

CHAPTER V.

Constituting St. Kilda Municipality—Historical Foolschap Notice—Committee to Form Municipality—Particulars of Men—Public Meeting of Residents in Tent in Acland Street—Nominations of Candidates for First Council—Votes Recorded—Council Elected—First Meeting Held in Junction Hotel, March, 1857—The First and Second St. Kilda Police Courts—Council Appoints Town Clerk—An Early Letter—Election of Committees—Council at Work—First Assessment—First Report.

THE decision of Sir Henry Barkly to grant the prayer of the petitioners, to alter the municipal boundaries of St. Kilda so as to include the portions of St. Kilda territory within the boundaries of the City of Melbourne was regarded as a victory and the 301 residents who petitioned for the original municipal district of St. Kilda were in great spirits. While waiting for the amending boundaries to be declared, they pushed on the business of constituting the municipality, quite regardless of the storm of hostile criticism breaking in Carlisle Street and about the vicinity of the Greyhound Hotel. They held a meeting at the Junction Hotel, but as the Chairman had not been gazetted, as was required under the Act, the meeting was fruitless. A Committee was, however, appointed, and steps were taken to ascertain the proper legal course to be followed. Then it was decided to issue a notice to all the residents of St. Kilda. One of these historical notices, written on foolschap, is at present hanging in the Councillors' room in the St. Kilda Town Hall. It reads:—

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. KILDA.

The committee appointed at the meeting held at the Junction Hotel on the Sixth day 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 Athenaeum, in Acland 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, John Hood, Fras. Jno. Bligh, Thomas G. James, J. G. Foxton, S. Kidner, Florence Gardiner, A. Purchas, Edwin Fowler, Jno. R. Pascoe, Edw. Sydes, Jas. Mc Nicholl, Joseph Parker, Henry F. Gurner.

25th February, 1857.

These residents of St. Kilda played an important part in the beginning of the municipality. Particulars of the men, and their station in life, are of interest to-day in St. Kilda. Henry Jennings was a member of the firm of Jennings and Cook, Solicitors, Queen Street. He resided in Alma Street, as the Alma Road was then called. John Hood was a gold buyer, and a member in the first, and second Parliaments, for the Central Province, from 1856 to 1857. He was in business a partner in Bligh & Harbottle, Merchants, Queen Street, Melbourne.

J. R. Pascoe was a merchant, 52 Collins Street, East. He lived in Alma Street. Edward Sydes was a writer to the Signet, and also the auctioneer of the firm of Bigwood, Sydes & Co. His home was in Grey Street. Thomas G. James lived at 6 Grey Street. J. G. Foxton was a wool broker, of Foxton, Jones & Co., and he resided at 75 Wellington Street. Samuel Kidner was a homeopathist, living at 123 High Street. We have found no trace of James McNicholl, nor of Joseph Parker.

Florence Gardiner, his christian name was spelt with an "E", was a grocer at 71 High Street, at the time of his death, January 20, 1908. He was supposed to be when living among the earliest born natives, for he was born at Port Jackson, on July 9, 1815. Thirty-seven years afterwards, he came to Port Philip, and took up his residence in St. Kilda. In the latter part of his life he was a contractor. For 36 years he was a trustee of the St. Kilda Methodist Church, and a lay preacher. He had four daughters living when he died.

Albert Purchas was an architect, who lived in Alma Street. Edwin Fowler belonged to the firm of Gill Fowler & Co. merchants, 13 Little Collins Street, and he lived in Alma Street. Henry Field Gurner was the Crown Solicitor of the Colony of Victoria for twenty years. He built, and lived in, Gurner House, Gurner Street, and died there in April, 1883. The street's name

when first christened, was called Collegiate Street, but Gurners' house and personality dominated the street, and affixed his name thereto. The early records of the colony had a great interest for Gurner. He published, in the year 1876, a book entitled, "Chronicles of Port Phillip."

