

Footscray Central Activities Area

**Heritage Citations
Adopted
18 March 2014**

Part 1:

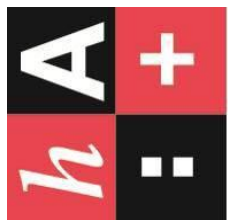
Author: Heritage Alliance

**Former Air Raid Precautions Control Centre No.1 72 Buckley Street, Footscray,
Heritage Assessment
92 Cowper Street, Footscray
Former Grand Theatre: 10 Paisley Street, Footscray.**

Part 2:

Author: Graeme Butler & Associates

**Fabians' Centennial Terrace, 81-99 Buckley Street, Footscray, 2012.
Schild's shop and residence, also Registry of births, deaths and marriages, 37
Hyde Street, Footscray, 2012.
Footscray St Johns Lodge No.71 Masonic Hall, 42-44 Leeds Street, Footscray,
2012.
Mitchell's Bakery Shop and Residence, 98-100 Moreland Street, Footscray, 2012.
Station Hotel, shop and residence, 59 Napier Street Footscray, 2012.
Footscray Baptist Church and organ, 60 Paisley Street, Footscray, 2012.
Edenleigh or Luke Greenwood House, 16 Parker Street, Footscray, 2012.
St Joseph's Convent, later George Bailey House, 3-9 Wingfield Street, Footscray,
2012.
Pasquan's Footscray Hotel, 48 Hopkins Street, Footscray, 2011.
Arnott's Court House Hotel, 166-168 Nicholson Street, Footscray, 2011.
Lang's Hotel Victoria, 43 Victoria Street, corner Raleigh Street, Footscray, 2011.
Delaney's Junction Inn, 56 Whitehall Street, Footscray, 2011.
Irving House, 49 Whitehall Street, Footscray, 2008.**



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Fmr Air Raid Precautions Control Centre No.1

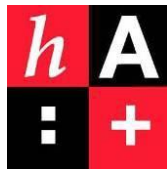
72 Buckley Street, Footscray

Heritage Assessment



This heritage assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter adopted by ICOMOS Australia.

**This document has been completed by
David Wixted and Ruth Redden.**



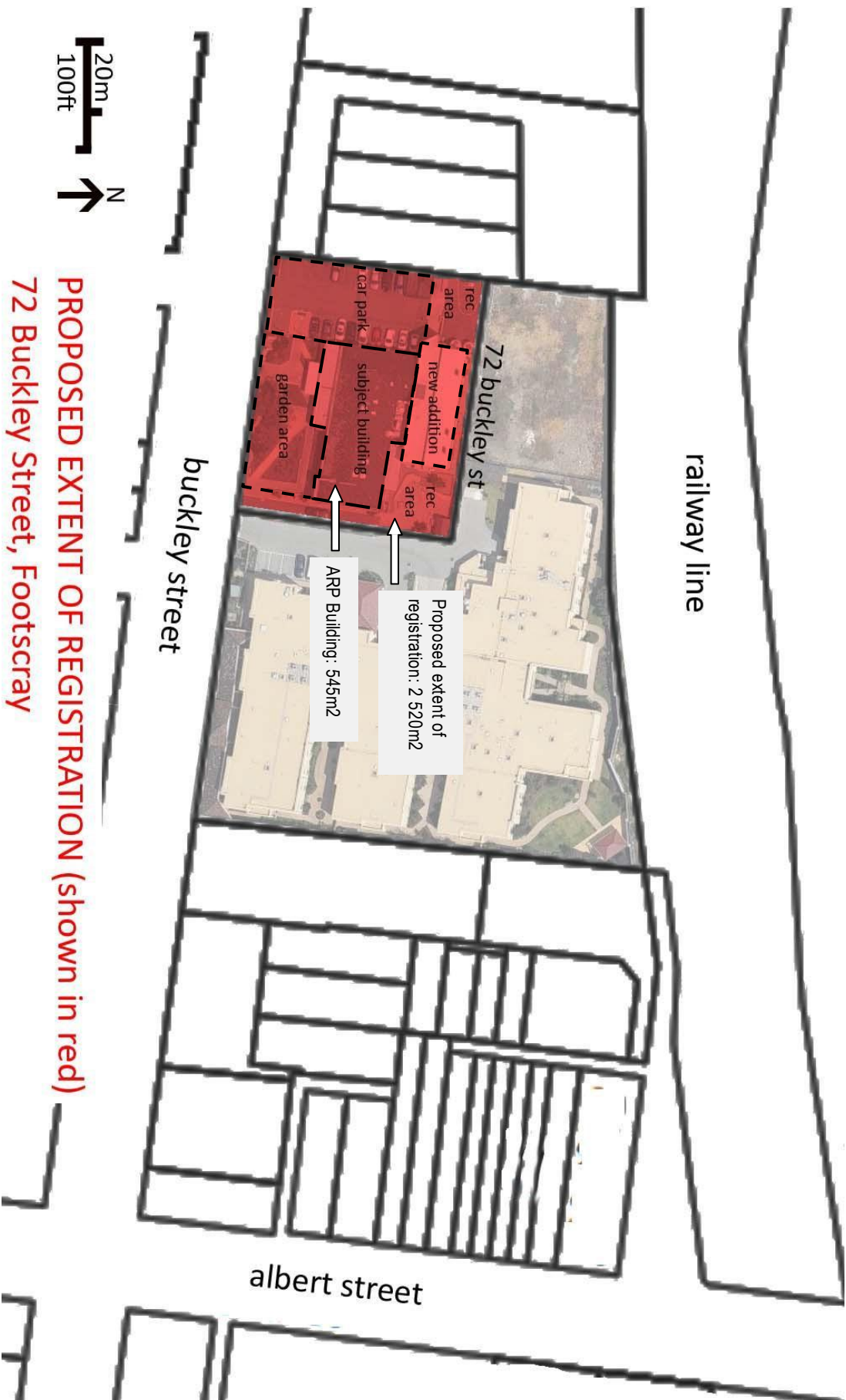
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This heritage assessment has been prepared to document the history and cultural significance of the former Air Raid Precautions (ARP) Control Centre No. 1, Footscray. Under the local provisions of the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme, the former ARP Control Centre No.1 is not included on the heritage overlay schedule or within any heritage overlay area. The former ARP Control Centre No.1 is not included on the Victorian Heritage Register, maintained by the Heritage Council of Victoria; it was not included on the Register of the National Estate, formerly maintained by the Australian Heritage Commission; and it is not classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

2.0 PLAN OF PROPOSED EXTENT OF REGISTRATION

The following A4 diagram (not to scale) shows the proposed extent of registration for the site. At present a car park and garden area are included on the site, both of which enable uninterrupted views to the historic fabric. There is also a new building at the rear of the site which is small enough in scale not to dominate or detract from the historic fabric of the existing building. It is proposed that registration is extended beyond the limits of the subject building (shown in the thickest dashed-line) to include the adjoining car park, garden area and new addition to the north. In doing so greater opportunities exist to retain views to the former ARP Control Centre No.1 and mitigate any potential new developments which might dominate or detract from the ability to interpret the historic fabric of the building.



3.0 HISTORY

3.1 Introduction

Located at 72 Buckley Street, Footscray, the former Air Raid Precautions (ARP) Control Centre No.1 was designed by prolific architect Joseph Plottel in early 1942. The building was the first of three ARP control centres designed by Plottel for Footscray City Council and officially opened in August the same year. Whilst built to initially house ARP control centres, all three buildings were designed to be adapted for other council uses after the war. The No.1 Centre was earmarked for re-use as a children's library, the No.2 Centre as a sports facility and the No.3 Centre as an infant welfare centre.

Architecturally the former ARP Control Centre No.1 is a late example of the Moderne style of the late 1930s, characterised by its curved corners, clicker brickwork, narrow concrete window awnings and restrained decoration.

After the war the building was occupied by the City of Footscray Children's Library for several decades from 1946. In early 2009 a contemporary addition was added to the rear of the building and internal works were carried out to modernise the structure for its continued use as a council-run community centre. Today the former Air Raid Precautions Control Centre No.1 is known as Phoenix Youth Centre.

3.2 Social History

The former ARP Control Centre No. 1 was erected in 1942 as one of the first purpose built ARP Centres in Victoria, if not in Australia. The ARP movement, which sought to train ordinary citizens in various aspects of civil defence, became widespread in Australia during the Second World War. A suburb would typically be divided into sectors, each with its own warden who oversaw a band of volunteers. The pages of the *Footscray Advertiser* in the early 1940s reveal a diverse range of ARP activities: from basic training in first-aid and the use of gas masks and stirrup pumps, to public lectures on the effects of poisonous gas and a 'realistic display of incendiary bombs' at a local sports ground.¹ ARP control centres were places used for the ARP network, responsible for issuing air raid warnings and coordinating fire and rescue services.² Typically these control centres were established in existing buildings, as seen in other Victorian municipalities, throughout Australia and overseas³. However three buildings were purposely designed as ARP control centres in Footscray, making ARP Control Centre No.1 at Buckley Street possibly the first purpose built ARP control centre in Australia. Today very little physical evidence exists, buildings or any kind, of the ARP movement in Australia.

Within the Melbourne region it was believed that the suburbs most at risk of being attacked by an air raid were the industrial suburbs of the west: Williamstown, Yarraville, Footscray and Sunshine.⁴ Whilst intensive ARP

¹ 'Former ARP Centre, Statement of Significance', Heritage Alliance, 30 August 2004

² 'Air raid precautions centre', <http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk>

³ 'Comparative analysis, Former ARP Control Centre, Buckley Street, Footscray', Heritage Alliance, 2011

⁴ 'Trench shelters in open space', *Footscray Advertiser*, 27 December 1942.



activities were initiated by council in 1941, they had repeatedly postponed plans to erect a purpose-built control centre.⁵

In October 1941, John Joseph Curtin became Prime Minister of Australia and immediately reversed Australia's somewhat 'backseat' attitude to self-defence. During the following months he gave a number of fiery speeches in Federal Parliament and at Sydney Town Hall to light a bonfire under the activities of those in charge of home defence and the population in general. He galvanised the public into action and by December 1941 Parliament had authorised the devolution of home defence to each of the states thus allowing construction of civil defence facilities throughout the nation via local councils with each state passing matching legislation a short time after. Queensland, being closer to the front line passed its legislation in early January 1942 while Victoria passed its in February.⁶

In January 1942, the Footscray council held a special meeting to discuss its civil defence plans, and it was noted that 'altered plans for an ARP Control Room in Buckley Street, incorporating suggestions from the State Emergency Council, have been passed, and tenders called for construction'.⁷

The new building, designated as the ARP Control Centre No. 1, was designed by prolific architect Joseph Plottel, who had designed the new town hall only a few years earlier. Nine tenders were received, and the council selected the lowest – a figure of £8,880 by the local firm of Edward & Sons.

In February 1942 Australia experienced its first air raid by a foreign country when Japanese forces mounted an attack on Darwin. ARP Control Centre No.1, Buckley Street, Footscray, was complete and ready for occupation by August the same year.

⁵ 'These ARP Depots', Footscray Advertiser, 27 September 1941, p 4.

⁶ Victorian Government Gazette, 13 February 1942.

⁷ 'Special Council Meeting reviews defence plan', Footscray Advertiser, 10 January 1942, p 2.

4.0 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

4.1 Exterior

The building is a single storey clinker brick building, constructed in a common American bond with header courses placed every six rows which help to emphasise the horizontality of the building. The building has a frontage of 35m to Buckley Street to the south. The western portion of the façade contains a projected bay with a curved corner to the east, one of the simple Moderne features found in this carefully detailed building. This portion of the building is lower than the rear portion with an overall height of approximately 4.1m. The façade is divided almost symmetrically with a central door flanked by three rectangular windows and a set of doors either side. Vertical rectangular window and door openings are found across the perimeter of the building, generally grouped and capped by a narrow concrete awning, further emphasising the horizontality of the building.

To the east of this area are two additional bays. The first with windows and the second a slightly-projected area with a double entrance door flanked by rendered curved piers. This projected bay stands at approximately 7.1m high, has an ornamental grille of Roman brickwork above the door and though now removed, had metal lettering and a timber flagpole.⁸ The two projecting portions of the building contain a flat roof behind a parapet.

Behind the projecting bays is the main portion of the building, standing at approximately 6m high including a 1m high parapet, behind which is a gambrel roof clad in Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles.

4.2 Interior

At the front of the building, in the projecting west wing, was a stretcher room, first aid store, entrance lobby and rest room. The remaining part of the building housed a number of other rooms including the control centre which has walls built of 12" concrete. The control centre was located between the first aid rooms and the public hall.

Internal decorations are sparsely applied, limited to the public hall, which has simplified art deco ceiling cornices and engaged piers that present as columns along the north and south walls. The public hall also contains more decorative skirtings than the rest of the building, where only square set ceilings and square timber skirtings are employed. With the exception of the floor in the public hall, which is made of timber floorboards, the rest of the building has concrete slab floors throughout. Generally the timber-framed windows are broken into three or four horizontal bays, with one operable pane forming an awning window. Air vents can be found on external walls throughout the building.

See Attachment 1 for a copy of the archival photographic record produced for the building in 2008 prior to the construction of the new addition at rear.

4.3 2009 Renovations and current conditions

In 2009 the building was renovated by the Council to modernise the building for its extended use as a community centre. All works were carried out in accordance with advice from the heritage advisor and a strategy of 'minimal intervention' was adopted. As a result few internal walls were demolished and interpretation signs were produced which remain on display today. No external walls were demolished to connect the contemporary addition to the rear of the building to the north and whilst the new building contains two storeys, it

⁸ Op cit., Heritage Alliance 30 Aug 2004



is lower in height than the ridge line of the existing building. The result is a contemporary addition that is not visible from most viewpoints and does not dominate the existing structure. Whilst the interior of the building has been modernised, many of the original features such as the concrete bunker room, structural walls, decorative cornices and original windows remain. In addition to renovation works, some maintenance and restoration works were also executed.

Minor additions have been made to the façade of the building, again all designed to have minimal impact on the existing fabric. Such additions include window blade awnings and porches that are stand-alone and do not connect to the original fabric. Overall the building is well maintained and appears to be in good structural condition.

5.0 Comparative Analysis

Two aspects of the ARP Control Centre No.1's construction are of heritage significance. The first is that it was purpose designed whereas many other ARP Control Centres throughout the Commonwealth were alterations to existing buildings.

The second matter of significance is that the ARP Control Centre No.1 was also a purpose built training centre, the only one known to have been constructed. Elsewhere ARP training would have occurred in existing halls or outdoors, as ARP stations in existing buildings were conversions of otherwise unused space or constructed in confined areas such as basements. This was the case in the former Roma Street Police Station in Brisbane and below the stage in the Kensington Town Hall, Kensington.

One surviving ARP station in Cairns FNQ⁹, is simply a medium sized, above ground concrete shelter with no room for training activities. At the opposite end of the spectrum, the Footscray ARP Control Centre No.1 is a complete civic building with all the necessary facilities such as training rooms, an operations centre, a training hall, two first aid treatment rooms, a kitchen and toilets. After the War, the ARP centre was converted with minimal alterations into a municipal library.

⁹ This site is on the Queensland Heritage Register.



*Bomb removal practice location unknown.
Source: Australian War Memorial*



*Chemical washing practice against gas attack.
Source: Australian War Memorial.*

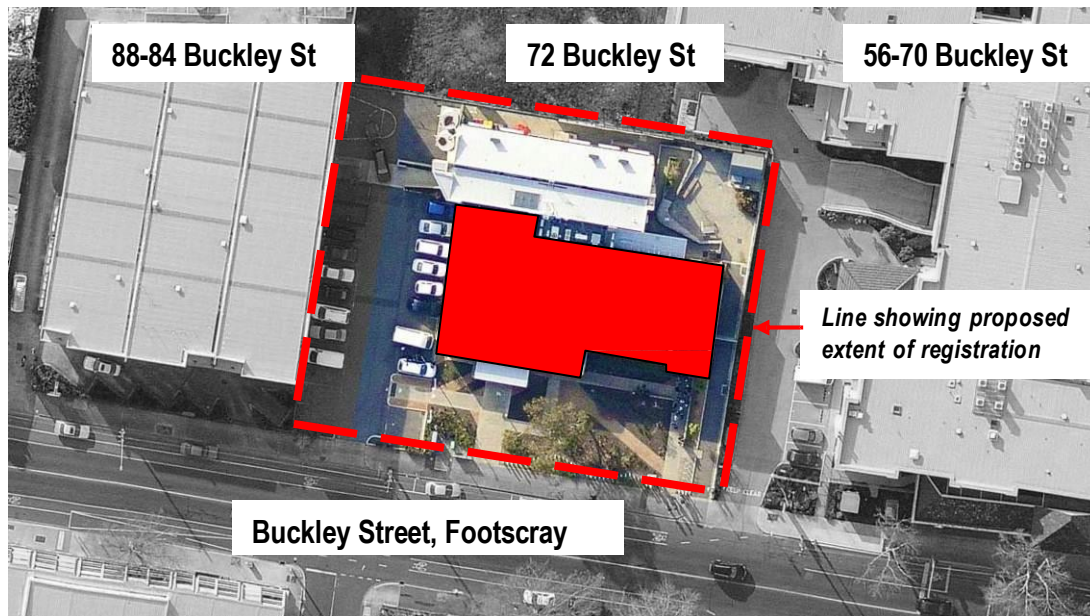
Footscray and to a lesser extent Sunshine, was the centre of defence manufacturing in Victoria prior to World War One. It had a small arms factory on Gordon Street and to the north in the outer east fringe of the City of Sunshine (formerly Braybrook) was the Explosives Factory Maribyrnong established in 1911. During the Second World War, arms manufacturing was substantially up-scaled and the area around the northern part of Footscray had a number of large-scale munitions production facilities such as ordnance factories, explosives, small arms, pyrotechnics as well as transport depots and bunker storage. To the south, dock facilities and small ship construction was occurring at the Williamstown Dockyard and the Victorian Railway workshops. The suburb also had a number of medium scale engineering works supporting the ordnance factory's production of artillery pieces. Surrounding this large area from Moonee Ponds to Sunshine and down to Williamstown and Altona were anti-aircraft batteries making Footscray the centre of any likely air raid strikes on war material manufacturing. The construction of a purpose built ARP training and control facility was an obvious necessity not served by simply converting an existing building.

See attachment 2 and 3 for an extended comparative analysis of the Former ARP Control Centre No.1.

6.0 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 What is significant?

All of the remaining original building fabric that was formerly known as the ARP Control Centre No.1, Buckley Street, Footscray, highlighted in red in the diagram below.



6.2 How is it significant?

The former ARP Control Centre No. 1 at 72 Buckley Street, Footscray is of historical significance at the state level and is a rare survivor of its type (if not unique) in the national context.

6.3 Why is it significant?

Erected in 1942, the building is of historic significance to the state of Victoria for its important associations with the Air Raid Precautions movement, when the perceived threat of air raids prompted intensive civil defence schemes that offered education, training and demonstrations. Although these threats ultimately proved to be unfounded, infrastructure such as air raid shelters and ARP centres provide highly significant evidence of what was, at the time, a ubiquitous and unavoidable part of suburban life in wartime Melbourne. The former ARP Control Centre No.1 in Buckley Street, the first of three to be established in the Footscray area, is of significance for its rarity and complexity. It was described (at the time of its opening) as being the first of its type in Australia. While this has not yet been confirmed, it would appear that surviving examples of purpose-built ARP control centres are at least unusual (if not rare) in Victoria, and possibly unique in Australia.¹⁰

At the local level, the building is also of historic interest for its associations with the City of Footscray Children's Library, which occupied it for several decades from 1946.

¹⁰ 'Comparative Analysis, Former ARP Control Centre, Buckley Street, Footscray', Heritage Alliance, 2003

Architecturally, the building is significant at a local level as a representative, if somewhat late, example of the Moderne style of the late 1930s, characterised by its aerodynamic curved corners, clinker brickwork, narrow concrete flat window awnings, horizontal banding in canopies and ship like hand-railings. As a building typology it is however rare at the state level.

It is also of significance as an example of the work of the prolific Jewish architect Joseph Plottel, who designed many council and other buildings in the Footscray, Moonee Ponds and Brunswick areas, including the substantial and stylish Footscray Town Hall and the Hebrew Synagogue in St Kilda, both on the Victorian Heritage Register.

7.0 HERITAGE COUNCIL CRITERIA

In the light of the foregoing research and its conclusions, the significance of the former Air Raid Precaution Control Centre No.1 will be assessed in relation to the standard criteria put forward by the Heritage Council.

Criteria adopted by the Heritage Council on 7 August 2008 pursuant to Sections 8(1)(c) and 8(2) of the Heritage Act 1995.

7.1 Criterion A - Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.

The former ARP Control Centre No. 1 is of state significance as a physical reminder of the precautions taken in Victoria in response to the events of World War II and specifically, the bombing of Darwin. The fact that it may be the first purpose built ARP control centre in Australia represents Victoria's commitment to the ARP movement and how deeply it affected the Victorian people – especially those who lived and worked in the Footscray area where there was a large concentration of munitions sites.

7.2 Criterion B - Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

The former ARP Centre is of state significance as a rare building typology. Very little physical evidence (built or otherwise) remains of the ARP movement in Victoria to date. The former ARP Centre is one of few remaining physical examples of the movement within Victoria and within Australia generally.

7.3 Criterion C - Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

The site has potential to yield information about this typology at the state level. As originally set out in the design brief for ARP Control Centre No.1, it was required to and has sustained continued use as a community facility since the end of WWII. First the building was converted to a local library and now it functions as a community youth centre.

Whilst the former ARP Control Centre No.1 has recently been renovated, minimal demolition of the building fabric has occurred and the building retains several elements of the original design. These include the control room with 12" thick concrete walls, the large public hall, training rooms and all original windows. As such the building serves as a physical example, which is easily accessed by the public, of the ARP movement in Australia and the types of community infrastructure built during times of war.

7.4 Criterion D - Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.

Not applicable.

7.5 Criterion E - Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

The former ARP Control Centre No.1 is of interest as a good example of the way in which the Moderne style was executed in Victoria at a time when building materials and labour were in shortage. Applied decorations were limited in the building design (existing only in the public hall) but clinker bricks were used creatively to bring movement and dynamism to the building's façades. This was achieved by laying bricks in common American bond instead of regular running bond, introducing curved walls and introducing roman brickwork over the far eastern door on the front façade. Render was used

sparingly to highlight features such as the narrow concrete awnings over the openings and the rounded columns at the entrance to what was originally the chief warden's room.

7.6 Criterion F - Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Not applicable.

7.7 Criterion G - Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

Not applicable

7.8 Criterion H - Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

The former ARP Control Centre No.1 was designed by prolific Jewish architect Joseph Plottel. At least two buildings that Plottel designed are on the Victorian Heritage Register, those being the St Kilda Hebrew Congregation Synagogue (St. Kilda) and the Maribyrnong City Council Town Hall (Footscray). Both buildings are of a large scale and are highly decorative. The former ARP Control Centre No. 1 building on the other hand is good example of how this architect who worked so extensively within Victoria was able to master design on both the upper and lower ends of the financial scale. Plottel is also listed as an architect of importance to Victoria in the recently published Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture.

8.0 PHOTOGRAPHS

8.1 Exterior



Left: View of ARP Control Centre No.1 from west.



Left: Buckley Street façade of ARP Control Centre No.1.



Left: Eastern wing of Buckley Street façade, ARP Control Centre No.1.



Left: Rendered columns and ornamental grille of Roman brickwork above eastern door.



Left: Western wing of Buckley Street façade, ARP Control Centre No. 1.



Left: Detail of contemporary awning, set off existing building to achieve minimal impact on historic fabric.



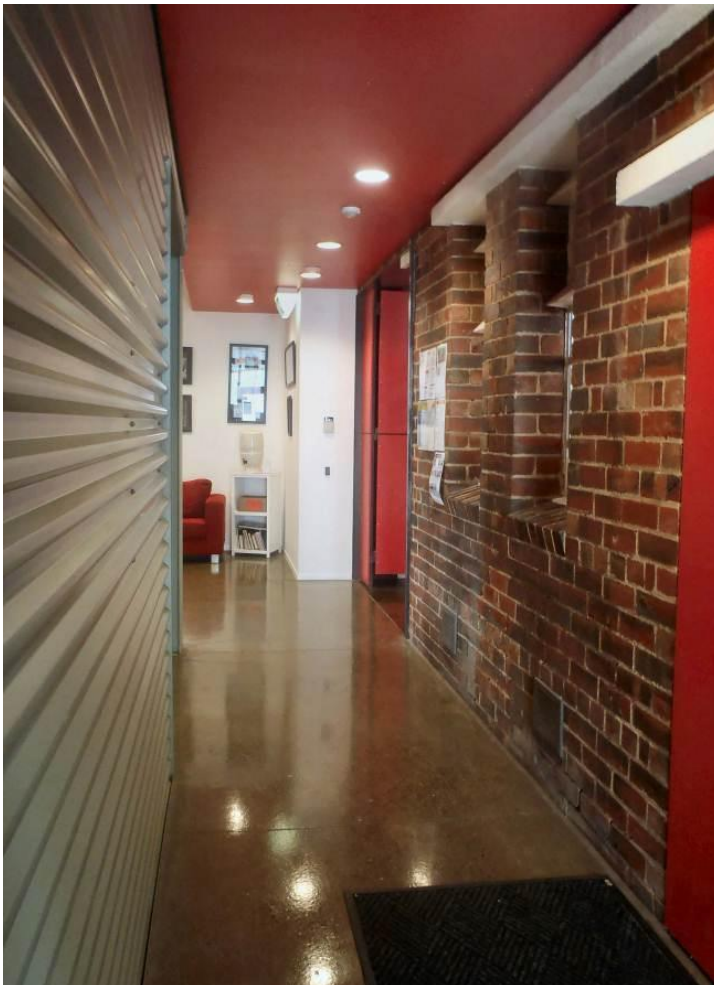
Left: New building located behind the fmr ARP Control Centre No.1. Image source: Croxon Ramsay architects

8.2 Interior Images



Left: Main entrance to ARP Control Centre No.1. Minimal internal demolition with easily removable contemporary furnishings, such as new gallery space set off original walls.

*Image source: Croxon
Ramsay architects*



Left: Internal connection between existing building to the right and contemporary addition to the left. Original external wall expressed and intact.



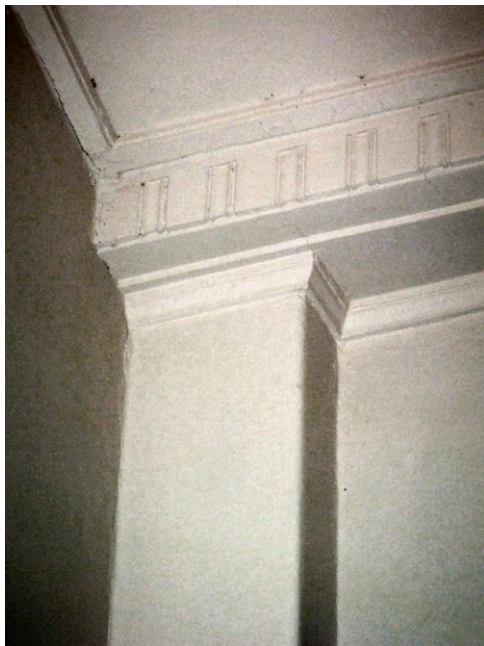
Left: Example of interpretation strategy used throughout building. Thickness of concrete bunker room wall is expressed, interpretation signage included and room named after original use.



Left: Interior of bunker room, now used as a recording / music room.



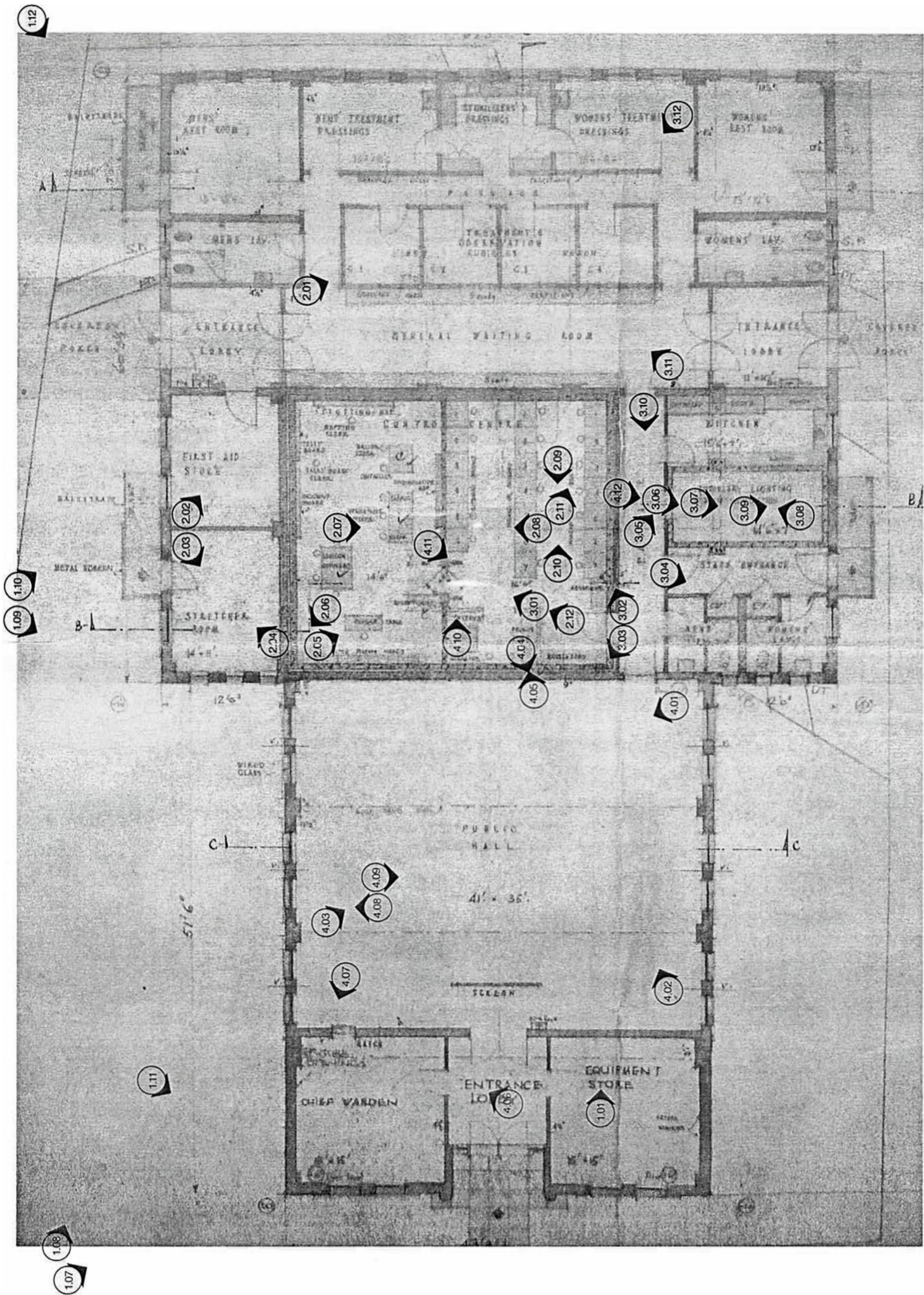
Left: Main hall with minimal changes from original design. Hall contains original decorative cornices.



Left: Image of engaged pier and cornice detailing used in the public hall.

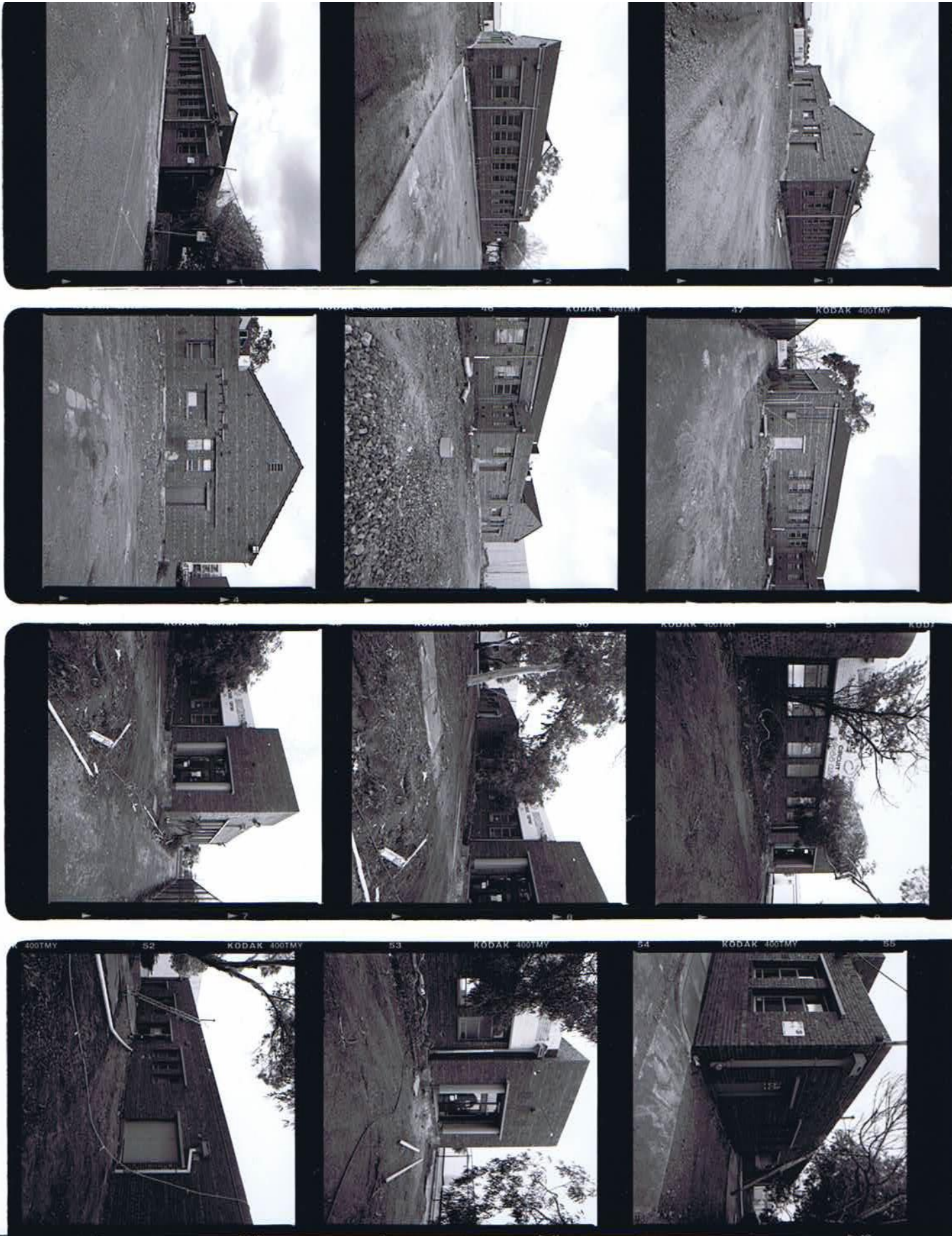
Attachment 1:

Copy of archival photographic survey of the building produced in 2008 prior to new addition being built at rear of building.



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TECHNICAL DATA

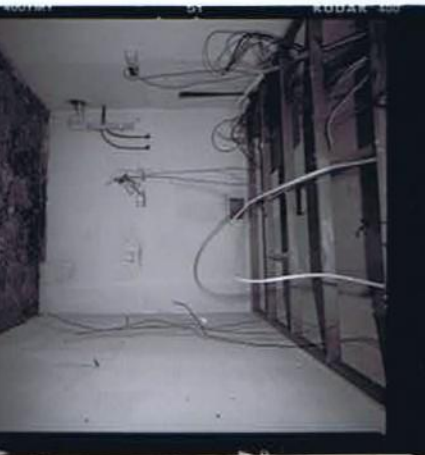


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Attachment 2:

***Comparative Analysis, Former ARP Control Centre, Buckley Street, Footscray.
Heritage Alliance, 2003***

Comparative Analysis

Former ARP Control Centre, Buckley Street, Footscray



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Introduction

The following report provided an comparative analysis for the former Air Raid Precautions (ARP) control centre in Buckley Street, Footscray, which was the first of three such centres erected by the City of Footscray during 1942. The history of the Buckley Street building has been documented elsewhere. The present report has been commissioned to place it in a broader historical and social context by comparing it with similar sites, not only within Footscray (and the western suburbs in general) but also elsewhere in the metropolitan area, in Australia, and in England.

ARP Sites in the Western Suburbs

The extent of Air Raid Precaution (ARP) training and activities in Melbourne's west has been well documented in Chapter 8 of Helen Penrose's 1995 book, *Our War Effort: Life in Melbourne's Western Suburbs 1939-1945*. This source identifies a number of specific sites in these areas that were associated with ARP during that period, including ARP control centres, warden's posts, first aid posts and air-raid shelters.

First Aid Posts

First Aid Posts were established to deal with casualties from a possible air raid, and were equipped not only with medical supplies but also with emergency telephones. Helen Penrose records that ARP First Aid Posts are known to have been established at the following locations in the western suburbs:

Williamstown Hospital

Masonic Hall, Newport

Scout Hall, Thompson Street, Williamstown

Memorial Hall, Ferguson Street, Williamstown

St Mark's Church, Spotswood

Our Ladies' Church Hall, Sunshine

St Thomas Memorial Hall, Synnot Street, Werribee

Air-raid shelters

Air-raid shelters, which took many and varied forms, were sometimes purpose-built and sometimes adaptations of existing structures. Three specific types were represented:

Public shelters, typically in the form of trenches (sometimes lined) that were excavated in public reserves, playgrounds, school ovals, and around churches, scout halls, hospitals and other community facilities. Helen Penrose records that 25 trenches had been provided in the City of Footscray by February 1942, and more than 165 in the City of Williamstown by August. Examples in Footscray included those in the Yarraville Gardens, Footscray Park, Bate's Quarry, the Geelong Road plantation, and the grounds of the Tweddle Babies' Hospital. Amongst the local groups that provided their own trenches and/or shelters were the scout hall, Anglican church and Baptist church at Newport, the Methodist, Welsh Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches in Williamstown, and the Anglican church in North Williamstown.

Private shelters that were associated with individual residences and typically built by the occupants themselves. These varied from pre-fabricated proprietary structures (such as the Anderson shelter), to more makeshift trenches and structures, to adaptations of existing spaces (such as basements).

Semi-private shelters that were provided at industrial, commercial or retail premises for use by the employees or customers. Sixteen shelters, for example, are known to have been provided at the premises of the Vacuum Oil Company in Francis Street, Yarraville, while the ammunitions factory at Footscray had no less than forty concrete shelters, as well as a timber-lined trench. Helen Penrose also records one case where a local publican, Mr Crewes, made his bluestone cellar available for use by hotel patrons in the event of an air raid.

ARP Warden's Posts

An ARP Warden's post is defined by English Heritage as 'a purpose-built or adapted structure used by an Air Raid Warden for coordinating activities'.¹ Helen Penrose records that at least five were established in Melbourne's western suburbs during the Second World War, comprising two in the former City of Footscray and three in the former City of Williamstown:

- On the corner Hopkins and Leeds Streets, Footscray (demolished)
- On the corner of Nicholson and Paisley Street, Footscray (demolished)
- On the corner of Latrobe and Wilkins Street, Williamstown (demolished 1997)
- Ferguson Street Pier, Williamstown (still standing)
- Douglas Parade, Newport (adjacent to the Newport Power Station) (still standing)

ARP Control Centres

An ARP Centre is defined by English Heritage as 'a building used as a control centre for the Air Raid Precautions network, responsible for issuing air raid warnings and coordinating fire and rescue services'.² Three such centres were designed and built in the City of Footscray in 1942. The first of these to be completed, designated as the No 1 Centre, was the headquarters in Buckley Street. It was duly followed by the No 2 Centre at the Yarraville Recreation Reserve, and the No 3 Centre at 47 Church Street, Footscray West. All three buildings were designed and built so that they could be adapted to new municipal functions after they ceased to be required for ARP purposes.

The No 2 Centre was actually an addition to the existing grandstand at the recreation reserve. This had been erected in 1924-25, and was a simple rectilinear brick structure with a six-tiered seating area and a dressing room below, with attached lavatories and an umpire's room.³ It was subsequently extended in 1936 by a new flat-roofed committee room to the eastern side, with an open dog-leg staircase that provided access to the rooftop terrace.

The drawings for the proposed No 2 ARP Centre had been completed by 13 March 1942, when architect Joseph Plottel sought approval for the works from the Department of Health. His plans and specifications were approved a week later, on 20 March. A surviving sketch plan indicates that the architect proposed to virtually duplicate the existing building, with a new wing to the west side, placed at a slight angle to the original. The new wing similarly comprised six tiers of grandstand seating, with an enclosed space below, divided into a large 'ARP Hall', with a platform at the eastern end, and two smaller rooms off the south side, identified as 'ARP store' and 'band store'. In the south-east corner, wedged between the ARP store and the hall platform, was a small room containing a shower and WC. Tenders for the construction of the new wing were called and the contract was awarded to one F Shillabeer, who had tendered a sum of £2,840.⁴ The work had been completed by August 1942, when the Department of Health issued its approval for the building to be opened.

1 'Air Raid Warden's Post', <http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk>

2 'Air raid precautions centre', <http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk>

- 3 Public Building File No 908. Unit 185, VPRS 7882/P1, Public record Office.
4 'New ARP Control Centre', *Argus*, 17 February 1942, p 4.
-

The No 3 Centre was an entirely new building, specifically designed so that it could be used after the War as an infant welfare centre. The building is not recorded in the *Sands & McDougall Directory* until 1947, when it was identified as an infant welfare centre. An undated site plan shows that the building with a stepped frontage to the street, with a central projecting bay flanked by recesses, some incorporating planter boxes.⁵ The building was extended and remodelled in 1985 by architects.

Other ARP Sites around Melbourne

Although the residents of Melbourne's western suburbs were understandably concerned that their local area would be the obvious target in the event of an air raid, ARP activities would become widespread throughout other parts of the metropolitan area. This was particularly the case following the successive attacks on Pearl Harbour in December 1941, and Darwin in February 1942, when it became apparent to even the most blasé citizens that Melbourne might well become a target for enemy action after all. The responsibility for initiating and ARP training in any given area fell not to the federal or state government, but to the local councils. This closely followed the English model, as stated in an ARP guidebook published in Melbourne in 1940:

In England and practically throughout Europe, it was early recognised that central authorities could do little more than create skeleton ARP organisations and the duty was necessarily thrown upon municipal councils to give bodies to the skeletons and put the breath of life into them. In Australian states, the central authorities have given to councils the 'come-on' signal and will no doubt indemnify them if they travel a little further than intended.⁶

In this way, the extent to which individual councils responded to the challenge varied. Regardless of the resources expended, however, ARP was to have a profound effect on the population during those difficult years. This is ably demonstrated by the fact that many published histories of suburbs and municipalities that have emerged in the last decade or two have included at least some discussion of the impact on ARP on the local area and its citizens.

These sources are also of value in determining the extent to which each local authority embraced ARP, and the nature and extent of the infrastructure that was provided. The following list of known ARP centres gives some idea of how various municipality dealt with the issue, and helps place the Footscray building in a broader context:

The State ARP Control Room was located in the Police Headquarters in Russell Street. (Figure 1)

The City of Northcote established an ARP Control Centre in a room over a shop on the corner of High and Elm Streets, Northcote.⁷



Figure 1 Detail of the State ARP Control Centre in the Russell Street Police headquarters
(source: Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria)



Figure 2 Detail of ARP Control Centre in the municipality of Brighton (exact location not currently known) (source: Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria)

5 Public Building File No 21,065. Unit 2525, VPRS 7882/P1, Public Record Office.

6 Alan Brooksbank, *Air Raid Precautions for Australian: The Civilian's Guide*, p 24.

7 Darebin Historical Encyclopedia, s v Air Raid Precautions. On-line at dhe.darebin-libraries.vic.gov.au



Figure 3 The City of Brunswick's ARP Depot No 2, at 37a Grantham Street, Brunswick West (source: www.pictureaustralia.org)

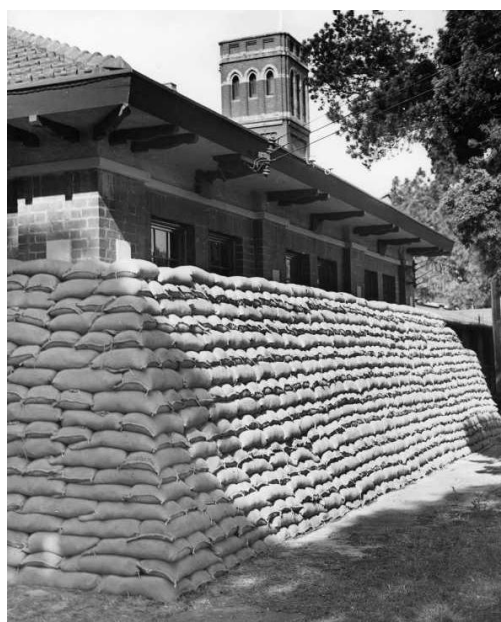


Figure 4 ARP Control Centre at University of Melbourne, near the Engineering School (source: Picture Collection, State Library)

The City of Preston established an ARP Control Centre in Kelvin Grove, Thornbury, which was manned by a team of seventy telephonists.⁸ According to a contemporary newspaper report, the new control room was ready to commence operation at the end of 1941.⁹ It is not clear, however, if this represented an entirely new structure or an adaptation of an existing building.

The City of Brunswick set up 'ARP Depot No 2' in a small single-fronted inter-war shop at 37a Grantham Street, Brunswick West (Figure 3). This shop, which projected from the front of an older house at No 37, was formerly occupied by a fishmonger. After the War, it reverted to a retail use, this time as a cake shop. The building has since been demolished.

The City of Hawthorn and the City of St Kilda each set up their ARP Control Centres in their Town Halls, respectively located in Glenferrie Road and Carlisle Street.¹⁰

An ARP centre in Collingwood was established in the house or clinic of a local doctor.¹¹

At the University of Melbourne's Parkville campus, an ARP Control Centre was set up in a building that had previously formed part of the Electrical Laboratory near the Engineering School (Figure 4). Characteristically, the simple hip-roofed red brick building was reinforced with sandbags. It has since been demolished as part of the post-war expansion of the engineering precinct.

A facility described as an ARP 'demonstration room' was established in Shell House, the multi-storeyed headquarters of the Shell oil company at 163-169 Williams Street. This building, originally built in 1935 to the design of architects A & K Henderson, has also been demolished.

The common denominator amongst these known ARP centres is that virtually all of them represented adaptations of existing buildings rather than new purpose-built structures, which suggests that the permanent building erected by the City of Footscray was indeed an unusual scenario. Little evidence now survives of these ARP centres, and, in a few cases, even the buildings that once contained them have since been demolished.

8 Brian Carroll and Ian Rule, *Preston: An Illustrated History*, p 167.

9 'Preston's Example', *Argus*, 24 December 1941, p 3.

10 Victoria Peel et al, *A History of Hawthorn*, pp 174; Anne Longmire, *St Kilda: The Show goes on*, p 98.

11 *In Those Days: Collingwood Remembered*, p 58.

ARP Control Centres outside Victoria

Examples elsewhere in Australia

Although a nation-wide survey of surviving ARP infrastructure is beyond the scope of this simple analysis, a recently-rediscovered example in Queensland that is worth describing at some length. This was a state ARP Control Centre that, like its counterpart in Melbourne, was located in the police headquarters, in Roma Street, Brisbane. This was an existing building, dating from 1879, and the new control centre, which was officially opened in December 1941, took the form of a five-roomed bomb-proof structure in the basement.¹² The original drawings (see Figure 5) indicate that it included a message room with an adjacent control room, two small offices for the controller and minister, and a switch room. The centre, which was staffed by the police themselves, was operated continuously in three eight-hour shifts.¹³

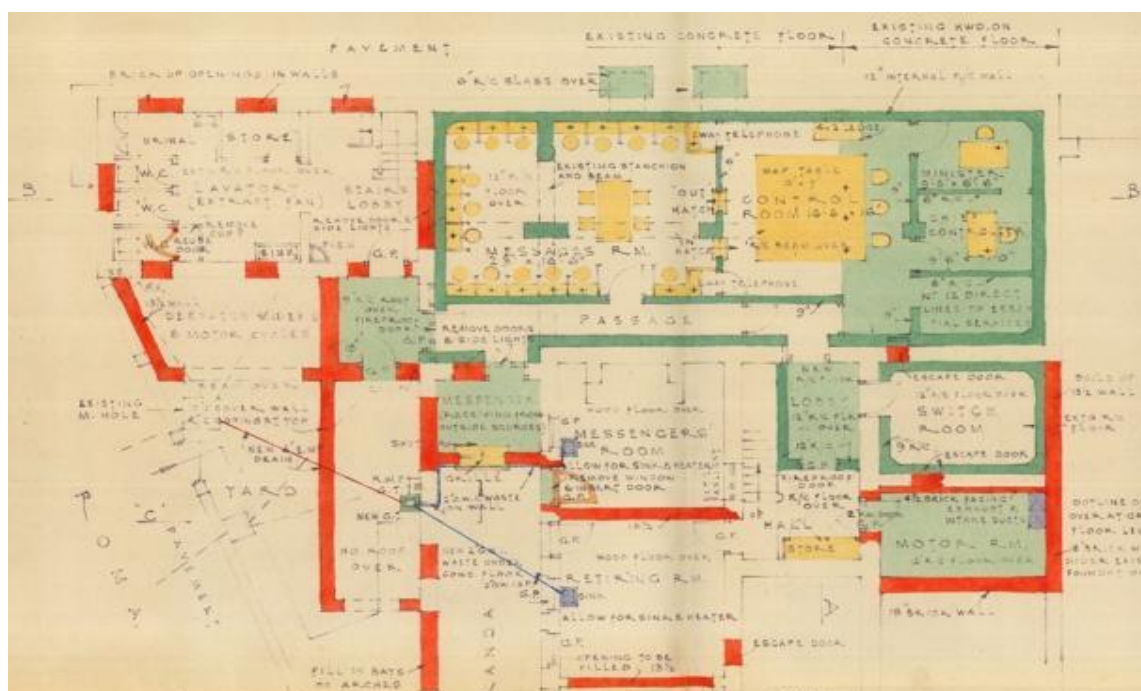


Figure 5 Original drawings for the ARP Control Centre in the basement of the Police Station in Roma Street, Brisbane (source: www.thomblake.com.au)



Figure 6 Ruins of the former ARP Control Centre on the police station site, in Roma Street, Brisbane. (source: www.thomblake.com.au)



Figure 7 Ruins of the former switch room; note iron door at far end and two escape hatches on side walls (source: www.thomblake.com.au)

12 Thom Blake, 'World War II Control Centre, Roma Street, Brisbane', www.thomblake.com.au

13 Peter Dunn, 'Air Raid Precautions Bunker' www.sandgate.net/~dunn/bunkers/bunkerturbotstreet.htm

After the War, the former control centre was used for the storage of police files. When the building was demolished in 1968, part of the basement was infilled, only to be re-discovered in late 2006 during excavations for the new Inner Northern Busway. What remained of the former ARP centre was part of the control room and messengers' room, and, most notably, most of the switch room. Its concrete walls retained part of the iron door and two small escape hatches, one still with its original infill of loose bricks (which were designed to absorb shock yet be easily removed in the event of an evacuation).¹⁴ The switch room walls also incorporated stencilled signage (giving the designation ARP No 3) and remnants of an aircraft identification poster. The ruins have since been dismantled so that construction of the busway can continue. However, they were photographed prior to demolition, and portions of the switch room (including the wall with the aircraft identification poster) were salvaged by the Queensland Museum.¹⁵ It has been further proposed to include an interpretative display as part of the new busway concourse.

