterations were completed by Drysdale between 1954 and 1960. There was dramatic change made to the facade. The ornate cornice and its tower were removed, and the attics replaced by a third floor, which provided room for a flat. The building became the centre for Drysdale's Tasmanian Lotteries, however, was leased by the Tasmanian Government for use as offices from 1965 until 1973. In 1973, Mrs Nora Drysdale-Bates spent \$350,000 renovating the building into a restaurant and function centre. The business was later purchased as a going concern by the Tasmanian Government in 1975, to become part of the School of Hospitality. The building was re-developed in the late 1970s and the early 1990s by the State Government in an attempt to create a modern teaching facility.</p>		
Physical Description:	Drysdale House facade is of masonry construction with a stucco finish. It is symmetrically proportioned, with two orderly rows of double-hung sash windows decorated with plaster cornices. The ornamentation to the ground floor is more more intricate than that of the first floor.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

Drysdale House is of historic heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the early development of central Hobart's settlement.

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century

PLEASE NOTE

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(c)-Research Potential:

Drysdale House has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of aspects of Hobart's history.

(d)-Representative of:

Despite alteration and reconstruction, Drysdale House facade is of historic heritage significance because it is representative of the ornate and exuberant late Victorian style.

streetscape.

(g)-Association:

Drysdale House has an important association with the Hobart Stock Exchange, Hobart Gas Company, and with Mr Arthur Drysdale, who made an important contribution to Tasmania, employing hundreds of people across all his business enterprises. His contribution to the hotel and tourist trade is particularly noteworthy.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **McLaren's Hotel facade - refer also C5 Drysdale House.**Reference: **C73**

59-63 Collins Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Entertainment*Present Use: *Education and training, Public*Feature Type: *Hotel Facade*Architectural Style: *Inter-War*Integrity: *The hotel has been extensively reconstructed and added to. The facade, however, is substantially intact.*Construction Date: *1924*Floors: *2* Roof: *N/A*Walls: *Brick/Paint/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *McLaren's Hotel facade is part of a larger complex, which also encompasses the former Drysdale House. Two separate datasheets have been prepared for both sites even though they are part of the same property. McLaren's Hotel facade is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and is an important historic element within the largely nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.*

History: *After a land dispute, the land now occupied by McLaren's Hotel was conveyed to William McLaren in 1839. There was already a tavern (known as the Exchange Tavern) and a small cottage on the land by this time. This building was largely unchanged up until the 1920s. William McLaren was the licensee from the 1840s to the 1860s. The hotel remained part of McLaren's estate up until 1923, when it was purchased by Herbert Rowe and his partners E. Reid and T. Mitchell. In 1924, the hotel was razed to the ground and replaced with a 'modern' hotel designed by architect RW Koch. The hotel re-opened in June 1925 and according to one source, it was 'one of Hobart's most modern hotels. The bars are a revelation, and undoubtedly the finest in Tasmania. The old hotel has completely disappeared.' In 1934, Rowe sold the business to Learoyd and Ansell, and in 1936 Basil Murray was the licensee. It was later purchased by Arthur Drysdale in 1954. The hotel was later purchased by the Cascade Brewery Company, and in 1985 the Tasmanian Government acquired the site to become part of the Tasmanian College of Hospitality. The building was re-developed in the early 1990s by the government in an attempt to create a modern teaching facility.*

Physical Description: *McLaren's Hotel facade is of brick construction in the Inter-War style. The original roof was concealed by a prominent shoulder parapet. The centre piece of the parapet has a decorative cornice and feature bricks arranged in geometric patterns. There are two brick pilasters that divide the first floor facade into three bays. A round-arch window is located in the centre bay, and is flanked by angular casement windows. There is a large rectangular window to the ground floor with stained-glass highlights. The centre highlight has the words 'McLaren's Hotel' imprinted on it. These panels are likely to date from the 1920s. There are two side entrances to the ground floor facade both have bracketed and moulded door heads.*

**CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER**

(Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

McLaren's Hotel has an important association with William McLaren and his family, who owned the property for nearly one hundred years. The property is also associated with Mr Arthur Drysdale, who made an important contribution to

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Tasmania, employing hundreds of people across all his business enterprises. His contribution to the hotel and tourist trade is particularly noteworthy.

(d)-Representative of:

Despite some alterations, McLaren's Hotel facade is of historic heritage significance because it is representative of the Inter-War style, specifically in relation to commercial buildings.

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Name: **Coogan's Department Store**Reference: **C60**

79

Collins Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Department Store*Architectural Style: *Victorian Free Classical (Inter-War Art Deco facade)*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact, the shopfront is thought to date from the 1930s.*

Construction Date:

Floors: 3

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Render*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐Streetscape
Contribution*The building is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and is part of an intact historic streetscape composed of medium to large size commercial premises dating from the nineteenth to the mid twentieth centuries.*

History:

*Coogan's store is located on land that was originally divided into three allotments. All three allotments were approximately 13 perches in area. The first allotment was granted to J McConnell, the second went to J Robertson, and the third was claimed by George Hopwood. These three allotments were formed and built upon by the mid-1840s. By the early 1900s two buildings occupied the original three allotments. A three storey late Victorian Free Classical commercial building and a two storey Victorian Georgian shop. These buildings were occupied by GP Fitzgerald's department store from 1882. In 1900, Fitzgerald constructed a new department store next door, and shifted his business to this new premises. In 1911, W. Coogan & Co., furniture-makers and retailers, set up business in both these conjoined premises. The Collins Street property was used as a retail premises, while the furniture company maintained a factory at what is now 247 Elizabeth Street (formerly James' Tasmanian Pale Ale Brewery). In the early years Coogan's exported Tasmanian blackwood and oak furniture to every State in Australia, and regularly exhibited at the Royal Hobart Agricultural Show. In 1934, plans were submitted for a major addition to the rear of the premises. This addition designed by architect A Lauriston Crisp was to be constructed at the rear of the three storey building. The facade of both the conjoined buildings was also re-constructed, possibly during the early 1930s. In the 1950s, further alterations to the store were proposed. There are, however, no plans available in the HCC Plan Archives for these proposed works. It is interesting to note, however, that A Lauriston Crisp was also the architect for this project. The firm still occupies the Collins Street site, but is now a retailer not a manufacturer.*Physical
Description:*It is a face brick and masonry rendered commercial complex that was originally Victorian in style, but was later modernised with the reconstruction of the facade in the Inter-War Art Deco style. The Collins Street facade consists of a stepped parapet that is emphasised by emphatic vertical piers. There are also down-pipes placed evenly at either end of the facade that reinforce the vertical nature of the facade. Multi-paned casement windows with round-arched heads are located on the second floor, while on the first floor the multi-paned casement windows are more rectangular in shape with shallow-rounded heads. There is a cantilevered boxed-awning sheltering the ground floor shopfront which appears to date from the 1950s. Stainless-steel framed shop windows and ceramic tiling are a feature of this shopfront.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER**

(Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century commercial streetscape.***PLEASE NOTE**

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(c)-Research Potential:

79 Collins Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early retail industry in Hobart, especially because of its long association with the one firm.

(g)-Association:

79 Collins Street is of historic cultural heritage significance because of its long association with the firm of W Coogan & Co, which has occupied this premises for more than 90 years.

(d)-Representative of:

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Department Store Facade (formerly Fitzgerald's Department Store - refer also C61 and C81)** Reference: **C48**

85-99 Collins Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Present Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Feature Type: Department Store

Architectural Style: Post-War International

Integrity: Externally predominantly intact.

Construction Date: c1955

Floors: 3 Roof: Corrugated Iron

Walls: Masonry/Paint

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution The building is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and is adjacent to Fitzgerald's c1911 department store. This commercial building is one of three buildings that were once part of Fitzgerald's Department Store. It is a valuable element within a streetscape predominantly composed of commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth/early to mid twentieth centuries.

History: The building is located on land that was originally part of two allotments. One allotment of 25 perches was originally granted to Oliver Smith, while the other of 26 perches was claimed by Joseph Solomon. These allotments were created and built upon by the mid 1840s. GP Fitzgerald opened his first store in Collins Street on the site of Coogan's present furniture store in 1882. The business was wholesale initially, but later became retail. In 1900, Fitzgerald built a new store next door to the original store. This new Federation French Renaissance store was burnt down in c1911, and a completely new store was built. This c1911 building survives today. Fitzgerald's Post-War Department Store is the subject of this data sheet. Formerly referred to as 99 Collins Street, this building was designed by D. Hartley Wilson in March 1955, and built soon after. It was one of three buildings on this side of Collins Street that formed part of the Fitzgeralds Department Store.

Physical Description: A three storey painted masonry Post-War International department store. It has an overall cubiform shape which is emphasised by the hard-edged parapet that obscures the roof from view. There are large sheets of glass to the facade and plain smooth wall surfaces. A curved masonry balcony is located on the third floor, above which are a row of metal framed casement windows. The ground floor shopfront is symmetrical, there is a central glazed entrance flanked by large metal-framed shop windows.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

The building is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the evolution and development of a long-established Tasmanian retail business. The building is part of a group of commercial buildings dating from the early to mid twentieth century that reflect the prosperity, and resultant expansion, of GP Fitzgerald's Department Store.

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a diverse and largely intact streetscape composed of commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth/early to mid twentieth centuries.

(b)-Rarity:

(g)-Association:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

The building at 85-99 Collins Street is of historic heritage

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significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey painted masonry Post-War International department store.

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Name: **Department Store Facade (formerly Fitzgerald's Department Store - refer also C48 and C81)** Reference: **C61**

85-99 Collins Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Department Store*

Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*

Integrity: *The buildings are externally predominantly intact, with the exception of modern shopfronts.*

Construction Date: *c1911*

Floors: *3* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *This building, which is part of the former Fitzgerald's department store, is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and dominates the streetscape of the immediate area. It is an important element in this largely intact commercial streetscape composed of building from the nineteenth to the mid twentieth century. The building also provides a physical reminder of the evolution of a successful and historic Tasmanian business, as it is one three building that once formed part of Fitzgerald's department store.*

History: *This building is located on land that was originally divided into two allotments. The larger of the two allotments of 1 rood and 5 perches, was originally granted to George Dexter; while the other smaller allotment of 25 perches was granted to Oliver Smith. Both these allotments were formed and built upon by the mid-1840s; there being a particularly large building fronting onto Collins Street located on Dexter's allotment by this time. GP Fitzgerald opened his first store in Collins Street on the site of Coogan's present furniture store in 1882. The business was wholesale initially, but later became retail. In 1900, Fitzgerald built a new store next door to the original store. This new Federation French Renaissance store was burnt down in c1911, and a completely new store was built on the site (this building).*

Physical Description: *A three storey stuccoed masonry Federation Free Classical department store. The roof is concealed by a parapet surmounted by a balustrade of classical styling. Pillars to this balustrade are decorated with plaster wreaths. There is a prominent cornice with dentilations that runs below the balustrade. Four pilasters with classical plaster decorations divide the facade into three distinctive bays above awning height. The two outer bays contain a single casement window to both floors that are surrounded by moulded plaster architraves and spandrels with intricately patterned panels. The centre bay consists of three round-head casement windows to the first floor with elaborate fenestration, and a row of five narrow rectangular windows divided by a series of plaster decorative columns. There is a wide plaster panel just above the awning line with the words: Fitzgeralds Department Store formed with plaster lettering. There is a cantilevered boxed-awning which shelters a shopfront that consists of large metal-framed shop windows with tiled surrounds and double glazed doors located in the centre.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its immediate neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

The c1911 building at 85-99 has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may

This c1911 building is of historic heritage significance because of its long-running association with Fitzgerald's

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contribute to a greater understanding of the early retail industry of Hobart.

Department Store, which spanned over 80 years.

(d)-Representative of:

The c1911 building at 85-99 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey stuccoed masonry Federation Free Classical department store.

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Name: **Department Store Facade (formerly Fitzgerald's Department Store - refer C48 and C61)** Reference: **C81**

85-99 Collins Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Department Store	Architectural Style:	Inter-War Art Deco
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact with the exception of a skywalk constructed in 1987, which intersects with the first floor facade.		
Floors:	2	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Masonry/Stucco
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution:	The building is located on the northern side of Collins Street and is one of three buildings that were purpose built for Fitzgerald's Department Store. The building is an important element within a streetscape that consists of largely intact commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth/early to mid twentieth centuries.		
History:	This building is located on land that was originally divided into two allotments. The larger of the two allotments of 1 rood and 5 perches, was originally granted to George Dexter; while the other smaller allotment of 25 perches was granted to Oliver Smith. Both these allotments were formed and built upon by the mid-1840s; there being a particularly large building fronting onto Collins Street located on Dexter's allotment by this time. GP Fitzgerald opened his first store in Collins Street on the site of Coogan's present furniture store in 1882. The business was wholesale initially, but later became retail. In 1900, Fitzgerald built a new store next door to the original store. This new Federation French Renaissance store was burnt down in c1911, and a new store was built on the site. The c1911 building survives today. As the business prospered new sections were constructed along Collins Street. The building that is the subject of this datasheet was re-constructed in the 1930s. This building was originally a single storey structure known as Tasma House, and was part of the Fitzgerald's Department Store. Plans were submitted to the HCC in 1939 for proposed alterations to the ground floor shopfront. Three months later plans were submitted for the construction of a first floor. The architect behind these planned works was AT Johnston.		
Physical Description:	A two storey stuccoed masonry Inter-War Art Deco department store. The roof is concealed by a parapet that is emphasised by two narrow stringcourses. The first floor facade is divided into several shallow bays. There are a series of linear plaster mouldings flowing from the top of the first floor windows which are double-hung sashes with multi-paned top-sashes and single-paned bottom sashes. There is a boxed-awning that is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor. The shopfront is of modern construction, and consists of large metal-framed shop windows and glazed doors. One end of a skywalk intersects with a section of the first floor facade.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

This building has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early retail industry of central Hobart.

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(d)-Representative of:

This building is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Inter-War Art Deco department store.

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C64****119 Collins Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Office/Shop*Architectural Style: *Victorian Free Classical*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *1853*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and is part of a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape. It is flanked by the T & G Building and the former Commercial Travellers Association Club building.*

History: *The building is located on land that was originally granted to James Luckman. A flour mill was established on part of this 1 rood 20 perch allotment from the 1830s. It was a good position for a mill given its close proximity to the Hobart Rivulet which ran along the northern boundary. The mill, known as the New Waterloo Mill, superseded the Waterloo Mill in Liverpool Street, which was established by Arnold Fisk in 1817. The New Waterloo Mill was in operation until the 1870s. The commercial building that currently occupies the site, was constructed in 1853. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by April 1908. At the time it was owned and occupied by Wm. Crosby and Co, Merchants. The company were general merchants, shipping and insurance agents, importers and exporters; and were agents for several businesses including the White Star Line, Lloyd's of London, and the Commercial Union F & M Ass. Co. The Hon. William Crosby, MLC was also Consul to the Netherlands. In 1948, alterations and additions were carried on the property. Some of these works involved building over a portion of the Rivulet that was leased to the company. In 1949, some internal office partitioning was installed. William Crosby Pty Ltd occupied the building at least until the mid 1960s.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Free Classical commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet surmounted by a classically styled balustrade and a centrally placed triangular pediment. In the centre of the pediment is a coat of arms with the words 'Advance Tasmania'. There is a cornice positioned just beneath the pediment that runs the length of the facade. The facade is divided into a series of bays by several pilasters, which are shaped like classical temple columns. Windows to the first floor are double-hung single-paned sashes outlined by simple moulding. There are large plate-glass windows to the ground floor positioned either side of a round arched entrance. Above the entrance is a triangular pediment, at the centre of which is the date: 1853. There is a smaller entrance at the eastern end of the facade, as well as a large vehicular entrance at the western end.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

119 Collins Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of central Hobart, specifically in relation to early industrial and

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commercial enterprises.

(d)-Representative of:

119 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Free Classical commercial building.

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly Centreway Arcade)**Reference: **C72****131****Collins Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/Offices*Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*Integrity: *The building appears to be externally predominantly intact, however there is a first floor addition to one section.*Construction Date: *c1916*Floors: *1/2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Concrete/Render* Attic: ☐ Basement ☐Streetscape
Contribution

The building is located on the northern side of Collins Street at the corner of Victoria Street. It is one of a number of historic commercial buildings located in this section of the street dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This building makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, and to the general historic character of central Hobart.

History:

The building is located on an allotment that was originally granted to Thomas Brown. This 1 rood 17 perch land parcel was formed and built upon by the mid-1840s. It is not surprising that the allotment was built upon from an early time, as the northern boundary ran along the edge of the Rivulet. Interestingly, the shape of this allotment has not altered since the mid-1840s. The large building that now occupies the site was originally constructed as a motor garage to accommodate the Hobart Motor Company. By March 1917, the premises was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system. The Hobart Motor Company occupied the premises at least until the late 1920s. By the early 1950s, Co-operative Motors had moved in. In 1952 an area of 6 squares was added to the rear of the building, which was to function as a car service area. Two years later, a first floor addition was made to part of the facade. This cement rendered addition, which was to house offices, was designed by D Hartley Wilson, and submitted to the HCC on 28 June 1954. In 1964, plans were submitted for the conversion of part of the building (the section nearest Victoria Street) into a new showroom and spare-parts section. The design for these alterations were completed by architects Hartley Wilson and Bolt. The building was acquired from Co-operative Motors by National Mutual Life in the late 1970s, and some demolition and re-construction of the interior was proposed in plans submitted in the HCC in November 1977. The building was converted to an arcade (known as the Centreway Arcade) in 1982, containing 10 shops on the ground floor, and several offices on the first floor. Minor alterations were made to the facade, with new glazed doors to existing entrances. The building no longer functions as an arcade, most of the ground floor area is occupied by Chickenfeed.

Physical
Description:

A one and two storey masonry and cement rendered Federation Free Classical commercial building. The two storey centre section has classical detail. There is a stepped parapet which partially conceals the roof line. The facade in this section is defined by emphatic pilasters and cornices. Windows to the second floor are casements, while the ground floor shopfront is comprised of a large central entrance with traditional style shop windows. At each end of the building are single storey sections framed by classically styled cornices and pilasters that appear as columns. A plaster wreath is centrally located, just below the cornice line. The original composition of the building is mostly intact, except for a first floor addition made to one section. Common design elements, such as prominent stringcourses, stretch across the entire facade.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century

PLEASE NOTE

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commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

131 Collins Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's early twentieth century motor vehicle industry.

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

131 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a one and two storey brick and cement rendered industrial/commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE:

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Name: Former Agricultural Bank of Tasmania		Reference: C2	
58	Collins Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Financial.	Present Use:	Not known
Feature Type:	Warehouse	Architectural Style:	Inter-War
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact.	Construction Date:	c1937
Floors:	2	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Face Brick
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	The building is located on the southern side of Collins Street, and is positioned hard against the street edge. It is part of a streetscape comprised of utilitarian buildings with striking facades dating from the nineteenth/early to mid twentieth centuries.		
History:	The building is located on land that was originally granted to Henry and Edwin Kearney. This allotment was formed and built upon by the mid 1840s. The main frontage was to Collins Street (across the road from the Hobart Rivulet), while there was a narrow access lane off Argyle Street that led to the rear of the allotment where a large building had been constructed. By the early 1900s, a complex of buildings occupied the site. According to the Assessment Rolls of this time, the site was an office and sawmill belonging to ET Crisp and L Gunn. These buildings were later demolished, because by the 1930s, the property was described as a warehouse. The building that currently occupies was constructed in c1937 by John Bailey, McGregor Bros Pty Ltd. This building was extended in c1942, with the addition of a brick and concrete store to the rear. The store was designed by AT Johnston, a local architect whose office was at 130 Collins Street. The building was later occupied by the Agricultural Bank of Tasmania.		
Physical Description:	A two storey face brick Inter-War warehouse. The roof is concealed by a stepped parapet decorated with a polychrome brick coping and parallel bands of polychrome bricks. The centre section of the parapet is topped by a flag-pole beneath which is a rectangular moulding (presumably where the name of the bank was once displayed). An elegantly styled cornice runs the length of the facade, and there are five pilasters that divide the facade into four bays. Windows are multi-paned casements that are arranged singly and in pairs. There is a boxed awning to the central bay supported by tension wires embedded into the brick pilasters. A pressed-metal soffit is an original feature of this awning. Several courses of rusticated granite blocks form a decorative base to the street-front facade.		

**CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER**

(Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

58 Collins Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the settlement of central Hobart due to the fact the site has been built upon since the mid nineteenth century.

(d)-Representative of:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/twentieth century commercial/industrial streetscape.

(g)-Association:

58 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of

PLEASE NOTE

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its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War warehouse.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name:	Commercial Building		Reference:	C6
	82	Collins Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial		Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Office/Shop		Architectural Style:	Federation Free Classical
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact.		Construction Date:	c1912
Floors:	3	Roof: Corrugated Iron	Walls: Masonry/Stucco	Attic: <input type="checkbox"/> Basement: <input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	The building is located on the southern side of Collins Street and is sandwiched between two later twentieth century office blocks. It is the sole remaining historic element within this section (and on this side) of Collins Street and makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape.			
History:	The building is located on land that was originally granted to Charles Swanston. It was constructed c1912, and work connecting the structure to the City's sewerage was commenced in November 1911 and passed by the HCC in June of 1912. The structure was originally owned by the Tasmanian Loan Guarantee and Finance Company Ltd. This company continued to occupy the building into the 1920s, however by the mid 1940s, United Insurance Co. owned the property.			
Physical Description:	It is a three storeyed masonry and stucco Federation Free Classical commercial building. The roof is obscured from view by a shoulder parapet with a bracketed pediment, underneath which is a richly styled moulded panel with the date: 1912. Four classically styled pilasters divide the facade into three bays. There is a Federation lyre-bird motif to the top of two pilasters, and other decorative moulding to the other two pilasters positioned at the outer edge of the building. Windows are predominantly timber-framed casements, and there are traditionally style multi-paned casements to the ground floor shopfront and a central entrance.			



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it is a valuable historic element within the streetscape of the area.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

82 Collins Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of nineteenth and early twentieth century settlement of the Central Business District of Hobart.