The public meeting of the electors of St. Kilda as foreshadowed in the residents' circular was held as advertised on Saturday, March 7, 1857 in a tent in A. E. Wheatley's garden, in Acland Street. Wheatley was an estate agent, who had his office in Queen Street, Melbourne. A press paragraph, notifying the public that the meeting was to be held reads :-

"The embryo municipality of St. Kilda is at the present moment the centre of much local excitement about the approaching civic election. The incorporated district is bisected by the City of Melbourne boundary line, and the contending interests are known as the St. Kilda Withins and the St. Kilda Withouts. The Withouts are displeased at being united to the Withins for they must thereby pay a moiety of the interest of the Gabrielli Loan, and they would prefer starting in the world for themselves and free from debt. Sed diis aliter visum and they must therefore have the Withins as municipal partners for better or worse. The consequence is that a tremendous effort will be made by both Withins and Withouts to secure a majority at the approaching contest, and that some fun may therefore be expected at the meeting to be held at three this afternoon in the large building used for the opening of the Athenaeum in Acland Street."

Residents to the number of 250, as was estimated at the time, attended the meeting. John Hunter Patterson, M.L.C. was voted to the chair. He explained to those present that the official meeting was to be held then and there, and it therefore became necessary, in accordance with the 12th section of the Municipal Act, to consider the question of the appointment of two persons to act as assessors. A motion was carried, appointing the Honorable Denis Patrick Keogh, M.L.C. and Mr. Edward Sydes, Assessors.

The meeting then considered, under the 10th section of the Act, the number of members who should compose St. Kilda's

municipal Council, and the number was unanimously resolved to be seven. Under the same section it was decided that the members should not receive any pecuniary remuneration. The nomination of candidates for the office of Municipal Councilor then took place. Owing to an omission on the part of the Chairman, the candidates were not called upon to address the electors before being voted for by a show of hands. This oversight on the part of the Chairman was pointed out to him. The Chairman thereupon ascertained that the meeting had no desire to hear, at that stage, the municipal views of the candidates.

The votes received by the various candidates nominated are given below. The Chairman said it was only fair to state that he had experienced some difficulty in counting the hands held up:—

Joshua Mooney	93
Alexander Fraser	90
Benjamin Cowderoy	70
Thomas Hale	68
Alexander Sutherland	65
F. Spicer	65
Thomas Gates James	63
Samuel Marshall	62
Alexander Young	50
Henry Tullett	45
Martin Fitzgerald	35
Charles Willoughby Barnes	35
Henry Jennings	35
John Randall Pascoe	32

The number being in excess of the number of councillors required, a poll was demanded. The Chairman appointed March 9, 1857 as the day upon which the poll was to take place. Some discussion followed regarding the site of the polling booth. Objections were lodged against the Junction Hotel, but the Chairman overruled them. The polling booth at the Junction Hotel opened at 8 a.m. and closed at 4 p.m., with the following results :—

Alexander Fraser	321
Thomas Hale	321
Benjamin Cowderoy	276

Alexander Sutherland	266
Joshua Mooney	259
Frederick Spicer	256
Samuel Marshall	237
Thomas Gates James	230
Alexander Young	183
Martin Fitzgerald	149
Henry Tullett	139
John Randall Pascoe	132
Charles Willoughby Barnes	132
Henry Jennings	113

The Chairman, J. H. Patterson, and the Assessors, D. P. Keogh and Edward Sydes, declared the following gentlemen as duly elected to the first municipal Council for the district of St. Kilda:—

Alexander Fraser, J.P.
 Thomas Hale
 Benjamin Cowderoy
 Joshua Mooney
 Alexander Sutherland ;
 Frederick Spicer, and
 Samuel Marshall.

St. Kilda was fortunate in its selection of the members of its first council because they had the necessary administrative talent, and business capacity to deal with the primitive conditions present in the district. The mental force of the Council's composite mind was represented by the blending of the intelligent thoughts of an auctioneer, a publican, a broker and valuator, an architect, a surgeon, a timber merchant, and a wholesale ironmonger. The commonsense and knowledge pertaining to such a group of brains was equal to the municipal problems that might arise. Melbourne has been described as the mother of local municipal institutions. If so, Melbourne was a mother of somewhat spartan ideas, for when her municipal children went forth to the north, the south, the east, and the west, they were left by her to swim, or to sink, as fate decided.

Alexander Fraser, J.P. was a member of the firm of Fraser & Cohen, auctioneers, and he also was a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, 1858 to 1881. He looms large in the history of St. Kilda.

