

## The former West Australian Institute and Industrial School for the Blind (SR) (No. 29) 134 Whatley Crescent (1898 and 1937)

In 1898, the Governor of Western Australia, Sir Gerard Smith, laid the foundation stone for the Victoria Institute and Industrial School for the Blind. The Institute originally consisted of a complex of buildings including a factory, workshops and residential facilities. In 1932, the building was renamed the West Australian Institute and Industrial School for the Blind, and in 1937 the Lotteries Commission and the government funded the development of the "L-shaped" building, and combined the three previous buildings together.



The 1937 building is a fine example of the Inter-War Stripped Classical Style, and is one of the few examples of a prominent Western Australian institution that features strong art deco detailing. The refurbished building is now home to the West Australian Ballet Centre and is highly valued by the local community.

## Former Maylands Post Office (SR) (No. 25) 160 Whatley Crescent (Circa 1910)

The post office played an integral part in the growth of the commercial heart of Maylands, being the first permanent post office in the town centre.

It is understood that Silvercock and Hayes built the post office for £736. Although the post office was closed in 1988, the building still holds considerable aesthetic and cultural value as it illustrates the history and development of the Maylands town centre.



## MAYLANDS LOCAL HISTORY

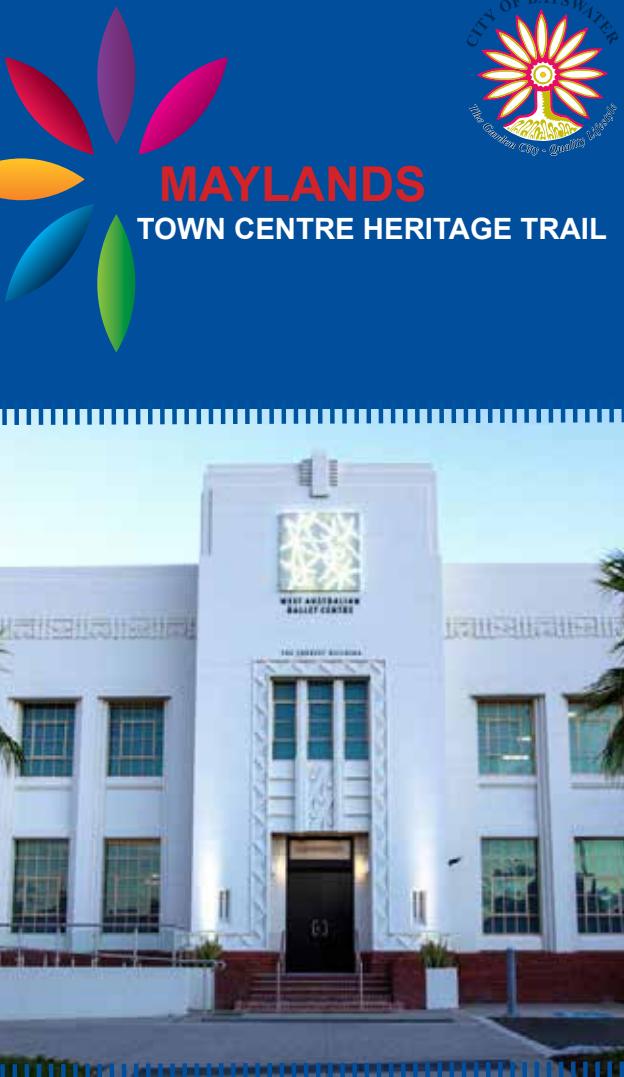
The area around Maylands was inhabited by Aboriginal people who lived there for thousands of years before the Swan River Colony was established in 1829. The development of the town centre and many of the heritage listed buildings began around the year 1900.

In 1898, an Australian manufacturer named Mephan Ferguson purchased land in Maylands and built the Ferguson Foundry which supplied the water pipes required for C.Y.O'Connor's Goldfields Water Supply Scheme (goldfields pipeline). Following the construction of the foundry and the Maylands Railway Station, the shopping precinct began to develop into what is now the Maylands town centre. Many young families were drawn to the suburb, attracted by cheap land for housing. This population influx coincided with the growth of the wider Maylands area, which absorbed the adjacent Peninsula into the suburb.

