Albury Railway Station

As the last stop on the Great Southern Railway line, Albury Railway Station was once one of Australia’s most important rail terminals. It acted as the meeting point for the change in rail gauge between NSW and Victoria, as standard gauge lines between Sydney and Melbourne were only converted to broad gauge in 1862. Symmetrically designed in the grand Italianate manner, the Station was first used for public service on 26 February 1862. As at 2022, the station’s platform has been branded as one of Australia’s longest.

Albury Public School

Known to local schoolchildren as ‘The Castle’, the two-story Albury Public School was built in 1891 by architect W.E. Kepp. The building’s Victorian style and Queen Anne influence is evident in the detail of the brickwork and terracotta elements. The Castle was, in fact, the third schoolhouse to be erected in Albury. The original National School was built on the corner of Dean and Gower Streets in 1850, then relocated circa 1861 to the schoolhouse on Olive Street, which is still in service today and has been placed on the Register of the National Estate.

St Patrick’s Roman Catholic Church

On 23 August, 1870, the Reverend De Michael McKey laid the foundation stone for a new St Patrick’s church, subsequently opened on 24 November, 1872. The decorative window and door dressings, exchanged since the 1970s, were quarried at nearby Top, and the stained glass windows were the work of Australia’s premier stained glass artists, John Palmer. Other buildings in the Catholic precinct include St Brigid’s Convent, St Patrick’s Presbytery and St Joseph’s Monastery.

T&G Building

The T&G Building evokes the glamour of 1930s New York. The Art Deco, ‘sky scraper’ style tower was built in 1940 as an addition to the existing three-storey building of shops, offices and a billiard parlour. The tower, with its stepped pyramidal summit, rises to a height of around 25m and is emphasised by the ventilated treatment of the windows. To this day, the T&G Building stands as one of Albury’s landmark buildings and remains in a virtually unaltered state.

Albury Town Hall

Albury Town Hall (Murray Art Museum Albury MAMA)

The building currently occupied by MAMA was the City’s original Town Hall. Intended to show the community’s enterprise and spirit of a district recovering from harsh times, the architecture is a good example of the Federation Free Classical style, prevalent from 1900 to 1915. The Town Hall was officially opened on 17 July, 1908, and served as a recruitment office and Red Cross depot during World War I. It was designed in 1901 by Architect, Rob. Sykes, with advice from Albury’s first Regional Art Director, Arthur Ruardy. In 2015, it was completely redeveloped into MAMA.

Frowe and Logan in 1907. It featured a small banking chamber and strong room in the centre, with a manager’s residence on the second floor. Major internal alterations were carried out in 1975. Before its function as a place of commerce, the site was a popular camping area for travelling showmen, and was later purchased by Joe ‘Walnut’ Orsini, who earned his nickname from the enormous walnut tree that once stood here.

Union Bank

More recently known to locals as the site of the ANZ Bank, the original Union Bank building was constructed by Frowe and Logan in 1907. A small banking chamber and strong room in the centre, with a manager’s residence on the second floor. Major internal alterations were carried out in 1975. Before its function as a place of commerce, the site was a popular camping area for travelling showmen, and was later purchased by Joe ‘Walnut’ Orsini, who earned his nickname from the enormous walnut tree that once stood here.

Australian Building

This originally the site of Thomas Delaney’s Building Factory, which operated for 20 years until 1939. The factory is a prominent family of local tailors built the present building in 1931. Then known as the Australian Building, it became popularly known as the “Big Store”. Designed in the Commercial Federation style, key features include the detailed parapet and the Australian coat of arms on the corner facade. Since a century old, the “Big Store” remains one of Albury’s important architectural characters.

Regent Cinema

Images first became available on the website of The Regent Cinema in 2017. Influences from the art deco style can be seen on the exterior Dean Street and David Street façades, while inside elaborate decorative plaster mouldings made the grandeur and elegance of the Roaring Twenties. The original theatre seated 1,206 movie-goers and, from the beginning, the pattern was to sell out on the evening, leaving no room for the roof garden, where a waterfowl disfigured the cooling tower. The Regent Theatre is listed as part of the Heritage Trust of Australia.

Colonial Metal Life (CML) Building

Another of Albury’s prestigious commercial buildings, the CML Building was erected in 1925 and extended to its present sturdy 1939. Its five-storey clock tower has, for almost a century, helped to define Albury’s main street. The building was designed by prominent Melbourne architect, Nahum Barnet, who was regarded as Melbourne’s most innovative producer of commercial buildings during the Federation period.

Aldersley Post Office

The origin of the Aldersley Post Office building date back to 1862, when the main junction was the original Post Office was designed in the Victorian Free Classical style by James Barnet and built by Alexander Finn. The building included private accommodation for the postmaster, stables and a bugy house. The first floor comprised six rooms and incorporated the clock tower, the bells of which first rang in November 28, 1861. In 1931, the Aldersley Post Office was placed on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

Beehive Buildings

Also known in recent times as the Moyne Buildings, the Victorian stuccoed façade and neo-classical style of the Beehive Buildings make a significant architectural contribution to Albury’s main street. Detail, such as the balustraded parapet with its decorative urns and addional decorative elements in the architecture. Built between the 1850s and 1860s, tenancies have included the Fairy Gully Free Mill, a theatre, stock and station agent, haberdashers, timepiece store, and the offices of prominent local architect, Louis Hamilton.

1944 expedition from Brisbane to Port Euope, and Albury’s first Clerk of Petty Sessions from 1847. In 1859, when the NSW government decided the Sydney Road would encompass Albury’s area, Dean Street, the emerging town’s recognized a business opportunity. He commissioners the design and construction of two-storey, eighteen rooms, built with cabins. The Globes opened to trustees and locals alike in October of 1980.

Albury Courthouse

The Albury Courthouse was constructed in 1860, and is classified by the National Trust.

Designed by colonial architect Alexander Dawson in the Classic Revival style, and built by Thomas Allen, local gauger, was mainly used for the Palladian-style façade and porticoes. Inside the Court House, features of a bygone era include the two buildings at the rear, an iron-cast door, an original painted coat of arms, and a press gallery where, traditionally, journalists have vowed their names.

Former Albury Telegraph Office (Murray Conservation of Heritage)

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Former Albury Town Hall

Aldersley Post Office

The building's design and construction of two-storey, eighteen rooms, built with cabins. The Globes opened to trustees and locals alike in October of 1980.

Former Albury

Union Bank

Two-storey building, built in the Classic Revival style by Messrs Harney and Downing of Waga Waga. It has retained the grand external style and style of Albury’s chief architect since 1880. It was originally used as the Telegraph Station. From 1889 until 1904, it also incorporated the telephone exchange. In the early 1900s, the building served as a trade school and a museum, before becoming home to the Regional Music Centre in 1981. The NSW Heritage Council placed a permanent conservation order on the building in 1981.

Former Unio

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Albury’s Rich History and Heritage

Discover Albury’s Rich History and Heritage

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