Few public meetings were called, with regard to the welfare of early St. Kilda, or its residents' well-being, that did not have in them Alexander Fraser taking a prominent part. He lived in Alma Street, East St. Kilda. Thomas Hale was an architect, of the firm of Robertson & Hale, 9 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Benjamin Cowderoy, whose name became so closely associated with public movements in the early days of St. Kilda, was a Berkshire man, having been born at Reading in 1812. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, where he received a classical education that years afterwards enabled him to design the crest, and select the motto of St. Kilda. He arrived in Melbourne at the end of 1852, and shortly afterwards became associated in business ventures with F. J. Sargood, Thomas Fulton, Lachlan Mackinnon, and other prominent men. In 1864 he was appointed secretary of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce.

Joshua Mooney was the well known St. Kilda publican, the licensee of the Royal Hotel.

Frederick Spicer was a surgeon at 81 High Street, St. Kilda. Samuel Marshall was a timber merchant of Marshall & Sons, timber yard, 140 High Street, St. Kilda, while Alexander Sutherland was a machinery merchant in Melbourne, who later on built a large house in North Road, Brighton, where he died in the year 1911.

At the first meeting of the St. Kilda Council held in a room beside the Junction Hotel, St. Kilda Junction, on Wednesday, March 11, 1857, Benjamin Cowderoy was elected Chairman of the Council for the ensuing municipal year. The Council resolved to meet once a week. At the close of the first half year the Councillors had held 32 meetings, including adjournments. The attendance of the members was as follows: the Chairman, Councillor Cowderoy, 32; Councillors Marshall, 32; Mooney, 32; Fraser, 31; Hale, 31; Sutherland, 28 and Spicer, 26.

Most of the early Councils of Municipalities adjoining Melbourne held their first meetings in hotels of the best repute in their locations. Rooms outside of the public meeting rooms of hotels, were not to be easily found for the purpose of meetings, a want that was indicative of the early country-like conditions that prevailed.

The meeting of the St. Kilda Council held at the Junction Hotel on Wednesday, March 24, 1857 is full of interest since the doings at the meeting were among the first acts done that launched the municipality on its career. At the meeting there were present the Chairman, Councillor Benjamin Cowderoy and Councillors Fraser, Hale, Mooney, Spicer, and Marshall. When they were gathered together in the Junction Hotel the Chairman told them that he had received a letter from the Board of Works authorising the Council to occupy two rooms at the Court House. He invited them to go at once to that building which the councilors did, walking from the Junction Hotel across the road to the St. Kilda Police Court, and police station. We must explain how this was possible, since not a vestige of the police station buildings remain, and the police reserve, as such, no longer exists. The late Councillor Jeans had his show rooms, for his gas stoves, on the site of the police station. Even today his show rooms and the stout, genial smiling, Councillor Jeans, are remembered only by the "oldest inhabitant." It is over forty five years since Councillor Samuel Jeans interestedly told us, that his shop was built on the site of the first police station, and council chambers, in St. Kilda, and that, behind the shop, was the place where the South Yarra Water Works Company had its stand pipe that supplied St. Kilda with river water. The service requirements of a motor age have hidden the earliest historical corner in the city of St. Kilda, and though the interesting corner is passed by thousands of people, in tram cars, and motor cars, every day, very few of them, if any, know that there the seed of the municipal city of St. Kilda germinated. The building of the police station consisted of an imported iron house.

The first St. Kilda Police station was situated, on, the triangular piece of land, that had been reserved for police purposes, at the corner of Punt Road, and St. Kilda Road. The land projects, southward, like a wedge, into The Junction, and forms by its snubnosed point the northern boundary of the cross road's place. The land was considered by the police authorities to serve admirably for the situation of a police station, and as a starting point to police the bush lands as far as Dendy's Special Survey, at Brighton. Not until the hamlet of Brighton was reached, was there any police station, wherein was a police sergeant and two

constables. These forces policed St. Kilda and Brighton hinterlands. In the year June 1, 1858 the strength of the police force at St. Kilda was one sergeant, and nine constables, and they were stationed, in a building built on the police reserve, at the Junction. The building erected in the year 1854, contained two rooms intended to be used for police offices and a Court of Petty Sessions. The court was not then constituted, but provided for in the Government Gazette proclamation, which reads:—

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE
MELBOURNE, 14th OCTOBER, 1854
PETTY SESSIONS AT ST. KILDA.