The name "Maylands" first appeared in 1896 on a poster advertising a local land auction. However the origin of the name is something of a mystery. One theory is that Mephan Ferguson (owner of the local foundry) was responsible for naming the area in honour of his aunt and daughter whom were both named May. Another theory is the area was named by Edgar W. Hamer (Gold's Estates of Australia) after he inspected land in the locality sometime in the month of May.

For further information please scan the barcode, visit the City's website - [www.bayswater.wa.gov.au](http://www.bayswater.wa.gov.au), or call the City's Planning and Development Services on (08) 9272 0649.

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**MAYLANDS**  
TOWN CENTRE HERITAGE TRAIL



May 2014

# MAYLANDS

Note: Heritage places denoted with (SR) are listed on the Western Australian State Register of Heritage Places

## Maylands Hall

(No.16)  
190 Guildford Road  
(Circa 1921)

The Maylands Hall was the subject of a design competition held in 1920 and was officially opened on 17 May 1921 by E. W. Hamer, Chairman of the Perth Road Board.

The building is a single storey classically derived structure with tuck pointed brick walls and stucco pilasters and cornices.

The building has a long and important history within the local community for its social and cultural associations, including its most recent use as the Maylands Public Library.



## Old Police Station & Quarters (SR)

(No. 15)  
196 Guildford Road  
(Circa 1908)

The station was built at a time when it was common practice to accommodate both the local police station and quarters for the police officers under one roof.

This building represents the expansion of the Western Australian Police Force in the early 20th century which occurred in response to an increase in population and the resultant increase in anti-social behaviour following the gold rush.



## Peninsula Hotel (SR)

(No. 1)  
221 Railway Parade  
(Circa 1906)

The Peninsula Hotel was built and owned by Friederich Wilhelm Gustave Liebe, a well known Perth building contractor who also worked on a number of other grandiose projects including Queen's Hall, His Majesty's Theatre and the Public Art Gallery. The building is a rare example of a richly detailed Edwardian Hotel in metropolitan Perth.

The local community and the National Trust were successful in their efforts to prevent the demolition of the building in the 1970s, making it one of the earliest historic places in Western Australia to be saved through public outcry. The National Trust classified the building in 1974.



## Maylands Primary School (SR)

(No. 27)  
150 Guildford Road  
(Circa 1903 and Circa 1916)

The school opened in 1903 with a single classroom. Further classrooms and buildings were added between 1904 and 1916, in response to a rapidly growing population of young families in the area. The building forms provide evidence of school buildings designed in response to the prevailing educational theories at the time of construction.

In particular, the 1915 Infants' School was influenced by the educational philosophies of Maria Montessori, and originally featured classrooms opening onto wide verandahs designed for flexible and open-air teaching and learning.



## Central House

(No. 14)  
193 Guildford Road  
(Circa 1900)

Central House has historic and aesthetic values and is an important part of the Eighth Avenue streetscape. The two-storey former hotel is designed in Federation Classical Freestyle that addresses the corner in typical hotel fashion.



## Maylands Station House (SR)

(No. 2)  
Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1899)

A single storey brick and iron station and parcels office featuring load-bearing English bond brick walls with timber joinery and a gabled iron roof extending over the building and platform.

The station house was built when rail travel was beginning to overtake the river as a major factor influencing the growth of Perth's suburbs. The station house included the parcels office and a ticket office.



## Private dwelling

(No. 24)  
162 Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1900)

This house is symmetrically planned with a full width verandah and is an authentic example of an early house.



# MAYLANDS TOWN CENTRE HERITAGE TRAIL

## Shops

58 Eighth Avenue  
(Circa 1900)

The Maylands Progress Association ran markets from this site during the 1920s and 1930s until a greengrocer and lending library opened in the mid 1930s.

(No. 11)



## Shop and dwelling

62 Eighth Avenue  
(Circa 1900)

A single storey shop with an attached house. Constable W. R. Ullman, the first police officer in Maylands, resided here until 1915.

