

had a four-panel war-time honour board and, above that, a semi-circular painted ribbon banner that read: "Exalt ye the Lord our God, and worship at his footstool" from Psalm 99:5. Photos show flaking plaster on the walls.

The walls were replastered and the floor recarpeted. At the suggestion of the builder, a cross was formed by exposing the bluestone behind the plaster, rather than installing the planned wooden cross. The honour board was fitted next to the eastern stairs leading up to the gallery. The timber wall separating the lobby from the sanctuary was replaced by glass.

- 1964-65 As with all Romanesque churches, the small windows in massive stone walls results in poor natural light inside the church. Low light levels inside the church allow stained glass windows to have vivid saturated colours. However, the mission building shaded the pair of windows installed in the west wall, so they were moved to the east wall. Lighting has been an ongoing issue. Gas heaters and new lights were installed above the congregation. As these lights were still inadequate, the fittings were replaced by High Intensity Discharge lamps around the turn of the 21st century.
- 1966 Flags of countries from which migrants came were placed at the back of the church.
- 1976-78 Translation of services was discontinued. The migrants had formed their own churches or had learned English well enough.
- 1978-80 The aboriginal flag was added to the collection of flags at the back of the church.
- 1985 The translation booths were removed, as the need to hear services simultaneously in several languages no longer existed. In order to generate rental income, the offices on the lower floor of the mission building were leased. Two offices were built at the back of the gallery for the church's use.
- 1985 The communion rail was modified to open the area in front of the pulpit. Previously it had completely enclosed the small platform.
- 1986 The enclosed retreat at the rear southeast corner of the church was removed. This room allowed parents to supervise noisy children and yet still hear (via the Public Address system) and see the service. The chapel on the west side of the entrance foyer was also removed and volunteers painted the church.
- 1989 4 May: The organ, church and mission buildings were classified by the National Trust of Australia - Victoria
- c1990 The flags were reduced to just the Australian and Aboriginal flags and then both these were removed.
- 1991-92 The South Island Organ Company of NZ restored the Organ and completed the building of the oboe stop as originally planned by George Fincham.
- 2006 7 May: The new chapel was opened. The chapel enclosed the rear southwest corner of the church with glass. The stairway on this side of the church was removed and replaced with a glass panel in the chapel ceiling to allow more light in.
- 2008 30 Mar: The Chapel was named Fullerton Chapel and a brass plaque was unveiled by Doug and Ethel. In December the organ and church building were registered by the Victorian Heritage Council.

A timeline of changes

The Construction of the Church of All Nations
150th Anniversary Celebrations



- 1855 25 Jul: The Government provided a land grant on a corner of Brunswick Street after the Wesleyan Church had requested a site for a church.
- 1860 12 Jan: The church asked the Government to exchange its Brunswick Street land for a triangular site on Lygon Street that they thought was Lot No. 61. This site was granted by the Government on 4 Feb.
- 1860 Easter Saturday 7 Apr: The first service of the Carlton Wesleyan congregation was held in Mr. William Jones' Lygon Street shop. This shop was probably on the west side just north of Grattan Street.
- 1860 23 Jun: The church told the Government that it did not intend to request Lot 61 located on the corner of Neill and Drummond Streets, but had in mind another triangular block marked 'Reserve' further up the hill. This site, on the other side of Lygon Street, has frontages on Keppel and Palmerston Streets. The request for the Keppel Street 'Reserve' land was refused. It was granted to the Church of England and is now occupied by St. Jude's Church.
- 1860 8 Dec: Tenders were called to build the Carlton church from either timber or brick, on Lot 61, Neill, Drummond and Palmerston Street. Plans could be viewed at the stone merchants, Chamber and Clutton, corner of Lonsdale and Stephen (now Exhibition) Streets.
- 1861 17 Feb: The brick church, seating 120 people was opened. It cost £260 on completion. This church later became half the Sunday School Hall. As construction had begun on 29 Dec 1860, it took only 6 weeks to build. From the 1895 MMBW map and the fact that the subsequent enlargement doubled the church's size, this original church was probably 45 x 16 ft (13.7 x 4.9 m).
- 1862 13 Apr: The debt of £278 from the previous year had been reduced to £60, by the time of the second anniversary.
- 1865 8 Oct: The church was re-opened after enlargement to 45 x 32 ft (13.7 x 9.8m), double its original size, at a total cost of £557, for the original plus the extension. Mr Martell designed it.
- 1867 The numbers attending had increased and a larger church was needed.

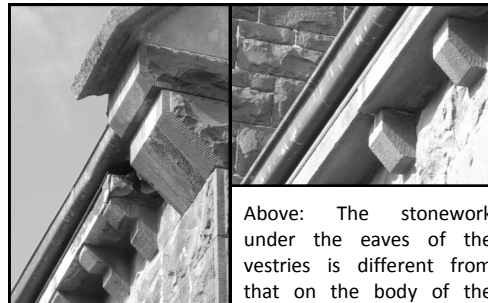


Inside the church hall c1920. This was the 1861-65 brick church with the pillar supporting the valley between the 1861 and 1865 parts of the building. Rev. Dyson and Sister Annie are in the far left rear of the photo.