(d)-Representative of:

82 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of three storey masonry/stucco Federation Free Classical commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C58****102****Collins Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Private Health Services, Surgery*Feature Type: *Commercial Building*Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact with the exception of the shopfront which is of modern construction.*Construction Date: *1905*Floors: *2*Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Paint*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐Streetscape
Contribution*The building is located on the southern side of Collins Street and is one of a pair of similarly styled conjoined shops. It is also part of a largely intact historic streetscape, many of the buildings of which date from the nineteenth/early to mid twentieth centuries.*

History:

*This conjoined shop is located on land that was originally granted to David Lord. Lord's 18 perch allotment was formed and built upon by the mid-1840s. The building that currently occupies the site was originally one of three conjoined shops constructed in 1905. In 1906, the premises was occupied by Mr Norman Goodfellow, who was a fishmonger.*Physical
Description:*A two storey painted brick Federation Free Classical conjoined shop. The roof is concealed by a parapet surmounted by a classically-styled balustrade and underlined by an elegant cornice. There are two belted pilasters to the above-awning facade, positioned on the outer edges. A Venetian-style window is located at the centre of the first floor facade, and is adorned with moulded columns, brackets and moulded plaster scroll motif. There are highlights with geometrically cut glass-panes just above awning-height, and a cantilevered boxed-awning with pressed metal soffit positioned below these. The shopfront has recently been remodelled, and has been designed to reflect the detailing on the first floor facade.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*102 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Federation Free Classical conjoined shop.***PLEASE NOTE**

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C59****104 Collins Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/office*Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact, with the exception of the shopfront which dates from the Inter-War period.*Construction Date: *1905*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Paint*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution *This conjoined shop is located on the southern side of Collins Street, and is one of a pair of conjoined shops that were built at the same time. The building is an important element within the historic commercial streetscape that is largely composed of buildings dating from the nineteenth/early-mid twentieth centuries.*

History: *This conjoined shop is located on land that was originally granted to David Lord. Lord's 18 perch allotment was formed and built upon by the mid 1840s. According to drainage plans, the building was one of three conjoined shops constructed in 1905. By 1906, the premises was occupied by Macrow & Co Pty Ltd. Mr G Hopkins, manager of Macrow & Co Pty Ltd occupied the first floor, probably as a residence. In 1925, plans were submitted to the HCC for minor alterations to the ground and first floors of the premises, which was owned by Mr FS Beauchamp Esquire at the time. A set of stairs were installed to access a new room with skylight roof on the first floor, and a WC installed on the ground floor. In 1941, J Dickson-Clarke submitted plans to the HCC for remodelling the premises, which included the construction of a new shopfront and awning, as well as alterations to the ground floor shop lay-out. Dickson-Clark ran an optometry business from the building. The link to this industry continues today, as the shop is occupied by a firm of optometrists.*

Physical Description: *A two storey painted brick Federation Free Classical conjoined shop. The roof is concealed by a parapet surmounted by a triangular pediment. Inside the pediment is an elaborate plaster cartouche upon which the date: AD 1905 appears. The first floor facade is elegantly detailed. There are two belted pilasters along the outer-edge (one is shared with 102) and between these is a Venetian-style oriel emphasised by moulded surrounds, plaster columns and brackets. Highlights with geometrically cut glass-panes are located just above awning-height, and a cantilevered boxed-awning is positioned below these. A pressed metal soffit with Art Deco pattern is a feature of the awning. The Inter-War period shopfront is lined with a layer of sandblasted black glass. There is a centrally placed glazed door flanked by two small octagonal plate glass windows.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

104 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Federation Free Classical conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building		Reference: C87	
130	Collins Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop/Office	Architectural Style:	Federation/Inter-War Art Deco
Integrity:	This Federation building was modified in c1938 into an Art Deco edifice. The sandstone facade of the building was rendered and several exterior Art Deco motifs removed.		
Floors:	3	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Masonry/Render
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution:	The building is located on the southern side of Collins Street, and is adjacent to the public open space known as Collins Court. The rear of the building is bordered by Trafalgar Place. The building is part of a largely intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century commercial streetscape.		
History:	The building stands on land that was part of a larger allotment of 38.5 perches acquired by Mr Samuel Page. This large allotment appears to have been partially built upon by the 1840s, however the site now occupied by 130 Collins Street was vacant at this time. The site appears to have remained free from development until 1908, when a large structure was built; the owner at the time being Mr EJ Rogers. This 1908 structure survives today, undergoing extensive internal and external modification. These works transformed the premises into an Inter-War Art Deco edifice. In October 1938, building specifications were lodged with the HCC by the architectural firm of Colin E Philp and D Hartley Wilson on behalf of the property owners Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd. Modifications to the building (including the construction of a freestone facade of Art Deco styling) occurred between late 1938 and early 1939. Substantial drainage works (the installation of several toilets) were completed in January 1939. The freestone facade of the building was rendered in c1990, and several Art Deco motifs removed. A new awning was constructed in c1991, sheltering the ground floor level.		
Physical Description:	A two storey masonry rendered Federation office building with Inter-War Art Deco facade. The roof is concealed by a parapet which is stepped at one end and adorned with a large metal flag pole. The windows to the first and second floors are multi-paned and metal framed. There is a bull-nosed perspex and metal-framed awning sheltering the ground floor facade which consists of a large shop window and a side entrance with glazed door.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

130 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey Inter-War Art Deco office building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Kent House**Reference: **C8****39-41 Elizabeth Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/Offices*Architectural Style: *Federation*Integrity: *The first floor facade is externally predominantly intact, the ground floor shopfronts are of a modern style and configuration.*Construction Date: *c1913*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the eastern side of Elizabeth Street, and is one of a group of intact commercial buildings dating from the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. It is a valuable historic element which contributes greatly to the historic character of the Elizabeth Street Mall.*History: *The building is located on land that was originally granted to William Bunster. By the 1840s this land grant was built upon. Three conjoined shops are known to have occupied the site up until c1913, when they were replaced by two conjoined shops (now Kent House). The two new shops were connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in July 1913. The owner of the property at this time was Mr George Watt of Elizabeth Street, presumably a relative of Mr R Watt, the previous owner of the property. By the 1930s, the property was owned by Messrs EC Tregear and Co Pty Ltd, Palfreyman Pty Ltd in the 1940s, and by the mid 1950s Mr Casimaty was the owner. In 1947, building plans were submitted for the construction of a kitchen on the first floor of the building, which at that time was occupied by the Reno Café. The architect for this work was Eric H Round of 57 Collins Street, Hobart.*Physical Description: *A two storey masonry and stucco Federation commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet which has a classically styled balustrade that supports a coping. At the centre-edge of the parapet is a triangular pediment within which is plaster lettering that reads: Kent House. Below this is a series of four evenly spaced pilasters between which are three oriels with multi-coloured stained-glass highlights and decorative mouldings above each window. There is a boxed-awning suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor. A pressed metal soffit is a feature of this awning. There are large glazed shop windows to the ground floor with glazed doors.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

39-41 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it provides evidence of the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the Central Business District during the first half of the twentieth century.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*39-41 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance***PLEASE NOTE**

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because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey masonry/stucco Federation commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Kodak House		Reference: C9	
45	Elizabeth Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop/Office	Architectural Style:	Inter-War
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact. The shop front windows and front entry are of recent construction.	Construction Date:	c1924
Floors:	5	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Masonry/Stucco
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	Kodak House is located on the eastern side of Elizabeth Street, and is one of a group of intact commercial buildings dating from the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. It is the tallest building in the group, and as such is a landmark structure. It is a valuable historic element which contributes greatly to the historic character of the Elizabeth Street Mall.		
History:	The building stands on land that was originally granted to John McDougall. There were buildings occupying this allotment by the 1840s. By the early 1900s, there was a conjoined shop occupying the site. This shop was one of two conjoined shops owned by Mr A Spencer Brownell, who was presumably connected with Brownell Brothers Ltd, a large department store located in Liverpool Street (now Myers). Brownell owned the property until the early 1920s, when the shop was purchased by the Kodak Company, and replaced by Kodak House in c1924. The new building was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1924. Two years later, plans were submitted to the HCC for the addition of a fifth floor to the building. The architect for the project was G Stanley Crisp of 137 Macquarie Street. The new fifth floor was planned to be used as a processing room. The facade was transformed with the words 'Kodak House' being added in large lettering to the new top section with a definitive castle-like form. Kodak (Australasia) Pty Ltd continued to own and occupy the property up until 2002, when it was sold. Despite the sale, a Kodak shop still occupies the ground floor shop.		
Physical Description:	A five storey masonry/stucco Inter-War commercial building. This imposing structure has a parapet with crenellations. On the centre edge of the parapet is a plaster tablet with Kodak crest. Beneath this tablet are the words: Kodak House, written in stylised plaster lettering. There are two pilasters running along the outer edge of the building facade, the tops of which form pillars that tower above the parapet. There are three oriel windows to three floors of the building, a parapet with triangular pediment surmounts the oriel on the third floor. Below the first floor window level is a boxed-awning with pressed metal soffit. On the ground floor there is a modern glazed shopfront.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

45 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it provides evidence of the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the Central Business District during the first half of the twentieth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

45 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a five storey masonry/stucco Inter-War commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building		Reference: C10	
47	Elizabeth Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop/Office	Architectural Style:	Inter-War
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shopfront is of a modern style.	Construction Date:	c1926
Floors:	3	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Masonry/Stucco
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	This commercial building is located on the eastern side of Elizabeth Street, and is one of a group of intact commercial buildings dating from the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. It is one of the tallest buildings in the group, however is adjacent to Kodak House which is two storeys higher. It is a valuable historic element which contributes greatly to the historic character of the Elizabeth Street Mall.		
History:	The building is located on land that was originally granted to John MacDougall. By the 1840s, this 36 perch allotment was heavily built upon. By 1900s a conjoined shop occupied the site, and there were stables at the rear of the property. This shop was one of two conjoined shops owned by Mr A Spencer Brownell of Liverpool Street, who was presumably connected with Brownell Brothers Ltd, a large department store located in Liverpool Street (now Myers). Brownell owned the premises until the early 1920s. The present building was constructed in c1926, the architect for the project was G Stanley Crisp of 137 Macquarie Street. Curiously, the ground floor section was constructed prior to this time, perhaps a remnant of the old conjoined shop. Two storeys were added to the building, and signage reading: Taylor and Sharp, was applied to the top floor. Mr JH Sharp owned the property at least until the late 1940s.		
Physical Description:	A three storey masonry and stucco Inter-War commercial building. The roof is obscured from view by a parapet with prominent coping. Beneath the parapet are a series of curvilinear mouldings and dentilations. There is a round-arch multi-paned casement window to the third floor and a multi-paned casement to the second floor. These windows are surrounded by a prominent plaster moulding topped with a floral crest either side of which are two additional moulded plaster floral motifs. There is a boxed-awning suspended by a tension wires embedded into the first floor facade. A pressed metal soffit is a feature of this awning. The ground floor shopfront is of modern construction.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

47 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it provides evidence of the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the Central Business District during the first half of the twentieth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

47 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey masonry and stucco Inter-War commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commerical Building**Reference: **C11****49-51 Elizabeth Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/Office*Architectural Style: *Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shop fronts are of a modern construction.*Construction Date: *c1907*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *This commercial building is located on the eastern side of Elizabeth Street, and is one of a group of intact commercial buildings dating from the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. It is a valuable historic element which contributes greatly to the historic character of the Elizabeth Street Mall.*

History: *The building stands on land that was originally granted to John MacDougall. By the 1840s, the 36 perch allotment was heavily built upon. The conjoined shops that currently occupy the site are thought to have been constructed in c1907, because it is in this year that the building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system. The property owner at this time was Mrs Ellen Morgan of Lords Road, New Town. Further drainage works were carried out to the first floor level of the building in 1912. The shops were then owned by Mr H Thomlinson of Paragon Villa, Lords Road, New Town.*

Physical Description: *It is a two storey masonry/stucco Federation commercial building comprising two conjoined shops. The roof is concealed by a parapet of curvilinear design. The first floor facade is divided into three bays by a series of strongly emphasised pilasters. There is an oriel casement with four-paned highlights positioned in each of the three bays, and prominent plaster stringcourses that run along the top and bottom edge of the windows. There is a boxed-awning, with pressed metal soffit, supported by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade. The two shopfronts are of modern construction and configuration.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

49-51 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it provides evidence of the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within Hobart's central area during the first half of the twentieth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

49-51 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey masonry/stucco Federation commercial building.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Banjo's Bakery (Formerly Cripps' Hygienic Bakery)**Reference: **C20****85-91 Elizabeth Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Manufacturing and Processing, Food Industry*Present Use: *Manufacturing and Processing, Food Industry*Feature Type: *Bakery*Architectural Style: *Federation*Integrity: *There have been alterations to the facade, including new windows, awning and shopfront. The overall form and detail of the first floor facade is intact.*Construction Date: *c1900*Floors: **2**Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Render*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the eastern side of Elizabeth Street and is positioned hard against the street-edge. It is one of a group of intact historic commercial buildings in this section of Elizabeth Street dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.*History: *According to historic accounts, this building was constructed by Mr W Cripps as a bakery. At the time it was described as a new up-to-date Hygienic Bakery. Cripps, who had been operating bakeries in Hobart since the 1880s, imported new 'mixing and handling' machinery from England for his new bakery. The floor of the bakery was made of concrete, and the fire bricks and tiles used in the building were imported from England.*Physical Description: *A two storey rendered masonry Federation purpose-built bakery. The roof is concealed by a parapet. The facade is divided into two bays by three pilasters emphasised with decorative horizontal mouldings and cornices. The windows are large multi-paned louvres with mirrored panes, and there are Romanesque-style spandrels beneath each window above the awning line. There is a modern cantilevered awning with glazed panels. The ground floor shopfront is of recent construction, however has a traditionally-inspired configuration.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

85-91 Elizabeth Street is a purpose-built bakery dating from the Federation period, it therefore has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the baking industry in Hobart.

(d)-Representative of:

85-91 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey rendered masonry Federation commercial building.

85-91 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its long association with the Cripps family, major Tasmanian bakers.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building (facade only)		Reference: C12	
44-48	Elizabeth Street	Hobart	Hobart
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop	Architectural Style:	Inter-War Functionalist
Integrity:	The first floor facade is predominantly intact. The ground floor shopfronts are of recent construction.		
Floors:	2	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Masonry/Render
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	This building is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street, and is an important historic element within a modern streetscape, some elements within which are not sympathetic to the predominantly historic built character of Elizabeth Street Mall.		
History:	This building is partially located on the site of the former Bank of Australasia. The building was constructed by Woolworths (Tas) Ltd in c1939, and, according to the building plans, was to cover an area of 162 squares. The builder for the project was Mr DR Tait of High Street, Sandy Bay. The structure was connected to the City's sewerage system in January 1940. Fitzgeralds Department Store later occupied the premises, however in the late 1990s, the structure was subdivided into three shops.		
Physical Description:	A two storey masonry and render Inter-War Functionalist commercial building. The roof is concealed by a shoulder parapet with a stepped centrepiece. Vertical and horizontal lines are emphasized in the first floor facade, there are prominent vertical pilasters, as well as strongly emphasised horizontal design elements. Windows are narrow and rectangular with horizontal glazing bars. The boxed-awning that runs the length of the facade is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor. The ground floor has been divided into three shops, and all have modern shopfronts.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

44-48 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it provides evidence of the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within Hobart's central area during the first half of the twentieth century.

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes to the general streetscape of Elizabeth Street Mall, which has a predominantly late nineteenth/early twentieth century built character.

(b)-Rarity:

(g)-Association:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

44-48 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey rendered masonry Inter-War Functionalist commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Cane's Buildings**Reference: **C19****74****Elizabeth Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shops/Offices*Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *1914*Floors: *3*Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐Streetscape
Contribution

The building is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street, and is an important historic structure within a section of streetscape that is composed primarily of later twentieth century commercial buildings. The building makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area.

History:

The building is located on land that was originally granted to John Swan. This allotment was vacant in the 1840s, however by the early 1900s a large imposing structure occupied the site which was the premises of TJ Cane and Co. This building was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1906, and at this time it took up most of the Elizabeth Street frontage of the allotment, however there was a wide driveway down one side. There were also large outbuildings at the rear of the structure. In 1914, the original building was replaced by a larger elegantly detailed three storey building, which survives today. The Tasmanian Cyclopaedia 1931 described TJ Cane & Co Ltd as one of the oldest hardware establishments in Hobart and in the Commonwealth, dating back to 1842. It was formed into a Limited Company in 1912. The company was described as having the most up-to-date ironmongery buildings in the City. The business was divided into several departments, and also manufactured a wide range of goods, such as tanks, spouting, tinware and copper goods, in their factory in Bathurst Street. TJ Cane and Co. occupied the building until at least the early 1950s.

Physical
Description:

A three storey masonry and stucco Federation Free Classical commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet with a curved pediment flanked by prominent pillars. There is a tablet on this pediment with the words: Cane's Buildings in plaster lettering. The facade is divided into a series of bays by six finely detailed pilasters. There are also horizontal moulded stringcourses decorated with dentilations and brackets. Windows are a mixture of double-hung single-paned sashes, round-arched and large rectangular casements. There is a line of plaster lettering at the bottom edge of the facade, above the awning line. It reads: Ironmongers. Cane & Co. Limited. Importers. A cantilevered boxed-awning shelters the ground floor shops all of which have modern shopfronts.

**CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER**

(Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

74 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it provides evidence of the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the Hobart's central area during the early twentieth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

74 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it makes a valuable contribution to the historic commercial streetscape of Elizabeth Street.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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*three storey masonry rendered Federation Free Classical
commercial building.*

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C57**

75

Harrington Street**Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Corner Shop*Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *1906*Floors: *2*Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Face Brick/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐Streetscape
Contribution

This conjoined corner shop is located on the eastern side of Harrington Street, at the corner with Collins Street. It is a prominent structure with landmark qualities, and is one of a group of conjoined shops that are located in Harrington and Collins Streets. Both individually, and as a group, this early twentieth century commercial building is an extremely valuable elements within the largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape of the immediate area.

History:

This corner shop is located on land that was originally granted to William Wilson. Wilson's 12 perch allotment was formed by the 1840s. This corner shop was constructed in 1906, and was part of a larger group of seven conjoined shops that were constructed in two stages. The first stage involved the construction of no. 75 (this property), 83, 85 and 85A Harrington Street in 1906; while no. 77, 79, and 81 were constructed soon after (before 1910). The buildings were owned by Mr Samuel H Johnson and Miss IF Johnson, who also owned adjacent properties in Victoria and Collins Streets. In 1906, according to Postal Directories, the corner shop was occupied by Ah Ham & Co, fruiterers, and the smaller shop (which is part of 75 Harrington Street but is located around the corner in Collins Street) was occupied Francis Barker, who was a bootmaker. By the 1920s, TC Button was the owner of the buildings, his ownership extended into the late 1930s.

Physical
Description:

A two storey stuccoed brick Federation Free Classical corner shop. The building wraps around the corner of Harrington and Collins Streets, and has a splayed edge positioned at the intersection of the two streets. The roof is concealed by an elegantly detailed parapet topped by evenly-spaced sphere-shaped finials. There is an open-crowned triangular pediment to the splayed corner section of the building, beneath this is a plaster moulded circular-motif inside of which is the date: 1906. Windows to the first floor are double-hung single-paned sashes with shallow rounded heads, which are emphasised by elaborate lintels with keystones. There is a boxed-awning which shelters the ground floor shopfront. The awning has a pressed metal soffit with geometric pattern, and it is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade. Shop windows to the ground floor are of traditional configuration and style, they consist of large glazed panels topped by a line of small highlights. The shop entrance is located in the splayed section of the building, and consists of a glazed timber-framed door with toplight. There are also four small conjoined shops, which are part of 75 Harrington Street, that are located in Collins Street. The awning of the corner shop extends to one of these four conjoined shops, while there is a bracketed cornice that runs along the facade of the other three shops. While the shopfronts of these four conjoined shops are of traditional configuration, some of the original multi-paned shop windows have been replaced by large shop windows. Two of the four conjoined shops have traditional-looking shopfronts.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

75 Harrington Street of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a stuccoed brick Federation Free Classical commercial complex comprised of a corner shop and four smaller conjoined shops.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**

Reference: **C56**

77-81 Harrington Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*

Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*

Integrity: *This is the most intact of the conjoined shops in the group, as the original shopfront is intact and the original face brick work of two sections of this building remains unpainted.*

Construction Date: *c1910*

Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Face Brick/Stucco*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *This conjoined shop is located on the eastern side of Harrington Street, just north of the intersection with Collins Street. It is one of a group of conjoined shops that are located in Harrington and Collins Streets. Both individually, and as a group, these early twentieth century commercial buildings are extremely valuable elements within the largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape of the area.*

History: *This conjoined shop is located on land that was originally granted to William Wilson. The original allotment, which extended to the corner of Harrington Street, was formed by the mid-1840s. This conjoined shop was once divided into three shops, and is part of a group of seven conjoined shops that were constructed in two stages. The first stage involved the construction of no. 75, 83, 85 and 85A Harrington Street, while no. 77, 79, and 81 (this property) were constructed soon after (before 1910). The buildings were owned by Mr Samuel H Johnson and Miss IF Johnson, who also owned adjacent properties in Victoria and Collins Streets. By the 1920s, TC Button was the owner of the buildings, his ownership extended into the late 1930s.*

Physical Description: *A two storey face brick and stuccoed Federation Free Classical conjoined shop. The roof is concealed by a elegant parapet topped with sphere-shaped finials. Below the parapet is a cornice which is positioned just above the first floor windows. There are three pairs of double-hung sash windows with shallow rounded heads, that are emphasised by elaborate lintels with keystones. Two sections of the three section facade are original face brick, while the other section has been stuccoed. There is a bracketed cornice at ground floor awning height, and below this are intact timber-framed shopfronts clad with pressed-metal panels. There are three angular multi-paned windows with coloured-glazed highlights and three front entrances, which reflect the fact that this complex once functioned as three conjoined shops.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

77-81 Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick and stuccoed Federation Free Classical conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C55**

83

Harrington Street**Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1906*

Floors: 2

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐Streetscape
Contribution

This conjoined shop is located on the eastern side of Harrington Street, just south of the intersection with Victoria Street. It is one of a group of conjoined shops that are located in Harrington and Collins Streets. Both individually, and as a group, these early twentieth century commercial buildings are extremely valuable elements within the largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape of the area.

History:

This conjoined shop is located on land that was once part of a 13 perch allotment granted to Alexander Stewart. This allotment was built upon by the mid-1840s. This c1840 building is thought to have been demolished and replaced in c1906, when the present shop was constructed. This shop is part of a group of seven conjoined shops that were constructed in two stages. The first stage involved the construction of no. 75, 83, 85 and 85A Harrington Street, while no. 77, 79, and 81 were constructed soon after (before 1910). The buildings were owned by Mr Samuel H Johnson and Miss IF Johnson, who also owned adjacent properties in Victoria and Collins Streets. In 1906, according to Postal Directories, the shop was occupied by Budor Deen, a confectioner. By the 1920s, TC Button was the owner of the buildings, his ownership extended into the late 1930s.

Physical
Description:

A two storey stuccoed brick Federation Free Classical conjoined shop. The roof is concealed by a elegant parapet topped with sphere-shaped finials. Below the parapet is a plaster cornice which is positioned just above the first floor windows. There are two double-hung sash windows with shallow rounded heads, that are emphasised by elaborate lintels with keystones. There is a bracketed cornice at ground floor awning height, and below this a modern shopfront with large shop window and glazed front door positioned to one side.

**CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

83 Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed brick Federation Free Classical corner conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**

Reference: **C54**

85

Harrington Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Conjoined shop*

Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact with the exception of the ground floor shopfront which has been remodelled.*

Construction Date: *c1906*

Floors: 2

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Brick/Stucco*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution

This conjoined shop is located on the eastern side of Harrington Street, just south of the intersection with Victoria Street. It is one of a group of conjoined shops that are located in Harrington and Collins Streets. Both individually, and as a group, these early twentieth century commercial buildings are extremely valuable elements within the largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape of the area.

History:

This conjoined shop is located on land that was once part of a 13 perch allotment granted to Alexander Stewart. This allotment was built upon by the mid-1840s. This c1840 building is thought to have been demolished and replaced in c1906, when the present shop was constructed. This shop is part of a group of seven conjoined shops that were constructed in two stages. The first stage involved the construction of no. 75, 83, 85 and 85A Harrington Street, while no. 77, 79, and 81 were constructed soon after (before 1910). The buildings were owned by Mr Samuel H Johnson and Miss IF Johnson, who also owned adjacent properties in Victoria and Collins Streets. In 1906, according to Postal Directories, the shop was occupied by Budor Deen, a confectioner. By the 1920s, TC Button was the owner of the buildings, his ownership extended into the late 1930s.

Physical

Description:

A two storey stuccoed brick Federation Free Classical conjoined shop. The roof is concealed by a elegant parapet topped with sphere-shaped finials. Below the parapet is a plaster cornice which is positioned just above the first floor windows. There are two double-hung sash windows with shallow rounded heads, that are emphasised by elaborate lintels with keystones. There is a bracketed cornice at ground floor awning height, and below this a modern shop front with large shop window and glazed front door positioned to one side.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER

(Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

85 Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed brick Federation Free Classical corner conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE:

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C53****85A Harrington Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact*Construction Date: *c1906*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *This prominent corner shop is located at the intersection of Harrington and Victoria Streets. It is one of a group of conjoined shops that are located in Harrington and Collins Streets. Both individually, and as a group, these early twentieth century commercial buildings are extremely valuable elements within the largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape of the area.*

History: *This corner shop is located on land that was once part of a 13 perch allotment granted to Alexander Stewart. This corner site was built upon by the mid-1840s. This c1840 building is thought to have been demolished and replaced in c1906, when the present corner shop was constructed. This shop is part of a group of seven conjoined shops that were constructed in two stages. The first stage involved the construction of no. 75, 83, 85 and 85A Harrington Street, while no. 77, 79, and 81 were constructed soon after (before 1910). The conjoined shops were owned by Mr Samuel H Johnson and Miss IF Johnson, who also owned adjacent properties in Victoria and Collins Streets. In 1906, according to Postal Directories, the corner shop was occupied by Robert Geary who was a bootmaker. By the 1920s, TC Button was the owner of the buildings, his ownership extended into the late 1930s.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed brick Federation Free Classical corner shop. The building wraps around the corner of Harrington and Victoria Streets, and has a splayed edge positioned at the intersection of the two streets. A corbelled brick chimney is positioned at the rear of the building, and the roof is concealed by a parapet, one section of which (facing Harrington Street) is elegantly detailed. There is an open-crowned triangular pediment to the splayed corner section of the building, beneath this is a cornice that runs the length of the facade. There are two first floor round-arched sash windows. One window occupies the Harrington Street frontage, while the other window is located in the splayed section. There are two less-ornate sash windows to the Victoria Street elevation, one occupies a first floor skillion roof section and the other is positioned directly underneath on the ground floor. A bracketed cornice runs along the upper ground floor level. Shop windows to the ground floor are of traditional configuration, occupying the space of the original shop windows. The shop entrance is located in the splayed section of the building, and consists of a glazed timber-framed door with toplight.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

85A Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed brick Federation Free

PLEASE NOTE

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Classical corner conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Wignall's Buildings**Reference: **C52****87-93 Harrington Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Shops*Architectural Style: *Inter-War with Art Nouveau influences*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact with the exception of ground floor shopfronts.*Construction Date: *c1923*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the eastern side of Harrington Street between Liverpool and Victoria Streets. It is a large commercial premises that is part of a largely intact commercial streetscape composed of buildings dating from the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. This landmark structure makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area.*

History: *These conjoined shops are located on land that was originally granted to Lawrence Wallis. This 35 perch allotment was built upon by the mid 1840s. This would have been a highly desirable piece of land as it had access to the Rivulet, as well as frontages onto Melbourne Street (now Victoria Street) and Harrington Street. Benjamin Wignall established his basket and wickerware business in 1877. His business was one of two rival firms operating in Hobart, the other was Bridges Brothers located in Elizabeth Street. In 1879, Wignall constructed a new shop and residence at 96 Harrington Street. In 1923 Wignall constructed a large shop complex on the opposite side of Harrington Street. The building was designed by local architect G Stanley Crisp, and contained five shops on the ground floor, and a large residence on the first floor. This building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by June 1924. The complex is currently owned by Wignalls Properties Pty Ltd, and so the Wignall's connection with this property continues.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Inter-War commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet which is stepped so that there is a lower section at the centre of the facade. There is an Art Nouveau motif to the centre section of the parapet below which are stylised plaster letters reading: Wignall's Buildings. The facade is divided into several bays by pilasters. There are oriels at either end of the first floor facade and sets of two and three casement windows with multi-paned highlights. All windows to the first floor are topped by elegant cornices. The cantilevered boxed-awning has a pressed metal soffit with floral motif. The ground floor shopfronts are of modern construction. They are composed of large metal-framed shop windows and glazed double doors positioned at the centre of each shopfront.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

This place is of historic heritage significance because of its long time association (more than 80 years) with Wignall and Co, an early established and long-running Hobart business originally specialising in the production of wicker ware and baskets.

