CITY OF ST. KILDA

DIEU ET MON DROIT

AURA FAVENTE FEROR

1857 — 1957

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

CITY OF
ST. KILDA

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
DIEU ET MON DROIT
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A BRIEF OUTLINE

OF

PROGRESS and DEVELOPMENT

People will not look forward to posterity
who never look backward to their ancestors.

—Edmund Burke, 1729 - 1797.

Town Hall St. Kilda

Foreword by The Worshipful the Mayor

On 11th March, 1957, it will be 100 years since the first meeting of the St. Kilda Municipal Council and it behoves us to pause and recognise the tremendous amount of public-spirited endeavour which has, during that century, been responsible for the vast changes which have occurred in our Municipal District, giving us, in place of what was originally a swampy, desolate wilderness, a City teeming with life, served by modern transport facilities and communications, evidencing a solid and progressive commercial growth side by side with an effective development of the standards of housing, public health, social amenities, community services and the like and offering ample scope for successful careers by those with vision, discernment and a faith in our future.

We are not attempting to set out in this Booklet a complete survey of our 100 years of progress. Much of that has already been published in the official history of St. Kilda.

We wish to give our readers an insight into the changes which have been wrought in the Municipal District in the hope that it will nurture in their hearts and minds an added measure of civic responsibility which will induce them to shed any apathy and to take a keen interest in the Municipal affairs of the City for the benefit of all.

My fellow Councillors and I pay tribute to the efforts of our predecessors in office and look forward to a creative and beneficial future cemented to the foundations laid in the past, so that, in the years to come, we may hand on a truly grand heritage which will be instantaneously recognised whenever mention is made of "The City of St. Kilda."

P. W. Stynes.

Mayor.

11th March, 1957

ST. KILDA CITY COUNCIL, 1956 - 1957.

Standing (from left): Cr. J. A. Mickles, Cr. H. W. Bush, J.P., Cr. J. L. Darbyshire, J.P , Mr. W. H. Greaves (Town Clerk), Cr. A. C. Watson, J.P., Cr. S. Aldous, Mr. M. O. Moran (City Engineer).

Seated (from left): Cr. J. Talbot, O.B.E., E.D., J.P., Cr. G. W. V. Minty, J.P., Cr. E. C. Mitty, J.P., Cr. P. W. Stynes, J.P. (Mayor), Cr. W. O. J. Phillips, J.P., Cr. A. E. Allen, Cr. W. E. Dickeson, J.P.

Mayor: Cr. P. W. STYNES, J.P. (Elected 1951)

Councillors:

	Elected		Elected
E. C. Mitty, J.P.	1934	J. L. Darbyshire, J.P.	1952
W. O. J. Phillips, J.P.	1936	A. C. Watson, J.P.	1952
G. W. V. Minty, J.P.	1941	H. W. Bush, J.P.	1955
A. E. Allen	1945	S. Aldous	1956
J. Talbot, O.B.E., E.D., J.P.	1946	J. A. Mickles	1956
W. E. Dickeson, J.P.	1948		

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS:

Town Clerk & Treasurer: Mr. W. H. Greaves (1934)
City Engineer: Mr. M. O. Moran, C.E., A.M.I.E. (1946)
Deputy Town Clerk: Mr. Vernon Watkins.
Building Surveyor: Mr. Brian S. W. Gilbertson.
Valuer: Mr. Stanley L. Rouvray, J.P.
Rate Collector & Receiver: Mr. Ernest C. Pick, A.A.S.A.
Health Officer: Mr. Sydney H. Allen, F.R.A.C.S.
Senior Health Inspector: Mr. Allan Whittle.
Superintendent of Parks and Gardens: Mr. Norman T. Scoble.

Municipality of St. Kilda.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Junction Hotel on the Sixth of January last, for the purpose of establishing the Municipality, beg to remind the Electors, that a public Meeting will be held on Saturday 7th of March, at 3 o'clock P.M. (at the large building used for the opening of the Athenæum, in Ackland Street, nearly opposite the English Church) for the purpose of erecting the district into a Municipality and for electing the Municipal Council.

The Committee would beg to impress upon the Electors, the imperative necessity of attending, so that all parts of the district may be fairly represented.

Henry Jennings   Thomas G. James   Florence J. Gardiner
John Hood   J. G. Walton   A. Purchas
Fras. Jno. Bligh   T. Kidner.   Edwin Fowler
Thos. Padeve   James McNicoll   Henry J. Turner
Edw. Tydes   Joseph Parka

25th February 1857.

FIRST MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF ST. KILDA

Elected 9th March, 1857.

Chairman:
Cr. Benjamin Cowderoy.

Councillors:

Hon. A. Fraser, M.L.C.	J. Mooney
T. Hale	F. Spicer
A. Sutherland	S. Marshall

Town Clerk: Mr. W. Goldie.

Town Surveyor: Mr. S. W. Smith.
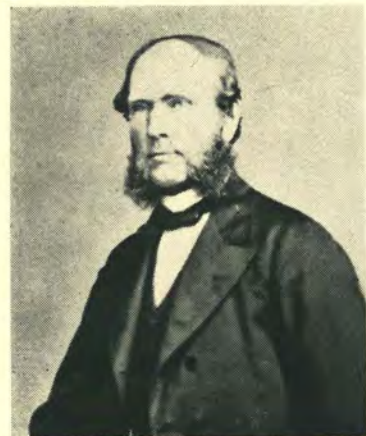
Cr. Benjamin Cowderoy.

CHAIRMEN AND MAYORS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Since incorporation in 1857.

CHAIRMEN:

1857-58 B. Cowderoy	1861-62 B. Cowderoy
1858-59 B. Cowderoy	1862-63 B. Bunny
1859-60 Hon. A. Fraser, M.L.C.	1863-64 B. Bunny
1860-61 B. Cowderoy	

MAYORS:

