

FORMER COLLEGE CHURCH



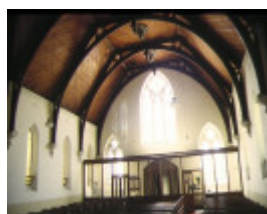
FORMER COLLEGE
CHURCH SOHE 2008



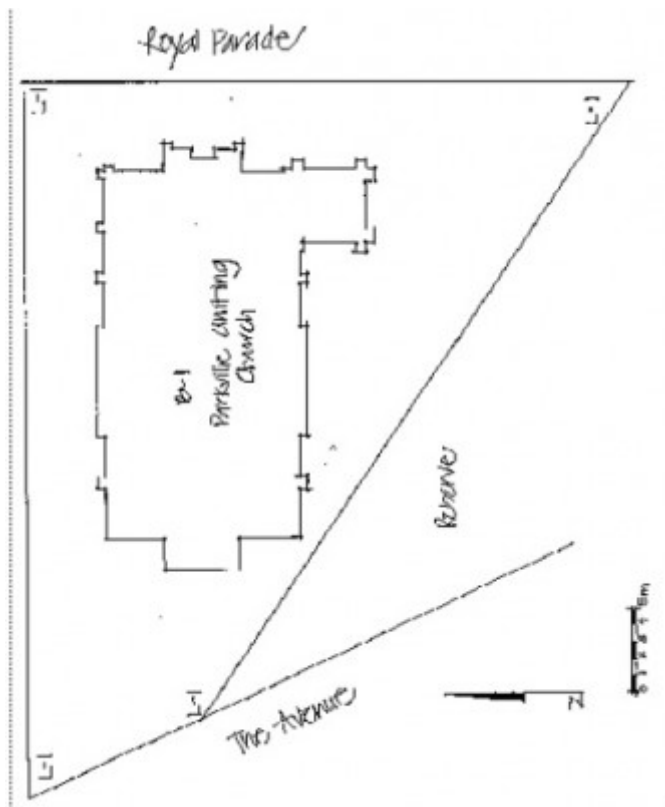
1 presbyterian college church
royal prd parkville front view
jan1997



presbyterian college church
royal prd parkville detail front
entrance jan1997



presbyterian college church
royal prd parkville interior
back jan1997



college church parkville registration plan

Location

149 ROYAL PARADE PARKVILLE, MELBOURNE CITY

Municipality

MELBOURNE CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0394

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO312

VHR Registration

March 9, 1977

Amendment to Registration

June 19, 1997

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - June 7, 2000

What is significant?

The College Church congregation initially worshipped in Ormond College in 1891. In 1895 they purchased the site of the present building. A committee set out certain specifications (including the crown tower), and a competition for the best design was won by architect RA Lawson. The building, constructed by Lang Brothers of Parkville at a cost of 2,170 pounds, was opened in 1898. College Church remained the only parish church in Parkville until 1934. The outstanding element is the crown tower, a choice of the first minister, the Reverend Alexander Yule. It is a copy, albeit on a reduced scale, of King's College Chapel, Aberdeen University, of which Reverend Yule was a former student. This crown tower is the only example in Victoria and is possibly unique in Australia.

The church is constructed of red brick and Oamaru sandstone with a steeply pitched slate roof and parapeted gables. Windows are in the Gothic pointed arch style. The interior of the Church has a fine timber ceiling with arch braces. There are a number of quality stained glass windows, the two largest being dedicated to Mungo Scott and his wife, Scott having been a benefactor of the Church. The late nineteenth century pipe organ was built by George Fincham and Son (Richmond), with Professor Franklin Peterson as consultant, and was completed in November 1903. In the 1940s College Church was internally re-ordered and this work was designed by prominent church architect, Louis Williams. The church became part of the Uniting Church in Australia in 1977, and ownership subsequently passed to Mar Thoma Syrian Church in 2008.

How is it significant?

The former College Church is of architectural, social and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The former College Church is architecturally significant as an unusual example of a late Victorian, Gothic revival church. The church is particularly significant for its rare crown steeple surmounting the tower, the only known example in Australia and a rare example internationally. The building is important as an example of the work of the architect Robert A Lawson who designed a number of buildings in Victoria for the Presbyterian Church. The church is of architectural significance for its particularly fine ecclesiastical furniture and fittings such as the pulpit, lectern, communion table and fixed seating and panelling in the apse designed by Louis Williams in the 1940s. Additionally, the stained glass windows and the stone carving of a Burning Bush in the parapet of the porch are significant architectural elements to the composition.

The former College Church is socially significant for the prominent part it continues to play in the life of the Parkville community and as a landmark building on one of Melbourne's premier boulevards, Royal Parade. The building, which maintains strong associations with the nearby Theological Hall of Ormond College, is historically and socially important as a manifestation of the development of the Presbyterian faith in Victoria in the twentieth century.

