

# Scotch College Heritage Citation

(Context Pty. Ltd, May 2014, revised June 2016<sup>1</sup>)

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<sup>1</sup> Revisions made in June 2016 include:

- Updating information regarding the tree plantings known as Barrett Copse.
- Updating Figure 31 (Heritage Buildings within Scotch College) to ensure that the Heritage Overlay polygon around the Callantina Lodge and Gates encompasses the eastern gate post and associated brick fence.



BOROONDARA  
*City of Harmony*

## SCOTCH COLLEGE

Prepared by: Context Pty Ltd.

**Address:** 491 Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Name:</b> Scotch College  | <b>Survey Date:</b> 30 May 2013  |
| <b>Place Type:</b> Education   | <b>Architect:</b> Henry Kemp (1917-26); Scarborough, Robinson & Love (1933-56) |
| <b>Grading:</b> Individually Significant   | <b>Builder:</b> TK & L Cockram (1930s)   |
| <b>Extent of Overlay:</b> All Significant and Contributory buildings with a 10-metre curtilage around each building envelope | <b>Construction Date:</b> 1875, 1917-56  |



### Historical Context

Drawn from the *Boroondara Thematic Environmental History* (Built Heritage, 2012:178-9):

[The City of Boroondara] (and notably its eastern half) has become strongly associated with larger church based colleges that were intended to serve larger catchments across the eastern suburbs, or even the entire metropolitan area. The earliest of these was Xavier College at Kew, which was founded in 1872 by a group of Jesuit priests whose original school, St Patrick's in East Melbourne, was not suitable for boarders. ... A decade later, another Roman Catholic order based in the inner city, the Faithful Companions of Jesus, followed the Jesuit lead and proposed to open a private girls' school at Kew. Known as Genazzano College, this developed on a 20-acre site at the corner of Cotham

Road and Mont Victor Road, where the foundation stone for a combined convent and school building was laid on 9 March 1890.

The first protestant counterpart was the Methodist Ladies College, also in Kew, which was established on its present site in Barkers Road in 1882. As Vaughan records, this subsequently expanded (through a series of generous bequests by people such as Alfred Nicholas) to the point that it was, at one time, believed to be the largest denominational girls' school in the world. A close rival for that title – later to be described as “one of the large girls' schools in the metropolis” – was Fintona Presbyterian Girls' Grammar School. Founded in 1896 by Miss Annie Hughston and her brother, William, this school was originally based in a mansion in Mayston Street, Hawthorn, before moving in 1898 to larger premises at the corner of Burke and Victoria roads, and thence, in 1936, to a larger site at Balwyn, where it remains today. More modest in scale (at least initially) was the school founded by the local Anglican congregation, Holy Trinity, which commenced in 1903 in the church's own Parish Hall. Three years later, Trinity Grammar School (as it was known) transferred to a large Victorian mansion, *Roxeth* in Charles Street, Kew, which expanded in 1907 with additional classrooms and a hall. A notable addition to the growing number of denominational colleges in the study area – and one of the first established outside the apparent epicentre of the City of Kew – was Scotch College, a Presbyterian school that opened at Hawthorn in 1916. In contrast to those schools mentioned so far, this was hardly a new venture, but, rather, a long-established institution was merely moving from the site in East Melbourne that it had occupied since 1854. The campus expanded rapidly during the inter-war period...

The inter-war period saw the ongoing expansion of existing denominational colleges, as well as the appearance of new ones. Xavier College, for example, acquired a Victorian mansion on Studley Park Road in 1920, which was adapted for use as a preparatory school, Burke Hall. That same year, St Mark's Girls' Grammar School commenced operation in the hall attached to the Anglican church of that name in Canterbury Road, Camberwell. In 1927, the school relocated to a large mansion, *Torrington*, in Woodstock Street, Canterbury. In the 1930s, it was renamed Camberwell Girls' Grammar School (not to be confused with the secular private school of the same name, which existed in the 1920s), the school eventually took over the entire block bounded by Burke Road, Woodstock and Torrington streets. The early 1920s also saw the foundation of Carey Baptist Grammar School in Kew, which commenced classes in another Victorian residence, *Urangeline*, at the corner of Barkers Road and Wrixon Street, in 1922. This tradition of establishing private schools in existing residences continued into the post-war period, when, in 1946, the Marist Brothers purchased *Ardmara* at 21 Canterbury Road, Camberwell, which opened, four years later, as a secondary boys' school, Marcellin College. When a new and larger campus was established at nearby Bulleen in 1963, the original site at Camberwell became the junior school. Following the relocation of the junior school to Bulleen in 1992, the property in Canterbury Road was developed by the Baptist Church as a retirement home complex, with the original mansion, *Ardmara*, retained.

## History

### Foundation of Scotch College

Reverend James Forbes is considered the founder of Scotch College. He was instrumental in creating the Free Church of Australia Felix, and established a parish and school. In 1850, Forbes asked the Free Church of Scotland to send a teacher to Melbourne, to take charge of an Academy for instruction in the higher branches of science and literature. The Church sent Robert Lawson, who first taught from his home at 198 Stephen Street, Melbourne. In October 1851, the school moved to a bluestone cottage (destroyed by fire in 1943), in Spring Street between Little Lonsdale and Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, before moving to 61 Spring Street on the corner of Spring

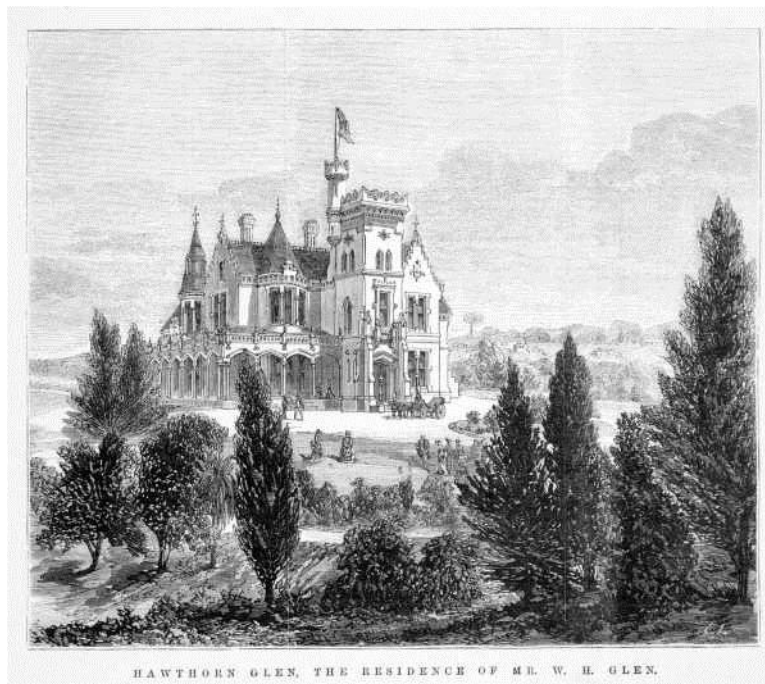
and Collins streets (Mitchell 2001:2-4). In 1853, two acres on Eastern Hill (Lansdowne Street, East Melbourne) were granted to the Free Church for a grammar school, which was held by trustees nominated by the church. The school opened in 1854 with a newly erected building, and remained at the site until 1925 (Mitchell 2001:4-6; Scotch College website).

#### The move to Hawthorn

Due to expansion of the school under William S Littlejohn, who served as the principal from 1904 to 1933, a new site for the school was necessary. In 1915, the Hawthorn Glen Estate (totalling 64 acres) was purchased and between 1916 and 1926, Scotch College gradually moved to Hawthorn (Mitchell 2001:119-20). The site was bound by the Yarra River, Kooyong-Koot (Gardiner's) Creek, Glenferrie Road and Callantina Road (Scotch College and its War Memorial, c1920:n.p.).

Soon after purchasing the site, work on the grounds began, including the creation of the Main Oval and junior school oval. It is suggested that the first building was probably a groundsman's shed (demolished), moved from the Yarra Park cricket ground (Mitchell 2001:120-128).

The first students who moved to Hawthorn occupied 'Glen House', a Gothic Revival mansion built 1874-5 (SLV picture collection) which was adapted to serve as the Preparatory School (SCHC 1926:73). It was demolished in 1942 (Mitchell 2001:130). Part of a rear wing survives, now a laundry, and has the same crow-stepped gables as the facade of Glen House did (as many of the interwar school buildings do as well).



**Figure 1. 'Hawthorn Glen' or 'Glen House', the Gothic Revival on the site of Scotch College, 1875. (State Library of Victoria)**

When they first occupied the site, the school benefited from the extensive plantings of exotic trees around the elevated 'Glen House', as seen in early photos (*Scotch College and its War Memorial*, c1920, np).





From the door of the House, looking South-West.