Examples in England

As already mentioned, the implementation of ARP in Australia was informed by similar developments in England. A desktop survey of known ARP centres in the United Kingdom reveals that they certainly followed a similar pattern to those in Australia. They were invariably retro-fitted, typically located in the basements of local authority buildings such as town halls (eg at Hackney, Battersea, Weston, Crouch End, Carlisle and elsewhere) or public libraries (eg West Dunbartonshire and Clydebank), or even a guildhall (eg Plymouth). In Liverpool, an ARP centre was set up in the local Police Training School. One of the more ambitious adaptations was the temporary conversion of the football stadium at Highbury in south-east London, home of the Arsenal football club, which was requisitioned in the late 1930s for use as an ARP centre.

It would appear that entirely new purpose-built ARP control centres, as opposite to conversions or adaptation, were atypical even in England. One example is known to survive at Clapton, in London's east.¹⁶ Located at the rear of a three converted civil defence garages in Rossendale Street, the freestanding building comprises a half-basement concrete structure (containing the control centre proper) with a second storey in brick (containing a gas decontamination centre) (Figure 8). The sunken control centre, accessed by a sealed flight of steps with an airlock, comprises a control room, a plant room (still containing ventilation and filtration equipment) and a toilet. In the control room, a wall-mounted ladder provides access to an escape hatch (Figure 9)



Figure 8 Exterior of the surviving ARP Control Centre at Clapton in east London



Figure 9 Interior of the former ARP Control Centre at Clapton; note escape hatch on rear wall

(source: photographs by Nick Catford, www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites/c/clapton/index.html)

14 Thom Blake, 'World War II Control Centre, Roma Street, Brisbane', www.thomblake.com.au

15 Peter Dunn, 'Air Raid Precautions Bunker' www.ozatwar.com/bunkers/bunkerturbotstreet.htm

16 K Ward & N Catford, 'Clapton: WW2 ARP Control Centre', www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites/c/clapton/index.html

Recommendations

Comparative analysis to date suggests that purpose-built ARP control centres are rare in Australia, and perhaps also overseas. This, along with the simple fact that very little physical evidence, of any kind, now remains of the ARP movement in Australia, would suggest that the former control centre in Buckley Street is of state significance, and possibly of national significance.

Consequently, It is recommended that the building be nominated to the Heritage Victoria for further assessment and investigation with a view to its possible inclusion on the *Victorian Heritage Register*.

Some Themes and Sub-themes associated with former ARP Centre in Footscray

The Rise and Fall of the ARP Movement

- The Origins of ARP

The background and emergence of the Air Raid Precautions movement in Britain from the late 1930s

- The Development of ARP in Australia

The introduction and development of ARP movement in Australia, with reference not only to changes in the built environment (eg control centres, warden's posts, first aid posts, etc) but also to the intangible but memorable aspects such as incendiary demonstrations, air raid drills, first aid training, etc.

Community Response to the threat of wartime invasion

- Anxiety and fear

Genuine concern about the perceived threat of enemy invasion, although ultimately unfounded, dominated many aspects of suburban life during the Second World War, particularly after the bombings of Pearl Harbour in late 1941 and Darwin in early 1942;

- Patriotism

Community enthusiasm towards involvement in activities including not only ARP but Red Cross, Voluntary Defence Corps and other aspects of "Home Front" service.

Municipal Response to the threat of wartime invasion

- Local council response to the perceived threat of invasion;

Various municipalities around Melbourne responded in different ways to the introduction of ARP activities; those in the western suburbs were particularly concerned, and responded accordingly. The Cities at Williamstown and Footscray evidently embraced ARP activities more than most;

- The use of the three ARP centres for other purposes after the War;

All three centres were specifically designed so that they could be converted to other uses when no longer required for ARP purposes. The Nos 1, 2 and 3 centres became, respectively, a library, a sports facility and a infant welfare centre, and these uses have been maintained until recently.

The Civic Work of Joseph Plottel

- The association between this noted architect and the former City of Footscray

Joseph Plottel, who was an important architect of the inter-war period, maintained a long and fruitful association with the City of Footscray which included designing the new Town Hall in 1936, the bus exchange at Yarraville, and other civic projects



Attachment 3:

Former ARP Centre, Statement of Significance.
Heritage Alliance, 30 August 2004

Heritage Advice

Former Air Raid Precautions Centre, 70 Buckley Street, Footscray

History

The building in Buckley Street, used for many years as a municipal library, was originally erected in 1942 as the one of the first Air Raid Precautions (ARP) centres in Australia. The ARP movement, which sought to train ordinary citizens in various aspects of civil defence, became widespread in Australia during the Second World War. A suburb would typically be divided into sectors, each with its own warden, who oversaw a band of volunteers. The pages of the *Footscray Advertiser* in the early 1940s reveal a diverse range of ARP activities: from basic training in the first aid and the use of gas masks and stirrup pumps, to public lectures on the effects of poisonous gas and a 'realistic display of incendiary bombs' at a local sports ground.

In Melbourne, it was felt that the industrial suburbs a of the west - Williamstown, Yarraville, Footscray, Maribyrnong and Sunshine - would be the most likely targets in the event of an air raid.¹ While the Footscray council had initiated intensive ARP activities during 1941, they had repeatedly postponed plans to erect a purpose-built control centre.² In October of that year, deputation was made to the state premier, Mr Dunstan, for financial assistance, but nothing eventuated.³ With no funding forthcoming by the end of that year, a group of 30 volunteers erected a temporary ARP warden's control room at the rear of the town hall. This simple framed structure, reinforced with a sand-bags and an 18 inch concrete wall, was described as being 'bomb-blast and splinter proof... capable of withstanding anything but a direct hit'.⁴ It was subsequently occupied, on a full-time 24-hour basis, by the District Warden, George Cumming and his band of telephonists.⁵

In January 1942, the council held a special meeting to discuss its civil defence plans, and it was noted that 'altered plans for an ARP Control Room in Buckley Street, incorporating suggestions from the State Emergency Council, have been passed, and tenders called for construction'.⁶ The new building, designated as the No 1 ARP Centre, was designed by prolific local architect Joseph Plottel, who had been responsible for, among other things, the new town hall only a few years before. Nine tenders were received, and the council selected the lowest - a figure of £8,880 tendered by the local firm of Edward & Sons.

When construction commenced on the new centre in Buckley Street, Plottel was authorised by the Council to call tenders for a second ARP Centre - in the form of a fireproof addition to the grandstand at the Yarraville football oval - and to prepare plans for third centre, to be built in Church Street, West Footscray.⁷ All three were funded by a £15,000 bank loan that the council - in the absence of any governmental grant - had secured in February. Although built specially as ARP Centres, it was also presumed that, after the War, all three buildings would be adapted for other council uses. The No 1 Centre, for example, was earmarked for re-use as a children's library, the No 2 Centre as sports facility, and the Nos 3 Centre as an infant welfare centre.⁸

The air raid over Darwin that occurred in February 1942 clearly intensified concerns in Footscray, and construction of the new ARP centre proceeded swiftly. In March, it was reported that the centre would be ready in June.⁹ As the building neared completion, the state government had balked at providing a subsidy of £1,500 for the completion of the No 3 Centre, claiming -not unreasonably - that the council had already spent too much money by designing 'over-elaborate' structures that were slated for adaptive re-use after the War.¹⁰

1 'Trench shelters in open space', *Footscray Advertiser*, 27 December 1942.

2 'These ARP Depots', *Footscray Advertiser*, 27 September 1941, p 4.

3 'Grant for ARP Depots', *Footscray Advertiser*, 11 October 1941, p 5.

4 'Volunteers erect ARP Control Centre', *Footscray Advertiser*, 20 December 1941, p 8.

5 'ARP Chief ready for Action', *Footscray Advertiser*, 21 January 1942, p 1.

6 'Special Council Meeting reviews defence plan', *Footscray Advertiser*, 10 January 1942, p 2.

7 '£9,250 ARP Centre to go up', *Footscray Advertiser*, 24 January 1942, p 1.

8 'ARP Centre will have peace time purposes', *Footscray Advertiser*, 24 January 1942, p 2.

9 'ARP Sidelines', *Footscray Advertiser*, 21 March 1942, p 3.

10 'Government balks at Footscray ARP expenditure', *Footscray Advertiser*, 27 June 1942, p 2.

The completed No 1 ARP centre was officially handed over on Sunday, 30 August 1942 in a ceremony attended by 500 people.¹¹ The local newspaper, which described the building as the first of its kind in Australia, made much fuss of the various safety and security measures that it incorporated. The rooms - including a lecture hall for 300 people - were grouped around a central control box, which was built of 12-inch reinforced concrete and stood on a sand bed so that, in the event of an explosion, it would actually move with the building. The centre was completely sound proof, with steel-plated external windows, no interior glazing at all, and its own electrical and water supplies, in the event of an air raid interrupting the town services. It was noted that the centre was equipped with numerous telephones, maps of the district divided in sectors, and charts with small coloured discs that would be used to plot the location of any 'incidents'.

At the official opening of the ARP Centre, it was re-iterated that, after the War had ended, the building would revert to use as a 'civic centre for children's welfare, to incorporate a library, etc'.¹² This did not eventuate until June 1946, when the new City of Footscray Children's Library was officially opened by the then Mayor, Cr W H Anderson. A reading room named in honour of the late Cr Harry Lewis Mappin was opened by his widow, Mrs H Mappin, and a bust of the poet John Shaw Nielson was unveiled by Sir John Latham.¹³ The opening of the library was recorded on an inscribed bronze plaque.

Description

The former ARP centre is a single-storey building of clinker face brick construction, comprising a large rear hall, with a gambrel roof clad in Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles, and a slightly lower portion fronting Buckley Street, with a flat roof behind a parapet. The front portion comprises a wide projecting bay to the left (west) side, with curving corners, and an entrance bay at the extreme right (east) side, with rendered curved piers flanking a double doorway. The bay has an ornamental grille of Roman brickwork above the door; metal lettering and a timber flagpole (evident on a 1946 photograph) have since been removed. The elevations to the east, west and south have rows of tall rectangular windows, containing steel-framed sash windows, with continuous narrow concrete slab awnings above.

Comparative Analysis and Further Research

It is not exactly known how many purpose-built Air Raid Precautions Centres may have actually been built in Melbourne (or, indeed, in Australia) during the Second World War. Rudimentary research by the present consultants has established that an ARP centre was built in the grounds of the Albion Explosives Factory in Deer Park (containing a listening room, casualty room and air raid shelter), but this was subsequently demolished when the entire site was redeveloped for housing in the late 1990s.

It would appear that, as elements of outmoded wartime infrastructure, surviving examples of ARP centres are at least unusual, if not actually quite rare. Further research, including detailed comparative analysis, would be required to determine exactly how rare, or otherwise, such structures may be. The claim that the No 1 ARP Centre in Buckley Street, Footscray, was the first of its type in Australia also needs to be investigated. If this is indeed the case, the building may well be considered to be of a higher level of heritage significance than has been suggested by the research undertaken so far.

Further research into the actual operation of a typical ARP centre would also provide valuable insight, as it would contribute to a wider understanding of the ARP movement and greatly assist in the interpretation of the building itself. It is recommended that, prior to any change in use, that this further research be undertaken, and an internal inspection (which was not undertaken as part of this assessment) be made in order to establish what, if anything, might remain of the wartime infrastructure, including such things as emergency power and water supplies, and the various safety and security measures that were incorporated into the building.

11 'ARP Nerve Centre opened', *Footscray Advertiser*, 5 September 1942, p 3.

12 'ARP Building to be a Childrens Centre', *Footscray Advertiser*, 5 September 1942, p 1.

13 'New Library opening', *Footscray Advertiser*, 22 June 1946, p 1.

heritage ALLIANCE

City of Maribyrnong Heritage Advice

Statement of Significance

The former ARP Centre is of historical and architectural significance at the local level.

Erected in 1942, the building retains important associations with the Air Raid Precautions movement, when the perceived threat of air raids prompted intensive civil defence schemes that offered education, training and demonstrations. Although these threats ultimately proved to be unfounded, infrastructure such as air raid shelters and ARP centres provide highly significant evidence of what was, at the time, a ubiquitous and unavoidable part of suburban life in wartime Melbourne. The No 1 ARP Centre in Buckley Street, the first of three to be established in the Footscray area, was described (at the time of its opening) as being the first of its type in Australia. While this has not yet been confirmed, it would appear that surviving examples of purpose-built ARP centres are at least unusual (if not rare) in Victoria, and possibly in Australia.

At the local level, the building is also of historic significance for its associations with the City of Footscray Children's Library, which occupied it for several decades from 1946.

Architecturally, the building is a representative, if somewhat late, example of the Moderne style of the late 1930s, characterised by its curved corners, clinker brickwork and narrow concrete window awnings. It is also of interest as an example of the work of the prolific Jewish architect Joseph Plottel, who designed many council and other buildings in the Footscray area, including the new town hall and the Yarraville bus shelter.

Simon Reeves
30 August 2004



Eastern portion of Buckley Street frontage



Western portion of Buckley Street frontage



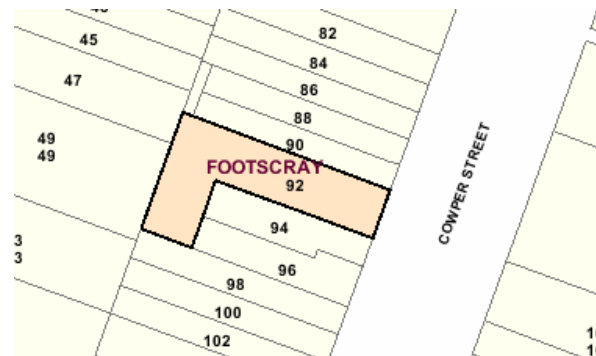
West elevation of the former ARP building



Eastern elevation of the former ARP building

IDENTIFIER Bluestone and Timber Building, Footscray

Formerly Laura Stone grocery and residence



Address 92 Cowper Street, Footscray
(Formerly 102, 100 and 92-94 Cowper Street, Footscray)

Designer Unknown

Built c.1873

Builder Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

What is Significant?

The two-storey bluestone and timber building located at 92 Cowper Street, Footscray.

All of the Lipton Tea, Preservene Soap, McAlpin's Malto-Pepsin Self Raising Flour and GROCER advertising signage painted on the principal (eastern) and northern façades of the building.

How is it Significant?

The former shop and residence at 92 Cowper Street Footscray is of historical, architectural and social significance to the City of Maribyrnong.

The painted signage on the building is of historical and technical interest to the City of Maribyrnong.

Why is it Significant?

The former shop and residence at 92 Cowper Street Footscray is of historical significance as a purpose built grocery store with residence above (c.1873), and later a shoe repair store until c.1967. It is likely that post 1967 the building has remained purely residential. The bluestone and timber building at 92 Cowper Street is possibly one of the longest running grocery / retail stores, with private residence above, within Footscray.

The former shop and residence at 92 Cowper Street Footscray is of architectural significance as an unusual building type because of its built form, with two bluestone side walls tied together with lightweight timber construction. In addition, commercial un-rendered bluestone and timber buildings that are over one storey high are relatively rare within the City of Maribyrnong.

The former shop and residence at 92 Cowper Street Footscray is of social significance as a grocery (and later shoe repair) store in continuous operation for approximately ninety four (94) years.

The painted advertising signage on the northern and eastern facades of the building at 92 Cowper Street are of historical interest as representations of painted signs that were once a common form of advertising during the

nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The significance of the signage is enhanced for their association with McAlpin's Flour and Preservene Soap, two Victorian companies that became pre-eminent in their product range throughout Australia from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. The painted advertising signage demonstrates changes in social culture by documenting the use of popular consumer products and they are of technical (scientific) interest as good and extant examples of painted sign writing and the locations chosen to display them.

HISTORY

The Township of Footscray was declared in the Victorian Government Gazette of 31 October 1850. At this time the land on which the subject building resides was only a reserve of the Township, as seen by the Parish Map of Cut Paw Paw-03¹. This unincorporated land consisted of property in section IX2 (see Figure 1).

By 1855 the Parish Map of Cut Paw Paw³ shows the subject property (apparently a half portion of allotment 5) as bought by W.M.K Vale, a renowned Victorian lawyer⁴ (see Figure 2). During the mid-19th century this section of Footscray was busy with industrial and commercial activity, stemming primarily from bluestone quarrying industries along the Maribyrnong River⁵. Hence this portion of Footscray, with its close proximity to the riverfront and quarrying industries, became populated with important secondary services such as grocery stores.

In 1864 Cox's survey map⁶ (see Figure 3) of the area documents no building on the subject site but in 1873 a Mrs Agnes Gardner appears in the Sands and McDougall directory as a green grocer on the west side of Cowper Street, south of the Davey and Wright Corner Store that was located on present day 88 Cowper Street. In 1877 a building of the same form as the subject building appears on the Feature Plan of Footscray⁷ (see Figure 4), and James Monk, a grocer, is listed as the property occupier⁸.

Early Footscray Evaluation Records⁹ provide more detail about 92 Cowper Street, where in 1882 an entry appears for "Laura Stone: Grocer" and owner of building type "stone, wood and land". Stone's building is prominent throughout the records as the only "stone and wood" building on the west side of Cowper Street.

Although Cowper Street has retained its name, the street numbers have changed frequently. The year 1900 marks the first time that the property appears as No.100 Cowper Street in the Sands and McDougall listings. Evaluation records later show the building changes to No.102 Cowper Street c.1914; No.94 Cowper Street c.1931; and No.92 Cowper Street c.1937.

Early records show that Laura Stone owned the "stone and wood building" until c.1913 (though she lived in Hawthorn by this time). All the while the Sands and McDougall records consistently list grocers as the building occupiers. One such occupier was John Guymer, Grocer and tea merchant. Guymer (or relatives of) lived at 92 Cowper Street from c.1914 until c.1953. It is possible that Guymer bought the building in 1926 when a listing appears in the Footscray Advertiser for the "auction of a two-storey bluestone and wood shop dwelling, requires renovation".¹⁰ Signage that can still be made out today appears to be of the Guymer period in the building's history. At the front of the building, on the east façade, is a painted 'Lipton Tea' sign. Around the corner, on the

¹ *Cut-Paw-Paw -3 Parish Plan, Imperial measure C2478-3* (date unknown, c.1837), Public Record Office Victoria

² *Ibid.*

³ *Cut-Paw-Paw Parish Plan, Imperial measure C2478-5* (1855), Public Record Office Victoria

⁴ *The Argus* (Melbourne, Vic), Monday 25 July 1892, page 7; also *The Advertiser* (Adelaide, SA), Thursday 2 May 1889, page 5.

⁵ Butler, Graham. *Environmental History of Maribyrnong, section 5.1: Basalt quarrying*, Maribyrnong City Council, 2001

⁶ *Hobson Bay and River Yarra leading to Melbourne, surveyed by Commander H.L. Cox R.N., 1864*, Map held by Baillieu Library Melbourne University

⁷ *Feature Plan of Footscray, 1877*, Historic Plans Collection, 677 (c), microfiche version, PROV.

⁸ *Sands and McDougall directory 1877*, held at Baillieu Library Melbourne University

⁹ *Early Evaluation Records*, Footscray Historical Society.

¹⁰ *The Footscray Advertiser, 19 June 1926 Pg 5*. Copy held by Footscray Historical Society

northern façade, are painted “Preservene Soap” and “McAlpin’s Malto-Pepsin Self Raising Flour” advertisements. The campaign slogan for Preservene Soap reads “Preservene Soap: No toil, only boil”. The *No Toil Only Boil* campaign for Preservene Soap was most active between 1933 and 1944, dating it to a period when Guymer occupied the building. Also on the northern façade is a less distinguishable sign that simply reads *GROCER*. This painted sign is obviously from an earlier period than the Preservene Soap, McAlpin’s Flour or Lipton Tea signs though further investigation is required to date it specifically.

In 1961, approximately 88 years after 92 Cowper Street was purposely built as a grocery store, a G. Ferrars and D. Morra, *shoe repairer*, appear in the Sands and McDougal records for 92-94 Cowper Street. They remain there until 1967 when the listing appears as 92-94 Cowper Street: *apartments* (i.e. boarding house or multiple room dwelling). From this point onwards 92 Cowper Street ceases to be a grocery or retail store with residence above. However the distinguishable structure remains on its original site, with its bluestone and timber walls, shopfront window and facade signage that tells of the days when 92 Cowper Street ran as one of Footscray’s longest running grocery stores.

DESCRIPTION

Building

A two storey bluestone and timber building with a gabled roof built to the boundary alignment on its east facade. The roof is built of timber king trusses (only one remains), timber beams and rafters and clad with corrugated iron (there is no evidence of slate roofing however the current roof is not original).

The building’s stonework is constructed on two main sides, on the north and on the south, with no return to the east and west facades. Generally the stonework is skilfully detailed which speaks of the building’s construction quality. The bluestone blocks have been neatly sawn and coursed indicating that externally exposed stonework was the design intent. On the south side of the building, at ground level, the stonework is not as neatly finished. This is evidence of a former attached building to the south which has long since been demolished. Internally the stonework is un-rendered (only painted) and on the second storey south wall there is a narrow brick fireplace that no longer retains its chimney.

Connecting the side stone walls are the east and west facades of the building which are timber framed. In its most recent form (circa 1920s) the upper level east elevation contained an asbestos panel and framed verandah with approximately 6 to 8 feet between the verandah balustrade edge and the inner wall. The centre of this verandah has an arched opening at balustrade height, possibly with additional openings either side. At the rear only the gable portion of the western timber wall remains. The building retains a timber framed floor structure between the ground and first floors, the first storey retaining its strip timber flooring boards. There is no lining to the first floor ceiling.



Above: Image of roof from below.



Above: Aerial image courtesy of Hocking Stuart Real estate.

At ground level the eastern façade is framed up as a timber shop front with a pair of central doors and bay windows on either side. The plinth is constructed of brick and finished with brick pattern tiles. The windows and doors have metal turns which all indicate that this work may have occurred in the 1920s, as it is typical detailing

of the post WWI period. There is an internal stud wall toward the rear of the building, creating a small back room. The wall is clad in beaded timber lining boards and contains a door and central highlight windows. Beyond this room, the western external wall no longer exists. The ground floor ceiling is lined with beaded timber boards, which is lower at the shop front than the back of the room toward the west.



Left: Shopfront.



Above: Internal face of south wall.



Above: Internal timber stud wall (to back room).



Above: 20th century tiling on shop front plinth.



Above: Metal grille above double doors in shop front.



Above: Door handle on shop front door.



Above: 20th century metal capping on timber window frames of shop front.

Signage

A comparison of early and more recent maps and aerial images of the site show that the building has always been relatively free standing on its allotment. This is especially true for the northern façade of the building where the prominent signage is located. There are three signs on the northern wall that can be made out. The earliest one reads 'GROCER' and is located at the upper western corner. There is additional text of the same period below this sign but further investigation is required to determine its lettering. It appears that the sign may have been written in white paint, on a yellow background.

Painted partly on top of the early yellow sign are the McAlpin's Flour and Preservene Soap advertisements. Towards the top of the wall the first sign reads:

RECOMMENDS

McALPIN'S

Malto-Pepsin Self Raising

FLOUR

Below that:

PRESERVENE

no **SOAP** only
toil boil

The graphic styles of the McAlpin's and Preserve Soap advertisements are the same. All of the product names are written in bold white capital letters with a black shadow effect; whilst the slogan components of the signs are written in yellow text (lowercase for McAlpin's and uppercase for Preservene). The lettering is painted against a blue background and the signs are bordered with red boxes. The Preserve Soap sign is painted low on the wall, indicating that the northern wall has always been a prominent one: freestanding and suitable for attracting the attention of customers journeying between the railway station (located north-west of the subject site) and the quarries south-east of Cowper Street (see Figure 5). In addition to the painted signs on the northern wall, there is a LIPTON TEA sign painted vertically on the bluestone face of the eastern wall. This sign is painted in black paint, all in capital letters and on a yellow background in the following arrangement:

**L
I
P
T
O
N
TEA**

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Bluestone buildings are not uncommon in wider Melbourne but generally indicate they are of early construction and often pre-date bricks becoming readily available as a cheaper building material circa late 19th century.

During the mid to late 19th century bluestone quarries were prevalent in the current day area of the City of Maribyrnong, particularly along the Maribyrnong and Yarra Rivers.¹¹ According to Butler, 'quarrying and carting bluestone became such an important occupation in Footscray in the 1850s to 1870s that Melbourne Punch coined the alternative name of 'Stoneopolis' for the area.'¹² Hence bluestone is a common building material in Footscray but the construction of the subject building is significant for a number of other reasons.

Whilst some examples of bluestone churches and cottages exist within Footscray, there are no examples of composite bluestone and timber *commercial* buildings of similar construction and detailing within the municipality. These features of the building at 92 Cowper Street make it unusual within the City of Maribyrnong where the majority of commercial bluestone buildings have rendered facades, commonly over brick, and are not composites of timber and stone construction. Of the remnant early structures within the original Footscray commercial area, there are no others that bear similarity to 92 Cowper Street.

Adding to the building's significance is the presence of four relatively in-tact examples of early painted advertising signage.¹³ These painted advertising signs are rare examples of a common form of advertising in the 19th century, which are becoming few and fewer within Victoria due to demolition or replacement with bill boards and electrical signage. In addition the signs are of historical interest for their associations with Preservene Soap and McAlpin's Flour – Victorian companies that became pre-eminent in their product range in Australia (and overseas) from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. The painted signs on the building at 92 Cowper Street are of historical interest for their ability to demonstrate changes in social culture by documenting the use of a popular consumer product. The "GROCER", McAlpin's Flour, Preserve Soap and LIPTON signs good and extant examples of painted advertising signage and the locations chosen to display them.



Above: Painted sign on northern facade reads "GROCER" (text below unclear).



Above: Painted sign on northern facade reads "RECOMMENDS McALPIN'S Malto pepsin Self raising FLOUR"

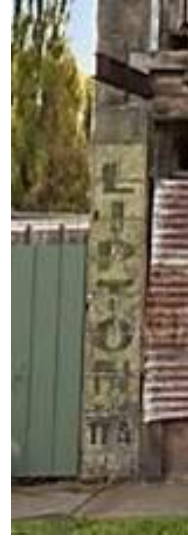
¹¹ Butler, Graham. *Environmental History of Maribyrnong*, section 5.1: Basalt quarrying, Maribyrnong City Council, 2001

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Velvet Soap Advertising Sign, Victorian Heritage Database place details. Accessed online at http://vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/#detail_places;14447



Above: Painted sign on northern façade reads "PRESERVENE no toil SOAP only boil".



Above: Painted sign on eastern façade reads "LIPTON TEA".

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- 92 Cowper Street is included as an individually significant place on the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme. The heritage place comprises the two-storey bluestone and timber building and all of the Lipton Tea, Preservene Soap, McAlpin's Malto -Pepsin Self Raising Flour and Grocer Advertising signage painted on the building; and
- An external paint control is applied to 92 Cowper Street in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay noting: *Over painting of heritage advertising signs.*

The application of internal controls for 92 Cowper Street is not recommended in the Heritage Overlay Schedule.

Figure 1: Parish Map of Cut Paw Paw (03) c.1837 (subject site in red)



Figure 2: Parish Map of Cut Paw Paw (05) c.1855 (subject site in red)



Figure 3: Hobson Bay and River Yarra leading to Melbourne, surveyed by Commander H.L. Cox R.N., 1864, (subject site in red)

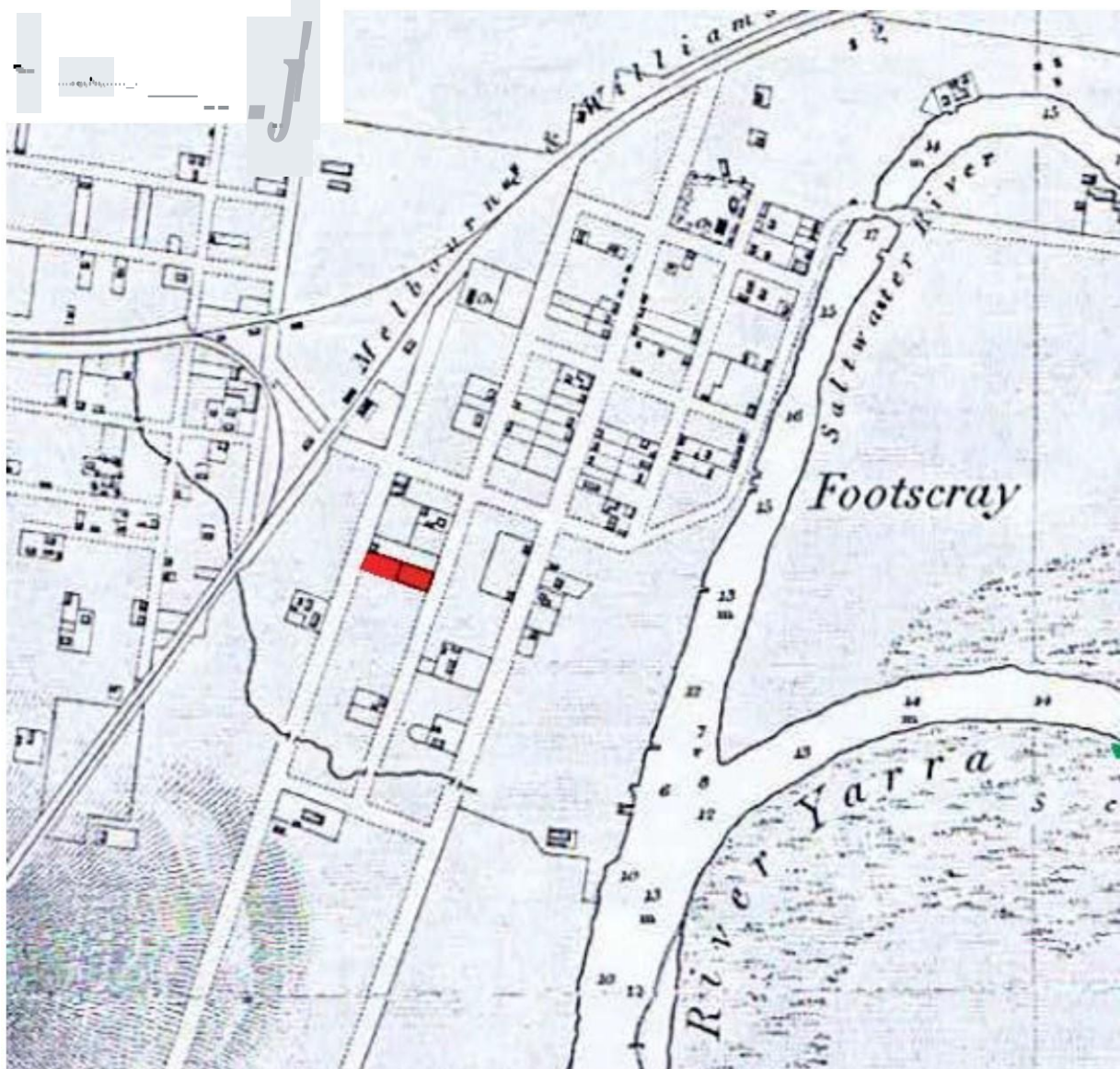


Figure 4: Feature Plan of Footscray, c.1877 (subject building in red)

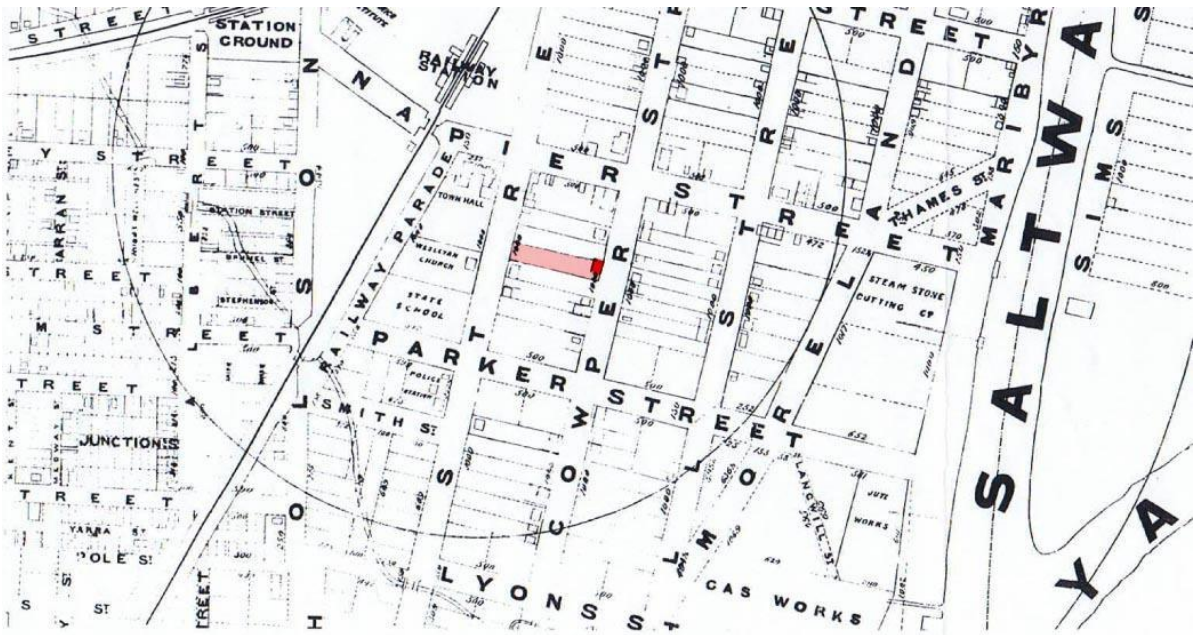
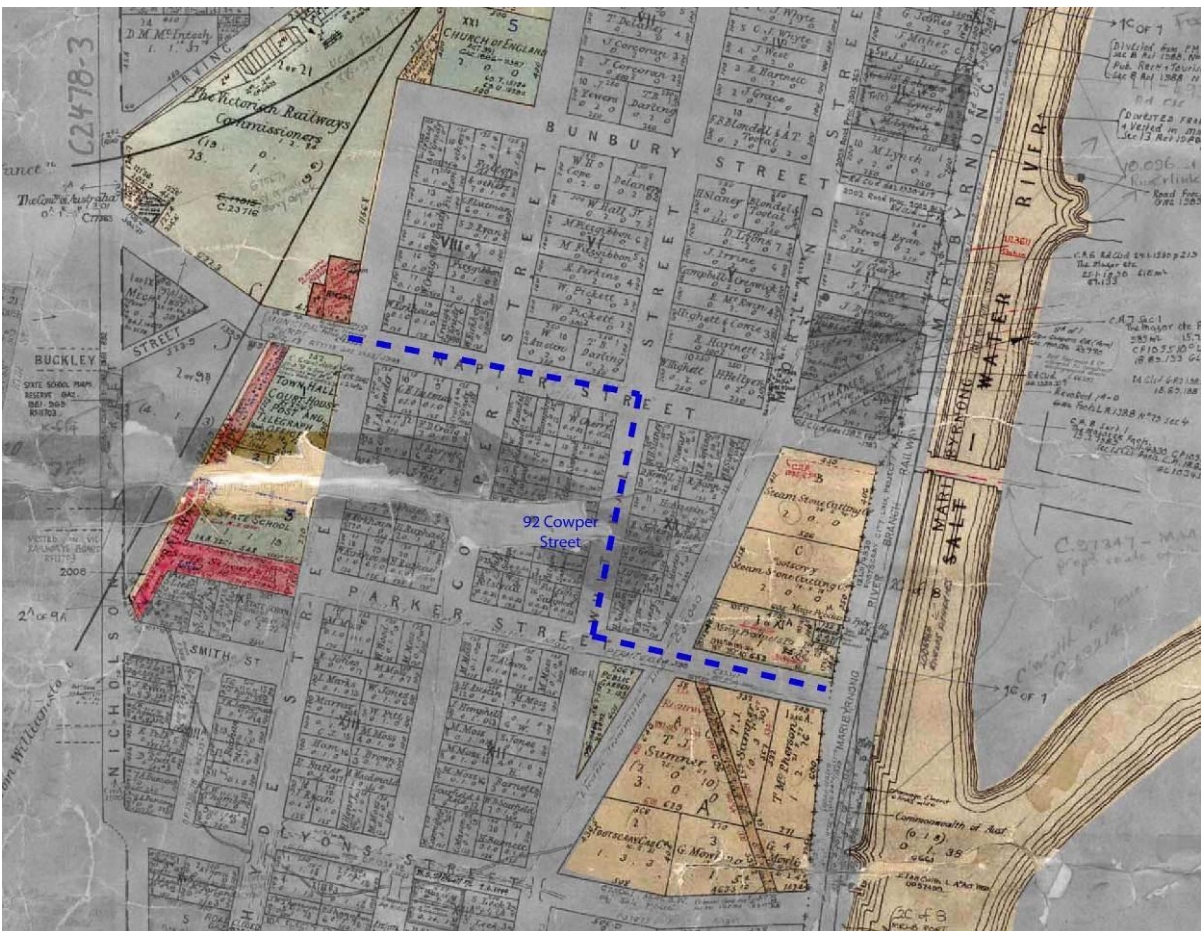


Figure 5: Feature Plan of Footscray, c.1877 noting the relationship between the railway station, 92 Cowper Street and the industrial banks of the river.



REFERENCES

MAPS

- *Cut-Paw-Paw -3 Parish Plan, Imperial measure C2478-3* (date unknown, c.1837), Public Record Office Victoria
- *Cut-Paw-Paw Parish Plan, Imperial measure C2478-5* (1855), Public Record Office Victoria
- *Feature Plan of Footscray, 1877*, Historic Plans Collection, 677 (c), microfiche version, PROV.
- *Hobson Bay and River Yarra leading to Melbourne, surveyed by Commander H.L. Cox R.N., 1864*, Map held by Baillieu Library Melbourne University

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

- 'A Melbourne Law Student', *The Advertiser* (Adelaide, SA), Thursday 2 May 1889, page 5.
- 'Alderman Death', *The Argus* (Melbourne, Vic.), Monday 19 September 1938, page 10
- 'Auction', *The Footscray Advertiser*, 19 June 1926 Pg 5. Copy held by Footscray Historical Society
- 'Ballarat,' *The Argus* (Melbourne, Vic), Monday 25 July 1892, page 7
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- Supplement to the Victoria Government Gazette No.993, 1850
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- *Sands and Mcdougall directory (multiple) 1873-1965*, held by Baillieu Library Melbourne University
- *Velvet Soap Advertising Sign*, Victorian Heritage Database place details. Accessed online at http://vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/#detail_places;14447
- *Footscray Early Evaluation Records*, Footscray Historical Society
- *Footscray Early Voters Records*, Footscray Historical Society

Heritage Assessment

Former Grand Theatre, 8 Paisley Street, Footscray

Prepared for the City of Maribyrnong, April 2010 (Revised July 2010)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This heritage assessment was prepared to document the history and cultural significance of the former Grand Theatre, Footscray.

Under the local provisions of the *City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme*, the former Grand Theatre is included on the heritage overlay schedule (HO3). The extent of HO3 covers the Footscray Commercial Heritage Area. Refer to Figure 1 for the extent of the registration.

The former Grand Theatre is not included on the *Victorian Heritage Register* maintained by the Heritage Council of Victoria, it is not included on the *Register of the National Estate* maintained by the Australian Heritage Commission and it is not classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

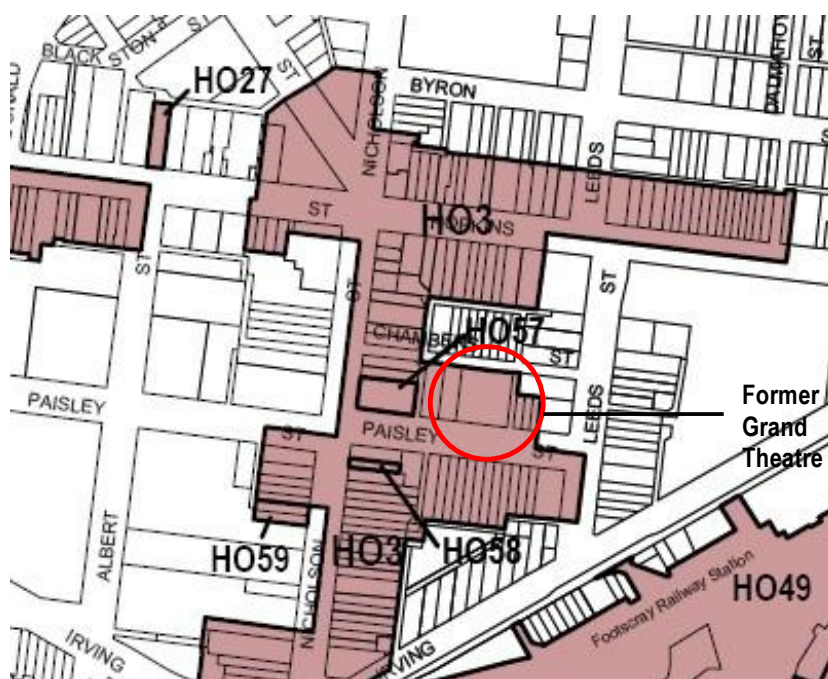


Figure 1 City of Maribyrnong planning scheme map, showing overlay HO3.
(Source: www.dse.vic.gov.au)

2.0 HISTORY

2.1 Introduction

The site of the Grand Theatre at 6 Paisley Street, Footscray, was previously occupied by a "Christian Meeting Hall". For a short time before its demolition the Hall carried a sign saying that 'the land had been acquired by Federal

Pictures “and was to be ‘for the erection of a new picture theatre’. The final act of demolition of the Hall was filmed and this same film was shown in the Theatre on its opening night.¹

The Grand was completed for Federal Picture Theatres Pty Ltd in 1911 to the design of architect David Foster Stevenson of 47 Queen Street, Melbourne. Federal Pictures were already showing films at the Federal Hall in Nicholson Street, Footscray and this move was obviously an intention to upgrade their presence in the Footscray town centre.²

2.2 Architectural Description of the 1911 Building.

Little is known of the designing architect DF Stevenson and almost nothing is recorded of his other works although he appears to have been something of a jobbing architect; completing small factories, houses and house extensions.³

The brick theatre building was on two levels with a set of four shops and a vestibule fronting Paisley Street and directly above the shops were theatre stores and a work room, a managers office and ladies toilets. This level was also the access to the dress circle, essentially a U-shaped balcony.

At the lower level behind the shops was the flat floor to the stalls seating.

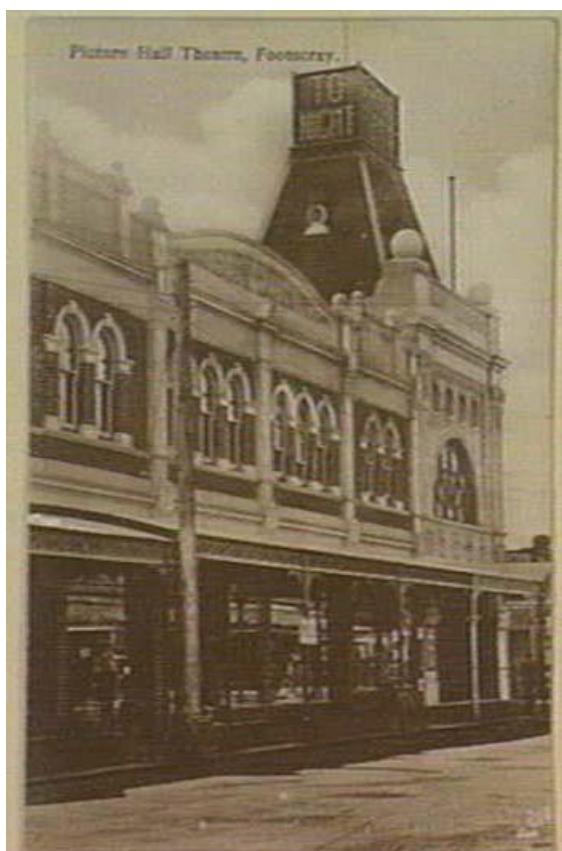


Figure 2 Grand Theatre, c.1911.
(source: Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria)

¹ See www.cinematreasures.org/theater/28921

² Labor party policy speech / delivered by A.E. Shepherd at Federal Hall, Nicholson Street, Footscray, on Tuesday, May, 6, 1958. SLV.

³ Cazaly's Contract Reporter, 1910 (various issues).

The lower level held a maximum of 1200 people and the dress circle 550, bringing the total to 1750, a considerable audience size.⁴

The opening was conducted on Wednesday 15th November 1911 by the Chairman of Directors Mr F E Shillabeer⁵ who was also the primary contractor and a Footscray Councillor.⁶ Federal Picture Theatres gave their address as Paisley St Footscray (presumably at the Theatre itself).

One of the highlights of the opening night reportage appears to have been the use of electric lighting throughout the theatre and this was said to have performed most satisfactorily when switched on.

The exterior of the building (as built) was a two-storey asymmetrical arrangement with a tower at the eastern end marking out the entry to the theatre portion of the building. In this arrangement it is not dissimilar to a half portion of His (now Her) Majesty's Theatre, Exhibition Street, Melbourne,⁷ in that they both originally had a tall mansard roof over the entry along with a distinctive and large fanlight window in that bay of the façade. A post supported verandah ran the length of both buildings with a curved barrel portion marking out the entry at each.

The roof mansard was topped by a tall balcony -railed area which served to advertise the theatre's activities. The auditorium had a sliding roof for ventilation in warm weather.⁸

No drawings of the original 1911 exterior or interior elevations exist and it is presumed that the decoration was simple but it is said to be visible behind the existing 1935 interior alterations.

The Public Records Office holds floor plans of the theatre dated 1911 prepared by the Department of Health. These drawings indicate a seating layout in the stalls where the audience basically is facing forward by being seated in straight rows of theatre chairs. There is also an orchestra pit at the screen end of the building. The drawings (although rudimentary) indicate that the building had been designed primarily for cinema purposes, as it had no real stage or dressing rooms for vaudevillian acting.

The next set of drawings for the building (1935) held by the Maribyrnong City Council indicate a rearrangement of the seating into radiating curved rows allowing the audience to focus more on a theatre screen rather than the whole of stage area which had been cut down in length and framed by a decorative plaster proscenium arch.



Figure 3 View of Paisley Street, showing the mansard roof of the Grand Theatre on the left hand side, no date.
(source: www.walkingmelbourne.com)



Figure 4 Prime Minister Lyons addressing an audience at the Grand Theatre, 1931.
(source: Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria)

⁴ Dept of Health maximum audience figures identified in Public Building Files for the Grand Theatre, Public Records Office Victoria.

⁵ Identified in the Public Building records.

⁶ Identified as such in the Footscray Advertiser of 18 November 1911.

⁷ Designed by Nahum Barnet in 1886.

⁸ See www.cinematreasures.org/theater/28921

The Public Building File indicates some alterations were made to the building by 1917 including a small bio box extruded at the rear east of the building above the laneway. This bio box was later criticised by the Building

Inspector of Public Buildings for its mis-shaped and undersized arrangement and lack of conformity to the regulations which required fire proofing. The original 1911 layout appears to lack facilities such as any dressing rooms and a bio box so it is difficult to ascertain how the building was used.

By 1921 the building was owned (or managed) by C & S Theatres which gave their address as Hoyt's Building, Lt Bourke Street. C & S Theatres had a stable of theatres in the inner northern suburbs and the letterhead of the company noted that the Grand showed 'feature photo-plays' while others on the same printed letter head such as the Trocadero (Footscray) and the Empire (Brunswick) were places for 'Pictures and Vaudeville'.

By 1924 the building had been leased by Associated Theatres Pty Ltd. In 1927 Hoyt's Theatres was leasing the building. At this time the Health Department wrote to the lessees about the size and fire proofing of the bio box and a decision was obviously taken to seriously expand the bio box and resolve the need for several projectors, a separate meter room and a work area for storing and splicing films, which were something of a fire hazard in the early days of film.

The Theatre closed during the years 1931-35, and the building underwent renovations.⁹ Many theatres closed during this period as a result of the Depression. With the onset of WWII, cinema patronage increased, both as an escape or distraction, and as affordable entertainment for the new workforce of women working in factories with their own income.

2.3 1935 Alterations

In 1935 CN Hollinshed (architect of 167 Collins St, Melbourne) drew up a proposal for alterations primarily to the theatre interior. Hollinshed was one of the leading theatre architects of the day and he undertook work in Queensland as well as country Victoria.

The alterations included a new dropped ceiling to the auditorium, a new stage and proscenium and the reforming of the interior with jazz age art deco plasterwork ceiling and wall decoration, some of which was to hide belatedly installed air conditioning. Special lighting effects were installed and gold-coloured screen curtains hung. Hollinshed also rearranged the work and storerooms on the upper floor to allow for a refreshments bar as well as increasing the entry door arrangement, and substantially upgrading the bio box and toilets. The bio-box was enlarged for two single film projectors and a double lens projector. As mentioned earlier, the seating was also rearranged from straight rows to curving rows focussed on the screen area. As a consequence, Hollinshed's reworking reduced the audience capacity from the original maximum of 1750 to 1189 seats.

Minor alterations were made to the exterior including the bricking up of windows and an alteration to the exterior verandah which removed the vaulted entry over the street entrance. This was probably due to increasing the Paisley Street entry door area.

The theatre was owned at this time by Eric Yeomans and reopened as the 'New Grand Theatre' in 1936.¹⁰

2.4 Post WWII Changes and 1960s Changes

While the cinema function of the building continued, in 1966 JR Tovey & Associates made alterations to the buildings structural interior reworking the building into two levels with the upper level in the area of the Dress Circle seating. This was to provide for a whole new entertainment function; bingo.

Essentially this marked the beginning of the end of the buildings original function which had been outmoded by 'everyman's' entertainment; Television, introduced to Australian audiences in 1956. The effect was devastating on

⁹ See www.cinematreasures.org/theater/28921

¹⁰ See www.cinematreasures.org/theater/28921

the Picture Theatre industry. However, the cinema did not officially close until 1987.¹¹ The first floor of the Paisley Street façade was covered by metal cladding by 1971, most likely as part of the 1966 alterations.

Bingo was a game originally played in the United States as *Beano* and by the 1940s it was played in halls across America. It gradually took hold in the UK and Australia by the 1960s.