The Lieutenant Governor in pursuance of the 17th section of the Act 3 William IV. No. 3 has been pleased to constitute, and appoint, the New Court House, at the Police Station at St. Kilda, in the County of Bourke, to be a place for the holding of Courts of Petty Sessions, under the provisions of the said Act.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN FOSTER.

At the time of the constituting of the St. Kilda Council the place was only used as a police station. The Court already gazetted three years before, was brought into being, in response to a request from the Council. The letter from The Commissioner of Public Works stating "that there was no objection to establish a Court of Petty Sessions at St. Kilda" was dated 23 March, 1857. The police station then became in official references "The Police Court," and the transition, in the description was made in two days, for, in answer to a request by the Chairman of St. Kilda Municipality, to be allowed to use the police building, as a municipal office, and meeting place the Chairman received the following letter, which is a copy of the one he mentioned at the Council meeting:—

"Public Works Office
Melbourne 25th March, 1857.

Sir,

In reference to your letter, dated 12th March, addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Police, applying for the use of two rooms, at the Police Court, St. Kilda, for the purposes of the Municipal Council, I have the honor to inform you, that your letter has been referred to the

2. The Chairman of the Bench has been informed of the arrangement.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant,
For Insp. Genl. of Public Works
THO. C. BALMAIN.

B. Cowderoy, Esq.
Chairman of the Municipal Council,
St. Kilda.

We anticipate somewhat by explaining, that the St. Kilda Council was still using the Police Court, and station office for municipal business in March, 1859. On the ninth of that month, the Public Works Department asked the Council, upon what date would the Council be prepared to vacate the building? In the middle of the year before, June, 1858, the Council had heard a rumor, that the Police Department was closing the St. Kilda police station at the Junction. The Council endeavored to persuade the Public Works and Survey Department Executive to transfer the police reserve lands, to the Council, for the purposes of using the land for a market place. The Executive referred the Council's letter to the Chief Commissioner of Police, and he, in reply, stated, rather emphatically, that the Police Department had no intention of giving up the police court buildings which were in good order, and condition, and quite suitable for the use made of them. The site itself, he added, was in a good position for police purposes. He stated he was at a loss to understand, how the St. Kilda Council heard such an unfounded rumor. Since numbers of Ministers, or ex- Ministers of the Crown, and Executive officers of Government Departments, lived at St. Kilda, it was not too difficult to surmise correctly where the councillors heard the whisper, which, as it happened, was a whisper of truth, though its promise was more akin to a prophetic one, than to one of immediate realization. On April 13, 1859, the Public Works Department was prepared to transfer the Court House to the Council, but at that time the Council was looking ahead to another location, since the Commissioner of Public Works had informed the Chairman, Councillor Cowderoy, on January 8, 1858, that a sum

of £1,000 had been provided for the erection of a new Court House at St. Kilda.

The Chairman of the St. Kilda Bench, the Hon. Alexander Fraser, M.L.C. who had been made a territorial magistrate in 1855, was informed by the Public Works Department on August 17, 1859, that the plans for the lock up, police quarters and police court had been prepared. On April 13, 1860 the watch-house, and buildings were completed, and taken possession of by the police. The St. Kilda Council was not long in following the police to their new location, the police court, and offices. The following advertisement was inserted in the newspapers, so that the world might know, that the St. Kilda Council had moved its offices :—

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the offices of the Municipal Council have been removed to the New Court House, Junction of Grey and Barkly Streets, and the weekly meetings of the Council will be held there after that date.

E. BRADSHAW,
Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office,
St. Kilda, April 21st, 1859.

An important letter dated May 7, 1859, was received by the Council from the Public Works Department wherein the Commissioner said that the Attorney General had no objection to convey the Court House recently erected, to the Municipal Council of St. Kilda, provided the Council undertook to keep the building available, not only for their own Court, but also for a separate District or Territorial Court of Petty Sessions, if required for that purpose.