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

87-93 Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Inter-War commercial building with Art Nouveau influences.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C51****113 Harrington Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Manufacturing and Processing Plant, Trades and crafts (eg blacksmithing, wheelwrights)*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/Office*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There are large shop windows to the ground floor, which are of modern construction.*Construction Date: *c1857*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Render/Paint*Attic: ☒ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution

The building is located on the eastern side of Harrington Street, and is one of a small number of nineteenth century buildings located within this section of streetscape. This historic building group is in dispersed among later twentieth century industrial and commercial structures.

History:

This structure was constructed some time between 1845 to 1857. It is not present on James Sprent's survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845; however, it is listed on the Assessment Roll of 1857. Described as a 'house' in 1857, it became a 'dwelling-house and shop used as a dwelling house' in 1867. The land on which it stands was originally granted to Samuel Bate. It is located next door to 115 Harrington Street, which is a building that dates from the 1840s. From 1880 to 1915 (and beyond), Keating's Furniture Factory operated from this premises. According to Scripps, James Keating was a, 'cabinet maker, carpenter, church furniture manufacturer, school furniture manufacturer and upholsterer'. He sold his wares in the shop at the front of the building and probably lived upstairs. The property was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in 1906. Mrs Mary Keating was originally shown as the owner on the drainage sheet, however her name was crossed out and replaced with that of Mrs Bowen. Mrs Bowen was still listed as the owner in 1930, when further drainage works were carried out. In 1971, minor internal alterations were carried out. Planning permission was granted to erect an awning over the front doorway in 1985 (since removed). Large shop windows were also installed on the ground floor at some time.

Physical Description:

This two storey Victorian Georgian building is constructed of brick, and has a hipped roof of corrugated iron. A parapet wall partially shields the roofline from the street, and there is a large dormer window of modern framework located on the southern roof plane. The facade is stuccoed. Decorative mouldings surround three double-hung windows that are evenly spaced across the facade; sandstone quoins are also a feature. On the ground floor there is a central doorway with large shop windows at either side. A 12-paned double-hung window is located at the NW side of the building.**CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

113 Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because it contributes to our knowledge of the pattern of early settlement within Hobart's central area.

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a streetscape that is composed of a mixture of historic commercial/industrial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.***PLEASE NOTE**

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

(c)-Research Potential:

113 Harrington Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart, and may also contribute to our knowledge of small-scale industry undertaken in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

(g)-Association:

It has a special association with the work of James Keating who was a small scale furniture manufacturer, who remained in business at this premises for more than thirty years.

(d)-Representative of:

113 Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed brick Victorian Georgian industrial/commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Menzies Centre (formerly Mather's Domain Store)**
17 Liverpool Street Hobart

Reference: **C86**

HCC

Original Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Present Use: Education/Scientific Research

Feature Type: Office

Architectural Style: Inter-War

Integrity: Internal and external alterations were made to the Inter-War section in the 1960s and 1970s and early 1990s. A large two storey brick addition is thought to have been constructed in the 1970s.

Construction Date: c1922

Floors: 2

Roof: Corrugated Iron

Walls: Face Brick

Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution: The building is located in Liverpool Street near the intersection with Campbell Street. It is one of two commercial buildings (refer also 19-29 Liverpool Street) dating from the Inter-War period to frame the northern side of this prominent intersection. The building is an important historic element within a diversely composed streetscape.

History: The building is located on land that was originally granted to Arthur Perry. The 31 perch allotment was built upon by the 1840s. This 1840s building survived until the early nineteenth century, and was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in 1907. At the time the then residence was owned by Mr Arthur Edward Chancellor's Estate. In c1908 Mr Arthur Mathers purchased the property, and established Mathers Domain Store at the premises. It was a two storey brick Victorian Georgian building conjoined with several single storey sheds, shops etc, positioned along the Liverpool Street frontage, which were all part of Mathers' shop and warehouse complex. Interestingly, the residence next door to Mather's store in Campbell Street, also dated from the 1840s, and appears to have been occupied by Mr Arthur Mathers by 1909. The old shop and warehouse were replaced in c1922 with a new premises. This Inter-War shop was added to in the 1960s and 1970s, and in the early 1990s Mathers Domain Store was purchased by the University of Tasmania. Minor changes were made to the ground floor shopfront of the Inter-War building, as well as interior alterations to provide for the change of the use of the premises to offices.

Physical Description: It is a two storey face brick Inter-War commercial building. The roof is concealed from street view by an elegantly proportioned parapet with rectangular pediment positioned at the centre-edge. There are three large double-hung sash windows to the first floor that are topped by accented cornices. A boxed awning clad with metal sheeting is supported by tension wires embedded in the first floor. Below the awning the shopfront has been substantially built-in, with a large window to one end of the facade. There is a c1970 two storey face brick addition to the building at the corner of Campbell and Liverpool Streets.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

17 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because it makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the area, which is diverse, but composed of several key historic buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

(c)-Research Potential:

17 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of central Hobart's early settlement history because the site has been built upon and occupied since the early nineteenth century.

(d)-Representative of:

17 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War commercial building.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C49****19-29 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/offices*Architectural Style: *Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *1909*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Face Brick*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The commercial complex is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street at the corner with Campbell Street, and is flanked on one side by the old Blundstone factory building located in Campbell Street, which was built around the same time. The structure is positioned at the street-edge, and effectively frames the NW corner of this busy intersection. It is a valuable part of the historic streetscape of the area, and contributes to the general historic character of the central area.*

History: *These conjoined buildings are located on land that was originally granted to Henry Hopkins, William Rout and Alexander McNaughton. This 1 rood 22 perch parcel was built upon by the 1840s. A house was located on the allotment at the corner of Liverpool and Campbell Streets, and is believed to have been originally constructed in the 1830s. This brick residence was later demolished when the new buildings were constructed. The buildings were constructed in 1909, when Henry Cane built his boot factory (Blundstones) in Campbell Street. These conjoined buildings (formerly 19-21 Liverpool Street) consisted of two shops, offices and a residence (located on the first floor of what was originally no. 21 Liverpool Street). The ground floor levels of both premises have been used as shops continuously since their construction. A year after construction, no. 19 (the corner shop) was occupied by Mrs Heather, a fruiterer, and Jason Fearnley ran a butchery from no. 21. From the 1920s until the 1950s, the corner shop was occupied by fruit and greengrocer businesses. Drapers, dressmakers and milliners often occupied the first floor of no. 19. The first floor residential level of no. 21 was often occupied by individuals associated with bootmaking. In the 1950s, ownership of the site was transferred to Phillip Pavlides and Theo. Georgeson. By the late 1960s, the property appears to have been purchased by the State Government, and by the early 1970s, the rear section of no. 21 was being used by probation officers, and the front section was functioning as a shop. In 1987, the ground floor level of no. 21 had become the office of the Cancer Support Service, while no. 19 was functioning as a shop, a use that continues today.*

Physical Description: *Two storey face brick Federation mixed commercial building. The roof is concealed by a brick parapet surmounted by evenly positioned capped pillars. There is a sandstone cornice positioned under the parapet, which runs the length of both the Campbell and Liverpool Streets facades. A thicker strip of sandstone runs below the cornice just above the first floor windowline. Windows to the first floor are single and pairs of timber-framed casements with three-paned highlights. Further detail includes a narrow sandstone cornice that intersects with the top half of the windows, and a thick sandstone cornice that runs below the first floor windows. There is a splayed section at the corner of Campbell and Liverpool Streets, which consists of a single casement window to the first floor and an entrance to the ground floor. The ground floor facade to Liverpool Street is dominated by large shop windows with timber highlights. There is also a shop window to the Campbell Street facade, this is flanked on one side by a pair of casements. The building has a sandstone plinth.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

19-29 Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because it provides evidence of the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the central Hobart during the first half of the twentieth century.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

19-29 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of central Hobart's early settlement, given that the site has been continually built upon since the 1830s.

(d)-Representative of:

19-29 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation commercial complex.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **City Police Station**Reference: **C45****31-41 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Police Services*Present Use: *Police Services*Feature Type: *Police Office*Architectural Style: *Inter-War Georgian Revival*

Integrity: *Two end sections of the facade were demolished in c1990 during the construction of the Tasmania Police Headquarters. The interior of the building is reportedly largely intact.*

Construction Date: *1928*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Cement Render*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution

The building is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and is one of a group of nineteenth/early twentieth century buildings located on this side of Collins Street that are part of either the Police Headquarters or Magistrates Court complexes. The building is an important historic element, and makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area.

History: *The building is located on land that was originally granted to Samuel Augustus Tegg. This 1 rood 12 perch allotment was formed and built upon by the mid-1840s. There were three buildings on the allotment by that time which survived until the early 1900s. They were demolished and replaced with a new Police Office - the building that currently occupies the site. This building, which was designed by the Government's Public Works Department, was completed in 1928 and superseded the old Police Office which was located next door (now the site of the Hobart Magistrate's Court complex). The old Police Office building was constructed in the early 1800s, and purchased by the Government in 1821 as a residence for the Colonial Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons. The building continued to be associated with the Colonial Hospital (located on present site of RHH) until 1893. From 1896 it became a Police Office. The building was demolished in 1929 and the allotment remained vacant until 1956, when construction of a new Magistrates Courts complex was commenced and completed the following year.*

Physical Description:

A two storey face brick and cement rendered Inter-War Georgian Revival Police Office. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, which is partially obscured from view by a prominent stepped and curved parapet located at the centre of the building. This central parapeted section is cement rendered to appear as stone, and is the top part of a rendered central bay encompassing the ground and first floors. This central rendered bay is flanked on either side by two face brick sections with rendered detailing including quoins, lintels, sills and stringcourses. Windows are timber-framed and double-hung with 6-paned top sashes. Ornamentation to this building is restrained. There is a Coat-of-Arms and the date: AD1928 to the parapeted section, just above a central first floor window. The words: Police Office are painted in gold on a spandrel between the central ground floor entrance and central first floor window. The front entry is a classical composition reminiscent of the Victorian Georgian style. There is a rounded cornice above a multi-paned fanlight which sits above a large panelled timber door.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a streetscape with a number of intact historic buildings dating from the nineteenth/early twentieth century.

PLEASE NOTE

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(c)-Research Potential:

The Police Office at 31-41 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early operations of the Tasmania Police force, particular in relation to the City of Hobart.

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

The building at 31-41 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick and cement render Inter-War Georgian Revival Police Office.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Commercial Building (refer also C 74)**Reference: **C18****49-57 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Shops*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1854*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *These conjoined shops are located on the northern side of Liverpool Street. There is also a shop dating from the Federation period that is part of this property, a separate datasheet has been prepared for that shop (refer C74). These conjoined shops are part of an uninterrupted group of commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which form a largely intact historic streetscape along this section of Liverpool Street.*

History: *These conjoined shops stand on land originally granted to Richard and Jane Cooke. There are structures present on this site on the Plan of the City of Hobart Town, 1854. According to photographic evidence and early directories, the site was occupied by McCracken's Meat and Preserving Works as early as 1857 and as late as 1867. These three conjoined shops first appear on the Assessment Roll of 1867, listed as a house, shop and warehouse. George Wilson occupied the warehouse in that year, and operated a jam factory from the site in the 1870s. Physical and documentary evidence suggested that the structure was constructed in the mid nineteenth century, but later re-built due to fire. According to The Critic, three shops located past the Brunswick Hotel were burnt down in the 1900s, and these were replaced by '...stately buildings.' In 1922, new shopfronts were installed at 55 Liverpool Street for Mrs. E.B. Wilson; these are still intact. More recently, a store room was built at the rear of 51 Liverpool Street. The site is currently owned by the Estate of William Wilson, which means the property has been owned by the one family for more than 130 years.*

Physical Description: *The rear section of these two storey Victorian Georgian brick shops is of early construction. It is built of small handmade bricks, and there are four double-hung 12-paned windows with sandstone lintels and sills. The front portion of these shops (including the classically proportioned facade) dates from the later nineteenth/early twentieth century. The building has a gabled roof clad with corrugated iron and masonry partition walls between the three shops. The facade consists of a row of symmetrically arranged double-hung single-paned sash windows with moulded cornices. There is a boxed-awning that is supported by tension wires embedded in the first floor. The form and style of the shopfronts of all three shops indicate that they date from the early twentieth century.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

49-57 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of Hobart's central area.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

The conjoined shops at 49-57 Liverpool Street have the potential to yield important information of an archaeological

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(g)-Association:

The conjoined shops at 49-57 Liverpool Street are of heritage significance because of their long association with

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nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart, specifically the commercial and industrial activities that were undertaken in the mid to late nineteenth century.

the Wilson family, who have been connected with the property for the last 130 years.

(d)-Representative of:

49-57 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (refer also C18)**

Reference: **C74**

49-57 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop*

Architectural Style: *Federation with Anglo-Dutch influences*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*

Construction Date: *c1907*

Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Face Brick*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *This shop is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is part of a property including three Victorian Georgian conjoined shops, a separate datasheet has been prepared for these shops (C18). This Federation shop is part of an uninterrupted group of commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that form a largely intact historic streetscape along this section of Liverpool Street.*

History: *The shop is located on land that was originally granted to George Lowe. It was connected to the City sewerage system in 1907, at the time it was owned by Mr William Wilson Junior.*

Physical Description: *A two storey face brick Federation shop with Anglo-Dutch influences. The roof is concealed by a parapet crowned by an elaborate pediment. There is a badly eroded scroll ornament directly beneath the centre pediment that perhaps once showed the date of construction. Contrasting red and cream coloured bricks have been used in the design. There are several stringcourses of cream bricks, and rows of alternatively coloured cream and red bricks above the window lintels. Moulded-brick detailing is also a feature. The first floor windows are two pairs of double-hung single-paned sashes with round-arched highlights filled with green-coloured glass. There is a boxed-awning which is supported by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade. The shopfront is largely intact, with original window configuration. The glazed-central door is a modern addition.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This shop has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

The shop is of heritage significance because of its long association with the Wilson family, who have had some association with the property for over 80 years.

(d)-Representative of:

This shop is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation commercial building with Anglo-Dutch influences.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C17****59-63 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined shops*Architectural Style: *Federation Anglo-Dutch*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The three shopfronts have been modified.*Construction Date: *c1906*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Paint*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic commercial building located in this section of the street. It is part of a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*History: *These conjoined shops are located on land that was originally granted to David Lord. This 32 perch grant was built upon by the mid 1840s. In 1906, however, the building was replaced with three conjoined shops owned by the American Sugar Boilers Company. This company owned the property until the late 1920s, when it was purchased by the American Catering Company Ltd. By the late 1940s, the Industrial Acceptance Corporation Ltd owned the buildings, however Palfreyman's Pty Ltd was the owner by the early 1950s.*Physical Description: *It is a two storey painted brick Federation Anglo-Dutch commercial building with Art Nouveau detailing. There are two parapeted gables at each end of the facade with pediments. At the centre edge of the parapet is a tablet with the words: AD 1906. The facade is divided into a series of bays by pilasters that are topped by sphere-shaped finials. There are circular air vents surrounded by Art Nouveau inspired decorative mouldings to each parapeted gable. Windows to the first floor are a mixture of large round-segmental arches, and round-arched double-hung single-paned sashes. The two chimneys that are visible from the street have highly stylised chimney tops that complement the intricately modelled facade. There is a boxed-awning that is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor, and a pressed metal soffit to this structure with a classical Greek pattern. The three shopfronts are of modern style and configuration. An old painted sign concerning confectionary is located on the exterior wall on a passage-way.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

59-63 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

*59-63 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick Federation Anglo-Dutch commercial building.***PLEASE NOTE***This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.*

Name: **Brunswick Hotel**Reference: **C16**

67

Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Hotel*Architectural Style: *Old Colonial Georgian/Inter-War Free Classical*Integrity: *The building has been remodelled through the years, however some original features remain intact.*Construction Date: *1831/1927*

Floors: 2

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Sandstone/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution

The hotel is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of commercial buildings constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that together form a consistent historic streetscape.

History:

The hotel was established in 1831, and was known as the Brunswick Wine Vaults. It is present on both the Plan of Hobart Town 1839 by Frankland, and James Sprent's survey 1841-1845. It stands on land originally granted to George Roberts. The original two storey structure is set back five metres from the street. In the 1840s, according to Robertson, the hotel was kept by Mrs. Mills who ran coaches to New Norfolk. The stables located at the rear of the hotel were a key feature. In 1910, the hotel was fire damaged (the attached livery stables were destroyed in the blaze), and a new facade was built in 1927. In the 1930s, a one storey addition of 13 squares was made to the rear of the building. The interior was also extensively remodelled; walls were removed, wooden floors were replaced with concrete floors, and new bar fittings and fire fronts were installed. The back bar was converted into a lounge.

Physical Description:

This hotel is two storeys high and is predominantly of brick construction, however, sandstone has also been used in some areas, such as the original facade. The street-front facade (built 1927) is in the Inter-War Free Classical style. There is a parapet with centrally placed triangular pediment, and a series of pilasters that divide the facade into several bays. There is also a line of double-hung sash windows to the upper floor set in richly painted surrounds, while the ground storey has diachromatic ceramic tiling, Art Nouveau leadlighting, and stained glass windows.**CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

Brunswick Hotel is of historic cultural heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate and contribute to our knowledge of the early settlement pattern of Hobart, specifically the early distribution of public houses within the city.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

Brunswick Hotel has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart, and specifically life surrounding the use and enjoyment of the local public house.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

Brunswick Hotel is of historic heritage significance because of its intact Inter-War facade, and its fabric dating from the early nineteenth century.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Tasmania House**Reference: **C42****93-93A Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/Office*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact, modern fully-glazed ground floor shopfront.*Construction Date: *c1860*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street and is one of number historic commercial buildings located in this section of Liverpool Street. The building is sandwiched between later twentieth century structures, and its form and elegantly detailed facade make a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, and to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *The building is located on land that was granted to John Moses on 24th August 1857. It is thought that the structure was built soon after. The original building facade, according to a photograph from the later nineteenth century, was symmetrical, and composed of a brick parapet which concealed the roof, a cornice below this, and two double-hung sash windows to the first floor. There were also quoins to the first floor, and an elaborate multi-panelled shopfront. The premises was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by August 1906. The owner at this time was Mr George H Wilson of Lord's Hill, New Town. Further drainage works were carried out in 1927. Mr HE Button was the owner at this time.*

Physical Description: *It is a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian commercial building with a Federation facade that includes Art Nouveau influences. The roof is concealed by a rendered parapet surmounted by three evenly spaced pillars between which are curvilinear cast iron panels. There is a cornice and below this a moulded panel with the words: 'Tasmania House' in plaster lettering. This panel is surrounded by raised plaster moulding which is in geometric and curvilinear shapes. There are two large oriels to the first floor with stained and leadlight highlights of Art Nouveau influence. There are moulded panels below both windows and a cantilevered boxed awning that shelters the shopfront. The shopfront is of modern construction with large metal framed shop window and glazed entrance.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes to a diverse commercial streetscape composed of nineteenth and twentieth century commercial buildings.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

93-93A Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early commercial activities in Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

93-93A Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Victorian Georgian commercial

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Brunswick Hotel**Reference: **C16****67 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Hotel*Architectural Style: *Old Colonial Georgian/Inter-War Free Classical*Integrity: *The building has been remodelled through the years, however some original features remain intact.*Construction Date: *1831/1927*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Sandstone/Stucco* Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐Streetscape Contribution: *The hotel is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of commercial buildings constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that together form a consistent historic streetscape.*History: *The hotel was established in 1831, and was known as the Brunswick Wine Vaults. It is present on both the Plan of Hobart Town 1839 by Frankland, and James Sprent's survey 1841-1845. It stands on land originally granted to George Roberts. The original two storey structure is set back five metres from the street. In the 1840s, according to Robertson, the hotel was kept by Mrs. Mills who ran coaches to New Norfolk. The stables located at the rear of the hotel were a key feature. In 1910, the hotel was fire damaged (the attached livery stables were destroyed in the blaze), and a new facade was built in 1927. In the 1930s, a one storey addition of 13 squares was made to the rear of the building. The interior was also extensively remodelled; walls were removed, wooden floors were replaced with concrete floors, and new bar fittings and fire fronts were installed. The back bar was converted into a lounge.*Physical Description: *This hotel is two storeys high and is predominantly of brick construction, however, sandstone has also been used in some areas, such as the original facade. The street-front facade (built 1927) is in the Inter-War Free Classical style. There is a parapet with centrally placed triangular pediment, and a series of pilasters that divide the facade into several bays. There is also a line of double-hung sash windows to the upper floor set in richly painted surrounds, while the ground storey has diachromatic ceramic tiling, Art Nouveau leadlighting, and stained glass windows.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

Brunswick Hotel is of historic cultural heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate and contribute to our knowledge of the early settlement pattern of Hobart, specifically the early distribution of public houses within the city.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

Brunswick Hotel has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart, and specifically life surrounding the use and enjoyment of the local public house.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

Brunswick Hotel is of historic heritage significance because of its intact Inter-War facade, and its fabric dating from the early nineteenth century.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Tasmania House**Reference: **C42****93-93A Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/Office*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact, modern fully-glazed ground floor shopfront.*Construction Date: *c1860*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street and is one of number historic commercial buildings located in this section of Liverpool Street. The building is sandwiched between later twentieth century structures, and its form and elegantly detailed facade make a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, and to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *The building is located on land that was granted to John Moses on 24th August 1857. It is thought that the structure was built soon after. The original building facade, according to a photograph from the later nineteenth century, was symmetrical, and composed of a brick parapet which concealed the roof, a cornice below this, and two double-hung sash windows to the first floor. There were also quoins to the first floor, and an elaborate multi-panelled shopfront. The premises was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by August 1906. The owner at this time was Mr George H Wilson of Lord's Hill, New Town. Further drainage works were carried out in 1927. Mr HE Button was the owner at this time.*

Physical Description: *It is a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian commercial building with a Federation facade that includes Art Nouveau influences. The roof is concealed by a rendered parapet surmounted by three evenly spaced pillars between which are curvilinear cast iron panels. There is a cornice and below this a moulded panel with the words: 'Tasmania House' in plaster lettering. This panel is surrounded by raised plaster moulding which is in geometric and curvilinear shapes. There are two large oriels to the first floor with stained and leadlight highlights of Art Nouveau influence. There are moulded panels below both windows and a cantilevered boxed awning that shelters the shopfront. The shopfront is of modern construction with large metal framed shop window and glazed entrance.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes to a diverse commercial streetscape composed of nineteenth and twentieth century commercial buildings.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

93-93A Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early commercial activities in Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

93-93A Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Victorian Georgian commercial

PLEASE NOTE

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building with Federation facade.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Brunswick Hotel**Reference: **C16****67 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Hotel*Architectural Style: *Old Colonial Georgian/Inter-War Free Classical*Integrity: *The building has been remodelled through the years, however some original features remain intact.*Construction Date: *1831/1927*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Sandstone/Stucco* Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐Streetscape Contribution: *The hotel is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of commercial buildings constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that together form a consistent historic streetscape.*History: *The hotel was established in 1831, and was known as the Brunswick Wine Vaults. It is present on both the Plan of Hobart Town 1839 by Frankland, and James Sprent's survey 1841-1845. It stands on land originally granted to George Roberts. The original two storey structure is set back five metres from the street. In the 1840s, according to Robertson, the hotel was kept by Mrs. Mills who ran coaches to New Norfolk. The stables located at the rear of the hotel were a key feature. In 1910, the hotel was fire damaged (the attached livery stables were destroyed in the blaze), and a new facade was built in 1927. In the 1930s, a one storey addition of 13 squares was made to the rear of the building. The interior was also extensively remodelled; walls were removed, wooden floors were replaced with concrete floors, and new bar fittings and fire fronts were installed. The back bar was converted into a lounge.*Physical Description: *This hotel is two storeys high and is predominantly of brick construction, however, sandstone has also been used in some areas, such as the original facade. The street-front facade (built 1927) is in the Inter-War Free Classical style. There is a parapet with centrally placed triangular pediment, and a series of pilasters that divide the facade into several bays. There is also a line of double-hung sash windows to the upper floor set in richly painted surrounds, while the ground storey has diachromatic ceramic tiling, Art Nouveau leadlighting, and stained glass windows.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

Brunswick Hotel is of historic cultural heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate and contribute to our knowledge of the early settlement pattern of Hobart, specifically the early distribution of public houses within the city.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

Brunswick Hotel has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart, and specifically life surrounding the use and enjoyment of the local public house.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(g)-Association:

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(d)-Representative of:

Brunswick Hotel is of historic heritage significance because of its intact Inter-War facade, and its fabric dating from the early nineteenth century.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Tasmania House**Reference: **C42****93-93A Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/Office*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact, modern fully-glazed ground floor shopfront.*Construction Date: *c1860*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street and is one of number historic commercial buildings located in this section of Liverpool Street. The building is sandwiched between later twentieth century structures, and its form and elegantly detailed facade make a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, and to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *The building is located on land that was granted to John Moses on 24th August 1857. It is thought that the structure was built soon after. The original building facade, according to a photograph from the later nineteenth century, was symmetrical, and composed of a brick parapet which concealed the roof, a cornice below this, and two double-hung sash windows to the first floor. There were also quoins to the first floor, and an elaborate multi-panelled shopfront. The premises was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by August 1906. The owner at this time was Mr George H Wilson of Lord's Hill, New Town. Further drainage works were carried out in 1927. Mr HE Button was the owner at this time.*

Physical Description: *It is a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian commercial building with a Federation facade that includes Art Nouveau influences. The roof is concealed by a rendered parapet surmounted by three evenly spaced pillars between which are curvilinear cast iron panels. There is a cornice and below this a moulded panel with the words: 'Tasmania House' in plaster lettering. This panel is surrounded by raised plaster moulding which is in geometric and curvilinear shapes. There are two large oriels to the first floor with stained and leadlight highlights of Art Nouveau influence. There are moulded panels below both windows and a cantilevered boxed awning that shelters the shopfront. The shopfront is of modern construction with large metal framed shop window and glazed entrance.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes to a diverse commercial streetscape composed of nineteenth and twentieth century commercial buildings.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

93-93A Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early commercial activities in Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

93-93A Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Victorian Georgian commercial

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building with Federation facade.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building (former Sapphire Ballroom)		Reference: C41	
105-107 Liverpool Street	Hobart	HCC	
Original Use: <i>Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Recreation</i>	Present Use: <i>Trade and Exchange, Commercial</i>		
Feature Type: <i>Shop and Office complex</i>	Architectural Style: <i>Inter-War Art Deco</i>		
Integrity: <i>Externally predominantly intact. The shopfronts to the ground floor are of modern construction.</i>	Construction Date: <i>1936</i>		
Floors: <i>2</i>	Roof: <i>Corrugated Iron</i>	Walls: <i>Face Brick</i>	Attic: <input type="checkbox"/> Basement: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	<i>The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is part of a broader streetscape composed of commercial buildings mostly dating from the nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. The building is one of the most intact commercial premises located in this section of Liverpool Street. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, and to the general historic character of central Hobart.</i>		
History:	<i>By the mid 1840s, the allotment now occupied by 105-107 Liverpool Street was occupied by several structures that were probably shops. By the early 1900s, according to Postal Directories, these shops were occupied by drapers and dressmakers. The office and shop complex that now occupies the site was constructed in 1936; A Lauriston Crisp was the architect. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in the same year. The owner of the complex was a company named Barlington Pty Ltd. This company owned the property until at least the early 1940s. The basement of this building functioned as a dance hall for many years. It was known as The Royale in the 1950s when it was occupied by Charles Browne's School of Dancing. This was followed by Sim Johnstone's School in 1957. From 1960, the Evelyn Goodrich School of Dance occupied the space for 25 years, at which point the name was changed to the Sapphire Ballroom. The basement was used as a dance hall until 1990.</i>		
Physical Description:	<i>A two storey terracotta-coloured face brick Inter-War Art Deco office and shop complex. The roof is concealed by a stepped parapet which is outlined by a single course of dark brown bricks. The facade is divided into three distinctive bays. The bays at either end of the facade are shallow projecting sections accented by vertical brick ornamentation on their upper sections. There are large metal-framed and multi-paned casement windows to these end sections. The central bay is decorated with evenly spaced brown brick stringcourses to the upper section, and three metal-framed casements with multi-paned highlights to the lower section. All windows are outlined by a row of brown bricks. Other features include two down-pipes located at either end of the facade, that are stylized and contribute to the vertical ornamentation applied to the facade. There is an original cantilevered boxed-awning with horizontal Art Deco motifs to the corner street-edges, and a pressed metal soffit with Art Deco pattern. There are two ground floor shopfronts, both are of modern construction. The first floor interior of the building is largely intact. Features include: staircase, sky-light, joinery and plasterwork.</i>		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(b)-Rarity:

105-107 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance due to the intactness of its finely detailed Art Deco interior.

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape. The building is also thought to possess social significance specifically related to the long term use of the basement level as a dance hall.

(g)-Association:

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(d)-Representative of:

105-107 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey (with basement) face brick Inter-War Art Deco shop and office complex.

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Name: **Devon House**

Reference: **C40**

117 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop*

Architectural Style: *Federation*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact with the exception of the shopfront*

Construction Date: *c1900*

Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and its eastern edge runs along Mather's Lane, which has existed since the mid-1840s. The building is part of a broader streetscape composed of predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings. It makes a valuable contribution to the immediate streetscape of the area and to the general historic character of central Hobart.*

History: *The building is located on land that was originally granted to Rev'd William Bedford. This 39.5 perch land parcel was subdivided by the 1840s, and the allotment now occupied by Devon House was formed and partially built upon. Devon House is thought to have been constructed in the early 1900s. The premises was connected to the City reticulated sewerage system by March 1907, the owner at the time was Mr Joseph Francis Mather. At this time, according to Postal Directories, the building was occupied by JB Mather and Son, merchant tailors, and the Friends' High School Office, the Chairman of which was Mr JF Mather. By the 1920s, the building was owned by Mr Wilson J Bailey, ten years later it was part of Mr Wilson Bailey's estate. By the 1950s, Mr N Vakis was the owner.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Federation commercial building. The roof is concealed by a stepped parapet, either end of which are emphatic pillars. There is a dentilated cornice beneath the parapet below which are the words: Devon House written in plaster lettering. Two large round-arch multi-paned casement windows are positioned just below the name of the building. These windows are highlighted with brick lintels that incorporate keystones. There is a boxed-awning that is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor with a vaulted pressed metal soffit of Art Nouveau patterning. The shopfront is of modern construction. There are large metal-framed shop windows and a glazed front door positioned to one side. There are several other small shops at the eastern side of the building, that have frontages onto Mather's Lane. These also have modern style shopfronts.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

117 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Federation commercial building.

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C39****119 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shopfront was re-constructed c1991.*

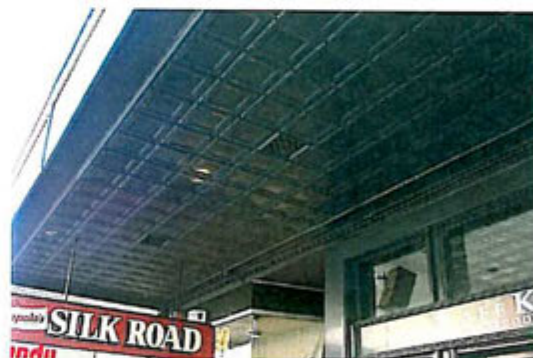
Construction Date:

Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street and is one of two long narrow conjoined shops dating from the same period. The shop is also part of a broader streetscape composed of predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings. It makes a valuable contribution to the immediate streetscape of the area and to the general historic character of central Hobart.*

History: *The building is located on land that was originally part of a larger parcel of 39.5 perches granted to Rev'd William Bedford. This allotment was subdivided by the 1840s, including the land now occupied by 119 and 121 Liverpool Street. By the 1850s, this section of Liverpool Street was substantially built-up, and a structure appears to have occupied the allotment by this time. This shop (and the shop at 121) is thought to date from the late nineteenth century. Heathorn's Bakery occupied the premises from the 1870s to the 1890s. Heathorn was a pastry cook and biscuit maker. The business was continued by a Mrs Golding for a few years. The premises was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by September 1906. Permission was earlier granted by the Metropolitan Drainage Board for there to be combined drains between 119 and 121 Liverpool Street, as the buildings had the one owner, Mrs Eva Farrer, who resided in Murray Street. The shop was occupied by W King, who is described by the Postal Directory of the time as being a jeweller. Further additions to the drainage of the place were made in 1915. In c1991 the shopfront was re-modelled as part of the conversion of the shop into a café.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. It is single fronted, long and narrow in plan. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, and there is a masonry partition wall, as well as centrally placed corbelled chimney which is shared with the shop next door at 121 Liverpool Street. The main feature of the facade above the awningline is a double-hung single-paned sash window outlined with a moulded plaster cornice. There is a cantilevered boxed-awning, with pressed metal soffit in an Art Nouveau pattern. The shopfront is of modern construction but traditionally styled. The whole front is timber framed, there are three glazed highlights, and two shop windows either side of a large glazed door.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

119 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of central Hobart's early history, specifically in relation to early commercial/industrial enterprises.

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

119 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C38****121 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The shopfront is of modern construction.*

Construction Date:

Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street and is one of two long narrow conjoined shops dating from the same period. The shop is also part of a broader streetscape composed of predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings. It makes a valuable contribution to the immediate streetscape of the area and to the general historic character of central Hobart.*

History: *The building is located on land that was originally part of a larger parcel of 39.5 perches granted to Rev'd William Bedford. This allotment was subdivided by the 1840s, including the allotment now occupied by 119 and 121 Liverpool Street. By the 1850s, this section of Liverpool Street was substantially built-up, and a structure appears to have occupied the allotment by this time. The shop (and the shop at 119) is thought to date from the late nineteenth century. The premises was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by September 1906. Permission was earlier granted by the Metropolitan Drainage Board for there to be combined drains between 119 and 121 Liverpool Street, as the buildings had the one owner, Mrs Eva Farrer, who resided in Murray Street. The shop was occupied by RJ Owens, who is described in the Postal Directory of the time as being a 'manufacturing furrier'. Further additions to the drainage of the place were made in 1915.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. It is single fronted, long and narrow in plan. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, and there is a masonry partition wall, as well as a centrally-placed corbelled chimney which is shared with the shop next door at 119 Liverpool Street. The main feature of the facade above the awning line is a double-hung single-paned sash window outlined by a moulded plaster cornice. There is a cantilevered boxed-awning, with pressed metal soffit in an Art Nouveau pattern. The shopfront is of modern construction. There is a large angular metal-framed shop window, and a glazed door with toplight positioned to one side.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

121 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of central Hobart's early history, specifically in relation to early commercial/industrial enterprises.

(d)-Representative of:

121 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance

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because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian conjoined shop.

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly part of Duke of Clarence Hotel - refer also C35 - 67-69 Murray Street & C36 - 135 Liverpool Street)** Reference: **C84**

131-133 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop/Office* Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Integrity: *There is a rendered masonry addition to the first floor facade, and a modern glazed shopfront.* Construction Date: *c1845*

Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron* Walls: *Brick/Masonry/Render* Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is an important historic element within the streetscape of the area, and makes a valuable contribution to the overall historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *This building appears to have been half completed when James Sprent conducted his survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845. For, according to Sprent's survey, a structure was located at the corner of Liverpool Street on land granted to John Walford Simons. Interestingly, the Duke of Clarence Inn was first licensed in 1844, its publican was one Bernard Walford. The inn was used as a polling booth on election days, and had excellent stabling at the rear. Robertson claims that an inn existed on the site as early as 1832. This may have been the King George, that, according to Bryce, operated on this site from 1825 to 1843. According to the Assessment Rolls, John Trowbridge operated the tavern (located at the corner of Liverpool and Murray Streets) from 1857 to 1867. John Davidson was the owner from 1872 to 1901. By the early twentieth century the two conjoined shops 107 & 109 Liverpool Street (now 131-133 Liverpool Street) were occupied by Mrs MA Livingstone, dressmaker (107) and Lester Brothers, grocers, tea dealers and provision merchants (109). Between 1924 and 1925, a facade was erected and parapet wall built over the western end of the building between. The original first floor double hung 12-paned windows with sandstone lintels and sills were replaced with casement windows. In the early 1980s, a modern facade was erected over 131-133 Liverpool Street, and internal modifications were made, including the installation of a staircase.*

Physical Description: *A two storey brick Victorian Georgian commercial building that wraps around the corner of Liverpool and Murray Streets. The structure falls into three sections. One section, named Union House, runs parallel to Murray Street, and fronts onto both Murray and Liverpool Streets. The second section faces Liverpool Street, and an intact facade (135 Liverpool Street), while the third section in Liverpool Street (131-133 Liverpool Street) has a modern facade of masonry construction. This section has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and two brick rendered original chimneys.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

Despite alteration to the street-front facade, this place has a strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

131-133 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important

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information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the commercial activities carried out within early central Hobart.

(d)-Representative of:

Despite its modification, 131-133 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly part of Duke of Clarence Hotel - refer also C35 - 67-69 Murray Street & C84 - 131-133 Liverpool Street)** Reference: **C36**

135

Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Present Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Feature Type: Shop

Architectural Style: Victorian Georgian

Integrity: Externally predominantly intact.
Modern shopfront.

Construction Date: c1845

Floors: 2

Roof: Corrugated Iron

Walls: Brick/Paint

Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution: The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is an important historic element within the streetscape of the area, and makes a valuable contribution to the overall historic character within Hobart's central area.

History: This building was once part of the Duke of Clarence Hotel, which was a large building that appears to have been half completed when James Sprent conducted his survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845. The building is located on land that was originally granted to John Walford Simons. The Duke of Clarence Inn was first licensed in 1844, its publican was one Bernard Walford. The inn was used as a polling booth on election days, and had excellent stabling at the rear. Robertson claims that an inn existed on the site as early as 1832. This may have been the King George, that, according to Bryce, operated on this site from 1825 to 1843. According to the Assessment Rolls, John Trowbridge operated the 'tavern' from 1857 to 1867. John Davidson was the owner from 1872 to 1901. There were two shops located within this complex. The shop at what is now 135 Liverpool Street was occupied by J. Okines from 1867 to 1880. He later expanded his business into the other shop (now 131-133 Liverpool Street) in 1889. By 1901, these two shops were owned by A.S. Brownell; and by 1910 Brownell had acquired the entire building. In c1924, the building was renamed Union House, and was modified both inside and out. A facade was erected and parapet wall built over the western end of the building, however the facade of the section at 135 Liverpool Street was untouched. The section was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by March 1906.

Physical Description: A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and a centrally-placed chimney, presumably once shared by the shop located next door. There are two double-hung single-paned sash windows to the first floor with painted sandstone lintels and sills, and a stringcourse that runs along the bottom windowline. A strip of what appears to be ripple iron is located above a cantilevered boxed-awning. The ground floor shopfront is of modern construction. It comprises large shop windows and a glazed door positioned to one side. A clock is positioned on the first floor between the two windows.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

135 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of central Hobart.

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

PLEASE NOTE

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(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

135 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the settlement history of central Hobart, and more specifically early commercial enterprises.

(d)-Representative of:

135 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly Wellington Buildings - refer also C33 - 143 Liverpool Street)** Reference: **C34**

141 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*

Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. Two 12-paned awning-style windows to first floor (with mirrored panes), and modern shopfront.*

Construction Date: *c1850*

Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Brick/Paint*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings located in this section of Liverpool Street. It is an important historic element within the streetscape, and contributes to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *The land on which this conjoined shop stands was originally granted to Thomas James Crouch and John Hiddlestone. 141 Liverpool Street was part of a building known as Wellington House, which was comprised of two conjoined shops (now 141 and 143 Liverpool Street). These shops are listed in the Valuation Rolls as early as 1851. They appear on the Plan of the City of Hobart Town, 1854, and according to the Assessment Roll of 1857, they were occupied by William Murray, a grocer. According to Robertson, 'Murray's Grocery was in 1845 carried on in premises (since rebuilt) now W. Murdoch and Co.' Murray was the owner and occupier of these shops up to the 1880s. He also operated a large soap and candle works in Glenorchy, and sold these goods at his store. The shop underwent some alterations and additions during the twentieth century. In recent times, two modern 12-paned awning windows were installed on the first floor. On the ground floor, modern shop windows have also been fitted. The original brickwork (exposed in an 1870s photograph) has been painted*

Physical Description: *A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, and there are two 12-paned awning style windows to the first floor with sandstone lintels and sills. There is a boxed-awning supported by tension wires embedded in the first floor. Shop windows of modern construction occupy the ground floor, and there is a glazed door at one side.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

141 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of central Hobart.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

141 Liverpool Street has the potential, despite its modification, to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the settlement of Hobart, and more specifically the early

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

141 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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commercial enterprises undertaken within the central area.

(d)-Representative of:

141 Liverpool Street, despite its modification, is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly Wellington House - refer also C34 - 141** Reference: **C33****Liverpool Street)****143 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There is a modern ground floor shopfront.*Construction Date: *c1850*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Paint*Attic: ☒ Basement ☐Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings located in this section of Liverpool Street. It is an important historic element within the streetscape, and contributes to the general historic character of the central area.*History: *The land on which this conjoined shop stands was originally granted to Thomas James Crouch and John Hiddlestone. 143 Liverpool Street was part of a building known as Wellington House, which was comprised of two conjoined shops (now 141-143 Liverpool Street). These shops are listed in the Valuation Rolls as early as 1851. They appear on the Plan of the City of Hobart Town, 1854, and according to the Assessment Roll of 1857, they were occupied by William Murray, a grocer. According to Robertson, 'Murray's Grocery was in 1845 carried on in premises (since rebuilt) now W. Murdoch and Co.' Murray was the owner and occupier of these shops up to the 1880s. He also operated a large soap and candle works in Glenorchy, and sold these goods at his store. The shop underwent some alterations and additions during the twentieth century. In 1949, a new glass front door, display windows and shop fittings were installed in preparation for 'Delphine' dress shop. In 1960, the first storey was converted into a penthouse, and internal alterations were made to the ground floor. A major addition was constructed at the back of the shop in 1964. The existing backyard was covered-in as a result of this extension. In 1979, the shop was fitted-out to operate as a delicatessen and take away food store. A metal fascia was subsequently erected over the first floor facade, however this has been since removed.*Physical Description: *A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, and there is an eye-lid dormer window. There are three windows to the first floor, two are double-hung single-paned sashes, while one is louvered. All three windows are capped by sandstone lintels with inclined ends. There is a boxed-awning supported by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade. Large angular metal-framed shop windows dominate the ground floor, and there is a central glazed door.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

143 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of Hobart.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

143 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

143 Liverpool Street has the potential, despite its modification, to yield important information, of an archaeological nature,

(g)-Association:

This conjoined shop has a special association with the life and work of William Murray who was an important figure

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that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart, and more specifically early commercial enterprises. in Hobart's early commercial and industrial enterprises.

(d)-Representative of:

143 Liverpool Street, despite its modification, is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Brunswick Hotel**Reference: **C16**

67

Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Hotel*Architectural Style: *Old Colonial Georgian/Inter-War Free Classical*Integrity: *The building has been remodelled through the years, however some original features remain intact.*Construction Date: *1831/1927*

Floors: 2

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Sandstone/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution

The hotel is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of commercial buildings constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that together form a consistent historic streetscape.

History:

The hotel was established in 1831, and was known as the Brunswick Wine Vaults. It is present on both the Plan of Hobart Town 1839 by Frankland, and James Sprent's survey 1841-1845. It stands on land originally granted to George Roberts. The original two storey structure is set back five metres from the street. In the 1840s, according to Robertson, the hotel was kept by Mrs. Mills who ran coaches to New Norfolk. The stables located at the rear of the hotel were a key feature. In 1910, the hotel was fire damaged (the attached livery stables were destroyed in the blaze), and a new facade was built in 1927. In the 1930s, a one storey addition of 13 squares was made to the rear of the building. The interior was also extensively remodelled; walls were removed, wooden floors were replaced with concrete floors, and new bar fittings and fire fronts were installed. The back bar was converted into a lounge.

Physical Description:

This hotel is two storeys high and is predominantly of brick construction, however, sandstone has also been used in some areas, such as the original facade. The street-front facade (built 1927) is in the Inter-War Free Classical style. There is a parapet with centrally placed triangular pediment, and a series of pilasters that divide the facade into several bays. There is also a line of double-hung sash windows to the upper floor set in richly painted surrounds, while the ground storey has diachromatic ceramic tiling, Art Nouveau leadlighting, and stained glass windows.**CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

Brunswick Hotel is of historic cultural heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate and contribute to our knowledge of the early settlement pattern of Hobart, specifically the early distribution of public houses within the city.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

Brunswick Hotel has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart, and specifically life surrounding the use and enjoyment of the local public house.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(g)-Association:

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(d)-Representative of:

Brunswick Hotel is of historic heritage significance because of its intact Inter-War facade, and its fabric dating from the early nineteenth century.

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Name: **Tasmania House**Reference: **C42****93-93A Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/Office*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact, modern fully-glazed ground floor shopfront.*Construction Date: *c1860*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street and is one of number historic commercial buildings located in this section of Liverpool Street. The building is sandwiched between later twentieth century structures, and its form and elegantly detailed facade make a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, and to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *The building is located on land that was granted to John Moses on 24th August 1857. It is thought that the structure was built soon after. The original building facade, according to a photograph from the later nineteenth century, was symmetrical, and composed of a brick parapet which concealed the roof, a cornice below this, and two double-hung sash windows to the first floor. There were also quoins to the first floor, and an elaborate multi-panelled shopfront. The premises was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by August 1906. The owner at this time was Mr George H Wilson of Lord's Hill, New Town. Further drainage works were carried out in 1927. Mr HE Button was the owner at this time.*

Physical Description: *It is a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian commercial building with a Federation facade that includes Art Nouveau influences. The roof is concealed by a rendered parapet surmounted by three evenly spaced pillars between which are curvilinear cast iron panels. There is a cornice and below this a moulded panel with the words: 'Tasmania House' in plaster lettering. This panel is surrounded by raised plaster moulding which is in geometric and curvilinear shapes. There are two large oriels to the first floor with stained and leadlight highlights of Art Nouveau influence. There are moulded panels below both windows and a cantilevered boxed awning that shelters the shopfront. The shopfront is of modern construction with large metal framed shop window and glazed entrance.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes to a diverse commercial streetscape composed of nineteenth and twentieth century commercial buildings.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

93-93A Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early commercial activities in Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

93-93A Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Victorian Georgian commercial

PLEASE NOTE

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building with Federation facade.

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Name: Commercial Building (former Sapphire Ballroom)		Reference: C41	
105-107 Liverpool Street	Hobart	HCC	
Original Use: <i>Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Recreation</i>	Present Use: <i>Trade and Exchange, Commercial</i>		
Feature Type: <i>Shop and Office complex</i>	Architectural Style: <i>Inter-War Art Deco</i>		
Integrity: <i>Externally predominantly intact. The shopfronts to the ground floor are of modern construction.</i>	Construction Date: <i>1936</i>		
Floors: <i>2</i>	Roof: <i>Corrugated Iron</i>	Walls: <i>Face Brick</i>	Attic: <input type="checkbox"/> Basement: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	<i>The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is part of a broader streetscape composed of commercial buildings mostly dating from the nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. The building is one of the most intact commercial premises located in this section of Liverpool Street. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, and to the general historic character of central Hobart.</i>		
History:	<i>By the mid 1840s, the allotment now occupied by 105-107 Liverpool Street was occupied by several structures that were probably shops. By the early 1900s, according to Postal Directories, these shops were occupied by drapers and dressmakers. The office and shop complex that now occupies the site was constructed in 1936; A Lauriston Crisp was the architect. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in the same year. The owner of the complex was a company named Barlington Pty Ltd. This company owned the property until at least the early 1940s. The basement of this building functioned as a dance hall for many years. It was known as The Royale in the 1950s when it was occupied by Charles Browne's School of Dancing. This was followed by Sim Johnstone's School in 1957. From 1960, the Evelyn Goodrich School of Dance occupied the space for 25 years, at which point the name was changed to the Sapphire Ballroom. The basement was used as a dance hall until 1990.</i>		
Physical Description:	<i>A two storey terracotta-coloured face brick Inter-War Art Deco office and shop complex. The roof is concealed by a stepped parapet which is outlined by a single course of dark brown bricks. The facade is divided into three distinctive bays. The bays at either end of the facade are shallow projecting sections accented by vertical brick ornamentation on their upper sections. There are large metal-framed and multi-paned casement windows to these end sections. The central bay is decorated with evenly spaced brown brick stringcourses to the upper section, and three metal-framed casements with multi-paned highlights to the lower section. All windows are outlined by a row of brown bricks. Other features include two down-pipes located at either end of the facade, that are stylized and contribute to the vertical ornamentation applied to the facade. There is an original cantilevered boxed-awning with horizontal Art Deco motifs to the corner street-edges, and a pressed metal soffit with Art Deco pattern. There are two ground floor shopfronts, both are of modern construction. The first floor interior of the building is largely intact. Features include: staircase, sky-light, joinery and plasterwork.</i>		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(b)-Rarity:

105-107 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance due to the intactness of its finely detailed Art Deco interior.