1864-65 Hon. A. Fraser	1888-89 S. E. Jeans, J.P.	1927-28 F. L. Dawkins, J.P.
1865-66 W. Ford	1889-90 E. O'Donnell, J.P.	1928-29 T. Unsworth, J.P.
1866-67 J. Turner until his death, May, 1867; W. Ford for remainder of year	1890-91 A. E. Moore, J.P.	1929-30 G. H. Robinson, J.P.
	1891-92 R. Marriott, J.P.	1930-31 A. Jacka, V.C., M.C., J.P.
	1892-93 S. Jacoby, J.P.	
	1893-94 S. Jacoby, J.P.	1931-32 H. Moroney, J.P.
1867-68 J. H. Patterson	1894-95 G. Connibere, J.P.	1932-33 H. R. Johnson, J.P.
1868-69 H. Tullett	1895-96 V. Lemme, J.P.	1933-34 B. Gray, J.P.
1869-70 J. Oldham	1896-97 J. Stedeford, J.P.	1934-35 C. T. H. Nelson, J.P.
1870-71 T. J. Crouch	1897-98 J. Stedeford, J.P.	1935-36 F. E. Dixon, J.P.
1871-72 D. McNaughton	1898-99 A. V. Kemp, J.P.	1936-37 A. Levy, J.P.
1872-73 W. G. Murray, J.P.	1899-00 A. V. Kemp, J.P.	1937-38 G. H. Robinson, J.P., to February, 1938; F. L. Dawkins, J.P., for remainder of year.
1873-74 W. Simpson to April, 1874; J. Wilks for remainder of year	1900-01 F. G. Hughes, J.P.	
	1901-02 E. O'Donnell, J.P.	
	1902-03 E. O'Donnell, J.P.	
1874-75 J. Wilks, J.P.	1903-04 J. H. A. Pittard, J.P.	
1875-76 J. Wilks, J.P., to May, 1875; H. C. Fraser, J.P., for remainder of year	1904-05 J. H. A. Pittard, J.P.	1938-39 E. C. Mitty, J.P.
	1905-06 H. B. Gibbs, J.P.	1939-40 W. O. J. Phillips, J.P.
	1906-07 H. B. Gibbs, J.P.	1940-41 J. Lynch, LL.B.
	1907-08 S. Jacoby, J.P.	1941-42 J. T. Berkley, J.P.
1876-77 H. C. Fraser, J.P.	1908-09 S. Jacoby, J.P.	1942-43 C. T. H. Nelson, J.P.
1877-78 H. C. Fraser, J.P.	1909-10 G. H. Billson, J.P.	1943-44 G. W. V. Minty, J.P.
1878-79 H. Tullett, J.P.	1910-11 F. G. Hughes, J.P.	1944-45 A. J. Stevens, J.P.
1879-80 R. Balderson, J.P.	1911-12 F. G. Hughes, J.P.	1945-46 B. Gray, J.P.
1880-81 G. Pilley, J.P.	1912-13 E. O'Donnell, J.P.	1946-47 A. E. Allen
1881-82 G. Shaw, J.P.	1913-14 E. O'Donnell, J.P.	1947-48 H. Moroney, J.P.
1882-83 G. Shaw, J.P.	1914-15 J. H. Hewison, J.P.	1948-49 D. A. McL. Kibble, LL.B.
1883-84 W. Simpson, J.P., to March, 1884; R. Balderson, J.P., for remainder of year	1915-16 J. J. Love, J.P.	
	1916-17 H. F. Barnet, J.P.	1949-50 F. W. Binns, J.P.
	1917-18 E. O'Donnell, J.P.	1950-51 J. Talbot, O.B.E., E.D., J.P.
	1918-19 A. Sculthorpe, J.P.	
1884-85 H. Jennings, Junr., J.P.	1919-20 T. G. Allen, J.P.	1951-52 W. O. J. Phillips, J.P.
	1920-21 S. T. Alford, J.P.	1952-53 A. J. Stevens, J.P.
1885-86 W. H. Ellerker, J.P.	1921-22 G. Cummings, J.P.	1953-54 W. E. Dickeson, J.P.
1886-87 F. Wimpole, J.P.	1922-23 B. Gray, J.P.	1954-55 E. C. Mitty, J.P.
	1923-24 T. G. Allen, J.P.	1955-56 J. L. Darbyshire, J.P.
1887-88 G. Turner, J.P., afterwards Rt. Hon. Sir G. Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A.	1924-25 J. B. Levi, J.P.	1956-57 P. W. Stynes, J.P.
	1925-26 G. Cummings, J.P.	
	1926-27 B. Gray, J.P.	

TOWN CLERKS:

March to August, 1857	Wm. Goldie	1881 - 1913	J. N. Browne
August, 1857 — May, 1858	D. Prophet	1913 - 1934	F. W. Chamberlin
1858 - 1868	E. T. Bradshaw	1934 -	W. H. Greaves
1868 - 1881	G. Sprigg		

FINANCE

(Estimated)

Principal Items of Revenue for 1956-57 —

Rates at 2/10d. in £	£313,254
Licences and Registration Fees	3,480
Rents from Municipal Properties	12,475
Miscellaneous Revenues	15,897
Government Contributions	3,003
Revenue Account — balance from 1955-56	31,145
	£379,254

Principal Items of Expenditure for 1956-57 —

Roads, Streets, Bridges, Footpaths, etc.—		
Construction and Maintenance		£78,000
Cleansing		18,000
Street Lighting		16,750
Health —		
Administration, Home Help, etc.		8,070
Infant Welfare		4,750
Destruction of Garbage		24,000
Parks, Gardens, Reserves, Street Trees, etc.		32,950
Plant, Renewals and Repairs		11,000
Municipal Properties and Public Conveniences		19,400
Redemption and Interest on Loans		20,947
Fire Brigades Contribution		15,100
Grants and Contributions		16,118
Pay Roll Tax		3,900
Insurances, Ceremonials, Interest on Overdraft, etc.		8,558
Salaries, Advertising, Legal, Election, Postage, Printing, Stationery, Valuations, Mayoral Allowance and other administrative expenses		36,025
Other Works —		
Development of Carlisle Street Properties	£10,000	
Erection Conveniences — South Ward	3,000	
High Street — Reconstruction	10,000	
Restoring and renovating front elevation of Town Hall	6,000	
Re-locating Men's Lavatories in Town Hall	8,000	
Rehabilitating Shakespeare Grove Reserve	3,000	
Public Conveniences — Town Hall Grounds } Public Conveniences — Alma Park	3,126	
Sundry other work	22,560	
		65,686
		£379,254

The Council's Loan Liability as at 30th September, 1956, was £145,770.

STATISTICS

Ward	Area in Acres	Population Sept. 1956	Valuations 1956	No. on Voters' Roll, 1956
North	499	14,201	£485,340	3,711
South	607	15,219	£611,976	4,619
Central	415	13,286	£507,237	3,757
West	528	15,796	£601,718	3,435
Undertakings	—	—	£4,934	—
		58,502	£2,211,205	15,522

BUILDINGS, ETC.

No. of Tenements —

Dwellings (Private)	7,307	
Dwellings (Other)	1,030	
		8,337
Self-Contained Flats in 1,040 buildings		6,330
Combined Shops and Dwellings		592
Inhabited Tenements		15,259
Lock-up Shops		590
Other Buildings Uninhabited		400
Vacant Allotments		42
Total Assessments		16,291

RESERVES (AREAS)

	Acres	Roods	Perches	
North Ward	45	3	32	
South Ward	63	2	38	
Central Ward	32	1	33	
West Ward	170	–	34	(including part Albert Park)
	312	1	17	(equals 15.24% of City's area)

STREET MILEAGE

	Miles	Miles
North Ward	15	
South Ward	19.5	
Central Ward	14	
West Ward	14.5	
		63
Boundary Roads		6
Beach Frontage		2.75

Carlisle Street, 1862
(Looking westward from Balaclava Railway Bridge)

Carlisle Street, 1957
(Looking westward from Balaclava Railway Bridge)

Retrospect

THE area now known as the Municipal District of St. Kilda was probably first seen by white men when Charles Grimes and his survey party, acting at the behest of the then Governor of New South Wales, cruised along our shoreline in the schooner "Cumberland" in February, 1803. Their recorded references to the salt marshes and lagoons, low swampy country and bad soil, surely condemned the area as being unsuitable for settlement by the early colonists.

In 1835, a party from John Pascoe Fawkner's schooner "Enterprise" who were seeking a place for a settlement, landed in the St. Kilda area. They were probably the first settlers to do so. They did not remain, for, although they found an abundance of wild game, the swampy nature of the land and the absence of a fresh water supply did not meet their leader's requirements. They discovered their "El Dorado" on the River Yarra and settled there.

It was not long, however, before the settlers ventured out from Melbourne to St. Kilda and as early as 1839 a grazing lease in the area was granted to Captain Baxter, who had been Melbourne's first Post Master in the preceding year. This was probably the first official occupation of any part of St. Kilda.

In 1840, the Government authorities established the first Quarantine Station in Victoria at the Red Bluff, Elwood, to accommodate the immigrants from the ill-fated fever ship "GlenHuntly." How many realise that our present Marine Parade was then known as the Quarantine Road? Within this Quarantine Station was established the first official Burial Ground in our District. The graves of the immigrants buried there remained undisturbed for 58 years until in 1898, owing to the ravages of the sea, the remains were re-interred at the St. Kilda Cemetery, which was established in 1855 and has served for over 100 years.