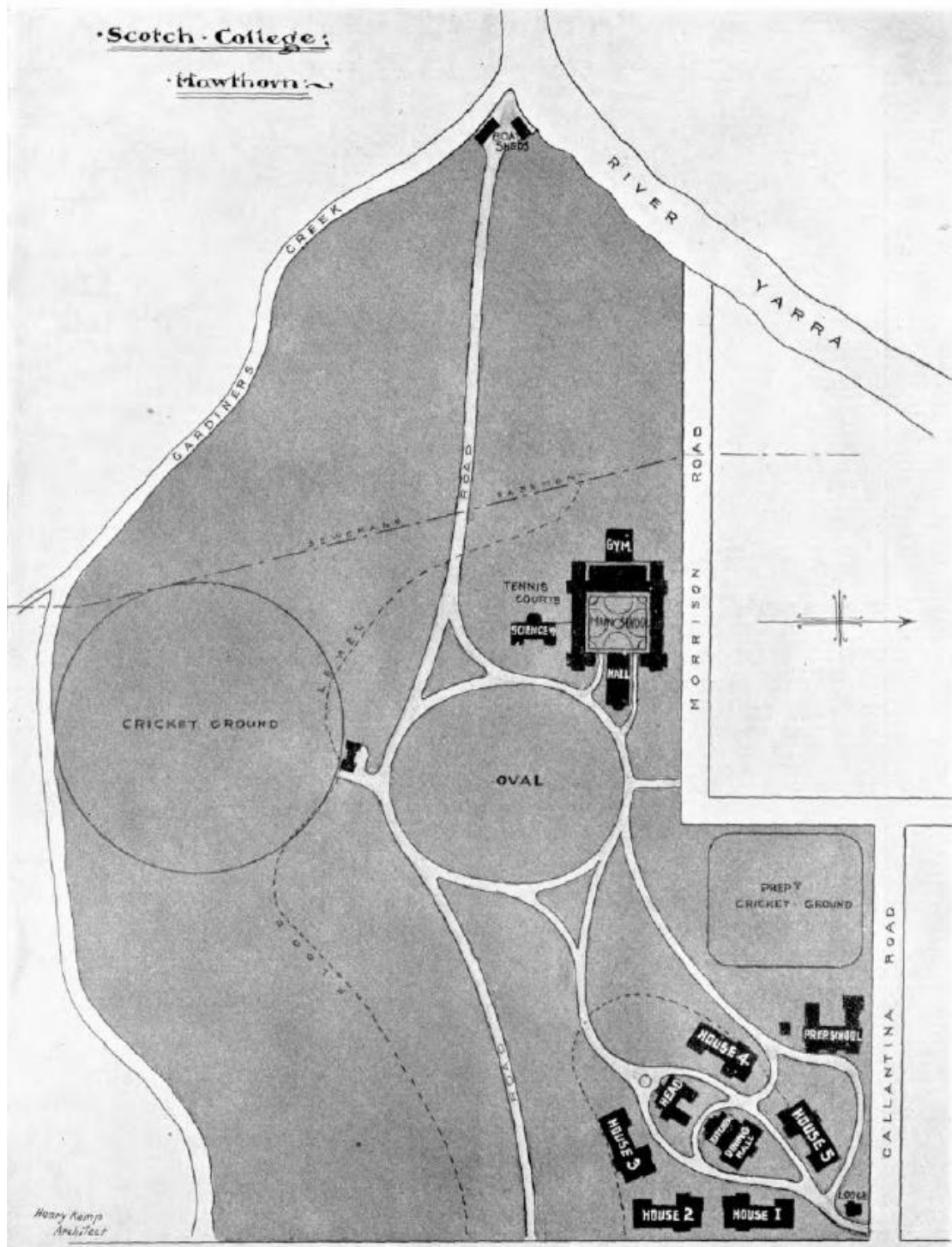
**Figure 2. A c1920 view showing the area which is now to the west of School House. Note the mature and semi-mature trees, including a number of araucarias. (*Scotch College and its War Memorial*, c1920, np)**



**Figure 3. An aerial of the grounds of 'New Scotch College' in 1921, looking north-east, with extensive mature plantings around 'Glen House'. (Gertsman & Mitchell, 2007, p24)**

In fundraising for the construction of new buildings, the new school was presented as a War Memorial by the school Committee (Mitchell 2001:120-128). In the Committee's fundraising publication *Scotch College and its War Memorial* (c1920), they listed the 1,228 'Old Boys' who enlisted for active service during World War I and the necessity to 'raise to them a fitting tribute, a lasting memorial of their imperishable glory, one that

would be worthy of those who have conferred immortality on the School.' The new buildings proposed were 'class-rooms of modern design, with all masters' rooms, studies, conveniences, &c.' for 750 students and the Memorial Hall to fit 1,000 people (*Scotch College and its War Memorial*, c1920:n.p.). The 'memorial' buildings are known as the Assembly (or Memorial) Hall, the 'Main (or Senior) School' quadrangle, and the Gymnasium. The publication showed the planned layout for the school, with the proposed residential buildings grouped around 'Glen House' on the hill, and the proposed 'memorial' school buildings on the flat land below it. As the diagram shows, much of the site is flood-prone, so sports ovals and fields were naturally relegated to the low-lying areas.



PLAN OF SITE.

**Figure 4.** Plan for the new Scotch College site, prepared by architect Henry Kemp, c1920. It shows the grouping of residential buildings and the Preparatory School on the hill, the War Memorial Hall, Main School and Gym on Morrison Road, and the low-lying, floor-prone land set aside for sports fields and boat sheds. (*Scotch College and its War Memorial*, c1920, np)

A number of former students went on to become prominent Australian figures, including Sir John Monash, a former dux of Scotch College (*Scotch College and its War Memorial*,



c1920:n.p.). Other 'Old Boys' included: Prime Minister George Reid; governors-general Sir Zelman Cowen, Sir Ninian Stephen (also a High Court justice) and Peter Hollingworth; Victorian Governor Sir Henry Winneke; seven Premiers including John Cain, Jeff Kennett and Tasmanian Premier Jim Bacon; High Court Chief Justice Sir John Latham and justices Sir Hayden Starke and Kenneth Hayne; poet WJ Turner; songwriter John Williamson; Olympian Drew Ginn; and Brownlow Medalist Bill Morris (eMelbourne).

The first building campaign at Hawthorn began in 1917, under architect Henry Kemp. The earliest buildings constructed at Hawthorn were the Junior School, the Senior School quadrangle, and School and McMeckan houses (Mitchell 2001:139).

These buildings were designed in red brick with multi-pane windows, roughcast and half-timbering to upper storeys, gable ends and steeply pitched roofs, typical of Kemp's picturesque domestic designs. Mitchell (2001:139) suggests that it alluded to the cardinal red in the school's colours.

*Junior School (former Preparatory School, 1917)*

The Junior School was built in 1917 (NT) and was the first building to be erected on the site, while the main campus remained in East Melbourne (Scotch College and its War Memorial, c1920:n.p.). An extra room was added to the south-west corner in 1918 (SCHC 1926:73). The building was extended with a nearly identical wing on the west side c1989.



**Figure 5. Early photo of the original Preparatory School, east elevation.**  
(<http://www.scotch.vic.edu.au/>)

Located in the Junior School is the John Monash Bennett memorial drinking fountain, installed in 1929 and refurbished in 2011 (Great Scot, Jan 2013)

*Callantina Lodge and gates (1917)*

The Callantina Lodge and gates date to 1917 and are located at the north-east corner of the school, on Callantina Road. The name derived from 'Callantina' or 'Callentina Farm', the name of the run in the 1850s and 1860s, which is now occupied by Scotch College (MMDB, record no.5343).



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**Figure 6. Callantina Lodge (right) and gates, with views to McMeckan House and the dining hall (demolished), c1920s (State Library of Victoria).**

*Senior School and quadrangle (1920-1926)*

The foundation stone for the Senior School was laid by Sir John Monash on 5 March 1920. It was built in honour of those who had served in the Great War. Forming the main school, Kemp designed the senior school and quadrangle as a 'coherent, cloistered, inward-focused set of classrooms' (Mitchell 2001:125-6).

A weeping Scottish Elm (*Ulmus glabra 'Pendula'*) was planted in the centre of the quadrangle, and appears to date from the 1920s. The quadrangle also contains drinking fountains, including a larger fountain in the middle of the west wall, which is a memorial to Lionel Robinson (1881). A circular bench was later erected around the tree, gifted by class of 1996, offering one of few seats on the grounds (Mitchell 2007).

*War Memorial Hall (1920-1926)*

Located on the east side of the quadrangle is the Memorial Hall, also referred to as the Great Hall in its early days (Mitchell 2001:128), built between 1920 and 1926 (NT). The hall was proposed as a 'testimony to the skill and intrepidity of all who went from the College to the war' (Scotch College and its War Memorial, c1920:n.p.). The foundation stone was laid on 5 March 1920, in honour of those who served in World War I, by Sir John Monash (foundation stone).

The spire required repairs in 1920 due to being struck by lightning. In the interior, chairs were replaced by benches in 1948, which were built by Messrs Thear and Sons, who also built the pews in the chapel and Mackie Hall (Mitchell 2001:127). A gallery was added to the Memorial Hall in 1954, financed by the World War II Memorial Fund. In 2001, the interior remained mostly unchanged (Mitchell 2001:128).



**Figure 7. View of the War Memorial Hall from the east, c1929. Note the east elevation of the Quadrangle, prior to remodelling in the 1930s, and the Science Block at the far left-hand side (demolished c1990) (State Library of Victoria).**

*Hill, Norman and Beard Pipe Organ*

The Memorial Hall houses the choir organ, made by William Hill & Son of London, and Norman & Beard of Melbourne, in 1929-30. The organ was given to the college in 1999, by Presbyterian Assembly, NSW, but was dismantled and placed in storage in Prospect, NSW at this date. The organ was restored in 2001 and installed in the Hall in 2003-4 (NT).