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape. The building is also thought to possess social significance specifically related to the long term use of the basement level as a dance hall.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

105-107 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey (with basement) face brick Inter-War Art Deco shop and office complex.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Devon House**Reference: **C40****117 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop*Architectural Style: *Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact with the exception of the shopfront*Construction Date: *c1900*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and its eastern edge runs along Mather's Lane, which has existed since the mid-1840s. The building is part of a broader streetscape composed of predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings. It makes a valuable contribution to the immediate streetscape of the area and to the general historic character of central Hobart.*

History: *The building is located on land that was originally granted to Rev'd William Bedford. This 39.5 perch land parcel was subdivided by the 1840s, and the allotment now occupied by Devon House was formed and partially built upon. Devon House is thought to have been constructed in the early 1900s. The premises was connected to the City reticulated sewerage system by March 1907, the owner at the time was Mr Joseph Francis Mather. At this time, according to Postal Directories, the building was occupied by JB Mather and Son, merchant tailors, and the Friends' High School Office, the Chairman of which was Mr JF Mather. By the 1920s, the building was owned by Mr Wilson J Bailey, ten years later it was part of Mr Wilson Bailey's estate. By the 1950s, Mr N Vakis was the owner.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Federation commercial building. The roof is concealed by a stepped parapet, either end of which are emphatic pillars. There is a dentilated cornice beneath the parapet below which are the words: Devon House written in plaster lettering. Two large round-arch multi-paned casement windows are positioned just below the name of the building. These windows are highlighted with brick lintels that incorporate keystones. There is a boxed-awning that is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor with a vaulted pressed metal soffit of Art Nouveau patterning. The shopfront is of modern construction. There are large metal-framed shop windows and a glazed front door positioned to one side. There are several other small shops at the eastern side of the building, that have frontages onto Mather's Lane. These also have modern style shopfronts.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

117 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Federation commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C39****119 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shopfront was re-constructed c1991.*

Construction Date:

Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street and is one of two long narrow conjoined shops dating from the same period. The shop is also part of a broader streetscape composed of predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings. It makes a valuable contribution to the immediate streetscape of the area and to the general historic character of central Hobart.*

History: *The building is located on land that was originally part of a larger parcel of 39.5 perches granted to Rev'd William Bedford. This allotment was subdivided by the 1840s, including the land now occupied by 119 and 121 Liverpool Street. By the 1850s, this section of Liverpool Street was substantially built-up, and a structure appears to have occupied the allotment by this time. This shop (and the shop at 121) is thought to date from the late nineteenth century. Heathorn's Bakery occupied the premises from the 1870s to the 1890s. Heathorn was a pastry cook and biscuit maker. The business was continued by a Mrs Golding for a few years. The premises was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by September 1906. Permission was earlier granted by the Metropolitan Drainage Board for there to be combined drains between 119 and 121 Liverpool Street, as the buildings had the one owner, Mrs Eva Farrer, who resided in Murray Street. The shop was occupied by W King, who is described by the Postal Directory of the time as being a jeweller. Further additions to the drainage of the place were made in 1915. In c1991 the shopfront was re-modelled as part of the conversion of the shop into a café.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. It is single fronted, long and narrow in plan. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, and there is a masonry partition wall, as well as centrally placed corbelled chimney which is shared with the shop next door at 121 Liverpool Street. The main feature of the facade above the awningline is a double-hung single-paned sash window outlined with a moulded plaster cornice. There is a cantilevered boxed-awning, with pressed metal soffit in an Art Nouveau pattern. The shopfront is of modern construction but traditionally styled. The whole front is timber framed, there are three glazed highlights, and two shop windows either side of a large glazed door.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

119 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of central Hobart's early history, specifically in relation to early commercial/industrial enterprises.

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

119 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**

Reference: **C38**

121 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*

Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The shopfront is of modern construction.*

Construction Date:

Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street and is one of two long narrow conjoined shops dating from the same period. The shop is also part of a broader streetscape composed of predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings. It makes a valuable contribution to the immediate streetscape of the area and to the general historic character of central Hobart.*

History: *The building is located on land that was originally part of a larger parcel of 39.5 perches granted to Rev'd William Bedford. This allotment was subdivided by the 1840s, including the allotment now occupied by 119 and 121 Liverpool Street. By the 1850s, this section of Liverpool Street was substantially built-up, and a structure appears to have occupied the allotment by this time. The shop (and the shop at 119) is thought to date from the late nineteenth century. The premises was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by September 1906. Permission was earlier granted by the Metropolitan Drainage Board for there to be combined drains between 119 and 121 Liverpool Street, as the buildings had the one owner, Mrs Eva Farrer, who resided in Murray Street. The shop was occupied by RJ Owens, who is described in the Postal Directory of the time as being a 'manufacturing furrier'. Further additions to the drainage of the place were made in 1915.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. It is single fronted, long and narrow in plan. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, and there is a masonry partition wall, as well as a centrally-placed corbelled chimney which is shared with the shop next door at 119 Liverpool Street. The main feature of the facade above the awning line is a double-hung single-paned sash window outlined by a moulded plaster cornice. There is a cantilevered boxed-awning, with pressed metal soffit in an Art Nouveau pattern. The shopfront is of modern construction. There is a large angular metal-framed shop window, and a glazed door with toplight positioned to one side.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

121 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of central Hobart's early history, specifically in relation to early commercial/industrial enterprises.

(d)-Representative of:

121 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance

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because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly part of Duke of Clarence Hotel - refer also C35 - 67-69 Murray Street & C36 - 135 Liverpool Street)** Reference: **C84**

131-133 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop/Office* Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Integrity: *There is a rendered masonry addition to the first floor facade, and a modern glazed shopfront.* Construction Date: *c1845*

Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron* Walls: *Brick/Masonry/Render* Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is an important historic element within the streetscape of the area, and makes a valuable contribution to the overall historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *This building appears to have been half completed when James Sprent conducted his survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845. For, according to Sprent's survey, a structure was located at the corner of Liverpool Street on land granted to John Walford Simons. Interestingly, the Duke of Clarence Inn was first licensed in 1844, its publican was one Bernard Walford. The inn was used as a polling booth on election days, and had excellent stabling at the rear. Robertson claims that an inn existed on the site as early as 1832. This may have been the King George, that, according to Bryce, operated on this site from 1825 to 1843. According to the Assessment Rolls, John Trowbridge operated the tavern (located at the corner of Liverpool and Murray Streets) from 1857 to 1867. John Davidson was the owner from 1872 to 1901. By the early twentieth century the two conjoined shops 107 & 109 Liverpool Street (now 131-133 Liverpool Street) were occupied by Mrs MA Livingstone, dressmaker (107) and Lester Brothers, grocers, tea dealers and provision merchants (109). Between 1924 and 1925, a facade was erected and parapet wall built over the western end of the building between. The original first floor double hung 12-paned windows with sandstone lintels and sills were replaced with casement windows. In the early 1980s, a modern facade was erected over 131-133 Liverpool Street, and internal modifications were made, including the installation of a staircase.*

Physical Description: *A two storey brick Victorian Georgian commercial building that wraps around the corner of Liverpool and Murray Streets. The structure falls into three sections. One section, named Union House, runs parallel to Murray Street, and fronts onto both Murray and Liverpool Streets. The second section faces Liverpool Street, and an intact facade (135 Liverpool Street), while the third section in Liverpool Street (131-133 Liverpool Street) has a modern facade of masonry construction. This section has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and two brick rendered original chimneys.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

Despite alteration to the street-front facade, this place has a strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

131-133 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important

PLEASE NOTE

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information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the commercial activities carried out within early central Hobart.

(d)-Representative of:

Despite its modification, 131-133 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly part of Duke of Clarence Hotel - refer also C35 - 67-69 Murray Street & C84 - 131-133 Liverpool Street)** Reference: **C36**

135

Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Present Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Feature Type: Shop

Architectural Style: Victorian Georgian

Integrity: Externally predominantly intact.
Modern shopfront.

Construction Date: c1845

Floors: 2

Roof: Corrugated Iron

Walls: Brick/Paint

Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution: The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is an important historic element within the streetscape of the area, and makes a valuable contribution to the overall historic character within Hobart's central area.

History: This building was once part of the Duke of Clarence Hotel, which was a large building that appears to have been half completed when James Sprent conducted his survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845. The building is located on land that was originally granted to John Walford Simons. The Duke of Clarence Inn was first licensed in 1844, its publican was one Bernard Walford. The inn was used as a polling booth on election days, and had excellent stabling at the rear. Robertson claims that an inn existed on the site as early as 1832. This may have been the King George, that, according to Bryce, operated on this site from 1825 to 1843. According to the Assessment Rolls, John Trowbridge operated the 'tavern' from 1857 to 1867. John Davidson was the owner from 1872 to 1901. There were two shops located within this complex. The shop at what is now 135 Liverpool Street was occupied by J. Okines from 1867 to 1880. He later expanded his business into the other shop (now 131-133 Liverpool Street) in 1889. By 1901, these two shops were owned by A.S. Brownell; and by 1910 Brownell had acquired the entire building. In c1924, the building was renamed Union House, and was modified both inside and out. A facade was erected and parapet wall built over the western end of the building, however the facade of the section at 135 Liverpool Street was untouched. The section was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by March 1906.

Physical Description: A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and a centrally-placed chimney, presumably once shared by the shop located next door. There are two double-hung single-paned sash windows to the first floor with painted sandstone lintels and sills, and a stringcourse that runs along the bottom windowline. A strip of what appears to be ripple iron is located above a cantilevered boxed-awning. The ground floor shopfront is of modern construction. It comprises large shop windows and a glazed door positioned to one side. A clock is positioned on the first floor between the two windows.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

135 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of central Hobart.

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

PLEASE NOTE

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(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

135 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the settlement history of central Hobart, and more specifically early commercial enterprises.

(d)-Representative of:

135 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly Wellington Buildings - refer also C33 - 143 Liverpool Street)** Reference: **C34**

141 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*

Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. Two 12-paned awning-style windows to first floor (with mirrored panes), and modern shopfront.*

Construction Date: *c1850*

Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Brick/Paint*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings located in this section of Liverpool Street. It is an important historic element within the streetscape, and contributes to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *The land on which this conjoined shop stands was originally granted to Thomas James Crouch and John Hiddlestone. 141 Liverpool Street was part of a building known as Wellington House, which was comprised of two conjoined shops (now 141 and 143 Liverpool Street). These shops are listed in the Valuation Rolls as early as 1851. They appear on the Plan of the City of Hobart Town, 1854, and according to the Assessment Roll of 1857, they were occupied by William Murray, a grocer. According to Robertson, 'Murray's Grocery was in 1845 carried on in premises (since rebuilt) now W. Murdoch and Co.' Murray was the owner and occupier of these shops up to the 1880s. He also operated a large soap and candle works in Glenorchy, and sold these goods at his store. The shop underwent some alterations and additions during the twentieth century. In recent times, two modern 12-paned awning windows were installed on the first floor. On the ground floor, modern shop windows have also been fitted. The original brickwork (exposed in an 1870s photograph) has been painted*

Physical Description: *A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, and there are two 12-paned awning style windows to the first floor with sandstone lintels and sills. There is a boxed-awning supported by tension wires embedded in the first floor. Shop windows of modern construction occupy the ground floor, and there is a glazed door at one side.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

141 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of central Hobart.

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

141 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

141 Liverpool Street has the potential, despite its modification, to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the settlement of Hobart, and more specifically the early

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commercial enterprises undertaken within the central area.

(d)-Representative of:

141 Liverpool Street, despite its modification, is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly Wellington House - refer also C34 - 141** Reference: **C33****Liverpool Street)****143 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Shop*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There is a modern ground floor shopfront.*Construction Date: *c1850*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Paint*Attic: ☒ Basement ☐Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings located in this section of Liverpool Street. It is an important historic element within the streetscape, and contributes to the general historic character of the central area.*History: *The land on which this conjoined shop stands was originally granted to Thomas James Crouch and John Hiddlestone. 143 Liverpool Street was part of a building known as Wellington House, which was comprised of two conjoined shops (now 141-143 Liverpool Street). These shops are listed in the Valuation Rolls as early as 1851. They appear on the Plan of the City of Hobart Town, 1854, and according to the Assessment Roll of 1857, they were occupied by William Murray, a grocer. According to Robertson, 'Murray's Grocery was in 1845 carried on in premises (since rebuilt) now W. Murdoch and Co.' Murray was the owner and occupier of these shops up to the 1880s. He also operated a large soap and candle works in Glenorchy, and sold these goods at his store. The shop underwent some alterations and additions during the twentieth century. In 1949, a new glass front door, display windows and shop fittings were installed in preparation for 'Delphine' dress shop. In 1960, the first storey was converted into a penthouse, and internal alterations were made to the ground floor. A major addition was constructed at the back of the shop in 1964. The existing backyard was covered-in as a result of this extension. In 1979, the shop was fitted-out to operate as a delicatessen and take away food store. A metal fascia was subsequently erected over the first floor facade, however this has been since removed.*Physical Description: *A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron, and there is an eye-lid dormer window. There are three windows to the first floor, two are double-hung single-paned sashes, while one is louvered. All three windows are capped by sandstone lintels with inclined ends. There is a boxed-awning supported by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade. Large angular metal-framed shop windows dominate the ground floor, and there is a central glazed door.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

143 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of Hobart.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

143 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

143 Liverpool Street has the potential, despite its modification, to yield important information, of an archaeological nature,

(g)-Association:

This conjoined shop has a special association with the life and work of William Murray who was an important figure

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that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart, and more specifically early commercial enterprises. in Hobart's early commercial and industrial enterprises.

(d)-Representative of:

143 Liverpool Street, despite its modification, is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined shop.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Central Buildings**

Reference: **C32**

159-161 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Conjoined Shops*

Architectural Style: *Inter-War*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*

Construction Date: *1929*

Floors: *1* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Face Brick/Concrete* Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *This block of conjoined shops is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street. It is part of a streetscape comprised mostly of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings.*

History: *The land now occupied by the Central Buildings was granted to John Reeve. By the early 1900s there were four conjoined buildings on the allotment, and a large collection of outbuildings at the rear of the property. The buildings were connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by October 1906. The owner was Mr Johnson Sharp, who resided at Main Road, New Town. A solid face brick facade was constructed in 1929. It is unclear as to how much reconstruction took place at this time. Although most of the structure appears to date from the Inter-War period, some early nineteenth century fabric is still evident along the eastern elevation. The property remained part of Mr Johnson Sharp's estate at least until the 1930s.*

Physical Description: *A single storey face brick and concrete Inter-War commercial building with remnants of earlier nineteenth century fabric. The roof is concealed by a stepped parapet, with raised end sections defined by emphatic cement pilasters. The facade is divided into three face brick bays, there is a cement tablet in the first bay with the words: A.D. written in cement lettering; the words: Central Buildings are located in the central bay, and the date: 1929 appears in the third bay. There are a row of highlights above the awning-line, and a cantilevered boxed-awning with pressed metal soffit. The shopfronts appear to date from the 1920s. There are metal-framed plate glass shop windows with stained glass and leadlight highlights. Shop entrances consist of timber-framed glazed doors that also appear to be original.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

159-161 Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because it provides evidence of the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within Hobart's central area during the first half of the twentieth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

159-161 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial and industrial activities.

(d)-Representative of:

159-161 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick and concrete Inter-

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

159-161 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because it contributes to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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War commercial building.

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Name: **Christian City Church (formerly The Strand Theatre/Odeon)**Reference: **C71****163-167 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Entertainment*Present Use: *Place of worship*Feature Type: *Theatre*Architectural Style: *Inter-War*

Integrity: *The interior of the theatre was extensively modified during the 1950s; minor internal and external alterations were carried out in 2001-2002. The overall form of the theatre is intact.*

Construction Date: *1916*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Face Brick/Masonry/Render*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution

The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, at the intersection with Watchorn Street. It is also positioned diagonally opposite the former His Majesty's Theatre, which dates from the same period. The building has certain landmark qualities, and is a valuable historic element within the predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

History:

This building stands on land that was originally granted to William Watchorn. This 1 rood 10 perch allotment was built upon by the 1840s, Watchorn having built himself a two storey brick house on the site in the 1830s and a shop ('Watchorn Emporium') soon after. He ran a drapery business, which was the first to employ female assistants. Watchorn's shop was demolished to allow for the construction of The Strand Theatre in 1916. The architect for this work was Mr G Stanley Crisp, who modelled the theatre's facade on its famous namesake in New York. Work was commenced on connecting the theatre to the City's reticulated sewerage system in December 1915, however this work was not passed by the City's Inspector until February 1917. The owner of the property at that time was Mr Edmund J Miller. Mr Miller continued as the owner at least until the late 1920s, however by the 1950s Greater Union Theatres Pty Ltd owned the property. In 1956, the theatre was modernised and renamed the 'Odeon'. Plans were submitted and approved by the HCC for alterations, the estimated cost of which was £67 792. The architects for this major project were Guy Crick and Associates, Sydney. The theatre appears to have been converted into a full-time picture theatre at this time. A large movie screen was installed in front of the existing proscenium arch, new toilet facilities were constructed, and various other rooms for staff etc; alterations were made to the facade, the foyer was remodelled, the stalls floor level was raised, a new roof was constructed and alterations were made to the balcony area, as well as the construction of various windows and doors in the exterior walls of the building to facilitate the internal changes. The theatre was taken over by the Australian Broadcasting Commission in 1972 for use as a concert theatre and recording studio. It was in this building that the Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra gained its reputation for its high quality performances. The theatre was sold in 2001, and purchased by the Christian City Church. Modifications to the facade were undertaken in 2002, new glazed doors, panels were installed, and a shopfront was constructed.

Physical Description:

A two storey brick Inter-War theatre. The roof is clad with corrugated iron, however is concealed from view by the facade which has a parapet wall. Most of the exterior walls are face brick, however the facade is constructed of rendered masonry. The facade has been added to over the years, and given a modern hard-edged appearance. Despite these modifications, original elements exist, including a centrally-placed round arch window, and original window openings once occupied by casements. The glazing to the ground floor facade is of recent construction, and is linked with the conversion of the theatre into a place of worship.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

163-167 Liverpool Street is of cultural heritage significance because it demonstrates the growth of

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recreation/entertainment industry within Hobart, reflecting the increased standard of living experienced in the early twentieth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This structure makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the area despite alterations to the facade, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

163-167 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric and possible subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's early settlement, as well as the City's early twentieth century entertainment industry, more specifically the development of theatres/cinemas.

(d)-Representative of:

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building		Reference: C44	
179	Liverpool Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop	Architectural Style:	Victorian
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact, with the exception of the ground floor shopfront.	Construction Date:	c1845/1866
Floors:	2	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Masonry/Stucco
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution:	The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building makes a valuable contribution to the historic streetscape, and to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.		
History:	The building is located on land that was once part of a large one acre grant to Samuel Bate. The allotment that the building occupies was formed and built upon by the 1840s. It is thought that the building which currently occupies the site dates from the 1840s; having its facade reconstructed in 1866. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by 1906. Mr John Latham was the owner at this time.		
Physical Description:	A two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet with triangular open-bed pediment within which is plaster lettering: 'Established 1866'. Flowing from the open-bed pediment are two stylised pilasters that connect with classically styled triangular pediments positioned above each of the two windows located on the first floor. These windows are single-paned double-hung sashes, that have moulded plaster cornices, and are underlined by a stuccoed masonry stringcourse. There is a boxed-awning suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor. The awning has a pressed metal soffit with Art Deco patterning. The shopfront consists of metal-framed shop windows, a glazed double-door, and ceramic wall tiles.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

179 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

179 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial/Residential Building**
181-181A Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Reference: **C43**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Residential.*Feature Type: *Shop and Flat*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Inter-War*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1845/c1916*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building makes a valuable contribution to the historic streetscape, and to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *The building is located on land that was once part of a large one acre grant to Samuel Bate. The allotment that the building occupies was formed and built upon by the 1840s. Drainage plans indicate that there were originally two conjoined buildings on the site with narrow frontages. These buildings were connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by 1906, and were owned by Mr Richard G Rogers at the time. In 1916, toilets were installed to the ground floor and a sink was installed on the first floor. These drainage works may be indicative of a program of larger works, including the construction of a new Inter-War facade. At this time Mr JE Cottier was the owner. By the 1930s, the plan of drainage depicts the building in its present plan form - a single entry. The ownership of the building had passed to Mr G Richardson by this time.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Inter-War commercial/residential building with Victorian Georgian remnants at its rear. The roof is concealed by a parapet which rises in the centre to a triangle. The angular shape of the parapet is emphasised by plaster moulding that runs along the inside edge. There is a simple cornice that runs along the bottom edge of the parapet, and beneath this is the first floor facade that is divided into three bays by four narrow pilasters. The centre bay consists of a set of three double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes. This section is flanked by two narrow bays each containing a single window the same style as those in the central bay. There is a boxed-awning, which shelters the ground floor, that is suspended by tension wires embedded in the facade. A pressed metal soffit with Art Deco pattern is a feature of the awning. The ground floor shopfront is of modern construction. It consists of a three-paned shop window, and a glazed entrance positioned at one side.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

181-181A Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of central Hobart, given that the site was built upon from the 1840s, and there are remnants of building fabric from this period.

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

181-181A Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Inter-War commercial/residential building.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Commercial Building**

Reference: **C89**

185 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop/Office*

Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Integrity: *A chimney has been removed, modern shopfront constructed, and original first floor facade demolished and replaced with brick and clad with cement panels. The original corrugated iron sheeting to the roof has been replaced with tiles.*

Construction Date: *c1845*

Floors: *2* Roof: *Tiles*

Walls: *Brick/Masonry/Cement Sheet*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic shops that date from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building is one of three conjoined (formerly identical) commercial premises. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the immediate area both individually and as part of a group, and contributes to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *This shop is present on James Sprent's survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845, and stands on land originally granted to Samuel Bate. In the 1860s, according to The Critic, this was the butcher shop of Mr. Adcock, who displayed meat from a verandah that once sheltered the premises. According to the Assessment Rolls, George Adcock owned the building from 1867 until his death in the 1880s, when it was then controlled by his trustees. The building was sold by the trustees in the early years of the twentieth century to a former tenant, Mr Thomas Amott. It remained the property of the Amott family up until the 1940s. Throughout the 1970s, the structure was extensively modified. In 1973, modern shop windows and glass doors were installed on the ground floor. A year later, the first floor facade was covered with brown Hardy's asbestos cement shingles. The original sandstone facade is believed to have been replaced by a brick wall (depicted in the building plans of 1974). Office space was built onto the rear of the premises in 1979, and the roof was clad with brown tiles.*

Physical Description: *A two storey brick/masonry Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. It has a gabled roof clad with tiles. There are three double-hung single-paned sash windows evenly spaced across the first floor facade which has been clad with cement sheeting. The ground floor facade is comprised of large shopfront windows and two glass doors.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

Despite alteration, 185 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because of its ability to contribute, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

185 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early commercial enterprises that operated within central Hobart in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

Despite alteration, 185 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because it is still identifiable as a Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: Commercial Building		Reference: C44	
179	Liverpool Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop	Architectural Style:	Victorian
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact, with the exception of the ground floor shopfront.	Construction Date:	c1845/1866
Floors:	2	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Masonry/Stucco
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution:	The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building makes a valuable contribution to the historic streetscape, and to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.		
History:	The building is located on land that was once part of a large one acre grant to Samuel Bate. The allotment that the building occupies was formed and built upon by the 1840s. It is thought that the building which currently occupies the site dates from the 1840s; having its facade reconstructed in 1866. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by 1906. Mr John Latham was the owner at this time.		
Physical Description:	A two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet with triangular open-bed pediment within which is plaster lettering: 'Established 1866'. Flowing from the open-bed pediment are two stylised pilasters that connect with classically styled triangular pediments positioned above each of the two windows located on the first floor. These windows are single-paned double-hung sashes, that have moulded plaster cornices, and are underlined by a stuccoed masonry stringcourse. There is a boxed-awning suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor. The awning has a pressed metal soffit with Art Deco patterning. The shopfront consists of metal-framed shop windows, a glazed double-door, and ceramic wall tiles.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

179 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

179 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Commercial/Residential Building**
181-181A Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Reference: **C43**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Residential.*Feature Type: *Shop and Flat*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Inter-War*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1845/c1916*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building makes a valuable contribution to the historic streetscape, and to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *The building is located on land that was once part of a large one acre grant to Samuel Bate. The allotment that the building occupies was formed and built upon by the 1840s. Drainage plans indicate that there were originally two conjoined buildings on the site with narrow frontages. These buildings were connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by 1906, and were owned by Mr Richard G Rogers at the time. In 1916, toilets were installed to the ground floor and a sink was installed on the first floor. These drainage works may be indicative of a program of larger works, including the construction of a new Inter-War facade. At this time Mr JE Cottier was the owner. By the 1930s, the plan of drainage depicts the building in its present plan form - a single entry. The ownership of the building had passed to Mr G Richardson by this time.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Inter-War commercial/residential building with Victorian Georgian remnants at its rear. The roof is concealed by a parapet which rises in the centre to a triangle. The angular shape of the parapet is emphasised by plaster moulding that runs along the inside edge. There is a simple cornice that runs along the bottom edge of the parapet, and beneath this is the first floor facade that is divided into three bays by four narrow pilasters. The centre bay consists of a set of three double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes. This section is flanked by two narrow bays each containing a single window the same style as those in the central bay. There is a boxed-awning, which shelters the ground floor, that is suspended by tension wires embedded in the facade. A pressed metal soffit with Art Deco pattern is a feature of the awning. The ground floor shopfront is of modern construction. It consists of a three-paned shop window, and a glazed entrance positioned at one side.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

181-181A Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of central Hobart, given that the site was built upon from the 1840s, and there are remnants of building fabric from this period.