On 15th July, 1842, the Executive Council of the Government of New South Wales, having fixed upon a site in our district for a village to be known as "Fareham" — a watering place near Portsmouth, England — approved a plan of Crown lands to be sold and, on 29th August, 1842, approved of the change of the name of the proposed village to "St. Kilda." There has, at times, been controversy as to why our area was called St. Kilda. Beyond saying that the popular belief is that the schooner "Lady of St. Kilda" was anchored near our foreshore for sufficiently long in 1841 to associate the shore line with the schooner's name, we do not propose to enter into a discussion on the matter in this publication.

St. Kilda Beach and Esplanade, about 1862.

It is interesting to note that, on the plan, a hut is shown as having been then erected on the Crown Reserve (now called Alfred Square) on our Upper Esplanade. This hut was probably erected by Captain Baxter (to whom we have referred) and was, no doubt, used by his stockman as a residence. It is the first building in St. Kilda mentioned in any official record. Also shown on the plan was the area reserved for the "Church of England and School," on which area for over 100 years has stood the well known Christ Church in Acland Street.

The first sale of Crown Lands in St. Kilda was held on 7th December, 1842. The land abutted upon the Esplanade and Fitzroy Street (then both known as Melbourne Parade). The top price bid was £86 per acre. The upset price had been fixed at £30 per acre. Most of the land was sold for less than £45 per acre. (What would be the upset price of that land to-day?).

After the sale many settlers came to live in the village of St. Kilda and property transactions were frequent. It cannot be said that the prices were "fantastic" when it is noted that in February, 1845, land on the Promenade (Upper Esplanade) was knocked down at 7/- per foot and in Acland Street at 5/- per foot.

We believe that in "The Port Phillip Patriot" on 30th October, 1843, appeared the first advertisement advising Melbourne residents of a property "to let" in the St. Kilda district — "Rent moderate."

The auctioneers' flowery commendations must be read to be believed. In one, the vendor's agent (who was also the official Government Auctioneer) referred to St. Kilda as a "miniature Eden," "a panoramic El Dorado that will replace the bloom on the pallid cheek and restore vigor to the weak."

From 1st December, 1842, the village of St. Kilda came under the jurisdiction of the Corporation of the Melbourne Town Council. The St. Kilda residents were unhappy with their lot and from 1845 there raged an agitation for better representation, etc., which did not subside even when, on 24th April, 1855, St. Kilda was proclaimed in the Government Gazette as a separate Municipal District, for this Proclamation left all the good valuable residential portion of the village still within the boundaries of the Melbourne Corporation.

Consequently, no action was taken to constitute a Council for the new Municipal District of St. Kilda — on the other hand, the feud continued and the St. Kilda residents fought for a fresh Proclamation to include in the St. Kilda Municipal District the excellent portions of the village which had been excluded and left under Melbourne Corporation control.

The local residents were successful and in February, 1857, the fresh Proclamation was published and the contentious area taken away from Melbourne and incorporated in the St. Kilda Municipal District. Thereupon, the residents got busy and, after determining that there should be a Council of seven members, held an election which on 9th March, 1857, decided who were to be the first Councillors.
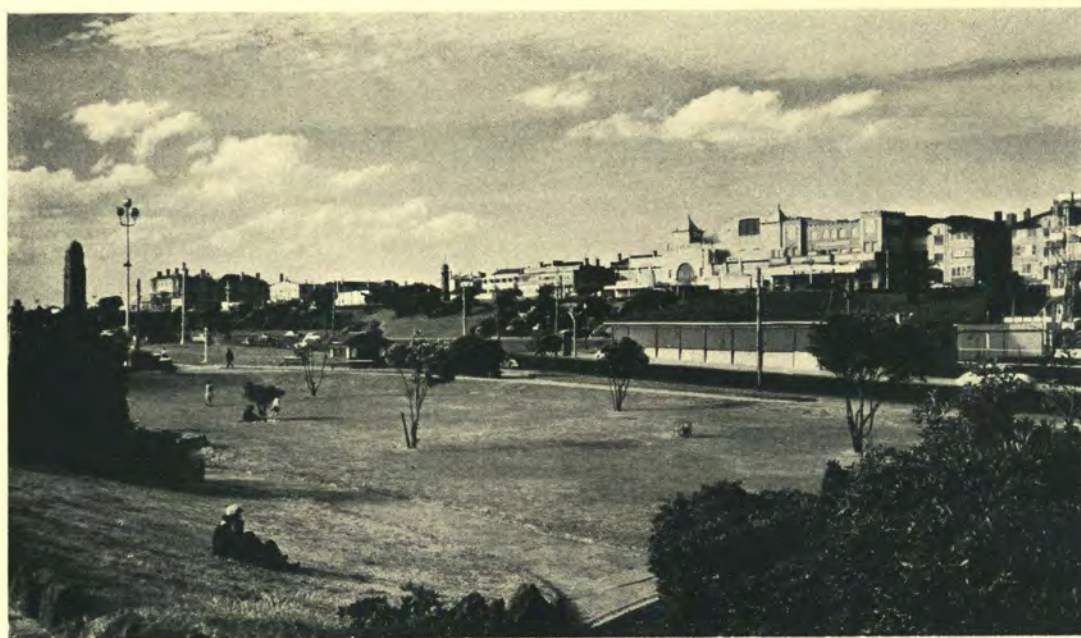
St. Kilda Beach and Esplanade. 1957.

St. Kilda Junction showing (on left) the Hotel, in a room adjoining which the first meeting of the first Council was held on 11th March, 1857. and (in the apex of St. Kilda and Punt Roads) the Police Station, where the Municipal Offices were located from 24th March, 1857, until April, 1859.

On 11th March, 1857, the Council held its first meeting in a room adjoining the Junction Hotel and elected Councillor Benjamin Cowderoy as Chairman. A Town Clerk and a Town Surveyor were appointed at a salary of £250 per annum in each case and on 24th March, 1857, the first Municipal Offices were set up in the Police Station building then existing at the St. Kilda Junction, at the corner of St. Kilda and Punt Roads.

The Council had neither property nor money and started with a liability in the shape of interest to be paid on portion of loan moneys the Melbourne Corporation had borrowed and expended on St. Kilda. It was given a grant of £2,500 by Parliament to enable it to operate. It resolved to make the Colonial Bank of Australasia its bankers; to undertake a valuation of the rateable property in the Municipal District; and struck a rate of 1/- in the £ on the annual value of assessable property.

The first report of the Council gave the following statistics:—

Number of properties assessed	1,287
Nett assessment	£96,780
The first rate	1/- in the £
Revenue from rates	£4,389

(The 1956-57 figures are to be found in this publication).

The population of the Municipal District was estimated at 2,700 and the number of ratepayers at 1,000.

Several ratepayers appealed against their assessments. The appeals were heard by the Magistrates at the St. Kilda Court of Petty Sessions. Some won, some lost. The same right of appeal to the local Court operates to-day.

The first work undertaken by the Council was the repair of a culvert in Punt Road (now Barkly Street) at a cost of £10. Other items, e.g., repair and formation of streets, brought the first Council's expenditure upon its first municipal works to £2,453.

St. Kilda Junction, 1957.

It is to be noted with interest that amongst the properties exempt from rating in 1857 were:—

(1) Church of England, Acland Street;

(2) The Wesleyan (Methodist) Church, Fitzroy Street;

(3) The Presbyterian Church, Alma Road; and

(4) The Roman Catholic School, Great Dandenong Road.

DID YOU KNOW ?

(1) The first Police Station was erected at the St. Kilda Junction in 1854.

(2) It was gazetted as the site for the Police Court on 14th October, 1854.

(3) At the request of the first Council, the Police Court was established there in March, 1857.

(4) The first list of street names (including the old streets in "The Village of St. Kilda") was proclaimed about November, 1857.