The former College Church is historically important as a rare example of a building constructed at the height of the 1890s depression when virtually all building operations ceased in Victoria.

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the Heritage Act 2017.

Places of worship: In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must **notify** the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

Subdivision/consolidation: Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

Construction dates	1897,
Architect/Designer	Lawson, Robert A,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Other Names	MAR THOMA CHURCH, PARKVILLE UNITING CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE CHURCH,
Hermes Number	905
Property Number	

History

Further information:

(from Report, Summary of Evidence and Recommendation, January 1977)

Crown Towers

Crown towers are an unusual late Gothic idea representing in pre-Reformation days the papal tiara and in post-Reformation days the crown rights of Christ. The idea possibly arose in France, a source of influence to Scotland in the Middle Ages. St Giles Cathedral Edinburgh (tower 1485) is the best known example though that at Kings College Aberdeen (1506) is more remarkable. There is another church in Glasgow, a post Gothic church (Tolbooth Church) and there was one on the Great Church at Haddington, but that collapsed. The only other Scottish example was St Michaels Linlithgow but this too collapsed. The one remaining example in England is the Church (now Cathedral) of St Nicholas, Newcastle on Tyne, built in 1448. St Mary le Bow, London had a crown tower or something like it, but was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.

But wait - there's more!!!

Faverham Church, Kent had a new tower built between 1794 and 1797 to the design of London architect

Charles Beazley (c1760-1829). The tower is built in brick with stone quoins and is topped by a crown tower. It was said to be inspired by St Dunstan's-in-the-East by Sir Christopher Wren.

Beazley's design was known to have been copied twice: Waterloo Tower, Quex Park, Birchington, completed in 1819. The other copy is at St John's, New Town, Tasmania. John Lee Archer was a pupil of Beazley in London. He was made Civil Engineer and Colonial Architect for Van Dieman's Land in 1827. On 24 October 1833 he wrote to the Colonial Secretary requesting approval for a design of a tower at St John's "of a similar description to one ordered at Faversham in Kent some years ago which was admired".

H A James, Faversham Parish Church, A History and Guide, Faversham [Kent], 1990, pp 26-7.

The AHC website (<http://www.environment.gov.au>) gives a description:

"An excellent example of a picturesque neo Gothic church by the celebrated Colonial architect John Lee Archer. Built in 1834-5, the church is the focal element for the St Johns precinct being linked visually to the watchhouses by the axial St Johns Avenue with its fine planting, and joined to the orphan's school by colonnades.

Fine stone neo Gothic church, originally designed with a spire, the central element of the St John's precinct. Picturesque three level Gothic tower with corner turrets through levels two and three, and central spirelets to castellated parapet. Lancet openings - tracery to level two, louvres to level three. Octagonal turrets at each corner of main body of church. Colonnades to each side linking to orphan's school."

There is no crown tower - was the design not executed? Did the Colonial Secretary think the crown tower was an unnecessary expense?

Source: Victorian Church Survey:

College Church has a crown tower, believed unique in Victoria, is a landmark on Royal Parade and is a significant church design from the later 1890's, anticipating church design of the 1900's. The crown tower gives this church particular distinction, and its landmark role, though the top part of the crown was demolished in recent years due to decay of the stonework. Evidently required in the design of the church by the first minister Rev Alexander Yule (1891-1907), this feature emphasises his influence on the early years of this parish, while a memorial within the building (and another in the Sunday School building in gatehouse street) testify to the regard in which he was held. Otherwise the building is a well detailed, fairly typical church for the time of construction, the side recesses forming token transepts being an unusual and probably unique feature. The windows in these side recesses and that over the main entrance are fine examples of stained glass. The interior is largely intact, the altar furnishings and glazed windlock being later changes. The ceiling and trusses are of note internally. Externally the ridge cresting, roof vents and the burning bush over the main door are features. Very few churches were built during the 1890's following the great economic crash of the early 1890's; this rarity of comparable examples gives this well detailed church added distinction.

Associated People: Louis Williams

Extent of Registration

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

As Executive Director for the purpose of the Heritage Act, I give notice under Section 46 that the Victorian Heritage Register is amended in that the Heritage Register Number 394 in the category described as Heritage Place is described as:

Parkville Uniting Church (formerly Presbyterian College Church), Royal Parade, Parkville, Melbourne City Council.

EXTENT

1. All of the building known as the Parkville Uniting Church and marked B-1 on Diagram 603663 held by the Executive Director.

2. All of the land marked L-I on Diagram 603663 held by the Executive Director being all of the land described in Certificate of Title Volume 2624, Folio 665.

Dated 5 June 1997

RAY TONKIN
Executive Director

[Victoria Government Gazette G24 19 June 1997 1403]

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.

For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>