Figure 5 Still from film footage of *Footscray*, 1971, showing the façade of Grand Theatre covered with cladding.
(source: Australian Screen, National Film & Sound Archive)

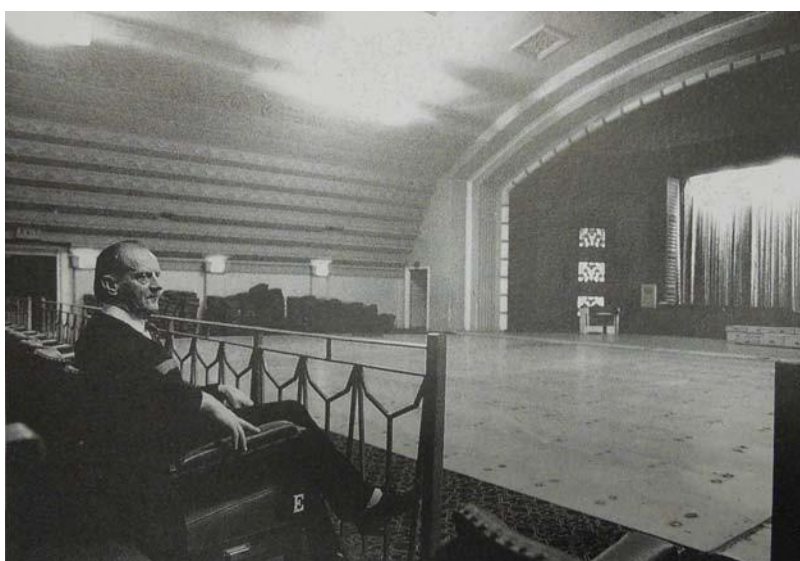


Figure 6 Interior of the Grand Theatre in 1987.
(source: John Lack, *A History of Footscray*, 1991, p. 406.)

¹¹ www.flickr.com/photos/kencta/3639090010

2.5 Social History

The *Footscray Advertiser* of Saturday November 18th 1911 records that the Grand Theatre was opened on the evening of the 15th with an "invitation only audience" which included the Mayor and Councillors.

Although the reporting is brief in that it concentrates on the opening by Cr Shillabeer and the use of electric light, some idea of The Grand's activities can be gained from the Theatre's flyer in the *Independent* of late April 1912 in which it advertised a double bill of events over the May period listing some 30 films which would be shown including Features such as "A Military Scout", "The Oath of His Office", "The Prosecuting Attorney", documentaries such as "Aquatic Life", comedies such as "What's the Use of a £5 note" plus an array of news films from Pathe. As all these films were silent, a theatre orchestra provided appropriate mood background music. The orchestra was later noted as *The Grand Symphony Orchestra* of 12 players.

The flyer shows on its front page an illustration of a theatre with the projectionist at the rear of the auditorium working a projector set on a tripod. This simple arrangement accounts for the lack of a Bio Box in the earliest plan and why a small projector box was subsequently hand-drawn onto the Health Departments plan at the rear of the building.

The French company Pathé Films (established in 1896) first expanded to London in 1902 where they set up production facilities and a chain of movie theatres. By 1909, Pathé had built more than 200 movie theatres in France and Belgium and by the following year they had facilities in Madrid, Moscow, Rome and New York City plus Australia and Japan. Slightly later, they opened a film exchange in Buffalo, New York. Prior to the outbreak of World War I, Pathé dominated Europe's market in motion picture cameras and projectors. It has been estimated that at one time, 60 percent of all films were shot with Pathé equipment.

Australia had a growing film industry and in the first decade of the 20th century Australian filmmakers produced only a dozen films but from 1911 on an extraordinary number of films were produced focussing on Australian way of life plus dramas and comedies. In the years 1911 and 1912 alone some 75 films covering romance, drama, thrillers and westerns were produced.

At the time of World War One the theatre was showing a range of photo-dramas and *Keystone* comedies with a bill rotating every three days thus keeping the theatre open 7 days a week. By October 1914 documentaries pertaining to military action were being shown such as "Orders Under Seal" and "Wireless from the War; Our Overseas Forces". There-after newsreels from the front were appearing as regular features.

This stream of documentaries and news reels was fed to an audience eager to learn of the conditions and placement of fathers, sons and friends during this great military adventure.

In April 1916, *The Trocadero* (an adjacent Footscray vaudevillian theatre owned in the same stable as the Grand) hosted a one-night interview with blind army signaller Tom Skeyhill who gave a first hand account of fighting at the Front.

Rather oddly all the theatres did not take out newspaper advertisements in the period after 1916 to the end of the war. Whether they were adopting an austerity measure is unexplained.

A further boost to the industry arrived in 1927 when a feature length fully synchronised 'talkie' – *The Jazz Singer* – was shown in the U.S. Synchronised sound ended the silent era and did away with cinema orchestras although many retained some musical entertainment to fill the gaps between films, often by having a Wurlitzer organ player entertain the crowds and often it theatrically rose out of the pit in front of the screen stage. The introduction of 'talkies' marked the beginning of the era known as the Golden Age of Hollywood, and its effects extended to Australia, where there was a surge in cinema attendance in the 1930s. The Art Deco style of the vast majority of cinemas built or refurbished during this period reflected the industry's love affair with the Jazz Age.

During World War Two the cinemas were again showing documentaries of war in Europe and the Pacific with sound having a dramatic impact on audiences. American audiences had been horrified by uncensored graphic footage of the Pacific War particularly the film *With The Marines at Tarawa* which had been shown to shock audiences out of any inhibitions they had about a total war against the Japanese. No doubt this film had a similar impact in Australia although not shown here for some years after cessation of hostilities.

By the 1960s the Australian and British film industries were overrun by America's production factories and regular showings of Hollywood films were a constant as portrayed by the advertisements in the local newspapers.

3.0 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 Building Exterior

The building in 2010 is a large brick structure with an east west gable roof clearly visible from the open space (known as Chambers St) on the north side of the theatre. The main roof is corrugated iron with a roof ventilating ridge and a series of tube ventilators protruding through the roof fabric. The larger roof ridge appears to be the original operable (sliding) section of roof. On the east elevation above the pedestrian lane is the long projecting Bio-box also constructed in brick and supported by reinforced raked concrete struts. Below this are more recent large concrete cantilvered beams with steel pipe tube supports projected up to the underside of the Bio-box.

On the frontage the upper level is covered over by angled aluminium battens forming an advertising screen. This is in poor condition with sections missing. Behind this can be seen elements of the 1911 building's rendered decoration. On the south-east corner of the facade is a render pilaster containing a cartouche and the date 1911 within it.

The original tall mansard roof above the entry portion of the facade is missing and the original fanlight window has been bricked up (in 1935).

Of the original entry doors there is nothing left and the shop fronts have all been revised and closed over with plastic roller shutters. The awning above the shops is a flat cantilvered type covered with unserviceable neon tubing.

3.2 Building Interior

Numerous attempts were made to contact the building owner to request an internal inspection, but contact could not be made. Maribyrnong City Council staff, who inspected the interior in 2009 (and photographed it as shown below) have advised that the Art Deco auditorium is still reasonably intact.



Figure 7 2009 photograph of the interior of the Grand Theatre.
(source: Maribyrnong City Council.)

4.0 ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Comparative Analysis

The earliest cinemas are not well documented, apart from Daniel Caprice's MA (Public History, Monash University, 1991) Thesis: 'Cinemas in Melbourne 1896 – 1942'. Cinemas were being constructed in the early part of the 20th Century with a boom commencing in 1910 after a slow start in line with the number of films being produced locally. From 1910 a large number of films were being made and Australia became one of the most prolific nations for film production.

The development of the Grand Theatre in 1911 was very much in line with this expansion of the film industry. The Grand then went on to be the most consistent picture palace in the Footscray area, finally ceasing to show films in the 1980s.

The earliest purpose-built cinemas in Victoria, which are still extant, include the Lyric Theatre of 1911 (199-201 Sydney Rd, Brunswick – HO151), the Moonee Theatre of 1911 (11 Puckle St, Moonee Ponds) the Northcote Theatre of 1912 (206 High Street, Northcote) and the Canterbury Theatre of 1913 (117 Maling Rd, Canterbury). All these buildings have been adapted for other uses with varying degrees of intactness.



Figure 8 Her Majesty's Theatre, Exhibition Street, Melbourne, c.1914-1941. It had a similar mansard roof over the entry, along with a distinctive and large fanlight window in that bay of the façade. A post supported verandah ran the length of both buildings with a curved barrel portion marking out the entry.

(source: Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria)



Figure 9 The Canterbury Theatre of 1913, before it was converted to the Maling Road Antiques Centre.
(source: Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria)

4.2 Assessment by Criteria

In the light of the foregoing research and its conclusions, the significance of the former Grand Theatre will be assessed in relation to the standard criteria put forward by the Heritage Council.

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council on 6 March 1997 pursuant to Sections 8(c) and 8(2) of the Heritage Act 1995).

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history

The former Grand Theatre, built in 1911, is one of the oldest surviving cinemas in Victoria being purpose-built for the new wave of Australian-produced films in the second decade of the twentieth century. The interior was refurbished in 1935 in the Art Deco style, following a revival of the cinema driven by the American film industry and the introduction of 'talkies'.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

The former Grand Theatre is one of only three comparable purpose-built cinema buildings of this date surviving in Victoria. All three buildings have been variously altered and adapted over the years.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

Not applicable

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

Not applicable

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

The former Grand Theatre demonstrates the earliest design of cinema buildings.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative/technical achievement at a particular period.

Not applicable

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

The former Grand Theatre was one of the longest running cinemas in the Western suburbs, with only minor periods of downturn over 75 years. It was a focus for the local community, as a regular venue for entertainment and large gatherings.

Criterion H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Not applicable

4.3 Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Grand Theatre at Footscray was constructed in 1911 specifically as a cinema at a time when there was an increasing public interest in this newly emergent form of entertainment. Other venues in Footscray which were contemporary (albeit slightly later) with the Grand were being developed for vaudeville and cinema such as the adjacent but now demolished Trocadero in Hopkins Street and the Barkly Theatre in Barkly Street.

The theatre was designed by little know Melbourne architect David Foster Stevenson in a Federation Free style appearance and included four shops along the Paisley Street elevation.

The interior capacity was originally 1700 but a reworking in 1935 by the theatre architect C N Hollinshed reduced the capacity to 1200. In approximately 1967 the interior was subdivided to allow use of the building as a Bingo hall.

The theatre closed on 8 April 1987 with a screening of *Heartburn*.

How is it Significant?

The Grand Theatre at Footscray is of State heritage significance for historic reasons and it is of social and architectural significance at a local level.

Why is it Significant?

The Grand Theatre is of historic significance as one of the oldest surviving purpose built cinemas in Victoria. Its construction in 1911 rode a wave of interest in cinema entertainment and although just one of a number of cinemas constructed in the area around Williamstown and Footscray, it is the only survivor in the local area.

Two other purpose built cinemas were also built in 1911; the Lyric Theatre (199-201 Sydney Rd, Brunswick) and the Moonee Theatre (11 Puckle St, Moonee Ponds). These buildings are still extant, although they have been greatly altered and adapted for other uses.

The Barkly Theatre nearby was a vaudevillian theatre, built in 1914, and later fully converted to cinema.

The Grand Theatre is of social significance for its role in entertaining the local community for over 75 years and as a venue for large gatherings, such as a speech given by Prime Minister Lyons in 1931.

The Grand Theatre is of architectural interest for documenting the design and construction of the earliest cinema buildings.

4.4 Extent of Significance

The elements of the Grand Theatre which retain significant fabric are:

- ‰ All of the external fabric except for later over-cladding and shopfronts.
- ‰ All of the internal fabric except for the later inserted floor to the auditorium and the walls to the ground floor shops.

APPENDIX

Drawings of the Grand Theatre, Footscray , held by Maribyrnong City Council
Alterations designed by Charles Hollinshed, 1935.

Heritage assessments: Footscray sites in the City of Maribyrnong



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Background

Maribyrnong City Council, commissioned Graeme Butler & Associates to prepare this report late 2012.

Brief

A heritage assessment, updated and revised Statement of Significance are required for the following Footscray sites in the City of Maribyrnong.

Place	Address
Fabian's Centennial Terrace	81-99 Buckley St
Victorian shop/residence, Registry of births, deaths & marriages	37 Hyde St
Station Hotel	59 Napier St
Masonic Hall	42-44 Leeds St
Luke Greenwood House	16 Parker St
Mitchell's Bakery Shop and Residence	98-100 Moreland St
St Joseph's Convent	5 Wingfield St
Footscray Baptist Church	60 Paisley St

Methodology

Introduction

The following assessments are based in part on information obtained from the following with added footnotes and updated information as required:

- Graeme Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study.
- Maribyrnong Heritage Review 2000;
- Janet Beeston, Frontier Heritage 2011, report on the Footscray Baptist Church.

Methodology details

The following work was undertaken for this heritage assessment as required:

- Site visit and recording photographically,

- Appraisal of previous heritage reports, as supplied by the City of Maribyrnong, with a check of cited data references;
- Check of municipal rate book data for the site as required;
- Check of on-line newspaper references, via National Library of Australia web site;
- Check of the National Trust of Australia (Vic) and Heritage Council of Victoria web-sites and Hermes database;
- Preparation of the written report with comparative analysis carried out within the City of Maribyrnong and a Statement of Significance in the Victorian Heritage Register format.

Criteria and thresholds

The places have been assessed using the HERCON criteria under the broad categories of aesthetic, historic, social and scientific significance, using a comparative geographic base of the 'locality' (all or part of the City of Maribyrnong, such as Footscray) and the State of Victoria. A place must be at least of local significance to be included in the planning scheme heritage overlay.

Assessment criteria summary

The VPP Practice Note, *Applying the heritage overlay* (rev 2012) cites the criteria to be used for heritage assessment in Victoria. The relevant criteria used in this report are identified by their alpha-numeric code and are briefly described as follows:

A demonstrates well the course and pattern of history, important historic events

B rarity

C research potential, usually because of high integrity or good documentation of the place

Heritage Assessments

- D good example of a recognised type
- E aesthetic importance typically judged as representing an architectural style
- F technological achievement
- G social importance to the community,
- H association with important person or group.

Historical themes

The historical themes that formed the background to this assessment derive in part from the framework has drawn on the environmental history in the *City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study* (G. Butler, 1989); the *Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong*.

The latter work included the following broad historical themes:

- 1 Aboriginal Activity in the City of Maribyrnong
- 2 European exploration and surveying of the area
- 3 Settling on the land
 - 3.1 Squatters
- 4 Primary production
 - 4.1 Pastoralism
 - 4.2 Farming
 - 4.3 Horse studs
- 5 Exploiting natural resources
 - 5.1 Basalt quarrying
- 6 Establishing lines and networks of communication and transportation of goods and people (including early hotels)
 - 6.1 River crossings: fords, punts, hotels and bridges
 - 6.2 River transport
 - 6.3 Railways
 - 6.4 Main roads
 - 6.5 Tramways
- 7 An industrial centre
 - 7.1 By the river: early industry 1840s-1870s
 - 7.2 Consolidation and diversification: 1880s-1920s
 - 7.3 Pushing outwards: 1930s-1960s
 - 7.4. 1970s-1990s
- 8 Defending Australia
 - 8.1 Ammunition factory (ADI) Footscray
 - 8.2 Maribyrnong explosives factory
 - 8.3 Maribyrnong ordnance factory (ADI Maribyrnong)
 - 8.4 Legacy of defence industries

- 8.5 Armed forces
- 8.6 Civilian military efforts
- 9.0 Planning and developing urban settlements
 - 9.1 Village and township reserves
 - 9.2 Private subdivisions and villages in the nineteenth century
 - 9.3 Employer-provided housing
 - 9.4 Employers' housing
 - 9.5 Twentieth century residential development
 - 9.6 Government-provided housing
 - 9.7 Establishing services
 - 9.8 Providing shops and retail facilities
- 10 Migration
- 11 Education
 - 11.1 Primary schools
 - 11.2 Technical and secondary education
- 12 Cultural development
 - 12.1 Mechanics institute and libraries
 - 12.2 Recreation
 - 12.3 Radio transmitting station
 - 12.4 Worshipping
 - 12.5 Honouring the fallen and commemorating significant people
- 13 Developing local government
- 14 Sickness and health
 - 14.1 Hospitals
 - 14.2 Infant health and kindergartens

Statement of Significance format

The Statement of Significance format as prescribed by VPP Practice Note, *Applying the heritage overlay* (rev 2012) is used for the following assessments, in the form:

- What is significant?
- How is it significant?
- Why is it significant?

Statement of Significance format

What is significant?

This section should be brief, usually no more than one paragraph or a series of dot points. There should be no doubt about the elements of the place that are under discussion. The paragraph should identify features or elements that are significant about the place, for example, house, outbuildings, garden, plantings, ruins, archaeological sites, interiors as a guide to future decision makers. Mention could also be made of elements that are not significant.

How is it significant?

A sentence should be included to the effect that the place is important because of its historical significance, its rarity, its research potential, its representativeness, its aesthetic significance, its technical significance and/or its associative significance. These descriptors are shown in brackets at the end of the heritage criteria listed

above. The sentence should indicate the threshold for which the place is considered important.

Why is it significant?

This should elaborate on the criterion that makes the place significant. A separate point or paragraph should be used for each criterion satisfied. The relevant criterion should be inserted in brackets after each point or paragraph. Each point or paragraph may include the threshold for which the place is considered important.

Study findings

All of the assessed places were found to be of local significance, with two interiors as locally significant (Greenwood house and Baptist Church). These findings generally concurred with those of the 2002 City of Maribyrnong Heritage Review, Vol 7A where these places were also assessed.

Study recommendations

This study recommends that all of the assessed places included in a heritage overlay and the schedule to clause 43.01 of the *Maribyrnong Planning Scheme*.

- *External Paint Controls* should apply within the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay for all assessed places
- *Interior control* for the Greenwood house 16 Parker St and Baptist Church, 60 Paisley St.
- The contributory elements or fabric described in each assessment (typically those from the creation date or dates of the place) should be conserved and enhanced following the stated purpose of clause 43.01;
- This report should be a policy reference in the planning scheme.

Acknowledgements

- Kerryn O'Keeffe - Strategic Planner Maribyrnong City Council
- Owners 16 Parker St.

Fabian's Centennial Terrace, 81-99 Buckley Street, Seddon



Figure 1 view from west



Figure 2



Figure 3 better preserved part of upper level (83-87) with cemented parapet cornice, raised entablature, cream brick string moulds.



Figure 4 row from east, showing end shop and residence: new shopfronts and entry, new upper level window joinery.



Figure 5

Property number: (81) 3014016600; (83) 3014016800; (85) 301401700; (87) 3014017200; (89) 3014017400; (91) 3014017600; (93) 3014017800; (95) 3014017900; (97) 3014018000; (99) 3014018200

Map (Melway) 42C6, 2S C10

Boundary description The building and title land with emphasis on fabric from the late 19th (c1888).

Heritage Significance: Local

Creation date(s): c1859-60, 1879, and 1922

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type: Private

Place type: Row houses

Heritage Overlay: proposed

History & description

Historical background

(From Barnard, 2000)

Maribyrnong was offered as either the Maribyrnong or Maribyrnong Park Estates in the 1880s. This was a decade of rampant land subdivision and sales right across Melbourne, as speculators invested in huge parcels of land and attempted to sell it on, often wildly exaggerating the land's proximity to amenities such as transport, water supply, etc ... Despite the sale of quite a number of blocks, like so many of the estates marketed in Melbourne in the 1880s, few houses were actually built there. With the depression of the 1890s came financial collapse for building societies and speculators.

An 1893 description of Maribyrnong said 'it rests in solitude, a lovely undulating piece of country, the natural beauty of which could hardly be exaggerated'...

While some of the speculative estates of the 1880s might have failed to attract large numbers of residents, there was a great increase in population and housing within Footscray itself in the 1870s and 1880s. Footscray's population was 2,473 in 1871; it was 19,149 in 1891. Housing now spilled over from the original township reserve into parts of Upper Footscray and the edges of West Footscray. An 1877 survey of Footscray showed dense pockets of suburban streets extending to the north along Nicholson Street to Newell Street, to the south along Gamon Street to Mackay Street, beginning to fill in the gap between Nicholson Street and Geelong Road and extending to the west between the Bendigo Railway line and Ballarat Road as far as Ashley Street. While John Lack

has pointed out that several thousand blocks were filled with 'detached weatherboard workers' cottages at this time, not all of the new streets were filled so quickly. The 1880s subdivision at West Footscray that was bounded by Suffolk, Church. Essex and Dongola Roads, was yet another example of an estate that was carved up, but hardly built upon until the twentieth century

Specific History

Fabian's Centennial Terrace was erected as the parapet states in 1888 for Solomon Fabian. Its name derives from the Centennial Exhibition, staged in Melbourne to mark the centenary of the founding of the Australian colonies.

Solomon Fabian was once a bootmaker in Hopkins St, Footscray about the time this row was being constructed but was soon advertising as an estate agent¹. The Fabian family continued on in the area, with John Fabian of Footscray marrying Elizabeth Robertson and Julius Fabian marrying Rosalie Friedlander in the 1890s { Macbeth}.

Within a year the row had been sold to RW Kitchen who leased each terrace to persons such as Max Friedlander, John Hopgood, William Paynter, Nancy Sussex, John Rosier, and Alex Anchen, Costumier, Miss HA Walsh advertised as opening in one of the shops in 1891.

Not one of these remained in 1891-2 and in 1892-3 most of the houses were empty, heralding the economic depression that led to the bank moratorium in 1893. Thomas Symons, the corner greengrocer, was the exception but only for a short time.

As was the case with a lot of property in the late 1890s and early 1900s, the Melbourne Permanent Building Society was the owner of

¹ D1890, *Independent* 21 March 1891

the row by the mid 1890s. It had been owned by T&A Harris for a brief period before their acquisition. The MMBW detail Plan of 1895 show the row with its corner shops, each with a street verandah.

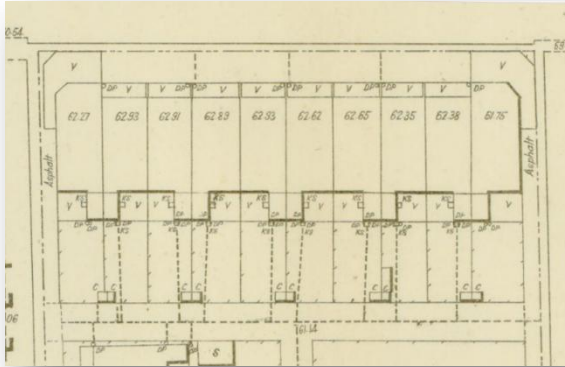


Figure 6 MMBW detail plan 234, 235 1895, detail, State Library of Victoria collection:

Among other well respected men, RW Kitchen was a director of the building society, then chaired by the hardware merchant, William McLean. Formed in 1873, the society had borrowed to finance the construction of its head office, borrowing with zero security from the Federal bank, of which McLean was also a director. In turn they loaned out huge amounts to house builders across the metropolis. However one of their number, J Johnson, had concealed the growing debt he owed to the society. In 1891 the Commercial Bank withdrew its support and the society closed its doors to depositors to prevent a run. The subsequent attempt to refloat it revealed the corruption within: Johnson was arrested in 1893. Other directors such as McLean suffered from the affair².

By the early 1900s, the tenants had settled a little, with Jane Morton, Luke Greenwood, William Williams, Kate Hegarty, John Bamber, Margaret Claughton and John Gayes among

them³. By 1910 the houses were individually owned by persons such as William & George Rooney, Mabel Anderson, Daniel Smith, and Mary Ryan⁴.

This parapeted, two-storey red/brown and cream brick house row has 8 joined residences with ground-level divided verandahs, a shop with residence over at each end, a plain cemented parapet entablature, and a raised arched entablature at the centre of the row.

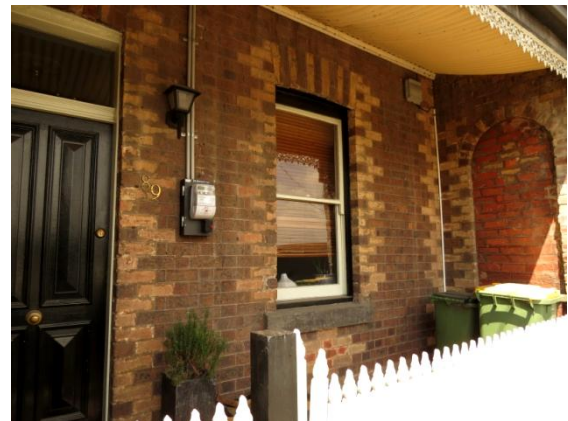


Figure 7 One of better preserved houses (89) with 4 panel door and top-light, two colour brickwork, timber double-hung sash window and concave profile corrugated iron clad verandah roof, and related simple cast iron verandah fringe and timber picket fence (new)

Cream bricks are used for an impost course and voussoirs at openings. Surviving early detail includes a timber floor and a timber picket balustrade/fence to one verandah and simple cast-iron fringes and brackets to a verandah bressumer beam. The verandah dividing walls have cement scrolls and cappings.

The row sits in a mixed area with some early housing in nearby side streets.

Changes:

Parts of the row at 93-97 have suffered major changes to the fabric and the use (now

² Canon, *The Land Boomers*: 79-

³ RB1899-1901

⁴ RB1910-11

commercial, new rooms added to facade), while the other sections are relatively well preserved externally. Cantilevered awnings have been added to these. These provide a basis for reinstatement of the other houses. The bricks have been painted, in part, and some of the window joinery changed or windows sheeted over. The shopfronts and doors to the corner shops are typically altered. The rear wings have also been greatly modified.



Figure 8 Rear of row with major unrelated additions.

Number 87 is undergoing change as of November 2012.

Comparisons

Two storey residential rows of this scale are rare in the City, with another similar but smaller row located to the east at 4-10 Buckley St (also altered) but few other, if any, two storey rows. Commercial rows from the Victorian-era exist in Barkly and Anderson Streets, Yarraville. This row is testimony to the land boom, being ambitious in scale for the demand in the area at the time: most houses built in the City during Victorian-era being single storey and weatherboard. The changes to this row compromise its heritage value although they are reversible.

A similar but far more intact and larger row in Abbotsford has been added to the Victorian Heritage Register.



Figure 9 another much altered row further west in Buckley St.

References cited 2004

Sands & McDougall 'Directory of Victoria' (D);
VPRO VPRS 5462/P Municipal Rate Books (RB); Canon, 1967 'The Land Boomers': 79-

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This parapeted, two-storey red, brown and cream brick house row has:

- 6 joined residences with ground-level divided verandahs;
- a shop, with residence over, at each end;
- a plain cemented parapet entablature;
- a raised arched entablature at the centre of the row;
- Cream bricks used for an impost course and voussoirs at openings with a red-brown body brick;
- Detailing that typically once included a timber floor and a timber picket balustrade or fence to verandahs, simple cast-iron fringes and brackets (existing added) to verandah bressumer beams; and
- cement scrolls and cappings to verandah dividing walls.

Changes include:

- terraces at 93-97 Buckley St have new rooms added to the street facade;
- added cantilevered awnings to 93-97;

- bricks have been painted, in part;
- some of the window joinery changed or windows sheeted over;
- the shopfronts and doors to the corner shops are typically altered;
- removal of the post supported street verandahs at each end; and
- The rear wings have also been greatly modified.

The row sits in a mixed area with some early housing in nearby side streets.

How is it significant?

Fabian's Centennial Terrace is locally significant, historically and for its rarity, within the Footscray context

Why is it significant?

Fabian's Centennial Terrace is significant:

- as an uncommon, if altered, example of a long Victorian-era two-storey house and shop row in Footscray and the City (Criterion B);
- historically, for the association with the land boom in Footscray as expressed in this locality by the row's relative architectural pretensions and scale, compared to the typical weatherboard Victorian-era housing of the area, and its background history and that of its first owner, speculator and boot seller Solomon Fabian (Criterion A).

Further references

Newspapers

Independent (Footscray, Vic. : 1883 - 1922)

Saturday 19 June 1886

Mr. Fabian. Hopkins-street, announces that he is holding a great clearing sale of boots prior to erecting three two-storey shops on the site now occupied by him. The new buildings are to be brick, each 17ft. by 40ft.. and containing six rooms.

Saturday 10 March 1888

'To-day, Mr. F. Fabian will open his new warehouse in Hopkins street, next door to the old establishment

Saturday 11 May 1889

T O LET.-Buckley Street, Four-Roomed BRICK HOUSE, Wash-house, Bath, Copper, Gas and Water laid on, 3 minutes from station -:S: FABIAN '2 Centennial Terrace, Buckley Street, Footscray.

Saturday 1 June 1889

With our present issue, Mr. Fabian, of the well known Boot and Shoe Mart, Hopkins street, announces by a second circulation of handbills his famous sale of the best boots and shoes of all kinds, at the greatest reductions. These wonderful bargains will be offered to day, and for a few days only, and customers should take advantage of this favourable chance, by laying in a stock of such valuable articles.

Saturday 13 December 1890

(Council)

That Mr Fabian be notified to drain the terrace of houses in Buckley street,-owned by him, in' he manner suggested by the Health Officer,--Adopted,

10 January 1891

Mi S. Fabian, of Hopkins street drew attention to footpath before his terrace in Buckley street, and requesting some screenings be spread there.

Saturday 21 March 1891

S. FABIAN, PROPERTY, AND ...
GENERAL AUCTIONEER AND
COMMISSION AGENT. Out-door Sales
conducted, and at his Rooms, Hopkins
Street, Footscray. Cash advances made on
all goods to be submitted for public
Auction. ACCOUNTS SALES
RENDERED IMMEDIATELY AFTER
SALE. S. FABIAN, AUCTIONEER,

Hopkins St~., Footscray.

Saturday 4 April 1891

MISS H. A. WALSH,

COSTUMIER, "Centennial Terrace," 11
BUCKLEY STREET, FOOTSCRAY
OPENS TO-DAY ! OPENS TO-DAY !.

Saturday 3 December 1892

Another defect that requires the earnest and immediate attention of the council, is the insanitary and excessively filthy condition of the asphalted rights-of-way throughout the city. As specimens I would mention the right-of-way off Malden and Fitzroy streets; the right-of-way off Roberts street; on the west side of Barkly place; Mulcahey's right of-way ; those at the rear of Fabian's buildings in Buckley street; that at the rear of Emily street, etc. The manner in which some of these asphalted rights-of-way were laid down in the first instance is simply disgraceful. It is manifestly certain that no proper supervision could have been kept on the construction of the works whilst in progress. In their present state they are infinitely worse than in their primitive condition when the sewage had some chance of getting out of sight by percolation....

Saturday 27 May 1911

Fabian Buildings, three two-storey brick shops in Hopkins-street, changed hands this week at something like £2000.

**Schild's Shop & residence,
also Registry of births, deaths
& marriages, 37 Hyde Street,
Footscray**



Figure 10 view from south



Figure 11 Context of related Victorian-era and inter-war commercial buildings

Property number: 3039009200

Map (Melway) 2S G10

Boundary description The building and title land with emphasis on fabric from the late 19th, and Edwardian-era.

Heritage Significance: Local

Creation date(s): c1888

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type: Private

Place type: Row houses

Heritage Overlay: proposed



Figure 12 Aerial view with proposed heritage overlay shown dashed

History & description

This site dates from the 1860s when a stone house and land were rated at £27 annually for John Christopher Conrad Schild. This house became a stone and brick shop in 1870-1, Schild was listed as a news agent and the property attracted a much greater rated value, being £70 and rising to £80 in the early 1870s. This was the first stage of its development.

By 1874 the rate description changes to brick shop but by 1877 it was back to being a house, although Schild was still listed as a news agent. An early view of the property shows this earlier shop & residence as a low single-storey double fronted house, with a timber-framed front verandah and pronounced quoining around openings.

The annual value dropped in 1880-1 and again by 1884 when it was again listed as a brick shop (£60). The 'Melbourne Directory' of 1885 stated that Mrs. Schild ran a servants' registry

office there and JCC Schild conducted a house and land agency business and was both the electoral registrar and deputy registrar of births deaths & marriages. These two businesses were to continue into the 1900s.

In 1887 it was described as a brick house, then a stone house and in 1889 a house and stone shop. In the 1890s it was a house again until reverting to house and shop in 1897. TH Young's printing shop & residence (former 35 Hyde St) is pictured with the adjoining 37 Hyde St in an image dated c1880 by the Footscray Historical Society but probably from a later date. Young had occupied this shop by the late 1880s⁵.

Schild's request of Council to provide new asphalt paving and kerbing in front of his Hyde Street premises in 1888 suggest that this may have been the construction date given that he had also applied in 1886 to asphalt the front of newly built premises he owned in Yarraville.

Given the cement detailing and styling of the façade, it is likely that the house was built, rebuilt or refaced in the late 19th century but this is not reflected in changing rate valuation. An image from 1909 shows the house adjoining the then complete Station Hotel.



Figure 13 Detail centenary procession in Hyde St 1909 (SLNSW)

The first detailed rate description was in the Edwardian-era when it was of brick and 8 rooms but by c1903 it was no longer owned and occupied by Schild. The new owner was Margaret Warren and the occupiers varied but for a time the registry was carried on there by the Schild family members, Miss & Mrs. Copplestone.

John C.C. Schild and his wife Elizabeth died in 1906 with sole executor, his step-daughter and her daughter, Emily Copplestone.

Other occupiers included one Ashman, Arthur N Ellis, Cameron and for a brief period the legendary George Seelaf's family (born 1914, communist party member, State Meatworkers Trade Union secretary 1947-1973, Order of Australia 1973) in the mid 1920s⁶. When George Seelaf Snr was there, the description varied from 8 rooms and brick to 3 rooms and brick shop: 9 persons lived on the property.

The shop number had been 33 Hyde St from c1900 but changed to 37 in the 1920s. It was 37 and 37a Hyde St after Seelaf when Arthur Cox and W Broadway occupied the shop and residence. Janet Seelaf confectioner was there in the late 1920s while Daniel Warren took

⁵ *Independent* Saturday 12 January 1889 first TH Young printing contract for Council; D1893

⁶ Lack: 392-

over in c1929. Mrs. Eleanor Williamson was there c1930 and Henry Cox in the 1940s.

A subdivision plan of 1955, lodged by Secomb & Tibb and declared by BF Ross, showed the shop on lot 1, wedged beside the adjoining hotel

An image from 1975 held by the Footscray Historical Society shows a two storey stuccoed shop & residence labelled 'this residence was the home of Schild, who was the registrar of births, deaths and marriages'.

Schild

At his death, JCC Schild was termed a very old colonist. He was born in Kent, England, in 1826, reaching 80 years at the time of death. When he was 24 years of age he set sail for Victoria and for a number of years followed clerical and teaching pursuits in the country districts. He came to Footscray c1860 where he settled as a news agent, bookseller, and stationer- involving the carriage of news papers to many fairly distant country towns in the pre railway days. In 1860 he was appointed local registrar of births, deaths and marriages and at his death had the distinction of being the oldest news agent in Victoria.

Schild was instrumental in starting the *Morning Herald*, which was subsequently merged into the "Age." He was an enthusiast in friendly society matters and one of the founders of the Court Rising Sun (Foresters,) and one of the oldest members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Yarraville. He also attained high office in the St. John's Lodge of Free masons (first Past Master 1878) while also helping to found the Footscray Mechanics' Institute.

His long-term wife, Elizabeth (formerly married to John Copplestone, married to Schild 1868) was also well known not only for her community presence but also as a good business woman, a term not often applied to

Victorian-era married women. She held property investments when she married Schild and had increased them at her death.

Description

This former shop and residence was designed in the broad Italian Renaissance manner of the Victorian-era but with Venetian Gothic details such as the dog-toothed archways and cushion capitals of the upper level arcade. The shopfronts complete on the lower level, with two recessed entry points, one with double four-panel shop doors the other with a solid four-panel residential door, presumably leading to the upstairs residence. This is degree of shopfront integrity rare in the City and the metropolitan area generally for a Victorian-era building.

Two double-hung sash windows are centred on the upper level front wall and the verandah has a cement balustrade, set between the piers supporting the verandah columns. Above the verandah there is an ornate cemented parapet, with a central raised and segment-arched entablature, with cement urns. The words 'Established in 1860' are on the parapet. Two tall chimneys, with cemented cornices, are attached to the south wall and corrugated iron clad hipped roof is behind the parapet.

Changes

The bricks have been painted and rough-cast stucco applied to the ground level pilasters, perhaps in the Edwardian-era. Added metal balustrading for a lookout is located on the roof.

Comparisons

There is no known comparable vehicle for this official function in the City, other than those built for the purpose by government such as post offices. A comparable building is the former shop & residence (also former Yarraville Post Office) at 1-3 Ballarat St, Yarraville.

What is significant?

A two storey stuccoed shop & residence with:

- arcaded upper verandah;
- shopfronts, with two recessed entry points, one with double four-panel shop doors the other with a solid four-panel residential door leading to the upstairs residence;
- Two double-hung sash windows are centred on the upper level front wall;
- Upper level verandah with a cement balustrade, set between the piers supporting the verandah columns;
- an ornate cemented parapet, with a central raised and segment-arched entablature, with cement urns above the verandah;
- The words 'Established in 1860' are on the parapet;
- Added balustrading for a lookout located on the corrugated iron clad hipped roof behind the parapet; and
- two tall chimneys, with cornices, are attached to the south wall.

Next on the south is a parapeted stuccoed office building, single storey, with arched fenestration.

How is it significant?

The Schild shop & residence, also former registry of births, deaths and marriages in Footscray is significant to the City, historically, aesthetically, by association and for its rarity.

Why is it significant?

The Schild shop & residence, former registry of births, deaths and marriages in Footscray is significant to the City:

Historically, for the long association with the important registry function and voters roll keeping within the Footscray area and the building's role as a long-serving newspaper agency within the City (Criterion A);

By Association, for the long association with the Registrar, JCC Schild, who was a long-term and important local identity in Victorian-era Footscray (Criterion H); and for the brief association with George Seelaf's family, Seelaf having achieved legendary status in his own

lifetime (Criterion H);

Aesthetically, for the architectural skill of the façade design and detail as perhaps the most distinguished Victorian-era shop & residence in the City (Criterion E); and

For its rarity, the building's very high integrity, with elements such as the timber shopfront being rare in the City (Criterion B)

Further references

Newspapers

Williamstown Chronicle Saturday 26 August 1876

WE would again remind persons over the age of 21 years, who are entitled to vote, of the responsibility they owe to the country to see that their names are on the roll, which is to be made up on Friday next, the 1st September. In past years there cannot be a doubt that a great many entitled to vote have neglected to qualify themselves. It is a matter of simply a shilling stamp, and it must be low water indeed with a man if he cannot raise a shilling to qualify himself as a colonist in power as well as in name. We would also remind persons that this year instead of tendering the registrar a shilling in coin, they must procure a shilling fee stamp at the Post Office, the Act having been altered in this respect. For the convenience of those interested, Mr. Smith who is the registrar for Williamstown, will attend at his office in the Council Chambers, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings next from 7 to 10 o'clock to issue rights, but they may also be obtained in the day time. Mr. Schild, the registrar for Footscray, will also be in attendance at his office, Hyde street, opposite the town hall, during the evenings of the ensuing week, for a similar purpose. We may mention that Mr. Halpin, near the Thompson street bridge is authorised to sell fee stamps in Williamstown.

30 November 1878

...Mr. J. C. C. Schild is the registrar, and attends also until late at night at his business place Hyde street...

'The Argus'

Tuesday 8 February 1881

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FOOTSCRAY.

A fire occurred at Footscray early yesterday morning, when the building in Hyde street owned by Mr D Mitchell, and occupied as a cheap cash and provision store by Messrs Ogilvie Brothers, was burnt. The tenants state that late on the previous evening they retired to rest at the back portion of the shop, leaving everything perfectly safe. Some few hours afterwards they were awakened by a strong suffocating smoke, and, being almost stupefied, had great difficulty in finding either of the doors leading from the room. Upon their opening the one to the shop, the flames rushed into the compartment where they had been sleeping. With great difficulty they opened the other door at the back, and made their escape. On the alarm being given, Senior constable Corbett, the officer in charge of the police, despatched assistance to the spot. The local brigade was the first to attend, followed by the Metropolitan and Carlton. It was with great difficulty the adjoining premises on each side were kept free from the fire. The one occupied by Mr Schild had several narrow escapes, as the joists of the roof caught in several places. On the other side more serious damage was done, though the brigades succeeded in saving the buildings. The flames here shot through the under spouting of the roof, and obtained a firm hold of the rafters, breaking through the ceiling. The lower back portion of these premises also suffered severely. No clue to the outbreak has as yet been ascertained. One of the brothers Ogilvie states that the fire must have been caused by

rats biting the matches. The stock in the shop was insured for £150 and the premises for £200. The other buildings were fully insured, but Mr Glaysher's stock and furniture were not insured.

Saturday 17 September 1887

(Also in *The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser (NSW)*)

SERIOUS SHOOTING ACCIDENT

AT FOOTSCRAY.

CARELESS USE OF A RIFLE.

A very distressing mishap occurred last evening at Footscray, arising from carelessness in the use of firearms. About 6 o'clock a young man, 18 years of age, named Charles Copplestone, stepson of Mr. Schild, a well-known business man of Footscray, on returning from his employment in Melbourne, saw standing in the kitchen a small Francotte rifle used by state school cadets. This belonged to his half-brother, a lad named Schild, about 15 years of age, who had that day been shooting at the Williamstown butts. Copplestone remarked to somebody standing near that he had never yet fired from a gun, so he would now have a shot. He put up a tin on the fence at the south side of the yard, and stepping back to the other side, fired at it. He missed and fired a second and third time, and on each occasion missed. On the two first discharges the occupants of Mr. Fraser's house in the same street (Hyde-street) four doors off, became curious as to the cause, especially as they saw their pigeons fluttering about. Mrs Fraser went into the yard to ascertain what it meant, and was followed by a married daughter. Just as Mrs. Fraser arrived in the centre of the yard there was another report, and she called out to her daughter, " Oh, my God I'm shot in the breast." The daughter ran to her, and led her

into the house while another relative hastened off for Dr. Anderson. Meanwhile Mrs Fraser, although bleeding copiously went through the house to the front, and some distance along the street towards Mr. Schild's house, evidently impressed with the idea that the bullet was fired from there, and stating that she wished to find out who had fired it. She soon, however, became so weak from loss of blood that she said she must return, and she was assisted home and placed on a bed. The daughter previously mentioned then ran to Mr. Schild's house greatly distressed, declaring that her mother had been shot. Miss Schild replied that she was quite sure that no firing had taken place on their premises. The daughter then went home again to her mother. By this time Dr. Anderson arrived, and simultaneous Charles Copplestone, who was much grief-stricken and who said, "I fired the shot ; I am to blame."

The doctor made a careful examination, and found that Mrs. Fraser had sustained very dangerous injuries. At the time when she was wounded she had apparently had her right hand about the upper part of her body, for the bullet had passed through the flesh of the lower part of the wrist, grazing the bone, before entering the upper part of the breast. The doctor traced it into and through the lung but he could follow it no further.

Dr. Anderson resolved at a late hour last night to take another medical man into consultation, and make another effort to recover the bullet. The sufferer is in a very low and weak state, owing to loss of blood and the shock, and her condition is regarded as serious.

The distance between Mr. Schild's house and Mrs. Fraser's was measured by Sergeant Rutledge, and found to be 120 yards. Mrs. Fraser is about 50 years of age, and has a large grown-up family, besides grand-

children. She and her family are greatly respected by Footscray residents. The bullets fired by Copplestone passed over four back yards in which there were children and adults before reaching the premises of Mrs. Fraser.

(Note: from 1888 Schild street is also reported in the press. Also Schild & Son are referred to)

Independent

Saturday 10 March 1888

(To council) From J. C.:C. Schild, applying for kerbing and full-width asphalt footpath in front of his premises in Hyde street.-To be done.

Saturday 4 July 1891

The registrar for the electoral district of Footscray, north division, Mr J. C. C. Schild announces that the supplementary lists for that division are printed, and may be inspected at his office Hyde street, until Thursday July 16th.

Saturday 21 May 1892

The first ballot of £500 in connection with the Southern Cross Starr-Bowkett .Building society,- (whose advertisement appears in our advertising columns) was held at Garraway's rooms, Queen's Walk Melbourne, on Monday evening last the successful ballottees being Mrs C. Morgan, Newport £300 and Mr Allen, Witidsor £200. - An allotment by sale of £500 will take place at the above mentioned rooms on Friday May 27th at eight o'clock. Shares can still be taken up at the offices of the society or from Mr A. E. Schild, Hyde street' Footscray. –

Saturday 2 October 1897

It is with regret that we have to record the death of Mr Charles Copplestone, who died at his residence, Hyde Street, on Monday, at the

early age of 32. The deceased gentleman, who was a step son of Mr J. C. C. Schild, had been ailing off and on for the last three years. from enlargement of: the liver, which culminated in dropsy, but it is only a little more than a fortnight ago that he took finally to his bed. Mr Copplestone was an enthusiastic cricketer and was connected with the Newport and Footscray Cricket Clubs. A young widow and 'infant' son are left to mind their loss. The funeral took place on Wednesday, the deceased being buried in the St Kilda Cemetery. A large number of friends paid their last respects and about 50 of deceased's comrades from the Newport Workshops joined the procession at 'Windsor and marched to the cemetery.

Among the many tokens of sympathy and esteem were beautiful floral designs from Footscray and Newport Cricket Clubs and from the Newport Workshops. The funeral arrangements, which were of a superior character, were' carried out by Mr H. King, under the supervision of Mr Oakley.

Saturday 14 January 1899

Mr Jno. C. C. Schild, newsagent, Hyde street, has been appointed by the Government as agent for advertisements and sale of the Victorian Government Gazette, also for the sale of Acts of Parliament... '

Saturday 3 February 1906

OBITUARY SCHILDS An old resident ...indifferent health for the past 6 years, suffering with diabetes and, during that time had been unremittingly nursed by her daughter, Miss Copplestone. Mr Schild had been married twice. Her former husband was Mr. Copplestone, a compositor, who was associated with the inception of the Age. Sometime after that gentleman died Mrs Schild - married Mr J. C. C. Schild. the well-known agent, and during their 39 years

wedded sojourn here was actively associated with the history of Footscray up from its humbler days to its contemporary state. The deceased lady was a good business woman and always identified herself with the movements that were going for the welfare and progress of Footscray. By her first marriage there were six children, one only of whom. Miss Copplestone, survives There were two children born of her second marriage, one of whom, Mr Edwin Schild, is living The wide circle of friends which the deceased lady made in her lifetime was evidenced by the innumerable messages and telegrams from near and distant places and personal calls paid at her home after her demise was announced. The remains will be interred in the Boroondara Cemetery to-day. Mr King will conduct the mortuary arrangements.

'The Argus': Saturday 3 February 1906

SCHILD.—On the 1st February, at 33 Hyde-street, Footscray, Elizabeth -. beloved wife of John C. Schild, aged 77. At rest.

Saturday 8 December 1906

Funeral Notice. SCHILD.—The friends of the late Mr J. C. C. Schild, Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, are informed that his remains will be interred in the Boroondara Cemetery, Kew. The funeral is appointed to move from his residence, 33 Hyde St December, at 2.p.m; sharp. HERBERT KING, Undertaker, Nicholson street, Footscray. Telephone No. 25. In Memoriam.

Saturday 8 December 1906

J. C. C. SCHILDS. . The third old resident within the week to pass away was Mr J. C. C. Schild, whose death occurred on Thursday evening, at his residence, Hyde-street, Footscray. The late Mr Schild was a very old colonist. He was born in Kent, England, in 1826, so consequently had reached 80 years of age at

the time of death. When he was 24 years of age he set sail for Victoria and for a number of years followed clerical and teaching pursuits in the country districts. Eventually he turned his attention to Footscray where he settled more than 50 years ago as a news agent, part of which duties included the carriage of papers to many fairly distant country towns in the pre railway days. As far back as 1860 deceased was appointed local registrar of births, deaths and marriages and further enjoys the distinction of being the oldest news agent in Victoria. It is stated that deceased was instrumental in starting the Morning Herald, which was subsequently merged into the "Age." The deceased man was an enthusiast in friendly society matters. He was one of the founders of the Court Rising Sun (Foresters,) one of the oldest members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Yarraville. In St. John's Lodge of Free masons he also attained to high office. Amongst the local institutions which deceased helped to found was the Mechanics' Institute. Previously an old building in Paisley-street found use for such purposes. Sickness came with the weight of years and the pioneer breathed his last after a most eventful life on Thursday evening shortly after 6 o'clock.

Deceased was married three times and had a family of eight children, one of whom is dead. The funeral will take place today, the place of interment being the Boroondara Cemetery, the cortege leaving the residence Hyde-street, at 2 30 p.m.

'The Argus': Saturday 20 April 1907

DEATH

SCHILD.-On the 17th April, at his residence, 33 Hyde-street, Footscray, Edwin Gerald, beloved husband of Rebecca Schild, and youngest son of the late J. C. C. and E. B. Schild, aged 35

Saturday 7 December 1918

DEATHS COPPLESTONE.-On 26th November, at her residence, Barkly-street, Emily, eldest daughter of the late. Mrs J. C. Schild. Interred on 28th November. -Inserted by L. Ellis and B. Clarke. On Active Service

Melbourne & Victoria Directories
1893

(Napier St)

Station htl- Young, Miss E

Young, TH printer

Schild, Mrs servants reg off

Schild, JCC house and Id agent.

**Footscray St Johns Lodge No.
71 Masonic Hall, 42-44 Leeds
Street, Footscray Vic 3011**



Figure 14 Main façade, east

Property number: 2051004400

Map (Melway) 42D4

Boundary description The building and title land with emphasis on fabric from the late 19th and early 20th century.

Heritage Significance: locally significant⁷

Creation date(s): 1884, 1900, 1909, 1924/1927?

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type: Private

Place type: Community Facilities / Hall Public

Heritage Overlay: proposed



Figure 15 Aerial view with proposed heritage overlay (Google)

Historical & description

Background

Nineteenth century recreation often centred on outdoor activities, such as sport and what would be now called 'passive recreation', such as picnics or strolling in parks, gardens or beaches. While indoor recreation was often based on private homes, as communities developed public halls became important venues for meetings, concerts, plays, balls and dances. Often church communities constructed their own small halls and, increasingly in the late nineteenth and then twentieth century, local progress associations provided halls for community activities, as at West Footscray and Maribyrnong. Youth clubs, scout and guide groups and sporting clubs also made use of local halls. Footscray, from the nineteenth century, possessed some large, privately-built halls, such as the Federal and the Royal, and some of the local churches, as they secured enough finances to fund better facilities, built imposing parish halls, such as Peter Fraser Hall, built by the Barkly Street Presbyterian Parish in 1935, and St. Augustine's massive parish hall in Yarraville, built in 1930. Most of the halls dotted around the City of Maribyrnong, however, are of more modest proportions and many have been recycled for a number of uses over the decades. Nevertheless, they are significant as illustrators of the development of communities at different periods in history²⁰

⁷ 1989 report assessed as Regionally significant (Western Metropolitan region)

{Barnard, 2000}.