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

181-181A Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Inter-War commercial/residential building.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Commercial Building**

Reference: **C89**

185 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop/Office*

Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Integrity: *A chimney has been removed, modern shopfront constructed, and original first floor facade demolished and replaced with brick and clad with cement panels. The original corrugated iron sheeting to the roof has been replaced with tiles.*

Construction Date: *c1845*

Floors: *2* Roof: *Tiles*

Walls: *Brick/Masonry/Cement Sheet*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic shops that date from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building is one of three conjoined (formerly identical) commercial premises. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the immediate area both individually and as part of a group, and contributes to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *This shop is present on James Sprent's survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845, and stands on land originally granted to Samuel Bate. In the 1860s, according to The Critic, this was the butcher shop of Mr. Adcock, who displayed meat from a verandah that once sheltered the premises. According to the Assessment Rolls, George Adcock owned the building from 1867 until his death in the 1880s, when it was then controlled by his trustees. The building was sold by the trustees in the early years of the twentieth century to a former tenant, Mr Thomas Amott. It remained the property of the Amott family up until the 1940s. Throughout the 1970s, the structure was extensively modified. In 1973, modern shop windows and glass doors were installed on the ground floor. A year later, the first floor facade was covered with brown Hardy's asbestos cement shingles. The original sandstone facade is believed to have been replaced by a brick wall (depicted in the building plans of 1974). Office space was built onto the rear of the premises in 1979, and the roof was clad with brown tiles.*

Physical Description: *A two storey brick/masonry Victorian Georgian conjoined shop. It has a gabled roof clad with tiles. There are three double-hung single-paned sash windows evenly spaced across the first floor facade which has been clad with cement sheeting. The ground floor facade is comprised of large shopfront windows and two glass doors.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

Despite alteration, 185 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because of its ability to contribute, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

185 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early commercial enterprises that operated within central Hobart in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

Despite alteration, 185 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because it is still identifiable as a Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C31****187 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1845*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic shops that date from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building is the only one of three (formerly identical) shops to have retained its original facade. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the immediate area both individually and as part of a group, and contributes to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *This building appears to be present on James Sprent's survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845. The land on which it stands was first granted to Samuel Bate. The property, according to Assessment Rolls, was owned by the Regan family from 1847 to 1872. The Coverdale family owned the property in the 1880s and 1890s, and John Latham occupied the premises from the 1870s to the 1890s. He was a 'seedsman, florist, wholesale and retail fruiterer and jam manufacturer' and had nursery grounds in Harrington Street. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in April 1906, and was owned by Mr William Batt at this time who resided in Sandy Bay. Mr Batt continued to own the property until the 1940s. By 1950, the shop was owned by Mr J Harris. In this years the ground floor facade was modernised. Plate glass windows and a glass door were installed, and walls below the shop windows were tiled. A window and doorway at the rear of the building were also constructed. Soon after these 'improvements' were made, the shop was purchased by Mr G Haros. In 1996, plans were submitted to the HCC for internal alterations to the premises, associated with it being used as a restaurant.*

Physical Description: *This two storey Victorian Georgian shop is constructed of brick. It has a gabled roof covered by corrugated iron and a single face brick chimney. The original first floor ashlar sandstone facade is intact. Three double-hung 12-paned sash windows are placed evenly across the first floor, and an ornate stone pediment is located over the central window.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

187 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of early Hobart. This ability is heightened by the fact that it is one of a group of three shops dating from the mid nineteenth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

187 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C31****187 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1845*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic shops that date from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building is the only one of three (formerly identical) shops to have retained its original facade. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the immediate area both individually and as part of a group, and contributes to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *This building appears to be present on James Sprent's survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845. The land on which it stands was first granted to Samuel Bate. The property, according to Assessment Rolls, was owned by the Regan family from 1847 to 1872. The Coverdale family owned the property in the 1880s and 1890s, and John Latham occupied the premises from the 1870s to the 1890s. He was a 'seedsman, florist, wholesale and retail fruiterer and jam manufacturer' and had nursery grounds in Harrington Street. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in April 1906, and was owned by Mr William Batt at this time who resided in Sandy Bay. Mr Batt continued to own the property until the 1940s. By 1950, the shop was owned by Mr J Harris. In this years the ground floor facade was modernised. Plate glass windows and a glass door were installed, and walls below the shop windows were tiled. A window and doorway at the rear of the building were also constructed. Soon after these 'improvements' were made, the shop was purchased by Mr G Haros. In 1996, plans were submitted to the HCC for internal alterations to the premises, associated with it being used as a restaurant.*

Physical Description: *This two storey Victorian Georgian shop is constructed of brick. It has a gabled roof covered by corrugated iron and a single face brick chimney. The original first floor ashlar sandstone facade is intact. Three double-hung 12-paned sash windows are placed evenly across the first floor, and an ornate stone pediment is located over the central window.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

187 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of early Hobart. This ability is heightened by the fact that it is one of a group of three shops dating from the mid nineteenth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

187 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(g)-Association:

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to a greater understanding of the early settlement of central Hobart, specifically in relation to early commercial activities.

(d)-Representative of:

187 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian commercial premises.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly Rainbow Inn/Tavern)**
189 Liverpool Street Hobart

Reference: **C85****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/Office*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Integrity: *The building's street-front facade has been modified. The original first floor facade has been demolished and replaced with one clad with metal sheeting. The ground floor shopfront is also of modern construction.*

Construction Date: *c1845*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Metal Cladding* Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic shops that date from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The building is the only one of three (formerly identical) commercial premises. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the immediate area both individually and as part of a group, and contributes to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *This building is present on James Sprent's survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845. It stands on land originally granted to Samuel Bate. From the 1840s to the 1880s it was known as the Rainbow Inn. Throughout this period it was owned by George Latham, who was publican from 1847 to 1848. The premises remained the property of the Latham family until at least the 1950s. In the 1880s, it was signed the Rainbow Public House, with Charles Beck as publican. In 1885 it was de-licensed, only to be licensed again by 1915 and renamed the Rainbow Tavern. In 1926, alterations were carried out by Mr. F.H. Latham associated with a change of use from a public house to shop. Shop windows were installed, and tiles were cemented onto the ground floor facade. In 1972, metal panelling was attached above the ground floor windows and doors. The rear entry was also reconstructed after the original entry was found to be constructed of a conglomeration of irregular size timber, old sheets of masonite, together with pieces of flat corrugated galvanised iron. The walls had been used by rats and mice as a residence and the spaces were filled with paper, cloth, old bones etc. According to building plans, the original stone facade, presumably matching that of its neighbour, was demolished and replaced with an aluminium front in the early 1970s.*

Physical Description: *This building is two storeys high and is of brick construction. The gabled roof is covered with corrugated iron, and a large metal sheet covers the facade. On the ground floor, there is a central doorway with large shop windows on either side. An additional doorway (probably giving access to the first floor) is located at the far western end of the facade.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

189 Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the evolutionary pattern and development of public houses within central Hobart. This ability stems from the fact that the building was used as a public house for over sixty years from the early nineteenth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

Despite alteration, 189 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because of its ability to contribute, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact

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nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

189 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early public houses of central Hobart and Hobart's early society.

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Bank Arcade**Reference: **C15****64-68 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Arcade*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Inter-War*Integrity: *The c1845 building has been modified, including the remodelled facade (1923), however the basic form of the original structure is intact. The c1955 arcade is also predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1845/c1955*Floors: **3** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☒Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic commercial structures that date from the nineteenth/early twentieth century. The structure makes a valuable contribution to the historic streetscape of the area.*History: *The Bank Arcade is located on land that was originally granted to James Brown. This 36 perch parcel was built upon by the mid 1840s. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in 1905. At the time it was owned by Mr T Whitesides who ran Whitesides and Son Furniture Warehouse from the premises. The area now occupied by the arcade was occupied by several large outbuildings at the time, some of which were incorporated into the arcade development. Whitesides and Son operated from this site from 1890 until 1922. Further drainage works were carried out on the complex throughout the 1920s, during which the property was owned by Mr John Storr. Mr Storr was responsible for extensively renovating the building, including the re-construction of the facade. The plans for re-construction of the facade were designed by Salier Glaskin Architects, and the work was completed in 1923. The new face brick and concrete facade was elegantly proportioned, and had the words: Storr's Building AD 1923 in cement lettering along the parapet. Mr AJ Palfreyman was the property owner from the early 1930s until the early 1940s. By the late 1950s, part of the complex was converted into an arcade containing approximately 14 small shops. Mr Hector McGown was the owner at the time. Construction of the arcade appears to have occurred in two stages, the ground floor of the original building was converted into four shops in c1955, and preparations were made for the construction of an additional ten smaller shops positioned at the rear of the property, which were built. The arcade had its official opening in 1958.*Physical Description: *A three storey masonry and stucco Victorian Georgian commercial complex with Inter-War facade and Post-War arcade. The street-front facade has classical proportions. There is a parapet that conceals the roof, and four pilasters that divide the facade into three bays. Windows are double-hung single-paned sashes that are positioned in sets of three. There are three shops that occupy the street-front ground floor; these all have modern shopfronts. The entrance to the Bank Arcade is splayed and is positioned close to the centre of the building. There is a boxed-awning along the entire length of the facade supported by tension wires embedded in the first floor. The original configuration of the arcade is intact, as are most of the shopfronts that are characterised by large metal-framed shop windows with ribbed highlights, and timber-framed glazed front doors with toplights.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

64-68 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the pattern of early land settlement of Hobart's central area.

PLEASE NOTE

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(b)-Rarity:

64-68 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance as a rare example of a predominantly intact Post-War shopping arcade.

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

64-68 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to an understanding of the early settlement of Hobart's central area, and more specifically early industrial enterprises.

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

Bank Arcade is of historic heritage significance because of its largely intact Victorian Georgian form and detailing, and because it has the ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a Post-War shopping arcade.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building		Reference: CI4	
70	Liverpool Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop/Warehouse	Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian/Late Victorian
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact with the exception of the ground floor shopfront which is of modern construction.	Construction Date:	c1845
Floors:	3	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Brick/Stucco
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	70 Liverpool is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street and is one of a group of historic commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.		
History:	The building is located of land that was originally granted to RV Hood, who arrived in Hobart in the 1830s with his family. Historic accounts suggest that Hood built a picture and lithographic warehouse on his grant, and subsequently held some of the first exhibitions in Australia at the premises. The building that presently occupies the site is believed to date from the 1840s. In the late nineteenth century an ornate facade was constructed. In 1906, the premises was connected to the City's sewerage system. At the time it was owned by Mr John Bailey of John Bailey and Co. This company continued to occupy the premises at least until the late 1930s. Alterations and additions were made to the premises in 1937. A new shopfront (complete with boxed-awning) was constructed on the Liverpool Street frontage, as well as at the rear of the building. An internal staircase was also installed to the ground and first floor levels and other minor additions made. The architect for the project was AT Johnston of 130 Collins Street, Hobart.		
Physical Description:	A three storey brick and stucco Victorian commercial building with a single red brick chimney protruding from the eastern side of the building. The roof is concealed by a parapet which has a classically styled balustrade that supports a coping. At the centre edge of the parapet is a shallow-arch pediment. There are four pilasters that divide the above-awning facade into three bays. All windows are round-arch single-paned sashes with classically styled moulded surrounds including keystone accents. There is a second shallow-arch pediment positioned just above the awning line. The boxed-awning is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade. The modern ground floor shopfront consists of large glazed windows and a centrally positioned glazed door.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

70 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

70 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because

PLEASE NOTE

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of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey brick and stucco Victorian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Alabama Hotel**Reference: **C13**

72

Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Hotel*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Inter-War Art Deco*

Integrity: *The building has been remodelled through the years, however some original features remain intact from the nineteenth and twentieth century.*

Construction Date: *c1845/c1940*

Floors: 3

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution

Alabama Hotel is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street and is one of a group of historic commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Inter-War Art Deco facade is an important historic element within the streetscape of the area.

History:

The hotel is located on land that was originally granted to John Colley. By the 1840s, several structures appear on the allotment. The building at the rear of the property (probably stables) was accessed by a right-of-way that ran along the eastern side of the hotel. This passage also provided direct access to the Hobart Rivulet. One of the first licensees of the Alabama Hotel was Samuel Thomas Peck, who occupied the premises in the 1850s and again in the 1870s and 1880s. The public house originally had the appearance of a wine and spirit warehouse rather than a hotel. The hotel was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1906; at the time the property was owned by Mr Walter L Sansom of Murray Street. A new facade was constructed c1928 by the owner at the time Mr JC Hibbard. The architects for the project were Glaskin and Ricards. There seems to have been some indecision about the style of the new facade as two plans were produced showing two proposed styles; one of classical style and the other plain and hard-edged. It appears that the classically styled facade was adopted, because in 1940, plans were submitted that show minor alterations to the facade. A huge 87 square area was also planned to be added to the hotel at the time encompassing three floors. Eric H Round was the architect for this substantial project. It is thought that the current Art Deco facade was constructed at this time, even though this is not depicted in the plans submitted. The hotel has recently undergone further alterations, however the Art Deco facade has remained largely unaltered.

Physical

Description:

A two storey brick and rendered hotel dating from the mid-nineteenth century with an Inter-War Art Deco facade. The roof is concealed by a parapet which has a triangular centre edge. A flagpole protrudes from this centre section. There are five pilasters emphasised by vertical motifs. These pilasters effectively divide the facade into five bays. Each bay features a double-hung single-paned window to the first and second floors. Two of the windows to the first floor have been converted to French doors. There is a wide cantilevered boxed-awning, which has provision for outdoor seating. The ground floor facade is of modern configuration and style and there are several glazed doors and large windows to this section of the facade.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER

(Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

72 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute

PLEASE NOTE

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest that are not currently acknowledged.

to a greater understanding of early settlement within Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

72 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its prominent Inter-War Art Deco facade.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building		Reference: C21	
90	Liverpool Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop/Office	Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian/Inter-War Art Deco
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact, the shopfront is of modern construction.	Construction Date:	c1845/c1920
Floors:	3	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Masonry/Render
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	The building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of largely intact historic commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is a valuable element within a section of historic streetscape with outstanding character.		
History:	The shop is located on land that was part of an original grant to Sarah Thomas and Edmund Stillwell. This allotment was built upon by c1845, and it is believed that at least part of the current building that occupies the site dates from that time. The building is located close to the site of the Waterloo Mill, which was constructed at great expense by Mr Arnold Fisk in 1817. This mill was superceded in 1823, when a new mill was constructed in Collins Street. By the 1880s, the conjoined shop was part of Honey Dew House (now 90 & 92 Liverpool Street), which was a classically styled Victorian Georgian building comprised of two shops. Mr W Valentine, who ran commercial haircutting rooms, occupied the premises at this time. The shop was connected to the City's sewerage system in c1907, and was owned by Mrs SM Mooney of 'Sunbury' Tea Tree. Mrs Mooney owned the property until at least the early 1930s. The facade, according to photographic evidence, was re-modelled in the 1920s; and in 1930 a bathroom was added at the rear of the premises, the plumbing work being passed by HCC officials in April 1931.		
Physical Description:	A three storey Victorian Georgian conjoined shop with Inter-War Art Deco facade. The roof is concealed by a parapet, the outer-edge of which is curvilinear. There is a geometric pattern which frames the second floor window line. Additional details include moulded and rippled spandrels between the first and second floor windows. The first and second floor windows are double-hung single-paned sashes. There is a boxed-awning, with pressed metal soffit, that is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade. The shopfront is of modern construction. There is a large shop window and glazed door positioned to one side.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

90 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of central Hobart.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

90 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, due to its early date of construction, which may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart's central area.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

The facade of 90 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of the Inter-War Art Deco style applied to a Victorian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**

Reference: **C22**

92 Liverpool Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop/Office*

Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/ Inter-War Art Deco*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact, the shopfront is of modern construction.*

Construction Date: *c1845/c1920*

Floors: **3** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Masonry/Render*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of largely intact historic commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is a valuable element within a section of historic streetscape with outstanding character.*

History: *The shop is located on land that was part of an original grant to Sarah Thomas and Edmund Stillwell. This allotment was built upon by c1845, and it is believed that at least part of the current building that occupies the site dates from that time. The building is located on the site of the Waterloo Mill, which was constructed at great expense by Mr Arnold Fisk in 1817. This mill was superseded in 1823, when a new mill was constructed in Collins Street. By the 1880s, the conjoined shop was part of Honey Dew House, which was a classically styled Victorian Georgian building comprised of two shops (now 90 & 92 Liverpool Street). The shop was occupied by Miles' Boot Factory at the time. Between 1887-1895, George Smith ran a hattery from the premises known as The Red Hat. In 1906, the building was connected to the City's sewerage system, and Mr George Smith is shown as the owner. The property continued in the ownership of the Smith family at least until the 1930s, but by 1955, Mr Ellison Hawker was the owner. Ellison Hawker still occupies the ground floor of the building. The facade, according to photographic evidence, was re-modelled in the 1920s in a distinctive Art Deco style.*

Physical Description: *A three storey Victorian Georgian conjoined shop with Inter-War Art Deco facade. The facade is richly decorated with glazed terra cotta blocks (now painted), verticle line and chevron motifs. There is a concentration of ornamentation on the upper part of the building, and two prominent pilasters that emphasize the facade's vertical ornamentation. Windows to the first and second floor are sets of three double-hung sashes. There is a metal awning to the second floor window, and a boxed-awning sheltering the ground floor that is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade. A pressed metal soffit is a feature of this awning. The ground floor shop front is of modern construction.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

92 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of central Hobart.

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

92 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, due to its early date of construction, which may contribute to a greater

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understanding of the early settlement of Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

The facade of 92 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of the Inter-War Art Deco style applied to a Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building		Reference: C23	
94	Liverpool Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop/Office	Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian/Inter-War Art Deco
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact, the shop front is of modern construction.	Construction Date:	c1845/c1935
Floors:	3	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Masonry/Render
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	The building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic commercial buildings that create a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape. 94 Liverpool Street is one of a small group of nineteenth century buildings with Inter-War facades located in this section of Liverpool Street. This group adds to the historical diversity of the streetscape.		
History:	The building is located on land that was once part of a one (approx.) acre grant to George Carr Clark and George Edwin John Clark. This allotment was built upon by c1845, and it is believed that at least part of the building that currently occupies the site dates from that time. This structure is also close to the site of the Waterloo Mill, which was constructed at great expense by Mr Arnold Fisk in 1817. Historical records suggest that this building was once known as 'Federal House', and from the 1880s to c1905 it was occupied by a drapery run by Mr WM Williams. Williams advertised tweed costumes and supplied all of Tasmania, including country districts, Launceston and the NW Coast. The building was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1918. At that time it was owned by the Estate of Mr WF Brownell. Further drainage works were passed by the City Inspector a year later. From the early 1930s, Ezywalkin Pty Ltd occupied the premises. This business remained at the site until at least the early 1990s. The Art Deco facade is thought to have been constructed during the mid to late 1930s, however, unfortunately, there are no buildings plans that document its construction.		
Physical Description:	A three storey rendered masonry Victorian Georgian commercial building with Inter-War Art Deco facade. The roof is concealed by a parapet with a stepped section to one end. There are four classically styled pilasters that divide the facade into three bays. Vertical line motifs are also a feature, and are concentrated in the section topped by the stepped parapet. Windows are a mixture of single-paned double-hung sashes, and rectangular-shaped casements. There are a row of painted-over highlights just above the awning line, and a cantilevered boxed-awning. The ground floor shopfront is of modern construction, and is dominated by large angular shop windows, and a centrally placed glazed front entrance. There is a pressed metal soffit with Art Deco pattern to the awning.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

94 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of central Hobart.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

94 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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information, of an archaeological nature, due to its early date of construction, which may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart's central area.

(d)-Representative of:

The facade of 94 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of the Inter-War Art Deco style applied to a Victorian Georgian commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building		Reference: C24	
96	Liverpool Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Shop/Office	Architectural Style:	Victorian Free Classical
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact.	Construction Date:	c1860
Floors:	3	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Masonry/Stucco
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution:	The building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of commercial building dating from the nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. It is a valuable element within the historic streetscape of the area, and makes an important contribution to the general historic character of Hobart's central business district.		
History:	The building is located on land that was originally granted to George Carr Clark and George Edwin John Clark. Their land parcel of nearly one acre was subdivided and partially built upon by the mid-1840s. Prior to this time, however, a flour mill had been established close to this site by Mr Arnold Fisk in 1817. In 1823, the mill was superseded by a new flour mill that was constructed in Collins Street. It is thought that there may be subsurface remains of early structures on this site. It is known that several fires swept through this section of Liverpool Street in the 1850s, so it is likely that most or all of this building was constructed just after the 1858 fire. This structure was once part of a larger commercial building containing eight bays. Six bays had the same facade design as the adjacent building (formerly 98 Liverpool Street); while two bays, which were position at either end of the complex (one of which was this building) had slightly different facade details. 96 Liverpool Street is the only one of these two end sections to survive. Part of this large building complex (all except 96 Liverpool Street) was incorporated into Brownell's Department Store, when the business expanded along Liverpool Street during the early 1900s.		
Physical Description:	A three storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Free Classical commercial building. There is a parapet surmounted by a classically styled balustrade, and the facade is single-fronted, with a single pilaster in the shape of a classical column runs down the western edge of the facade. There is a simple cornice beneath the parapet, and below this is a double-hung single-paned sash window framed by simple plaster moulding. The is a concentration of decoration to the first floor window, as it is surmounted by a triangular-shaped pediment, and framed by two columns. There is a boxed-awning suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor level, which also has a pressed metal soffit with Art Nouveau pattern. The narrow shopfront is of modern construction, and comprises large metal-framed windows with a glazed entrance positioned to one side.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

96 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the nature and type of early settlement within the central area, specifically early industrial and commercial enterprises.

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(d)-Representative of:

96 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Free Classical commercial building.

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Name: **Myer Department Store (Liverpool Street Facades - refer also C75, C76, C77 Reference: C25 and C88)**

55-59 Murray Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Retail

Present Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Retail

Feature Type: Department Store

Architectural Style: Victorian Free Classical

Integrity: The above-awning facade is externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shopfront is of modern construction.

Construction Date: c1860

Floors: 3 Roof: Corrugated Iron

Walls: Masonry/Stucco

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: The building is located on the southern side of the Liverpool Street, and is part of the Myer Department store, which consists of an impressive collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings with intact facades above awning level. The building is also part of a larger group of historic commercial buildings located in this section of Liverpool Street that individually and collectively make an impressive contribution to the streetscape and general historic character of Hobart's central area.

History: The building is located on land that was originally granted to George Carr Clark and George Edwin John Clark. Their land parcel of nearly one acre was subdivided and partially built upon by the mid-1840s. Prior to this time, however, a flour mill had been established close to this site by Mr Arnold Fisk in 1817. In 1823, the mill was superseded by a new flour mill that was constructed in Collins Street. It is thought that there may be subsurface remains of early structures on this site. It is known that several fires swept through this section of Liverpool Street in the 1850s, so it is likely that most or all of this building was constructed just after the 1858 fire. This structure was once part of a larger commercial building containing eight bays. Six bays had the same facade design as this building (formerly 98 Liverpool Street); while two bays, which were position at either end of the complex had slightly different facade details. 96 Liverpool Street is the only one of these two end sections to survive. 98 Liverpool Street was incorporated into Brownell's Department Store during the early 1900s, when the business expanded along Liverpool Street. The remaining section of the building was demolished in the 1920s to allow for the construction of a new section with striking Inter-War Art Deco facade. Brownell's continued to occupy the building until the late 1950s, when the company was taken over by Myers, at which stage Myers Emporium occupied the premises.

Physical Description: A three storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Free Classical commercial building. There is a parapet surmounted by a classically styled balustrade, and the facade is divided into two bays by two pilasters in the shape of classical columns. There is a richly decorated cornice directly below the parapet, and spandrels with Romanesque motifs around the first and second floor windows. First floor windows are rectangular double-hung sashes, while the second floor windows are double-hung sashes with round-arched top-sashes. There are also intricately moulded spandrels. The boxed-awning stretches across the entire Liverpool Street frontage of Myer. The section to 98 Liverpool Street is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade. The ground floor shop front is also continuous, the section to this building comprises large brass-framed shop windows.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century

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commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

This section of the Liverpool Street Myer facade has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the nature and type of early settlement within the central area, specifically in relation to early industry and commerce.

(d)-Representative of:

This section of the Liverpool Street Myer facade is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Free Classical commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Myer Department Store (Liverpool Street Facades - refer also C25, C76, C77 Reference: C75 and C88)**

55-59 Murray Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Present Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Feature Type: Department Store

Architectural Style: Inter-War Functionalist

Integrity: Externally predominantly intact.

Construction Date: c1920

Floors: 3 Roof: Corrugated Iron

Walls: Brick/Stucco

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: The building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a group of historic commercial buildings that are part of the Myer Department Store. The building makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area and re-inforces the historic character of Hobart's central area.