*TDP (former Gymnasium) (1920-1926)*

The TDP building (facilities of the Design and Technology Department and appears to also be referred to as the Koen-Cohen building) is evident on c1920 plans as the proposed gym (Great Scot, Sep 1998; Scotch College and its War Memorial, c1920:n.p.). At first, the building served as an assembly hall, before becoming a Gymnasium. It is also suggested to have served as an armoury at one point. In 1998 the building was refurbished with a mezzanine level along with other internal alterations at this date, including a doubling of downstairs accommodation (Great Scot, Sep 1998). The Gymnasium building is evident in a 1927 aerial of the College (Urbis 2013:2).

Kemp's original design proposed a swimming bath to the rear (west) of the quadrangle, along with the gym, as evident on c1920 plans (Mitchell 2001:124; Scotch College and its War Memorial, c1920:n.p.). The swimming bath, or pool, was reported to have been nearing completion in 1926 (SCHC 1926:81).

*School House and McMeckan House (1925)*

The School Council expended a large sum to accommodate boarders at Hawthorn. Two new houses were built in 1925, School House and McMeckan House (SCHC 1926:80). The money for McMeckan House was donated by the Mackie family, in memory of their uncle, Captain James McMeckan (Mitchell 2001:125; NT).



**Figure 8. McMeckan House (left) and School House (right), early 1940s. The buildings in the foreground are the old dining hall and Glen House (both demolished, apart from the gabled section to the left-hand rear wing of Glen House, now the Laundry) (Detail of C Pratt photo, State Library of Victoria).**

These stand side-by-side on the curved road, not far from the north-east gate and appear to be externally identical in appearance. Each was designed with three sleep-out balconies (since enclosed by glazing) (Mitchell 2001:125). Former students remember getting 'chillblained hands and also thighs' in the winter (Gertsman & Mitchell, 2007:123). The sleepouts were used until at least the 1940s, but have since been enclosed with windows.

#### *Senior Science Block (1920-1926)*

Designed by Kemp, the Senior Science Block was built between 1920 and 1926, but was demolished c1990. It stood on the south side of the Quadrangle, where the Glenn Centre is today.

#### *HH Kemp, architect*

Henry Hardie Kemp (1859-1946) was born in Manchester, England, though his parents were from Scotland. He first studied at Victoria University, Manchester, before moving to London where he worked for a number of architectural firms while attending to Royal Academy. Some of his student drawings survive to indicate his early interest in the half-timbered vernacular of Cheshire and Manchester, Gothic style, and a developing interest in the contemporary work of English architects Nesfield and Shaw (North Park VHR citation).

Kemp moved to Melbourne in 1886 and was appointed Chief Assistant with architectural practice Terry & Oakden, and one year later became a partner in Oakden, Addison & Kemp, which dissolved in 1896 after Kemp moved to Sydney. During this period Kemp's work included the Gothic Revival styled Building 1 (1887), the former Trades Building for the Working Men's College, Melbourne (1893), as well as the innovative 12-storey Australian Property & Investment Company building on Elizabeth Street, Melbourne (187, demolished). In the Queen Anne/ Arts and Crafts style, Kemp designed 'North Park' in Essendon (1888) and 'Balnagowan' on Lake Colac, Victoria (1891) (Edquist 2012:380).

Returning to Melbourne, Kemp partnered with Beverley Ussher, forming Ussher & Kemp in 1899. Ussher was known as a proponent of the Queen Anne style. They became renowned for their 'large, picturesque, multi-gabled, red brick suburban villas that were sophisticated elaborations of the eclectic Queen Anne style' that remained sympathetic to the Arts & Crafts movement. Kemp often used gables as the dominant stylistic feature. The pair evolved a distinctive house type, repeating such elements as gables, bays, fenestrations, timber bracket details and interior elements. Prime examples of their work included 'Dalswraith' at 99 Studley Park Road, Kew (1903), 'Dalvui' in Noorat, Vic (1903),



the former 'Eildon house' in Hamilton, Vic (1904), and additions to 'Murdal' in Merino, Vic (1906) (Edquist 2012:380).

Following Ussher's death in 1908, Kemp partnered briefly with George Inskip between 1911 and 1913. During this period, Kemp designed his own house 'Herald Lawn', Kew (1913), and 'Harelands' in Willsmere Road, Kew (c1912). These designs were noted as being less adventurous than previous designs, with the latter looking back to turn-of-the-century villas. In 1914, Kemp designed the Assembly Hall for the Presbyterian Church in Collins Street, Melbourne. Between 1917 and 1926 Kemp designed buildings for Scotch College, Hawthorn. Kemp retired from practice in 1929 (Edquist 2012:380).

Apart from 'Dalswraith', many more houses were built in the City of Boroondara to Kemp's designs while at Oakden, Addison & Kemp, Ussher & Kemp, Inskip & Kemp, and in his own practice, including: 1 Fellows Street, Kew (1889, Significant in HO143), 98 Riversdale Road, Hawthorn (1899, HO179), 104 Riversdale Road, Hawthorn (1899), 2 Studley Avenue, Kew (1899, Significant in HO143); Cnr Molesworth & Barry Street (27 or 29 Barry St), Kew (1900, both Significant in HO143), Halsey house, Broadway, Kew (1902), Walsh house, Fellows Street, Kew (1902), Collis house, Stawell Street, Kew (1902), 5 Willsmere Road, Kew (1903, HO139), 169 Armstrong Street, Canterbury (1903), 178 Barkers Road, Hawthorn (1907, Significant in HO152), 7 Adeney Avenue, Kew (1908, Significant in HO142), 51 Walpole Street, Kew (1905, HO351), 31 Canterbury Road, Camberwell (1909, HO172), Heald Lawn (Kemp's own house), 5 Adeney Avenue, Kew (1912, Significant in HO142) (Inskip and Kemp), The Syme residence, 168 Mont Albert Road, Canterbury (1922) (Kemp) (source: North Park VHR citation).

#### Expansion, 1933-1939

The second group of buildings, built between 1933 and 1939, marked a new era in the school's architectural style. Designed by architect John Scarborough, of Scarborough, Robertson and Love, they were built in an apricot-colour Rippletex tapestry brick and combined medieval and Moderne details in what can be stylistically described as Scottish Baronial Moderne (NT; Mitchell 2001:139).

This building campaign followed the death of much loved Headmaster, Dr W J Littlejohn in 1933. Littlejohn left behind a school which had become the biggest in the British Empire and whose boys were making their mark on Australian society (NT; Scotch College website).

#### *Littlejohn Memorial Chapel (1934-36)*

Shortly before his death in 1933, William Littlejohn chose the site for the chapel, which would commemorate him. His ashes rest under the foundation stone (Gould 1992; Scotch College website).

In 1934, an OSCA (Old Scotch Collegians Association) competition was held for the design of the chapel, judged by Melbourne architect Percy Meldrum (Gould 1992; Mitchell 2001:140; RVIAJ, Jan 1937:199). The competition rules specified a 'gothic' style, and Scarborough won the completion with his designs that was based on Albi Cathedral, a fifteenth-century Gothic building in southern France ('Great Scot', Jan 2013; Mitchell 2001:140; NT file). Scarborough chose to construct the chapel using apricot-tone 'Rippletex' bricks from the Eureka Brick and Terra Cotta Tile Company in Ballarat East ('Great Scot', Jan 2013). The chapel was built from 30,000 ordinary bricks and 120,000 handmade bricks in 200 different shapes. Fundraising for building consisted of donors donating five shillings per brick (Mitchell 2001:141). By January 1935, only half the estimated cost had been raised, and costs were still not completely covered when the tender was let to builders TR & L Cockram Pty Ltd (Mitchell 2001:141). The memorial

stone was laid on 12 October 1935 and the dedication service was held on 18 October 1936 (Gould, 1992). This indicates that the Chapel was built in 1934-36.

The Cockrams were also the builders of other 1930s buildings at Scotch College, the boatshed, the hospital, Monash Lodge, the Arthur Robinson House, and Mackie Hall (demolished) (Gerstman & Mitchell, 2007:53). The highly complex brickwork was carried out under bricklayer and foreman Charlie Macmillan. He was praised by supervising architect Kirkland Robertson as having 'built a memorial to himself' (Gerstman & Mitchell, 2007:57).

The interior includes timber fittings and stained glass by Christian Waller and D Taylor Kellock (Gould, 1992). Christian Waller (1894-1954) was a stained-glass designer and maker, painter and illustrator. She studied at the School of Mines in both Castlemaine and Bendigo and began to exhibit her work from 1909. From 1910 she studied at the National Gallery Schools, under Frederick McCubbin and Bernard Hall. From an early age she won student prizes and illustrated publications. Her work reflected Classical, Medieval, Pre-Raphaelite and Art Nouveau influences. From c1928, Waller designed stained-glass windows and created windows for a number of churches, particularly churches designed by Louis Williams. She was recognised as one of Australia's leading stained-glass artists, and completed more than 50 windows by 1948 (Thomas, ADB 2002).

*Health Centre and 'Residences' (former Hospital and female staff quarters, 1935-36)*

The School Council approved the building of the hospital in 1934, designed by Scarborough (Mitchell 2001:130, 139). A newspaper article reported in 1935 that construction of the hospital was to begin shortly (*Argus* 7 Dec 1935:2). The 1939 School Council 'Plan of Ultimate Layout' indicates that it was built by this date, with a wing to the east for 'residences' (Mitchell 2001:251).