We revert to the year 1857, and we resume the story of the first acts, of the newly constituted Council. The Council's immediate necessity was an executive officer, a Town Clerk. In reply to the Council's advertisement, inviting applications for the position, 34 persons, desirous of being appointed to the office of the first Town Clerk of St. Kilda, applied. William Goldie was appointed Town Clerk of St. Kilda on March 18, 1857, at a salary of £250 per year. An official letter of his, written on a blue sheet of foolscap, is filed in the Plans' Strong Room at the Crown Lands' office, Melbourne. It reads :—

"Court House, St. Kilda 26 Mar.
1857. Municipality of St. Kilda.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Council of the above municipality to request that AT YOUR EARLY CONVENIENCE you will be pleased to depute an officer to mark out the carriage and footways in the various streets of this municipal district in accordance with the provisions of the Act 18 Victa. Feb. 14 (Management of Towns Act) Section II.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. Goldie,

Town Clerk.

To the Hon.

The Chief Commissioner

of Public Lands.

At the first meeting of the Council the Chairman placed upon the table eleven tenders for the valuation of the municipality received by him in answer to an advertisement. After consideration of the tenders the one proffered by Edward Hughes was accepted. Councillor Sutherland was not present at the Council meeting to move a motion as it was intended he should do, with regard to the appointment of a rate collector. Councillor Fraser therefore moved "That the Council proceed to the appointment of a rate collector to be paid on a percentage of the rates collected. On the motion of Councillor Spicer, it was ordered, "That tenders for collecting the rates be advertised for in terms of the proceeding motion." On the motion of Councillor Mooney, it was resolved, "That the valuator, when making his valuation, shall be accompanied by the collector, who shall assist him therein." Councillor Hale moved, "That a surveyor be appointed for the municipality with a salary at the rate of £250 per annum." That motion was seconded by Councillor Marshall, and carried. An amendment, by Councillor Fraser, "That the salary be £300 was put and lost. On the motion of Councillor Hale, advertisements were ordered to be inserted in the newspapers for the purpose of inviting appli-

cations for the office of Surveyor, such applications to be made by Wednesday the 1st proximo, at noon.

Several notices of motion were given. They are instructive, far off echoes of what was being done in those early days of the Council's existence. Councillor Spicer gave notice of motion : "To consider, and resolve upon the state of the postal delivery, and situation of the post office." Councillor Hale: "To move that three permanent committees be appointed viz. a Public Works Committee, a Finance and Rate Committee and a Legislative Committee. When the motion came on for discussion the following councillors were appointed:—

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.—Councillor Hale, Chairman and Councillors Marshall, Sutherland and Spicer.

FINANCE AND RATE COMMITTEE.—Councillor Fraser Chairman, Councillors Mooney and Sutherland.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.—Chairman of the Council, Councillor B. Cowderoy, and Councillors Fraser and Hale.

The duties of the Legislative Committee were principally the preparation of by laws, and other documents.

Further notices of motion by Councillor Hale were "That as soon as possible the Surveyor proceed to make a survey of Inkermann Road, and the lands lying south of the same, with a view to draining those lands." That the clerk be instructed to apply to the Government for copies of all correspondence relative to the establishment at St. Kilda of baths, bathing ships etc." "That tenders be invited, by advertisement, for furnishing a common seal for the use of the Corporation." Councillor Fraser gave notice of motion that he would move at the next Council meeting "That the Council consider the immediate necessity of applying to the Government for the control of that piece of waste land, lying south of the park, and bounded on the East by Brighton Road, and on the South by Fitz Roy Street.

The following motions were brought on without previous notice, and discussed, the various subjects being introduced by the Chairman. Councillor Spicer moved "That the Clerk write to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, requesting that an officer be deputed, as soon as possible, to mark out the carriage, and footways in the municipality, in accordance with the provisions

of "The Management of Towns Act" Section IL That motion was carried. Councillor Hale then moved, and Councillor Mooney seconded, "That the funds of the municipality be lodged in the name of the Council in the Oriental Bank, and that all cheques drawn thereon be signed by the Chairman, and two councillors, and countersigned by the Town Clerk. An amendment was moved to this motion, and the amendment by Councillor Spicer, and seconded by Councillor Fraser, was carried, the effect of which was to place the funds of the Council in the Colonial Bank of Australasia, and that two councillors instead of one councillor had to sign the cheques of the council. Councillor Spicer moved, "That the Chairman apply to the Government to pay into the Colonial Bank of Australasia to the credit of this council, the sum of £2,500 recently voted by the Legislative for the use of this municipality." That motion was seconded by Councillor Hale, and carried. On the motion of Councillor Spicer, the Council then adjourned till Friday evening at seven o'clock. So ended a notable meeting in the annals of the municipal history of St. Kilda.