(5) About 1856, a water tank (drawing water pumped from the Yarra) was established at a cost of nearly £6,000 near the Police Reserve at the Junction, to enable residents to draw supplies. Cost per barrel delivered to a householder was 5/-.

(6) In 1860, the Council bought a water cart "to sweeten the streets, to lay the dust." Water was then being supplied from the Yan Yean water supply.

(7) The first volunteer Fire Brigade was formed in St. Kilda on 26th March, 1857. The present Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board took over in February, 1891. St. Kilda's present Fire Station was opened on 25th January, 1927, at the corner of Scott Street and Brighton Road, St. Kilda.

(8) Lamp posts and street lighting existed in St. Kilda prior to the creation of the first Council. In 1859, the Council arranged for the Melbourne Gas Company to light 28 street lamps by gas. The remaining 10 lamps (beyond reach of the gas mains) continued to be lighted by oil.

(9) Letter carrier delivery service commenced in St. Kilda late in 1857 — one letter carrier only.

(10) The first burial recorded in the St. Kilda Cemetery Register is 9th June, 1855. There were, however, earlier burials.

(11) The Council resolved to establish the St. Kilda Gardens, Blessington Street, St. Kilda, on 28th September, 1859. The work was completed by 1862.

(12) The first bathing shelter facilities at St. Kilda Beach were established by a woman, Mrs. Ford, in 1853.

(13) Six blocks of Crown Land at Elwood were first sold on 18th September, 1851. The upset price was £2/10/- per acre. The prices realised ranged from £45 to £13/10/- per acre.

(14) In 1861, with Government authority, the Council erected an Abattoirs at Elwood, the tender price being £1,229. In May, 1899, after many protests from the residents, the Council had resolved to close the Abattoirs and was in course of removing the buildings.

(15) In January, 1894, The Victorian Coal Mining Company, under Government Licence, bored unsuccessfully for coal near the Red Bluff at Elwood.

(16) The first jetty at St. Kilda Beach was built in 1853 by a joint stock company. Shortly afterwards it was washed away by the sea during a storm. From 1858 onwards the Council agitated for the building of a proper pier and breakwater, until the work was eventually completed about 1884.

(17) In 1853, a bush racecourse was situated south of the Village Belle Hotel, and was much in favour, particularly when the big event, "The St. Kilda Cup," was run.

(18) In 1859, the first St. Kilda newspaper "The St. Kilda Chronicle" had its offices in Barkly Street. It existed for a brief period only.

(19) The first steam printing press manufactured in Victoria was made in Acland Street, St. Kilda, in May, 1874.

(20) In 1858, the Council caused to be established at the corner of Alma Road and Alexandra Street, St. Kilda, the first Pound for wandering cattle. It was closed years later when houses and population in the area had increased and the grazing of cows had become much less frequent. A later Pound at Elwood was closed on 31st January, 1924. No other Pound has since been established in St. Kilda.

(21) A Victorian Archery Club was founded in St. Kilda in November, 1857, and held its opening meeting on the parkground at Fitzroy Street on 19th December, 1857, in the presence of a large crowd (estimated at 300) comprising "the principal families of Melbourne."

(22) The St. Kilda Cricket Club was formed in 1855 with 158 members. In 1856, it was granted permissive occupancy of the present ground site, on which it played its first season of competitive cricket in 1856-1857, winning 12 out of 15 matches played. In 1857, the Club sought Royal patronage and permission to change the name to the "Royal Cricket Club of Victoria." The proposal was received coldly by the then Governors and the English Colonial Office and the final recommendation was that "a civil letter must be drafted declining."

(23) The St. Kilda Bowling Club was formed on 7th June, 1865, with over 40 members. It was granted occupancy of its present site in Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda and the green was opened on 11th November, 1865. The membership had, by then, increased to 128.

(24) The St. Kilda Football Club was formed in April, 1873, with a membership of 60. The great match of each season was the one against the Southern Football Club (Prahran) of Fawkner Park. These matches, it is reported, were "fast, furious and even pugilistic towards their ends, spectators fighting, too, and loudly disputing the merits of their own teams." Time is said to bring many changes, but not, apparently, with football.

(25) In 1873, the Council, which had approved a tree-planting programme in St. Kilda, including its portion of St. Kilda Road, resolved to ask the City of Melbourne to continue the planting from St. Kilda's boundary to the Yarra. The Council was, it appears, the first public authority to have the vision to see the possibilities of beautifying St. Kilda Road to make it one of the finest boulevards in the world.

(26) The St. Kilda Sailing Club was in existence prior to 1878.

(27) The first Anglican Church service in St. Kilda was held on 23rd December, 1849, at the home of Henry Jennings, in Fitzroy Street. In 1850, a wooden structure was erected in Acland Street to serve temporarily as a church. It was soon replaced in brick and, on 7th November, 1851, was licensed by Melbourne's first Anglican Bishop, the Right Rev. Charles Perry, D.D. The parish was formed in December, 1852. The foundation stone of the church was laid on 29th November, 1854 and the first divine service was held therein on 2nd August, 1857. The parish became too large and a new parish of All Saints' was formed. The foundation stone of All Saints' Church in Chapel Street was laid in November, 1858 and the church opened on 8th December, 1861.

Holy Trinity Church, Balaclava, came later — the original wooden church building opening on 29th January, 1871. The foundation stone of the present church was laid on 23rd November, 1882.

St. Bede's Church at Elwood is much later in origin. The foundation stone was laid on 16th July, 1916 and the church opened on 3rd October, 1916.

(28) The first Presbyterian Church service in St. Kilda was held in an iron building at the corner of High Street and Alma Road in May, 1855. In October, 1855, the venue was changed to a chapel in Inkerman Street purchased from the Independent Church. It was the first Presbyterian place of worship in St. Kilda. Following an ecclesiastical controversy, a place of worship as a Free Presbyterian Church was opened in a temporary building in Alma Road and the Inkerman Street church was conducted as a Presbyterian Church. On 27th January, 1885, the memorial stone of the Presbyterian Church now standing at the corner of Alma Road and Barkly Street was laid and the opening services were held on 30th May, 1886.

The Free Presbyterian Church built a church at the corner of Alma Road and Chapel Street, which was opened on 17th January, 1864. The Rev. Arthur Paul was in charge of the church until he died on 13th August, 1910, having been a Minister in St. Kilda for 55 years.

The foundation stone of St. George's Presbyterian Church in Chapel Street, St. Kilda, was laid on 21st April, 1877 and the opening services were held in the church on 1st October, 1877.

(29) In 1853, the Roman Catholic community erected a brick building in Dandenong Road for use as a school and a place for divine service. It became part of the present church of St. Mary's, the oldest Roman Catholic church in St. Kilda. The foundation stone was laid on 27th February, 1859; a further foundation stone for additions was laid on 1st May, 1869 and the completed church was dedicated on 28th November, 1871.

The corner stone of the church in Grey Street to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus was laid on 13th July, 1884 and the dedication took place on 7th December, 1884.

The brick additions to The Church of the Holy Angels at Balaclava were blessed and opened on 30th November, 1913.

St. Columba's Church, Elwood, was commenced in 1929. The memorial stone was blessed on 12th May, 1929 and the church completed on 8th December of that year.

(30) Wesleyan Methodist Church services were first held in St. Kilda in a small iron building in Fitzroy Street on 3rd June, 1853. The foundation stone of the present church was laid on 27th October, 1857 and the church was opened on 19th September, 1858.

The Methodist Church at the corner of Carlisle and Chapel Streets was opened on 23rd May, 1877 and enlarged in 1885.

(31) For some years before 1871, the St. Kilda Hebrew Congregation held services in the Wesleyan Church Hall in Fitzroy Street.

On 1st July, 1872, the foundation stone of the old Synagogue in Charnwood Road was laid and the consecration took place on 29th September, 1872.