**Figure 9. Entrance porch to the Hospital (left) and the link to and tower of the Residence (right). (State Library of Victoria, 1946).**

*John Monash Gates and Lodge (1936)*

Designed by Scarborough, the Monash Lodge is located at the lower Glenferrie Road entrance, originally the site of a groundsman's hut (moved from the site of the current Health Centre). The Lodge was occupied by the caretaker, then by boarding-house masters (Mitchell 2001:139, 143).

The OSCA also erected the iron Monash Gates in 1936, which are adorned with symbols illustrating aspects of Monash's career (Mitchell 2001:143). In the same year, an avenue of elms was planted along Monash Drive (previously known as 'the Chapel roadway', as it leads from the Monash Gates to the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel) (Mitchell 2007:197).

*Arthur Robinson House (1937-38)*

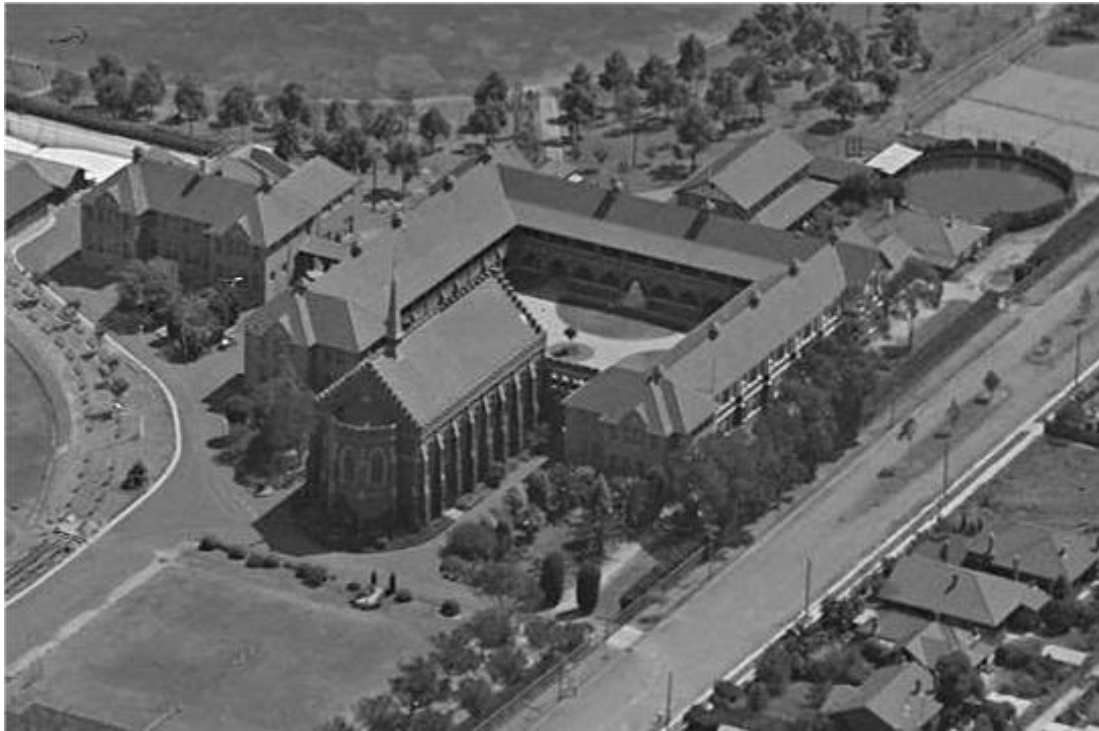
Arthur Robinson House is located on the hill, just west of Callantina Lodge, and was built in 1937-38, also designed by Scarborough as a halls of residence (NT; Scotch College campus map; Mitchell 2001:139). It was named in honour of Sir Arthur Robinson, who was the Chairman of the Scotch College Council, 1934-45, and who laid the foundation stone of the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel in 1935. (Gerstman & Mitchel, 2007:53).

*1930s remodellings*

Later buildings at the school would follow the design of Scarborough's Littlejohn Memorial Chapel, using the same brick. The 'Rippletex' tapestry brick was also used to reface some existing buildings, also to conform to the design of the new chapel (Mitchell 2001:142).

The 1930s veneer was proposed for a number of Kemp's buildings, but financial constraints restricted it. Buildings that were refaced include the eastern (exterior)

elevations of the quadrangle, either side of the chapel, and in 1936 the science building (since demolished) (Mitchell 2001:142).



**Figure 10. The Memorial Hall and Quadrangle, with the Gymnasium at the rear, and the remodelled Senior Science Block (demolished) at the left, early 1940s. Note the modification of the east Quadrangle elevations and roofs (Detail of C Pratt photo, State Library of Victoria).**

This conformity of design continued to at least 1999, when a smooth red brick was used for a new administrative building. However, the tapestry brick returned again in the Forbes building (Mitchell 2001:142-3).

*Shergold Building (former Sub-Primary building)*

Scarborough also designed the Sub-Primary building, now called the Shergold Building. Located south of the Arthur Robinson building, it was built in 1956 (Mitchell 2001:139, 175). While later than Scarborough's other buildings on the site, it was designed in the same style and clad in the same Rippletex bricks as the 1930s buildings.





**Figure 11. Shergold Building, south-east elevation, 1957. (State Library of Victoria)**

*John Scarborough, architect*

John Francis Deighton Scarborough (1901-73) was born in Canterbury, Victoria. He was articled with C Ernest Wright and later worked for Percy Oakley of Oakley & Parkes before travelling to work in London and New York, after which he returned to Melbourne. Scarborough partnered with John Robertson and Allan Love to design the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel at Scotch College. After winning the competition, the men subsequently formed a partnership, Scarborough, Robertson & Love, which operated until the start of World War II (Murphy & Raworth 2012:616). During this period, Scarborough was the President of the Institute of Architects (Atkins & Axtens).

The partnership designed a range of institutional, residential and religious buildings in both modern and period revival styles. The firm designed the two-storey house 'Shangri' in Kalorama (Vic), which was a prime example of the modern expression within the firm. Robin Boyd praised the house as belonging to the 'Victorian Type' (Murphy & Raworth 2012:616). It was featured in *Australia Home Beautiful* in 1943, as was their Pettigrew House in Kew the year before.

Scarborough undertook many commissions for the Presbyterian Church during the interwar period, including churches at Sandringham (1929), Strathmore (1936), Elwood (1938) and East Kew (1939) (Hermes no. 29741). Further to this were St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Anzac Avenue, Seymour (1938) (Hermes no.111408), and North Essendon Uniting Church (former Presbyterian) at 132 Keilor Road (1937), both in an inter-war Gothic idiom (Hermes no. 29741). It is suggested that Scarborough was influenced by the work of Swedish architect Ostberg, particularly, the design and brickwork of Stockholm Town Hall (Staughton 1982).

After the partnership was disbanded, Scarborough practiced as John FD Scarborough & Associates, during which time his firm's work consisted of a number of libraries, including the Baillieu Library at the University of Melbourne in 1959, and the RG Menzies building at the Australian National University in 1963. He continued to design Presbyterian churches in the 1950s and 60s, including those at Bentleigh (1958) and Strathmore (1962) (Hermes no. 29741). He served as the RIAA president (1942-5) and lectured at the University of Melbourne Architectural Atelier in the mid-1940s (Murphy & Raworth 2012:616).

#### *Memorial Cairn (1936-1938)*

John Gardiner, John Hepburn and Joseph Hawdon led the first overland trek of cattle from New South Wales to Port Phillip, which crossed near the current site of the College. Subsequently, in 1837, Gardiner established a cattle run (the first of its kind in Victoria) with a homestead that is believed to have been located where Scotch College now stands (Built Heritage 2012:31,77).

A memorial cairn was erected in 1936 to mark the approximate site of Gardiner's original homestead. A second plaque was added to the cairn in 1938, to commemorate the cattle trek of 1836 (Built Heritage 2012:77).

#### *Boathouse*

The existing boathouse replaced an earlier one (of 1922) (SCHC 1926:77) that was washed away by floodwaters in 1934. Sir Clive Steele, Chairman (as well as a former student and Captain of Boats) (Mitchell 2001:179; Bennett, ADB 2002), designed the current one of reinforced concrete with curved corners to resist floodwaters, as Scotch College was located on a flood plain and was affected by the overflow of the nearby Yarra River and Gardiner's Creek (Built Heritage 2012:220; Mitchell 2001:132, 423). It was designed by engineer Clive Steele and built by TR & L Cockram in the mid-1930s (Gerstman & Mitchell, 2007:124, 53).



**Figure 12. Aerial view of the concrete boathouse of c1935. (State Library of Victoria, early 1940s)**

#### *Grandstand*

A simple timber grandstand was constructed on the west side of the Main Oval in 1943, as a 'temporary measure'. It was built by the army as they had commandeered the nearby Wesley College campus, and built temporary classrooms on Morrison Street and

the grandstand, with changing rooms below it, to accommodate the influx of students (Gerstman & Mitchell, 2007:181).

### *Grounds*

In 1917 the new Hawthorn grounds offered open pastures and the prominent pine-clad 'Glen Hill' at the north-east corner, while the banks of the Yarra River and Gardiner's Creek were lined with mature River Red Gums (Mitchell 2001:120). An inventory of the riverbank and floodplain vegetation within the school grounds in 2006 recorded the location of nine remnant mature River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) near and along both watercourses, which form the south and west boundaries of the school. Other locally threatened (and rare) indigenous plant species are located near the south boundary, including *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* and *Callistemon sieberi* (Boroondara CC 2006:188).