History of Footscray St John's Lodge

The following has been derived from the St John's Lodge website:

1878 - 1889 Footscray St John's Lodge No 641, Scottish Constitution

1889 - Footscray St John's Lodge No 71, Victorian Constitution

The lodge was formed and began on 5th October 1877, after a Petition signed by John Christopher Conrad SCHILD, Hugh MORRIS, Arthur TOYER, Joseph Drysdale BROWN, Joseph IRVING, William ROBSON, Thomas WOOD, William ELLIOTT, and sponsored by Frederick MARTIN, Worshipful Master of Lodge of Australia, No 492 S.C., Charles R. MARTIN, Treasurer of Lodge of Australia No 492, H. W. LOWRY, Secretary of Lodge of Australia, No 492, who was also Footscray St John's Provincial Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria: and William ELMS, member of Lodge Australasian Kilwinning No 337; was presented to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria, Scottish Constitution... In May, 1881, under the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, approval was granted for St John's apron, to be of a light blue colour with a white stripe running through the centre of the apron. Footscray appears to be regarded as rural as the Grand Lodge considered St John's as a country Lodge.

At the first meeting on 5th October 1877, Henry Alfred HORNEMAN, Civil Engineer, was admitted as a joining member, later to become Tyler. After the installation in March 1878, the first candidate admitted was, William MATTHEWS - Tinsmith - Aged 28 years Initiated - 2nd April 1878 Passed and Raised - 9th April 1878.

The festive board in those early years often consisted of dry biscuits with cheese and drinks.

Foundation Officers of the Lodge in 1878

Worshipful Master - WBro John Christopher Conrad SCHILD, Lodge of Australia Felix No 474 E.C.

Senior Warden - Bro Hugh MORRIS, St John the Baptist Lodge No 1518 E.C.

Junior Warden - Bro Arthur TOYER, Lodge of Australia Felix No 474 E.C.

Secretary/Treasurer - WBro Joseph Drysdale BROWN, Aurora Lodge No 915 E.C.

Senior Deacon - Bro William ELLIOTT, Lodge of Australia Felix No 474 E.C.

Junior Deacon - Bro Joseph IRVING, Lodge of Australia Felix No 474 E.C.

Inner Guard - Bro William ROBSON, Comberemere Lodge No 752 E.C.

Tyler - Bro Thomas WOOD, St John Kilwinning Lodge No 173 S.C.

Meeting Places

The place for meetings shown on the petition was Connolly's Hotel, (Bayview Hotel) in Hopkins Street. It appears, that the completion of the "Royal Hall" at the rear of the "Royal Hotel" on the corner of Barkly and Droop Streets, before the granting of the Dispensation, led to a change of venue, as meetings were held there until 1899 when the Lodge purchased a building of single storey bluestone, known as the "Blue Ribbon Hall" later to become the "Temperance Hall" on the site of the old Temple in Leeds Street. Around 1900 this building was renamed the "Masonic Hall" and when the building was erected (approx 1909) a foundation plaque was incorporated in the front and also a foundation stone was laid in the NE corner.

During this period of building, the Lodge apparently met in the Church of England Hall in Pickett Street. In 1924, the kitchen, rehearsal (sic) room, toilet on the landing and the side entrance were added. Since the Centenary celebration in 1978, the lodge continued to meet at the Masonic Hall in Leeds Street until 1989. In 1989 Footscray St John's sold the Masonic Hall in Leeds Street and together with the Robbie Burns Lodge No 88 purchased the club house from the Sunshine Golf Club in West Sunshine.

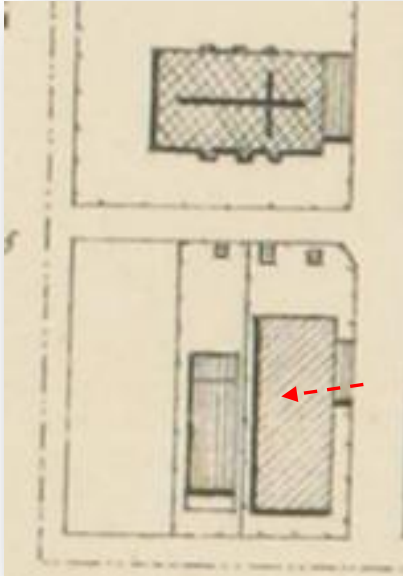


Figure 16 MMBW Record Plan 3, 1895: shows masonry hall on existing site with church at rear.

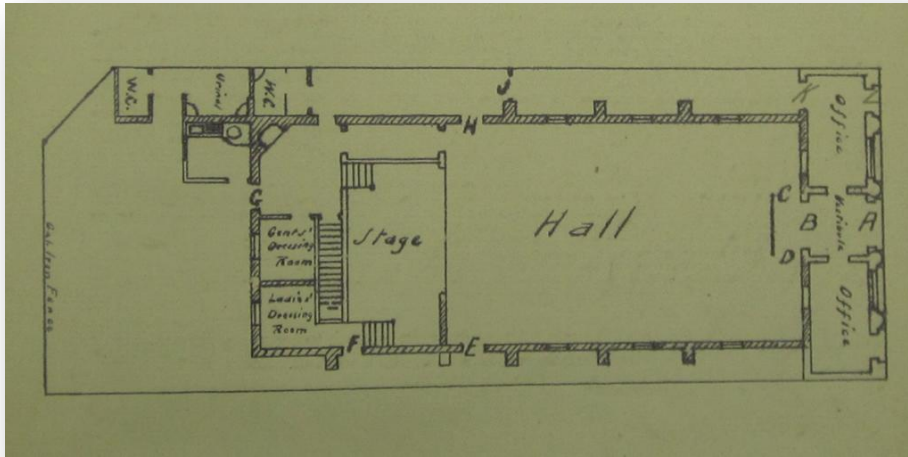


Figure 17 Masonic Hall 1909 plans: ground level – hatched as existing (VPRO)

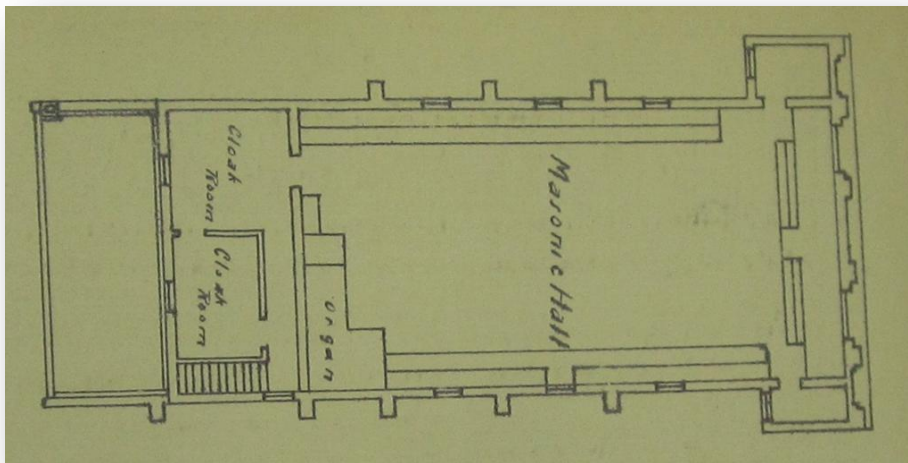


Figure 18 Masonic Hall 1909 plans: first level (VPRO)

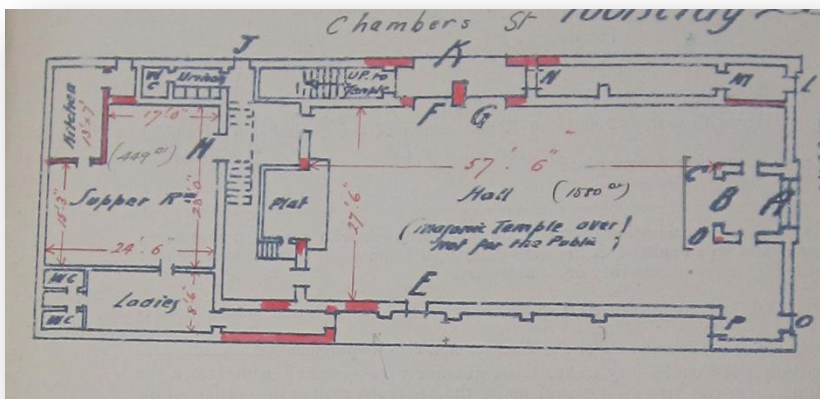


Figure 19 New chambers St Entry, infilling of north side and part of south side of hall site, (VPRO)

The 1895 MMBW detail plan shows the earlier Temperance Hall on this site with a Christian Meeting House located west of it, facing Paisley St⁸. Newspaper reports show that the Blue Ribbon, later Temperance Hall was built on this site in 1884. This hall was similar in plan to the rear section of the existing building. The hall was acquired by the St John's Masonic lodge in c1900 and the renamed as a Masonic Hall. The upper level and street façade were added in 1909.

The foundation stone of the Masonic Hall Leeds Street façade was laid 18 December 1909 while the first MMBW property service plan was dated 1912, with St John's Masonic Lodge secretary, William L Flewellen of Hotham St Footscray listed as the 'owner'⁹.

James R Johnson sought official public building status for the revamped and enlarged hall in September 1909, on behalf of the hall trustees. He noted that the first floor would be confined to Lodge use while the ground floor would be leased out for Lodge socials or Lodge purposes. The plan provided shows the ground level as a hall and stage, with gents and ladies dressing rooms and rear toilets; side wall are buttressed and set in from the boundaries. Offices are either side of the Leeds Street entry lobby. Stair at the rear of the hall led to the upper level Masonic Hall via cloak rooms. An organ was shown at the west end of the hall. Hatching on the plans shows what was added to the existing hall, including the front offices and lobby as the street façade.

William Flewellen proclaimed the hall as

complete in April 1910 and already used for private Lodge meetings: the Board of Health and local council approvals would allow the lower hall to be used by the public. Details of compliance continued into 1910. References were made during this time to a much renovated former Temperance Hall and a 'new hall'. A doubling of the annual valuation in the rate records of 1910-11 signalled a new or vastly improved building¹⁰. Rate entries cite Flewellen as the 'owner' until 1914 when the Masonic Lodge replaced him: in that period it was described as hall, 5 rooms and brick. Architect Joseph Plottel had designed the Newport Masonic Hall, 405 Melbourne Road Newport 1924 as well as the Williamstown municipal offices in 1914 and may have been the designer of this building.

William G Gallant represented the trustees in the 1920s when improvements were made to the hall¹¹. The noted architects and Masonic specialists, Gawler & Drummond, submitted plans in 1928 for approval of additions on the north side of the site, allowing a more formal entrance for the upper level from Chambers Street.

Gallant was well known in the Footscray area, having been a blacksmith, councillor and estate agent, with apparently a predilection for acquiring derelict property during the depressed decade of the 1890s. He helped found the Footscray Baptist Church and of course the local Masonic lodge¹².

A plan from the 1950s shows the use of the building with the stage reduced to a platform and dressing rooms enlarged and converted to supper room and kitchen.

⁸ [Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works detail plan, 238, 239, City of Footscray \[cartographic material\]](#) Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works MMBW index map 10E [Melbourne] : MMBW 1895

⁹ MMBW POD 26204

¹⁰ RB1910-11, 3802; RB1909-10, 3574

¹¹ MMBW POD 26204

¹² Lack: 158-9

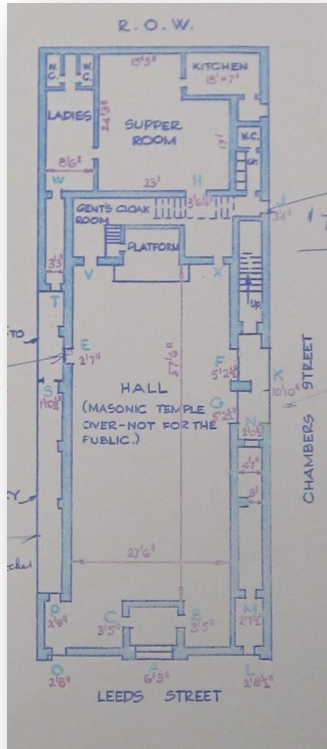


Figure 20 Plan of hall 1953 (VPRO).

This two storey, major brick and stucco corner building has two trabeated levels, with Ionic order pilasters on the upper and Doric Order engaged columns on the lower. Rectangular openings are placed in walls between the facade piers while arched openings are used fronting the side lane on the recessed upper level wall, with rectangular openings on the lower level. A simple string mould and cemented entablature has been applied at first floor level. Bricks are tuck-pointed in black.



Figure 21 Hall interior, ground level

The central doors leads to a large space (the former hall?), with its ornamental inter-war plaster ceiling, while the side doors presumably lead to the upper level lodge rooms. The two flanking windows of the upper level façade have been bricked in while a cemented circle located central to the upper level may have held the square and compass. The other two upper level windows have been refitted with hopper sashes in place of the assumed double-hung sash windows.

On the side lane is another later but grand cemented façade (inter-war) element, with stylised pilasters and attic glazing in the Neo-Grec manner. The conservative classical styling of the building parallels with other similarly styled buildings in the region, including the later larger Masonic hall example in Newport. Beyond this, to the west, is another brick wing and east of it is Moderne style ground level brick addition taking the side elevation to the property boundary.



Figure 22 Side entry portico of 1928 in Neo-Grec style.

The former Footscray Masonic hall is set in a busy commercial centre, and linked by the side lane to early shops in the adjoining street. The significant Footscray Grand Theatre backs onto the building.

The ground level of the building is currently used as a shop but has been changed very little given the difference in use

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This two storey, parapeted brick and stucco former Masonic Hall has:

- corner siting within a commercial shopping strip;
- two trabeated levels, with Ionic order pilasters on the upper and Doric Order on the lower, with rectangular openings placed in walls between the facade piers;

- Double-hung sash timber-framed windows in openings forming a minority area of the upper level walls;
- arched openings fronting the side lane;
- central doors leading to the hall, with an ornamental inter-war plaster ceiling;
- side doors leading to the upper level lodge rooms;
- distinctive inter-war cemented façade to the side lane, with stylised pilasters and glazing.

The conservative classical styling of the building parallels with other similarly styled buildings in the region, including the later and larger Masonic hall in Newport.

How is it significant?

The former Footscray Masonic Hall is significant socially, historically and aesthetically to the Footscray locality and the City of Maribyrnong.

Why is it significant?

The former Footscray Masonic Hall is significant:

- By association, for its long association with the Masonic Order in the Footscray area (Criterion H);
- Socially as a key community meeting place over a relatively long period in Footscray and as the venue for the formation or operation of a number of other groups besides the Masonic Lodge (Criterion G);
- Historically, as a substantial expression of the importance of the numerous community groups within Footscray society in the 19th and early 20th century (Criterion A);
- Aesthetically, as an architecturally sophisticated design that stands out among the largely simple weatherboard halls of other community groups of the era in Footscray, with the distinctive inter-war porch addition by noted designers, Gawler & Drummond.(Criterion E)

Further references

References cited in 1989 report:

MMBW Property Service Plan from City West Water, 26204: plans showing changes to plumbing 1912, 1927;
Municipal Rate Books (Footscray)

Further work cited in 1989 report:

Newspapers for FST date

Directories

1930: 351

West Side Leeds St- Masonic hall at Chambers St corner (next south is Bank of NSW):

40 Scates. Jno., bld sln, *Chambers st* **Masonic hall** (40A?), 42 Bank of N.S.W. 44 Williams, Ivor E. 46 Farthing, Arth. C. 46 Ross, D. & W., cash orders *Paisley St* 48 Leeds Buildings 48 Batten, C. W., dntst

1904: 315

13 Lord, Joseph; 11 Chalmers, Miss Agnes; 9 Mawson, Mrs Kate; *Chambers st* **7 Masonic hall**, 5 King, Thos.; 3 Cheney, Frederick; 1 Coles & Coles, est agents

1893

...Young, Mrs; **Blue Ribbon mission hall**; Poole, Thomas; *Paisley St* *Irving St*

Newspapers

Independent (Footscray)

6 October 1883

Under the heading of Lodge Fixtures-meetings of a large number of friendly societies (Oddfellows, Rechabites, Orange orders) including St John's Masons S.C.-meeting at Royal Hall, 7.30pm TR Waters, sec.

Saturday 29 November 1884

Blue Ribbon Mission

The history of the Blue Ribbon Mission in Footscray is a brief but bright one. Originally started by the Rev. A J. Saper; after a few meetings it collapsed for want of a sufficient strong working committee. Some little time afterwards the mission was revived, and in March last they started holding meetings every Saturday evening, in the Mechanics' Hall. These meetings, it is gratifying to state, have been attended with a large amount of success, and also the means of affording many young people a pleasant 'and profitable way of spending their Saturday nights. Some time ago the committee decided upon erecting a hall for their own use, and secured a piece of land for that purpose in Leeds street. Having done so they at once called for tenders for the building and accepted that of Messrs. Moore and Shepherd, who have made such progress with their work during the past fortnight that the foundation stone is to be laid this afternoon. The pleasing ceremony will be performed by James Mirams, Esq., M.L.A., for Collingwood. The hall will be 60 x 30 feet with 14 feet walls, and with a lodge room at the rear of the main building. The amount of the contract is £502, but it is estimated that before everything is complete the cost will be at least £600. It is needless to say that the prosperity of the Mission is in a great measure due to the untiring and energetic efforts of the office-bearers, Mr. E. R. Warne, President; Messrs. Gallant and Painter, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. Barnett and Bartlett, Sees. ; and Mr. Wilson, Treasurer. Miss Saker's efficiency as organist, and the merit of the choir have also tended in no small degree to the deserved success of the Mission, which has our best wishes for its future and prolonged prosperity.

Saturday 23 May 1885

THE CRAFT. -The ordinary monthly meeting of St. John's Lodge of Masons, S.C., held on Tuesday evening was- one of the most

successful gatherings the brethren have had for some time. Upwards of fifty, including visitors from other lodges, put in an appearance, and four candidates were initiated into the mysteries, and bound by the mystic tie. Judging by the initial contributions of vocal and pianoforte music given to the harmony of the evening, the apprentices will prove a welcome and valuable addition to the lodge.

Saturday 16 October 1886

The hall in Leeds Street was crowded last Saturday evening by an enthusiastic audience to hear the efforts of the Mutual Hope Temple, I.O.G.T., in the way of singing, reciting, etc. It is needless to say that the youngsters acquitted themselves remarkably well. A word of praise is due to the leader of this branch of the Order, Miss Darling, who has worked hard in the interests of the little ones. For the meeting this evening a good programme has been prepared, well worthy of a charge being made for admission but as usual no charge is made only a collec(tion) will be taken up.

Saturday 9 June 1888

A meeting of the Women's Christian Union will be held on Monday, 18th June, in the lodge room of the Blue Ribbon Hall, Leeds street. Mrs. Stockwell, of Carlton, will appear in the Blue Ribbon Hall, on Monday evening, with her humorous and instructive Magic Lantern Entertainment, entitled "A Temperance Sketch Book."

Lodge Fixtures...

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES,
HAVELOCK TENT, No. 81.-Meet at Blue Ribbon Mission Hall, Leeds-st., every alternate Tuesday.-R. Pearce, Secretary.

Saturday 12 October 1889

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will b. held on Monday next, at 3 p.m., in the Lodge. room of the **Temperance Hall**, Leeds street.

Saturday 11 January 1890

The Private School conducted by Miss Ada Waters in the Temperance Hall, Leeds street, re-opens on January 20th

Saturday 18 January 1890

A special meeting for the election of officers, in connection with the W.C.T.U. takes place on Monday next, at 3 p.m. in the lodge room of the Temperance hall, Leeds street. A large attendance is requested

Saturday 8 May 1897

The Temperance Hall, Leeds street, was offered for sale by auction on Saturday last by Messrs T. W. and A. A. Harris, but as the highest bid was only £225 and did not reach the reserve, the property was bought in.

Saturday 25 June 1898

The employes of the Footscray Tannery will hold a smoke night in the Temperance Hall on Wednesday, 6th July. The Austral Cricket Club has arranged I for a social to be held in the Temperance Hall, Leeds street, on Friday, August 12th.

Saturday 2 December 1899

We understand that St. John's Masonic Lodge has purchased the Blue Ribbon Hall in Leeds street. The name of. the- hall will most probably be changed.

Saturday 10 March 1900

The Blue Ribbon Hall, Leeds-street, which was recently purchased by the St. John's Lodge, Freemasons, has been renovated almost beyond recognition. The front door has been²⁸

walled up, and the stage has been removed, while at the eastern end and the sides of the interior a raised dais has been placed. The whole of the wood work has been painted, and the hall is now-eminently suitable for the purpose intended. The building will be known in future as the 'Freemasons' Hall, and will be opened on the occasion of the installation of Cr Gallant as Worshipful Master....

The Worshipful Master Elect Bro. W Gallant, St. John's Lodge, Footscray has: issued invitations for the installation and investiture of officers which is to take place in the Freemasons' Hall, Leeds street, on Tuesday, 20th-March.

Saturday 17 March 1900

The old Blue Ribbon Hall, Leeds street, now renovated, altered, and: re christened The Freemasons' Hall, is to be: reopened .next Tuesday evening, when the installation and investiture-of the officers of St. John's Lodge is to take place...

Saturday 24 March 1900

There were a large number of visitors at the installation of Mr W; Gallant as Worshipful Master of St. John's Masonic Lodge on .Tuesday evening. The **new hall, Leeds street**, presented a cheerful. appearance on the occasion.

`The Argus': Wednesday 15 January 1902

Mr. A. J. Hampson, who in to be a candidate for Footscray in the Legislative Assembly Upon the resignation of Mr. Fotheringham, is to address a mootng in the Footscray Masonic-hall to-morrow evening.

Saturday 25 March 1905

On Tuesday evening, the installation of Bro Thos. Ream Irving as Worshipful Master, and the investure of officers of the Footscray St

.John's Lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, Leed-street. Amongst the officers of the Grand Lodge present were the Rt Wor. Bro T. P. Derham, G.S.W; Rt. Wor. Bro T. Lambert, P D.G.t., Rh. Wor. Bro T. Passfield, P.P.B.B., Wor Bra W. Fiske. A.G.D.C., Bros W; M. Walker. G.T.. W. Mundy, C.H.. F. Brierly, P.G.S.W., J. Williams, P.G.D.C, T. Waters, P.G.S.B., W. L. Flewellen, P.G.S., and H. Williams. P.G.S. After- the installation, the members of the lodge adjourned to the Royal Hall which was very prettily decorated with flags and pot plants, kindly lent by Miss I. Lynn. During the evening a splendid musical programme was given. The toast of the King and he Craft was proposed by Wor. Master Bro Thos. Ream Irving who also proposed the toast of the M.U. Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge Officers, present and past. The toast of the 'newly installed Worshipful Master was proposed by Wor. Bro T. P. Derham. "The Visitors" was proposed by Wor. Bro W. Gallant. Wor. Bro W. Anderson, of Yarraville, proposed' the toast of the Installing Masters and Wor. Bro J. R. Johnson proposed the toast of the officers..

(See also **Saturday 24 March 1906**)

Saturday 28 March 1908

FOOTSCRAY SATURDAY. March 28TH, 1908. ... The finishing touch to the new Masonic Hall at Yarraville in the way of handsome furnishings was completed yesterday in time for the-consecration service in the evening. It is pleasing to note that the commission for the furnishings was put into the hands of a local maker, Bro D. Robertson, who has completed the work in its entirety at his Barkly-street workshop out of Australian material, by Australian labor, working under Australian conditions of pay. The suite is a fine example of workman ship and is made up of leather

and Australian kauri, handsomely finished. It includes the chairs on which the master wardens and chaplain will be enthroned, down to the seats of the lesser officers of the lodge, and each bear on a decorated panel high at the back of the chair the carved emblems of each office-holder's rank. The whole suite is a substantial and imposing set of furnishings and proves that the Australian maker, given the chance, can turn out fine work. Apart from its intrinsic worth, the suite as a product of a local workshop is to be all the more admired.

Saturday 20 March 1909

ST. JOHN'S LODGE INSTALLATION AND BANQUET. The installation of Bro. E. H. Williams as Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge and investiture of officers was carried out with appropriate ceremony at the Footscray Masonic Hall on Tuesday night, in the presence of a large gathering of brethren. The installation and investiture was performed by Bro Davidson and the past masters of the lodge. The following were the officers installed: W.M: Bro. E. H. Williams; I.M.P.; Bro. A. Davidson; 8 W.. Bro. W. Abbey; J. W., Bro. T. Williams; Chaplain, Rev. Bro. J. H. Goble; Treasurer, Wor. Bro. J. Francis, P.G D.C.; Secretary, V. Wor. Bro W. L. Flewellen, P.P.B B.; 8 D., Bro. W. S Ferguson; J D. Bro. T H. Gilbert; D.C, Wor. H. W. Cook; Organist. Bro./C. Walden; Senior Steward, Bro. T. Bennett; Junior Steward, Bro. A. C. Secomb; Assistant Stewards, Bros. D Baley and A -Flewellen; Tyler, Bro. J. McConnochie,

After the investiture the customary banquet took place in the Royal Hall, where the tables were laid with an elegant feast to which full justice was done to members and visitors to the number of 160 (or more). A toast list was honored. The King and the Craft, The W.M, The Master and Grand Lodge Officers being respectively proposed by the newly installed

W.M., Bro. EH: H. Williams, and to which the Grand Senior Warden, Bro Maddox, and the Grand Treasurer, Bro Carter, responded in the first case, and Right Wor. Bro J. R. Johnson on behalf of Grand Lodge Officers; the newly-installed Worshipful Master was given by the Grand Senior Warden and duly responded to, as also Our Guests and Municipal Brethren by Wor. Bro. A. R. Davidson, I.P.M., and The Installing Master-. The last. The Tyler's toast, - was proposed by Bro. McCoppochie

'The Argus': Thursday 23 December 1909

INJURED BY A FALLING WALL. I

Shortly before midday yesterday two workmen were injured by a brick wall falling on them. Men were engaged in pulling down an old brick wall at the Masonic-hall, Footscray, when the wall suddenly fell on two of the workmen-H Mooney, residing at North Williamstown, and John Bevan, a resident of 49 Hopkins street, Footscray. Dr Legerson, of Footscray, was telephoned for, and found that Mooney was very much bruised and had the joint of his left arm injured Bevan also was suffering from shock and had bruises on the hip, shoulder, and abdomen After being attended to, the injured men were conveyed to their homes

Independent Saturday 25 December 1909

While demolishing a wall at the Masonic Hall in Leeds street a mishap occurred yesterday to two workmen named John Bevan, of Hopkins street, and Henry Mooney, of North road, Williamstown. The wall owing to some misunderstanding in the method of undermining came down unexpectedly on the men. Bevan beyond suffering from shock escaped uninjured, whilst Mooney's arm was bruised and grazed but no bones were broken.

Saturday 12 February 1910

LOYAL AUGHRIM LODGE. The usual monthly meeting, of the above lodge was held in the Masonic Hall on Friday last, there being a good attendance of members and visitors.' Many items of interest were heartily discussed. Rev. E. Smith was to have delivered an address next month, but owing to circumstances he cannot this time. ..

Saturday 23 April 1910

DR. WEBB ENTERTAINED INTERESTING UTTERANCES. "TALK AND SPORT." At the Masonic Hall on Wednesday night Dr. Webb was tendered a complimentary social prior to his departure on a trip to the Old Country. There was a representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen present., The Mayor (Cr.' Gallant) presided. The **new hall** had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, and is well suited for such functions.

The toast of The Guest was in the hands of the Mayor, who, after paying tribute to his good qualities, wished the doctor and family a safe journey and a safe return... Mr. E. Lee, on behalf of .4500 members of the united friendly societies, of whom two-thirds were the guest's patients, tendered similar good wishes, as did also Crs. Harris and Caldecott, Drs. Box, Holnan and Agnew, and Mr Campbell....

Dr. Webb, on rising to respond, had an enthusiastic reception. He said the all-absorbing question among the family the last few days had been "How's the speech?" (Laughter.) He could tell them he had been too busy to prepare a speech. On leaving one's country, one's thoughts naturally dwelt on the place he was leaving. There was a certain wrench in leaving home, even, though he was to return soon. He was proud to be an Australian. He was more proud of that than lie was of the fact that his father was an Englishman. It seemed to him that the Jubilee

of Footscray should not have been allowed to pass without something being done for the intellectual improvement of the city. He had often thought that a population, such as theirs, was almost entirely devoid of any organised effort, in that way. He heard there was :no demand for such an institution, but he -begged to differ, entirely from that view, as he felt certain there was from what he had observed in his visitation to many. homes. The finest collection of books he had ever seen, not in-quantity, but in quality, was to be seen at a friend of his not a half-mile distant from that hall. He thought they should have, a. University Extension centre in Footscray.. Almost every night in the week church and other debating societies met, but he thought that these bodies strove only to make their-members orators. There was altogether too much talking in Australia. Then, again, there was sport. Whenever visitors from other parts came to the country, they always said that Australians were too fond of sport. He would say there was not a true Australian who could deny that. 'He did not know of the nation that had been made great by sport or talking. It had been said wrongly, he thought-that the battle of Waterloo had been won on the play ground of Eton. -On the other hand he had read that the decadence of empires had been brought about by the two -things he had mentioned. He was in favour of compulsory military training, as that would keep some people away from: football matches. What would be the .good of footballers or talkers; if they had an invasion? When they had the enemy within the gate, the price of footballers would be two a penny, and orators would be given away with a pound of ten. (Laughter.) While away he would endeavour to keep the Australian end up. Dr. Webb concluded by thanking the company for their good wishes....

Saturday 25 June 1910

The employees of C. Forge held their Cinderella dance on Monday evening, June 20, in the Masonic Hall, Leeds street, Footscray, over 110 people taking part. The hall was beautifully decorated in an Oriental aspect. The stage was tastefully arrayed to represent a fairy garden, the pot plants blooming among fairy lights. Dancing continued until midnight, to the music of Dowlan's band, which proved a great success. Mr and Mrs Forge, jun., were among the guests who were cordially welcomed on behalf of the employees, in a neat speech by Mr Henry Bonham.

Saturday 24 September 1910

The Scottish Thistle Club held its usual monthly concert on Wednesday night at the Masonic Hall. A most interesting programme was the order of the evening.

Saturday 4 February 1911

COMPULSORY MILITARY. TRAINING - AREA OFFICERS AT WORK. Compulsory military service will soon be a reality in local districts as elsewhere. The advance guards 'of the movement, the area officers; are now on the spot busy. with the enrolment of boys from 14 -to `18, who have to put in four years' training, under the provisions of the new defence :scheme. Major Hickson is the officer in charge of Area 65 B, which includes that part of Footscray lying north-west of Geelong road, then Maidstone, Sunshine, Keilor, Deer Park, and as far afield as Lancefield:. With him is Instructor S. A:. Coats, with quarters at the Masonic Hall, Leeds street.

Saturday 5 August 1911

Mr T. B. Drew (the Labor candidate for the North Ward seat) will address the rate payers in the Masonic Hall next Thurs day evening with particular reference to the "Greater Melbourne Scheme." Mr Fenton, M.H.R., will also speak.

Saturday 2 December 1911

The latest announcement in regard to local picture show business is that the Amalgamated Pictures Co. has purchased the premises occupied by Messrs West wood, Son and Co. and the adjoining premises to the Masonic Hall with the idea of building a picture theatre. The land has a frontage of 62 feet to Leeds. street and a depth along Paisley-street of 106 feet¹³.

Saturday 20 April 1912

AUTUMN FLOWE SHOW, AN INTERESTING DISPLAY. The sixth autumn show of the Footscray Horticultural Society was held last Wednesday afternoon and evening. The weather this year has not been favorable to perfection of bloom in the garden, but despite drawbacks competitors managed to make an interesting display. The **newly enlarged Masonic Hall** served the purposes of the show admirably. The Minister of Defence (Senator Pearce) had be-invited to open the show, and he came attended by other Parliamentarians, notably Messrs Fenton, Warde and Lemmon. In declaring the show open, Senator Pearce said the Prime Minister was to have come, but duty called him elsewhere. He (personally) was pleased to be there and congratulated the Society on the beautiful show of flowers made that afternoon. The Society was doing good work inculcating a love of the beautiful. Life was all too drab. Modern commercial and industrial life saw to that and those who spent their time and talent in putting the beautiful into life were doing good for humanity. By coming there people could see what it was possible to do in the cottage home if they took advantage of the resources mother nature stored up. It was pleasing to know that

¹³ Founded March 4 1911 by amalgamation of Johnson & Gibson and J. & N. Tait: Australia's first film monopoly; Tait had directed the pioneering film *The Story of the Kelly Gang* in 1906 - see Grand Theatre 10-12 Paisley St, also Westopia Theatre

many of the beautiful blooms were cultivated by those who had to earn their living besides. If there was one thing more than another the Federal Govern meat wished it was to see that everybody had a decent and comfortable home amid beautiful surroundings. One of the best ways. of making the home comfortable was by beautifying it by having a garden attached. Recently while in London he had met a man who had been in Australia living in the West End in one of the poorest parts of the city. He asked him to take him down to some of the slum quarters. After doing so the man asked him if he would consent to come along and have lunch with him. He found him living under conditions which thousands lived in but it the rear of the tenement was a little bit of vacant land in one corner which had been dug up and in which a few plants were struggling for existence. In all that tenement this man was the only one who cultivated his plot. Asked why he did so, the man said he had lived in Australia and had got used to seeing vegetation round the house, and when he came to London found he could not .live without some flowers and greenery about. He congratulated the Society that it in Australia was helping to inculcate more deeply this love of the beautiful...

Saturday 13 June 1914

LODGE -NOTES: FOOTSCRAY LODGE The Footscray Templars held their weekly meeting in St. John's Hall lodge room, on Monday evening.-The attendance was larger than - usual. Matters of importance to Templars and temperance were dealt ... Mock Auction, was proceeded with midst much merriment, the mysterious parcels realising good prices.

Advertiser (Footscray) Saturday 20 March 1915

BARKLY PICTUITRE Co. A special meeting of the Barkly Picture Theatre Company was held

at the Masonic hall, Footscray, on Thursday evening. Mr F. C. Hills, chairman of directors, presided and there was a very full attendance, The meeting was called for the purpose of placing before the shareholder: an offer for leasing the theatre. The terms submitted were £25 per week for the first three years, and £27/10/ for the last two years. There was also an alternative offer of £30 per week for a 9 years' lease. It was apparent that a section of the shareholders was averse to letting on these terms as they said not only was the tender irregular but that a better offer had been made...

Independent (Footscray) Saturday 1 July 1916

CANARY IAND CAGE BIRD SHOW The West Suburban Canary and Cage Bird Society will hold an open Show on Friday and Saturday next (July 7th and 8th) in the Masonic Hall, Footscray. A very attractive schedule of competitions and prizes has been arranged. Entries must be in the hands of Mr A. S. Mieres... secretary, Barkly-street, by Monday a latest.

Saturday 16 September 1916

A new Masonic Lodge ...(is on the table?) in Footscray

Saturday 9 June 1917

SUCCESSFUL CONVERSAZIONE About 300 guests assembled in the Masonic Hall. Footscray, on Wednesday afternoon at the invitation of-Mayoress and Mrs. H. Forge. ... band kept the afternoon going, and the room, which was in the hands of Miss Burrows who decorated the tables most happily with Iceland poppies, wattle and :autumn leaves, the head gardener of the Park (Mr. Matthews) doing the rest of the hall. The windows looked very pretty done in evergreens and bronze chrysanthemums and French marigolds. A large centre piece was erected, composed of

the Union Jack and beautiful palms. Miss Bentley and Miss Jean Stewart gave the program and altogether very enjoyable afternoon-was spent Mr. Caldecott spoke of the good work the Red Cross and Patriotic Society had done and. were doing since the war began, and thanked the hostesses for bringing the people together to try at and get those interested in the work...

Saturday 19 March 1921

LOYAL FOOTSCRAY LODGE The Loyal Footscray Lodge No. 43 met at the lodge room, Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday, March 9. W-M. Bro. A. Swift presided, and initiated two-new members. Ones-pro position was received. The members then adjourned to the main hall -to welcome many visiting members and friends, who had attended at the invitation of -No. 43. A most enjoyable evening followed. On behalf of the Loyal Footscray, Loyal Ramsay, Loyal Waratah and Loyal Primrose Lodges, Past Worshipful Grand Master Bro. A. Ramsay made a presentation to Past Worshipful District Master Bro. A. Greenwood, who filled the office of W.D.M. for many years in his competent manner. The P.W. G.M., on behalf of the Loyal Footscray Lodge, presented a past master's certificate to P.M. Bro. 3. Montgarrett, who did good work for the local lodge. Both brethren suitably responded. - An enjoyable programme was contributed by Misses Scott and Spencer and Messrs. T. Hill, N. Arm strong, and I. Thorpe. Mrs. T. Hill played the accompaniments. Trimble's Band supplied fine dance music. whilst refreshments also helped to complete a good night.

'The Argus'

Thursday 5 November 1925

MR. WHITE AT FOOTSCRAY.

Address to Women.

Mr. T. AV. White, Nationalist¹⁴ candidate for Maribyrnong, addressed a large meeting of women electors at the Masonic Hall, Footscray, last night, and received-an uninterrupted hearing. Before Mr. White spoke an address was delivered by Miss N. C. Martyn, of Brunswick, in which she pointed out the duty of women in the coming - election... (White) congratulated the women of Footscray on having organised themselves. He believed the seat might be won from Labour, mid the women could be the greatest helpers in the cause... Mr. White then outlined the policy of the Ministry, laying special emphasis on the White Australia doctrine, which, he said, must be held paramount, and the way to protect it was by immigration and defence. In regard to defence Mr. Charlton merely juggled with figures. All he was able to show was what his defence policy cost. Mr. White referred to the shipping strike and the unemployment caused through it, and stated that, if the strike continued, unemployment must necessarily increase..

Williamstown Chronicle

Saturday 8 August 1936

BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY Inaugurated to foster the cult of breeding, and to encourage novice breeders, the Footscray and District Canary, Budgerigar and Aviary Birds' Society was formed at a meeting at the Footscray Masonic Hall on July 30th. Thirty foundation members were en rolled, and Mr. C. Carter was elected president, with Mr R. S. Harris as secretary-treasurer. Meetings are to be held on the third week in -very month, the next meeting being held on August 17, in ,the Masonic Hall. Leeds street, Footscray. Young stock shows

¹⁴ formed on 17 February 1917

will be held from November to January, and shows will terminate with an annual show to be held during July. Williamstown, Ascot Vale, Moonee Ponds, Sunshine and North Melbourne are to be enlisted, and it is expected to double the membership within a month.

Sunshine Advocate Friday 2 April 1937

LOCAL AND GENERAL A.R.C. SOCIAL CLUB The usual club dance will be held in the Footscray Masonic Hall next Thursday evening April 8 at 8 p.m. A good outing is assured and Sunshine patrons of the club will be cordially welcomed. The music will be provided by Richards' band, catering by Howells and several novelty dances will be on the programme. The usual prices will be charged. Both old-time and modern dances will be featured.

'The Argus' 22 Feb 1944

50 YEARS AS MASONIC TREASURER

World Record Claimed

A world record in years of continuous Masonic office has been claimed for Wor Bro C. Ebeling, of Stephen st, Yarraville, who, in May, will complete 50 consecutive years as treasurer of the Hope of Yarraville Lodge.

Last night more than 250 members of the Order attended a meeting of the Hope of Yarraville Lodge, when R Wor Bro Evan Richards, Senior Grand Warden, dedicated a commemoration treasurer's chair.

Wor Bro Ebeling, who holds the rank of Past Grand Sword Bearer, joined the Footscray St John's Lodge in 1889, and 2 years later resigned to become a member of the Hope of Yarraville 'Lodge, in which he has held continuous membership for more than 50 years. Wor Bro J. D. W. Ebeling, a son, is also a Past Master of the Hope of Yarraville Lodge,

and another son, Wor Bro L. D. Ebeling, is a Past Master of the Cruffel Lodge at Yarraville.

Mitchell's Bakery Shop and Residence, 98-100 Moreland Street, Footscray



Figure 23 Shop & residence from Moreland St, 2012



Figure 24 Bakery from south with shedding to west



Figure 25 Aerial view with proposed heritage overlay dashed in red and potentially significant trees evident such as Canary Island palm (Google)

Property number: 3054003600

Map (Melway) 2S J11

Boundary description The building and title land with emphasis on fabric from the Victorian-era, 1850s-c1900.

Heritage Significance: Local

Creation date(s): 1870s (bakery), 1883 (shop & residence), 1850s-1890s sheds on north boundary?¹⁵

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type: Private

Place type: Row houses, shop, bakery

Heritage Overlay: existing HO145
'archaeological site' proposed as individual place with external paint controls.

History & description

Historical background

Providing shops and retail facilities

While isolated single general stores often served early communities and sometimes developed into limited retail precincts, as at Ballarat Road Maidstone, Barkly Street West Footscray, or Somerville Road Kingsville, the City of Maribyrnong also developed two early extensive retail precincts, at Footscray and Yarraville. In the retail world the City is notable for some milestones. It was within the City of Maribyrnong that the half-holiday movement for shop assistants was pioneered, that Australia's first shopping mall was established in Nicholson Street in 1971 and that Highpoint West, planned as Melbourne's largest shopping centre opened in the mid-1970s¹⁶.

Specific History

This building complex was closely associated with David Mitchell (1837-1918, baker, justice of the peace, Footscray Councillor 1877-93, Mayor 1878, 1882, 1883) from 1880-1910. David Mitchell senior, David Mitchell's father) opened his bakery and provisions store at Footscray in 1854. He also had the mail

¹⁵ Inspection required

¹⁶ Barnard, 2000

contract delivering from Footscray Station from 1859. The early history of the site is also linked with his son, William Mitchell, but the key association remains with William's brother, David Mitchell.

The allotment on which the complex stands started as part of Henry Hillier's £22 Crown grant in 1850, being sold to David Mitchell (William and David's father) in mid 1854 for £400. As a 40 feet frontage, this site went to William Mitchell in 1857 for £680 (indicating improvements) while William Mitchell Jnr. took over the title on assignment in favour of his father's creditors in 1866. By 1870, William passed the site to his brother David for a substantial £1000, about the time extra items were listed in the rate description of the property¹⁷.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Victoria had purchased the corner block (later a service station) for £7000 in 1875, presumably with the intention to erect a branch in what was then Footscray's civic and commercial centre.

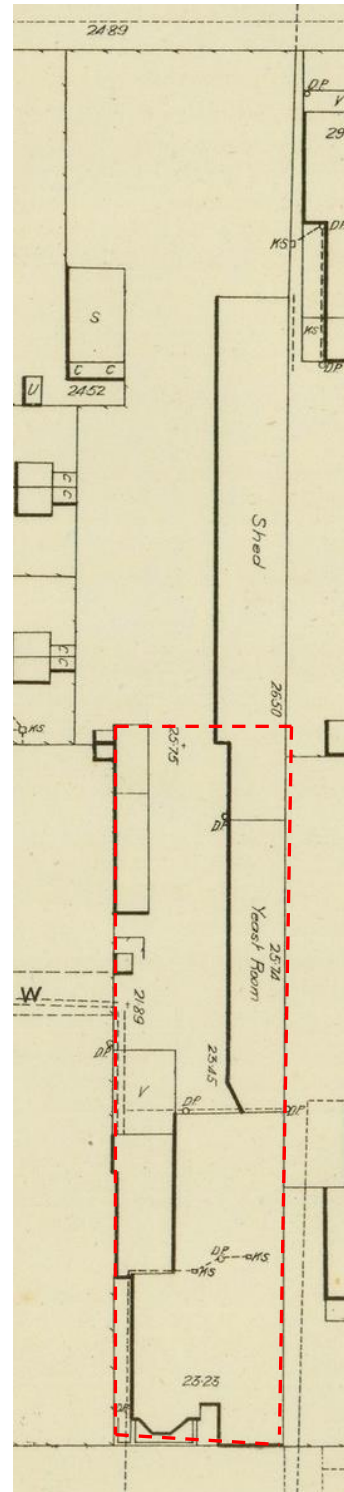


Figure 26 MMBW DP198, 199 1895 State Library of Victoria collection (north to right of page) with proposed heritage overlay dashed.

The shop and residence facing Moreland Street were designed by architects Wilson & Corben of Elizabeth Street, in 1883¹⁸. As for

¹⁷ RGO SN16140,15621

¹⁸ MUA1 cites 'Argus' 26.09.83; RB1885, 1407

the bakery, rate descriptions of the site varied a little over the years being '...house and land, Moreland Street..' in 1870 and '..wood and stone house, bakehouse etc..' in 1871, indicating that this could have been the year when improvements were carried out on the site. In the same year David owned a 'sawmill and land' on Whitehall Street, presumably on the same block¹⁹. The two-storey brick building at the rear of the shop & residence is likely to have been that store and built in the early 1870s; the stables could be older. By 1875 there are 'wood shop and house, brick store, stone bakehouse etc. and 'wood yard' on the site. Once the shop and residence were built in 1883 the rate description is '...Brick house, shop and bakehouse'²⁰.

The MMBW detail plan of 1895 shows the house, shop and bakery at one end of a long block extending through to Whitehall Street. A yeast room is shown as the first bay of the single storey sheds that extended along the north boundary at the rear of the shop and bakery, almost to the Whitehall Street boundary. The bakery is accessed from a right of way off Napier Street that connected at a large covered area adjoining the bakery on the south²¹. A stable block is towards the west end of the block on the south side, near Whitehall Street.

Footscray's First Fifty Years has brothers, William) and David Mitchell, opening their Moreland Street bakery in 1854 (claimed as Footscray's earliest). They had arrived with their father, David senior, in the colony just before the gold rush, in 1849, and William becoming an apprentice to a Melbourne baker. Like many other tradesmen, William had absconded to the goldfields in the early

1850s, winning sufficient capital to open his own business in Flemington (aided by his father)²². His brother, David, was eventually given control of the business in the mid 1860s, and presided over a 'secret recipe' for bread-making which proved quite successful.

In hand with his success, came the development of a benevolent owner-employee relationship which, it was claimed, brought about the first application of the 'eight hours' system for the bakery workforce²³.

Mitchell's shop, bakery, cart-yard and residence are pictured in the same publication (c1909), complete with cast-iron verandah to the house but no street verandah to the shop. The bakehouse, single-storey stables and cart-yard are viewed from the south-west, the now blank entablature reading 'D. Mitchell, Baker.'²⁴

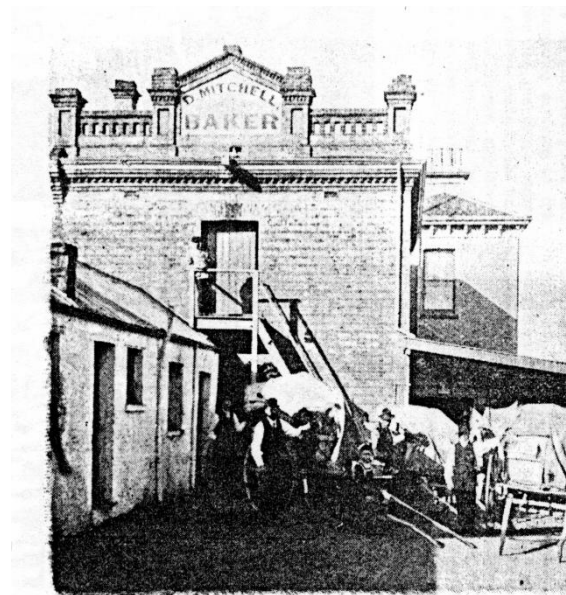


Figure 27 *Footscray's First Fifty Years* c1909: bakery from west, at north end of right of way

¹⁹ RB1870, 653; RB1871, 759-760; RB1875, 983.

²⁰ RB1885, 1407

²¹ MMBW DP198, 199 1895 State Library of Victoria collection:

²² Lack, J. W Mitchell 'ADB' entry V5: 262

²³ FFFY, p.85

²⁴ FFFY p.85



Figure 28 Footscray's First Fifty Years: Shop & residence from east c1909, with verandah intact and tree in guard on street and 'D Mitchell Bread Factory' over shop window.

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Footscray's First Fifty Years (FFFY)

Description

This two-storey and cemented (unpainted) brick, Italianate style shop and residence has a corrugated iron clad hipped main roof and face-brick side walls. Cavity brickwork is used in the residence (early) while the lower store/bakery at the rear has English bond for the main two-storey wing and Colonial bond for the single-storey gabled rear wing.



Figure 29 Cavity brick wall for house, upper level windows and stone sills on boundary, English bond for earlier bakery.

The north party wall of the residence has two double-hung sash upper level window pairs and two single windows at ground level, an uncommon element in this type of dwelling.

A lane from Napier Street once provides the service link to the premises, the bakery being originally visible from Whitehall Street, presumably combined with a wood yard.

An unusual combination, the residence extends over the downstairs shop and part of the store/bakery while still providing a typical bayed row-house front at ground level. The remnants of a concave roofed iron verandah are further indicators of the residential function of this part of the complex. The upper level of this verandah is missing but the c1909 images show it, allowing restoration.



Figure 30 Verandah concave roof line in stucco

Valuable shopfront details survive, as does the unusual iron palisade fence in front of the residence, set on a dressed and rubble basalt plinth. The verandah floor is paved with cream, brown and blue encaustic tiles trimmed by a distinctive dressed basalt apron.



Figure 31 Fence, paving detail showing dressed basalt and tiles.

Cement ornament includes panels, vermiculated keystones and acanthus capitals at the window bay. One distinctive element, showing the architect design, is the arched entrance recess, with flanking Corinthian order colonettes and diaper-pattern etched glass visible in the door lights. The door itself is six-panel, with carved timber friezes and side and top panels to the door case. A panelled stall board, panelled pilasters and a moulded string comprise the shop details.



Figure 32 Doorway and case



Figure 33 shopfront

The house eaves are deeply bracketed and three of the four terra-cotta chimney stacks survive.



Figure 34 Bakery wings, from south



Figure 35 North wall of house and bakery showing the staged development

Perhaps the most intriguing element in the complex is the store/bakery. It faces away from the street to a private service yard but once extended through to Whitehall Street adjoining Mitchell's Exchange Hotel. Attached to the north-west corner is an altered but long single-storey brick wing that housed part of the bakery. The main parapeted bakery elevation is distinctively detailed, with dog-toothing to the corbelled eaves and the raised gabled entablature and side panels. A now blank name panel is set centrally in the parapet above former loading doors.



Figure 36 Detail of bakery upper level

Comparisons

Victorian-era shops and residences exist in the main commercial streets of Footscray but most have been changed dramatically at ground level. The building at 1-3 Ballart St, Yarraville and the former registry, 37 Hyde St, are comparable.

The association with David and in part William Mitchell is a strong one, linking the complex with one Footscray's most prominent businessmen.

What is significant?

