

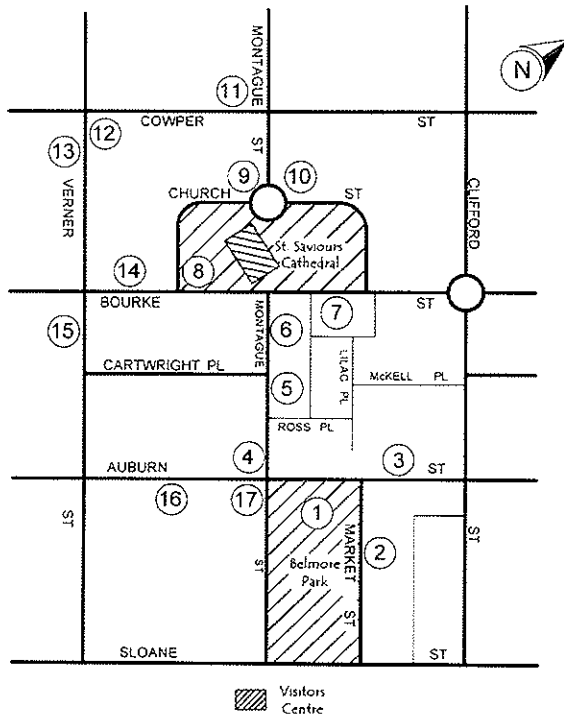
### 13 70 VERNER ST.

Designed for Thomas Marsden in 1883. It is difficult to distinguish the original from its subsequent additions but note the Manfred trademarks of very steeply pitched roofs, impressive gabling with usable roof attic spaces and the tall, somewhat ornate chimneys.

### 14 BAPTIST CHURCH

Externally this building has seen better days but is still worth inspection. Under the street frontage cement rendering is an extremely fine brick church of elegant proportions. It was designed and built in 1887 as Trinity Church being for a second Presbyterian congregation. The Baptist Church bought the site in 1901.

Note the tiny side wings or transepts used to break an otherwise long plain roof and Manfred's trademark of diamond patterning, here used around the subfloor vents.



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### 15 ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP'S HOUSE

This is one of the most interesting and agreeably designed buildings in Goulburn. At first glance it seems symmetrical but with picturesque variations to either side. In fact, much of it is a hugely successful addition to the original building.

The original structure was the ground floor of the right hand (western) wing. Manfred was responsible for the central core with its grand gable end and bay window, and the more or less balancing wing to the east; these additions date from 1909. The total effect is to draw the eye to the centre and not immediately notice that although the side wings differ they very agreeably balance the total effect. Note the fluted and carved chimneys, the quality of the brick work and the importance to the final design of the double storey verandas.

### 16 Former TOWN HALL (McDermott Centre)

This is Manfred's masterpiece - daringly flamboyant, French in style rather than showing any traditional Australian heritage. Its red brickwork is beautiful in both design and execution right up to its high parapet and huge chimneys on a steep mansard slate roof. Built in 1887-8 after much controversy over its design and financial arrangements, Goulburn's impressive former Town Hall is a very urbane structure. It looks perfect within the main street but would certainly look out of place in a rural setting; it well deserves the heritage classifications it now holds.