A majority of the pines and araucarias that surrounded 'Glen House' (Figure 3) appear to have been removed during successive building phases, as photos and aerials dating to the 1940s show few remnant pines (**Error! Reference source not found.** and Figure 17). Shortly after the construction of the quadrangle in the 1920s, a weeping Scottish Elm (*Ulmus glabra 'Pendula'*) was planted in its centre (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Bob Horne the Elder was the groundsman from 1895, and is credited with laying out the early grounds at Hawthorn (Mitchell 2001:123).



**Figure 13. The weeping Scotch elm in bloom in the centre of the quadrangle, in 1976. (Mitchell 2007)**

In 1936, during the expansion of the school under architect Scarborough, trees began to be planted on the school grounds. Following an inspection of the school grounds in 1936, the Chief Justice of Victoria Sir Frederick Mann, wrote a report on the planting of trees in appropriate places for the College Council. Subsequently, the Finance Committee engaged Hugh Linaker, Superintendent of the State Parks and Gardens, who prepared a plan for a tree planting programme for the entire school grounds, with detailed recommendations in terms of the suitable locations for particular varieties (Nicholson 1952:230). Linaker was 'regarded by experts as probably the leading landscape gardener in Victoria' at the time, having designed the Shrine of Remembrance landscape (1935) and Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden at the King's Domain (1934). Linaker worked for the Department of Mental Hygiene (Lunacy Department) until 1937, and as head gardener is reported to have 'designed the grounds and gardens of every asylum in the state'. Linaker is also known to have planned landscapes along Yarra Boulevard and

Yarra Bend National Park and was engaged by Sir John Monash (as chairman of the State Electricity Commission) to advise on the planning of the model township at Yallourn (*Argus*, 11 Oct 1938:2; Monk, Museum Victoria).

Planting began with the avenue of elms along Monash Drive in 1936 (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The drive was known as ‘the Chapel roadway’ until at least the 1940s, as it linked the new chapel to Glenferrie Road. It was later renamed to reflect the Monash gates at the entrance (Mitchell 2007:197).



**Figure 14. Monash Drive and the avenue of elms in 1995, which were planted in 1936. (Mitchell 2007)**

Following the avenue, the early pines on the hill slope were replaced with trees with ‘attractive foliage’, most of which were natives, ‘in the hope that an appreciation of the merits and beauties of some of the best Australian trees may be developed in many of the boys’ (Figure 16) (Mitchell 2001:123). It is suggested that the smell of eucalypts became part of Scotch. The native trees attracted many species of birds. By 1953, the grounds were home to more than 65 species, including the Fuscous Honeyeater, Yellow-Tufted Honeyeater, Nightjar, Native Hen, White-Winged Triller and Blue-Wined Parrot (Mitchell 2001:123).

The 1936 planting scheme was funded by a number of sources, including the profits of the Dramatic Society and funds from the Old Scotch Collegians Association, which had planned a Coronation Avenue. Some of the Old Boys presented select trees or donated five shillings for the purchase of a tree and its guard. A Radio-Telephone Bridge evening also raised further funds (Mitchell 2001:123; Nicholson 1952:230).





**Figure 15. The school grounds in 1940, looking north towards the hill and Littlejohn Memorial Chapel. Remnant mature pines are visible on the hill slope, as well as newly planted native trees. (Gertsman & Mitchell, 2007, p24)**

The Barrett copse of exotic trees, located on the levee bank, was completed in 1945. The bank was planted with willows, poplars and binding grasses in an endeavour to ‘form a delightful balance to the preponderantly native trees’ planted in other parts of the grounds. A notice was erected, recording the generosity of Mr AO Barret, an ‘Old Melburnian’. The copse was reduced in size with the expansion of the New Oval, but remained in 2001 as one of the wildest parts of the grounds (Mitchell 2001:123). By 2016, however, the Barrett Copse no longer existed as such after serious decline since the late 1990s. The sustained drought (which peaked in 2007) also led to further decline and the death of many of the trees. A number of trees were removed after that time and only two elm trees remained of the former copse (Pers. Comm., RS Congleton, Bursar Scotch College, 2016).

By 1945, the layout of the grounds was much as it is today, with a number of ovals and sports fields ringing the southern half of the site. One of these ovals to the south of Gardiner’s Creek, has since been cut off from the school by the Monash Freeway. The first ovals developed were the Main, Meares, Lower and Junior School ovals, followed by the Hockey Oval in 1956 (Mitchell 2001:121). In 1967 Hec Ingram paid to erect seats around the Main Oval, which came from the demolished Grey Smith Stand of the Melbourne Cricket Ground (Mitchell 2007:124).

Groundsman Hugh Aitken is accredited with developing the work of earlier groundsman, Bob Horne the Elder. Aitken’s cricket pitches were reportedly amongst the best in the world. In the 1950s he steadily planted trees and shrubs, replacing those that were old or diseased (mainly wattles) (Mitchell 2001:123-4).

The school celebrated its foundation centenary in 1951 with a number of events and services. At the conclusion of a symbolic ‘Torch of Learning’ relay, two New Zealand Kowhai trees were planted in honour of Headmaster Colin Gilray (of New Zealand heritage), and a Karaka tree in honour of Mrs Gilray. Also part of the celebrations, sixty-two trees were planted to represent the ‘sixty-two members of the teaching staff and the districts in which they were born ... in a special Centenary Garden beyond the pavilion’ (Gertsman & Mitchell 2007:329 & 332).

As Mitchell (2007:124) notes with various remarks throughout the school's history:

*The grounds are a joy. Their spaciousness allows a variety of different environments 'including the river and creek frontage, the levee bank and the copse. These areas gave space away from the building at recess and lunch times' (1967) and 'room to grow, room to be with friends ... room to be alone' (1939).*



**Figure 16. A recent image of the Chapel surrounded by the mature exotic and native trees that continue up the hill slope (Mitchell 2007:198).**

### **Description & Integrity**

*Setting* - Scotch College occupies a site of some 27 hectares at the corner of Glenferrie and Callantina roads. Glenferrie Road drops steeply in this area, from a height of 45 metres above sea level at South Street, to just 2 metres above sea level at Gardener's Creek. The north-eastern quadrant of Scotch College sits on a hill that rises above the playing fields located on the flats of Gardiner's Creek and the Yarra River. School buildings - most of them for boarders - ring the hilltop, including Calantina Gate Lodge, McMeckan House, School House, the Shergold Building, the Arthur Robinson House, and the Health Centre, allowing mutual views between them where allowed by tree cover. Their arrangement reflects, in part, the former location of the original building on this part of the site: 'Glen House'. There are dense plantings of exotic and native trees on the hilltop and particularly on the steep west and south slopes. These trees provide a backdrop to the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel, which sits at the base of the hill, at the west end of the elm avenue along Monash Drive. The Main Oval in front of the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel allows clear views to this landmark school building, and allows significant mutual views between it and the War Memorial Hall to its north-west. The War Memorial Hall, and adjoining Quadrangle and Gym (TDP Building), sit on the lower part of the site, which is on the same level as the adjoining residential Morrison Street. There are also clear views from the public domain to the Junior School and the north wing of the Arthur Robinson House, which sit at street level along Callantina Road. This is in contrast to the Glenferrie Road frontage, where the hill sits well above the street level, up a steep embankment, creating a sense of separation and privacy.



**Figure 17. Scotch College School and Ovals, c1945. The hilltop and embankment to Glenferrie Road are visible, as are a few mature trees and newer plantings on the hilltop, the new elm avenue along Monash Drive, and mature trees (River Red Gums?) along the edges of the far ovals. (C Pratt photo, State Library of Victoria)**

The topography of the site has dictated the distribution of uses since the school was established. The first school buildings (Preparatory School and 'Glen House') and the residential buildings were located on the well-ventilated and healthy high ground, with successive school buildings occupying the flat area along Morrison Street. The presence of two waterways to the south and west of the site guaranteed that large areas of open space were retained for recreation to the present day.

*Laundry* - The Laundry is the only surviving part of the mansion 'Glen House' of 1874-75. An aerial of the early 1940s indicates that it is part of the southern rear wing of the house. Like the front of the mansion, it has a slate-clad roof, a crow-stepped gable on the east elevation, in keeping with the Scottish Baronial or Gothic style. It also retains detailing such as an incised quatrefoil at the peak of the gable, the bases of urns, and finely chamfered edges to a window opening. It appears that a small gabled addition has been made to the south side.





Figure 18. The Laundry, formerly part of a rear wing of 'Glen House' of 1874-75, 2013.



Figure 19. Aerial view of the rear (east side) of 'Glen House', c1945. The gabled wing that survives is visible on the left-hand side. (Detail of C Pratt photo, State Library of Victoria)

Henry Kemp's buildings dating to the foundation period in 1917-26 are the following:

*Callantina Lodge and gates* - The gate lodge is a small building that stands at the north-east corner of the campus, at the intersection of Glenferrie and Callantina roads. It is set behind a vehicular gateway with red brick, octagonal gate posts on either side. They have decorative cement-render pepper-pot tops above recessed Gothic tracery panels. On the east side, the gate pillar is attached to a short length of matching red brick fence



with a rendered coping, bracketed by a third pillar at the other end. A postcard of c1920 (Rose Series, SLV) shows that there was an iron palisade fence to the west side and wrought iron vehicular gates and a pedestrian gate. A central post has also been removed, to merge the vehicular and pedestrian gateways.