On 28th February, 1926, the foundation stone of the new Synagogue was laid and it was consecrated on 13th March, 1927.

Two Ministers only have been in charge of the St. Kilda Hebrew Congregation — the Rev. Elias Blaubaum, who was appointed in September, 1873, and died on 21st April, 1904; and the Rev. Jacob Danglow, who was appointed to succeed him on 11th December, 1904 and is still going strong — a wonderful achievement!

(32) On 8th April, 1876, the foundation stone of a Baptist Church in Crimea Street was laid and on 27th March, 1915, the memorial stone of a new building, The Stewart Memorial Baptist Church in Pakington Street, was laid. The earlier church was sold in 1922 to the Balaclava Freemasons' Lodge, and has been used for Masonic purposes ever since, being known as "The Balaclava Masonic Temple."

(33) A Congregational Church had been formed and settled in St. Kilda no later than 1853. The Alma Street Congregational Church, after undergoing extensive repairs, was re-opened on 15th November, 1874. An early church building — a wooden chapel — was erected in Canon (now Westbury) Street, was officially constituted a church on 1st July, 1883 and, in 1885, was moved to the corner of Inkerman and Hotham Streets. The present brick church was then raised and the foundation stone was laid on 28th October, 1887.

The foundation stone of St. John's Church at the Village Belle was laid on 14th October, 1911.

(34) The St. Kilda Ladies' Benevolent Society was established on 11th October, 1859, and is still functioning.

(35) The Salvation Army was very active in St. Kilda earlier than 1884 and its barracks are now situate in Camden Street, Balaclava, the two memorial stones having been laid on 16th November, 1892.

(36) The first Anglican school in St. Kilda was in Acland Street, and commenced about 1850.

The denominational system of education was then administered by a Board and subsidised by the State.

In 1857, the Government decided there would be two Boards, one to control the Denominational and the other National, schools.

Between 1857 and the early 70's, a large number of private schools came into and went out of existence. What titles they bore! e.g., St. Kilda Lyceum, Ladies' Collegiate Institution, Miss Grove's Seminary, St. Kilda Education Institute, and the like.

In 1872, the new Education Act provided for the establishment of free, secular and compulsory education in Victoria. It defined a State School as "a school conducted in a building vested in the Minister for Public Instruction." It declared that the existing schools (not so vested) could continue temporarily under control of local committees and still receive payment from the Government as if they were State Schools.

The Government found it could not erect a permanent State School at that stage and, in 1873, arranged to use the St. Kilda Town Hall (Grey Street) for the purpose. The pupils from the Christ Church School were transferred to the Town Hall and shortly afterwards those from the Presbyterian School were transferred to the Temperance Hall in Blanche Street.

The present Brighton Road School was the first State School in St. Kilda, being opened on 11th January, 1875, with Mr. John Hadfield (of the Christ Church School) as Headmaster, assisted by a staff of 12 teachers. The school was to accommodate 650 scholars — on the opening day 604 school children attended.

The Department then leased the old Christ Church Schoolroom in Acland Street and established a second school under the Headmastership of James A. Ure, who had for many years been in charge of the Presbyterian School.

The Park State School, Fitzroy Street, was the second State School erected. It was opened on 1st August, 1882 and all pupils from the Christ Church School were transferred there.

The Elwood Central State School was not opened until 28th June, 1917.

The Christian Brothers' College at East St. Kilda was opened about 1877 and, in 1878, a new brick building was erected in Westbury Street near St. Mary's Church. The first portion of the present College building was erected in 1899.
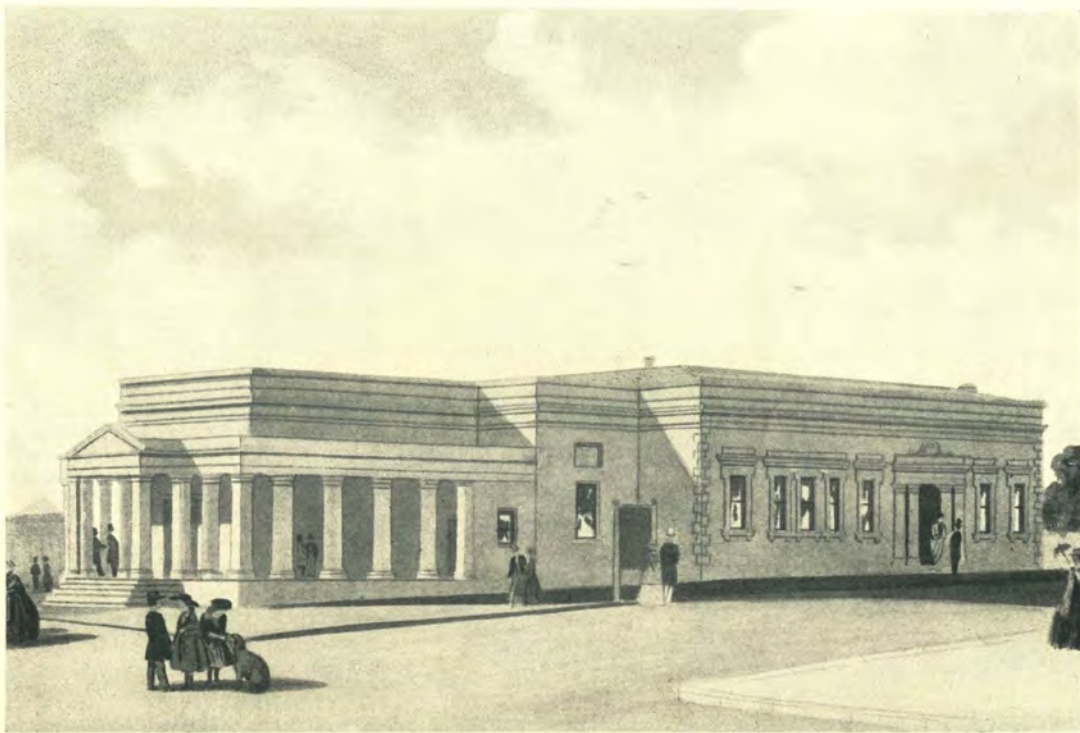
First Town Hall and reconstructed Court House, corner Barkly and Grey Streets,
St. Kilda (occupied by Council, April, 1859).

St. Michael's Church of England Grammar School was opened at "Marlton" in Marlton Crescent, on 23rd April, 1895 and has been gradually expanded over the years. The Foundation Stone of the present day-school was laid on 18th October, 1924.

The Free Kindergarten of St. Kilda and Balaclava was founded in 1911 and commenced its operations in the Salvation Army Hall in Nelson Street. Later, the present site was acquired and the existing premises were erected, the Foundation Stone being laid on 18th July, 1925.

(37) At a conference with neighbouring municipalities on 27th June, 1871, the then Mayor of St. Kilda was the first to make the suggestion that the swampy lagoon in Albert Park be so deepened as to form a boating course. Earlier, about 1860, the St. Kilda Council had successfully opposed the suggestion of the South Melbourne Council that the Park should be used as a burial ground. Imagine a cemetery along Fitzroy Street from the Junction to the Railway Station!

About 1873, the Council prevented the South Melbourne Council and The Board of Land and Works from obtaining control of The St. Kilda Cricket Ground and the surrounding area.

After battling on a political level for many years, St. Kilda Council, in 1875, had the pleasure of knowing that Albert Park was to be permanently reserved for recreative purposes.

(38) In February, 1883, the Council succeeded in having the corner of Brighton Road and Carlisle Street permanently reserved as a site for its Town Hall. It let a tender to build the Town Hall on 16th May, 1888. A tower (to rise to a height of 178 feet) was included in the approved design but not in the projected work and it has never been built. The Council occupied the present Town Hall on 23rd June, 1890.