In accordance with its duty, and to procure the necessary funds wherewith to carry on the business of the newly fledged municipality the St. Kilda Council caused an estimate to be made of the probable sum required for the current year's expenditure. With that knowledge available the Council decided to levy its first rate, and the sum was fixed at one shilling in the pound on the annual value of all assessable property. The amount of the rate was to be payable in two moieties, one on July 1st and the other on November 1st. The assessment was assented to by the Governor and so the St. Kilda municipality was fairly launched. At the time the Council estimated the number of tenements in the municipality to be 900; the number of ratepayers 1,000, and the population of St. Kilda at 2,700. Several appeals were lodged by the ratepayers against the assessments of their properties. These appeals were heard by the magistrates of the St. Kilda Court of Petty Sessions with the results that some appeals were allowed, while others were dismissed.

The proportion of the Gabrielli Loan payable by the municipality having been fixed by Sir Henry Barkly, the St. Kilda

Council had when its first report was issued paid interest thereon as follows :-

From date of Proclamation, 13 th February, 1857 to 30 th April inclusive	£146 8 0
First moiety of the year from May 1, 1857 to 30 th April 1858	337 10 0
	£483 18 0

The interest decreased by £37/10/- annually till the debt was extinguished, the principal of the loan being repaid by the Government. The portion of the loan upon which interest was paid by the St. Kilda municipality was supposed to have been expended by the Melbourne Corporation on those streets in St. Kilda which formed part of the City territory before the St. Kilda municipality was constituted.

When the St. Kilda Council made its first report the assessment was :—Number of properties charged, 1287; gross assessment, £114,723/14/-; nett amount, £96,779/4/-; fractions, 17/8; total, £96,780/1/8; amount of rate per roll at 1/- per pound, £4389/0/1.

At the close of the first half year, which was little more than two months after the first moiety of the rate became payable, there had been realised £1,352/5/3, leaving then due of the first moiety, the sum of £1,067/4/91.

The first work undertaken by the St. Kilda Council was the repair to a culvert in Punt Road (now Barkly Street) at a cost of £10. A guard rail to the culvert cost £3, and the formation of connecting streets £1,182/3/-, of which the sum of £810 had been paid when the Council made its first report. Alma Road formation had cost £450, and also £21 to repair certain parts of the road. Formation of Argyle Street cost £140, and "Ackland Street" £464/15/-; alterations in Robe Street, £115/11/6; Seats for the Promenade, £9; manure depot, posts and boards 17/11/-; General notice boards, £9/10/-; Boundary posts £40; an expenditure of £2,453/5/6 upon the first municipal works.

The Council's first report gives a list of the buildings in St. Kilda that were exempt by Proclamation from the jurisdic-

tion of the Council, and therefore non-rateable. The list is informative, since it incidentally shows the churches that were in being in St. Kilda, in the year 1857. The list includes two schools then called National Schools to distinguish them from Denominational and Private Schools. The list reads:—

1. The Church of England Church.
2. The Church of England School-house.
3. The Wesleyan Church and Land, Fitzroy Street.
4. The Presbyterian Church, Inkermann Road.
5. The Presbyterian Church, Alma Road.
6. The Independent Church, Alma Road.
7. The Roman Catholic School, Great Dandenong Road.
8. The National School, Brighton Road.
9. The National School, Punt Road.

The recurring name of Inkermann Road shows that in the first days of the St. Kilda municipality the place name InkermEum Road was always spelt with its last syllable carrying two "n"s. The war in the Crimea was quite fresh in the minds of the St. Kilda residents and they spelt correctly the village of Inkermann, that was situated on the harbor of Sebastopol, with two "n"s.