**Figure 20. Callantina Lodge, east elevation, 2013.**

The gate lodge is a small attic-storey building in the Queen Anne style. The base of the wall is of red brick with roughcast render above, and the very steeply pitched gabled roof is covered with terracotta shingles. The main gable runs north-south with smaller gables projecting from the east and west sides in an asymmetrical and picturesque composition. There is a tall, red-brick chimney at the junction of the gables, which is expressed as three circular stacks. The gables are filled with half timbering and small casement windows, and are jettied (projecting) over the ground floor on large curved timber brackets. The ground-floor windows are banks of leadlight casements and highlights, demonstrating the adoption of this Tudor form in Queen Anne architecture.

The building appears to be highly intact externally, apart from a small rear lean-to on the west elevation, clad to match the ground floor.

*Original Preparatory School (original section of Junior School)* - This is a larger Queen Anne-style building. It is primarily single storey, with attic rooms to the east wing, and a lower ground floor on the west side where the ground level falls away. Walls have a red-brick plinth below roughcast rendered walls and simple half-timbered gables with louvered vents. All of the roof forms are steeply pitched gabled, as are the dormers, and are covered in Marseille terracotta tiles (renewed). The building retains tall rendered chimneys with incised quatrefoil and chamfering details. Along the ridges are round metal vents, a typical feature for public buildings during the interwar period. Windows are also typical of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century schools, with multiple panes, and large banks of windows in the gable ends where classrooms would have been.

The original facade faced east, but has been replaced by an intrusive single-storey addition. An early photo shows that the centre of this facade had a strong Scottish Baronial style and Tudor influence, including a crenelated parapet, a crow-stepped gable

to the central entrance, and label moulds to the windows and doorway, but none of this survives. The medieval theme was continued by the use of buttressing to the corners of all projecting gables, a feature also seen in the Quadrangle building.



**Figure 21. The original Preparatory School, north elevation, 2013.**

Apart from the addition to the east elevation, the building is linked on the west side to a two-storey replica of it of c1989. All details, down to the metal roof ventilators have been copied, providing some confusion as to the sequence of construction.

*Main Quadrangle* - The Main Quadrangle comprises a two-storey, U-shaped building of classrooms set around a square courtyard. Instead of internal corridors, a two-storey cloister is set around the four sides of the quadrangle. It is of red brick with render dressings and Gothic pointed arches at ground level, divided by narrow buttresses, and trabeated (rectangular) openings to the first floor. The roofs are primarily gabled, and covered with Marseilles terracotta tiles. There are decorative ventilators at regular intervals along the ridgelines.



**Figure 22. Main Quadrangle building, north elevation, 2013. Note the apricot brick section, right.**



There is a Weeping Elm in the centre of the Quadrangle.

The external elevations of the Quadrangle express the two early building phases of Scotch College. Henry Kemp's design was like a two-storey version of the original Preparatory School, with red-brick walls to the ground floor, roughcast render to the first floor and simple half-timbering to the projecting gables. It also has similar buttresses - here used between groups of four windows - and tall, multi-paned sash windows.

The two east ends of the 'U', and the base of the 'U' (the west elevation and corners), were remodelled in the 1930s to match the new buildings by Scarborough, Robertson & Love. The roof was changed from a complex gable to a complex hip, and the walls were entirely clad in textured apricot brick. Visual interest is created by projecting bands of bricks beneath the ground and first-floor windows, and by projecting headers in a simple diaper pattern in small gables which project above the eaves.

A small, single-storey extension has been constructed onto the east elevation of the southern end of the 'U'. It has a parapet concealing the roof, but otherwise continues the use of the same multi-pane sash windows and banded apricot brick. It is not visible in the early 1940s view of the campus, but appears to have been constructed shortly after (1950s at the latest).



**Figure 23. Quadrangle and Memorial Hall, looking west, showing the 1930s facade to the Quadrangle, 2013.**

*War Memorial Hall* - The War Memorial Hall (assembly hall) stands at the east end of the Quadrangle. It is a red-brick building with cream bricks around the windows and limestone dressings. It was designed to resemble a Gothic chapel with Scottish Baronial elements. In keeping with the chapel form, it is a gabled building with a fleche near the east end of the ridgeline. The roof is clad in terracotta tiles. At the east end is a five sided projecting apse. The windows are typical Gothic with pointed arches and quatrefoil stone

tracery, with stained glass in the apse and to the rose window at the west end. Between the windows are engaged buttresses. The Scottish Baronial influence is seen in the crenelated parapets to the apse and north and south elevations, and the crow-stepped parapets to the gable ends. A discrete addition was made to two bays on the south elevation to house the organ installed in 2004.

The interior retains two-tone Blackwood wainscoting below facebrick walls and a timber panelled ceiling. Timber honour boards, recording the names of duxes and those who received academic honours over the years, are set within crenelated timber frames below the windows. The apse is host to a beautiful honour board, listing the names of Scotch College old boys who served in WWI, made of glazed ceramic tiles which imitate *pietre dure* (inlaid semi-precious stone) work.

The open space afforded by the Main Oval in front of the War Memorial Hall and the Main Quadrangle provides one of the most dramatic views to the high-set Littlejohn Memorial Chapel.

*Gymnasium (TDP)* - The small gymnasium building was planned as part of the war memorial complex, including the assembly hall, and the classrooms around the quadrangle. It stands on the west side of the Quadrangle, separated by a small open area. It is a small, red-brick building with half-timbered gables and louvered vents. The roof is covered with Marseille terracotta tiles. The eaves rest of curved timber brackets with incised trefoils, much like those at Callantina Lodge. The building is one-and-a-half storeys high, to allow for the gymnasium space in the main volume. To the north and south sides are single-storey, hipped-roof pavilions that housed the changing rooms. The windows are tall sashes and highlights with multiple panes, similar to those at the original Preparatory School. There are fixed clerestory windows along the north and south elevations, set above the level of the side pavilions.



**Figure 24. Former Gymnasium, north-east corner, 2013.**



There are modern openings and a glass door at the base of the east facade, as well as a simple verandah. An opening has been created on the north elevation for the tuckshop.

*School House & McMeckan House* - These two buildings are virtually identical. They are both long, two-storey buildings with a steeply pitched hipped roof with three projecting gables defining the facades. The roof is covered with Marseilles terracotta tiles. The walls are of tuckpointed red brick up to the window sills at first-floor level and roughcast render above that. The gabled breakfronts have half-timbering in the gables, in a decorative pattern, and small dormers between them, echoing their form. Both the breakfront gables and the dormers have decorative curved timber brackets (with a pierced trefoil to the breakfronts). Between the breakfronts is a cloister-like element, referencing the Quadrangle. As at the Quadrangle, there are arcades of pointed-arch openings at the ground floor and trabeated openings above (since infilled with windows). Windows at the ground-floor level are banks of three casements with segmentally arched highlights and simple square-pane leadlights. Above are single and paired sash windows with highlights.



**Figure 25. McMeckan House, north-west elevation, 2013.**

In recent years, the two buildings have been linked by a sympathetic brick structure (Prep Room) which continues a simplified Gothic arcade.

*Littlejohn Memorial Chapel* - The chapel sits on a plateau, facing west, linked to the grounds by a series of terraces and steps. It was constructed of apricot-tone tapestry brick of many shapes and sizes, including narrow half-bricks used for reveals, and convex and concave curved and chamfered bricks. This palette is integrated with the slightly lighter and variegated salt-glazed paving tiles to the large front terrace. A darker tile is used on the steps. The raised-seam metal roof is concealed behind low parapets.



**Figure 26. Littlejohn Memorial Chapel, 2013.**

The building relies on a sculptural modelling of forms for its effect, seen particularly in the undulating effect lent to the side elevations by the simplified buttresses, which encroached into the windows, leaving the low pointed brick arches set above narrow slits of tracery windows. The slim octagonal tower on the south side of the facade provides a visual anchor, to prevent the building from looking like it would slide down its sloping site. This tower is echoed by a brick pulpit on a semi-circular corbelled base, projecting from the terrace retaining wall.

The facade has a low pitched gabled parapet above a band of decorative brickwork and a massive tracery window above the entrance. Ornamentation is restricted to the fine brickwork, stone tracery to the windows, the intricately carved stone surround to the main entrance, wrought-iron hinges to the heavy timber doors, cast-iron reliefs of thistles inset on either side of the south entrance, and terracotta reliefs above it.

The south entry porch sits beneath its own copper-clad hipped roof. It is mirrored on the north elevation by a low bell cote. At the rear of the south side elevation is a projecting single-storey octagonal room with a pointed copper-clad roof.

Internally, the chapel has limed oak wainscoting, with plastered walls above. The stone window reveals are left exposed. The ceiling is open to the dark stained timber roof trusses with gold-leaf accents. Gothic-inspired lanterns hang from the ceiling. The chapel has three large stained glass windows in the apse, another in the baptistery, and a huge one over the east entry. The floor of the entry porch and a corridor that runs along the south side has the same variegated salt-glazed tiles as the external terrace.

*Hospital & Residences* - The former Hospital (Health Centre) building is a two-storey, T-shaped building linked to the long, two-storey Residences by a narrow brick corridor. While separate, the two buildings share many design features and function as a



picturesque whole. This includes the same apricot-tone tapestry brick used for all of Scarborough's designs at the college, the very high-pitched, terracotta tile clad roofs which alternate between hipped and parapeted gable ends (gabled ends face west). The windows include in vertical and horizontal formats, also seen at the Arthur Robinson House. Another feature shared with it is the large round tower with a pointed roof at the west end of the Residence. The Hospital entrance at the south end is a parapeted gable porch projecting from the very low hipped roof. A simple diaper pattern is created in the gable with projecting brick headers.