The Hall's present organ was built and opened on 24th August, 1892. The existing Hall Portico was added in 1925.

The present City Hall, corner of Brighton Road and Carlisle Street, St. Kilda.
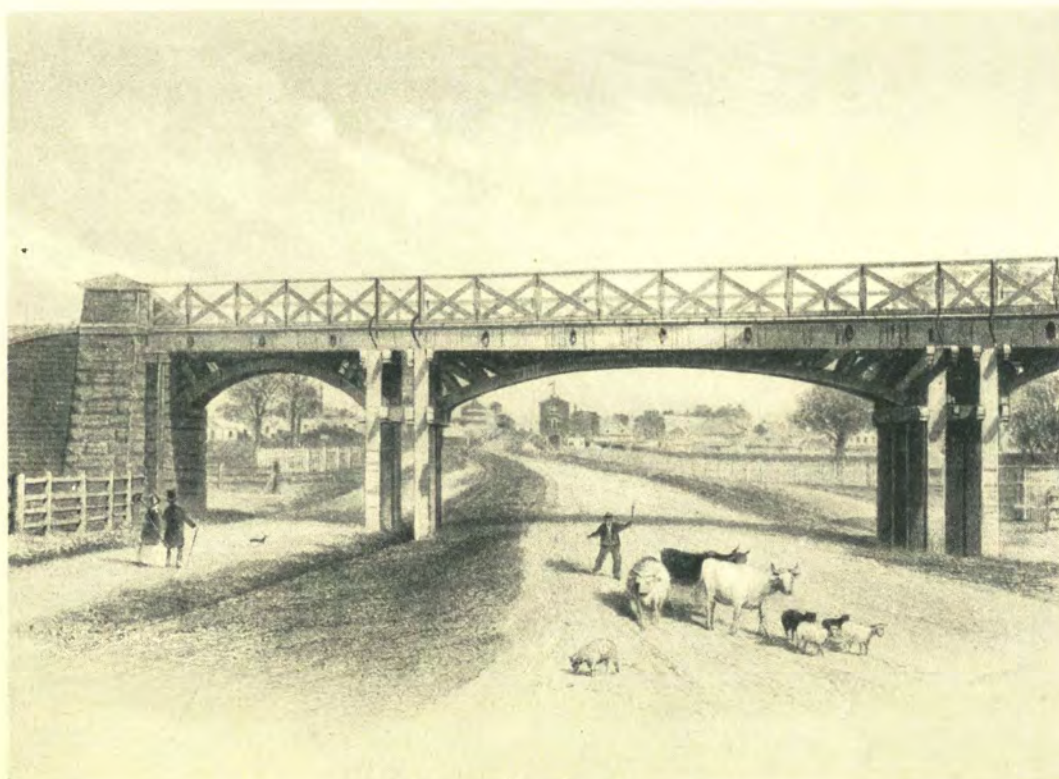
Railway Viaduct over St. Kilda Road, 1862
(Line from St. Kilda Station to Windsor Station)

(39) The growth of the population of St. Kilda is shown in the following table:—

1870	8,190	1930	43,000
1880	10,283	1940	50,095
1890	18,435	1950	56,810
1900	19,863	1956	58,502

(40) St. Kilda was declared to be a City on 8th September, 1890 and the public Proclamation was made on 2nd December, 1890.

(41) On 13th May, 1857, the railway line from Melbourne to St. Kilda was opened. A loop line from St. Kilda to Windsor Railway Station on the Melbourne-Brighton line was opened on 3rd December, 1859 and ran through Albert Park and across St. Kilda and Punt Roads by overhead bridges. The last journey on the loop line was on 20th September, 1862.

(42) The first Masonic Lodge in St. Kilda was the Lodge St. Kilda No. 917 E.C., which operated from 1854 until it lapsed on 5th June, 1882.

(43) In 1899 there was great public agitation to extend the railway line from St. Kilda through Elwood to Brighton. At that time, electric power had become a recognised factor in railway service and, in 1904, Parliament decided to run an electric tramway from the then cable tram terminus in Acland Street to Brighton. In 1905 Parliament decided the line should commence at the St. Kilda Railway Station. The construction of the line was commenced on Thursday, 19th October, 1905.

(44) In September, 1867, the Council purchased land in Inkerman Street as a site for a permanent market. It was built and opened on 4th April, 1868. It died, after a lingering illness, about 1882. Part of the land is portion of the present site of the Council Depot and Destructor in Inkerman Street.

(45) The St. Kilda Tradesmen's Club was formed in 1879, but is now called "The St. Kilda Club" and owns its Club Rooms in Inkerman Street.

St. Kilda Road, 1957
(Photograph taken from about the position where viaduct stood)

View of Fitzroy Street, North Side, about 1855.

(46) The first postal Receiving Boxes were opened on 1st January, 1858 — one near the present Town Hall site and the other at Robe Street. The first Post Office was a room off a Chemist's shop in High Street, St. Kilda, near Alma Road. It was a receiving station only and served the whole district.

In March, 1873, the Council protested against the inadequate postal facilities. By September, 1873, the Government had purchased a site at the corner of High and Inkerman Streets and the present post and telegraph office was built and opened for business on 11th March, 1876. Almost 50 years later the Council was again protesting at the lack of postal facilities at the Village Belle. In 1925 a Post Office was established there at the corner of Barkly and Mitford Streets.

About the same time a new Post Office was erected at the corner of Glenhuntly Road and Broadway, Elwood.

(47) In December, 1928, the Council authorised the changeover of all public lighting from gas to electricity and St. Kilda was wholly lighted by electricity on 15th October, 1929.

(48) Up to 1881 the Council had used red gum wood street kerbing. It was then arranged to replace the same with stone kerbing.

(49) The Royal St. Kilda Yacht Club was founded in 1876 and occupied a site on the West Beach. In 1898 it was given a site on the Lower Esplanade near the pier. In 1926, its Jubilee Year, it built a fine new Clubhouse on the present site.

(50) The first tramway along the Esplanade was a horse tram which had replaced the earlier rattling, cumbersome horse omnibuses. In 1890 the Council arranged for the substitution of a cable tramway which was then said to be "the most satisfactory and complete in the world."

(51) About 1899 the Council reclaimed a portion of the foreshore near the pier at a cost of nearly £1,300. For years it had done much work in beautifying the beach and Esplanade, and this sample of seascape gardening on the reclaimed sand shoals set the pattern for later years.

Fitzroy Street, 1957.

(52) The first Crown Lands sold at the West Beach were offered on 31st August, 1859. The land was situated between the railway line and the beach. The upset price was £300 per acre. It realised an average of £382 per acre. It was swamp land which required reclamation. The Council constructed the first drain in the area in 1869.

(53) On 29th April, 1879, the West Beach lands were taken from the St. Kilda Council and placed under the control of the South Melbourne Council. They were returned to St. Kilda on 28th February, 1882.

(54) On 12th February, 1919, the Brighton Road State School was converted into a hospital for the purposes of the influenza epidemic and remained as such until 18th August, 1919. During that period about 600 patients were treated, of whom nearly 50 died.

(55) In July, 1921, the Council approved of the establishment of a Baby Health Centre at the Town Hall.

(56) Sea Bathing at St. Kilda Beach has been probably the most continuous and controversial problem which the Council has ever had to face, commencing from the very early days and blossoming into full force about 1908 with the advent of mixed bathing. Restriction of areas and times for bathing; provision of separate areas for the sexes with specified hours and bathing shelters; attendants to police the regulations; enclosed bathing areas with provision for "mixed bathing"; the building of Municipal Baths; facilities for storage of life saving appliances; conveniences for the public: separate bathing shelters for children; provision of showers; portable and permanent refuse bins; standards for bathing costumes and general conduct; have been some of the associated problems over the years. The present day fashion of open sea bathing and sun bathing, with the sexes closely intermingling and with little recourse to shelters for dressing purposes, has done much, at any rate for the present, to bring about a cessation of the Council's problems and to relieve it from the numerous "pressure groups" who had been so active for so long.