- 1869 12 Jan: The Church received a loan of £300.
- 1869 27 May: Tenders were called for construction of the church designed by Joseph Reed. On 20 July a tender of £2,100 from Mr. John Pigdon was accepted for building part of the new stone church. The reports of laying the foundation stone put the cost at £2,500. As the whole design prepared by Joseph Reed of the architectural firm Reed and Barnes was estimated to cost £4,000, the church was to be constructed without the spire, the 3 galleries and the semi-circular apse. As constructed, it was able to seat 700 people. The stone for the church may have been quarried near Park Street, North Carlton where there were several quarries.
- 1869 Tue 27 Jul: Mr S G King, laid the foundation stone in the presence of several Wesleyan clergy and members of the congregation. Mr. King was a leader at the Hotham Wesleyan Methodist Church, became a Justice of the Peace, ran several clothing and millinery shops and was a philanthropist. The Revs. J. Bickford, J. Eggleston, and J. Lelean took part in the religious services. The foundation stone contains Melbourne daily papers, the annual missionary reports, the Wesleyan Chronicle, and other publications relating to the Wesleyan body.

The Reed & Barnes drawings indicate: The spire, the galleries (sides and rear), the two staircases in the towers and the semi-circular apse were not built. The body of the church was built to Reed's design and size. However, the drawings show two sections with their piers marked off in red. The option of not building them and building the apse was likely considered and rejected, because of the cost of the circular apse roof and of later extending the church. The church, as built probably didn't have any minister's vestry behind the northern wall.

- 1870 Sunday 6 Mar: Seven and a half months after laying the foundation stone, the bluestone church was opened by the visiting evangelist Rev William ('California') Taylor. The cost of construction had been £2,500.
- 1877 Thursday 16 Aug: The George Fincham Organ was dedicated with an organ recital and sacred concert.
- 1882 Reed and Barnes designed the two current vestries to the north of the church, in place of the unbuilt apse. Tenders were called on 26 Aug and closed a week later. The contract with Gow and Clague builders, Carlton, was signed four days later, on 4 Sep. The eaves on the vestries differ slightly from those on the body of the church.



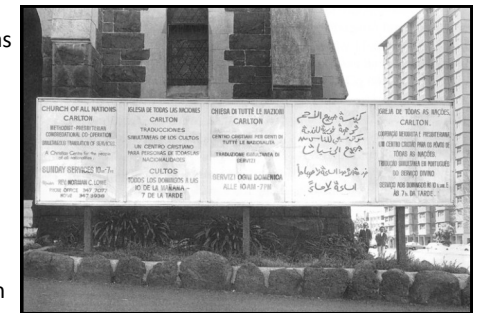
Above: The stonework under the eaves of the vestries is different from that on the body of the church, as a result of the

- 1887 Sunday 13 Mar: The church was re-opened after extensive improvements were completed the day before. The renovations were designed by the prominent architects Terry & Oakden, and built by Mr McLean. The drawings and other details of this work have been lost. It is probable that the following work was carried out at that time:
- vestries being built 12 years after the main church. Left: The stonework under the eaves of the body of the church differs from that on the vestries.

- a. Construction of the rear gallery and stairs on each side. Instead of following the Reed design for the stairs inside the two towers, the stairs were placed to the north of the towers.
- b. Windows replaced the two doorways leading into the church on each side of the portico and the central doorway created.

- 1911 The long east and west side walls of the church were found to be cracking at the sill-level of the clerestory windows, just above the top of the supporting piers. This was considered to be caused by the roof design applying outward (spreading) forces on the walls due to the weight of the slate roof, with the heavy lath and plaster ceiling. As the church already had a significant debt (in excess of £1,000), fund-raising began, and a further loan was sought.
- 1913 18 Jan. Tenders were called for repairs to the church. The church was closed, the roof removed and the two side walls dismantled down to the bottom of the clerestory windows, where sound stonework remained. The walls and windows were rebuilt. Rods, fixed to plates inside each wall, were installed across the inside of the church to prevent the walls from splaying out again. The roof replacement followed Reed's 1869 drawings, except that the current, lighter, timber ceiling was installed in place of the plaster. The total cost was £1,350. The area of this repair can be seen in the east wall. The mortar has a slight pink tinge, compared with that below which is grey or white. The new mortar was tuck-pointed in keeping with the mortar below, but much of the tuck-pointing has weathered away.
- 1923 The church was originally surrounded on the three sides by a white picket fence. When the fence became dilapidated, people were asked to donate five shillings per stone to create a rockery. The rockery and garden, along the Drummond Street boundary, cost £60 and remains to this day.
- 1935 22 Sep: Dr. Alan McCutcheon, Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Mission, presented two stained glass windows to the church. They are in memory of Mrs Elizabeth Agnes Dyson (1874-1934), the first wife of Rev. George Dyson. They were originally in the west wall, but later moved to the east wall, presumably because the west wall receives no sunlight.
- 1937 2 May: A third stained glass window was dedicated to the memory of Marian Emily Close (1850-1935).

- 1964-5 Four translation booths were constructed at the back of the balcony. These soundproof booths allowed the translators to see and hear the proceedings below. They provided translations for people not familiar with the language - usually, but not always, English - being used by the preacher or others addressing the congregation.



Notice board outside the church inviting people to services with simultaneous translation in the 1960s. The sign is in English, Spanish, Italian, Arabic and Portuguese. In the 1970s translation into Macedonian replaced Italian. The 1923 bluestone rockery is still in place.

- 1964-65 Up to this time the front wall of the church, behind and above the pulpit,