**Figure 27. Front entrance of the Health Centre, 2013.**

*John Monash Lodge and gates* - The gatehouse, or Lodge, at the John Monash entrance gates is a small, two-storey building which displays extensive decorative brickwork details, executed in the same apricot tapestry brick favoured by Scarborough. Brick details include a corbelled balcony base, a ribbed frieze, the use of half-brick headers to the dormer gablets, and an octagonal, buttressed corner chimney stack.



**Figure 28. John Monash Lodge and gates, 2013.**

The building has a high hipped roof clad in brown terracotta shingles. The entrance porch is a single-storey semi-circular 'tower' with a pointed roof - linking it to Scarborough's Arthur Robinson House and the Hospital and Residence. The doorway is fitted with a heavy decorative metal door. Windows are multi-paned casements in a wide variety of shapes and sizes, creating a picturesque effect. The eaves are interrupted by gablets above arched first-floor windows on the west and south elevations.

A single-storey addition has been made to the rear (west) elevation in a slightly darker brick.

The Monash Gate piers project from the entrance 'tower' and were built in the same brick, with cast-concrete coats of arms at their tops. The metal gates themselves are of highly decorative cast iron, with pictorial shields across the top. There is a plaque commemorating John Monash on the south pier. The gates provide access to Monash Drive, which leads to the Main Oval.

*Arthur Robinson House* - Arthur Robinson House is the third hall of residences to be built, standing just behind Callantina Lodge near Mitchell Street. Like the other designs of Scarborough, it is clad in apricot-tone tapestry brick with a high hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles, punctuated by parapeted gables projecting through the eaves at the north end.

It has an L-shaped plan which hinges on a large, two-storey round tower with a pointed roof. A gabled entry porch sits at its base. The west end has picturesque massing with a variety of forms stepping down from the high hipped roof, including a jerkin-head roof, an octagonal chimney stack, and a single-storey room with a high hipped roof grafted on to the elevation, all designed to give the impression of a building that was added to over the centuries.

The ground-floor windows are narrow double-hung sashes with horizontal glazing bars, typical of 1930s Moderne styling. These contrast with the large, horizontal-format windows of the first floor (recently replaced with aluminium units with a similar format to the originals). Due to the sloping site, the west elevation has an additional, lower ground, floor, with the same narrow windows as the ground floor.





**Figure 29. Arthur Robinson House, looking west, 2013.**

*Shergold Building* - The Shergold Building is constructed in the same apricot-tone tapestry brick, and shares many other features with the rest of Scarborough's designs, including a very high hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles, small gables projecting above the eaves line, a parapeted gable entrance porch, and intricately detailed brickwork. The brickwork here is particularly fine with a round-arched colonnade to the ground-floor facade with curved reveals, and perfectly round brick columns to the trabeated arcade above.



**Figure 30. The Shergold Building, viewed from the east, 2013.**

### **Comparative Analysis**

Within the City of Boroondara, Scotch College should be compared with other private schools, particularly those housed in purpose-built buildings. These include:

- Genezzano FCJ College, 285-315 Cotham Road, Kew (VHR H1902) - This large, multi-wing building was built as a combined convent, school and dormitories in 1890-91 by outstanding architect William Wardell in a French Gothic style. It is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.
- Xavier College, 135 Barkers Road, Kew (VHR H893) - Four large and imposing structures at the college are considered to be of State significance. They date from the 1870s to the 1930s, and were all purpose built for the school. The first was the Victorian South Wing (1872, architects Kelly, Dennehy and Tappin), then the Classical West Wing (1889) and the Great Hall (1890). A very grand Baroque chapel was constructed 1927-34 to the design of architects Schrieber and Jorgensen. Xavier College is of historic and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.
- Methodist Ladies' College (MLC), 207 Barkers Road, Kew (HO204) - Four buildings within the college are protected under the Heritage Overlay; they range in date from the 1880s to the 1970s. The Main Building, of 1882-85, designed by prominent architects Crouch and Wilson is considered one of the most commanding and successfully designed educational buildings of 19<sup>th</sup>-century Melbourne. It is Gothic in style with a large centre tower. The Nurses Memorial Hall was designed in the 1950s by Harry Norris. The Chapel, completed in 1959 to a design by FC Armstrong, is a modern interpretation of a traditional Tuscan church with a campanile. The Resource Centre, or Woodgate Centre, dates to the mid-1970s and is an early, successful example of the use of off-form concrete.

- Siena Convent and College, 815 Riversdale Road, Camberwell - The main building (recommended for a Heritage Overlay by the Camberwell Conservation Study, 1991), is a Byzantine chapel and classroom wing of 1939-40, designed by architects Agabiti and Millane. They form two sides surrounding a quadrangle, with a cloister arcade. Modern classroom buildings enclose the other two sides; the remaining buildings of the college are also recent in date. The building is believed to have architectural and historical significance.

Fintona Presbyterian Girls' Grammar School, Balwyn, and Ruyton College and Junior School, Kew, were not included in this list as the heritage buildings on their campuses were erected as private dwellings, then sold to the colleges in the interwar period. No listings of separate grammar schools in Boroondara could be found on the Heritage Overlay (or Victorian Heritage Register), though many colleges (such as Ruyton) have associated junior schools on the same campus.

Like the other colleges, such as Genezzano, Xavier and MLC, the first buildings at Scotch College was designed by an eminent architect, in this case Henry Kemp, whose name is synonymous with the Queen Anne style in Victoria. The high level of architectural quality was maintained in the second phase of building by choosing the designer of the Littlejohn Chapel via an open architectural competition. The winner, John Scarborough, went on to design a whole suite of buildings that are coherent in style and materials.

Scotch College is distinguished among the other colleges by the stylistically cohesive and particularly large group of purpose-built buildings on the campus. While the others have between one and four buildings recognised for their architectural and historical significance at a State or municipal level, Scotch College boasts a surviving seven buildings designed by Kemp and another five by Scarborough.



## Assessment Against Criteria

Criteria referred to in *Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay*, Department of Planning and Community Development, September 2012, modified for the local context.

*CRITERION A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (historical significance).*

Scotch College is one of a number of prestigious denominational colleges in the City of Boroondara. The municipality has become strongly associated with larger church based colleges that were intended to serve larger catchments across the eastern suburbs, or even the entire metropolitan area. It was one of the first to be established outside of Kew, which is their main location. (Fintona Presbyterian Girls College was established in Hawthorn in 1892, but moved to Camberwell in 1898, and then Balwyn in 1936.) While many of the colleges in Kew, including Xavier, Genezzano and MLC, were founded in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a continued period of expansion and establishment in the interwar period, as seen at Scotch College.

While it only moved to Hawthorn in the 1910s, Scotch College is the oldest surviving independent school in Victoria. It was founded in 1851 in the city by the Free Church of Australia Felix (the Scottish Presbyterian Church). It moved to a site in East Melbourne in 1854, before outgrowing it and beginning a gradual move to Hawthorn in 1915, where they first occupied the 1870s mansion 'Glen House'.

A number of former students went on to become prominent Australian figures, including Sir John Monash, a former dux of Scotch College; Prime Minister George Reid; governors-general Sir Zelman Cowen, Sir Ninian Stephen (also a High Court justice) and Peter Hollingworth; Victorian Governor Sir Henry Winneke; seven Premiers including John Cain, Jeff Kennett and Tasmanian Premier Jim Bacon; High Court Chief Justice Sir John Latham and justices Sir Hayden Starke and Kenneth Hayne; poet WJ Turner; songwriter John Williamson; Olympian Drew Ginn; and Brownlow Medalist Bill Morris.

*CRITERION B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (rarity).*

Founded in 1851, Scotch College is the oldest surviving independent school in Victoria.

*CRITERION C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Boroondara's cultural or natural history (research potential).*

Not applicable

*CRITERION D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).*

Scotch College is representative of a wealthy independent school, developed primarily in the interwar period. Like Genezzano and MLC, Medieval-derived styles were seen as a way to lend gravitas and a feeling of permanence akin to schools in the old country.

*CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).*

The buildings of Scotch College are distinguished for their thematic and stylistic coherence over the interwar and early post-war period. HH Kemp's buildings are all in his signature picturesque Queen Anne style, and the use of materials - red brick, roughcast



render and half-timbering - and decorative detailing - such as curved timber brackets and incised quatrefoils - are applied to the whole suite of buildings, creating a sense of visual unity, despite their different massing and sizes. The Memorial Hall (and the east elevation of the Junior School in its original form) clearly expressed the Scottish roots of the school, with its crow-stepped gable ends and crenelation to the parapets.

John Scarborough took the Scottish associations even further, with a round tower motif seen on many of his buildings, and decorative details on the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel such as cast-iron thistle screens. All of Scarborough's work here is also unified by the consistent use of apricot-tone 'Rippletex' tapestry brick.

Scotch College is picturesquely sited on the banks of Gardiner's Creek and the Yarra River, with playing fields on the river flats and a collection of significant and contributory buildings sensitively sited on and around the heavily treed hill at the north-east corner of the site. The lower, flat areas of the site allow mutual views between other significant buildings, particularly the two memorial chapels which stand on either side of the Main Oval. After the purchase of 'Glen House', groundsman Bob Horne the Elder was responsible for establishing the school layout.