This complex is an unusual and well-preserved combination of a two-storey and cemented (unpainted) brick, Italianate shop & residence, with face-brick side walls, that extends to become the bakery which faces west. A lane on the north side once provides the service link between the two premises, the face brick and parapeted bakery being originally visible from Whitehall Street

The shop & residence includes:

- Stuccoed façade with bayed window at ground level;
- remnants of a concave roof iron framed verandah as further indicators of the residential function of this part of the complex.
- unusual iron palisade fence in front of the residence with stone plinth;.
- tile and stone paving to verandah;

- Cement and stone ornament with panelling, vermiculated keystones and acanthus capitals at the window bay.
- A distinctive arched entrance recess, with flanking colonettes and etched glass visible in the door lights;
- richly detailed door case;
- panelled stall board, panelled pilasters and a moulded string comprise the shop details; and
- Three of the originally four terra-cotta chimney stacks.

The store and bakery includes:

- Face brick gabled and parapeted façade facing west, away from Moreland Street to a private service yard;
- a long single-storey former bakery wing attached to the north-west corner once comprised of at least two building stages.
- The gabled bakery elevation with distinctive detailing such as dog-toothing, corbelling and a pedimented form; and
- a now blank name panel set centrally above the former loading doors.

How is it significant?

Mitchell's bakery & residence is historically and aesthetically significant within the Western region and the City, also with significant associations and rarity.

Why is it significant?

Mitchell's Bakers Shop & residence is significant:

Historically, as an near externally complete bakery and early complex which demonstrates one integrated building, with shop, bakery and residence combined, and reputedly enjoying a metropolitan-wide reputation for its produce; and for its historical status as one of Footscray's oldest group of business premises (Criterion A);

For its rarity, as a now unusual combination of uses for metropolitan Melbourne, with uncommon elements such as the shopfront

and unpainted stucco (Criteria B);

By association, for its creation and long ownership by the locally and regionally prominent Mitchell family (Criterion H).

Aesthetically, for its distinctive and old brick detailing (bakery/store), comparatively rich stucco and stone work of the house, and original details and finishes of the shop and residence (Criteria E);

Further references

Newspapers

'The Argus':

Saturday 28 October 1854

FOOTSCRAY.-David Mitchell, baker, Flemington. begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for their support since he commenced business in that place, and begs to inform them that he has removed to Footscray, where, in addition to his Bakery, he has opened a Grocery and Provision Store, and begs to assure them that no attention shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuation of their orders, which are now respectfully solicited for the Footscray Bakery and Provision Store.

Vessels in the Saltwater River supplied with Stores at Melbourne prices.

Saturday 9 April 1859

(Victorian Government Gazette contracts)
David Mitchell, conveyance of mails to and from Footscray Railway Station and Maidstone, by way of Footscray, daily, from 1st April to 31st December, 1859,...

Saturday 17 March 1860

(DEATH)

MITCHELL.—On the 10th inst, at Yarram
Yarram Gipps Land, Mr. David Mitchell, late of
Footscray, Saltwater River, and formerly of
Aberdeen, Scotland, aged 52. Aberdeen and
American papers please copy

Thursday 30 March 1865

...the court of petty sessions held yester at
Footscray, before Messrs. Dove and ,,, David
Mitchell sued Alfred Russell the sum of £4, for
goods supplied...

The Council of Footscray summoned Wm.
Mitchell to show cause why he should not
deliver up certain furniture, &c., belonging to
borough. Mr. Mitchell said he was quite
willing to give up the things, provided he was
paid for the Storage of them. There was a
great deal of banter on the rival mayorships,
which lasted about two hours, and finally the
Bench decided that the complainants should
pay...

Tuesday 5 June 1866

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL--CRAWFORD.-On the 17th ult., at
No. 4 Royal-terrace, Carlton gardens, by the
Rev. R. Hamilton, Mr David Mitchell, of
Footscray, to Catherine, second daughter of
Mr. Robert Crawford, Carlton.

Friday 6 September 1867

MITCHELL.-On the 2nd inst., at Footscray,

Mrs. David Mitchell of a son.

Saturday 24 June 1871

FOOTSCRAY' BOROUGH COUNCIL

To Mr. David Mitchell, calling his attention to
the overflow of water from his property in
Napier-street, which was making the foot
path in that locality impassable, and
requesting that steps might be taken to

remedy the evil complained of.

Williamstown Chronicle

Saturday 11 August 187

FOOTSCRAY. 'The election in the various
wards excited a considerable amount of
interest. As we mentioned last week there
were 19 candidates for the nine seats, all of
.the old councillors being resigned to retire
consequent upon the division of the borough
into wards. In the north ward the excitement
was very great, and in the south it was
scarcely less so, while in the middle ward
things went along more quietly. In the north;
Mr. 'D. Newell the mayor, was returned at the
head of. the poll, Mr.J. W. Thomson, however,
was only five votes. behind him, and Mr.
Morris but two votes behind Mr. Thomson.'
Then came Messrs. Powell, Dallaway, Johnson
and Furlong. In the middle' ward, Mr. David
Mitchell was far and away at the head of the
list, Mr. Roberts stood next...

Saturday 5 October 1878

Footscray Omnibus Company (Limited.) To be
Registered under "The Companies Statute,"
1864....

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS. David Mitchell. Esq,
Mayor of Footscray David Newell, Esq., Ex-
Mayor of Footscray G. B. Smith, Esq.,
Councillor, Footscray Arthur Cleghorn, Esq..
Councillor, Footscray V. H. Powell, Esq.,
President, Shire of Braybrook Archibald
Butrowes, Esq. James Morton. Esq., Surgeon

J. Drysdale Brown, Esq., Manager Colonial
Bank of Australasia, Footscray + Benjamin
French, Esq. John F. Droop, Eq.. J. C. Johnson,
Esq. Treasurer (pro tem.) : J. Drysdale Brown
Esq. Bankers : The Colonial Bank of
Australasia, Footscray

Saturday 12 July 1879

To Let, SHOP in Hyde Street, Footscray, next to Schild's; suit any business. Apply to DAVID MITCHELL, Moreland-street.

Saturday 24 January 1880

Councillor David Mitchell on Wednesday evening was presented with an illuminated address by the Footscray Council, in recognition of the good service he rendered the borough during his year of office as Mayor. The address, which was beautifully illuminated and framed was as follows: "presented to .David Mitchell, Esq., by the Footscray Borough Council upon his retiring from the office of Mayor, in token of their appreciation of the able and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of that office during the year ending August 1878, and as a mark of respect for him as a private citizen. Signed on behalf and sealed with the seat of the Council-

'The Argus': Saturday 28 May 1881

FOOTSCRAY STEAM STONE CUTTING COMPANY (Limited)

Tile directors of the Footscray Steam Stone cutting Company beg to notify to their numerous customers that they have DISPOSED OF the Company's INTEREST to Messrs Wilson, Corben and Co, of Melbourne, who will in future carry on the business The directors, whilst thanking their customers for their liberal patronage in the past, beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the new proprietors. Mr David Mitchell, of Moreland street, Footscray, has been appointed liquidator to the late company

Independent Saturday 27 June 1885

The secretary of the Bakers' Society informs: us-that the only master-baker in Footscray who carries out the eight hours system with

his employees is Mr. David Mitchell. Mr. Fraser desires that journeymen who wish the aid of the society to being about a better state of things should lose no time in enrolling as members, Unity is strength, and so bakers will find it as well as other trades. Those who wish help from the public should first put their own shoulders to the wheel.

Saturday 8 January 1887

A COWARDLY ASSAULT. David Mitchell, a youth about 18 years of age, sued a man named George Brundell for assault. .Mr. Croker appeared for the prosecutor. D. Mitchell, jun., stated that he was driving a baker's cart on the morning of the 28th ult. Between 7.30 and 8 o'clock he was in Napier street, and was driving slowly up the road, at the same time making an entry in a book. The defendant came galloping past, and without the slightest warning, hit him in the ribs with a stick, saying "keep on your own side of the road." The blow knocked witness on to the footboard, and the horse bolted, but was stopped by a boy named Albert Kerr, who saw the whole occurrence. He had given the defendant no provocation whatever, never having seen him before...

Saturday 16 March 1889

We are reliably informed that Cr. David Mitchell, who has served twelve years in the Council and has been three times Mayor of Footscray, will be a candidate for a seat on the Harbor Trust. The election takes place .on April 2nd.

Saturday 13 December 1890

FROM 'FIFTY-SIX TO'NINETY. THE HISTORY OF A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS. "THIRTY-Four. years ago, where Middle Footscray station now stands, was a water hole, from "which many of the residents got their supply." Think of it!⁴⁴ Look around upon this place of ours, with its

eighteen thousand inhabitants, and say if the progress has not been a thing of which we may be justly proud. Consider the factories we have here, grown and growing day by day. Look up Hayter's "Year Book," and there read of the comparison we can bear with any other suburb whatsoever, and then say whether or not our Footscray has not done well during its day and generation. Thirty-four years ago. And just about then, too, a firm opened down by the river in a quiet, unpretentious way, which was destined to live and grow with the fortunes and progress of the town. Standing here to-day in the solid bake house, which was built over the old one while work was still in progress, we listen to the present proprietor as he tells of the men who lived here in those times, and what manner of folk they were. The water was carted in the old tank drays one may see even now up country, and one man made a fortune by running a tank boat from the falls to Napier street; and in those times the firm of W. Mitchell and Coy erected modest buildings near the river for the baking of bread and confecting of pastry. And as the years went on the place thrived exceedingly, and is, to-day, under the management of Mr David Mitchell, one of the most successful places of the sort between Eastern Hill and the Fishing Village. "We bake nothing," says -Mr. Mitchell, "'but bread here. We are standing in the bakehouse, by the great centre bench, beneath which are rows and rows of drawers for the stowing away of the "first batches," and a man is ploughing, elbow deep, into the "first dough" for that lay. The place is very firm and solid-looking, being built of brick, and must be fully fifteen feet in height. Between the ovens is an apparatus for heating water, and every resource of ordinary modern invention seems to have been called upon to make the ventilation complete. Over this place, and extending the whole length from the front of the bakehouse to the back wall behind the

ovens, is the store room for flour, and even on this scorching day its interior is as cool as a cellar. Row upon row of flour bags are piled here, bearing the brands of the three best "roller" mills in the colony ; and you may see, as in the bakehouse below, that neither expense or ingenuity have been spared in order to render the ventilation as complete and effective as possible. When the flour is required in the bakehouse a great deal of trouble and time is saved by a contrivance in one corner of the store, through which the flour is "shot" into the troughs below. Behind the building extends a row of little brick skillion rooms, all being neatly white washed, and looking, as indeed does everything else about the place, as clean as a new pin. The first is for the bakers, seven in number, to change their dress before starting work; and the third down is a warm eulogium upon the patience and ingenuity of the proprietor. This is the brewing room. It is some years ago since bakers began to search for an improvement upon the brewers' yeast, and many are the methods at present in vogue for preparing the better substitute. These methods, like all others, differ in many respects, and the opinion of their merits differ likewise. Some systems require no apparatus, but plenty of time, whilst others work on the reverse principle. At considerable cost, first, Mr Mitchell informs us he obtained from Germany the recipe for the preparation of the patent yeast he uses; and it was at an even greater expense that he perfected the arrangements for its preparation. There are furnaces and boiling coppers ; steaming pans and cooling tubs; cool cellar and condenser ; and fifty other small things which seem surrounded with a mystery intl. which it might i.e. just as well not to inquire too closely.

Retracing our steps along the well-paved yard, you reach the bread room, where the loaves are stored from the bakehouse and then

packed into the carts. Such is briefly a concise description of the place, and when we leave the "active" portions of the premises it is with a feeling that nothing could be more well-ordered or scrupulously clean. Twelve thousand loaves a week is, Mr Mitchell tells us, the output at present; and it certainly must have taken no little energy to work up such a business.

Saturday 24 September 1892

Mrs David Mitchell gave a young people's party at her residence, Moreland street, on Thursday evening to celebrate the birthday of her daughter Ada. About sixty attended and a most pleasant evening was spent, dancing being indulged in until after midnight.

Saturday 4 December 1897

In the Society papers the engagement is announced of Mr Mare Cuming, of New Thurlarton, Adelaide, son of Mr J. Cuming, J.P., and Miss Ada Mitchell, daughter of Mr David Mitchell, J.P.. Footscray

Saturday 25 June 1898

ORANGE BLOSSOM.-A quiet wedding took place on last Tuesday afternoon, when Mr - Ernest Mitchell (Exchange Hotel), third son of Mr David- Mitchell J.P., was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Eliza Pearce, youngest daughter of Mr Richard Pearce, contractor, of Buckley street, Footscray, at the residence of the bride's parents. The officiating clergyman was the Rev D. McKenzie, Presbyterian minister of Clifton Hill. The best man was Mr B.: Mitchell, and the bride was given away, by her father, whilst Miss Lizzie Pearce acted as bride's maid. The bride, who looked very nice, was attired in a costume of crème silk chiffon with pearl trimmings and carrying a pretty shower bouquet which was supplied by, Miss - McLeod of Hopkins street...

Saturday 20 August 1898

Death. MITCHELL-On the-18th August at Footscray, David, eldest surviving son of David Mitchell, baker, Moreland street, Footscray, and 'dearly beloved husband .of Emily Mitchell, aged-29 years and 9 months. Bereavement Card...

Funeral Notice. MITCHELL-The friends of Mr - David Mitchell, baker, are respectfully invited to follow the remains of his late son, David, to the place of interment, the Melbourne Cemetery. The Funeral' is appointed to move from his residence, Moreland street, Footscray, to-morrow (SUNDAY) August 1st; 1898, at 2 o'clock.-WARNE and SON, Undertakers, Footscray and Anderson street, Yarraville.

Saturday 27 August 1898

THE very general feeling of sympathy' that prevailed in the community in connection with the bereavement sustained by Mr David Mitchell, J.P. and family, was indicated on Sunday by the very lengthy cortege, representing every section of the inhabitants, that followed the remains of his late eldest surviving son. David, to the Melbourne Cemetery. In addition to -the funeral and floral cars and 3 mourning coaches, there were 67 private vehicles, the whole procession being over a quarter of a mile in length. The members of the Ivy Lodge, U.A.O.D., of which deceased was a member, to the number of about 100 were in attendance, and wore mourning scarves. Some 40 marched in front of the hearse, and on reaching the gates of the cemetery, it was found that a large number of members of the North Melbourne branch had assembled for the purpose of paying their last respects to their departed brother. The procession reached the cemetery in one hour and twenty minutes, and while there was no undue hurry,

those on foot must have walked very sturdily. At the grave, the church funeral service was impressively conducted by the Rev J. S Buntine, (Footscray Presbyterian Church), and the burial service of the Druids was read by the Arch Druid, Bro Thos. Duncan (Ivy Lodge). ..The pall-bearers were Messrs F. English, B. Roberts, E. Campbell, H. Williams. F. J. Gomm, D. Newell, D. Junner and F. Laurie. There was an immense quantity of floral tributes sent by sympathising friends,, the coffin and the floral car being covered. Some of these were .exceedingly beautiful,;' notably those from the employes of Mr David Mitchell sen., the representatives of' Dr McCarthy, Thos. Brunton and Co.,; and some handsome porcelain designs from 'members of- the Cuming .family, and Mrs D. Warren jun...

'The Argus': Wednesday 15 November 1899

THE FOOTSCRAY FATALITY.

Mr David Mitchell, JP, deputy corner for Footscray held an enquiry at the local court house...

Independent Saturday 16 December 1905

SHORT WEIGHT BREAD :BAKERS IN TROUBLE
Ernest Kent, Thomas Buckley and David Mitchell were charged at Thursday's court with supplying short weight bread. All the accused appeared with the exception of David Mitchell, who was represented by Mr A. O. Secomb. Mr Moir, of Gillot and Moir, appeared for the prosecution. .Ernest Kent, who was alleged to have had .20 loaves in his cart on November 18, which were 10 ounces short of the required weight, was fined 5s with 32s 6d costs Thomas Buckley was next presented, and it was stated that there was a deficiency of 74 ounces in 36 loaves found in his delivery cart. The defendant said it was impossible to get the exact weight of bread required, and it was merely an accident that the bread was light weight on the day of the

inspection. Sometimes his bread was overweight. A fine of 37s with 32s costs was imposed. There were two charges against David Mitchell, one of having 86 ounces short in 28 loaves and the other of having 51 ounces short in 24 loaves. Mr Secomb said that the day before the inspection his client had to ask his fore man to reduce the weight of the bread as he had been sending out loaves 2 ounces over weight. The foreman did this, and did it too well, making the bread under weight. The defendant had been in Footscray for 42 years and it was the first time he had been charged with supplying short weight bread. In this case it was not the defendant's fault, but the trouble had been caused by the act of an employee. A fine of 43s with 32s costs was imposed in the first case and 25s 6d with 32s costs in the second.

Saturday 10 February 1906

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Mitchell second daughter of Mr David Mitchell J P., and Mr Kim Forrest of West Australia, nephew of Sir John Forrest.

Saturday 8 December 1906

LIGHT WEIGHT- BREAD At the Footscray court on Thursday several local bakers .were proceeded against for carrying on their carts light-weight bread. .. David Mitchell, of Moreland-street, was so charged by H. H. Streader, inspector of Weights and measures, who deposed that on weighing 83 .loaves he found a shortage of 59 ounces. Mr.-A;. C. Secomb representing defendant, admitted the charge. In the course of a statement, he said he was instructed to state that the matter was not under defendant's supervision, and that probably one, or, two of the employees would leave their situations in consequence of this charge.

Defendant was fined 6d. for each ounce short. with 12/ costs. Joseph Cordy; baker, of Barkly-

st., was charged with a similar offence, and admitted the charge. Inspector Streader stated that he Weighed 38 loaves taken from defend ant's cart, and found them 58 ounces short of the standard weight. A fine of 6d. per ounce short was imposed, with 12/- costs.. ...

`The Argus': Friday 20 March 1908

THE PEOPLE'S FOOD.

SHORT-WEIGHT BREAD.

Yesterday it the Footscray Court before Messrs Keogh, JP, and J Cuming, JP. ' David Mitchell baker, was charged with selling underweight bread ...

Henry Herbert Streader, inspector stated that on February 29 he weighed 52 loaves of bread taken from one of the delivery carts of the defendant. The 52 loaves were found to be in aggregate 67oz short

The defendant's foreman staled that he had been directed by Mr Mitchell to see that the bread was the right weight. However, in the hot weather bread depreciated in weight... there is a lot of chance In baking...

Mr Streader stated that of a large number of bakers whose bread he weighed in February only the three defendants were found to have short weight bread This showed that the bread could be made to contain the required weight.

Independent Saturday 28 March 1908

BOWLING CLUB'S TRIBUTE Messrs. J. CUMING AND W MITCHELL ENTERTAINED. AN INTERESTINGO FUNCTION. Two of the oldest inhabitants Messrs. James Cuming, sen., and W. Mitchell²⁵, J's.P.-prior to their departure on a trip to the Old World, were entertained at a complimentary smoke night by the Footscray

Bowling Club on Thursday night, at the Pavilion. There was a representative gathering of citizens to do honour to the guests of the evening, and the proceedings generally were a splendid tribute arid token of public esteem. A number of apologies were acknowledged. Mr. C. Forge, president of the club, occupied the chair, and in briefly welcoming the visitors, said there was only one James Cuming and one William Mitchell, and when they were gone he did not know who would fill their shoes...

Mr. Mitchell had come to Footscray a lad 60 years ago, and now was going to re-visit his native.-place-for the first time, and he was sure it must be with - keen interest that gentleman looked forward to this trip. He was leaving behind him a family to which he was attached. They probably earnestly hoped, with his friends, the trip would prolong his life and bring him. back a better and a sounder man. He sincerely hoped he would, as Mr. Mitchell was one of the links with old Footscray-one who has served the public well. He had always been ready to further the interests of the city, both from a charitable point of view and a public. There were few public interests to which William Mitchell was not ready to lend support in his quiet and unostentatious way. he had o! paraded his charity, but-had lent a helping hand to many..

Independent

Saturday 17 September 1910

Lately, Mr David Mitchell has been visited by trouble in his bakehouse of an extraordinary kind. The trouble has now disappeared, but master and men are still at a loss to understand its real cause. Six weeks ago the trouble commenced. The bread developed a sourness and nasty odor disastrous to the reputation' for quality this particular bakehouse has won. Perhaps for two days the

²⁵ David's brother

bread would have this sourness, then the next day's batch would be all that could be desired and for six weeks this in and out experience went on. Naturally those concerned in the baking of the bread looked to their working appliances to see if there were anything wrong there. The bakehouse is a model of cleanliness, but, nevertheless, beams, walls, floor and bread bins had even more scrupulous attention. Baking tins, troughs, yeast, flour and other ingredients were rigorously watched, but still the trouble was there and defied detection. Mr Mitchell had a bacteriological examination by experts, but all to no purpose, Then he put in absolutely new appliances and baked the bread at another bake house, but the trouble travelled with him. At last he arranged with other bakers to bake the bread he wanted and went in for a complete overhauling of his bake house. Among other things, new yeast barrels and new troughs of galvanised iron and safety bins to protect the batches from the atmosphere were put in and this week he has had the satisfaction of teeing every day's baking come out of the old prime quality. This peculiar trouble is rare in bakehouses, but others have had it, to find it go as mysteriously as it came without their being any wiser as to the root cause of it. Old bakers advance all sorts of theories for it, but of actual knowledge of what it is due to there seems to be none. One thing is certain the trouble is an insidious one and calculated to cause sleepless nights to the one it catches in its toils. It offers a fair field for scientific effort to determine whether it is in the air, local to the surroundings or due to some action in the yeast or peculiarity set up in treating the ingredients. In the long experience of 47 years as a baker, Mr Mitchell has known nothing like it and is glad indeed to have seen the last of it.

Saturday 30 September 1911

Mr David Mitchell in company with Mr D.

Armstrong late manager National Bank is going to Western Australia to enter on the rope and twine business.

Saturday 23 December 1911

DEATH. M ITCHELL.-On the 22nd December, at his residence, Station Hotel, Footscray, Walter, the dearly beloved husband of Sabina Mitchell, and the loving son of David Mitchell, J.P.. and Mrs. D. Mitchell, of Footscray. No flowers. My loved one at rest. FUNERAL NOTICE M ITCHELL.-The friends of the late Mr. Walter Mitchell are respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of interment in the Footscray Cemetery. The funeral is appointed to move from his residence, Station Hotel, Footscray, this day, Saturday,

Saturday 27 March 1915

After an absence of 3.1/2 years in Western Australia, 'Mr David .Mitchell, J.P., was welcomed back by his colleagues on the Footscray Bench on Monday. Mr Mitchell has decided to take up residence in another part of .Melbourne, but in acknowledging the welcome extended to him said he would probably resume duty as a justice at Footscray.

Saturday 26 June 1915

CALLED HOME DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM - MITCHELL, J.P. USEFUL CAREER BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

Another of the few remaining links between the Footscray of old, of ti-tree scrub, of rock and gum trees and scattered huts, and the bustling, important industrially and commercially prosperous Footscray of to-day, in the person of Mr. William Mitchell, J.P., passed across the great barrier that separates humanity from eternity on Monday morning last. Deceased had had a long life and a busy life. He remained figuratively, in harness up to

the day of his death and his spirit was strong if his flesh was weak, to the last. His was a life as useful as it was busy- Seeking no popular acclaim but always actuated by a stern sense of duty, he found time to become a successful man of affairs and to devote considerable attention to public matters, almost invariably in an honorary capacity. Of him it may be truly said that he played a large part in raising a new city on a bare plain to become the birthplace of his own and his children's children, and as he looked back in later years it was his privilege to feel an inspiration no less sublime with the added glory of achievement. The late Mr Wm. Mitchell had his peculiarities. He asked few favors and did not make acquaintances as easily as some, but he was a true friend to those whom he chose for friendship and he was considerably more thoughtful, more generous, and more charitable than many gave him credit for. Only a few days prior to his death he was in his accustomed place on the local bench, , administering justice as he had been doing for so many years. Age had not impaired his faculties but had affected his health and .because of his weakness he spent

his last days resting his heart was weak but the end was not expected so soon, and relatives and friends were grieved beyond measure to learn on Monday morning that he had passed peacefully away. Few men have been -so intimately associated with the progress of the district in which they reside. Deceased was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 18th June, 1848, and on yesterday week celebrated the 81st anniversary of his birth. Leaving London in October, 1848. with his father, mother, two brothers and three sisters, and journeying per the old ship "Thetis, " he reached Hobson's Bay on the 19th February, 1849, over 65 years ago. Like many other plucky pioneers of Early Victoria, he encountered many hardships and endured many vicissitudes in his march

towards the coal of success. In 1851-he made his way to the goldfields, and after six weeks in Eaglehawk returned with gold to the value of £120. On his second trip he was accompanied by his father, and between the two they made some £400 in six or seven weeks. After a third equally successful jaunt Mr Mitchell opened a bakery business in Flemington, where he successfully carried on for eighteen months, visiting Footscray regularly for purposes of trade. With that foresight that characterised his every action, Mr Mitchell saw that Footscray was destined to become an important centre, and in 1854 he removed to this district, opening a bakery business-purchased ten years later by his brother, Mr David Mitchell, J.P. in Moreland street, Footscray. In 1857 he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Margaret Powell, whose brother, then Cr W. H. Powell, was one of the district's leading men. After disposing of his bakery business, Mr Mitchell turned his attention to building and contracting, and in the capacity of a contractor was so successful that in the particular departments to which he devoted his attention he was, until his death, regarded as the strongest man in the business-both in Melbourne and West Australia. For 27 years he held a seat at the local council table, being first elected in 1866, and had the unique experience of having to contest an election at the expiry of every term. He was twice elected mayor, and retired from that position a few months before Footscray was declared a city. On the 18th January, 1876, Mr. W. Mitchell was sworn in by Mr Justice Fellows as a justice of the peace, and in that capacity proved a most capable man, his keenness of perception, fair mindedness, and knowledge of the world standing him in good stead in his efforts to administer justice. Mr Mitchell attended regularly not only on court days but on special cases, besides doing a vast amount of other ⁵⁰ magisterial work; at a rough estimate he dealt

with 40,000 cases. Averaging the time spent in doing this Mr Mitchell devoted about five years, at 8 hours per day, since his appointment as a justice, in the administration of the law. In 1876 he was appointed by the Governor-in-Council a member of the newly-formed Melbourne Harbour Trust, was elected by the council to the same position the following year, and held the seat, with one interval, until 1886. He was also a member of the Metropolitan Board in its early years. The remains of deceased were privately interred, at his desire, in the Melbourne General Cemetery on Tuesday morning and so passes one whose work and whose memory will live long.. A good citizen has gone to rest.

Saturday 16 March 1918

A PIONEER PASSES Mr David Mitchell, J. P. Another link with Footscray's beginning was snapped on Thursday when Mr David Mitchell's illness terminated totally. Born in 1837, Mr Mitchell accompanied his father and brother, the late Mr Wm. Mitchell, to Australia in 1849, settling in Footscray in Footscray in 1854. As trader, justice and leading citizen he has been identified with Footscray ever since. He was elected to the borough council in 1877, holding the seat for 18 years and serving as mayor on 3 occasions Mr Mitchell was a keen patron of sport and for years was president of the Cricket Club. He has also been president of the football and bowling clubs and a trustee of the Mechanics'. Of late years Mr Mitchell's active interest in local affairs relaxed, but up to within a few months ago he was a regular attendant to his magisterial duties. Mr Mitchell leaves a grown up family.

'The Argus': Saturday 16 March 1918

MITCHELL. —On the 11th March, 1918 (suddenly), at his residence, "Murtle," Napier

street, Footscray, David Mitchell, J.P., the dearly beloved husband of Catherine Mitchell, aged 80 years. (Funeral private.)

Independent

Saturday 16 March 1918

DEATH OF MR. D. MITCHELL The death of one of the best known identities of Footscray district, Mr David Mitchell, occurred on Thursday night. Mr Mitchell was in his 81st year. The connection of the Mitchell family with Footscray dates back a considerable period of years.- Deceased was 12 years of age when he came with his parents from Aberdeen to Australia, in 1849. He went into the grocery business but later joined his father in the general store and bakery located in Moreland street. He used to take the mail round in- Footscray's primitive days on horseback. Mr David took over the business in 1865, and conducted it continuously till 5 or 6 years ago, when he joined in establishing a rope and twine making business in West Australia. When that venture was merged into one big company he returned to Victoria, and has since been living quietly at his residence Napier street. He was for 18 years a local councillor, and three times was Mayor. There was no keener follower of sport than "Davy" Mitchell, and he was the leading spirit in innumerable local institutions formed to promote it in many forms. He married a daughter of the Crawfords, another well-known family, and reared a large family all well known to the community. His brother, Mr W. Mitchell, the veteran chairman of the local bench, predeceased him a few years. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

Saturday 20 May 1916

GOLDEN WEDDING. MITCHELL- CRAWFORD.-- (Golden Wedding)-On the 17th May, 1866, at Royal terrace, Nicholson-street, Carlton, by the Rev. Robert Hamilton, Presbyterian

minister, David Mitchell, to Catherine Crawford. present address: "Myrtle," Napier street, Footscray.

Ancestry

David Mitchell (1800-)

Born in Old Machar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland on 1800. David married Margaret Annand and had 9 children. He passed away in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

David Mitchell, 1837-1918

Born in Old Machar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland on 30 Oct 1837 to [David Mitchell](#) and [Margaret Annand](#). David married [Catherine Crawford](#) and had 12 children. He passed away in Footscray, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Catherine Crawford, later Mitchell

Born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland on 27 May 1843 to [Robert Crawford](#) and [Janet Auld](#). Catherine married [David Mitchell](#) and had 12 children. She passed away in Malvern, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

William Whyte Mitchell 1834-

Born in Old Machar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland on 18 Jun 1834 to [David Mitchell](#) and [Margaret Annand](#)

Ada Mitchell

Born in Footscray, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia on 1877 to [David Mitchell](#) and [Catherine Crawford](#). Ada married [Mari Anthony Cuming](#). She passed away in East St Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Melbourne & Victorian Directories

1880

Mitchell , D, baker listed in Moreland St

Alphabetical extract

Mitchell, D., tailor, Stawell-st, Hot.

Mitchell, David, contractor, 8 Dorrit-st, Carl.

Mitchell, David, contractor and brickmaker, Burnley-at, Rd.

Mitchell, David, Melbourne-rd, Wmn.

Mitchell, David, baker, Morland-st, Fcy.

Mitchell, David, Jackson-at, Tk.

1893

Moreland St, west side

(Napier)

Mitchell , D., grocer

(McLarty , Danl)

Alphabetical extract

Mitchell, D., **assistant** rate collector, Napier-at, Fcy.

Mitchell, D., baker and grocer, Moreland-st, Fcy.

Mitchell, D., J.P., Roberts -St, Ess.

Mitchell, David, contractor, Oliver's-la, Flinders-st

Mitchell, David, North-rd,-Newpt.

Mitchell, David, woodyard, Whitehall-st, Fcy.

Mitchell , David, 101 Leveson-st N,. M.

Mitchell, David, 73 Hope-et, S. Y.

Mitchell, David, contractor, 75 Burnley-at, Rd.

Mitchell, David N., 201 Amess-st, N. Car

1904:

(Napier St)

Mitchell, David. Bkr and grocer

(96 McLarty, Daniel

94 Hampson. Walter)

1910

Alphabetical extract

Mitchell, David. Bkr 98 Moreland St

1930

(96 Mather, James R.)

98-100 Lynch. Maurice V.

Napier st

Alphabetical extract

Mitchell, David, 21 Morrah-st, Pkvl., N.2

Mitchell, David, jun, 64 Moreland-st, Ftscy.

Mitchell, David, 19 Khartoum-st, Rich,

Mitchell, David, Duke-st, Suns., W.20

Mitchell, David, 14 Leithead-st, B'wick, N.10

Mitchell, David H , 410 Lygon-st, Carl , N.3

Mitchell, David H. P.. auctnr. Echuca

Mitchell, David L., Eddy-gro, Bntlgh., S.E.14

Mitchell, David G., 31 Brighton-st, Sndlim., S.S

Mitchell, David R., 2 Monash-st, Ftscy., W.11

Mitchell, David R., 9 Lansdowne-st, Pas, Va.

S., W.7

Mitchell, David V. 36 Sycamore-st, Cam., E.G

Mitchell. Dennis, 109 Napier-st, Ess.

Commonwealth Electoral Rolls

1903

David Mitchell 100 Moreland St, Footscray
baker;

Catherine Mitchell 100 Moreland St,
Footscray

(Also David Mitchell 64 Moreland St,
contractor; Commissioner Mitchell 97 Cowper
St, contractor, etc.)

1909

David Mitchell 100 Moreland St, Footscray
baker;

Catherine Mitchell 100 Moreland St,
Footscray;

Robert Mitchell 100 Moreland St, Footscray,
foreman;

(Also David Mitchell 64 Moreland St,
contractor; Commissioner Mitchell 76
Whitehall St, contractor etc)

1914

No Mitchell at this address but many
elsewhere in Footscray, including females at 2
and 43 Napier St, the former site adjoining the
bakery on the south ..

Australia Death Index, 1787-1985

Name:	David Mitchell
Death Place:	Footscray, Victoria
Age:	88
Father's Name:	Mitchell David
Mother's Name:	Margert Annand

Registration Year:	1918
Registration Place:	Victoria
Registration number:	14bs
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1830
Name:	David Mitchell (jnr)
Death Place:	Footscray, Victoria
Age:	29
Father's Name:	Mitchell David
Mother's Name:	Cath Crawford
Registration Year:	1898
Registration Place:	Victoria
Registration number:	12028
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1869

Footscray's First Fifty Years, c1909

Footscray's First Fifty Years, 85::images show house, parapeted bakery façade facing west.

D. Mitchell's Bakery.

For fifty years and over Mitchell's bread have been household words in this district, and as Footscray has steadily progressed so has the demand for the staff of life increased, until the business of Mr. D. Mitchell, J.P.—the oldest established business in the district—is one of the largest of its kind in or around Melbourne.

It was in 1854 that Mr. W. Mitchell, first opened the bakery in Moreland-street, and with him at the time was Mr. D. Mitchell, the present proprietor, who, ten years later, took

over the proprietorship of the premises and goodwill. Favoured with the possession of a secret recipe for bread-making, Mitchell's bread was in those days easily the best retailed in Melbourne, and its fame spread far and wide, with the result that Mr. Mitchell had a large wholesale and retail connection. With the passing of time, rivals in trade of course appeared, but to this day Mitchell's bread is noted for its quality and is in greater demand than ever. Progressive by nature, Mr. D. Mitchell moved with the times, and as the city with whose progress he has played so prominent a part expanded, so did his establishment and methods. Long before Factories' Acts and Wages Boards were thought of, Mr. Mitchell brought the eight hours' system into operation in his bakery, and, prepared as he was to pay the highest wages, he was ever successful in securing the services of the most competent tradesmen, which probably has had a great deal to do with the uniform excellence of the edibles he retails. A visit to the bakery is an object lesson to the uninitiated, and were all food prepared under like conditions there would be no need for Pure Food Acts and sanitary inspectors. Every inch of the establishment, whether it be the shop or the bread factory, is at all times scrupulously clean, and only the very best materials are used. The bake house is roomy and specially designed for the expeditious baking by the thousands of loaves dealt with every day and so perfect is the system in vogue that, year in and year out, the huge business is transacted smoothly, reducing cause for complaint to a minimum. Mr. D. Mitchell has several delivery carts in operation, and in all parts of the municipality and its outer suburbs bread is delivered to the purchasers' homes. With the advantage of Mr. Mitchell's supervision, it is small wonder that the history of the business is one of steady and continuous progress, of yearly increases⁵⁴ in trade and consequent almost continuous

Heritage Assessments

enlargement of premises, or that "Mitchell's bread " maintains its reputation for excellence.

Station Hotel, shop & residence, 59 Napier Street Footscray

Built 1879-,



Figure 37 North elevation: view from Napier St, with 1936 town hall at rear



Figure 38 West elevation, south wing adjoining 37 Hyde Street



Figure 39 View from north east showing rear wing.

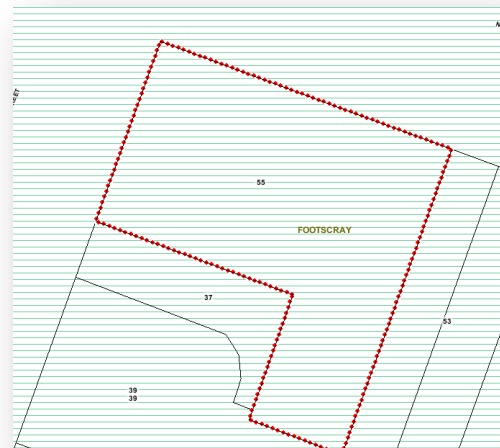


Figure 40 Planning Maps Online 2012: plan of property shown as 55 Napier St which includes the Victorian-era wing north of 37 Hyde Street as proposed heritage overlay.

Property number: 3055008500

Map (Melway) 42D5 , 2S G10

Boundary description The building and title land with emphasis on fabric from the 19th and early 20th century c1860-1922).

Heritage Significance: Local

Creation date(s): c1859-60, 1879, 1922

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type: Private

Place type: Hotel

Heritage Overlay: proposed

History & description

Historical background

River crossings: fords, punts, hotels and bridges Even as Melbourne on the Yarra had been established as the administrative centre of the Port Phillip District, the land to the west of the Saltwater River was isolated from it. Although geographically the current City of Maribyrnong was not far from Melbourne, the river had to be crossed and the West Melbourne Swamp had to be negotiated by travellers wishing to go between Melbourne and Williamstown or Melbourne and Geelong. The earliest European route across the Maribyrnong was established at the stepping stones or ford that Charles Grimes' party had found at Braybrook in 1803. This was hardly a very convenient route as it meant going north from Melbourne towards Essendon, crossing the ford, which came to be known as Solomon's Ford, and then travelling in a south-westerly route towards Geelong. The earliest map of the Parish of Cut Paw Paw shows this faint and dotted track, indicating that the route to Melbourne was via Solomon's Ford and then through what is now Avondale Heights, East Keilor, Essendon, Moonee Ponds and Flemington.

By 1839 Captain Lonsdale, the Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, took steps to improve communication via the Saltwater River by placing a punt on the river at the village reserve for Footscray, just north of the junction of the Saltwater and Yarra Rivers . Hoddle's 1840 map shows a punt and one track forking out towards Geelong and Williamstown, the forerunners of today's Geelong and Williamstown (or Melbourne) Roads. The historian Dr. John Lack points out that heavy traffic, such as drays, would have

continued to use Solomon's Ford rather than this small punt. Lonsdale's punt was soon replaced by privately-licensed punts, first operated by Thomas Watts, briefly and then, from 1840, by Benjamin Levien, who also established an inn on the Footscray side of the river, roughly where Shepherd Bridge crosses it today. Inns or hotels were integral components of the transport system in nineteenth century Victoria as they functioned primarily to provide travellers and their horses with rest and sustenance. Levien's Hotel was known as the Victoria Hotel . Although Levien held onto the punt, he gave up the hotel in 1843 and it passed through the hands of three licensees and a couple of name changes before it burned down in 1848. By this time Michael Lynch had bought the punt and he moved both hotel and punt upriver, about a mile north of the township reserve of Footscray and near to the racecourse . Another punt, operated by John O'Farrell, was located on the Maribyrnong River by 1855. By this time four more hotels had been located in the old Footscray Township: the Stanley Arms at Maribyrnong Street, the Junction Inn at the corner of Bunbury and Whitehall Streets, the Railway Hotel in Nicholson Street and the Footscray Punt Hotel (later known as the Bridge Hotel) on the corner of Maribyrnong and Wingfield Streets . Lower down the river, at Footscray, the first bridge linking the Melbourne and Footscray sides was opened at the end of a road across the West Melbourne Swamp. Initially called the Saltwater River Bridge, it was located at Dynon Road and was opened by the Governor in February 1863 . The new road across the swamp, which Footscrayites had agitated for since the 1850s, was made a toll road (travellers were charged for the use of it) and was managed jointly by Footscray and Braybrook Council interests. In 1903 the 1863 bridge was replaced by the Hopetoun Bridge, named after Australia's first Governor-

General. This, in turn, was replaced by a four lane bridge in 1969.

The next bridge across the river was a drawbridge, erected by Michael Lynch to replace his punt by 1866. Footscray Council was leasing this bridge by 1870. In 1871, after it was repaired, it was actually sold to the Footscray Council. The wooden drawbridge was demolished and replaced with a concrete bridge in 1935. In the 1990s this bridge has been made safer by duplication.

In 1895 the Melbourne Harbor Trust opened Footscray Road across the swamp from Flinders Street and a swing bridge was built across the river to connect the new road to Napier Street. Erecting a swing bridge meant that it could be opened to allow river traffic to negotiate the river to deliver raw materials to the industry located further upstream. This was replaced by Shepherd Bridge (named after Ernie Shepherd) in 1958 { Barnard, 200}.

Specific History

Named after the Footscray Railway Station that was once located at the Napier Street crossing, this has been a hotel site for many years. The first building was erected there by the late 1850s by John Allander the grantee for the lot in 1854 and the earliest licensee. The death of Allander's wife may have inspired him to sell up which he did in 1863 when the building was described as 'newly erected', of stone and brick and two-storey. The hotel included a bar, bar parlour, hall, drawing room and sitting room below, a neat flight of stairs leading to a complete suite of bedrooms, and a saloon-room above, with cellar underneath, a detached kitchen, storeroom, and tank.

Close to the railway, the hotel served well as a morgue for the occasional post mortem into accidental deaths in the area in the absence of any official morgue. The Scot, Donald

Murray, was a popular licensee there in the 1860s.

The opening of the Footscray town hall opposite in 1875 boosted the hotel's business considerably with a new catering role and venue for official functions and community meetings that was to continue throughout its lifetime.

A change of tenure in 1879 meant an extensive renovation which created part of the existing façade at the south end of the Hyde Street elevation. A stereo image of the era shows an elegant and substantial stuccoed Italian renaissance revival two-storey hotel at this corner²⁶. This view is also reproduced in a colour postcard from 1910. The Footscray architect, Thomas. L. Harris, called tenders in 1879 for extensive additions to the Station Hotel, Footscray: this appears to have been the pictured façade as applied to the 1862 building²⁷. Harris died in 1884 when he lived in Austin Street. This south wing (equivalent to 35 Hyde St) was pictured in an image (dated c1880 by Picture Victoria but later) as part of the hotel facade but occupied by TH Young, general printer as a separate shop & residence and adjoining 37 Hyde Street. Today, part of this shop & Residence is a surviving part of this once significant Victorian-era commercial façade: the 1920s changes have halved the upper level façade of the former shop..

²⁶ Footscray Historical Society *Images of the West*

²⁷ Lewis Australian Architecture index, cites *Argus* 17.10.1879, p 2



Figure 41 Footscray Historical Society collection dated at 1875 but appears to be after 1880.



Figure 43 Napier St c1910 postcard (FHS).



Figure 42 Shop & residence as south wing of hotel façade, c1880 (Picture Victoria)



Figure 44 Part of Victorian-era Station Hotel façade to north of 37 Hyde St.



Figure 45 The façade remnant shown in c1975 (Footscray Historical Society)

A brick hotel was shown here in an 1887 survey by Norman Prentice, with a verandah facing onto Napier Street, a brick shop adjoining in Hyde St (37) and a timber hotel south of that. A shed occupied the east boundary of the hotel site, with a 'lean-to' attached to the building at the south-east corner. At this time the licensee Ms EG Young advertised that this was a First-Class and Admirably Situated Hotel (being only one minute's walk from Railway Station). It had recently changed hands, and undergone a 'thorough renovation'. She was determined to dispense none but the best of wines and spirits, combined with only McCracken's prize ales. The committee of the Star of Footscray Football Club began to meet there during that time.

From 1893 to about 1900, the host at the hotel was the German Carl Juckert who received a number of honors from the German Consul Melbourne, including a medal struck in celebration of 'the centenary of the Great Emperor William 1st. of Germany (1797, 1897, under whom Mr Juckert fought in the war against Denmark in 1864. Juckert was

farewelled with much pomp and splendour in later years, leaving just in time before the blight upon Germans brought by the lead up to World War One. During his tenure Footscray- Rowing Club met there and Juckert had an association with the organisation of the Fluff & Feathers exhibition show, for bird breeders. He also hosted meetings of local bird shooters along with the (Footscray Harriers) Athletics Club....

Sabina (or Cebina) Mitchell was the occupier and William Mitchell, the owner, in the Edwardian-era: then the annual valuation was steady at £160.

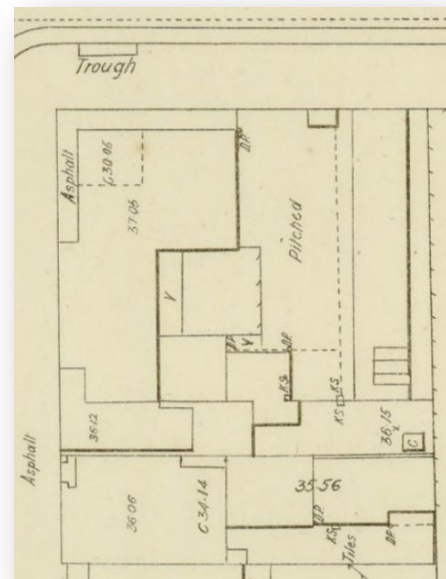


Figure 46 Detail of MMBW Detail Plan 206, 1895 showing earlier hotel at corner, with pitched stable yard to east (State Library of Victoria collection)

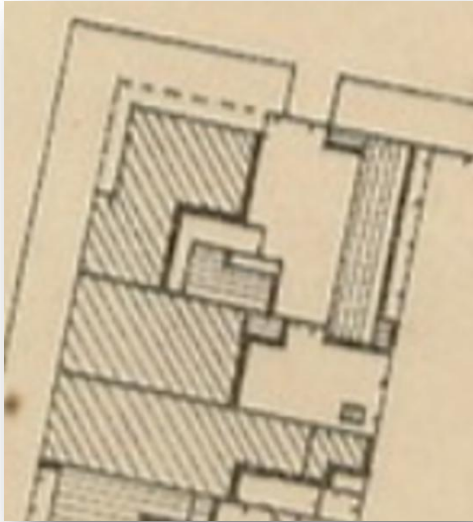


Figure 47 Detail of MMBW Record Plan 6, 1894 shows brick hotel at corner with brick wing adjoining and the significant 37 Hyde St to the south of that (State Library of Victoria collection).

The rate valuation rose by 25% in 1913-14 and the ownership changed one year later to that of Mitchell's estate, with Sabina still in residence.

Mitchell (known as King Billy) was well known in the area, having been one of emerging race of local contractors and quarrymen in the 1860s that started Footscray's reputation, then as a councillor, land speculator, founding director of the Footscray Gas & Coke Company 1877, local justice of the peace on the Footscray Bench, and builder of the Federal Hall in Nicholson St 1902. John Lack described him as 'for forty years from the 1870s the most powerful man in Footscray'²⁸.

It was then of 12 rooms and called the Station Hotel²⁹.

Daisy & Ernest J Stone took over the new hotel in 1921 and in the following year commissioned Melbourne architect, William M. Shields, to design extensive renovations

that yielded most of the existing building's character. The valuation went up immediately by 50%, and rose by another 50% in 1924 (the annual rates value was £500 by 1929)³⁰. In this decade it was a 12 room brick hotel.

Esther Finley was the next hotelkeeper c1923, followed by Maud Clark in the late 1920s³¹. TO Cox was there in the 1930s, followed by EG McIntyre in the 1940s³².

Description

This hotel is a 19th century hotel with major renovations and additions in the 1920s. One remaining façade bay of the earlier Victorian-era structure survives north of 37 Hyde Street and retains significant detailing on the upper level.

The main corner wing of this 2 storey stuccoed & red brick hotel has unglazed Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles to the hipped roof forms, a gabled shaped parapet with stylised bas-relief hotel name on the entablature, and a distinctive projecting bay window at the upper level corner, with a concave hipped roof clad with Art Metal. This wing has an Edwardian character.

To the south is a hipped roof brick wing (assumed red brick) with corrugated iron roof cladding and a north facing verandah infilled with weatherboard. Single level hipped roof, red brick wings are attached to the east of this wing.

The hotel is sited beside the significant 37 Hyde St, the former registry, and across from the town hall, as a contributory part of this civic and commercial precinct.

Changes

The ground level of the main corner wing has

²⁸ Lack: 135

²⁹ RB1914-15, 4696

³⁰ RB1929-30, 5954

³¹ RB1926-7, 5655

³² D1930-1940

been reworked in the late 20th century in a visually related manner, using multi-pane aluminium framed glazing.

Comparisons:

Locally significant hotel examples from within or near the Edwardian-era include the Barkly Hotel 229 Barkly Street, and the Plough Hotel 331-335 Barkly Street. The Station Hotel is comparable and located in a more related context than the above examples.

The Station hotel was also the foremost as a venue for social gatherings as enhanced by its strategic siting close to the Footscray railway station at its first location, banks, the town hall and police station, as the early core of the 1850s Footscray Village.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Station Hotel has:

- two storey scale;
- stuccoed and face red brick walls;
- unglazed Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles to the hipped roof forms;
- arched window openings at ground level and rectangular openings at the upper level with timber double-hung sash windows;
- corner siting;
- a cemented, gabled shaped corner parapet;
- stylised bas-relief hotel name on the parapet entablature; and
- a distinctive projecting bay window or oriel at the upper level corner, with a concave hipped roof clad with Art Metal;
- a stuccoed south wing designed in Italian Renaissance revival style, with changed ground level.

How is it significant?

The Station Hotel is significant to Footscray, aesthetically, historically and socially.

Why is it significant?

The Station Hotel is significant to Footscray:

Historically,

- as expression of a long-term hotel use on the site, associated with the early overland routes from the punt crossing of the Maribyrnong River, the establishment of the Footscray railway station at the Napier St crossing, the Footscray town hall development and a number of local identities and associations, including William Mitchell;
- as, in part, a local gathering place since the 1860s and externally still expressive of its key development phases and those of the community it served;
- for the contributory role in this locally significant civic and commercial precinct set around the Footscray Town Hall (Criteria A, G).

Aesthetically,

- for its custom designed and distinctive Edwardian-era character, with sculptural parapet and window forms, plus the Victorian-era south wing with its significant upper level Italian Renaissance revival detailing and form (Criterion E).

Further references

Newspapers

'The Argus':

12 December 1854

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE

TOWN LOTS.

FOOTSCRAY...

30. One rood, John Allender, £32 (the lot).

(Allender had CA 11&12/9, Parish Cut Paw Paw, Footscray town lot)

Monday 26 September 1859

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at her residence, Station Hotel, Footscray, in her accouchement, Harriet, the beloved wife of Mr. John

Allender, aged 36

Wednesday 18 April 1860

DISTRICT LICENSING SESSION.

In the District Court, yesterday, the following publicans' licences were granted :—

Allender, John, Station Hotel....

Saturday 28 April 1860

An inquest was hold yesterday, at the Station Hotel, Footscray, on the body of a man, name unknown, who had been killed on the previous day by a train running over him.

From a cheque which was found upon tho deceased, it is supposed that his name was George Giles; the cheque was signed by Peters Brothers, so that the clue to the identity may be obtained by that means...

Wednesday 12 June 1861

WANTED, a good STONECUTTER. Apply Station Hotel, next Railway Station, Footscray.