History: The building is located on land that was originally granted to George Carr Clark and George Edwin John Clark. This one acre parcel was subdivided and substantially built upon by the mid-1840s. In 1836, David Moses established the London Mart, which was a drapery and general store located in Liverpool Street. The business was then taken over by White and Brownells, and in 1888 became Brownell Brothers. This business developed into a department store, and by the early 1900s extended along Liverpool Street. A two storey Victorian Free Classical commercial building once occupied the site. This building was part of Brownell's at least from the early 1900s. It is unclear whether this building was simply reconstructed and an additional storey added, or whether it was demolished and replaced with a completely new building in the 1920s, as there are no plans for this development the HCC's Plan Archive. A section of the original building is still present, and is adjacent to the Inter-War section. The whole of the Brownell's Liverpool Street complex was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by May 1909. By the 1950s, Brownell's had become the largest department store in Tasmania. In 1950, the ground floor shopfront of the store was re-modelled. Plate glass windows with terrazzo bases were installed as well as rimless plate-glass doors with side and toplights. Metal letters backlit to create silhouettes reading 'Brownells Ltd.' were also secured to a metal fascia. Brownell's was taken over by Myers in the late 1950s, by this time the department store occupied a frontage on Liverpool Street of 140 feet.

Physical Description: A three storey stuccoed brick Inter-War Functionalist commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet, which has stepped sections at each end of the facade. These sections are emphasised by vertical piers. Windows to the first and second floor are simple multi-paned casements. There is a boxed-awning which stretches across the whole of the Myer frontage, which incorporated three buildings. This is suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor. The shopfront is continual, and consists of large plate glass metal-framed windows, and glazed double-door entrances.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

This Liverpool Street section of Myer's Department Store has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater

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understanding of the early retail industry established in Hobart from the late nineteenth century.

(d)-Representative of:

This section of Myer's Liverpool Street facade is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey stuccoed brick Inter-War Functionalist department store.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Myer Department Store (Liverpool Street Facades - refer also C25, C75, C77 Reference: C76 and C88)**

55-59 Murray Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Present Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Feature Type: Department Store

Architectural Style: Federation Free Classical

Integrity: The facade above awning level is predominantly intact. The shopfront is thought to date from 1950.

Construction Date: c1908

Floors: 3 Roof: Corrugated Iron

Walls: Masonry/Stucco

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: The building is one of a group of historic buildings located in Liverpool and Murray Streets that are part of the Myer Department Store. The facades of most of these buildings are intact, and make a valuable contribution to the historic physical character of Hobart's central area.

History: The building is located on land that was originally granted to George Carr Clark and George Edwin John Clark. This one acre parcel was subdivided and substantially built upon by the mid-1840s. In 1836, David Moses established the London Mart, which was a drapery and general store located in Liverpool Street. The business was then taken over by White and Brownells, and in 1888 became Brownell Brothers. This business developed into a department store, and by the early 1900s extended along Liverpool Street. The facade of this building was remodelled in c1908, in the 'modern Renaissance style'. According to The Mercury in 1908, the facade had decorative plasterwork and silverised ornamentations. As part of this 'remodelling', electric lifts were also installed. The whole of the Brownell's Liverpool Street complex was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by May 1909. By the 1950s, Brownell's had become the largest department store in Tasmania. In 1950, the ground floor shopfront of the store was re-modelled. Plate glass windows with terrazzo bases were installed as well as rimless plate-glass doors with side and toplights. Metal letters backlit to create silhouettes reading 'Brownells Ltd.' were also secured to a metal fascia. Brownell's was taken over by Myers in the late 1950s, by this time the department store occupied a frontage on Liverpool Street of 140 feet.

Physical Description: A three storey stuccoed masonry Federation Free Classical commercial building. The roof is concealed by an elaborately detailed parapet with triangular pediments at either end, a cornice with dentilations, and pillars topped by sphere-shaped finials located either side of two gable-roofed projecting bays located at either end of the facade. There are three panels positioned at the centre of the parapet wall which read: BROWNELLS ESTD 1836 LIMITED. The second floor windows are segmental-arch casements. There are oriels to both the first and second floors of the two gabled bays. There are simple multi-paned casements to the first floor that are separated by brick pilasters. The whole facade is divided into five bays by six painted brick pilasters that are richly decorated with elaborate mouldings concentrated along the second floor window line. There is a boxed-awning to the ground floor that is supported by tension wired embedded in the first floor. The ground floor shopfront dates from 1950s. There are large plate-glass shop windows and doors that are metal framed.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

PLEASE NOTE

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(c)-Research Potential:

This Liverpool Street section of Myer's Department Store has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early retail industry (specifically department stores) established in Hobart from the late nineteenth century.

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

This section of Myer's Liverpool Street facade is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey stuccoed masonry Federation Free Classical department store.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building		Reference: C26	
110	Liverpool Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	<i>Manufacturing and Processing, Food.</i>	Present Use:	<i>Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Retail</i>
Feature Type:	<i>Shop/Office</i>	Architectural Style:	<i>Inter-War Free Classical</i>
Integrity:	<i>Externally predominantly intact.</i>	Construction Date:	<i>1854/1924</i>
Floors:	<i>3</i>	Roof:	<i>Corrugated Iron</i>
		Walls:	<i>Brick/Paint/Stucco</i>
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution	<i>The building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, and is one of a continuous and intact group of historic commercial premises dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This building is positioned hard against the street-edge, and its richly detailed facade makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the central area.</i>		
History:	<i>The building is located on land that was originally granted to George Carr Clark and George Edwin John Clark. Their original allotment of approximately one acre was heavily built upon by the mid 1840s, probably because of its close proximity to the Hobart Rivulet, which ran through the grant. A bakery was established at this site in 1854 by Mr George Arnold. His son, Mr Newman Arnold, expanded the business at the site, and constructed a steam operated biscuit factory in 1877. The factory used steam power to drive specialised machinery that was imported from London. It employed 25 people, and produced a wide variety of cakes and biscuits. A new frontage onto Liverpool Street, which functioned as Arnold's retail store, was constructed in 1924. The old factory buildings, which were located at the rear of 110 Liverpool Street and along Murray Street, now form part of the Myer Department store. The whole complex was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by September 1907. Further drainage works were undertaken in 1923, which appear to be connected with additions to the building.</i>		
Physical Description:	<i>A three storey stuccoes and painted brick building with basement in the Inter-War Free Classical style. It has a brick parapet with a triangular section positioned at the centre-edge. There are four ornately decorated brick pilasters that run the length of the facade, these divide the facade into three bays. There are double-hung windows with six-paned top sashes. The windows to the first floor have round-arched sashes and have lintels of polychrome bricks, there is also an oriel at the centre of the facade on this level. The sash windows to the first floor have bracketed hoods, and there are intricate decorations executed in brick and plaster above the top-floor windowline and between window levels. A boxed-awning suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade shelters the ground floor shopfront, which is of modern construction. There is an Inter-War period plaster ceiling to the shop interior.</i>		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

110 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the pattern of central Hobart's early settlement.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

110 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

110 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(g)-Association:

PLEASE NOTE

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to a greater understanding of the settlement of early Hobart, specifically the development and operation of the early baking industry.

(d)-Representative of:

110 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey (with basement) brick (stucco and painted) Inter-War Free Classical commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**

Reference: **C27**
120
Liverpool Street
Hobart
HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Retail*

Feature Type: *Shop/Office*

Architectural Style: *Victorian Free Classical*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The awning and ground floor shopfront are of modern construction.*

Construction Date: *c1845*

Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, and is part of an intact group of commercial premises dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This historic structure makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, and to the general historic character of Hobart's central area.*

History: *The building is located on land that was originally granted to George Carr Clark and George Edwin John Clark. Their original allotment of approximately one acre was heavily built upon by the mid 1840s, probably because of its close proximity to the Hobart Rivulet, which ran through the grant. This building is believed to be the surviving section of a seven shop complex constructed in Liverpool Street at the corner with Murray Street in the 1840s. The rear of these premises abut a service lane, later called Arnold's Lane, referring to Newman Arnold who ran a large biscuit/cake-making factory at what is now 110 Liverpool Street. In 1867, a more ornate and classically inspired facade was constructed over the original and plain Victorian Georgian facade of 120 Liverpool Street. The premises was occupied by George Kerr during the early 1900s. Kerr ran a drapery business referred to as J Kerr and Sons in a 1906 Postal Directory. By November 1906, the premises was connected to the reticulated sewerage system. It is interesting to note that Kerr also owned the adjacent shop, which was occupied by another drapery listed in the directories as Henry and Ferguson Drapers.*

Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Free Classical commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet surmounted by a classically-styled balustrade with coping and triangular pediment located at the centre edge of the parapet. There is an intricate moulded panel within the triangular section of the pediment with the date: 1867 written in plaster. There is a cornice that runs just beneath the parapet and elaborate plaster mouldings to each of the three window heads. Windows are double-hung single-paned sashes that are separated by a series of three classically-styled pilasters. The building incorporated two shops at ground floor level, these have modern shop-fronts with large windows and glazed entrances. The shops are sheltered by a boxed-awning supported by suspension wires embedded in the first floor.*


CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

120 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of Hobart's central area.

(f)-Community:

(b)-Rarity:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

120 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute

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to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart's central area, specifically the type and form of early commerce and industry.

(d)-Representative of:

120 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey masonry and stucco Victorian Free Classical commercial premises.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Commercial Building		Reference: C28	
134	Liverpool Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Manufacturing and Processing Plant, Trades and crafts (eg blacksmithing, wheelwrights)		
Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial		
Feature Type:	Shop/Office		
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian		
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact.		
Construction Date:	c1845		
Floors:	3	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Walls:	Masonry/Stucco	Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Basement:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Streetscape Contribution	This three storeyed building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, and is a prominent element within a streetscape composed of primarily two storey buildings. The height, form and intactness of this historic building make it a landmark element within the streetscape of the immediate area.		
History:	The building is located on land that was originally granted to EN Hugo. This 15 perch allotment was built upon by the 1840s. Bolt's assessment of this site was that part of the structure that currently occupies the site dates from the 1840s. The premises was subsequently remodelled by Mr FJ Pike in 1880. The shop had been formerly occupied by Mr Webb, who was a butcher, but Pike transformed it into a Boot Factory, adding a new facade with plate glass windows and a new workshop at the rear. The builder for this project was Mr CC Giles. Pike moved into the premises in 1880 and continued there until around 1915. He had showrooms on the ground and first floors, and a boot uppers department on the second floor. The workshops at the rear of the premises held bootmaking machinery on the ground floor, and the first floor was big enough to accommodate 100 workmen. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by October 1906, Mr Pike is shown as the owner at this time. Further drainage works were completed in 1927, by which stage Mr AJ Beck owned the property.		
Physical Description:	It is a two storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian commercial building. The roof which is clad with corrugated iron is obscured from view by a simple parapet to the street-front facade. There is a simple cornice beneath the parapet, and two double-hung single-paned windows to the first and second floors that are surrounded by elegantly styled mouldings. All these windows have painted sandstone sills, and there is a stringcourse between the two levels. A boxed-awning, suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor facade, shelters the ground floor shopfront. The shopfront is of tradition styling and configuration. There are angular shop windows, and a central entrance with glazed door and toplight.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

134 Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because it provides evidence of the early settlement pattern of central Hobart.

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

134 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's early settlement, more

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

134 Liverpool Street has strong meaning for the community because it contributes to the historic streetscape of the area, composed of predominantly nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings.

(g)-Association:

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specifically early commercial and industrial activities carried out in the central area.

(d)-Representative of:

134 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian industrial/commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C29****138 Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shopfront is of recent construction.*Construction Date: *c1860*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Paint*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, in a section of streetscape that is a mixture of nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings and later twentieth century structures. The building makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area.*History: *The building stands on land that was originally granted to TW Rowlands. The allotment of 10 perches is clearly defined on Sprent's survey of Hobart, however appears to be vacant at this time. Bolt believes the building was constructed in c1860. The premises was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in 1906, and was owned at this time by Mrs Francis Moore, fruiterer. By the late 1930s Casimaty Brothers were the property owners.*Physical Description: *A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian commercial building. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron. There are two evenly spaced single-paned double-hing sash windows to the first floor, and a cantilevered boxed-awning sheltering the ground floor shopfront, with a pressed metal soffit. The shopfront was re-constructed in 1994 when the premises was occupied by West End Dry Cleaners.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

(c)-Research Potential:

138 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of central Hobart.

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes to the streetscape of the area, which is comprised of a mixture of nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings as well as more contemporary commercial buildings.

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

138 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian commercial building.

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly His Majesty's Theatre)**Reference: **C30****168****Liverpool Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Recreation*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Retail*Feature Type: *Theatre/Shop*Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*

Integrity: *The interior and exterior of this building were altered during the early 1970s. Metal sheeting was clad over the first floor facade, and to the shopfronts on both Liverpool and Victoria Streets, and there was partial demolition of some interior features.*

Construction Date: *1910*Floors: **3**Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Paint/Metal Cladding*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution

The building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street, and has frontages on both Liverpool and Victoria Streets. It is diagonally opposite the former Odeon Theatre, which was built around the same time. Although the Liverpool Street facade has been altered, the building still makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area through its general form and by the fact that it can still be identified as an historic element. The three-storey building also has landmark qualities because it is surrounded by mainly two storey structures.

History:

The building is located on land that was originally granted to Thomas Mason. Mason's one perch and 30 rood allotment was subdivided by the mid 1840s and built upon. In fact there were several buildings on this site from the early 1830s, one of which was the office of the Hobart Town Gazette. His Majesty's Theatre was built on this site in 1910. The theatre officially opened on 23 January 1911, and was one of the largest theatres ever built in Hobart at that time. Its stage was the widest in town, with a curtain drop of 15 metres. It could accommodate the largest stage scenery then in use in the Commonwealth, and could seat up to 1400 people. The dress circle spanned the entire auditorium without the use of pillars. The Liverpool Street facade was richly detailed, and consisted of an elegant arrangement of classical design elements. The building was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by April 1911, being owned by His Majesty's Theatre Company at the time. Over the years the theatre gradually became a full-time picture theatre, but closed down in 1960, and was converted to a clothing store in the early 1970s. Major internal and external alterations were undertaken during the early 1970s. Two building applications were submitted to the HCC in 1972 and 1979 respectively. The metal cladding to the Liverpool Street facade is believed to have been installed in 1972. Metal cladding was applied to the Victoria Street frontage in 1979. Partial demolition of the original interior was undertaken during this period.

Physical Description:

It is a three storey brick Federation Free Classical former theatre. The roof, which is clad with corrugated iron, is concealed from view by a brick parapet to the Liverpool Street facade. The facade has been clad with metal sheeting, however the profile of the original parapet is visible from the eastern elevation. There is a cantilevered awning sheltering a modern shopfront, also clad with metal sheeting. This metal sheeting has also been applied to the ground and first floors of the Victoria Street frontage. The interior still contains the long span of the theatre balcony, however the faded sign 'His Majesty's Theatre' located on the rear exterior wall of the building (Victoria Street frontage) has been recently overpainted.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

168 Liverpool Street is of cultural heritage significance because it demonstrates the growth of recreation/entertainment industry within Hobart, reflecting the

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increased standard of living experienced in the early twentieth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This structure makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the area despite alterations to the facade, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

168 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric and possible subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's early settlement, as well as early the entertainment industry, more specifically the development of theatres/cinemas.

(d)-Representative of:

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Name: **The Mercury Building**Reference: **C68****91-93 Macquarie Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Media*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Media*Feature Type: *Newspaper Office*Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical/Inter-War Art Deco*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *1902/1939*Floors: *4* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Render*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☒Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and is a landmark structure in the streetscape, the impact of which is balanced by Hobart Town Hall located directly across the street.*

History: *The Mercury Building is located on land that was originally granted to John Ingle. Ingle was granted a large parcel of 1 acre and 10 perches, and constructed a brick house at the corner of Macquarie and Argyle Streets in 1814. The Mercury Newspaper was established by Mr John Davies in 1854, and the office was located in the same part of Macquarie Street that the present office occupies. In 1902, a new printery and office building was constructed for The Mercury. This large complex was essentially composed of two connected three-storey buildings. The building fronting onto Macquarie Street housed the offices, part of the bookbinding department and the photographic studio. The building behind was occupied by the machine and lithographic departments on the ground floor, the composing, job printing and linotype departments on the first floor, and a warehouse, stereotype department and part of the bindery on the third floor. At the completion of the new office there were over 200 people working for the newspaper. In 1924, a three storey sawtooth-roofed brick and concrete Paper Store was added to the office. Architects for this project were Walker and Johnston at 130 Collins Street. In 1938, plans were again submitted for the construction of a brick and concrete building. There were no plans submitted for this addition, it is therefore unclear whether the project was undertaken. In 1939, The Mercury Office building was substantially remodelled. The Art Deco facade was re-built over the original Mercury office building and a pair of adjacent conjoined buildings also occupied by the newspaper. Major internal alterations were undertaken also executed in the Art Deco style. The architect for this major project was AT Johnston, from the same architectural firm that had designed the previous alterations and additions. As the newspaper prospered, the building continued to be added to. In later years, the building of the former Ford City Motors garage at 22-24 Argyle Street became part of The Mercury Offices. This Inter-War Art Deco building was designed by Philp and Wilson Architects in 1938, and was re-modelled in 1992, with new printing presses installed in 1993.*

Physical Description: *A four storey masonry rendered Inter-War Art Deco office building. The building has a prominent stepped parapet at the centre of which is a flagpole. Strong horizontal and vertical elements are distinctive features of the Art Deco facade. The window shape and placement accentuates the strong verticality of the facade. There is a centrally placed front entrance to the ground floor sheltered by an awning of Art Deco styling, and a prominent plinth constructed from blocks of polished granite.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century commercial streetscape.

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(c)-Research Potential:

91-93 Macquarie Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early newspaper industry in Hobart.

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

91-93 Macquarie Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a four storey rendered masonry Inter-War Art Deco office building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Marengo**Reference: **C67****153****Macquarie Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Business/Residential*Present Use: *Business/Residential*Feature Type: *House and Office*Architectural Style: *Inter-War*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact, there is a first floor addition, which protrudes just above the parapet.*Construction Date: *c1925*Floors: **3**Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Face Brick*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐Streetscape
Contribution

The building is located on the corner of Victoria and Macquarie Streets, and is part of a cluster of buildings located near this intersection that date from the Inter-War period. All of these buildings are distinctive elements within the streetscape of the area due to their face brick work with polychromatic details. This particular building effectively frames the entrance to Victoria Street, and is a valuable element in the streetscape of the area.

History:

By the early 1830s, the land that Marengo now occupies was part of the immediate land curtilage of the Hotel Macquarie which was constructed in 1816. The hotel was set amongst gardens that encompassed a substantial area of land bounded by Collins and Harrington Streets. By the mid 1840s, the land had been subdivided into a 2 rood 28 perch parcel granted to George Frederick Read. Victoria Street was also pushed through to Macquarie Street by this time, which resulted in Macquarie Hotel framing the newly formed intersection. As development intensified in the central area during the early twentieth century, old building curtilages were increasingly subdivided. Land around the Macquarie Hotel was subdivided at this time, which then allowed for the construction of 'Marengo', Dr EA Roger's residence and consulting rooms. An Inter-War facade was also added to Macquarie Hotel around this time. Marengo was constructed in c1925, the architectural firm responsible for the project was Walker and Johnston. The property was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by April 1926. In 1949, internal alterations were made to the ground and first floors. A penthouse for office accommodation was constructed in 1961 for Dr EA Rogers. Hartley Wilson and Bolt were the architects.

Physical
Description:

A two storey face brick Inter-War building, which now functions as offices. There is a brick parapet that encircles the building, the line of which is interrupted by triangular and curvilinear pediments. Clinker bricks are set in diamond shapes beneath these pediments, and there is a plaster tablet to the Macquarie Street facade with the name: Marengo. There are pilasters located at the facade edge, and at the centre sections of both the Macquarie and Victoria Streets facades. Moulded plaster work is located above both Macquarie and Victoria Streets entrances, and there are oriels to both frontages and double-hung windows with multi-paned top-sashes and rounded heads to the ground floor. There is a flat-roofed brick addition which forms a third floor. This addition is dominated by rows of metal-framed windows with mirrored frames.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

153 Macquarie Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute

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to a greater understanding of Hobart early settlement due to the fact that it stands on land that was once part of the Hotel Macquarie estate and is adjacent to that structure.

(d)-Representative of:

153 Maquarie Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter War commercial building.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: Astor Private Hotel		Reference: C66	
157	Macquarie Street	Hobart	HCC
Original Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial	Present Use:	Trade and Exchange, Commercial
Feature Type:	Hotel/Guesthouse	Architectural Style:	Inter-War
Integrity:	Externally predominantly intact.	Construction Date:	c1921
Floors:	3	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
		Walls:	Face Brick
		Attic:	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basement:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Streetscape Contribution:	The Astor Private Hotel is located on the northern side of Macquarie Street, at the intersection with Victoria Street. It is one of a cluster of buildings located either side of this intersection that are constructed of face brick. This building has a relatively narrow frontage onto Macquarie Street, and a long eastern elevation, that runs along Victoria Street. It frames the intersection and is a valuable historic element within a largely intact streetscape composed primarily of early nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings.		
History:	The building is located on land that was once the garden of Macquarie House owned by William Birch. The garden was subdivided in 1839, and the 18 perch allotment now occupied by Astor Hotel was granted to David Dunkley. This land was built upon by the 1850s, occupied by two conjoined houses built for Thomas Johnston, a wine merchant. These buildings remained intact until their replacement with the Astor Hotel in c1921, which derived its name from Astoria, a c1850 sandstone residence located next door at 159 Macquarie Street. The Astor was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by December 1921.		
Physical Description:	A three storey face brick Inter-War commercial building. There is a brick open screen parapet to the Macquarie and Victoria Streets frontage, and the same open screen pattern is a feature of spandrels on the Macquarie Street facade. Windows to the Macquarie Street facade are a mixture of casements with coloured highlights and oriels that have stuccoed spandrels; while pairs of double-hung single-paned sash windows are a feature of the Victoria Street elevation. The Macquarie Street facade has a centrally placed entrance which also gives access to the basement, and which is sheltered by a neatly styled original awning suspended by tension wires embedded in the first floor. Another entry to the Macquarie Street facade provides access to a restaurant. The building has a prominent ashlar sandstone plinth.		



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

157 Macquarie Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's early settlement, due mainly to the fact that this allotment has been built upon since the 1850s.

(d)-Representative of:

157 Macquarie Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey face brick Inter-War

PLEASE NOTE

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hotel/guesthouse.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C63****31-31B Murray Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Conjoined Shops*Architectural Style: *Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There is a modern two storey brick building adjoining the rear of the structure.*Construction Date: *c1911*Floors: **2** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐Streetscape Contribution: *This elegant building is located on the eastern side of Murray Street, just south of the intersection with Collins Street. The building makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, which is primarily composed of late nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial and ecclesiastical buildings.*History: *The land that 31-31B Murray Street occupies was originally granted to William Gee. The seven perch land parcel was formed and built upon by the early 1830s. There was also a passage created at the southern side of the allotment by the 1840s, which still exists today. The building that currently occupies the site replaced an earlier structure, which by the early 1900s housed a boot maker and an estate agent. In c1911, the current commercial building, which contained three shops, was constructed. It was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by November 1911; at the time the property owner was Mr A S Brownell, who was probably connected to Brownell Brothers Department Store which was located in Liverpool Street (now Myers). The building remained part of Mr A S Brownell's estate at least until the 1930s.*Physical Description: *A two storey brick and stucco Federation commercial building. The roof is concealed by an elaborate shoulder parapet. There is a prominent cornice with dentils that runs beneath the parapet. The cornice curves about an oriel, which is decorated with plaster wreaths and is the centrepiece of the facade. The oriel is flanked by pairs of narrow rectangular casement windows with highlights. The windows to the first floor are contained between two stringcourses. The three shopfronts to the ground floor have a traditional appearance. They have metal-framed plate-glass shop windows with glazed highlights and simple timber framed doors set to one side.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)**(a)-Historical:****(e)-Creative / Technical:**

31-31B Murray Street is of heritage significance because it provides evidence of the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within Hobart's central area during the first half of the twentieth century.

(b)-Rarity:**(f)-Community:**

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:**(g)-Association:**

31-31B Murray Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's early settlement, specifically in relation to early commercial enterprises.

PLEASE NOTE

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(d)-Representative of:

31-31B Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed brick Federation commercial building which contains three shops.