Tree plantings have been an important feature of the site, beginning with the remnant trees planted around 'Glen House' and the Red River Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) along the waterways. One of the early plantings was the weeping Scottish Elm (*Ulmus glabra 'Pendula'*) at the centre of the quadrangle. The intensive building programme in the 1930s was accompanied by an equally ambitious tree-planting programme prepared by leading landscape gardener and Superintendent of the State Parks and Gardens, Hugh Linaker. This included the creation of an elm avenue along Monash Drive, and replacement of the pines on the slopes of the hill with mostly native trees chosen for their attractive foliage.

*CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).*

The Littlejohn Memorial Chapel is considered an exemplar in the State of Victoria of the restrained Gothic that was popular for seminary and college chapels during the 1930s. It was highly acclaimed at the time of its construction, and is still appreciated for its striking massing and stripped-back interpretation of Albi Cathedral in France. The Chapel, as well as all of the other Scarborough-designed buildings, also demonstrate a high degree of technical skill in their brickwork. The Chapel, for example, was constructed of 30,000 ordinary bricks and 120,000 handmade bricks in 200 different shapes, under foreman bricklayer Charlie Macmillan.

*CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).*

The alumni, 'old boys', of Scotch College have a strong association with their alma mater.

*CRITERION H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Boroondara's history (associative significance).*

Scotch College has strong associations with a number of people, including:

Architect Henry Hardie Kemp (1859-1946), a distinguished architect whose name is synonymous with the Queen Anne style. Many of his finest works, including those as part

of the practice Ussher and Kemp, are in the City of Boroondara. The suite of buildings he designed for Scotch College is some of his last work before his retirement in 1929, and can be seen as a summation of his style.

Architect John Scarborough (1901-73), undertook many commissions for the Presbyterian Church during the interwar period, but only came to prominence upon winning the design competition for the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel. It is thought that Scarborough was influenced by the work of Swedish architect Ostberg, particularly, the design and brickwork of Stockholm Town Hall of 1907.

William Littlejohn, principal of Scotch College 1904-33, was instrumental in creating the Hawthorn campus, and helped shape the vision for its form. His crucial role is commemorated by the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel, whose site he chose shortly before his death in 1933.

## Statement of Significance

### *What is Significant?*

Scotch College, at 491 Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn, is significant. The school was founded in 1851 by the Free Church of Australia Felix (the Scottish Presbyterian Church). Its first home was in the city of Melbourne, but it moved to a site in East Melbourne in 1854, before outgrowing it and beginning a gradual move to Hawthorn in 1915 under the leadership of Principal William Littlejohn.

In Hawthorn the school first occupied the 1875 mansion 'Glen House', before a whole suite of purpose-built classroom, assembly, dining, and residential buildings were constructed between 1917 and 1926. They were all designed in a picturesque Queen Anne style, by architect Henry Hardie Kemp, who was synonymous in Victoria with this style.

A second major stage of development took place during the 1930s, beginning with an architectural competition for a chapel commemorating Principal Littlejohn. The competition was won by architect John Scarborough. With his practice, Scarborough, Robertson and Love, he went on to design a suite of distinctive buildings in a style which combined the Moderne with the Scottish Baronial throughout the 1930s, with a final one in the 1950s. A number of Kemp's buildings were remodelled in this period by Scarborough to match his other works. It is thought that Scarborough was influenced by the work of Swedish architect Ostberg, particularly, the design and brickwork of Stockholm Town Hall of 1907.

Scotch College buildings which are of individual significance, including views to their principle elevations, are:

- Junior School (former Preparatory School), 1917
- Callantina Lodge and Gates, 1917
- Senior School and quadrangle, 1920-26
- War Memorial Hall, 1920-26
- School House and McMeckan House, 1925
- Littlejohn Memorial Chapel, 1934-36
- Health Centre and Residences, 1935-36
- John Monash Gates and Lodge, 1936
- Arthur Robinson House, 1937-38
- Shergold Building (former Sub-Primary Building), 1956

Buildings which are contributory, including views to their principle elevations, are:

- Laundry (former rear wing of 'Glen House'), 1875
- TDP (former Gymnasium), 1920-26

The Hawthorn site is a large, undulating piece of land comprising a hilltop, which was occupied 'Glen House', with views over Gardiner's Creek and Yarra River flats. The grounds of the new school were laid out by groundsman Bob Horne the Elder, who had been with Scotch College since 1895. School buildings ring the flat hilltop, allowing mutual views between them. The intensive building programme in the 1930s was accompanied by an equally ambitious tree-planting programme led by leading interwar landscape gardener and Superintendent of the State Parks and Gardens, Hugh Linaker. This included the creation of an elm avenue along Monash Drive, and replacement of the pines on the slopes of the hill with mostly native trees chosen for their attractive foliage.



**Figure 31. Heritage buildings within Scotch College.**

*How is it significant?*

Scotch College is of historical, architectural and aesthetic, associational and social significance to the City of Boroondara and potentially to the State of Victoria.

*Why is it significant?*

Scotch College is of historical significance as the oldest surviving independent school in Victoria, founded in Melbourne in 1851. Upon its move to Hawthorn from 1915, it joined other prestigious denominational colleges that characterise the area, particularly Kew. The impact Scotch College has had on Victoria and Australia as a whole is seen in the list of its illustrious graduates, including Sir John Monash, a prime minister, three governors-general, a Victorian governor and seven premiers, as well as nationally recognised names in the arts and sports. The War Memorial Hall and the tiled honour board within it is of particular historical significance for its association with the contribution of Scotch College graduates who served in the armed forces during World War I. (Criteria A & B)

Architecturally, the buildings of Scotch College are distinguished for their thematic and stylistic coherence over the interwar and early post-war period. Architect Henry Kemp's buildings are all in his signature picturesque Queen Anne style, and the use of materials - red brick, roughcast render and half-timbering - and decorative detailing - such as curved timber brackets and incised quatrefoils - are applied to the whole suite of buildings, creating a sense of visual unity, despite their different massing and sizes. The Memorial Hall (and the east elevation of the Junior School in its original form) clearly expressed the Scottish roots of the school, with its crow-stepped gable ends and crenelation to the parapets. Architect John Scarborough also drew upon medieval inspiration and massing for his buildings, with their distinctive high hipped roofs and round tower motif, combined



with clear expression of the school's Scottish roots in details such as the thistle reliefs on the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel. All of Scarborough's work here is also unified by the consistent use of apricot-tone 'Rippletex' tapestry brick.

Aesthetically, Scotch College is significant as a cohesive visual entity, picturesquely sited on the banks of Gardiner's Creek and the Yarra River, with playing fields on the river flats and a collection of significant and contributory buildings sensitively sited on and around the heavily treed hill at the north-east corner of the site. Trees include the elm avenue along Monash Drive, and other mature exotic and native plantings, particularly in the north-east quadrant of the site. The trees have been introduced as part of deliberate planting programmes, designed to complement the topography and built form of the site. The lower, flat areas of the site allow mutual views between other significant buildings, particularly the two memorial chapels which stand on either side of the Main Oval. (Criterion E)

The Littlejohn Memorial Chapel is considered an exemplar in the State of Victoria of the restrained Gothic that was popular for seminary and college chapels during the 1930s. It was highly acclaimed at the time of its construction, and is still appreciated for its striking massing and stripped-back interpretation of Albi Cathedral in France. The Chapel, as well as all of the other Scarborough-designed buildings, displays extraordinarily high-quality brickwork, in its complexity, design and execution. (Criterion F)

Scotch College is of associational significance for its links to the three people that were most instrumental in shaping the Hawthorn campus:

Architect Henry Hardie Kemp (1859-1946), a distinguished architect whose name is synonymous with the Queen Anne style. Many of his finest works, including those as part of the practice Ussher and Kemp, are in the City of Boroondara. The suite of buildings he designed for Scotch College is some of his last work before his retirement in 1929, and can be seen as a summation of his oeuvre.

Architect John Scarborough (1901-73), undertook many commissions for the Presbyterian Church during the interwar period, but only came to prominence upon winning the design competition for the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel.

William Littlejohn, principal of Scotch College 1904-33, was instrumental in creating the Hawthorn campus, and helped shape the vision for its form. His crucial role is commemorated by the Littlejohn Memorial Chapel, whose site he chose shortly before his death in 1933. (Criterion H)

Scotch College and its buildings are of social significance for the strong associations the school's alumni, or old boys, hold. (Criterion G)

## Grading and Recommendations

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Boroondara Planning Scheme as an Individually Significant place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Boroondara Planning Scheme:

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>External Paint Colours</b><br><i>Is a permit required to paint an already painted surface?</i>  | No |
| <b>Internal Alteration Controls</b><br><i>Is a permit required for internal alterations?</i>   | No |
| <b>Tree Controls</b><br><i>Is a permit required to remove a tree?</i>  | No |
| <b>Victorian Heritage Register</b><br><i>Is the place included on the Victorian Heritage Register?</i>   | No |
| <b>Incorporated Plan</b><br><i>Does an Incorporated Plan apply to the site?</i>  | No |
| <b>Outbuildings and fences exemptions</b><br><i>Are there outbuildings and fences which are not exempt from notice and review?</i>                             | No |
| <b>Prohibited uses may be permitted</b><br><i>Can a permit be granted to use the place for a use which would otherwise be prohibited?</i>                      | No |
| <b>Aboriginal Heritage Place</b><br><i>Is the place an Aboriginal heritage place which is subject to the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006?</i> | No |

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