(57) To accelerate the work of reclaiming and beautifying the St. Kilda foreshore and realising that the creation of a separate Authority with direct Government representation would be beneficial, the Council agreed to relinquish its control of the foreshore area and suggested to the Government that a Special Foreshore Committee should be established. The Committee was created on 9th June, 1906. The wisdom of the Council's decision is reflected in the magnificent work of foreshore improvement done over the years by the Committee.

(58) Luna Park was opened in 1912, the old Palais De Danse in 1913, the present Palais De Danse in 1920 and the present Palais Picture Theatre in 1927. The Victory Picture Theatre was opened on 18th April, 1921.

(59) Life Saving Stations were opened on the West Beach and on Marine Parade in December, 1913.

(60) For many years the Council has been trying to arrange for the reclamation of about 45 acres of the sea between Marine Parade at Shakespeare Grove and Point Ormond and is, at present, endeavouring to interest the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in the project. It would enable the widening of Marine Parade, provide much additional area for public beach recreation, children's playgrounds, still water bathing pools and a host of other amenities.

(61) The Citizens of St. Kilda presented Regimental Colours to the 14th Battalion, 1st A.I.F. on 13th December, 1914. They were handed to the Council for safe-keeping at the Anzac Memorial Service on 27th April, 1930. These famous colours are now permanently enclosed in a bronze case to be seen in the foyer of the Town Hall.

(62) The Foundation Stones of the St. Kilda Memorial Hall and the St. Kilda Army and Navy Club, at Acland Street, St. Kilda, were laid on Armistice Day, 11th November, 1923. The Hall was opened on Armistice Day, 11th November, 1924.

(63) St. Kilda's War Memorial (The Cenotaph) to those who died in the 1914-1918 war, is located on the Lower Esplanade at the foot of Fitzroy Street and was unveiled on the morning of Anzac Day, 25th April, 1927.

(64) The St. Kilda 14ft. Sailing Club (previously called the St. Kilda Dinghy Club) was founded 50 years ago. In 1918 it set up a Life Saving Boat service which has been continued to the present day. The Club's premises on Marine Parade were re-modelled in 1937. The Club has a large membership and offers a grand opportunity for young men to become active yachtsmen on the Bay.

(65) The electric tram service operated in St. Kilda for the first time on 12th April, 1913.

(66) The St. Kilda Division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade has been meeting regularly in the Town Hall since 1916.

(67) The electric train service operated in St. Kilda for the first time about 1920.

(68) The Infant Welfare Centre at Chapel Street, St. Kilda, was opened on 26th February, 1938.

St. Kilda Railway Station, 1862.

(69) In 1939, at a cost of nearly £30,000, the Council added to the Town Hall a new Council Chamber and official Lounge and an extensive new section to the Main Hall, with modern catering facilities. It was opened on 19th July, 1939.

(70) In 1941 the Council commenced a free immunisation service against Diphtheria for children in the Municipal District. This was extended to Whooping Cough in 1948, and Poliomyelitis is now being included. Vaccination against Small Pox is also available, free of charge.

(71) In 1946, with the approval of the Education Department, the Council established two scholarships to perpetuate the memory of the late ex-Councillor Captain Albert Jacka, V.C., M.C., and the late Flight-Lieutenant William Newton. V.C. They are tenable for four years at a District High School, Technical School, Girls' School or approved Secondary School in the metropolitan area.

(72) In 1945, the Council approved of financial assistance in the sum of £4,000 to the Elwood R.S.L. for the purpose of building and furnishing its proposed Memorial Hall at the corner of Ormond Road and Pine Avenue, Elwood.

(73) In 1947, the Council resolved to support the recently formed St. Kilda Boys' and Girls' Club. It granted the Club the use of a meeting room in the Town Hall until 1949, when it agreed to pay the rent for the Club's use of the A.N.A. Hall in Blanche Street, as larger premises were needed. In 1953 the Club erected its own premises in Frampton Street.

(74) In December, 1947, the Council established the present Emergency Home Help Service, which has provided considerable relief to many households in the City.

(75) In 1948, the Lands Department approved of the Council's recommendation that portion of the Reserve at the corner of Mitford and Clarke Streets, Elwood, be set aside as a site for a Kindergarten. The Council holds, as a Trustee, a sum of over £350 raised by citizens interested in the project and has this year set aside a sum of £4,000 towards the cost of construction of necessary buildings, etc., when the scheme proceeds.

St. Kilda Railway Station, 1957.

(76) For some years the Council operated an Infant Welfare Centre in temporary quarters made available by St. Bede's Church at Ormond Road, Elwood. A permanent Centre was then constructed by the Council at Broadway, Elwood and opened on 22nd August, 1950.

(77) In September, 1950, the Council purchased two properties in Carlisle Street opposite the Town Hall, with a view to the establishment of a Civic Centre. The restrictions imposed by the Landlord and Tenant Acts have prevented the Council from developing the site. It is anticipated, however, that as such restrictions have now been removed, the Council will give early consideration to the necessary planning, etc.

(78) In 1950, the Council approved of financial assistance to West St. Kilda R.S.L. in the sum of £2,000 to aid the Sub-Branch in the purchase and furnishing of its premises at Loch Street, St. Kilda.

(79) In conjunction with the National Rose Society and other representative organisations, the Council has established in the City Gardens, Blessington Street, St. Kilda, the famous Alister Clark Memorial Rose Garden. It was opened on 18th November, 1950.

(80) In 1951, the Council, in conjunction with the Cities of Caulfield and Brighton, launched an appeal for funds for the erection of the Southern Memorial Hospital which was to have been built at New Street adjoining the meeting place of the boundaries of the three Municipalities. Each City's quota was £30,000. St. Kilda's quota was raised within 20 months by the efforts of the citizens, local auxiliaries and traders' organisations.

The amount raised by St. Kilda to date is £50,000.

The Hospital is now to be built in Kooyong Road, Caulfield. It will accommodate 200 beds and can be enlarged to 550 beds.

(81) In 1952, the Council inaugurated its Special Collection of Heavy and Indestructible Refuse (other than the normal Household Refuse). The scheme was greatly appreciated and has become an Annual Service at a cost of about £1,200 per year.

(82) For over 60 years garbage in St. Kilda was disposed of by burial in tips. In October, 1923, the Council discontinued the practice of tipping when it opened a garbage incinerator at the Inkerman Street Depot. After many years' service this incinerator became both obsolete and objectionable from a health aspect and has been replaced by a modern installation.

On 18th March, 1953, the Council opened its new Monohearth Garbage Destructor Units at the Municipal Depot. It incorporated Bitumen

Heaters and a Hot Mix Plant for use in relation to roadmaking, etc. The installations cost approximately £81,000. These Destructor Units are of American design, are the only ones of their kind in Australia, have removed all the objectionable features of garbage disposal (particularly for the employees), and are estimated to serve St. Kilda's requirements for the next 80-100 years. They have enabled substantial economies to be effected in the annual costs and have proved a very successful venture. The Council now destroys the garbage from the City of Brighton, which pays for the privilege, and it is anticipated that other Municipalities will also take advantage of the benefits of this modern and, in Australia, unique installation.

(83) Following the large influx of migrants in the post-war years, Ceremonies of Naturalisation were commenced in the Town Hall on 18th November, 1953, and are now held periodically. To date, the total number naturalised at these Ceremonies is over 2,000. It is interesting to note that the first Naturalisation Ceremony attended by the Right Hon. The Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, was the Ceremony held at the Town Hall on 18th July, 1955.