PLEASE NOTE

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Name: **Club Chambers (Cat and Fiddle Arcade - refer also C70, C78, C79, C80)** Reference: **C62**
49-51 Murray Street Hobart HCC

Original Use: *Recreation* Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*
Feature Type: *Shop/Office* Architectural Style: *Victorian Free Classical*
Integrity: *The first floor of the building is externally predominantly intact, however the ground floor has been modified to accommodate the construction of the arcade.* Construction Date: *c1845*
Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron* Walls: *Brick/Stucco* Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐
Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and is one of a group of largely intact commercial premises dating from the nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. The building is unique, as it is one of a small number of commercial buildings dating from the 1840s located in this area.*
History: *Club Chambers was once part of a much larger office complex that had Broadlands House at its centre. Broadlands House was originally a residence, but was later used for legal offices, and was demolished in c1972 to allow for the construction of the Hobart Savings Bank. By the early 1900s, the Hobart Club occupied Broadlands House, and many different legal/financial enterprises occupied Club Chambers, examples of which include: the North Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd. (fire and marine), Kennedy and Hodgman barristers and solicitors, and Ernest C Wright, accountant. Club Chambers was owned by the Estate of George Adams (of Tattersall's fame) when it was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in 1907. Further drainage works were completed in 1917, during which time the building was owned by the Temperance and General Insurance Company. The building was subsequently renamed T & G Chambers, and was occupied by the insurance company until c1938 when a new premises was built for the company at the corner of Collins and Murray Streets (the T & G Building). Club Chambers had changed ownership by 1938, Mr N Campbell was the owner. By the early 1940s however, Club Chambers had become part of Charles Davis Pty Ltd's expanding empire which owned many properties within the central block of the CBD. Although not originally incorporated into the Cat and Fiddle Arcade, the building was subsequently incorporated into the development; the ground floor was remodelled to provide an entrance into the arcade from Collins Street.*
Physical Description: *A two storey stuccoed brick Victorian Free Classical commercial building. The roof is concealed by an elegantly detailed parapet surmounted by evenly spaced urn-shaped finials. At the centre-edge of the parapet is a triangular pediment within which is plaster lettering that reads: Club Chambers. Below this is a cornice that runs above five evenly spaced double-hung single-paned sash windows that are separated by a series of six pilasters shaped as classical columns. Above each window is a moulded plaster wreath, and running below the first floor window is another cornice. Remnants of the original ground floor facade are still visible above the awning line. Plaster architraves from ground floor windows/doors are still evident. There is a cantilevered awning that shelters the ground floor. There are two shops to the ground floor with angular glass shopfronts. At the centre of the ground floor is an entrance to the Food Court and Cat and Fiddle Arcade. This entrance is covered by electric-sliding glazed doors.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century

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commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

Club Chambers in Collins Street (part of 49-51 Murray Street) has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of early commercial enterprises established in Hobart's central area from the mid-nineteenth century.

(d)-Representative of:

Club Chambers (part of 49-51 Murray Street), despite its alteration, is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed brick Victorian Free Classical commercial building.

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Name: **Cat and Fiddle Square (Cat and Fiddle Arcade - refer also C62, C78, C79, C80)** Reference: **C70**

49-51 Murray Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: Recreation

Present Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Feature Type: Recreation Square

Architectural Style: Modernist

Integrity: The square remained in intact for nearly 30 years. In 1987, a roof was constructed over the square, and refurbishment was undertaken in 1994 which led to the removal of the fountain, concentric paving, seating and plantings.

Construction Date: 1962

Floors: n/a Roof: Timber/glass

Walls: Various

Attic: ☐ Basement: ☐

Streetscape Contribution: Cat and Fiddle Square is located at the centre of Cat and Fiddle Arcade, and is surrounded by three major commercial frontages: Fitzgeralds, Myers and Target. It is a designed urban space of the Modernist era that has become an important focal point for Hobart and its citizens since its construction.

History: During the nineteenth century the area now covered by the Cat and Fiddle Arcade was the focus for a wide range of industrial, commercial and social activities. The Hobart Rivulet ran through this area, which was densely occupied by several inns and taverns, shipbuilders, timber and flour mills. The name 'Cat and Fiddle' is derived from the Cat and Fiddle Inn, which was established in 1818 and operated until 1823. The Inn stood on the banks of the rivulet, on a site close to the present Cat and Fiddle Square.

The idea for an arcade was first conceived in 1900 by Charles Davis, when he purchased Cleburne House located in Murray Street. Davis envisaged a shopping arcade extending from Cleburne House to his other property located on the corner of Elizabeth Street and Elizabeth Lane (otherwise known as Cat and Fiddle Alley), which his business had occupied since 1862. Cat and Fiddle Square was designed to be the focal point of an expansive pedestrian arcade that linked every big store located within the city's main commercial block bounded by Elizabeth, Collins, Murray and Liverpool Streets. In 1962, when the arcade was officially opened, the major stores that were linked included: Charles Davis Ltd, Edments, Coles, Myers, Fitzgeralds and Medhursts. In addition, there were 60 small shops located within the arcade. The square was designed by the Hobart office of Philp, Lighton, Floyd and Beattie. It was originally open-air, and had a curved masonry wall at the first floor level at the southern end. This wall was constructed of split grey concrete bricks, intended to provide a night-sky background to the animated figures that brought the nursery rhyme 'Hi Diddle Diddle' to life on the hour. There was also a clock located on this feature wall, and metal lettering reading 'Cat and Fiddle Arcade'. At the time, it was the only animated mural of its kind in Australia, and one of only a few in the world.

The square was originally planned as a "quiet haven in the centre of a bustling city" and as "a resting and meeting place for visitors and shoppers". An essential feature was a large shallow (but wide) circular fountain. The fountain was located under the feature wall, and was of concrete construction, lined with glass mosaic tiles. There were eight sets of three sprays in the outer rim of the fountain bowl, and a centre group of sprays that formed a cone of water up to approximately 3.5 metres high, depending on the water pressure. The fountain (as well as the animated mural) was illuminated at night. Twelve lights were arranged to give a sequence of shades in the same colours as a rainbow.

The circular motif of the fountain was carried through to other elements, including the concentric circular patterns in the paving surrounding the fountain, and the circular arrangement of the heavily polished timber seats and planters. A garden was also located within the square, several large trees grew in the space, as well as various shrubs that were replaced in Spring with blooming flowers. Cat and Fiddle Square was popular with locals and tourists from an early time. It was used by people of all ages. By the late 1960s the square was proclaimed a success by The Mercury, which boldly exclaimed that "Cat and Fiddle Square without its clock would be like London without Big Ben". The clock had become one of the best known and best loved landmarks in Hobart. It was estimated that thousands of tourists crowded the tiny square to watch the animated nursery rhyme.

The square had also become widely used by many community groups for displays, art exhibitions, and Christmas celebrations.

Physical Description: The square has been recently refurbished. Original fabric that survives includes the evenly spaced concrete columns that line the perimeter of the space, the exterior linings of shop frontages, including that of Fitzgeralds and Myers (formerly Charles Davis Pty Ltd), the feature wall (now painted grey) with animated figures and clock, and the metal lettering reading 'Cat and Fiddle Arcade' has been retained. There is also a plaque

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located on one column that commemorates the official opening of the square by Mayor of Hobart, Alderman Osborne.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

Cat and Fiddle Square is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the evolution of the retail industry in Hobart; from the establishment of small-scale retail outlets to the subsequent development of large-scale, expansive shopping arcades, complete with designed urban space to provide entertainment, and relaxation for the shopping public.

(b)-Rarity:

Cat and Fiddle Square is of heritage significance because it is a rare example of its type. It is one of only a few urban spaces dating from the Modernist period to retain a largely intact animated mural.

(c)-Research Potential:

Cat and Fiddle Square is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, which may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart, more specifically the nature of early settlement in close proximity to the Hobart Rivulet.

(d)-Representative of:

Cat and Fiddle Square is of heritage significance because it is a representative example (despite recent alterations) of a designed Modernist urban space, which was created by way of an agreement between private enterprise and local government.

(e)-Creative / Technical:

The animated mural, which is a focal point of Cat and Fiddle Square, is of heritage significance because of its unique and complex design and construction, the controlling element of which is a complicated electro-mechanical system controlled by a master clock.

(f)-Community:

Cat and Fiddle Square is of heritage significance because it has strong meaning for the local community, who have used the space as a meeting place, as well as a place of relaxation and entertainment for over forty years. Successive generations of children and adults alike have been particularly drawn to, and derived great enjoyment out of, the animated mural that is the focus of the square.

(g)-Association:

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Name: **Commerical Building (Cat and Fiddle Arcade - refer also C62, C70, C79, C80)** Reference: **C78**
49-51 Murray Street Hobart HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*
 Feature Type: *Shop* Architectural Style: *Inter-War*
 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.* Construction Date:
 Floors: *3* Roof: *Corrugated Iron* Walls: *Masonry/Stucco* Attic: ☐ Basement ☐
 Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the northern side of Collins Street, and is one of a largely intact group of commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth/early to mid twentieth centuries. The building is an important element within the historic streetscape.*
 History: *This building is located on land that was once part of a 3 rood and 16 perch allotment originally granted to Robert Pitcairn and Thomas Yardley Lowes. This allotment was subdivided and heavily built upon by the mid-1840s, which is not suprising as it would have been prime real estate at the time, with frontages onto Collins and Murray Streets, as well as providing a wide access to the Rivulet. In the 1940s, this property and Club Chambers were acquired by Charles Davis Pty Ltd, a company which owned many of the buildings within the block by this time. After the completion of Cat and Fiddle Arcade in 1962, the property was incorporated into this development, and became part of 49-51 Murray Street.*
 Physical Description: *A three storey stuccoed masonry Inter-War commercial building. It has a simply styled parapet that conceals the roof. There is a semi-circular motif positionned at the centre of the parapet. Below this moulding is a cornice with dentilations that has a very distinctive profile. There are rows of narrow rectangular casement windows to the first and second floors. Some casements to the second floor have louvered panes. A boxed-awning shelters the ground floor shopfront, which is of modern construction. It consists of large shop windows with tiled surrounds and a central entrance with a glazed door.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early to mid twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

This building in Collins Street (part of 49-51 Murray Street) is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey stuccoed masonry Inter-War commercial building.

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Name: **Commerical Building (Cat and Fiddle Arcade - refer also C62, C70, C78, C80)** Reference: **C79**

49-51 Murray Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop*

Architectural Style: *Federation Anglo-Dutch*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. This building was incorporated into the Cat and Fiddle Arcade in 1962, and underwent major internal alterations during this development.*

Construction Date: *c1916*

Floors: *3*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the eastern side of Collins Street, and is one of a largely intact group of commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is also one of a pair of buildings located in Murray Street that are part of the Cat and Fiddle Arcade. Despite its alteration, the building is a valuable element within the streetscape.*

History: *Cleburne House is located on land that was once part of a 3 rood and 16 perch allotment originally granted to Robert Pitcairn and Thomas Yardley Lowes. This allotment was subdivided and heavily built upon by the mid-1840s, which is not surprising as it would have been prime real estate at the time, with frontages onto Collins and Murray Street, as well as providing a wide access to the Rivulet. The building that is adjacent to Cleburne House (formerly 49 Murray Street) is thought to have been constructed by Charles Davis Ltd in c1916. The building does not appear on the Metropolitan Drainage Board Plans 1905-1910, but, according to the HCC House Connection Files, was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system in 1916, at the time being owned by Charles Davis Ltd. In the early 1960s, the building was incorporated into the Cat and Fiddle Arcade development, which was officially opened in 1962. It underwent major internal alterations during its incorporation into the arcade.*

Physical Description: *A three storey stuccoed masonry Federation Anglo-Dutch commercial building. It has an intricately modelled facade. The roof is concealed by a curvilinear parapet which is flanked on either side by pilasters topped by decorative scroll motifs, and Art Nouveau inspired panels. There is an oriel to the first and second floors that are also decorated with narrow cornices and vertical moulded plaster strips. The oriel windows and the windows located either side are timber framed narrow rectangular casements. The ground floor contains both a shop, with metal-framed shop windows, tiled surrounds and a side entrance, as well as access to both levels of the arcade.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

49-51 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance

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because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey stuccoed masonry Federation Anglo-Dutch commercial building.

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Name: **Cleburne House (Cat and Fiddle Arcade - refer also C62, C70, C78, C79)** Reference: **C80****49-51 Murray Street****Hobart**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Shop/Office*Architectural Style: *Victorian Georgian/Federation Free Classical*Integrity: *The ground floor of the building now forms the entrance to Cat and Fiddle Arcade, the second and first floor facade was re-constructed c1910.*Construction Date: *1840/c1913*Floors: **3** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the eastern side of Collins Street, and is one of a largely intact group of commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Despite its alteration, the building is a valuable element within the streetscape, and is somewhat of a focus of the street given that it provides the major access to Cat and Fiddle Arcade.*History: *Cleburne House is located on land that was once part of a 3 rood and 16 perch allotment originally granted to Robert Pitcairn and Thomas Yardley Lowes. This allotment was subdivided and heavily built upon by the mid-1840s, which is not surprising as it would have been prime real estate at the time, with frontages onto Collins and Murray Streets, as well as providing a wide access to the Rivulet. Cleburne House was constructed in 1840 for Richard Cleburne. This large three storey store and (presumably) residence was a finely detailed building constructed of ashlar sandstone. In 1900, Charles Davis, whose prosperous business extended from Elizabeth Street to Murray Street by this time, purchased Cleburne House. The building was damaged by fire shortly before the start of the First World War, and it was subsequently remodelled. During this remodelling a 6 foot wide arcade was incorporated into the re-development of the property, with eventual plans to push the arcade through to Elizabeth Street. Charles Davis envisaged a shopping arcade extending from Cleburne House to his other property located on the corner of Elizabeth Street and Elizabeth Lane (otherwise known as Cat and Fiddle Alley), which his business had occupied since 1862. In 1962, the Cat and Fiddle Arcade was officially opened, Cleburne House straddled the Murray Street entrance. Considered a significant engineering achievement of the time, Cleburne House's ground floor was removed to form the entrance to the arcade, and the first and second floors of the building were propped up by piers.*Physical Description: *A three storey stuccoed masonry Victorian Georgian commercial building with Federation Free Classical facade. The roof is concealed by a simple parapet. At the centre of the parapet wall is a moulded plaster tablet with the word: Cleburne. Directly above this panel, surmounting the parapet wall, is a stylised rectangular motif of geometric styling. Windows to the first and second floors are elegant multi-paned casements. There are two sets of casements on each floor. Windows to the second floor are topped by a cornice, and three pilasters in the form of classical columns separate the windows, as do elegantly detailed spandrels with geometric plaster panels similar to the panel on the parapet. There is a cantilevered awning sheltering the ground floor, which is now the main entrance to Cat and Fiddle Arcade.***CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER** (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)**(a)-Historical:****(e)-Creative / Technical:**

49-51 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the evolution of the retail industry in central Hobart. Originally a large Victorian Georgian store, it was reconstructed in the early twentieth century and later converted to become part of a Post-War Shopping Arcade.

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(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

49-51 Murray Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early retail industry of central Hobart.

(d)-Representative of:

49-51 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a Federation Free Classical commercial building by way of its facade which is mostly intact.

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Name: **Myer Department Store (Murray Street Facade - also refer C25, C75, C76 and C88)** Reference: **C77**

55-59 Murray Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Department Store*

Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*

Construction Date: *c1905*

Floors: **3** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Brick/Stucco*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the western side of Murray Street, and is part of an intact streetscape of historic commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This building is a dominant element within the streetscape of the area, and possesses landmark qualities.*

History: *This building is located on land that was originally granted to George Carr Clark and George Edwin John Clark. The site was part of a one acre parcel, and was built upon by the 1840s. The buildings appear to date from early twentieth century, as they were not constructed by the late 1890s, however appear on a Metropolitan Drainage Plan Detailed Sheet of c1905. The buildings were connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by 1906. In that year several sections of the complex were occupied by Johnston and Miller, importers of drapery, clothing, carpets, wall paper and fancy art furnishings. Day's Furniture arcade occupied another section, as well as Mawdesley's drapers, and HJ Harvey, Tailor. Johnson and Miller extended into all the conjoined shops over the years, and owned and occupied this large commercial complex up until the late 1950s, at which time the property was incorporated into the Myer Emporium (later Myer Department Store).*

Physical Description: *A three storey stuccoed brick Federation Free Classical commercial building. The roof line is concealed by a parapet surmounted by a classically styled balustrade interrupted by evenly spaced pediments and pillars topped by sphere-shaped finials. The facade is divided into six bays by a series of seven pilasters. The second floor windows are round-arched sashes with decorative moulding and accents to the window heads. The first floor windows are standard rectangular double-hung sashes with moulding and accents to the window heads. There are also decorative cornices and stuccoed stringcourses to the first and second floor facade. A boxed-awning runs the length of the facade, and is suspended by several tension wires embedded in the first floor. The shopfront to the ground floor is glazed, including all entrances.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

55-59 Murray Street has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

55-59 Murray Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the settlement of early Hobart, specifically the development and operation of the early retail industry.

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(d)-Representative of:

55-59 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey stuccoed brick Federation Free Classical commercial complex.

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Name: **Myer Department Store (Murray Street Facades - refer also C25, C75, C76, C77)** Reference: **C88**

55-59

Murray Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type: *Shop/Office*

Architectural Style: *Federation Free Classical*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact, modern glazed ground floor shopfronts and awning.*

Construction Date: *c1905*

Floors: **2**

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the western side of Murray Street, and is part of an intact streetscape of historic commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This building is part of the Myer property, and is a significant element within this historic streetscape of the area.*

History: *The building was constructed in c1905 over the Hobart Rivulet. By 1906 the building was occupied by Johnston and Miller, importers of drapery, clothing, carpets, wall papers and fancy art furnishings. The building remained part of the Johnston and Miller property up until the 1950s, at which time the building was acquired by the Myer Emporium (later Myer Department Store).*

Physical Description:

A two storey stuccoed masonry Federation Free Classical commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet which is stepped at the edges and rises to a triangle at the centre. A richly decorated cornice runs underneath the parapet and above first floor window height. There are moulded cartouches above each window. Four pilasters, run between the cornice and awning, and divide the facade into three bays. There are two narrow bays at the edges with long and narrow round-head casements. The centre bay is occupied by a large round-arched window composed of three casements with multi-paned top sashes. There is a cantilevered boxed-awning which shelters the ground floor. There are two shops to the ground floor, both have modern glazed shopfronts.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

This place has the potential to yield important information of an archaeological nature due to the fact that the structure was built over a section of the Hobart Rivulet, and also that there have been several bridges built at this junction.

(d)-Representative of:

The former Johnston and Miller building which is part of 55-59 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stuccoed masonry Federation Free Classical

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commercial building.

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Name: **Union House (formerly Duke of Clarence Hotel - refer also C36 - 135
Liverpool Street & C84 - 131-133 Liverpool Street)**

Reference: **C35**

67-69 Murray Street

Hobart

HCC

Original Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Present Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Feature Type: Shops/Offices

Architectural Style: Victorian Georgian/Inter-War

Integrity: This c1845 building was modified in in the 1920s, a new facade was constructed.

Construction Date: c1845/c1925

Floors: 2

Roof: Corrugated Iron

Walls: Masonry/Stucco

Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape
Contribution:

Union House is located on the eastern side of Murray Street at the intersection with Liverpool Street. It effectively frames the NE corner of this busy intersection. The building is one of a group of mostly intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings located in this part of Murray and Liverpool Streets, and makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area.

History:

This building appears to have been half completed when James Sprent conducted his survey of Hobart Town 1841-1845. For, according to Sprent's survey, a structure was located at the corner of Liverpool Street on land granted to John Walford Simons. Interestingly, the Duke of Clarence Inn was first licensed in 1844, its publican was one Bernard Walford. The inn was used as a polling booth on election days, and had excellent stabling at the rear. Robertson claims that an inn existed on the site as early as 1832. This may have been the King George, that, according to Bryce, operated on this site from 1825 to 1843. According to the Assessment Rolls, John Trowbridge operated the 'tavern' from 1857 to 1867. John Davidson was the owner from 1872 to 1901. There were two shops located in another section of the building (fronting onto Liverpool Street including 135 and 131-133 Liverpool Street). J. Okines was the occupant of one shop from 1867 to 1880, and expanded his business into the other shop in 1889. In 1901, these two shops were owned by A.S. Brownell; and by 1910, Brownell had acquired the entire building. Union House was modified both inside and out in c1924. A facade was erected and parapet wall built over the western end of the building between 1924 and 1925; and the original first floor double-hung 12-paned sash windows with sandstone lintels and sills were replaced with timber-framed casements. This work was completed when Mr Mayne owned the building. The premises was first connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by March of 1906. Plumbing works were later completed in 1925, 1945, 1982 and 1991.

Physical
Description:

A two storey Victorian Georgian commercial building with Inter-War facade of brick construction with stucco finish. The hipped roof clad with corrugated iron is partially obscured from view by a parapet with triangular pediments to the Murray and Liverpool Streets frontages. The pediment to Liverpool Street carries the date: 1925; while the words: Union House, are written in the Murray Street pediment. There is a prominent cornice that runs the length of the Murray and Liverpool Streets facade, below this is a row of first floor windows that are a mix of rectangular casements and double-hung sashes. There is a cantilevered box-awning that shelters a ground floor divided into two shops with modern shopfronts, including large shop windows and glazed entries.



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

Union House is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of central Hobart.

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

Union House has strong meaning for the community

PLEASE NOTE

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because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

Union House has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of Hobart, due to its long timeuse as a public house and later commercial premises.

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

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Name: **Commercial Building**Reference: **C37****71 Murray Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Warehouse/Office*Architectural Style: *Federation*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1900*Floors: **3** Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Face Brick*Attic: ☐ Basement: ☒

Streetscape Contribution: *The building is located on the eastern side of Murray Street, and is positioned between a nineteenth century commercial building on its south side, and a late twentieth century commercial complex on the northern side. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, which is mostly comprised of nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings.*

History: *This former warehouse is located on land that was originally granted to Anthony Smith Denne. This original land parcel of 1 rood 11 perches was partially built upon by the mid-1840s, however the site now occupied by 71 Murray Street was not built upon by this time. The warehouse was constructed in c1900, and was connected to the City's reticulated sewerage system by June 1906. Mr WF Brownell was the owner at the time. By the late 1920s, the building was owned by Messrs D and W Murray. In 1927, a third storey was added to the building and a section was added to the rear. The architect for the project was Mr Frank Heyward from the Launceston-based architectural firm of A. North, Ricards and Heyward. Further drainage works were completed with the installation of toilets in the basement and ground floor levels. By the early 1940s, the building was listed as being owned by the Minister for Lands and Works.*

Physical Description: *A three storey face brick Federation commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet, the line of which is interrupted by a series of pilasters. There are painted feature bricks to the parapet, and below this are pairs of single rectangular casement windows. The second floor is defined by prominent painted plaster cornices and triangular pediments set against face bricks. Windows are a mixture of small and large round-arch casements separated by pilasters. The ground floor shopfront is symmetrical. There is a large round-arch central entry flanked by large round-arch casements. A prominent cornice is located in this section, as well as brick pilasters and narrow bands of plaster moulding to the round-arch window heads. The building rests on a sandstone block base.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a streetscape that comprises nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial structures as well as some Post-Modern commercial complexes.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

71 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey face brick Federation commercial building.

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Name: **Commercial Building (formerly Victoria Hall)**Reference: **C65****6****Victoria Street****Hobart****HCC**Original Use: *Community, Services*Present Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Feature Type: *Hall*Architectural Style: *Victorian Free Classical*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Construction Date: *c1890*Floors: *2* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Walls: *Brick/Stucco*Attic: ☐ Basement ☐

Streetscape Contribution *The building is located on the western side of Victoria Street, and is positioned hard against the street-edge. It is flanked by a carpark and the rear of Astor Hotel. The building makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape, which is largely composed of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings.*

History: *The building is located on land that was once the garden of Macquarie House owned by William Birch. The garden was subdivided in 1839, and the 17.5 perch allotment now occupied by Victoria Hall was granted to Thomas Johnson. The hall was built c1890, and was connected to the City reticulated sewerage system by 1908. At the time it was owned by Mr AT Smallhorn, who was a resident of Star Street. In the early 1900s, the hall was the meeting place for the Hobart Wharf Labourers' Union. By late 1930s, the Motor Yacht Club of Tasmania occupied the premises. Plans were submitted to the HCC for internal alterations in 1939. In 1950, plans were again submitted for alterations to some internal walls, doors and the kitchen. The major addition was that of a large bar area to the ground floor. The architect for this work was Eric H Round. The MYCT occupied the premises until the late 1970s, when the Hobart RSL Club took over and remained at the site until the early 1990s. In 1970, minor alterations were made to the kitchen layout, and again in 1977 when the Hobart RSL Club occupied the site. More recent internal alterations were undertaken in 1994 and 1997, when the building was occupied by ATSIC Tasmania and later the Sports Aboriginal Corp of Tasmania.*

Physical Description: *A two storey brick and stucco Victorian Free Classical commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet surmounted by a classically styled baultrade and a triangular pediment positioned at the centre. At the centre of the pediment is a decorative plaster moulding depicting the earth surrounded by a wreath motif and a banner. Under the pediment is a prominent cornice which runs the length of the facade, and which intersects with five classically styled pilasters. Windows are double-hung sashes with round heads surrounded by elegant moulding. This treatment is repeated on one front entrance, while there is a triangular pediment over the main entrance. There is a long and narrow round-head sash window to the northern elevation, and the remains of some old painted signage on this face brick exterior wall.*



CRITERIA FOR ENTRY IN REGISTER (Refer to Section 16 of the HCH Act for the expanded criteria.)

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

This place has strong meaning for the community because it contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

6 Victorian Street is of heritage significance because of its association with several social and sports clubs, such as the Motor Yacht Club of Tasmania and the RSL Club. It has been a focus for social activity for more than one hundred years.

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(d)-Representative of:

6 Victorian Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Victorian Free Classical hall.

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