### 17 MECHANICS' INSTITUTE- remodelling

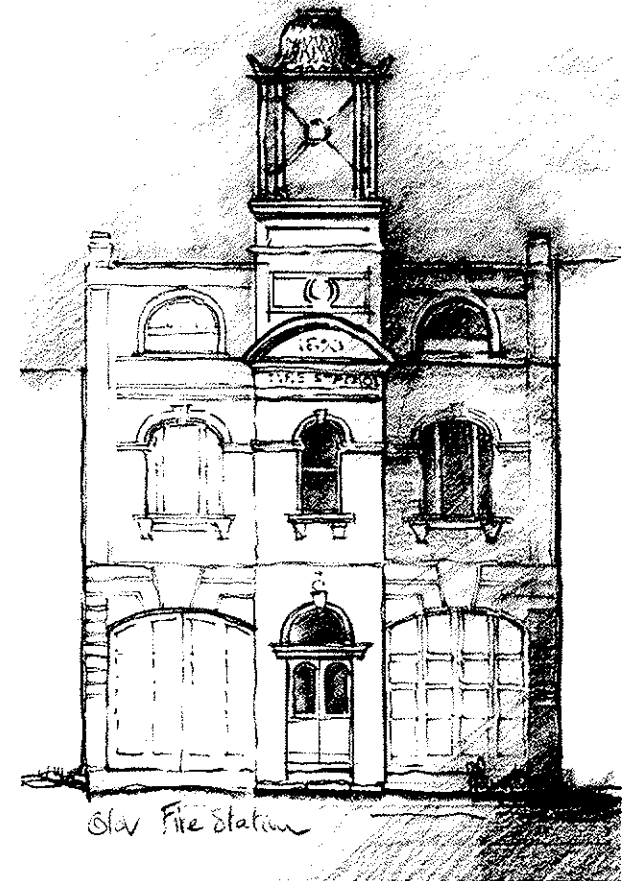
1881

A building with a long and checkered social history, it was a training facility when opened in 1860 and extended towards the Post Office in 1881 when the Manfred facade was added and a galvanised iron roof replaced the former shingle wooden roof. A class room had been added to the main hall in 1866 but a new technical school building designed by Manfred was a further addition in 1886-7. The whole complex was later remodelled by H C Manfred in 1928. The facade is a well proportioned arrangement of arched windows and pilasters to the upper storey - with a parapet concealing the roof lines. The present heavy awning adds a horizontal element to a facade with a distinctively vertical architectural theme.

This building is an important part of Goulburn's historic central core of buildings and a fitting companion to the Post Office and Court House set on either side.

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## GOULBURN HERITAGE GROUP



## A Goulburn Walk to view the architecture of E C Manfred

This half-hour walk introduces you to the work of Goulburn's finest architect E.C. Manfred (1856-1941). After his education in England and Germany, Manfred migrated to Australia with his mother at the age of 20 and undertook architectural studies in Sydney where he greatly admired the ecclesiastical buildings being designed by the Colonial Architect, Edmund Blacket. It was to help supervise the construction of Blacket's Cathedral Church of St Saviour that first brought Manfred to Goulburn.

## **EDMUND COOPER MANFRED**

Manfred was the right architect at the right time. Between 1880 and 1900 Goulburn was a rich, exciting and rapidly expanding city due to the flourishing wool and mining industries. The southern railway had arrived in 1869 and Goulburn became the growing centre for pastoral, judicial, church and educational affairs. E.C. Manfred (hereafter Manfred but not to be confused with his architect son, Herbert Charles Manfred) became the very successful architect who designed many of our city's finest old buildings - from the Town hall and Goulburn Hospital to the original Public Baths, from department stores and shops to grand villas and workers' terrace houses. This walk passes only a sample of his major works but it shows the range of design skills of which he was a master. Ask at the Visitors' Information Centre, Library or St Clair (Museum and Archives) for more information about both Manfred and other historic buildings.

Edmund Manfred has supplied Goulburn and the surrounding district with an enormous architectural heritage of which this city is truly proud.

### **1 BELMORE PARK BANDSTAND**

We start the walk right in the centre of Goulburn - at the graceful octagonal City Bandstand, designed to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897. The Bandstand is in Belmore Park once the city's main market square and sporting venue. A special design feature is the double facing of the eight cast iron projecting corner supports.

Before moving off, take a clockwise sweeping look at the Mechanics Institute facade, the Dimmey's Store facade, the two-storey shop terraces along Auburn Street and the balcony fronting the Goulburn Club. These are all examples of Manfred's design skills to be looked at in more detail on this walk but taken together these buildings are a reminder us of his great contribution to this city and of the grandeur which Goulburn commanded in the late 19th century.

### **2 GOULBURN CLUB BALCONY**

Although a recent addition, this balcony and double storey verandah with awning over is a faithful reproduction of Manfred's original design and is typical of the strongly vertical quality of all central city buildings of that day. Of interest is the gently curved concave roofing and the timber infill balustrading the latter being a more typical material in Goulburn than cast iron panels.