Tuesday 29 October 1861

FOR SALE, the FREEHOLD and GOODWILL at the STATION HOTEL. Footscray. Apply to R. McCracken and Co, Little Collins Street ; or Murphy and Lapistrier, 110 Collins Street

Saturday 26 April 1862

THURSDAY, MAY &

A Capital Investment for Small Tradesmen

That Newly erected two-storied Freehold Property.

The Station Hotel.

Built by Mr, John Allander, at Footscray, at an expense of £1,200, only the other day.

By Order of the Trustees,

Also,

The Stone-built Cottage adjoining.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to SUBMIT to

PUBLIC COMPETITION, on the premises

Footscray, on Thursday, May 8, sale at one o'clock precisely, to the highest bidder,

The Station Hotel, Footscray.

To observe-There can be no mistake about the character of this property, The purchaser has the benefit of the freehold in the hand, the freehold of the hotel, the benefit of another man's capital, good living, all before him, subject to inquiry or inspection...

Terms-One-third cash and the residue at three and six months'.

22 June 1863

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

Important Sale of that New Two-Story Stone and Brick Built Property Known as The Station Hotel, Footscray.

By Order of the Trustees,

To Industrious Moneyed Men Desirous of Purchasing

Property near an Important Railway Station, and Within Five Minutes' Rall of Town.

MR. STUBBS I» favoured with instructions to

SUBMIT to PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 23rd Juno, at his rooms, 81 Collins-street, at twelve o'clock precisely,

The Station Hotel, Footscray, and premises.

The hotel comprises, viz.-bar, bar parlour, hall,

Drawing room and sitting room below, neat flight of stairs leading to a complete suite of

bedrooms, and saloon-room above; cellar underneath, 'detached kitchen, storeroom, tank.

With immediate possession.

Tuesday 26 January 1864

BIRTHS.

MURRAY.-On the 25th inst., at the Station Hotel,

Footscray, Mrs. D. Murray, late of Glasgow, of a daughter. Both doing well

Thursday 20 October 1864

CARPENTERS.-TENDERS will be received for ALTERATIONS to largo room, till Saturday, 22nd. Labour and materials. Plan and specification at the Station Hotel, Footscray.

Friday 27 January 1865

Ah Cow, a Chinaman, was brought up on a charge of vagrancy, at Footscray, where he had been begging for the last two or three days. It appears that he had gone into the Station Hotel on the previous day, resting upon a crutch, with his arm in a sling, and obtained alms; but no sooner had he got outside the door than he laid aside his crutch, and indulged in a brisk walk up the hill. In the evening he was arrested in a small tent that had been pitched among the scrub on the banks of the Yarra...

Wednesday 5 September 1866

Dr. Maclean held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Station Hotel, Footscray with a view of ascertaining the origin of the fire which occurred at the New Rising Sun Hotel, Geelong-road, early on Monday morning...

Monday 28 December 1868

THE HOLIDAYS.

Tho Christmas festivities have been enjoyed, and are being enjoyed, this year under favourable conditions in many respects. Though complaints have been made about the state of the colony and the dullness of trade,...

J. Stewart, J. Cleghorn being second. The ' 250 yards handicap footrace was won by ' Richard Delahey, who started at scratch, whilst his four competitors ranged before him from five to twenty yards. Tho 150 yards race was won cleverly by J. Hill, J. Horne man being a good second. The blind barrow race created a good deal of diversion, and several of the competitors ran every way but the right way, and one or two had a narrow escape from a bath in the river ; the result was- Dalglish, first ; Wilson, second. Putting the heavy stone brought a number of brawny quarrymen together to try their strength, and they were not a little astonished by the stone being put beyond their greatest effort by Mr. Donald Murray, the landlord of the **Station Hotel**, whose size and muscle led few to think he had any chance against strong men daily used to heavy blocks of bluestone. A quoits match end other amusements filled up a very enjoyable day's pleasure...

Friday 10 March 1871

FOOTSCRAY BRICKMAKING COMPANY (Limited)

TENDERS will be received until Friday, the 10th March, ...to BRICKMAKING for this company.

Specification and particulars at the company's office, Tenders to be addressed to the chairman of directors. Station Hotel, Footscray._

FOOTSCRAY BRICKMAKING COMPANY (Limited).-TENDERS will be received until

Friday, the 10th March, at 6 p.m., for SUPPLYING PUG MILL, or Roller«, to this company. Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman of Directors, Station Hotel, Footscray.

Williamstown Chronicle

Saturday 14 December 1872

(Before Messrs. Mollison, Hopkins, and Reid.)
Certificates authorising the issue of Publicans' licenses were granted to Patrick J. Newell, for the Stony Creek hotel, Stony Creek, and to Jonas Brown, for the Station hotel, Napier-street, Footscray...

Saturday 20 March 1875

NEW BUILDINGS AT FOOTSCRAY. — The most prominent of the new buildings in course of erection at Footscray is the large two-storied brick house, in Hopkins-street, near the new railway bridge. This is being built by Mr. Pasquin proprietor of the **Station hotel**, Napier-street, and is evidently intended for a public-house. We understand that Mr. Pasquin does not intend vacating his present house, but of letting the new one. It is being substantially built, and when complete will be amongst, the best houses in Footscray³³.

Monday 12 July 1875

THE FOOTSCRAY PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The ceremony of laying the memorial stone of the new town hall and public buildings at Footscray took place on Saturday afternoon. The new buildings will stand on a block of land having frontage to three streets viz Hyde street Napier street and Railway place.

The proceedings were brought to a close by hearty cheers for Her Majesty the Queen

A dinner was held afterwards in the conned chambers at which the mayor presided

The room was tastefully decorated and the catering was carried out by Mr Pasquín of the Station Hotel and gave satisfaction. After the usual loyal toast had been drunk with the customary enthusiasm

Williamstown Chronicle

Saturday 17 June 1876

There was a fracas at the Station Hotel, Footscray, the other evening, when the proprietor of one of the slaughtering houses in the borough, and another local prominent man, came to blows. The affair will probably come before the Police Court on Wednesday,

Tuesday 9 October 1877

Late last night a man giving the name of William Gordon was handed over to the Footscray police, charged by Messrs. Chilton and Escott, of the Station Hotel, Footscray, with robbing the till of Burne silver while the proprietors were at tea. The accused was seen to take some money from the premises, and he went to an adjoining hotel to expend the same, where he was arrested. He will appear before the local court to-morrow.

Saturday 22 June 1878

STATION HOTEL, FOOTSCRAY, FACING TOWN HALL. . : JAMES WTILLIAMS Having leased the above old-established Hostelry, is determined' that' Articles now to be obtained shall not be second to any in the district.' Visitors and residents may rely upon being treated with civility, cleanliness, and comfort. -. None but First class Brands Kept. Good Stabling. Good Accommodation, with Best Attention. "

A TRIAL. SOLICITED. —

'The Argus': Tuesday 28 January 1879

³³ Footscray Hotel?

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT FOOTSCRAY

A very melancholy accident occurred at Footscray railway station yesterday morning by which a widow lady named Cecilia Brett was crushed to death by a train in which she was about to proceed to Melbourne...

A Crocket saw her danger, he sounded the whistle and applied the brake, but the progress of the tram could not be checked soon enough to prevent the fearful occurrence The mutilated remains of deceased were picked up and carried to the Station Hotel **there being no morgue in the district** and an inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

Friday 23 May 1879

MONDAY, MAY 20 At Eleven O Clock On the Premises,

STATION HOTEL, FOOTSCRAY

In the Insolvent Estate of James William_Sale by Auction of FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and EFFECTS

Billiard Table by Alcock.

Bar Fixtures, Gas Fittings, Beer-engine, etc

Under Power of a Bill of Sale

NAYLOR, FORBES, and Co have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, on Monday), May 26, at eleven o'clock, '

Tile whole of the Furniture, fittings, and effects

First class billiard table, by Alcock

Bar, counter, and shelving, beer engine, bar-utensils'

And

Stock in trade, Without reserve

Williamstown Chronicle

Saturday 30 August 1879

A noticeable improvement to a very prominent building in the borough is the renovation externally of the Station Hotel. Situated. as it is on one of the most prominent corner. lots in the place, it catches the eye of every one arriving by train or passing along the Williamstown line.

'The Argus': Friday 17 October 1879

TENDERS REQUIRED, extensive ADDITIONS, Station Hotel, Footscray Specifications at hotel Thos L Harris, architect

28 November 1879

NOTICE of APPLICAIIION for a PUBLICANS LICENCE

...known as the Station Hotel, containing ten rooms, excluding those required for the use of the family It is licensed and known as the Station Hotel ...

DAVID BARTHOLOMEW

Thursday 26 February 1880

FOOTSCRAY ELECTION -A MEETING of the whole of Mr Purves's Joint committees will be held in the Station Hotel on Thursday, 20th inst, at 7 p m All requested to attend

Thursday 20 July 1882

ALFRED BLISS

has received Instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Station Hotel, Napier street, Footscray, opposite the station, on Saturday, August 5th, at three o'clock,

The following Government blocks of freehold

Land... (extensive list)

Saturday 26 August 1882

A small fire, which was caused through a crevice in the chimney admitting flames from the fireplace in an adjoining house, occurred at the Station Hotel, Footscray, yesterday forenoon. The value of the property damage is estimated at under £10 before the fire was extinguished by the local brigade

Friday 24 November 1882

TO LET, Station HOTEL, Footscray, good lease, proprietor retiring from business Apply on the premises_

Monday 16 April 1883

REGENT MEETING.

A meeting was held in Glaysher's Station Hotel, Footscray, on Friday night, for the purpose of protesting against an effort being made to suppress the noxious trades in the district. There were about 30 persons at the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Winwood. The speakers were mostly men employed in the noxious trades, mid they condemned strongly the attempt to put down their means of livelihood. The following resolutions were carried unanimously

" That this meeting pledges itself to oppose criminal proceedings being taken against noxious trades until, at least, all other menus have been tried to remedy the so called nuisance," and "That this meeting pledges itself to use every endeavour to gain a sweeping majority against the suppression of so-culled noxious trades " It was decided to form a committee to canvass the rate payers before the poll on the 21st inst.

Illustrated Australian News 13 June 1883

DEATH...

BLUE.— On the 16th May, at her residence, Albion Hotel, Curzon-street, Hotham, Sophia Blue, youngest daughter of Joseph Glaysher, Station Hotel, Footscray, aged 39 years.

Independent

Saturday 15 December 1883

Our Mechanics Institute By F Humphrey

(recollections)

As there is a probability of our Mechanics' Institute being again transplanted to a still better and more appropriate site and - merging from its, even present chrysalis state to a higher sphere of development...

...Dr. Crooke, to lecture on anatomy, with a real skeleton, there may have been a few more incidents which I don't recollect, yet there is one incident I will mention showing the zeal and energy with which everything was carried on in those days. We posted our bills on the occasion of the second concert, Mr Bell, Mr Young, and myself started with a pot-full of paste and the bills at half-past ten on a Saturday night; we called at Allender's Station Hotel.' would you be kind enough to allow us to post a bill in your bar ?" " Certainly Gents,-' what will you take " says one, :of course we had to imbibe, well, 'we went on posting on every available spot till we came to the Stanley-Arms,: the same as at the Station posting as before then to the Ship Inn I carried the paste and. felt it was getting: tight, but I: had kept it straight! -We' agreed :we: had .done enough and would go back, and back took us past the Junction ...A cow was lying on the grass and as quick as thought, " make haste with a bill " and we did make .haste, - and firmly stuck 'one one on :its rump .. On Monday we called at the Railway Hotel, when the landlord W. H. Powell was raving about some rascals having stuck bills on his cow, of course we had a laugh..

Saturday 9 August 1884

WALTER S.. CORBEN. Footscray. Steam Stone Cutting Company. Election Day-August 14th, 1884." Polling Booth-Town Hall, hours from 9 to 5. Mr. Corben's Committee will meet at the Station Hotel on Monday at eight p.m.
FOOTSCRAYBOROUGH ELECTION. MIDDLE WARD...

30 August 1884

WE, the undersigned Licensed victuallers of Footscray",. AGREE to CLOSE ,our respective places of Business on SUNDAY, and also wish to call-a Meeting of all the Licensed Victuallers of Footscray to be held at the **Station Hotel** on WVEDNESDAY NIGHT, 3rd SEPT:, at 8 o'clock.

E. G. EMERY, Belgravia Hotel. , L. F. HOLBING; Railway Hotel. CHARLES INMAN,, Station Hotel. JAMES ONWARD, Buckingham hotel., THOS. COWELL, Ship Inn...'C:HAS; .CLACK; Exchange Hotel.

Saturday 27 June 1885

In our sporting column we publish a list of the nominators of dogs for the Waterloo Cup, amongst the names appears that 'of Mr C,' Inman, the genial host of the **Station hotel**. - All his well-wishers hope to see his dog' make. ,. a good show if it does not carry off. the much ' prized canine Blue Ribbon of 1885

Saturday 3 October 1885

STATION HOTEL, NAPIER ST. (Near Town Hall.) CHARLES INMAN Returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has been favored with since taking the above hotel, and trusts by civility and attention to the comfort of his patrons, and be keeping only First-class Brands, of Liquor, to still secure their approval. Splendid Billiard Room, Stabling, Comfort, and Attention.

'The Argus': Friday 11 December 1885

INQUESTS.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER,

Mr Candler held an inquest at the Station Hotel, Footscray yesterday, on the body of a male infant name unknown D Purdie stated that lie found the' body in the Salt- water River, close to Messrs Currie and Taylor's landing stage, at an early hour on Tuesday the body was in all probability brought there by the action of the tide. Dr Bowser, who made tile post mortem examination, said there were no external marks of violence on the body The internal organs were healthy, but bloodless In his opinion the child had lived for about an hour Death resulted from loss of blood Constable Carnaby said that tho body was wrapped in a coloured woollen petticoat, and further enveloped in a towel and portion of a pompadour dress The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person un- known

Independent

Saturday 13 November 1886

A meeting of shareholders and directors of the Footscray Quartz Gold Mining' Company will be held on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., at Inman's Station Hotel

Saturday 18 June 1887

An exciting billiard match for a trophy, took place at Il. F. Mchrten's billiard room, in connection with the Station Hotel, Footscray, on Friday week. The contestants, were two of the best local amateurs, and a good deal of, betting took place on the result'; the winner being loudly cheered at the conclusion by about too spectators who witnessed the match. The table was in splendid condition and reflects great credit on the keeper of the room

Saturday 3 September 1887

At a meeting of the Footscray, Quoit Club held at Inman's Station Hotel on Thursday evening, it was decided that a match for trophies presented by Mr. C. Inman, be played on a date to be decided upon at some future meeting of the club. The game to be open to all comers.

Saturday 3 September 1887

Mr. Rae Johnstone, who has been a foreman in the employ of the Melbourne Harbor Trust since its inception, about eleven years ago, but who resigned his position on Wednesday last, is about to be the recipient of a very handsome present from the employees, at the Station Hotel, this evening. The presentation is a very handsome silver cigar case, manufactured by Youell Brothers, and bears the following inscription :-" Presented to Mr. Rae Johnstone, by the Melbourne Harbor Trust employees, as a token of respect." The gift is a work of art, and reflects great credit on the manufacturer.

Williamstown Chronicle

Saturday 10 September 1887

Cr McPherson drew attention to an article in the Footscray Advertiser, charging the Council with having held a hole and corner meeting at the Station hotel, where they made an arrangement with Mr Bevan that his carriage works should not be moved out of the borough. The Mayor paid the article mentioned was untrue, and that it had arisen out of a friendly talk between himself and a few other gentlemen over a social glass at the hotel.

Saturday 22 October 1887

ELECTION ITEMS

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the

return of Mr. A. T. Clark for the vacancy in the Legislative Council, was held in the Station hotel, Footscray, on Monday evening. The Mayor occupied the chair, and amongst the rate payers present, were Councillors Truman,, W. Mitchell, D. Mitchell,' and Newell. Mr. Clark stated that pressure of business had necessitated his resigning his seat in the Legislative Assembly.

Saturday 28 January 1888

From B. Aarons, requesting that the lamp at corner of the Town Hall be removed to the opposite corner (Station Hotel.) If done he would pay cost of gas consumed. Cr. Truman moved, and Cr. Macpherson seconded, that the request be granted. Carried.

Saturday 22 December 1888

STATION HOTEL, FOOTSCRAY.

This First-Class and Admirably Situated Hotel (being only one minute's walk from Railway Station) has now changed hands, and having undergone a thorough renovation, and the Proprietress being determined to dispense none but the best of WINES and SPIRITS, Combined with McCracken's PRIZE ALES ONLY,

Trusts by Strict Attention to Business, to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded to this well-established Hotel. Board and Residence, 21s. per week. Single Bedroom, 10s. per week. Also To Let a Commodious Club Room, Moderate Rental. Luncheon at 1 o'clock, - 1s.

E. G. YOUNG, Proprietress,

Saturday 4 January 1890

A MASONIC MEDAL.-On the night of December 19, Constable Gauld, of the Footscray (V.) police force, was handed a gold presentation medal and a gold ring containing

a yellow stone, which had been found in the passage of the Station Hotel, at the intersection of Hyde and Napier streets. The medal, which was evidently a Freemason's, bore the following inscription: "Presented to -Bro. F. Pugsley, 16th January, 1882j Royal . Charter Lodge, No. 15. Reward of merit."

'The Argus': Friday 28 February 1890

IN QUEST.

RUN OVER BY A DRAY.

An inquest was held yesterday, at the Station Hotel, Footscray, by Mr. Candler, the district coroner, on the body of a man named John James Callow, a carter employed at the quarries at Yarraville. The deceased was eating his lunch on the ground, when the horse attached to his dray started for ward, and the deceased, in endeavouring to stop it, was run over. The wheel of the dray passed over his head, and he died almost instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Independent

Saturday 12 July 1890

STAR OF FOOTSCRAY FOOTBALL CLUB. A GENERAL MEETING of the above club will be held, at the Station Hotel on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend. Business important, W. J. WARDEN, Hon. Sec. S.F.F.C.

Saturday 5 September 1891

THURSDAY, September 3rd. Before Messrs O'Meara, P.M., Clark and D. Mitchell, JP. ASSAULT. Edward Schoman v Thomas Pender and Charles Mener.

There were two charges against accused via, assaulting Schoman and resisting the police in the execution of their duty. A third charge was

also laid against Mener of inciting a prisoner to resist the police. Complainant stated he was a slaughterman residing in Moreland street, and on Monday afternoon was with defendants in the Junction hotel when they had drinks. Afterwards they went to the Station hotel, and going outside saw prisoners striking a man named Porter. He went over to the men when Pender said, "Do you want it," and then struck witness in the ear. Both the men struck Schoman who asked to be let alone as he had only one hand to use. McDiarmid then came on the scene and took part in the affray. Constable Glerck arrested prisoners who were drunk, and witness then went away. Cross-examined: Mener won 2s at dice from him at Junction hotel, and then they went to Station hotel and threw the dice for drinks. Porter was drunk, but witness was not. Accused were fighting on a green with Porter at rear of Station hotel. There was a large crowd around. Did not strike back when struck. Mr W. Gallant, auctioneer, recognised accused as the men who were taking part in the fight. He stopped to look at the fight, which was an unmerciful attack as the two men were fighting the one man who had only one hand to protect himself. As they were striking complainant on the ground he fetched a policeman. Pender was the worst as he struck Schoman whilst on the ground, although he asked to be let alone. The men were fighting before he got there. In his opinion they were not drunk. Pender ran away and picked up stones, but did not use them, although he had them in his hands when arrested. Albert Uren, a sawyer, said he saw the scrimmage at the back of the hotel. It was a terrible affair; the men were using their fists in a scandalous way. He noticed two men walk away, and the one that remained was bleeding at the mouth and ear. Whilst, Schoman's back was turned Mener struck him on the side of the head, the blow knocking him down. Witness put out his hand and

Mener stopped, Pender then attacked , McDiarmid. It was a most cowardly attack, but Fender tried to stop Mener. He did not think the men were drunk. W. McDiarmid saw Mener come up at the back of Schoman and knock him down with a blow and Pender then attempted to strike him, but witness interfered and was struck himself. The crowd numbered about forty or fifty.

Saturday 4 June 1892

Notice to owners of livestock..

ERNEST RIVETT

Veterinary surgeon

...to attend at the Station Hotel... every morning from 8-9.30...and Messages will be forwarded by telephone at any time

Saturday 1 April 1893

PRESENTATION,-On Monday evening a number of gentlemen assembled at the council chambers to make a presentation to Mr R. Johnstone, foreman of works for the municipality, prior to his leaving here for Wellington, New Zealand. Cr David Mitchell J.P. occupied the chair, and at 9 p.m. made the presentation which consisted of a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address. Cr Mitchell in laudatory terms referred to the recipient's services during his long residence in Footscray, first as a leading oarsman in the celebrated cup winning club, and also in his position as a public officer, and wished him all manner of success. Mr Johnstone as a preliminary pocketed the purse, and in his own way made a characteristic reply. An adjournment was afterwards made to the **Station Hotel**, at the invitation of the genial Mr J. J. White, who as a rule does hide all his little and big good deeds under a bushel, when a pleasant hour was spent and a regretful farewell taken of the Guest by many

of his old and intimate friends. Mr Johnstone and family left for New Zealand on Thursday, taking the best wishes of numerous acquaintances with them.

Saturday 1 April 1893

Miss E. G Young the popular licensee a Station hotel, Napier street, has transferred her business (to Juckert) and gone to reside privately for a time. .During her four and a half years occupation of the premises referred to,' Miss Young. by her urbanity and strict attention to business and also by conducting the establishment in a manner which defied criticism, made herself a general favourite with those she come in contact with. She was a generous donor in all cases of want and distress and will therefore be missed by some of the poor to whom food, clothes, and money were given freely and un-ostentatiously. Her well wishes will be pleased, to hear of their success in any line of business she may undertake.

Saturday 17 February 1894

ONWARD AND UPWARD." FOOTSORAY, SATURDAY, February, 17th, 1894. RECOGNITION. ON Friday evening, 9th inst., an interesting ceremonial took place at the Station Hotel, when the members of the police force of the Footscray district, together with former members, made a presentation to Mr Adam Rutledge their late Sergeant, who has been superannuated although fit for years of active and useful service yet. The presentation took the form of a handsomely framed group. of photos representing fifteen-constables with Sergeant Rutledge in the centre and was presented by Senior-Constable Rushford of Yarraville, with some kindly remarks I upon the regret with which the retirement of the Sergeant was viewed by himself and the men, who all bore testimony to the kindness and fair play they had

received from Mr Rutledge in their connection with him. The address was nicely illuminated on the frame and bore the inscription ... The photos, which were taken very nicely by Messrs Rider of Williams town, gave the following names: Senior-Constable Rushford, and Constables Hargreaves, Gierck, Crockett, Moden, Harris, Ryan, Stephens, Taylor, Waddell, Dillon, Glover, Kavanagh, MacPhee and Smith, several of whom had been removed to other districts, but took part in the affair out of esteem for their old chief, Mr Rutledge, in acknowledging the presentation, felt gratified to find that his efforts to do his duty without unnecessary friction either with the public or the men had met with 'such appreciation....

Saturday 16 June 1894

The Footscray HOMING CLUB.-A race under the auspices of the above club was flown from Bacchus Marsh on Saturday last. Only five birds started...Mr Juckert, of the Station Hotel, has been kind enough to accommodate the club with a private back parlor, where any gentleman interested would be warmly welcomed. No matter what the quality of a fancier's bird may be, his readiest way of improving it is to join a club without delay, and his progress...

Saturday 22 September 1894

SHOOTISTS:-Those interested in the gentle art of killing pigeons of the Captain Whitney invention style, or larger game, endowed with life, are requested to meet at Mr Juckert's Station hotel, Napier street on Tuesday next at 8 p.m. to form a gun club.

Saturday 22 June 1895

ROWING. ~ FOOTSCRAY- ROWING CLUB. A general meeting of members was held at the Station Hotel on Monday evening. The president, Commissioner Stewart, presided,

and there was a large attendance.

Saturday 10 August 1895

INFANTICIDE.-An inquest was held on Thursday; before Mr Candler, coroner of the district at the Station hotel, on the body of a female infant, found on the 2nd inst.; in the back yard of a house in David street...

Saturday 19 August 1899

FLUFF &. FEATHERS.

THE EXHIBITION SHOW.

Footscray fanciers scored very well at the Exhibition Show...Mr C. Juckert, of the Station Hotel, was another successful exhibitor. 'He got two firsts, one second and one third In Silver 'Pencilled Hamburgs. Though comparatively new fancies Mr Juckert promises to be hard to beat in the future.

Saturday 5 May 1900

(Footscray Harriers) Athletics Club...This is a first class performance for so-.young a club seeing that they had only 15 men to pick from against 48. from East Melbourne and 35 from Melbourne. The local club run from the Station Hotel Footscray today...

Saturday 17 February 1900

HONORING THE BRAVE- On Tuesday. an Mr Carl Juckert of the Station Hotel, at Footscray, received from the hands of- Mr. .s- W. A. Brahe, German Consul Melbourne, a medal struck in celebration of' the centenary of the Great Emperor William 1st. of Germany, 1797, 1897, under whom Mr Juckert fought in the war against Denmark in 1864. This is the fourth medal that he has received, but the one just to hand is perhaps more valued by him as it is associated with the memory of a great and good monarch, and is cast from the canon captured in the wars of 1864 (Prussia⁷²

and Denmark), 1866 (Prussia and Austria) 1870-1 (Germany. and' France). On the obverse of the medal is the profile of. the Emperor and the inscription " William the Great Emperor of Germany and King William 1st;" :The reverse side bears the to, inscription: "In, remembrance" of the 100th Birthday of our Great Emperor William." Accompanying the medal is a neatly printed certificate, setting forth the services 'for' which the medal is granted and In making the presentation the consul on expressed himself in terms of: admiration and added :the :hope that the recipient would live long to enjoy his distinctions...Footscray for some years, and a colonist of 33. He has taken kindly to the country of his adoption, and we are sure from what 'we know of him that he would be a. welcome citizen anywhere.

Saturday 1 September 1900

We understand that Mr Juckert of the Station Hotel, .Napier- street, has sold - his interest in that well known hostelry-to a Mr Raymond, a gentleman of. excellent repute and of extensive managerial experience in the line. Mr Juckert has occupied the Station Hotel for over seven years and his patrons one and all will regret his departure. A man of sterling integrity and a good citizen he has. made many friends and both he and the members of his family are held in general respect.- For a time Mr Juckert will-- live privately with the members of his family.

Saturday 15 September 1900

The new licensee, Mr W. P. Raymond, of the Station Hotel has entered, into possession. ;Mr Raymond was for many years manager at George Robertson's, booksellers.

22 September 1900

POPULAR BONIFACE. MR. CARL JUCKERT ENTERTAINED.

LARGE and representative body of gentlemen gathered together at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening for the purpose of honoring a fellow citizen of some seven and half years standing in the person of Mr Carl Juckert. Until quite recently Mr Juckert occupied the position of landlord of the Station Hotel, Napier-street, where by his .gentle manner he made numerous friends, as the assemblage testified, and these friends decided to show their appreciation of Mr Juckert's undoubted good qualities by entertaining him at a smoke concert, and by presenting him, and his good wife, with tokens of their esteem. The proceedings were marked with the greatest enthusiasm, and one of the special features of the evening was the first visit to Footscray of the Turn Verein Leidertafel. This splendidly trained party of vocalists do not, as a rule, take part in such gatherings, although they are ever willing to give their services in the cause of charity, so that their attendance was a very great compliment to the guest. On entering the Leidertafel party was welcomed to Footscray by the chairman, Mr S. J. Jones, who expressed a hope that though it was their first visit it would not be the last, and subsequently the president of the Turn Verein, Mr J. Inglander, thanked the company for the kindly reception accorded the Leidertafel. The party, which numbered 26 voices, was under the leadership of Mr Martyn Schmidt, and they opened with the tuneful chorus Fader Rhine, responding to an enthusiastic encore with the second part of the same number. ... The accompaniments for these items were provided by Mr L. Levestoff. Coming back to the programme the proceedings were opened with the customary loyal toast, and as a compliment to the nationality of the guest the name of the

German Emperor was coupled with that of the Queen, after which Mr A. A. Harris proposed the Footscray City Council. Crs Tucker and. Welsh acknowledged the toast. The latter expressed the opinion that it was not their poverty so much that was keeping the council back it was the lack of unity. If the councillors all united in doing their best for the ratepayers the money which they had at their disposal would be spent to the greatest advantage ; but that would never be whilst the ward system was in vogue. - A few musical items having been rendered, the chairman proposed the second toast, remarking that it fell to his privilege to propose "The Guest of the Evening-Mr Carl Juckert." (Cheers.) In doing so he might say, with: all sincerity, holding him in the highest esteem as he did, that he had accepted with special pleasure the position of chairman at an assemblage brought together to do Mr Juckert honor. Doubtless many of them were acquainted with the phrase, "Made in Germany," (laughter), but whatever prejudices that may have been engendered by the use of that phrase in the past, he was commending for their approval a gentleman who was undoubtedly of German manufacture, He had, however, no misgivings in doing so, because he felt that Britishers were not slow to recognise the merits of a man regardless of his creed or nationality. (Applause) In Mr Juckert they had a man of undoubted integrity, unbounded charity, and of a kindly and genial disposition, in fact he believed that he was a man, who got as close as most men to the scriptural injunction, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." As the licensee of one of their principal houses of accommodation he had proved himself a manager par excellence, and as a private citizen he had always shown, himself ready to substantially assist any movement having for its object the social and material advancement of the community. He had not

said one word more in praise of the guest than he honestly deserved, and if the exigencies of fortune demanded that he should seek fresh fields and pastures new he felt sure that he would carry with him the best wishes of a large proportion of the Footscray residents. He also desired to honor Mrs Juckert, who had shown herself to be an excellent lady in every respect, a good wife, and as a mother Following the toast, the chairman, on behalf of the subscribers, presented Mr Juckert with a gold diamond locket inscribed "Presented to Mr Carl Juckert by Footscray friends...." A very pretty silver tea service, with oak stand similarly inscribed, was also handed to the guest for his wife. In responding and acknowledging the gifts, Mr C. Juckert, who was received with cheers, said that he thanked them from his very heart for the great honor that he had received at their hands. - He hardly expected such a send off, for he had only done his duty as a citizen. It seemed a particularly great compliment to pay him, a foreigner, and he must say that any foreigner ought to be "proud to live under the British flag. He felt grateful to them for displaying the German flag side by side with the Union Jack, and he felt sure that if the people under those flags stuck together they could conquer the world-and he thought they would do so yet. (Applause) It would give him the greatest pleasure to wear the locket they had given him, and he could assure them that Mrs Juckert would be a proud woman when he showed her the handsome present they had so kindly given her.' If he left the district he hoped that he would not go many miles away, as it would be his greatest delight to be able to see his many good friends. (Applause) -The other toasts were "Federated Australia," proposed in stirring terms by Mr J Fotheringham and "The Chairman" proposed by Cr-Walsh, and responded to by Mr S. J. Jones. Cheers were also given for the secretary, Mr T. H. Young; the treasurer Mr J.

L. John stone, and the caterer Mr W. G. Shepherd. In--addition to the pieces rendered by the Leidertafel the following numbers were given: -Songs, In Sheltered Vale, Mr W. Johnson; It's English You Know, and The Brick Came Down, Mr A. Simmonds; I Trust You Still, and Flight of Ages, Mr J. McLean; The Naval Brigade, and The Mighty Deep, Mr ... Wouldn't Satisfy Me, and Medley, Mr J. Graham; Good Rhine Wine, ... Mr Henderson; Let me like a Soldier Fall, Mr T. W. Harris ; The Horseshoe on the Door, and encore, Irish Jig, ... Mr J. Scurry, and imitations of famous musical conductors, Mr W. Devine. Proceedings were brought to a close shortly before midnight with the singing of Auld Langsyne, and the National Anthem.... The employees of Michaelis Hallenstein Ltd. have fixed their first picnic to be held at Bacchus Marsh on 17th November. A young man named Charles Anderson was riding to his work at the Explosives Works, Deer Park, on Wednesday when the fork of his bike broke and he was precipitated on his head. His jaw was broken and he also suffered concussion and a number of severe abrasions. He is now in the Melbourne Hospital and are pleased to say is recovering'

Saturday 15 February 1902

A meeting in connection with the Meikle Benefit Fund was held at the Station Hotel, on Tuesday evening, when Commissioner J. Stewart, and Messrs T. Grounds, and J. Scotland were appointed trustees to manage the fund. The treasurer announced that he had £91 10s in hand, and this amount will be augmented by several donations that have since come to hand, and probably by something like £27 which has been collected at the Footscray Tannery. A balance sheet is to be published next week.

Saturday 28 July 1906

Mrs M. Raymond, who has been for some years licensee of the Station Hotel, Napier-street, is about to leave Footscray. During Mrs Raymond's and family's residence in this district they have made very many friends who will be sorry to hear of their intended departure. Mr Walter Mitchell will be the new licensee.

Saturday 23 December 1911

DEATH. M ITCHELL.-On the 22nd December, at his residence, Station Hotel, Footscray, Walter, the dearly beloved husband of Sabina Mitchell, and the loving son of David Mitchell, J.P.. and Mrs. D. Mitchell, of Footscray. No flowers. "My loved one at rest. FUNERAL NOTICE M ITCHELL.-The friends of the late Tl Mr. Walter Mitchell are respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of interment in the Footscray Cemetery. The funeral is appointed to move from his residence, Station Hotel, Footscray, this day, Saturday, December 23rd, at 4 o'clock p m

Saturday 6 February 1915

PICNIC CARNIVAL. FOOTSCRAY'S FINE EFFORT. GREAT PROCESSION AND GREAT DAY. FUN, FROLIC AND ENJOYMENT. It was well named-a picnic-carnival. It was both the two combined in one indissoluble whole; a monster citizens' picnic, minus the sweltering train journey or the dangers of mal-de-mer if by boat and a wondrous carnival the like of which has never previously been seen, not only in Footscray but in the metropolitan area. When, under three months previously, the Footscray Park Beautification Committee conceived the idea of organising a picnic-carnival, a form of entertainment that it may fairly claim to be the originator of, and a preliminary description of the proposals favored was published in the Advertiser, keen judges saw immense possibilities in the proposition...

The Salvation Army Band led the Friendly Societies (only two being represented), St. Monica's Branch H.A.C.B.S., and the G.U.O.F. Gardeners, and both made an excellent showing. Carlton Ale and Foster's Lager and a representative of the Station Hotel provided the comic element. Then came Mowling's' Empire Soap, preceded by a comic group...

Saturday 28 April 1917

OLD RESIDENT PASSES Mrs. Esther Murray A pang of regret passed through the heart of many an old resident, and in some cases memories of Footscray's earliest days were roused, when the information became public that Mrs Esther Murray, until recent years licensee of the Victoria Hotel, Hyde street, Yarraville, had passed away. Deceased ranked with the Mitchells, the Stewarts, the Leeks and the Whites, to name only a few, as one of the oldest residents of Footscray and in early days the Victoria Hotel was a land mark that served as the rendezvous of many of Footscray's noblest sons. To her customers and to citizens of her day and generation the late Mrs Murray was known as a splendid business woman and a sincere friend. Among the sorrows she bore were the loss of her husband and the loss of her four sons, Willie and Robert (both of whom met their deaths by drowning,) Mr "Jim" Murray onetime assistant town clerk at Footscray, who met with a fatal accident, and Mr 'Jack' Murray, who will be remembered by residents for his fine citizenship and his many fine attributes. Mrs Murray, who landed at Footscray in 1861, and for some time conducted the **Station Hotel**, since her retirement from hotel life, has resided with her daughter Miss Margaret Murray, at "Caithness," Stephen Street, Seddon, failed rapidly during recent months and passed away in her 77th year on yesterday week. Her long illness was the result of a fall sustained four years ago and although helpless for the past 6 months she

passed away peacefully. Deceased was interred at the Footscray cemetery on Sunday. Rev. W. O. Ward, in the absence of Rev A. W. Butler, officiated at the graveside, and Herbert King carried out the mortuary arrangements.

Advertiser

Saturday 7 December 1918

WELCOME TO MR T. H -YOUNG FOOTSCRAY CLUB DOES THE HANDSOME. 'The Footscray Club, room resented the appearance of a veritable fairyland on Tuesday evening, when the large hall was crowded to excess at the Welcome Home to Mr. "Tom" Young, one of Footscray's best-known citizens...

Saturday 5 April 1919

TRADING AFTER HOURS. At the Footscray Court on Thursday Cabina (Sabina?) Mitchell, licensee of the Station Hotel, Napier-street, was charged with having unlawfully-traded after hours. About 10.30 p.m. on the 14th .February Senr.-Constable John son, in company with Const. Rogers, saw a young man knock at the side door. Defendant opened the door, and, after glancing along the street, admitted the young man. When he emerged he was accosted by the police. who found six bottles of beer in his possession. Defendant, who did not appear, was fined £2.

Thursday 27 April 1922

TENDERS.

ALTERATIONS. RENOVATIONS, &c,

STATION HOTEL,

FOOTSCRAY for

Mrs. D. Stone...

TENDERS Close Noon. WEDNESDAY, 3rd MAY,

WM. M. SHIELDS, F.R.V.I.A.,
123 Queen Street, Melbourne

The Argus (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1956)
Wednesday 5 May 1926

DEPRIVATION SITTINGS...

WILLIAMSTOWN DISTRICT,

Hotels to be Reviewed.

The chairman of the Licensing Court (Mr. H Barr) notified yesterday that deprivation sittings would be held in the Court of Marine Inquiry, beginning on Tuesday, June 1, for the licensing district of Williamstown. All the hotels in the district will be reviewed by the Court, as follows:-

Alfred Hotel, Stevedore street, Williamstown J
Bay View hotel, Nelson place, Williamstown;
Belgravia Hotel, Nicholson street, Footscray;
Bridge Hotel, Maribyrnong road, Footscray;
Bridge Hotel, Thompson street, Williamstown;
Bristol Hotel, Ferguson street, Williamstown;
Britannia Hotel, Morris Street, Williamstown;
Club Hotel, Whitehall street, Yarraville;
Commercial Hotel, Whitehall street, Yarraville;
Crown Hotel, Pascoe street, Williamstown;
Custom House, Nelson place, Williamstown;
Exchange Hotel, Napier street, Footscray;
Footscray Hotel, Hopkins street, Footscray;
George Hotel, Cecil ' street, Williamstown;
Hobson's Bay Hotel, Ferguson street,
Williamstown; Junction Hotel, White- hall
Street, Footscray; Junction Hotel, Newport;
Mona Castle Hotel, Austin street, Footscray;
Morning Star Hotel, Gifford street,
Williamstown; New port Hotel, Melbourne
road, Newport; Oddfellows' Hotel, John
street, Williamstown; Oriental Hotel, Nelson
place, Williamstown ; Pier Hotel, Nelson place,
Williamstown; Port Phillip Hotel, Cole street,
Williamstown; Prince Albert Hotel, Douglas

parade. Williamstown; Prince of Wales* Hotel,
Morris street, Williamstown; Railway Hotel,
Anderson street. Yarraville; Railway Hotel,
Nicholson street, Footscray; Rifle Club Hotel,
Kororoit Creek road, Williamstown; Rising
Sun Hotel, Geelong road, Footscray ; Rose of
Australia Hotel, Ferguson street.
Williamstown; Royal Hotel. Nelson place,
Williamstown; Spottiswoode Hotel,
Spotswood; Stag's Head Hotel, Cecil street,
Williamstown; Station Hotel, Napier street,
Footscray; Steam Packet Hotel, Colo street,
Williams- town; Strand Hotel. The Strand,
Newport; Terminus Hotel, Hanmer street,
Williamstown; Victoria Hotel, Hyde street,
Yarraville; Victoria Hotel, Stevedore street.
Williamstown; Yacht Club Hotel, Nelson
place, Williamstown; Yarraville Hotel, Ballarat
road. Yarraville.

Friday 11 September 1925

WHISKY FALSELY DESCRIBED.

Distributors Blamed.

At the Footscray Court on Thursday, before
Mr Conlon, P M , Mrs. E Finlay, licensee of the
Station Hotel, corner of Hyde and Napier
streets, Footscray, was charged with having
on June 16 whisky in her possession to which
a false trade description had been applied She
pleaded not guilty

John Downs, analyst, said -On examining a
sample of whisky which had been taken from
the hotel found that it contained 4 per cent,
too much water

Mrs. Finlay said -I had the whisky in my
possession five months before the Inspector
came I buy about two gallons of this every five
months I fill the bottles out of demijohns and
put labels on the bottles

Mr Elsbury who appeared for the prosecution,

said -The label on this bottle bears Tam o Shanter whisky Printed on the bottom of the label in very small letters are the words, Blended Australian and Scotch” Mr Conlon- There seems to be something in favour of the defendant, The label on this bottle could not be taken is representing; Australian whisky It is Scotch in every respect, especially in name Anything Australian should be advertised as there is nothing to be ashamed of I think the distributors of this whisky should look into the question of tills label, which is very deceiving Mr Elsbury-The commission realises that the whole of the trouble is being brought about by the distributors. We are aware that the distributors themselves are putting questionable labels on bottles and distributing them around the hotels, but we cannot deal with them under the act...

State Library of Victoria collection:

Cole Tetlow index.

Extract from Volume 2, p166

Licensee, MURRAY, DONALD

Date, 1864/68

Licensee, BROWN, JONAS

Date, 1872

Licensee, PASQUAN, MARTIN

Date, 1873

Licensee, CHILTON, GEORGE

Date, 1877

Licensee, WILLIAMS, JAMES

Date, 1878

Licensee, MITCHELL, WILLIAM

Date, 1879

Licensee, GLAYSHER, JOSEPH

Date, 1880/83

Licensee, INMAN, C

Date, 1884

Licensee, BUTLER, T

Date, 1888

Licensee, YOUNG, E.G. Miss

Date, 1889

Licensee, JUCKERT, CARL

Date, 1893/95

Licensee, JUCKERT, JOHANNA Mrs

Date, 1899

Licensee, RAYMOND, RIC. P.

Date, 1900

Licensee, RAYMOND, MARION, Mrs

Date, 1901

Licensee, MITCHELL, SABINA, Mrs

Date, 1906/15

Australian architectural Index

- WM. M. SHIELDS, F.R.V.I.A William McMichael Shields. Elected Fellow of RVIA. *Royal Victorian Institute of Architects Journal* Sept 1903 p 110;
- Louis R. Williams & Wm. M. Shields, Architects, in conjunction. Extensions to Scots Church, Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.(WILLIAMS) Urban Conservation Projects Survey of Architectural Drawings
- PURCHAS & SHIELDS designed Children's Hospital (Drummond St.) "common clap-trap character, supposed to be in the Queen Anne style, but impure and weak in effect" ... (and) ... "designed to appeal to women". Errey "Vic. Arch. Ornament"
- Guyon PURCHAS and SHIELDS, Proposed design of the new

Heritage Assessments

outpatients dept., Children's Hospital,
Carlton, Vic. *Building Engineering and
Mining Journal* 30.10.1897 p 340

- Purchas and Shields, Selborne
Chambers, Chancery La. Melbourne.
Completion of erection of a villa
residence at Princess St. Kew.
*Building Engineering and Mining
Journal* 11.12.1897 p 387

Melbourne & Victoria Directories

1893

(Napier St)

Station htl- Young, Miss E

Young, TH printer

Schild, Mrs servants reg off

Schild, JCC house and Id agent.

1880

Napier St...

(Hyde St)

Kitchen, Richard White

Station Hotel, Mitchell, Wm...

(No TH Young in alphabetical listings except as
a port gauger, Collins St West)

Footscray Baptist Church and organ, 60 Paisley Street, Footscray



Figure 48 Church and hall



Figure 49 Memorial stones

Property number: 2061004600

Map (Melway) 2S D8

Boundary description The building and title land with emphasis on fabric from the Edwardian-era (c1904-)

Heritage Significance: Local

Creation date(s): 1904

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type: Private

Place type: church

Heritage Overlay: proposed



Figure 50 Aerial view with proposed heritage overlay (Google)

History & description

The following is derived from a 2007 report Footscray Baptist Church 60 Paisley Street, Footscray, Heritage Assessment by Frontier Architects for Heritage.

History

Baptists in Footscray

The first Baptist Service in Port Phillip (Victoria) was held in Melbourne in 1838 and it was a further 44 years before a service was held in Footscray. In 1882, a celebration of the faith was held in Footscray when a group of men started a Sunday school and held Gospel Mission Services in a hall on the corner of Buckingham Street and the Geelong Road, Footscray. The following year the Rev S Chapman formally constituted the Baptist Church of Footscray with eighteen members. The Footscray Baptist Church is therefore not particularly significant in the early establishment of Baptist Churches in Victoria, but it was to become an important and leading congregation during the early twentieth century. The Baptists' recorded

history places Footscray in the category of The Era of Manufacturers which was preceded by the Era of Pioneers, Goldfields and Agriculture and followed by the Era of Suburban Extensions. Other Baptist churches constituted in the same era as Footscray include Newport (1885); Newmarket (1886); Abbotsford (1888); Auburn (1888); Coburg (1890) and Moonee Ponds (1892).

In 1883, Rev J A Soper arrived from England to become the pastor of the newly constituted Footscray Baptist Church. The congregation numbers increased immediately and the services were moved from the small hall in Geelong Road to the larger Royal Hall in Barkly Street. Soper had not long been in Footscray when he was transferred to Sydney and for the following 12 months a student of the ministry, J H Goble preached each week at the Mechanics Institute in Nicholson Street (site of present Post Office). This arrangement was also short-lived as Goble was also transferred to Sydney and K J Jones continued the regular preaching.

The increased congregation enabled the purchase of a 3 roomed stone house in Buckley Street in 1884 which required the removal of the internal walls to provide a suitable space for services for the following three years. It was sold in 1887 and the Blue Ribbon Hall (Masonic³⁴) which was constructed that year was used for Sunday Services. By 1890, the congregation had enough funds to purchase a site and to build a permanent house of worship in Paisley Street, adjacent to the site of the current church building.

The Baptist ministry continues today at the Footscray church and the work within the wider community which broadened throughout the twentieth century also

continues. The Footscray Baptist Church has been involved in community projects such as housing for the elderly, assistance to migrants, youth projects and enabling the use of the church hall for a Day Care Centre. Although the members of the congregation have steadily declined over the past sixty years, the ministry continues as does the broader community activities at the site of the Footscray Baptist Church in Paisley Street.

Goble of Footscray

The Baptist Union of Victoria considers Pastor Joseph Hunter Goble to be 'the outstanding Victorian Baptist minister'³⁵. Goble commenced as pastor of the Footscray Baptist Church on 3rd March 1895 and remained there till his death in 1932. During these years, Goble not only developed a strong following within the church but became an important person to the Footscray community at large. 'He was the friend and helper of all, fully trusted and greatly loved'³⁶.

Goble was born near Port Fairy in 1863 to an Englishman (also called Joseph) and his Irish wife, Maria. Joseph senior had become a wealthy flour mill owner³⁷. 'About 1871, Maria and her two children were brought to Port Melbourne, where they were apparently abandoned'³⁸ and lived in poverty. As a result, in 1874, Goble left school, aged 11 and began earning money. He worked at a biscuit factory, with soap and candle makers, at a tobacco factory, in a foundry and on the railways. He then undertook an apprenticeship in the printing trade. Goble was converted to Christianity at the age of 15

³⁵ B S Brown et al, *A Cloud of Witnesses: Seventy memorable Baptists in Victoria*, p31

³⁶ F J Wilkin, *Baptists in Victoria: Our First Century, 1838-1938*, p122

³⁷ Graeme Butler 2012: Goble's mill as a significant local building in Port Fairy.

³⁸ B S Brown et al, *A Cloud of Witnesses: Seventy memorable Baptists in Victoria*, p31

³⁴ Graeme Butler 2012: See also Footscray Masonic Hall

'as a result of kindly treatment' he had received at the Mission for Seamen in Port Melbourne. Goble 'dusted seats in the Mission's chapel and rang the bell to summon worshippers'. He was soon to become a Sunday school teacher and later ministered to sailors in port, visited ships and delivered tracts. In 1884, Goble was accepted by the Education Committee of the Baptist Union of Victoria and he commenced as a student pastor at the Footscray Baptist Church. The following years were difficult for Goble. He continued with his work in the printing industry while studying for the ministry and taking sermons as a student pastor. His health suffered under the pressure and he was persuaded to concentrate on his printing trade moving to a new position in Sydney. Goble and his wife Ada (married in Melbourne 1885) returned to Melbourne within the year and became involved in the Baptist church again, although not the ministry.

It was the people of Footscray who encouraged Goble to return to the ministry when 'a deputation from the Footscray church waited on him at his workplace with an invitation that he resume pastoral leadership', which he accepted. On 3 March 1895 Goble delivered a morning and evening sermon at the Footscray Baptist Church where he had taken sermons as a student pastor 11 years earlier. Goble returned to his theological studies and his ordination took place in the timber Footscray Baptist Church in April 1900. Goble became heavily involved in the Baptist church beyond his parish of Footscray becoming a leader in many Denominational institutions, and when the Baptists of Australia became federated he was unanimously chosen as the first President-General of the Commonwealth (1926-29). Goble was President of the Baptist Union of Victoria in 1908-09 and for many years was Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Goble spent 37 years as pastor of the Footscray Baptist Church and alongside his ministering duties he was involved in many other activities in the local community. 'He shared the pleasures of the people. Saturday afternoon would unfailingly find him at the football match, a biased Footscray supporter!³⁹ He became a symbol to the community earning the name 'Goble of Footscray'. The significant increase in the congregation at the end of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century has been attributed primarily to the work and popularity of Goble. By 1916, 'Footscray was the largest suburban Baptist church in Victoria and it boasted the largest Baptist Sunday school in Australia'⁴⁰.

Goble died on 31st January 1932. The streets of Footscray were lined with thousands as the funeral procession passed to honour the 'genial, unselfish, hard-working man of Footscray, with a passion for evangelism'. The local newspaper brought out a memorial issue in recognition of Goble's service to the community. The devotion of the people of Footscray to Goble was acknowledged following his death by the construction of a life size marble statue on a high pedestal on the Geelong Road and a memorial window, tablet and furniture items in the existing church building at 60 Paisley Street, Footscray.

The memorial window depicting the Good Samaritan was placed in the front of the Paisley Street church with an Open Sectile Tablet below it. The inscription reads

*This Tablet and the Windows over the Porch
were erected by Members, Adherents and
Scholars with grateful memory of their beloved*

³⁹ B S Brown et al, *A Cloud of Witnesses: Seventy memorable Baptists in Victoria*, p33

⁴⁰ Quoted by John Lack in 'Paisley Street, Footscray, 82 Baptist Church 1883-1916 and the Goble Phenomenon', p79

Pastor, Rev. J H Goble. He was a true friend to those in sorrow, a constant ever-welcome visitor of the sick. For 37 years, he served his God faithfully and well as Pastor of this Church, 1895-1932. I was sick and in trouble and ye visited me.

The solid oak Communion Table in the church also commemorates the memory of Goble.