(84) In 1954, the bathing beach at Elwood was lighted at night by the installation of a series of incandescent type searchlights, adding considerably to the public's safety and pleasure.

(85) On 22nd March, 1954, the Royal Standard was broken out from the Town Hall Flagpole when Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II honoured the City by attending a Luncheon tendered to her in the Town Hall by the Women's Auxiliaries of the State of Victoria.

(86) After very many years of protests and agitation by the Council and the citizens of St. Kilda against the floodings caused by the Elwood Canal, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, in 1955, commenced the construction of drainage improvement works with a view to preventing the repetition of the distress suffered for so long by the residents in Elwood.

(87) On the expiry of its lease in May, 1953, the Council decided to cease operating the Swimming Baths on the Lower Esplanade Foreshore as the cost of reconstruction to overcome the damage caused by storms, etc., was beyond the Council's resources. In August, 1955, it sold its interest in the building structure to a private enterprise, with the consent of the Lands Department. The new venture, known as "South Pacific," is a considerable improvement in every way and the swimming baths, which had not been in use for several years, were again opened to the public on 4th November, 1956.

St. Kilda Junction, about 1858
(Looking southward along High Street and Barkly Street)

(88) The Council has steadfastly refused to set up a Free Lending Library for
      adults, as it believes such a venture should not properly be a matter for
      the expenditure of municipal funds which are provided by property
      owners only.   It would cost thousands of pounds per year to operate and,
      generally speaking, would provide mostly books of fiction and thus come
      into active competition with a large number of Lending Library
      businesses established in St. Kilda and providing excellent service to
      meet the public's requirements at reasonable rates.   On the other hand,
      the Council is keen to assist libraries of benefit to the school children
      and, since 1955, has been making Annual Grants to the three State
      Schools and to three Catholic Schools in the City to enable them to
      enlarge and improve their school libraries. The Council has also assisted
      the St. Kilda and Balaclava Free Kindergarten in this direction.

(89) The Council has been anxious to establish necessary Public Conveniences
      in the district.   In 1940 it erected the block on the Lower Esplanade
      opposite the amusement area. It contributed, with the Foreshore
      Committee, to the erection of the block in Marine Parade at the back of

Luna Park. In 1953 it erected the block near St. Kilda Cricket Ground at the corner of St. Kilda and Queen's Roads. In 1956 it erected blocks in Alma Park and in the Town Hall grounds facing Carlisle Street and it has agreed to the erection of a further block in the recreational area near the Elwood Foreshore.

(90) With funds provided largely by Mr. George Graves, the Council has established the "Cora Graves Elderly Persons' Recreational Centre" in Blessington Street opposite the City Gardens. It is available for use by any resident of St. Kilda "60 years or over." It was opened on 6th June, 1956. Hot mid-day meals are served, hot baths, free lending library, reading rooms, radio, games and various forms of recreation are available. It is most modern in every respect and our veteran citizens are urged to make constant use of this well equipped amenity.

(91) Excellent sporting ovals have been established for cricket and football at Alma Park East Reserve, Blessington Street Reserve and Elwood Park Reserve and are in keen demand by local schools and clubs. Recently, modern dressing shelters have been added at a cost of over £15,000.

St. Kilda Junction, 1957.

Looking eastward along Fitzroy Street, with the War Memorial in the foreground — 1956.
(Taken from the roof of the Royal St. Kilda Yacht Club.)
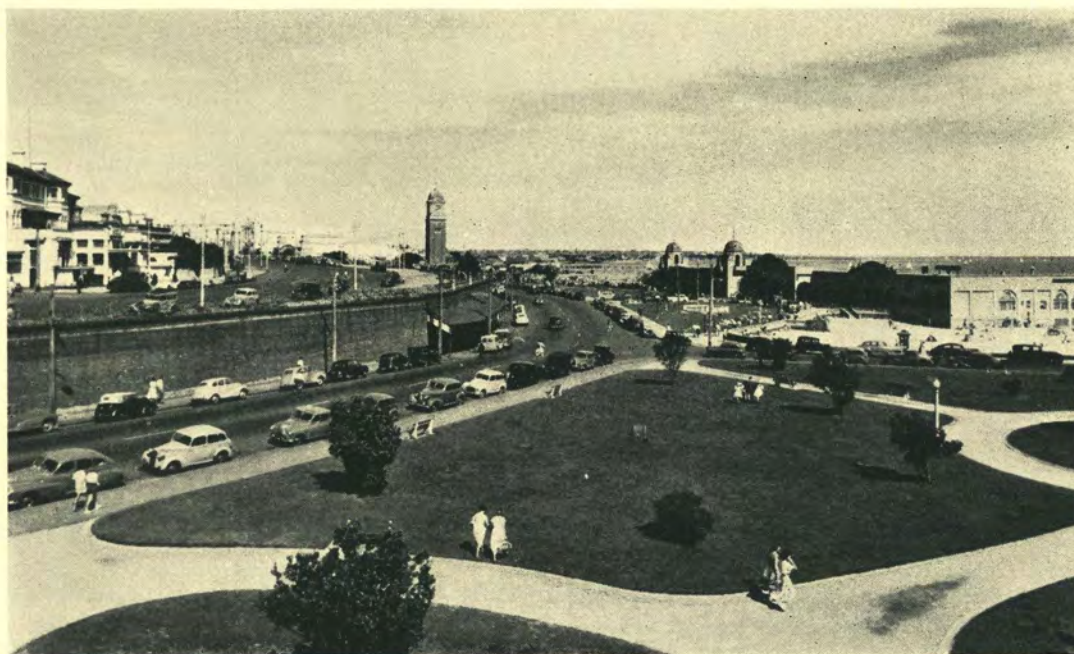
The Upper and Lower Esplanades — 1956; looking south towards Elwood.
(Taken from the roof of the Royal St. Kilda Yacht Club.)

(92) Children's Playgrounds have been established in Alma Park East, Barkly Street Reserve, Clarke Street Reserve, Blessington Street Reserve and Blessington Street City Gardens and at the corner of Inkerman Street and Orange Grove and the corner of Deakin and Cowderoy Streets.

(93) The Royal St. Kilda Yacht Club and The Elwood Sailing Club were hosts to a large number of visiting yachtsmen for the 1956 Olympic Games and all the Fencing events for the Games were held at the St. Kilda Town Hall between 22nd November and 8th December, 1956. On 15th November, 1956, the Council officially entertained those yachtsmen and the fencing competitors, together with Olympic Games officials, at the Town Hall.

(94) The Council has approved a developmental plan for the area adjoining the Elwood Foreshore which is being put into effect and will be completed as soon as practicable.

(95) Like all inner suburban municipalities, St. Kilda is being gradually confronted with traffic and kindred problems arising from the widespread use of motor vehicles. In an endeavour to regulate matters at an early stage before it becomes too late and calls for works of tremendous capital cost, the Council is giving earnest consideration to these problems and hopes to implement its first plans at an early date.

(96) The Council realises that with the many difficulties arising from the tremendous increase in motor traffic, improved street lighting is essential. It resolved to review the whole of the present public lighting and has laid down a plan for a progressive improvement throughout the District, to be completed in the next two years.

(97) The Council has been pressing the Public Works Department and the Country Roads Board for the completion of the Roundabout at St. Kilda Junction, together with necessary pedestrian crossings and signal lights, and will not cease its fight until the work has been completed so as to make the Roundabout not only functionally perfect but also a fitting gateway to that grand boulevard "St. Kilda Road."

(98) The Council has decided to commence the work of completing the exterior of the Town Hall to conform with what was envisaged when the building was erected so many years ago. It is anticipated that this work will be started early in 1957. What more fitting action, from a Municipal point of view, in this the Centenary Year of the St. Kilda City Council!