### **3 'SOMETHING SPECIAL'**

This two storey shop and residence was designed for Mr Waddell in 1886. It is a tall elegant structure, typical of

Goulburn's early street architecture with a delightfully sculptured parapet masking a skillion roof behind and a plainer broad band where the high verandah roof was attached. Note the slender columns adequate to support the present awning - this is a pleasant and very important reminder of the delicate timber verandah posts which once lined the kerbsides of all inner streets.

### **4 DIMMEY'S STORE FRONT and TOWER**

An early retail store was erected in 1887 by Fumer Bros and Jones. The whimsical Edwardian facade with elaborate arching over fan shaped windows and corner tower were designed by Manfred to express the confidence and exuberance of a successful city business. The tower is an excellent example of how buildings should be designed to turn a corner while looking attractive from all sides.

### **5 OLD FIRE STATION**

This is an 1890 example of a charming architectural solution for a utilitarian building. In symmetry and proportions but not in size, it is not unlike Manfred's design for the Town Hall, with its strong central elements and deeply moulded arched windows. The mock stone cement rendering to the ground floor walling (against Manfred's wishes) suggests possible sham brickwork behind. Note how Manfred allows the high bell ringing sound to travel without interruption while firmly anchoring the structure - with its enormous vibrations - onto 12 cast iron supports.

Note also the convex and concave iron roof profiles similar to the Bandstand roof which are also used very neatly but in opposite directions on the Dimmey's tower.

### **6 27 MONTAGUE ST**

This two-storey residence was designed as an office and residence for Otto Bergmark, Optician and Chemist, in 1910. The front windows have been altered. Note the side entrance.

### **7 MASONIC TEMPLE**

The original Masonic Temple, designed by Manfred in 1890, was later extended by H.C. Manfred.

The design follows solid classical temple lines with Renaissance or Classical finishes but is noticeable for its relatively shallow pitched roof. E.C. Manfred himself was a master of the steeply pitched and gable ended roofing silhouette but with an added extra storey, the parapet more or less conceals the roof entirely.

### **8 St SAVIOUR'S PARISH HALL EXTENSIONS**

E.T. Blacket designed the Hall which opened in 1875 as the Pro-Cathedral. Manfred was responsible for the rear or western extension in 1912. Manfred's design for dormer windows has not been followed; his western windows are now doorways. Note the unusual positioning of a central buttress here rather than a central window - and the changed stonework and mortar between Blacket's Hall and Manfred's extension.

### **9 / 10 44 MONTAGUE ST. & 20 CHURCH ST.**

These two houses may be considered a matching pair. "Yurabi", 44 Montague Street was designed for W.D. Armstrong in 1891; note the coloured window glass; 20 Church Street was built for Archdeacon Bartlett in 1903.

The houses are not a duplication; their floor plans have the same orientation but with roof ridges reversed, similar plans and profiles using bay windows, corner projections, prominent chimneys and steep gables. They are a scaled down version of Manfred's Queen Anne Style and it is worth noting the external brick moulding to the main fireplace and the placing of the front door.

### **11 COWPER ST. VILLAS (excluding no140)**

This cluster of two-storey Manfred designed houses forms a visually dominant group along the Cowper Street skyline. They are Victorian villas, large in size, each with a forward projecting wing, bay window and impressive gable mouldings. Interestingly the side elevations, except on corner sites, show a lack of architectural interest in aligning window or door openings - and the rear outbuildings, much like shops in Auburn Street, have little design merit - whereas nearby "Taroola" was designed to be seen from all directions.

130 Cowper has been extensively altered but was originally a villa similar to nos 136 and 138 - note the side entrances with false window outlines. The various bay window designs, their arched mouldings and roofing over, are of particular interest.

### **12 Taroola cnr. COWPER & VERNER STs**

This is a beautiful design for a house on a steep corner site with extensive easterly views of Goulburn. Do note how successfully the 'end' elevations tie the single and double storey sides together. It was built for T.W. Connolly in 1893 with fine brick and stone work, elegant arching over the windows and beautifully finished roof detailing. Note the terra cotta ridge capping, barge boards and beautifully designed chimneys - all of which enhance the grandeur and character of this very attractive design.