The Site and Buildings

During the late 1880s and early 1890s, under the ministry of Rev C Palmer, the church members had been encouraged to work hard and give financially to provide a permanent home for the Baptists in Footscray. Sufficient funds became available to purchase a site in Paisley Street and construct a timber church building which was opened on the 2nd March 1890. When Goble returned to the Baptist Church of Footscray in 1895 his sermons were preached in the timber church building that had been erected on the land adjacent to the current brick Baptist Church in Paisley Street.

The congregation soon increased as a result of further settlement within the area and due to the popularity of Goble. The building needed to be extended to accommodate the increased membership. This was done on more than one occasion and was partly funded by Goble who returned to employment in the printing trade each time the building funds were required. By 1898, the church had been increased to seat 475 people and within a few years it too became inadequate. At one stage, in 1902, the congregation utilised the Federal Hall for sermons where over 1000 attended.

In 1902, land was purchased in Paisley Street on the east side of the then existing timber church and plans for a new, larger brick church (to seat 700) were drawn up by architect (and probably member of the church) John McKellar of Thompson Street

Footscray. The gently raking timber floor area with seating is approximately 22.25 metres by 13.4 metres with a platform to the north and an entry porch to the south. Beyond the platform to the north are the vestry and two adjoining classrooms. The church building was officially opened on 4 December 1904.

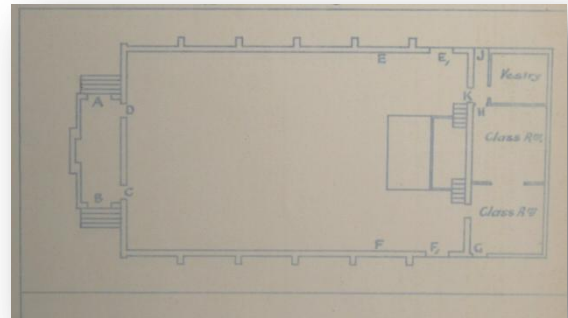


Figure 51 Plan of church at construction (VPRO)

Throughout the first decade of the twentieth century the numbers in the congregation continued to steadily rise, particularly in the Sunday school and in 1910 a detached classroom (8.8m x 4.9m) at the rear of the church was built.

The church buildings on the site, including the original timber church, the new brick church, the detached classrooms to the rear and the Gordon Street timber church behind Paisley Street continued to be fully utilised during the time Goble ministered. There were difficult times with WWI and the depression years where other than maintenance, the buildings remained substantially unaltered.

During the 1930s some works were undertaken including the donation by members of the church of lights which were installed as memorials and new carpet was installed in the church aisles, funded by the Ladies Auxiliary. In 1939 a Committee was formed to establish and develop a fund raising program for a new pipe organ for the church. By the early 1940s the church celebrated their

Diamond Jubilee which also marked the Church being cleared of all debt.

During the ministry of Rev A H Brooks (1946-8), the memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice in World War II was honoured by the purchase and installation of a Peace Memorial Pipe Organ. The organ was created by Hill, Norman & Beard and the casework designed by architects Tranter, Kemsley & Associates of Melbourne. The completion of the organ was celebrated on 7 August 1949. The Church interior was also refurbished including the pulpit, baptistry (sic) and choir stalls.

During the second half of the twentieth century further alterations to the buildings were made including the unveiling of the stained glass windows in the church porch as a memorial to George Williams, a former deacon and Sunday school worker, which took place on 10 June 1953.

The 1960s were important years in the history of the Footscray Baptist Church buildings with significant changes being made. The church hall and site, west of the existing church building was sold to fund the construction of a new facility on the east side of the brick church adjacent to the church manse. Architects, A W Plaisted & Warner of East Melbourne prepared documents for the construction of the new building which was to be connected to the church at the north east corner. The single storey cream brick building was to include classrooms, a hall with stage, kitchenette area and storage and toilet facilities. In May 1961 the contract for the new building was awarded to Mr Hinchcliffe for a contract price of 13,600 pounds. At the same time the manse was altered and refurbished with both buildings being officially opened on 29 April 1962. It was a further nine years (1971) before the debt for these building works was cleared.

With a number of commercial developments occurring in the vicinity of the Baptist Church site, the value of the manse site for development would have had to be considered. Most likely as a means to fund projects and services provided by the church, the manse property, east of the brick church, was sold in August 1976 and a new property in the residential area of Suffolk Road Maidstone was purchased as a replacement.

In 1977 minor alterations to the toilet facilities within the hall building to accommodate disabled facilities were documented by architects, Cecil R and Graeme F Lyons of South Melbourne. At the same time, additional covered way areas were constructed between the buildings.

Since the major building program of the 1960s, the works to the site have essentially been maintenance drive. In August 1978 the roof was replaced, the church interior painted and exterior, and new carpets installed. A program of underpinning works have been carried out on a number of occasions (1987, 1995 and 1999) to deal with the problems of cracking in the building due to the highly reactive clay foundations. The most recent known building works to the site was in 2002 when architect Ken Edmonds documented internal alterations to the southern rooms of the 1962 building to create a pastoral office, reception area, meeting room and kitchenette.

Description

The following is derived from a 2007 report Footscray Baptist Church 60 Paisley Street, Footscray, Heritage Assessment by Frontier Architects for Heritage. The hall is excluded from the

The red brick Gothic inspired buttressed church was constructed in 1904. The building is approximately 31 metres x 14 metres set back from the Paisley Street boundary 3.96 metres. The original picket fence and gates to the front and probably sides of the site no longer exist. The façade has tripartite lancets, banded cement dressings and a projecting porch to the south. The main entrance to the church is through the east and west doors of the porch fronting Paisley Street. The freestanding building is of simple rectangular form with the nave section having a gable roof clad in corrugated sheet metal. The three rooms at the rear (north) of the nave and the entry porch have low skillion roofs clad in corrugated sheet metal. The exterior remains substantially intact to the original construction date.

The interior of the building is also substantially intact. The main body of the church is 13.40 metres by 14.33 metres with a gently raking timber floor falling towards the north. The timber pews remain, some in fixed positions and others freestanding. At the northern end of the main body of the church is the raised platform flanked both sides by timber panelled areas for the choir and the centrally positioned pipe organ. On the platform are the baptistry (sic) and the pulpit as installed in 1949. The solid oak communion table, a memorial to Rev Goble is positioned in front of the platform on the west side.

The three rooms at the rear of the platform and organ remain intact to the original design although the function of the spaces may have changed slightly. The north-west room was constructed as the Vestry and the two adjacent rooms, divided by large timber panelled partitions were constructed as classrooms. All doors and windows in this area remain intact and the original decorative scheme including paint colours, lighting and window coverings is not known.

All doors and windows in the main body of the church are thought to be original although the double timber doors adjacent to the platform may have been installed during the 1949 works. The actual position of the openings is however, original to the 1904 construction. The timber roof trusses and ceiling lining remain intact.

The current interior decoration consisting of plain painted walls and dado, school house light fittings and red carpet do not date from 1904. There is photographic evidence of an earlier decorative scheme possibly including murals on the northern wall prior to the installation of the organ. It is possible that there were other painted decorations within the building originally.

The coloured glass windows and the stained glass memorial windows remain intact including the southern tripartite lancet and tablet below commemorating Rev Joseph Goble.

Analysis

The 1904 red brick church is of limited architectural interest as an example of a basic rectangular plan form, suburban religious building with elements of the Gothic style elaborating the exterior and interior. The plan form of a rectangular nave, projecting entry porch with vestry and classrooms behind the platform, would seem to be typical of many other suburban and country Baptist churches of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and similar to other denominations churches. The exterior is of interest for the contrasting cement banding with the face red brick, the pointed arched window and door openings and the simple gable roof form.

The interior is noteworthy for the stained glass windows, the gently raking floor, the reversible timber pews, the architect designed organ enclosure (1949) and the pipe organ.

Other than his office address in Footscray, little is known about the architect J McKellar who designed the 1904 building. Church records suggest that McKellar (and/or his family) was a member of the congregation. It is likely that McKellar designed other buildings in Footscray, although none have been identified.

Comparison

An architectural comparative analysis of church buildings at the local level is somewhat incongruous given that there is typically one church building per denomination in any local area and hence, on one level each could be considered unique. In the broader context, comparing the Baptist church to other denominational churches within the local area can assist in the analysis. There are churches within Footscray which are of more architectural interest than the Baptist church including the red brick Anglican church on the opposite side of Paisley Street.

2012 inspection

Graeme Butler inspected the exterior of the church and the interior via the new glazed entry doors⁴¹. Little change has taken place with only the entry doors replacing previous altered or added doors.

The 2007 report does not account for the local aesthetic value of the church which in Edwardian-era Footscray would have provided a major architectural element to the area, despite being plain on a Greater Melbourne context. The interior elements cited also have aesthetic value as more than just memorials and uncommon, as significant the church exterior, within the existing Footscray context.

The following table provides the context among Edwardian-era church buildings as derived from the 2004 City of Maribyrnong

database.

Place Name	Street Name	House Number	Creation Date (GB&A)
Former Methodist Church Hall	Barkly Street	561A	1905C ?
Seddon Uniting Church complex, Yarraville, weatherboard	Gamon Street	71	1915C
Gordon Street Baptist Church, weatherboard – now units	Gordon Street	71A	1910c ?
Baptist Church	Paisley Street	058-074	1905
Methodist Church hall, former (altered see below)	Victoria Street	081-083	1915C ?

There are only three surviving comparisons from this list, compared with the 9390 sites identified in previous heritage surveys, with two of those provided being weatherboard rather than brick and the other altered (new roof etc.).



Figure 52 Uniting Church complex, Gamon Street (Google)

⁴¹ Church locked, offices unattended

Heritage Assessments



Figure 53 Methodist Church, Victoria St (Google)



Figure 54 St Andrews Methodist, Barkly St (Google)

As a consequence I believe this church does have aesthetic value as identified in 1989 and later.



Figure 55 Changed entry doors, 2012



Figure 56 Footscray Baptist Church 2007 (Frontier Architects)



Figure 57 Church 2012

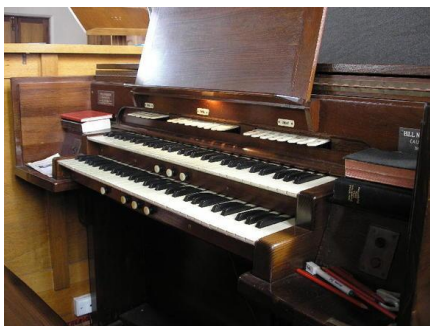


Figure 58 Interior 2007



Figure 59 Window detail, east side, 2012

The Hill, Norman & Beard Pipe organ has been classified in 2006 by the National Trust of Australia (Vic)



Hill, Norman & Beard Pipe Organ Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The pipework, action, windchests, wind system, console and casework of the pipe organ opened 7 August 1949.

How is it significant?

The organ is significant for historic and aesthetic reasons at a regional level

Why is it significant?

The pipe organ at the Baptist Church, Footscray is significant for the following reasons:

-- It retains its original console, mechanisms and wind system

-- It retains its original architect-designed casework, of excellent design

-- It retains all of its original pipework

-- It is the largest example of the firm's new work dating from immediately after the second world war to remain intact

-- It exhibits a generosity of construction, internal spaciousness and excellence of materials and workmanship that is unusual for the period⁴².

Church Statement of Significance

The following is based on the 2007 Statement of Significance.

What is significant?

The Footscray Baptist Church constructed in 1904 to the design of local architect, John McKellar includes:

- Gothic styling of a simple gable roof form;
- a protruding central entrance porch set on a rusticated basalt base.
- face red brick finish contrasted by cement dressings emphasising the arches, buttresses and the corners of the building.

The church interior includes:

- the 1949 pipe organ,
- font and pulpit
- original raked timber floor,
- timber pews,
- stained glass memorials and tablets and
- the Goble memorial communion table.

How is it significant?

The Footscray Baptist Church in Paisley St is of social and historical significance to the City of Maribyrnong also by association.

⁴² VHD: National Trust of Australia (Vic) File Number B7353

Why is it significant?

The Footscray Baptist Church is significant:

Historically and socially for the association with the Baptist Union of Victoria; as possessing the largest suburban membership in Victoria and the largest Sunday school in Australia; as a reflection of the growing congregation in Footscray during the early years of Rev J H Goble's thirty seven year ministry (1895-1932) as expressed by the 1904 fabric and key additions up to 1950 (Criteria A, G).

For the association with the Rev Goble who was a significant person in the history of the Baptists being President of the Baptist Union of Victoria in 1908-09, for many years Chairman of the Advisory Board, the first President-General of the Commonwealth (1926-29) when the Baptists of Australia became federated. Reverend Goble and as a highly significant figure in the broader community of Footscray (Criterion H).

Aesthetically, for its relatively sophisticated Edwardian-era church design within the Footscray context and as a major architectural element within the area, as enhanced by the added memorials, pipe organ, joinery and coloured window glass (Criterion E).

Edenleigh or Luke Greenwood House, 16 Parker Street, Footscray



Figure 60 House from south-east, 2012



Figure 61 Detail façade, with central arch, 2012

Property number: 306000100

Map (Melway) 2S G11

Boundary description The building and title land with emphasis on fabric from the Victorian-era

Heritage Significance: Local

Creation date(s): c1876-

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type: Private

Place type: house

Heritage Overlay: proposed



Figure 62 Aerial view- proposed heritage overlay and extent of interior control, dashed in red.

History & description

History

John Lack (1989) writes that from 1880 to 1905 this house was associated with Luke Greenwood (Quarryman, Builder & Contractor): Luke Greenwood was the father of John, quarryman, builder & contractor.

Luke Greenwood was first listed at Parker Street in Footscray rate books of 1874 as leasing a brick house: He was described as a 'mason' by occupation.

However the Edenleigh site was sold to Greenwood by the investor and grantee (CA19/9 Cut-Paw-Paw, 1854⁴³) William Kirkhouse in 1876 and a mortgage followed in

⁴³ 'The Argus': 12 Dec 1854

1877, indicating the financing of potential improvements to the property as the construction of this house. The architects Davidson & Henderson called tenders for a cottage in Footscray in 1876⁴⁴.

Another mortgage followed in 1880, being repaid five years later⁴⁵. In 1877 the annual valuation for the property ('brick house') rose by 74%⁴⁶ and by 1882 the house was described in rate records as 'stone and brick', with Luke Greenwood Jnr (mason) as the occupier. In 1889 it was 'stone house' with adjoining vacant land, later owned by FG Smith: the annual valuation had not changed from 1884-1892.

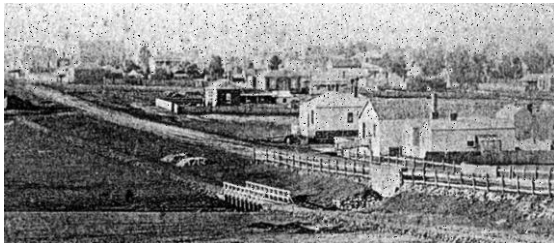


Figure 63 Image from 1882 showing house with no verandah (Seelaf, George, 1986, *Footscray, a pictorial record of the municipality from 1859 to 1988*, Footscray, City of Footscray, p. 110, from current owner)

Crooke's survey of 1890 shows a 'stone building L Greenwood owner and occupier' on the site; no verandah is shown. A MMBW survey plan from 1894 shows number 16 Parker St as masonry or stone building.

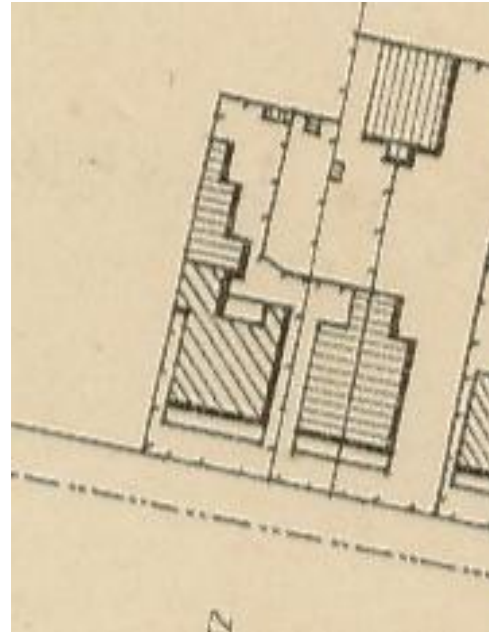


Figure 64 MMBW RP6 1894 State Library of Victoria collection: shows house

Luke Greenwood Snr was listed as the owner from c1899, with Mary Ann Greenwood from c1903. By 1897 the vacant land next to the house had been built on (listed as 1 Parker St.) and Greenwood was the owner, leasing it to George Firth over a short period. This was called Holmesville. Greenwood Jnr occupied the new house and senior the old (listed as 1A Parker St.) in c1901⁴⁷.



Figure 65 Holmesville (altered) adjoining at 18 Parker St (Google).

After Luke's death in 1903, Mary Ann Greenwood lived on in the old house and Luke Jnr continued in the new house. However, the

⁴⁴ 'The Argus': 25 Oct 1876: 3

⁴⁵ Existing owner research of title chain, cites: memorials 565,261; 345, 269; 588, 289.

⁴⁶ RB1876-7, 717 NAV £19; RB1877-79, 218 £33

⁴⁷ RB1900-1, 3272-3

long Greenwood tenure broke in 1910-11 when the executors of Greenwood's estate had ownership briefly before William Thorley became the new owner and occupier of a '7 room stone house' (listed as 1 Parker St.). He took out a mortgage in 1913.

A furniture dealer, George Tory, had it by 1917. Tory sold to Grant and Grant to Jack Christiansen, a warder, 1920. He leased it to George Anthony in the mid 1920s and later mortgaged it to Archibald McDonald who eventually received the title and sold it to George Archon in 1970 after many years rented out⁴⁸.

The current owners have noted of the house:

'When purchased by the current owners in 1984, many of the 19th century features were intact. These include fireplaces and mantles, 2 ceiling roses and the stencilled ceiling in the main room, a beautifully executed and seemingly unusual feature in this house'.⁴⁹

Greenwood family

'Footscray's First One Hundred Years' recorded the success of local real estate agent and footballer, Alfred Greenwood and told the history of his family. Alf's grandfather, Luke Greenwood, had come to Footscray c1870 and, among other things, founded the Footscray & Malmsbury Stone Cutting and Quarrying Company Ltd. in 1887. Luke built the first Belgravia Hotel at the corner of Nicholson and Buckley Streets in the 1870s, seeing it location between the two Footscray railway stations as ideal. He died in 1903, after a long association with the hotel, the Carlton Brewery Company acquiring it c1906⁵⁰.

Luke was born in Heaton, Yorkshire the son of Jonas and Ann Greenwood, about 1831⁵¹.

With a host of other immigrants, Luke and his wife Mary had arrived in the Australian colonies on the ship *Africa* in 1858 bound from Liverpool⁵². He was one a foundation member of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, Loyal Footscray Lodge No. 43, when it formed in December 1881.

Luke's son, Enoch worked as the manager of the contract to build the Newport Railway Workshops. Using this experience he was able to manage his father's stone cutting business. Another son, Normington, had a successful grocery business at the corner of Collins and Russell Streets (T&G corner), and was the father of Alfred, bringing him back to Footscray in the late 1870s⁵³.

Description

This originally verandahless double-fronted hipped roof house has tuck-pointed coursed quarry faced basalt walls, with cream brick margins to openings laid to resemble sandstone or similar quoining. Atypically the doorway is arched but more typical is the 4 panel door with top and side lights. The original lack of a verandah and arched central entry lends the house a Colonial Georgian character.

The windows either side of the door are double-hung sashes and the roof is clad with slate, a reinstatement of the original roof since the 1980s. An early bell-pull is beside the entry. Red and cream coloured brickwork detailing has been used under the bracketed

⁴⁸ RGO Memorial 133, 718.

⁴⁹ EDENLEIGH" Parker Street Footscray, heritage walk notes prepared by owner

⁵⁰ FFOY: 164

⁵¹ Australian Death Index 1787-1985: 1702

⁵² Victoria, Australia, Assisted and Unassisted Passenger Lists, 1839-1923: VPRS 14; Series Title: *Register of Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom (refer to microform copy, VPRS 3502)*. 92

⁵³ FFOY:164

eaves and extends along the west side and north rear walls.

A partly new or reconstructed front verandah has been added to the house in the Edwardian-era, presumably by Thorley, with a bullnose roof profile, iron posts and (new) cast-iron frieze plus rare stone flagging to the floor as is also the case for the rear verandah. The pathway is also stone.



Figure 66 Stated by owner as original verandah frieze

The picket fence is related to the period but is a recreation.

The house is located in a residential street with mainly identified Edwardian-era houses, with some good streetscapes opposite.

Interior



Figure 67 Ceiling south-west originally main room of house, 2012: painted cast plaster central flower, encircled with a stencilled frieze border and lyre patterns in the 4 corners, with lozenge patterns in the main border

Heritage Victoria's report on proposed entry to the Victorian Heritage Register for the

house and interior notes .

Edenleigh and its painted ceiling are historically significant at a local level as an unusual example in a modest house of a decorative scheme of the 1880s....

The ceiling incorporates stencilling, pounced and free-hand work, lining and gilding, on a light coloured background. Around the edge is a broad band of light green with octagons at each corner. In the centre is a ceiling rose, which has been repainted in colours appropriate to the period, set in the centre of large circle with a stencilled leaf pattern. In each corner of the room is a scrolled motif with a gilded lyre in the centre. Parts of the ceiling design have been retouched.



Figure 68 Front room with marble fireplace and ceiling, 2012

As a contributory setting for the ceiling, as described above, is the room itself which has Victorian-era deeply moulded plaster cornice, white marble mantle piece, plaster walls, pine T&G flooring, four-panel door, moulded softwood skirting and architraves, all thought to be original or as original.

Comparisons

The following comparable houses are built from stone or partly of stone in the City as identified in previous heritage surveys 1989-2004. It is unknown how many of these houses survive unchanged but existing

individual heritage overlays are cited.

- Row houses, 10-12 Bunbury Street;
- House, 47 Castlemaine Street;
- James Darling house, 47 Cowper Street (**HO111**);
- House, 9 Hobbs Street;
- House, 15 Hobbs Street;
- House 15 Newell Street (**HO56**);
- House, 292 Nicholson Street,
- Hawkes house, 12 Ovens Street
- House (& Elms in mature garden) 31-33 Somerville Road (**HO65**)
- House, 62 Swan Street;
- House, 49 Whitehall Street (**HO172**, archaeological site).

Myrtle-bank or Henderson House, 43-45

Moreland Street Footscray (1872) is a larger (10 rooms) and more orchestrated example of similar stone construction⁵⁴. This is on the Victorian Heritage Register.



Figure 69 Samuel Henderson's house (Heritage Victoria)

Despite the suburb's special role in the metropolitan area for providing construction stone, stone houses are relatively few in number and even fewer are covered individually in the heritage overlay. Edenleigh is distinguished by its Colonial Georgian styling which is very appropriate for stonework.

Domestic interiors have not been surveyed in past heritage studies so there is little comparison available but the front room painted ceiling is uncommon.

⁵⁴ See 'The Argus': 24 June 1874

References cited 2004

- Lack, John 1989 list of historically significant Footscray persons cites Luke Greenwood, father of John, quarryman, builder & contractor 1880-1903;
- Municipal Rate Books.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This double-fronted stone and brick Victorian-era house includes:

- basalt masonry walls, with cream brick margins to openings;
- a centrally placed door has 4 panels and top and side lights;
- double-hung sash windows either side of the door;
- slate clad hipped roof;
- Coloured brickwork detailing under the eaves;
- Stone flagging to rear porch;
- An added and part reconstructed front verandah with an Edwardian-era bullnose roof profile, iron posts and new frieze plus rare stone flagging to the floor; and
- rare painted and stencilled receiving room plaster ceiling, with contributory white marble fireplace, softwood T&G floor, moulded plaster ceiling details and timber work, including skirtings, and architraves.

The picket fence is related to the period but is a recreation.

How is it significant?

The Luke Greenwood house is historically significant to the City of Maribyrnong and the Western region:

Why is it significant?

The Luke Greenwood house is significant:

Historically, as a stone house built by a successful Footscray stonemason for his own use, thus epitomising the occupation that had made the locality an outstanding source of basalt for the region (Criterion A);

By association, for the strong link with well known Footscray identity, Luke Greenwood

(Criterion H);

Aesthetically, although otherwise a standard house design, the central arched doorway and stone masonry used in the front wall are uncommon among the typically weatherboard, brick and stucco houses built at that time in Footscray (Criterion E); also

For the rarity of the front room ceiling decoration supported by associated plaster and timber detailing and finishes(Criteria B).

Further references

Ancestry



Figure 70 Luke Greenwood, c1875
([dragonmoon777](#) added this on 29 Dec 2010)

Luke Greenwood Death Notice - 25 Mar 1903 - The Argus

GREENWOOD.- On the 26th March, at Edenleigh, Parker-street, Footscray, Luke, the dearly beloved husband of Mary Ann Greenwood and dearly beloved father of Enoch, John, Luke, Thomas, also Joseph Greenwood, of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Mrs. W. Firth, Toorak- road, South Yarra; Mrs. M. Lawther, Penguin, Tasmania; and Mrs. E. M. Pascoe, Hargreaves street, Bendigo; in his 73rd year. A patient sufferer at rest.

Mary Ann Pascoe, née Greenwood Death Notice - 26 Feb 1910 - The Argus

PASCOE.-On the 19th February, at her residence. "Myrthin," 20 The Avenue, Windsor, passed peacefully away. Mary A. (Pollie), the beloved wife of E. M. Pascoe, and loved youngest daughter of Mary A. and the late Luke Greenwood, of "Edenleigh," Parker street, Footscray, and loving sister of Mrs. W. Firth. Toorak-road, South Yarra; Mrs. M. Lawther, Devonport, Tas mania; John, Luke, Thomas, of Footscray; and Joseph, of South Africa, and the late Normington and Enoch Greenwood, of Footscray (Interred privately at Boroondara Cemetery Feb. 21) At rest.

Mary Ann Greenwood Death Notice - 15 Aug 1910 - The Argus

GREENWOOD.-On the 14th August, 1910, at her residence, Parker-street, Footscray, Mary Ann, widow of the late Luke Greenwood, and loving mother of John, Joseph, Luke, Thomas, the late Normington, and the late Enoch Greenwood, Mrs. Firth, Mrs. Lawther, and the late Mrs. Pascoe, aged 79 years.

'The Argus': Saturday 3 December 1910

SATURDAY. DECEMBER 17.

EXECUTORS'. GENUINE REALISING SALE

IMPORTANT SALE OF FOOTSCRAY FREEHOLDS,

TWO VILLAS and 18 ACRES of V. LAND.

SHALLARD BROS, will SELL, at three o'clock, on the property,

"EDENLEIGH" PARKER-STREET.

A substantial bluestone and brick villa. 7 rooms, washhouse, pantry, cellar, bath, copper, coach house, stable, sewerred and very large yard.

"HOLMESVILLE," PARKER-STREET,

Heritage Assessments

W.B. villa, 5 rooms, washhouse, bath, copper, & sewered.

These properties about 3 minutes from Footscray station.

(also 18 cares Summerhill Road, West Footscray...)

`The Argus': Saturday 13 December 1924

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

At Three O'clock. On the Property, EDENLEIGH. 1 PARKER STREET, FOOTSCRAY-.

SUBSTANTIAL BRICK and STONE VILLA, Slate Roof, 7 rooms, with All Conveniences, Pantry Bathroom, Wash house, Garage, Stable, Man's Room, Paved Yard and Side Entrance. On land 38 x 108, with an Additional Block of land at the Rear, 89 x 77, Making a Full Depth of 297ft. Eminently Suitable for a Contractor, Workshop, or Garage. Central Situation. A Few Minutes from Railway Station. The Property is in Good Order, the Owner. Who has Left the District has determined to Realise. Particulars of- Title from Messrs. Rice and Rolland, Solicitors, Sale of C FARNBACH. Footscray...

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903

Luke (independent means) and Mary Ann at 1 Parker St. (Luke junior etc at 6 Parker St)

Australia Birth Index, 1788-1922

Name:	Luke Greenwood
Father's Name:	Luke Greenwood
Mother's Name:	Mary Ann Hill
Birth Place:	Loddon, Victoria
Registration Year:	1867
Registration Place:	Victoria
Registration number:	13638

Name:	Walter Luke Greenwood
Father's Name:	Horninglen Greenwood
Mother's Name:	Rebecca Stopps
Birth Place:	Footscray, Victoria
Registration Year:	1879
Registration Place:	Victoria
Registration number:	23277

Name:	Normington Luke Greenwood
Father's Name:	Jas Alfd Normin Greenwood
Mother's Name:	Elizth Lena Smith
Birth Place:	Footscray, Victoria
Registration Year:	1901
Registration Place:	Victoria
Registration number:	26934

Australia Death Index, 1787-1985

Name:	Luke Greenwood
Death Place:	Footscray, Victoria
Age:	72
Father's Name:	Greenwood Jonas
Mother's Name:	Ann Roper
Registration Year:	1903
Registration Place:	Victoria
Registration number:	1702
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1831
Name:	Mary Ann Greenwood
Death Place:	Footscray, Victoria
Age:	79
Father's Name:	Hill, Jos

Heritage Assessments

Mother's Name: Mary Ann Poper
Registration Year: 1910
Registration Place: Victoria
Registration number: 9013
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1831

Name: Luke Greenwood
Death Place: Carnegie, Victoria
Age: 67
Father's Name: Luke Greenwood
Mother's Name: Mary Anne Hill
Registration Year: 1935
Registration Place: Victoria
Registration number: 2318
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1868

Name: Jno Greenwood
[\[John Greenwood\]](#)
Death Place: Footscray, Victoria
Age: 78
Father's Name: Luke Greenwood
Mother's Name: Mary Ann Hill
Registration Year: 1935
Registration Place: Victoria
Registration number: 1056
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1857

Name: Sarah Jane Firth
Death Place: Malvern, Victoria
Age: 85
Father's Name: Luke Greenwood
Mother's Name: Mary Ann Hill
Registration Year: 1948

Registration Place: Victoria
Registration number: 9232
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1863

Newspapers

Williamstown Chronicle

Saturday 14 November 1874

(to Footscray Borough Council) From Mr. Luke Greenwood. asking for the levels at the corner of Nicholson and Buckley streets, and also seeking permission to obtain entrance to cellar front the footpath, with use of the footway during building operations.

Saturday 23 December 1876

(Footscray Police Court) New (licence) Application.-Edward Richard applied for the license of a house situate at the corner of Buckley and Albert streets. Mr. Seivwright appeared for the appellant. Mr. Harcourt appeared on behalf of one Luke Greenwood, to oppose the application, on the following grounds:--1 That the house has not the accommodation required. 2.-That the neighbourhood object to the house being let. The police also objected to the house, as not having sufficient accommodation and also that it not wanted in the neighbourhood. Senior-constable Fowler said that the house had not the required number of feet in each room; that there is no stable; a kerosene tin was used for a closet pan; and further that there was insufficient accommodation.

To Mr. Seivwright : The two front rooms have been made into four rooms. There are all the eight rooms in the house. They are all the required size except one. The Bench visited the house and they thought the room was insufficient, and re fused the application, with £2 2s. costs for the objector, Luke Greenwood

'The Argus': Friday 8 September 1882

At the Footscray Police Court on Thursday a...
Two publicans-Edward Lovett, of the Royal Hotel ; and Luke Greenwood, of the Belgravia- were each fined 10s, with costs, for Sunday trading. The lightness of the penalty was due to the good character of the hotelkeeper, and the fact that these were first offences.

Williamstown Chronicle Saturday 13 January 1883

The licence of the Belgravia Hotel was transferred from Luke Greenwood to Mrs Anmery

'The Argus': Saturday 20 June 1885

(Gazette) Luke Greenwood, Frederick Sims, and James Kelly, to be additional trustees of land temporarily reserved as a site for Mechanics' Institute at Footscray

Independent

Saturday 19 September 1885

Mr. Luke Greenwood announces that he is a candidate for the seat in the Borough Council, vacated by Mr. Corben. Mr. Greenwood is an old resident, has a high reputation amongst us, and on a former occasion made a close run for a seat.

Saturday 26 June 1886

A.O.F., Count Rising. Sun.-The half yearly summoned meeting of Court Rising Sun, No. 3516, A.O.F., was held in the Court room, Belgravia Hotel...the election of a trustee in place of the late Bro. Edward Hopkins...Bro. Luke Greenwood, who formerly held this position in the Court, was again unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy, and in a few brief remarks returned thanks for the honor and confidence reposed in him by the members of the Court.

Saturday 29 January 1887

Nomination OF CEMETERY TRUSTEE. A PUBLIC MEETING called by the Mayor for the nomination of a gentleman to fill the place of the late E. Hopkins, Esq., as a trustee of the Footscray Cemetery, was held at the Town Hall...

Mr. D. Mitchell nominated Mr. Luke Greenwood, speaking kindly of that gentleman's ability, while at the same time he had not a word to say against Mr. Poole. Mr. Greenwood,-" I withdraw in favor of Mr. Poole." The Mayor.-" Is there any seconder to Mr. Greenwood's nomination," Mr. Barr. "Is it usual to go on with a nomination when the nominee withdraws?" The Mayor.-" I did not understand it so." Mr. Barr to Mr. Greenwood.-" Did you say you withdrew in favor of Mr. Poole? " Mr. Greenwood,-" That is what I said I " Mr. Comben seconded Mr. Mitchell's motion. Mr. Barr again protested against! a nomination being put to the meeting when the nominee had withdrawn before the motion was seconded, The Mayor ruled that Mr. Greenwood could only withdraw with the consent of his mover and seconder...

Saturday 23 October 1897

From Metropolitan Board of Works, intimating that Mr Luke Greenwood of Parker street had applied to have water laid on from main in Hyde street. The Town Clerk had forwarded a reply to the effect that there would be no objection, and the council approved.

Saturday 2 March 1901

Mr and Mrs Luke Greenwood, senr., of Parker-street, have reached the anniversary of their golden wedding. They are estimable residents and doubtless will receive the congratulations of their numerous friends.

Saturday 23 March 1901

A pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Mr Luke Greenwood, an old and respected resident of Parker-street, Footscray, last Wednesday evening, when the golden wedding of the gentleman named and his good lady. nee Miss M. Ann Hill, was celebrated. The gathering was limited to relatives, six children of the celebrants, and 21 grand children being in attendance. A tastefully decorated marquee was erected for the occasion, and songs, toasts, etc., enlivened the proceedings. During the evening Mr E. Greenwood, the eldest son, presented his father with a valuable coach rug, on behalf of the sons, and Mr A. Greenwood, the eldest grandson, on behalf of the grandchildren, presented Mrs Greenwood with a handsome eiderdown quilt The parties were married on March 3rd, 1851, at the Parish Church, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.

Saturday 14 June 1902

The billiard tournament at the Railway Hotel, under the management of Mr Luke Greenwood (*junior?*), is progressing satisfactorily, and twelve games had been played during the past fortnight. Several good contests are to be decided during the coming week..

Saturday 28 March 1903

Mr. LUKE GREENWOOD, Sen. Another old resident of Footscray in the person of Mr Luke Greenwood, sen., passed away on Thursday evening at his residence "Edenleigh," Parker-street, Footscray, after a painful illness extending over some eighteen months. The deceased who was in his 73rd year, and was an unassuming gentleman, highly esteemed by all who knew him, leaves a widow, and was the father of the late Mr Normington Greenwood, and Messrs Enoch, John, Luke and Thomas Greenwood, of Footscray, also of Mr Joseph Greenwood, of Johannesburg, S.A.,

Mrs W. Firth, South Yarra, Mrs M. Lawther, Tasmania and Mrs E. M. Pascoe, of Bendigo, in addition to being the grandfather of 24 children, and a great-grandfather of one.

He arrived in Victoria 40 years ago, came to Footscray ten years later and founded the now well known firm, the Footscray and Malmsbury Stone Cutting Coy. When this business was formed into a company he was appointed chairman of directors, a position he held up to the time of his death, although he retired from active duties some 14 years ago. Deceased, whose death was due to internal complications, was for many years a trustee of the Footscray Mechanics' Institute, and up to the time of his demise was a trustee of the Footscray Cemetery and of the Court Rising Sun, A.O.F. The deceased, though undemonstrative, was singularly good hearted, a straightforward man and one of the old colonist stamp, that we are sorry to say, are too surely passing away. The funeral, which will probably be largely attended, is to leave the deceased's residence to-morrow afternoon at 3.30 p.m.

'The Argus': Friday 24 April 1903

WILLS AND ESTATES.

The will of Luke Greenwood late of Parker-street, Footscray, gentleman, has been lodged for probate. His death occurred on March 26, and by his will, dated March 22, 1895, he leaves real estate worth £1,128 and £1,420 personally, to his widow and children.

Independent

Saturday 30 March 1907

GREENWOOD.-In loving memory of my dear husband and our dear father Luke Greenwood, who died March 26th; 1903, at Edenleigh, Parker street, Footscray. The rolling stream of time rolls on, But still the

vacant chair Recalls the love, the voice, the smile
Of him who once sat there. Inserted by his loving wife and family.

Heritage Victoria assessment report of house and ceiling, 2007

This report did not recommend inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register but did recommend inclusion in the local planning scheme.

HERMES ID: 11562

HERITAGE REGISTER NUMBER:

NAME: CEILING, 16 PARKER STREET, FOOTSCRAY

Statement of Significance

Edenleigh, at 16 Parker Street Footscray, was built between 1878 and 1880 by Luke Greenwood, a Yorkshire stonemason who had lived in the area since 1859, and later established the Footscray and Malmsbury Stone Cutting and Quarrying Company. He owned two adjoining blocks of land in Parker Street, and built two villas, the bluestone Edenleigh and the weatherboard Holmesville, which, following Greenwood's death, were put up for auction by his son in 1910. The ceiling of the main room of Edenleigh was painted either when the house was built or slightly later. It was subsequently covered with wallpaper, which has since been removed, and the central rose and parts of the ceiling have since been repainted.

Edenleigh is a single storey villa, of bluestone on the south (front) and east sides, and brick on the west and north (rear) and with a slate roof (which has been replaced). It has a symmetrical front facade and a front verandah with a floor of bluestone flagstones. Internally it has a central passage with five rooms opening off it and three rooms in a rear skillion. One of the front rooms, originally the largest room, has a white marble mantelpiece, possibly installed after the construction of the house, and a painted ceiling, an unusual feature in such a relatively modest house. The ceiling incorporates stencilling, pounced and free-hand work, lining and gilding, on a light coloured background. Around the edge is a broad band of light green with octagons at each corner. In the centre is a ceiling rose, which has been repainted in colours appropriate to the period, set in the centre of large circle with a stencilled leaf pattern. In each corner of the room is a scrolled motif with a gilded lyre in the centre. Parts of the ceiling design have been retouched.

Edenleigh and its painted ceiling are historically significant at a local level as a reflection of the lifestyle and aspirations of successful working class immigrants to Victoria in the early days of

settlement. It contains an unusual example in a quite modest house of a painted ceiling of the 1880s. The house is associated with the Greenwoods, a successful and well-known early Footscray family, who still have businesses in the area.

**St Joseph's Convent, later
George Bailey House, 3-9
Wingfield Street, Footscray**



Figure 71



Figure 72



Figure 73 view from east



Figure 74 View from west



Figure 75 Pressed cement detailing

Property number: 3094001200

Map (Melway) 2S J9

Boundary description The convent building, fence and title land to the north, south and west and nominally 5m from the east of the building with emphasis on fabric from the inter-war.

Heritage Significance: Local

Creation date(s): 1933

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type: Private

Place type: convent

Heritage Overlay: proposed



Figure 76 aerial view with proposed heritage overlay (Google)

History & description

History

Footscray parish

Footscray district Roman Catholic services reputedly began in a tent, continued in a timber structure near this site and, later, were housed in a simple bluestone church school (since demolished?). Fr. Geoghan successfully applied for a grant in 1852, seeking land for a church, residence and school, and obtained a permanent reservation and grant of two acres at Footscray by 1862⁵⁵.

A timber school measuring 20 by 15 feet, was built on the reserve c1853-4, apparently after use of one P. Ryan's house in the interim. A replacement was sought in the late 1850s achieving part of their goal in the form of a church-school containing a porch and nave only (for the congregation), from stone quarried on this site; the connecting chancel (for the clergy) was to be in timber. At the direction of Dr. McGillicuddy of the Williamstown parish, architect Thomas A. Kelly called tenders for St. Monica's church in

Whitehall Street during 1873 (Foundation stone laid 5.7.73).

Footscray, once part of the Williamstown parish, became a separate mission in 1890, under the Rev. E.J. Kelly. St. Monica's school was erected in the same year, costing over £700 and to the design of Tappin Gilbert & Dennehy⁵⁶. Four brick classrooms were added to the school in 1908, and its stone predecessor was demolished. Yarraville parish was established c1912 when some 200 children attended the school.

Sisters of St. Joseph

Originating in Adelaide, the Sisters of St. Joseph arrived in Victoria in 1890 and began teaching in Roman Catholic schools, replacing the previous lay staff as a general tightening of the church's financial outlay during the Depression of 1890s. They commenced teaching in the Footscray area in 1894 under the Rev Dr Kelly, parish pastor. A convent was built to house them and added to one year later in 1895. The demand for more schools within the archdiocese led to new buildings at Yarraville and Footscray, the new parochial school at St Augustine's being opened late 1894, with a new brick school built in 1905.

Yarraville convent

In late 1930 a bequest of £50 to each of the nuns was announced from the late Timothy Lenane. Early in 1932, Archbishop Mannix blessed and opened additions to the Yarraville convent (2 storey wing), designed by a Mr Rose to house additional teachers for the growing school. Over 1000 boys and girls now attended the school, reflecting the rapid growth of what was an industrial suburb. The convent was erected by local builder, Greenhill.

New Footscray convent

The Catholic Church, in the name of Rev John

⁵⁵ Armstrong: 1

⁵⁶ BEMJ

Manly, owned the weatherboarded St Joseph's convent on this site from the Victorian-era⁵⁷. The Rev Michael Murphy was the new nominee in c1911, followed by the Rev John Patrick Carney in c1918: then it was a brick and weatherboarded structure of 9 rooms. When the old convent was listed at 30 Wingfield St, the namesake of the new building, George Bailey, lived at 32, next to Moreland St: this was c1910⁵⁸. A survey plan from 1919 shows the gradual acquisition of land from Mary Lonergan, to form part of the site of this building⁵⁹. Patrick and Mary had lived on this site (listed as 220 Wingfield St) since the 19th century. Bailey had been there since the Edwardian-era.

From 1920, Superioress Ellen Lavina Nolan was the official occupier listed in council rate records, from c1920-27, although Sister Francis and Sister Collette had preceded her in the late 19th early 20th centuries. She was followed by Bridget Toohey, teacher c1929⁶⁰. From c1924, the rate description changed to brick and wooden house of 11 rooms, housing 12 persons.

The new convent building at Footscray was made official in 1933, with the laying of the foundation stone in March⁶¹. The architect was Thomas J Power and the builder, Messrs HP Brady Pty Ltd⁶²: the contract cost was £3747, with the outstanding debt at a mere £21.

George Bailey?

It is unknown how the convent was named after George Bailey but the Catholic Diocese of Kansas (St Joseph's) cite the character of

George Bailey in "It's A Wonderful Life" as a munificent figure of yesteryear.

A William Bailey occupied a house at the south-west corner of Moreland Street and Wingfield Street, east of the former convent. Also John Lack wrote of George and Annie Bailey lived in Wingfield Street; their son Bert was one of six children. Bert was schooled at Christian Brothers, North Melbourne. In the Depression and experienced great hardship in getting employment and training when he left school in the 1930s⁶³. After a short stint at McKay's huge works, he was one of 1000 sacked from there in 1938.

References cited 2004

Municipal Rate Books;

'The Advocate': 21/1/1932: 16; 23 March 1933: 10;

Butler, G 1989. The City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study.

Description

This distinctive neo-Romanesque convent design is 2 storey, built of face red brick, has a two level arcaded verandah with ornamental cement architraves, Romanesque cast cement capitals to the verandah piers and two projecting room bays each with corbel table relief on the gabled parapet, a Cordova tile parapet capping and a single-level window bay with coloured glazing to the more easterly of these bays. Pressed cement panels on the front of the building have the words St Joseph's Convent and the initials 'MAJJ'. Windows are multi-pane glazing in timber double-hung sashes and the main hipped roof cladding is Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tiles. A matching but later red brick garage once adjoined on the east.

It has an early brick front fence, with gabled

⁵⁷ RB1906-7, 3426

⁵⁸ D1910

⁵⁹ VTO RGO: App. 43302

⁶⁰ RB1920-1,4746; RB1929-30,5834

⁶¹ *The Advocate*

⁶² See foundation stone laid March 19 1933

⁶³ Lack: 308

piers and ornamental wrought-iron gates. A mature Italian cypress located in the front yard of the convent during the 1980s was typical of the era's planting.

The building is sited across from the bluestone Catholic Church and red brick school and has a recent brick single-storey addition on the east side that does not form part of the significant place.

Comparisons

Other inter-war Catholic school and convent designs in the region are typically of stripped Gothic revival or utilitarian style, not the ornate Romanesque revival as in this building. The Altona example has similar exotic inspirations (Spanish) but is much later. TG Payne's numerous highly successful designs, from immediately prior to and after WW2, use the Romanesque revival.

One exception as the Yarraville St Joseph's convent wings, one of 1932 that has been demolished: 'Early in 1932, Archbishop Mannix blessed and opened additions to the convent (2 storey wing), designed by a Mr Rose to house additional teachers for the growing school'. The Sienna Convent (1933) at Riversdale Road, Camberwell is directly comparable.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This distinctive 2 storey neo-Romanesque convent design includes:

- face red brick walls,
- a two level arcaded verandah with ornamental cement architraves,
- Romanesque cast cement capitals to the verandah piers,
- two projecting room bays each with a distinctive corbel table relief on the gabled parapet, and Cordova tile parapet capping,

- a single-level window bay with coloured glazing to the more easterly of these bays,
- pressed cement panels on the front of the building with the words 'St Joseph's Convent' and the initials 'MAJJ'
- multi-pane glazing to windows with timber double-hung sashes
- hipped roof form with cladding of Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tiles, and
- an early and contributory brick front fence, with gabled piers and ornamental wrought-iron gates.

The building is sited across from the bluestone Catholic Church and red brick school, as part of the St Joseph's complex.

How is it significant?

St Joseph's Convent is significant aesthetically and historically to the City of Maribyrnong and the locality of Footscray.

Why is it significant?

St Joseph's Convent is significant:

Aesthetically, for the well-preserved, architecturally distinctive and successful design in the neo-Romanesque style; also for the rich detailing of the tile and brick work (Criteria E).

For the rarity of the architectural style seldom used for Roman Catholic Convent buildings prior to WW2 (Criterion B).

Historically, for the long association with Catholic education, Sisters of St. Joseph, and Catholic clergy in the Footscray parish (Criterion A).

Further references

Newspapers

Independent

Saturday 23 March 1895

THE CONVENT OF ST JOSEPH: ;

At St. Monica's on Sunday last, the opening of the above convent was celebrated by special

services, choral and otherwise. The weather was boisterous and inclement but notwithstanding this, there were large attendances at both morning and evening services.,, , The Order of St Joseph, to which the convent belongs, is of Australian origin. It was founded 25 years ago at Adelaide by..the late Rev. J. E. Tennison Woods who made a reputation as a geologist and for his works published on the subject of geology. Since its inauguration, the Order has steadily spread and it is now known throughout the colonies of Australasian It is a little over twelve months ago since the community of St. Joseph; numbering eight nuns, took charge of the local Catholic Schools. They at first occupied a villa in Wingfield street, near the church and school, but this was found to be too small for .the community, and perforce a contract was entered into for its enlargement by the addition of an upper storey and balcony at a cost of £300. The convent, which is an ornament to the neighbourhood, is now a very complete structure of red brick with yellow brick facings and it: is justly regarded with pride by the clergy and parishioners:...The collection was made for the building fund of the new convent.

Williamstown Chronicle Saturday 17 September 1927

NEW CONVENT OPENED. BY ARCHBISHOP-MANNIX. Last Sunday afternoon, Archbishop Mannix --visited :Williamstown and blessed the new convent at the corner of Cole-street aid the Esplanade, which was for many years the home of the; late Captain Mitchell, and was recently purchased - by the :Roman Catholic authorities, for. £2650, for: the Sisters of St. Joseph. The old convent in Melbourne road was too small, and was sold for £1375. Among those present' were Rev. F'athers Flannery. And Godwin : the 'Minister of Education '"(Mr. Lemon) the Mayors - of Williams town, Footscray and Port

Melbourne, and Crs. Liston, Henderson, Ladd,. Paine and. Dennis.. Members of the Hibernian Society acted as a guard of honor, and the local Citizens' .Band played selections. The Mayor: (Cr. Wilcher) welcomed the Archbishop. to -Williamstown,,; and was hopeful that: the city would make rapid progress. :The Minister. of Education said the Sisters of St. Joseph' were an Australian order, and because of that they excited his sympathy to a greater degree than they otherwise would.. lii addition to; teaching, the sisters con ducted orphanages and foundling homes; but they did not get the recognition for their work that they richly merited. Tile spirit of service' was strong within the Roman Catholic Church when men and women .were prepared to devote. their lives in the interests of humanity. The collection for the day realised £300, to which Archbishop Mannix contributed £20, Cr. and Mrs. Liston £100, and. Rev.: Father Flannery £10/10/-. Cr. Liston made an appeal for the reduction of the debt. The Archbishop, in his address, said he would like to see Williamstown and Melbourne linked more closely than at present. One speaker had -said that Williamstown had lagged behind because the -people did not come to pass Footscray, and kept away. :from' Williamstown as a result. (Laughter.)



Figure 77 Williamstown convent, renovated house c2008 (Google)

Appendix 1: Assessment criteria used in this report

Planning and Environment Act - heritage values and thresholds

Section 4(1)(d) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 lists the following heritage values for use in heritage assessment within the Municipality Planning Scheme:

- scientific,
- aesthetic,
- architectural or
- historical interest or
- other special value (includes social or spiritual interest.)

The thresholds applied in any assessment of significance are:

- State Significance and
- Local Significance.

Local Significance includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality.

Use of MCC gradings, A-E

Buildings graded A, B, or C under the Maribyrnong City Council definitions are proposed as locally significant with at least one of the above values being assessed as significant within the local context. Buildings graded A are significant at State level, with B graded places have potential, but not confirmed, State significance.

Assessment criteria used in this report

Extract from VPP Practice Note.

What are recognised heritage criteria?

The following recognised heritage criteria shall be used for the assessment of the heritage values of the heritage place. These model criteria have been broadly adopted by heritage jurisdictions across Australia and should be used for all new heritage assessment work.

Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance)

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

Criterion H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).



**Heritage assessments:
six existing and former hotel sites in the City of Maribyrnong**



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Background

Client: K O'Keefe

Strategic Planner, Maribyrnong City Council

Brief

A heritage assessment is required for six existing and former Footscray hotel sites in the City of Maribyrnong.

