

Heritage Citation



24 Jolly Street, Clayfield

Key details

Also known as	Hedloo
Addresses	At 24 Jolly Street, Clayfield, Queensland 4011
Type of place	House
Period	Interwar 1919-1939
Style	Mediterranean, Old English, Spanish Mission
Lot plan	L1_RP52573
Key dates	Local Heritage Place Since — 1 January 2005 Date of Citation — February 2010
Construction	Roof: Tile

People/associations	Horace George Driver (Architect)
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Criterion for listing	(A) Historical; (H) Historical association
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This two-storey interwar stucco residence was designed in 1937 by Brisbane architect, Horace George Driver, for William and Betty Young. Displaying elements of the popular Interwar styles of Mediterranean, Spanish Mission and Old English architecture it has aesthetic value and provides evidence of the trend in Brisbane's wealthier suburbs such as Clayfield for building architect designed homes in the latest styles during this period.

History

This home was built in 1937 for William Young, an industrial chemist and his wife, Betty. The couple purchased just over 34 perches in Arthur Street (as Jolly Street was then named) in February of that year. They mortgaged the land in October and by December; their newly completed home was featured in an article in the "Better Homes" page of the Telegraph newspaper. An earlier house with a tennis court at the rear previously occupied the site.

The article described the new house as "fashioned after the manner of homes in the rural province of Normandy in the north of France" and gave detailed descriptions of the interior and exterior features. Noted external details included the half-timbering of the wall of the "sleep out", the use of porphyry stone around the entrance porch and the wrought-iron railings of the upper balcony.

The house's interior was thoughtfully designed with the sleeping sections (including a nursery) separate from the living areas, the garage located near the main entrance, and a study cum library on the ground floor. The ground floor also had a kitchen and maid's room. Interior features included a face brick fireplace, oak handrails on the staircase and a lounge room with silky oak panelling and built in china cabinets.

The Youngs chose architect Horace Driver to design their new residence. He had already designed a home in Cracknell Road, Annerley for William Young's brother, Bob. The builder of the house was C.H. Schubert who later bought the block at 26 Jolly Street where he built a very similar house to the alleged annoyance of Horace Driver.

Driver was a Brisbane trained architect who worked in the office of Hall and Prentice Architects from 1922-25. In 1925 he left to work and study in America where he won four medals and the "Best Student" award at the American Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York.

Driver returned to Brisbane in 1930 and commenced practice as an architect, primarily designing houses and flats. Many of his designs had a Mediterranean flavour with stucco walls, tiled roofs, archways and Juliet balconies. He favoured the use of stone and brick, often using them to provide highlights to an elevation. Half timbering and gable roofs were also used frequently, lending an English feel to some of his designs. Like other Brisbane architects of the Interwar period including Bruce Lucas and Mervyn Rylance, Driver moved away from traditional Queensland architecture designs and helped to popularise new styles influenced by American and English styles. He worked primarily during the Interwar years for wealthy Brisbane clients, designing

fashionable homes with middle class accoutrements such as maid's rooms.

The house at 24 Jolly Street is an example of the types of homes commissioned in Clayfield and the surrounding suburbs during the Interwar years by wealthy Brisbane clients who wanted the latest architectural designs with well appointed interiors. During this period, a wave of subdivision saw the large rural estates of the 19th century broken up for new fashionable suburban development changing the character of the area but maintaining it as a desirable residential address.

The Youngs sold their Jolly Street home in 1960 to the financial firm, Lombards of London who used the house as a company residence. It has since had several owners.

Description

The house is a two storey stuccoed building with a tiled multi-gabled roof. It is an eclectic mix of styles with features of both the Mediterranean and Old English vernaculars. The curved wall of the southern end of the front elevation is reminiscent of the cat slide roofs found in Clayfield's Old English style homes of the same period.

It features a plain, stuccoed chimney, a Juliet balcony and a half-timbered sleep out on the upper storey.

The lower storey originally had a porch with open archways but this has since been enclosed and windows added.

The house has been extended at the rear and a pool and front carport added.

Statement of significance

Relevant assessment criteria

This is a place of local heritage significance and meets one or more of the local heritage criteria under the Heritage planning scheme policy of the *Brisbane City Plan 2014*. It is significant because:

Historical

CRITERION A

The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the city's or local area's history

for the evidence it provides of the transformation of Clayfield from a semi rural area to a fashionable middle-class suburb during the interwar period.

Historical association

CRITERION H

The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organization of importance in the city's or local area's history

as a representative example of the domestic architecture of Horace Driver, a significant interwar Brisbane architect.

References

1. Brisbane City Council aerial photographs, detail plans and building cards
 2. Commonwealth Electoral Rolls, 1937, 1943
 3. Gildea, Andrew. Horace George Driver Architect 1902-1982 Beaux-Arts to Our House. Bach of Arch thesis, Dept of Architecture, U of Qld, St. Lucia. 1988
 4. *Telegraph*. 28 Dec 1937
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Note: This citation has been prepared on the basis of evidence available at the time including an external examination of the building. The statement of significance is a summary of the most culturally important aspects of the property based on the available evidence, and may be re-assessed if further information becomes available. The purpose of this citation is to provide an informed evaluation for heritage registration and information. This does not negate the necessity for a thorough conservation study by a qualified practitioner, before any action is taken which may affect its heritage significance.

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