(No. 10)



## Shops

63 Eighth Avenue  
(Circa 1900)

A pair of single storey shops that once had dwellings attached at the rear. Theo H. Schwartz ran his coffee place from this site until 1918.

(No. 17)



## Shops

65 Eighth Avenue  
(Circa 1900)

A pair of single storey shops featuring an elaborately decorated parapet that employs arts and crafts motifs with sweeping curves linking tall vertical elements. It is one of the tallest single storey structures in the town centre.

(No. 18)



## Shops and dwellings

67 Eighth Avenue  
(Circa 1900)

The building features a pair of shops with accommodation at the rear. The shop parapets are decoratively treated with classically derived motifs. John E. Mount operated his painting business from this site in the 1920s.

(No. 19)



## Shops

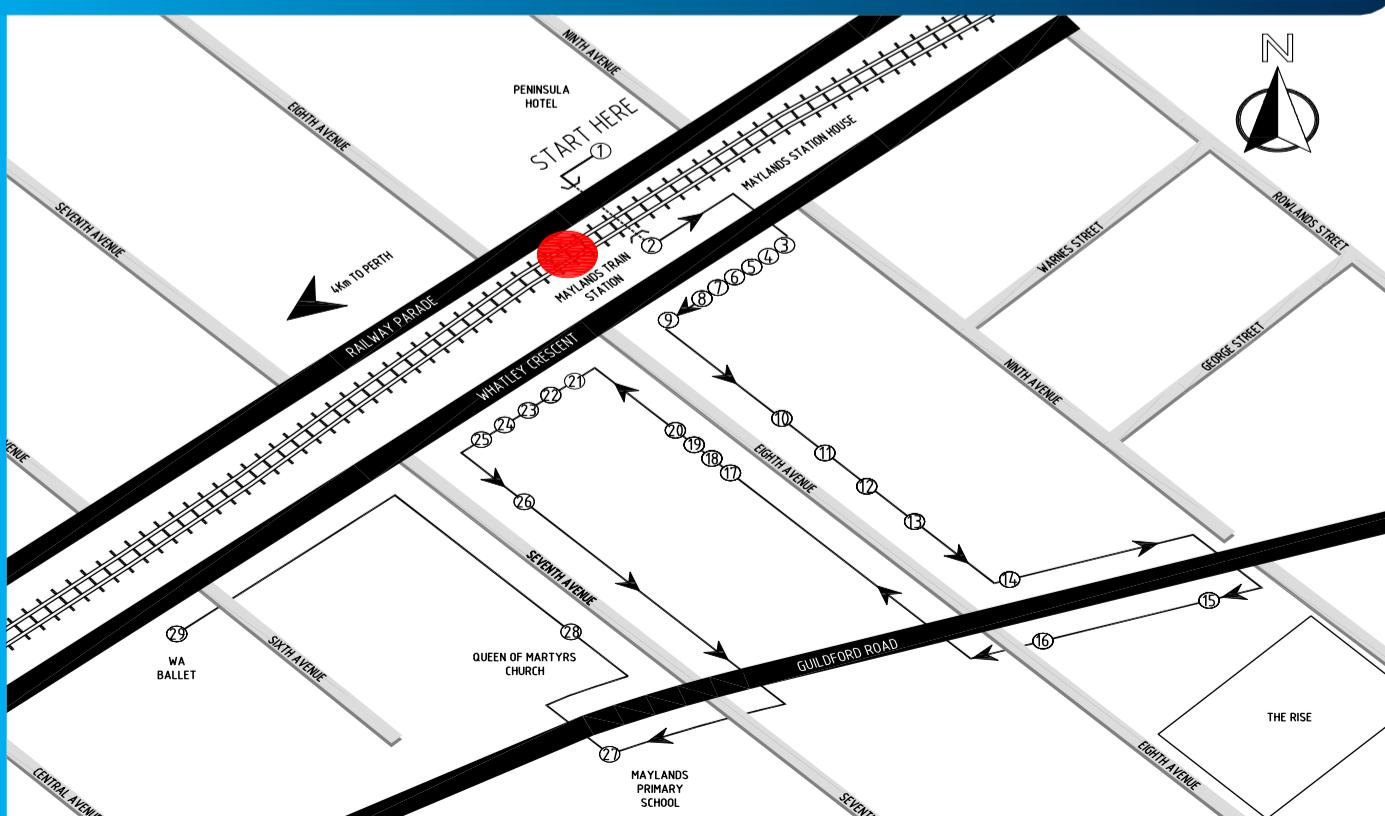
69 Eighth Avenue  
(Circa 1900)

This shop includes a residence at the rear, and was a delicatessen known as the "Ham & Beef Shop" during the 1940s and 1950s.

(No. 20)



This map features the location of all of the heritage places included in the Maylands Town Centre Heritage Trail. The numbers on the map correspond to the heritage information detailed in this brochure.



## Shop and dwelling (SR)

206 and 208a Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1903)

A single storey terrace of two shops with a very high parapet, heavily ornamented with strings and oversized dentils. This building was originally owned by John Wishart, who ran his greengrocer business from the site. In the 1920s and 1930s, Ivy Rigg ran her dressmaking business from one of the shops.

(No. 3)



## Queen of Martyrs Church

75 Seventh Avenue  
(Circa 1924)

The church was designed by M Mullen and built by R McMullan. It is a tall design which was considered suitable for a hot and sunny climate. The large stained glass window is highlighted in the late afternoon sun.

(No. 28)



## Former Presbyterian Church

76 Seventh Avenue  
(Circa 1900)

The church features stucco dressings and mouldings, and a steeply pitched iron roof. It is designed in the Federation Gothic Revival style and is built in red face brickwork.

(No. 26)



## Shop and dwelling

42 Eighth Avenue  
(Circa 1903)

A single storey shop with attached house featuring a decorative parapet and an original awning, metal joinery and dado tiling. The shop operated as a bakery from sometime before 1920 and is associated with the Rossbach family who owned it for many years.

(No. 13)



## Shops

46 Eighth Avenue  
(Circa 1900)

This building, a pair of single storey stucco brick shops, is an integral part of the historic town centre of Maylands and contributes significantly to the streetscape. No. 46A was a bicycle shop in the 1940s, run by Mr Wall and No. 46 was "Simmonds Tailor Shop" throughout the 1940s and 1950s.

(No. 12)



## Private dwelling

164 Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1900)

This house is symmetrically planned with a full width verandah and is an authentic example of an early suburban house.

(No. 23)



## Private dwellings

166 and 168 Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1900)

These houses have a narrow plan with a full width front verandah returning part way down both sides and is an authentic example of early suburban houses. The walls are tuck pointed brick work and the windows are double hung sashes.

(No. 22)



## Shop and dwelling

170 Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1900)

This shop includes a residence at the rear and was tenanted by a dentist and a plumber during the 1920s and 1930s.

(No. 21)



## Shops (SR)

178-182 Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1905)

A classically designed building featuring three shops that have previously been used as a hairdresser and butcher. This building was designed by architect Joseph F. Allen, and is an integral component of the town centre that relates well to its important corner location and defines the entry to Eighth Avenue.

(No. 9)



## Shops (SR)

188-190 Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1923)

These shops were designed by architect Fred W. Upton, and have previously been used as a furniture dealership and greengrocer.

(No. 8)



## Shops (SR)

192-194 Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1904)

A single storey pair of shops in a very basic, classically derived design with an original shop front and a suspended canopy over the pavement. These shops have previously been used as a printer and a merchant.

(No. 7)



## Shop and dwelling (SR)

196 Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1909)

This building was once owned by Ellen "Nellie" Kenny who operated a drapery from the shop and lived in the residence above for many years from the 1940s.

(No. 6)



## Station Master's residence & shop

198-202 Whatley Crescent (SR)  
(1902 and 1923)

This classically derived terrace of three shops was designed by architect Fred W. Upton. The dwelling behind was originally the Maylands Station Master's house.

(No. 5)



## Shop (SR)

204 Whatley Crescent  
(Circa 1924)

This shop was designed and built by J. R. Clark, and has previously been used as a men's hairdresser and tobacconist. The building is considered a good example of late nineteenth and early twentieth century "strip shop" developments.

(No. 4)