Plough Hotel, 331- 335 Barkly St,
1910

Footscray Hotel, 48 Hopkins St,
1875, 1925 renovation

**Court House Hotel, 166 -168
Nicholson St,** 1924

Junction Hotel, 56 Whitehall St, by
1854

Victoria Hotel, 43 Victoria Street,
1927

**Belgravia Hotel, 236 Nicholson
Street,** 1875, 1928 renovation and
addition

Methodology

Introduction

The following assessments are based in part on information obtained from the following with added footnotes and updated information as required:

Graeme Butler, 1989, City of
Footscray Urban Conservation Study.

Maribyrnong Heritage Review 2000

Some of the hotels identified in 1989 were;

Pioneer Hotel?? (House) Ballarat
Road 37-39

Yarraville Hotel Ballarat Street
058

Royal Hotel Barkly Street 154-
162

Barkly Hotel Barkly Street 231-
233

Plough Hotel Barkly Street 331-
335

Rising Sun Hotel Geelong Road
189-193

Footscray Hotel Hopkins Street
48

Stanley Arms Hotel (site)
Maribyrnong Street

Exchange Hotel Napier Street 28

Braybrook Hotel Western
Highway

Graeme Butler & Associates 2011: 3

Methodology details

The following work was undertaken for this heritage assessment as required:

Site visit and recording
photographically,

Appraisal of previous heritage reports,
as supplied by the City of
Maribyrnong, with a check of cited
data references;

Check of municipal rate book data for
the site as required;

Check of *The Argus* references,
National Library of Australia;

Check of the National Trust of
Australia (Vic) and Heritage Council of
Victoria web-sites and Hermes
database;

Preparation of the written report with
comparative analysis carried out within
the City of Maribyrnong and a
Statement of Significance in the
Victorian Heritage Register format.

Criteria and thresholds

(For more details see *Appendix 1: Assessment
criteria used in this report*)

The places have been assessed using the National Estate Register criteria (NER) under the broad categories of aesthetic, historic, social and scientific significance, using a comparative geographic base of the 'locality' (all or part of the City of Maribyrnong) and the State of Victoria. A place must be at least of local significance to be included in the planning scheme heritage overlay.

National Estate Register criteria summary

The VPP Practice Note, *Applying the heritage overlay* 1999 cites the criteria used for the National Estate Register and sub-criteria (developed by the Australian Heritage Commission) as appropriate for heritage assessment in Victoria. The relevant criteria used in this report are identified by their alpha-numeric code and are briefly described as follows:

A.3 richness and diversity of cultural
features

A.4 demonstrates well the course and
pattern of history, important historic events

B.2 rarity

C.2 research potential, usually because of high integrity or good documentation of the place

D.2 good example of a recognised type

E.1 aesthetic importance to the community or cultural group, typically judged as representing an architectural style

F.1 design or technological achievement, typically with emphasis on some technical or design achievement as apart from aesthetic compliance as E1

G.1 social importance to the community, as demonstrated by documentation or sustained community expression of value for the place

H.1 association with important person or.

Historical themes

The historical themes that formed the background to this assessment derive in part from the framework has drawn on the environmental history in the *City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study* (G. Butler, 1989); the *Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong*.

The latter work included the following broad historical themes:

- 1 Aboriginal Activity in the City of Maribyrnong
- 2 European exploration and surveying of the area
- 3 Settling on the land
 - 3.1 Squatters
- 4 Primary production
 - 4.1 Pastoralism
 - 4.2 Farming
 - 4.3 Horse studs
- 5 Exploiting natural resources
 - 5.1 Basalt quarrying
- 6 Establishing lines and networks of communication and transportation of goods and people (including early hotels)
 - 6.1 River crossings: fords, punts, hotels and bridges
 - 6.2 River transport
 - 6.3 Railways
 - 6.4 Main roads
 - 6.5 Tramways
- 7 An industrial centre
 - 7.1 By the river: early industry 1840s-1870s
 - 7.2 Consolidation and diversification: 1880s-1920s
 - 7.3 Pushing outwards: 1930s-1960s
 - 7.4.1970s-1990s
- 8 Defending Australia
 - 8.1 Ammunition factory (ADI) Footscray
 - 8.2 Maribyrnong explosives factory
 - 8.3 Maribyrnong ordnance factory (ADI Maribyrnong)
 - 8.4 Legacy of defence industries
 - 8.5 Armed forces
 - 8.6 Civilian military efforts
- 9.0 Planning and developing urban settlements

9.1 Village and township reserves

9.2 Private subdivisions and villages in the nineteenth century

9.3 Employer-provided housing

9.4 Employers' housing

9.5 Twentieth century residential development

9.6 Government-provided housing

9.7 Establishing services

9.8 Providing shops and retail facilities

10 Migration

11 Education

11.1 Primary schools

11.2 Technical and secondary education

12 Cultural development

12.1 Mechanics institute and libraries

12.2 Recreation

12.3 Radio transmitting station

12.4 Worshipping

12.5 Honouring the fallen and commemorating significant people

13 Developing local government

14 Sickness and health

14.1 Hospitals

14.2 Infant health and kindergartens

14.3 Burying the dead.

These sites fall within either the theme 6 *Establishing lines and networks of communication and transportation of goods and people (including early hotels)* one being the Junction Hotel, or within themes 9 *Planning and developing urban settlements* and 9.1 *Village and township reserves*, where they were part of early urban centres. These hotels or inns were formed around early transport routes overland or by river.

Historical context

The following is an extract from the review thematic history.

By 1839 Captain Lonsdale, the Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, took steps to improve communication via the Saltwater River by placing a punt on the river at the village reserve for Footscray, just north of the junction of the Saltwater and Yarra Rivers¹. Hoddle's 1840 map shows a punt and one track forking out towards Geelong and Williamstown, the forerunners of today's Geelong and Williamstown (or Melbourne) Roads. The historian Dr. John Lack points out that heavy traffic, such as drays, would have continued to use Solomon's Ford rather than this small punt. Lonsdale's punt was soon replaced by privately-licensed punts, first operated by Thomas Watts, briefly and then, from 1840, by Benjamin Leven, who also established an inn on the Footscray side of the river, roughly where Shepherd Bridge crosses it today. Inns or hotels were integral components of the transport system in nineteenth century Victoria as they functioned primarily to provide travellers and their horses with rest and

¹ Lack, 1991: 24

sustenance. Levien's Hotel was known as the Victoria Hotel². Although Levien held onto the punt, he gave up the hotel in 1843 and it passed through the hands of three licensees and a couple of name changes before it burned down in 1848. By this time Michael Lynch had bought the punt and he moved both hotel and punt upriver, about a mile north of the township reserve of Footscray and near to the racecourse³.

Another punt, operated by John O'Farrell, was located on the Maribyrnong River by 1855. By this time four more hotels had been located in the old Footscray Township: the Stanley Arms at Maribyrnong Street, the Junction Inn at the corner of Bunbury and Whitehall Streets, the Railway Hotel in Nicholson Street and the Footscray Punt Hotel (later known as the Bridge Hotel) on the corner of Maribyrnong and Wingfield Streets⁴.

Further up the river, at Maribyrnong, Joseph Raleigh had established a punt near the location of the present bridge by 1852 when Mrs Ellen Clacy crossed the river on her way to the goldfields⁵. The punt was replaced by a pontoon bridge in 1858 and a hotel, known as Raleigh's Punt Hotel, a two-storey bluestone building, was located nearby, on the corner of what is now Raleigh Road and Burton Crescent, by 1866. Another Hotel, the Anglers, was located on the present site of the Anglers Hotel by 1870⁶. The pontoon bridge at Maribyrnong was replaced about 1870 by a timber bridge, funds for which were contributed by the Melbourne Meat Preserving Works and local landowner, George Petty⁷. This timber bridge was replaced by a reinforced Monier Concrete bridge in 1911. The present bridge was built by the Country Roads Board in 1967⁸.

A recent review of the City's historic themes recommended the investigation of specific additional themes, with nominated associated places⁹. The identified theme of *Building Types* had suggested sites for further assessment such as *Post 1870 Hotels*. Most of the hotels examined in this report fit that category.

Statement of Significance format

Heritage Victoria's Statement of Significance format is used for the following assessments, in the form:

What is significant?

How is it significant?

Why is it significant?

² Lack, 1991: 28

³ Lack, 1991: 39

⁴ Lack, 1991: 45

⁵ Ellen Clacy quoted in Ford and Lewis, 1989: 6

⁶ See Lack, 1991: 74 and Ford and Lewis, 1989: 22

⁷ Alan Gross, 'Maribyrnong', in *Victorian Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXII, no. 2, September 1947: 58

⁸ Keith Ashton, personal communication

⁹ *Review: Footscray Central Activities District*, by heritage ALLIANCE 2011

Pasquan's Footscray Hotel, 48 Hopkins St, Footscray

Built: 1875, 1925



Figure 1 View from west

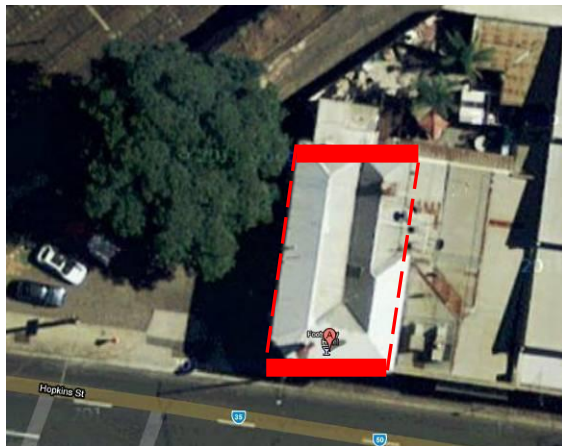


Figure 2 aerial view (Google Maps) showing dotted area of significance for building.

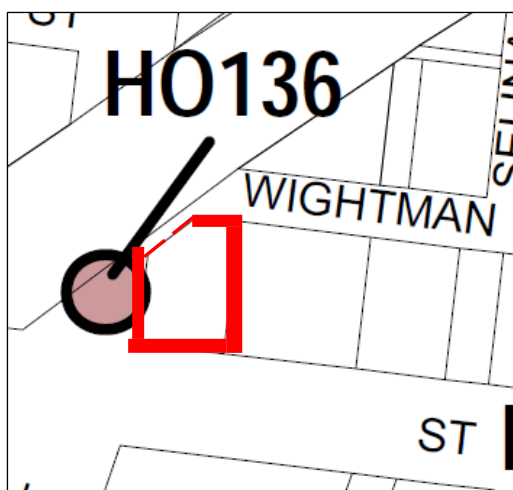


Figure 3 existing heritage overlay 136 for former Footscray fire station Moreton Bay tree with proposed heritage overlay for the Footscray Hotel.

Existing status

1989 City of Footscray study? Sites of Intermediate Importance List

Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay: none.

History of the place

The 1864 Commander Cox Admiralty Plan of the area shows the Dynon Road Bridge but no Hopkins Street, with the main road access into the Footscray town reserve being along the Maribyrnong River waterfront from this point, south to Napier Street and then west.

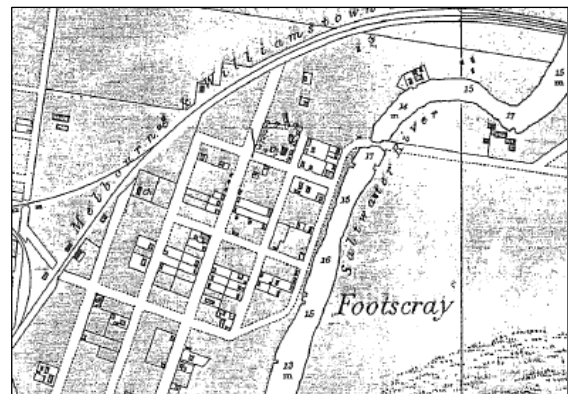


Figure 4 Detail from Cox 1864 plan, with no Hopkins St

John Crawford and Thomas Anderson, builders owned this site in 1873-4 as the first subdivision of CA9/15 in the parish of Cut Paw Paw. By 1874 Croatian publican, Martin Pasquan, had acquired the land and erected this brick hotel in 1875, leasing it to fellow publican William Farrow. Pasquan called tenders for a new brick billiard room at the hotel in *The Argus* 28.12.1876.

Martin Pasquan

Pasquan was also licensee of the historic Ship Inn fronting the Maribyrnong River, the Station Hotel at Footscray, and the large Hotel de Roma in Fitzroy. He was dead by 1888, aged 45. A national history of Croatian achievements within Australia included the following on Pasquan.

Martin Pasquan (Martin Pakran), a relative of Joseph (owner of some large hotels in rural Victoria), was born in Calin near Rijeka and disembarked in Melbourne in June 1865 from the ship. Queen of the North. In 1872 Pasquan had a restaurant at 244 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. He was the proprietor of the Station Hotel, Hopkins Street, Footscray from 1873 to 1877.(46) The Station Hotel still exists today and is diagonally opposite the Croatian Hall. In March 1875 Martin Pasquan was also building a new

house with a view to leasing it out as a public house. The Williamstown Chronicle noted that: 'The most prominent of the new buildings in course of erection at Footscray is the large two-storied brick house, in Hopkins Street, near the new railway bridge. This is being built by Mr Pasquin (sic) proprietor of the Station Hotel ... when complete will be amongst the best houses in Footscray' (Footscray Hotel.)



Figure 5 Station Hotel 2008, Napier St, Footscray: old hotel renovated in the early 20th century (kevwealn, Flickr)

Pasquan has been recognised a part of a small group of Croats who pioneered the hotel industry in the Colony of Victoria. Martin received a gold medal from Fitzroy Bowling Club bearing the engraving: 'Presented to Martin Pasquin, 1878'.

By 1877 the hotel was owned and operated by former miner, William Marris. Marris was liquidating some of his assets at that time, with the Footscray Hotel offered for auction in 1879. Then it was described as 'hotel, containing bar, bar parlour, dining and commercial rooms, and kitchen on the ground floor, and four bedrooms on first floor, with fine cellar underground, and stable, coach house, and stable and outhouses'. The hotel was thought as a valuable property, close to the railway station, and on the main road to Melbourne.

Michaelis Hallenstein & Co.

The hotel was also located near to, and no doubt served the work force of, the large riverside tanning firm of Michaelis Hallenstein & Co, among other factories in this area. This large complex had arisen from Isaac Hallenstein acquiring the Cleghorn family's Footscray Tannery in 1864 and the partnership with his uncle Moritz Michaelis from 1866. The company operated tanneries in Melbourne, Sydney, Perth & Dunedin, handling leather, grindery, saddlery, canvas, sports goods and other lines with other subsidiary factories

making finished goods. They had a London office as a buying house for all members of the group¹⁰. The development of the precinct expanded rapidly around the turn of the century c.1894-1910.



Figure 6 Aerial view of the locality in 1952 with the hotel site arrowed (Heritage Alliance 2009 Joseph Road Precinct Footscray Heritage Assessment Report quoted source: *Survey of Activities, Historical Cultural Heritage Projects.*)

Later hotel's owners: Richard and Annie Keir

Among the hotel's owners in the Victorian-era were Richard and Annie Keir from the 1880s. Richard died at the hotel in 1892 but the family continued to own it into the 1920s, leasing to a number of persons in the later years of their tenure.

When Richard died the hotel was valued at £800, with 11 rooms and an ample stock of whiskey casks, hogsheads of beer, 6 doz. bottles of beer, 4 doz. Bottles of aerated waters, also one horse and pony and pony cart plus a 'very old buggy' and 2 sets of old harness. His furniture was described as 'very old and dilapidated', with a detailed list provided of items in each room of the hotel (bar, parlours, 4 bedrooms etc.). His suppliers included McCracken's City Brewery, Moss White & Company tobacco merchants and Fosters Brewery Company. His estate was worth a sizable £5316/9/0.

The owner from 1925 was Margaret Pitman whose tenure was marked by controversy after her death in 1934. Her will had left a sizeable part of her estate including this hotel (then valued at £7,600) to her daughter (also Margaret) who her mother believed (apparently because of advice from a spiritualist and fortune-teller) would become the second Melba but under the name of Madame Peone. The will was contested by the

¹⁰ University Of Melbourne Archives: 102/60

rest of the family, with headlines in 'The Argus':

DAUGHTER AS SECOND MELBA

A WOMAN'S OBSESSION

ADVICE FROM ANOTHER WORLD

Architect Arthur W Purnell acted as Albert Pitman's agent in a general refit of plumbing in the rear wing.

During the Pitman tenure, Mrs Norma Ward was a licensee. Her husband was Gallipoli Victoria Cross winner Charles Ward whose failing health meant she gave up the hotel in 1931.

Later in the 1930s, this hotel was again linked with sensational court cases including the Demsey Murder. There was also the 1934 'Argus' headline of: **MAN**

KICKED IN FACE Six

Teeth Knocked Out

Two Accused Sent to Gaol

When May Margaret Kennedy owned the hotel in the 1930s-1940s there was a general upgrading of plumbing and amenity as well as expansion east into the adjoining allotment. In the 1960s-1970s, J Shaw was the owner, making an addition to the rear east side of the main building and a new outbuilding on the east side of the new eastern adjoining lot.

Moreton Bay fig

The Moreton Bay fig ('*Ficus macrophylla*') on the adjoining site to the west has been assessed in 2000 as of 19th century origin probably c1870-1890:

as a very mature tree which is uncommon within the general planted context of the City, judged by their maturity and type (AHC Criterion B2); and

its association, with the Footscray Hotel, an early and historic place in the City (Criterion A4).

This site was occupied by the Footscray fire station around c1890-1910¹¹: a brick fire station was shown on this site in the MMBW 1895 detail plan. The tree is thought to have held the fire alarm bell.

Description of place

This two-storey hotel adopts a simple Italian Renaissance revival hipped-roof with stuccoed brick walls, cornice mouldings, eaves brackets and a quarry faced basalt plinth. Double-hung sash windows are used on the upper level.

Integrity

There is an added single level brick wing to the east. The ground level has been generally changed, with an added tiled dado and new openings. A matching wing has been added at the rear and original face brick rear walls have been painted.

Context

Nearby is a large and mature Morton Bay fig tree associated with the brick fire station shown on this site in the MMBW 1895 detail plan. The tree is thought to have held the fire bell. To the north, south and east was the large former industrial precinct which included the vast works of Michaelis Hallenstein & Co., of which some key Victorian-era structures remain.



Figure 7 Fig adjoining

¹¹ D1904

Comparative analysis

The hotel examples cited in the City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study and this report include (in date order):

Place Name	Street Name	House Number	Apprx. Date	Suburb
Junction Hotel	Whitehall Street	56	1854 apprx	Footscray
Braybrook Hotel	Ballarat Road	353	1864	Braybrook
Footscray Hotel	Hopkins Street	48	1875, 1925	Footscray
Yarraville Hotel	Ballarat Street	58	1873-4	Yarraville
Exchange Hotel	Napier Street	28	1876	Footscray
Plough Hotel	Barkly Street	331-335	1910	Footscray
Barkly Hotel	Barkly Street	231-233	1913- (major additions planned)	Footscray
Rising Sun Hotel	Geelong Road	189-193	1922c	Footscray
Court House Hotel	Nicholson St	166 -168	1924-	Footscray
Pioneer Hotel	Ballarat Road	37-39	1925 (main façade)	Footscray
Hotel Victoria	Victoria Street	43	1927	Footscray
Royal Hotel	Barkly Street	154-162	1940-1	Footscray

Conclusion

The Footscray Hotel is one of three existing hotels built in the City during a period of industrial establishment along the Maribyrnong River in Footscray and Yarraville. This was a time when noxious trades were discouraged or banned in their traditional locations along the Yarra River east of Melbourne and other riverside sites near shipping access were sought. These examples have similar simple architectural attributes.

Heritage assessment

Criteria and thresholds

(See Appendix 1: Assessment criteria used in this report)

This place has been assessed using the National Estate Register criteria (NER) under the broad categories of aesthetic, historic, social and scientific significance, using a comparative geographic base of the Footscray locality (all or part of the City of Maribyrnong) and the State of Victoria. A place must be at

least of local significance to be included in the planning scheme heritage overlay.

Assessment of cultural significance

The following is an assessment against relevant criteria from the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate criteria, as cited in the *Applying the Heritage Overlay* Victorian Planning Provisions practice note (1999) as relevant for heritage assessment in Victoria (see Appendix 1: Assessment criteria used in this report).

A.4 Importance for association with event, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, or community.

The Footscray Hotel is one of three existing hotels built in the City during a period of industrial establishment along the Maribyrnong River in Footscray and Yarraville and consequent prosperity for the City, coinciding with the erection of the first major town hall in Napier Street.

This was a time when noxious trades were discouraged or banned in their traditional locations near the City of Melbourne and other riverside sites near shipping access were sought¹². The nearby large Michaelis Hallenstein & Co. tanning complex helped create the hotel's clientele.

When erected the hotel was described by the *Williamstown Chronicle* noted that: 'The most prominent of the new buildings in course of erection at Footscray (and)...amongst the best houses in Footscray'

The hotel's traditional corner siting and its relationship to the large significant fig tree and the nearby industrial precinct add heritage value to this locality.

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

The Hotel has cement detailing and the chosen style for the building (Italian Renaissance) which is typical of the mid Victorian-era aesthetic. It is representative rather than significant but now presents as an uncommon and distinctive building form in Footscray.

¹² See Victorian Heritage Database: Upper Footscray Residential Heritage Area Statement of Significance, extract from *Maribyrnong Heritage Review*, Volume 5, 2001

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.

The Footscray Hotel has been a local gathering place since 1875.

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region (or locality).

The development is closely associated with locally prominent figures such as Martin Pasquan who has been recognised a part of a small group of Croats who pioneered the hotel industry in the Colony of Victoria. Martin also received a gold medal from Fitzroy Bowling Club in 1878.

What is significant?

Well-known Croatian publican, Martin Pasquan, had acquired the land by 1874 and erected this brick hotel in 1875, leasing it to fellow publican William Farrow. *The Williamstown Chronicle* noted this hotel as : 'The most prominent of the new buildings in course of erection at Footscray is the large two-storied brick house, in Hopkins Street, near the new railway bridge... when complete will be amongst the best houses in Footscray'.

Pasquan has been recognised as one of a small group of Croats who pioneered the hotel industry in the Colony of Victoria. Martin also received a gold medal from Fitzroy Bowling Club for his prowess bearing the engraving: 'Presented to Martin Pasquin, 1878'.

The Footscray Hotel was described in 1879 as 'hotel, containing bar, bar parlour, dining and commercial rooms, and kitchen on the ground floor, and four bedrooms on first floor, with fine cellar underground, and stable, coach house, and stable and outhouses'.

The hotel was also located near to, and no doubt served the work force of, the large and expanding riverside tanning firm of Michaelis Hallenstein & Co, among others. This large complex had arisen from Isaac Hallenstein acquiring the Cleghorn family's Footscray Tannery in 1864 and the partnership with his uncle Moritz Michaelis from 1866. The complex grew massively in the late Victorian and Edwardian-eras.

Among the hotel's later owners were the Keir family who held the property from the 1880s

into the 1920s, leasing the hotel in the later years of their tenure.

This hotel was either linked with or the scene of a number of sensational court cases in the 1930s when owned by Margaret Pitman.

This two-storey hotel adopts a simple Italian Renaissance revival hipped-roof with stuccoed brick walls, cornice mouldings, eaves brackets and a quarry faced basalt plinth. Double-hung sash windows are used on the upper level.

Contributory elements

The contributory elements within the heritage place include (but not exclusively):

Parapeted form based on classical sources with cement detailing;
Red brick rear and east walls, chimneys with cement cornice mouldings;
basalt plinth;
Double-hung sash timber-framed windows in openings forming a minority area of the upper level walls;
Island landmark site on the Hopkins Street, with visual associations with the adjoining significant tree and former fire station site.

How is it significant?

The Footscray Hotel is historically significant and of aesthetic interest to the City of Maribyrnong.

Why is it significant?

Historically

The Footscray Hotel is one of three existing hotels built in the City during a period of industrial establishment along the Maribyrnong River in Footscray and Yarraville and consequent prosperity for the City, coinciding with the erection of the first major town hall in Napier Street.

This was a time when noxious trades were discouraged or banned in their traditional locations near the City of Melbourne and other riverside sites near shipping access were sought¹³. The nearby large Michaelis

¹³ See Victorian Heritage Database: Upper Footscray Residential Heritage Area Statement of Significance, extract from *Maribyrnong Heritage Review*, Volume 5, 2001

Hallenstein & Co. tanning complex helped create the hotel's clientele.

When erected the hotel was described by the *Williamstown Chronicle* noted that: 'The most prominent of the new buildings in course of erection at Footscray (and)...amongst the best houses in Footscray'

The Footscray Hotel is one three 1870s hotels in the City built as a reflection of the emerging prosperity of that time in the Footscray area, caused by the creation of large industrial complexes in Footscray and Yarraville. The nearby riverside tanning firm of Michaelis Hallenstein & Co. and other industrial sites is assumed to have provided a significant part of the hotel's clientele.

The hotel development is closely associated with the locally prominent figure of Martin Pasquan who has been recognised a part of a small group of Croats who pioneered the hotel industry in the Colony of Victoria.

The hotel is on a prominent corner site in Hopkins Street, with and associated significant fire station tree and remnant buildings from the contemporary, once vast industrial precinct along the Maribyrnong River.

Aesthetically

Aesthetically the hotel is of local interest as a simple but early Italian Renaissance revival design in Footscray in a period associated with the emergence of this style in place of previous Colonial Georgian associated with commercial buildings.

It is representative rather than significant but now presents as an uncommon and distinctive building form in Footscray.

Recommendations

Proposed heritage overlay entry clause 43.01

The hotel is recommended for inclusion as an individual heritage place within the heritage overlay under clause 43.01 of the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme. The following is suggested as a potential schedule listing under section 43.

Heritage Place

Pasquan's Footscray Hotel, 48 Hopkins St, Footscray, with emphasis on fabric from the Victorian-era and any later fabric that is visually related to it.

External Paint Controls Apply?

Yes

All other columns are 'No'.

Management

Conservation and enhancement of the contributory elements listed in the Statement of Significance.

References used for the assessment

Titles

Part CA9/15 Cut Paw paw

1873-4 John Crawford and Thomas Anderson, builders

1874- Martin Pasquan publican

1875- Lease to William Farrow

1877 Wm Alfred Marris., miner

1882- Richd Keir, hotelier

1892 RK dies, probate to Annie K

1892- Lease to Eliza Dunphy

1912- Lease to JJ O'Mullane and Jas Broderick

1922 Annie Keir dies

1925 Margaret Pitman, married woman

(See adjoining site David Newell 1870s-)

Licensees

Licensee: JACKSON Date1864 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: ANDERSON, FRED Date1869/72 Vol2 Pg155

Hotel: FOOTSCRAY Location: *BARKLY*, FOOTSCRAY

Licensee: FARROW, WILLIAM Date1875 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: FALLA, JAMES Date1876/77 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: MARRIS, WILLIAM Date1877/79 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: CARROLL, JOHN Date1879/80 Vol2 Pg145

Licensee: LOFTY, JOHN Date1880 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: KIER, RICHARD Date1881/92 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: DUNPHY, ELIZA Mrs Date1893/95 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: WEAVER, Miss H. Date1898 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: WILLIAMS, M. Mrs Date1899 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: KEIR, ANNIE Mrs Date1903 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: O'MULLANO, J.J. Date1905 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: BRODERICK, JAMES Date1906 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: CAMPBELL, MARG. Mrs Date1913 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: WILSON, EILEEN Date1939 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: KAY, GEORGE ERNEST Date1939 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: O'MULLANO, J.J. Date1905 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: BRODERICK, JAMES Date1906 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: CAMPBELL, MARG. Mrs Date1913 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: WILSON, EILEEN Date1939 Vol2 Pg155

Licensee: KAY, GEORGE ERNEST Date1939 Vol2 Pg155

Rate books

Background

1872 (Nov)-3,p.37, Martin Pasquan, barman, White-owner, brick hotel, Maribyrnong St, £55

p.31 William Mitchell, contractor, stone house Cowper St, £45 also land Stephen Maggie, land Albert St

No Anderson, Crawford land or building at this address

1873-4, 1135, Pasquan, Martin hotel keeper, William Mitchell-owner; Stone Hotel, Napier St, £100

1874-5 (Jan), 1234 Pasquan, Martin Stone Hotel, Napier St, £100)

1875-6, 1420, Pasquan, Martin hotel keeper, William Mitchell (x beside name) Stone Hotel, Napier St, £100

Hopkins St

1876-7, 591, William Farrow, hotel keeper, Martin Pasquan- owner, brick hotel Hopkins St £75

1904 December, 3162 Annie Keir (occupier, owner) cross out to John H O'Mullane, £160 Keir holds vacant land adjoining

1909, January 3577, James Broderick, Annie Keir, Hotel £140

1910, 3747, James Broderick hotel keeper, Annie Keir, £ 140 (also adjoining vacant land)

1925-6, 5417 Clarence Bunnell, Annie Keir-owner, 498 Hopkins St, 13 room Brick Hotel, £500

Other sources

Directories

1904 127 Footscray hotel—Keir, Mrs Annie Railway Bridge

Probate records, VPRO.

Richard Keir

Richard Keir dies 1892; probate papers dated 1892 with widow, Annie Keir, as executrix. Owns land in Hopkins St part CA9/15 (£500 value), with building of 11 rooms known as the Footscray Hotel (£800 value) plus other property in North Melbourne, Footscray. Has whiskey casks, hogsheads of beer, 6 doz. bottles of beer, 4 doz. Aerated waters, also one horse and pony and pony cart plus a 'very old buggy' and 2 sets of old harness. His

furniture was 'very old and dilapidated', with a detailed list of items in each room of the hotel (bar, parlours, 4 bedrooms etc.). Total worth was £5316/9/0. His liabilities included an overdraft to the Footscray NBA, McCracken's City Brewery, Moss White & Company tobacco merchants and Fosters Brewery Company, bills, and payment to Herbert King undertaker, Footscray, with final estate valued at £5316. An 1891 codicil to his will made in the late 1880s named Margaret Keir his daughter as the owner of the hotel after his wife's death and after Margaret's death to his second daughter, Annie and then to his next daughter, Mary. His wife Annie died in 1922 aged 71: both interred at the Footscray Cemetery.

Martin Pasquan

Will 1888, Pasquan of Bourke St East to executors Massimiliano Dinan of Elizabeth St, Melbourne wine merchant, and Joseph Marsich, Brunswick brick maker- valued at £1890 real estate (town property in Brunswick and Fitzroy plus farmland at Gembrook)and £2700 personal assets: left to his wife Fanny and on her death his 10 year old son, Massimiliano Pasquan.

1989 City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study

HERITAGE OVERLAY (1989) Sites of Intermediate Importance List

Survey notes: The present bluestone (sic) building may reflect major alterations in the 1920s or 1940s.(Living Museum of the West: Industrial Sites database), , c1880, value D-C

MMBW

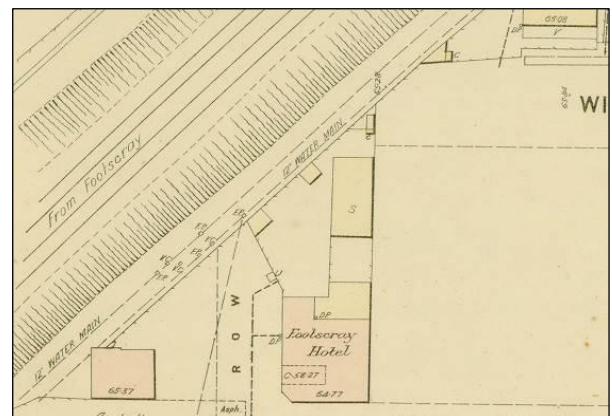


Figure 8 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works detail plan, 303, 306, 307, 308, City of Footscray Publication date: 1895: shows hotel and cellar set back from right of way and on a larger land area than existing, timber stable and outbuildings, also fire station to west where the fig tree is located.

MMBW Property Service Plan 25841 of 1913 with agent as WL Fleweller of East Malvern.

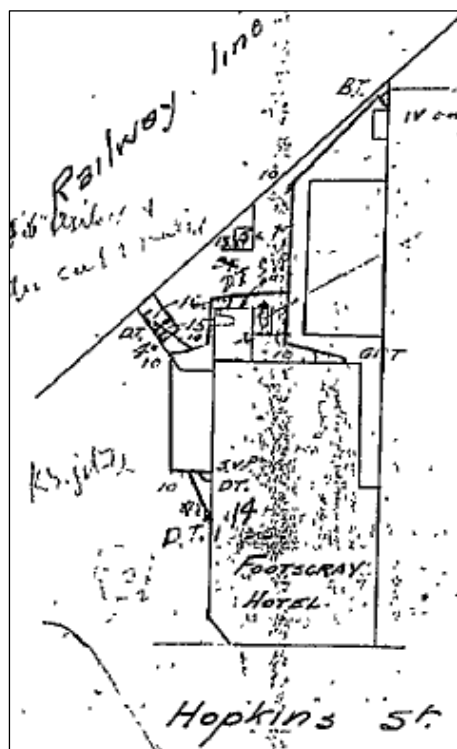


Figure 9 MMBW Property Service Plans 25841 1913

MMBW Property Service Plan 25841 of 1925 shows Albert James Pitman of 433 Bourke St Melbourne, as owner and architect Arthur W Purnell as his agent as general refit of plumbing in rear wing. The former allotment boundaries (hotel set back from the right of way) have a structure attached at the north west end of the main building.

MMBW Property Service Plan 25841 of 1937 shows May Margaret Kennedy, as owner and H.V. Gillespie as agent in another general refit of plumbing in rear wing.

MMBW Property Service Plan 25841 of 1941 shows May Margaret Kennedy's solicitors, as owner and H.V. Gillespie as agent in another general refit of plumbing in rear wing (Burnt 2003) this time with the adjoining lot on the east as part of the main lot and the ground level addition on this side.

MMBW Property Service Plan 25841 of 1958 with J Shaw as owner, showing decommissioning of out-building at north-west corner of old allotment.

MMBW Property Service Plans 25841 of 1960, 1970 with J Shaw as owner, showing addition on rear east side of main building and new outbuilding on east side of new eastern lot.

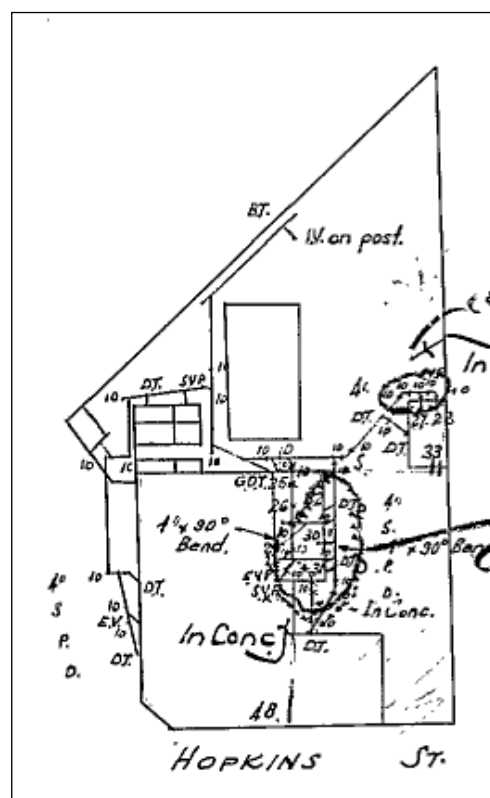


Figure 10 MMBW Property Service Plans 25841 1960 on larger lot and with eastern additions.

AAI

Auction of the Footscray Hotel, corner of Hopkins and Cowper Streets, Footscray. Brief description. *Argus* 10.5.1879, p 3

"CJ and T HAM have received Instructions from . the owner to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tues May 7 ... on the ground,

All that piece of land, having a frontage of 33ft to Hopkins Street by a depth of 200ft, varying to 100ft, on which is erected that substantial and well known.

Footscray Hotel, containing bar, bar parlour, dining and commercial rooms, and kitchen on the ground floor, and four bedrooms on first floor, with fine cellar underground, and stable, coach house, and stable and outhouses at rear'

Tenders wanted for building brick billiard room, Footscray Hotel, Footscray. *Argus* 28.12.1876, p 2

'The Argus'

Saturday 2 November 1861

Auction
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.
Footscray.
Furniture, Bagatelle Table, Stock in-Trade of the Footscray Hotel.
Horse and Cow.
Also,
Allotment of Land and Tent 33ft. by 63ft.
By Order of B. E. Jacomb, Esq" Official Assignee in the Insolvent Estate of Peter Conolly.

Friday 12 September 1862

Heritage Assessments

Court case report concerning vicious assault by Footscray Hotel licensee, William Powell against James Thomson of Maidstone at the Braybrook Road Board election at the Braybrook Hotel. The case was well attended by Braybrook and Footscray residents.

Saturday 11 March 1865

Establishment of Pound.-

Notice is hereby given, that the Council of the Borough of Footscray have established a PUBLIC POUND at Footscray, near Jackson's Footscray Hotel.

By order of the Council of the Footscray Borough

Monday 13 September 1869

NOTICE of APPLICATION for a PUBLICAN'S

LICENCE.-To the Bench of Magistrates at Footscray. -I, Frederick Anderson, now residing at the Pound in the Borough of Footscray, do hereby give notice that it is my intention to APPLY to the justices, sitting at the Court of Petty Sessions to be holden at Footscray on the 22nd day of September, for a certificate authorising the issue of a PUBLICAN'S LICENCE for a house situated at Albert Road, in the Borough of Footscray, formerly licensed, and known as the Footscray Hotel, containing two sitting rooms and two bedrooms exclusive of those required by me for the use of my family. The 6th day of September, AD 1869. Frederick Anderson.

Friday 28 February 1873

NOTICE of APPLICATION for a PUBLICAN'S LICENCE.- To the Licensing Magistrates of the Borough of Footscray.-I, MARTIN PASQUAN, gentleman, of Maribyrnong-street, Footscray, do hereby give notice that I desire to obtain, and will APPLY for, a PUBLICAN'S LICENCE, at the next meeting, at the Borough-chambers, Footscray aforesaid, -known as the Stanley Arms Hotel, containing six rooms, exclusive of those required for the use of the family.

Wednesday 25 August 1875

Auction land cnr Wightman and Shelley Streets, close to Footscray Hotel (current site).

Wednesday 8 September 1875

NOTICE of APPLICATION for a PUBLICAN'S LICENCE.-To the, Licensing Magistrates at Footscray,-I, William Farrow, of the **Footscray Hotel, Hopkins-street, Footscray**, in the colony of Victoria, the holder of a transferred publican's licence, do hereby give notice that I desire to obtain and will at the next licensing meeting apply for a publican's licence for a house situate, at Hopkins-street, Footscray aforesaid, containing six rooms exclusive of those required for the use of the family., .It is licensed and known as the Footscray Hotel.'
The sixth day of September, 1875.
W. FARROW.

20 October 1875

WILLIAM GEORGE APPS, undertaker, corner of Fitzroy and Moor streets, Fitzroy. THE Friends of Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN PASQUAN are requested to follow the remains of their sister Eliza Jane to the Melbourne Cemetery on the 20th inst. To leave the Station Hotel at 2 p.m

Thursday 7 December 1876

Painters and paperhangers. Apply early, Martin Pasquan, Footscray Hotel, Footscray

7 March 1877

PASQUAN.-On the 2nd inst., at the Footscray Hotel, Hopkins-street, the wife of Martin Pasquan of a son.

Thursday 22 November 1877

...Martin Pasquan licensed publican, do hereby give notice that I desire to obtain, and will at the next licencing meeting apply for, a publican a licence for a house situate at the corner of Victoria-parade and Brunswick street, in the town of Fitzroy, in the colony of Victoria, containing 20 rooms, exclusive of these required for the use of the family, and to be known as the Hotel de Roma...

Saturday 24 May 1879

TUESDAY, MAY 27

At Three O Clock On the Ground, FOOTSCRAY, Hopkins street Corner Cowper Street

FOOTSCRAY HOTEL

CJ and T HAM have received instructions from the owner to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, May 27, at three o clock, on the ground

All that piece of land having a frontage of 33ft to Hopkins Street by a depth of 200ft varying to 190 ft on which is erected this substantial and well known

Footscray Hotel,

Containing bar, bar parlour dining and commercial rooms, and kitchen on the ground floor, and four bedrooms on first floor, with fine cellar underground, and stable, coach house, and outhouses at rear

Furniture and stock to be taken at a valuation

This valuable property is situate close to the railway station, and on the main road to Melbourne

Title Certificate

Wednesday 14 December 1881

An action was brought yesterday in the County Court by John Caulfield, better known as the "boy politician," to recover the sum of £71 6s. from **William Marris**, of Carlton, hotelkeeper. The plaintiff claimed this amount on commission on the sale of the Lincoln Inn **Hotel**, at Carlton. The defendant stated that the sale was not completed, as the intending purchaser had refused to carry out the bargain. His Honour said that Caulfield had done all that he could be expected to do, and that it was through no fault of his that the negotiations were not successful. A verdict was accordingly given for the plaintiff.

Wednesday 9 December 1885

Pasquan offers leasehold at South bank with weatherboard restaurant attached with colonial wine licence for tender as he is to retire owing to death and illness in the family.

Tuesday 20 November 1888

PASQUAN.—On the 19th inst., Martin Pasquan, of Pasquan's Hotel, Bourke-street, aged 45. R.I.P.

Thursday 3 March 1892

(Death) KEIR.—On the 1st inst., at his late residence, Footscray Hotel, Hopkins street, Footscray, Richard, the dearly beloved husband of Annie Keir, aged 64 years.

Tuesday 8 December 1931

VC gives evidence at licensing court.

Friday 8 September 1933

HOTEL WINDOWS BROKEN...

Wednesday 16 May 1934

MAN KICKED IN FACE Six

Teeth Knocked Out Two

Accused Sent to Gaol

Ronald William Hansen, aged 18 years, labourer, of Donald street, **Footscray**; Alfred Clark, aged 21 years, labourer, and his brother, David Chirk, aged 23 years, of Littlejohn street, **Footscray**, pleaded not guilty before Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday to a charge of having robbed Allen Cross, engine-driver, of Napier street, **Footscray**, in company, on May 5, of a watch and chain.

Mr. Cussen (Crown prosecutor) said that Cross was having a drink in the **Footscray Hotel** when Alfred Clark asked him for a cigarette. He gave Clark a cigarette. A few minutes later Clark came back with Hansen and asked for more cigarettes, and also for drinks. Clark was drunk, but Hansen was sober. When Cross refused to buy them a drink they went away. Shortly before 6 o'clock David Clark entered the bar and joined his brother and Hansen. The three accused then walked up to Cross. Alfred Clark punched Cross, caught him around the neck, and snatched his watch and chain. Hansen tripped Cross up and David Clark said, "I'll kick your brains out." David Clark kicked Cross and knocked six of his teeth out. When

Hansen was arrested the watch and chain were found in his possession.

The three accused denied having assaulted Cross. Alfred Clark said that he was in the bar having a drink when he suddenly felt a hit on the eye. He did not remember anything until he awoke in bed the following morning.

Alfred Clark and Hansen were found guilty. David Clark was found not guilty and he was discharged. Alfred Clark and Hansen were each sentenced to imprisonment for six months. They admitted previous convictions.

Wednesday 27 June 1934

DAUGHTER AS SECOND MELBA

A WOMAN'S OBSESSION

ADVICE FROM ANOTHER WORLD

Remarkable Story in Will Case

An extraordinary story of family dissension and allegations of a daughter's carefully laid design to obtain control over her mother by exploiting her obsession for spiritualism and the supernatural were unfolded by Mr. E. Gorman, K.C., before Mr. Justice Wasley in the Second Civil Court yesterday when opening the case upon which the last will of Margaret Pitman, of Gleneira road, East St. Kilda, is being attacked by her son, daughter, and husband. Mrs. Pitman, it was said, became convinced through spiritualism and fortune-telling that her daughter Margaret, to whom she left most of her money, was a second Melba, and would become the greatest woman singer in the world under the name of Madame Peone.

Mrs. Pitman died on October 22 last year in London, leaving an estate worth £11,147, which she disposed of by a will made in October, 1932. This will is being attacked by Albert J. Pitman, widower of Mrs. Pitman; her daughter Aileen and her son Albert J. Pitman, all of Kingsley crescent, Mont Albert, on the ground that undue influence was exercised over Mrs. Pitman by her elder daughter. Miss Margaret Pitman, and that Mrs. Pitman was not of testamentary capacity when she made the will.

By the will Mrs. Pitman left £200 to her husband; £500 and four cottages at Footscray, valued at £1,000, to her daughter Aileen; a hotel at Footscray, valued at £7,600, and half the residue to her daughter Margaret; a block of land and half the residue to her son Albert...

In evidence for the propounders, Alfred Charles John Reddick, managing clerk for Messrs. P. J. Russell and Kennedy, said that Mrs. Pitman gave him instructions at her house on October 24, 1932, for the will. Mrs. Pitman said that she wanted to leave Margaret sufficient to ensure her future career as a singer; that she was determined to go abroad with Margaret and get her the best tuition possible, although her doctor had said that she (Mrs. Pitman) might die on the voyage. So that Margaret would have no trouble about the future she would leave her the Footscray hotel, the rent from which was £15 a week. When asked whether she wanted to leave any more than the four cottages to Aileen, Mrs. Pitman said: "No; she is disobedient to me. Silo takes my car out without permission, and stops out late at night..."

Friday 7 January 1938

Happenings At **Footscray Hotel**

Demsey Murder

Inquest

Evidence Heard About

Orange Drink

MELBOURNE, Friday.

Heritage Assessments

HAPPENINGS, during a visit to a **Footscray hotel** by

'McFarlane, O'Keefe. Reeve: and Grahame, who are in custody on a charge of murder, were detailed to-day to the Coroner (Mr. Tingate, P.M.) by a witness at the resumed truck case, inquest.' : Reginald Thomas.Srajth, mechanic, of Preston, recalled by Mr. Mornane (for the Victorian Police Department) ., said that he had shown the detectives- the' spot where« he had worked on the Federal truck on the road between Preston and South Morang.

.Mr. Mornane: Yesterday, in referring to the drink given, you there, you said you saw a label. "Orange something" on the bottle.

Smith: Yes.

'. Do you remember your interview with .Detectives North and Fickerdick?-Yes. .

Do you remember what you told them?

,' Mr. Minogue (defending counsel) : I object to this. Witness made an answer yesterday, and my friend wishes him to correct or explain that answer, and to elicit something ' he said to the detectives.

Mr. Mornane: Smith was interviewed by detectives, and told them something, which went beyond what 'he said here yesterday. ' "

The Coroner: Presuming that a criminal charge came out of this matter, it is hardly fair, to put evidence 'in now which would be in- admissible.

Mr. Mornane: Evidence not admissible at criminal proceedings is admissible here, and this is the evidence I am tendering now by virtue of your extraordinary powers. It is' desirable that the matter should be cleared Up now instead of having it said in four or five weeks, ."You said nothing about it at the inquest."

The Coroner: If this man says that he made a statement to the detectives, do you propose to put the statement in?

Mr. Mornane: Yesterday he said: "Orange something." When he was interviewed by the detectives he gave it a name.

The Coroner: Then ask-him now.

Mr. Mornane to Smith: 'What was it?

Smith: Orange Quench definitely.

. "When I read the paper last night I remembered what it was." Witless said that detectives had told him that Orange Quench was missing from Demsey's truck after he had told them he had a drink of Orange Quench.

Ernest Leslie Richards, barman in the **Footscray Hotel**, told Mr. Mornane that he knew a man named O'Keefe and pointed him out in court...

Croatian history

Ilija Šutalo, 2004. Croats in Australia: pioneers, settlers and their descendants

Martin Pasquan (Martin Pakran), a relative of Joseph, was born in Calin near Rijeka and disembarked in Melbourne in June 1865 from the ship. *Queen of the North*. In 1872 Pasquan had a restaurant at 244 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. He was the proprietor of the Station Hotel, Hopkins Street, Footscray from 1873 to 1877.(46) The Station Hotel still exists today and is diagonally opposite the Croatian Hall. In March 1875 Martin Pasquan was also building a new house with a view to leasing it out as a public house. *The Williamstown*

Chronicle noted that: 'The most prominent of the new buildings in course of erection at Footscray is the large two-storied brick house, in Hopkins Street, near the new railway bridge. This is being built by Mr Pasquin proprietor of the Station Hotel ... when complete will be amongst the best houses in Footscray'.(47)

In 1878 Pasquan managed the Hotel de Roma in Victoria Parade, Fitzroy. For the next few years he managed the Albion Hotel at 15 Therry Street, Melbourne. In 1882 and 1883 Pasquan ran the Macs Hotel at 158 Smith Street, Collingwood. During the following four years Pasquan had a restaurant, dining rooms, wine cellar and tobacconist at 148 Little Collins Street. In 1887 he also had dining rooms at Normanby Road, South Melbourne, and in the following year Pasquan maintained dining rooms Pasquan's Hotel —at 60 Bourke Street. He died on 19 November 1888.(48) After Martin Pasquan 's death Joseph (who ran a large hotel in Wangaratta) married his widow.

Martin was a keen lawn bowler and received a gold medal from Fitzroy Bowling Club bearing the engraving: 'Presented to Martin Pasquin, 1878'. He proudly hung the medal from his gold hunting lever watch. Interestingly, this medal, watch and other jewellery were twice stolen from his home. In both cases they were retrieved by the police who apprehended the thieves. In the first case the items were valued at £200 suggesting Pasquan's career as a publican was lucrative' (50).

Maribyrnong Heritage Review, 2000

Moreton Bay fig at the Footscray Hotel (HO136)

History (part)

W Farrow from the first directory entry in 1876 to the late 1870s;
William A Marris in the 1880s;
R Keir in the 1880s-90s;
Mrs M Williams c1900;
Mrs Annie Keir c1905;
James Broderick c1910;
Mrs Campbell, c1915;
Mrs A Bunnell c1920;
John S Giles c1930;
Geo Phillips c1935; and
anonymous through the 1940s-50s.

Statement of Significance

Moreton Bay fig at the Footscray Hotel, is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as a very mature tree which is uncommon within the general planted context of the City, judged by their maturity and type (Criterion B2);
- its association, with the Footscray Hotel, an early and historic place in the City (Criterion A4).

Arnott's Court House Hotel, 166 -168 Nicholson Street, Footscray

Built: 1924



Figure 11 Façade view



Figure 12 view to south



Figure 13 Rear wing view

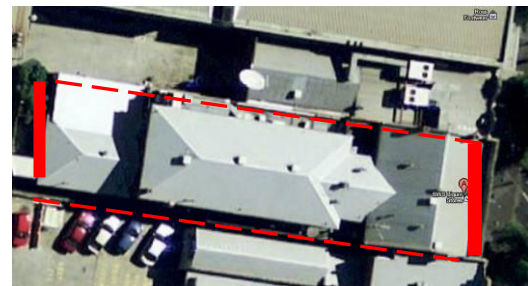


Figure 14 Extent of contributory (rear wing) or significant (façade wing) fabric

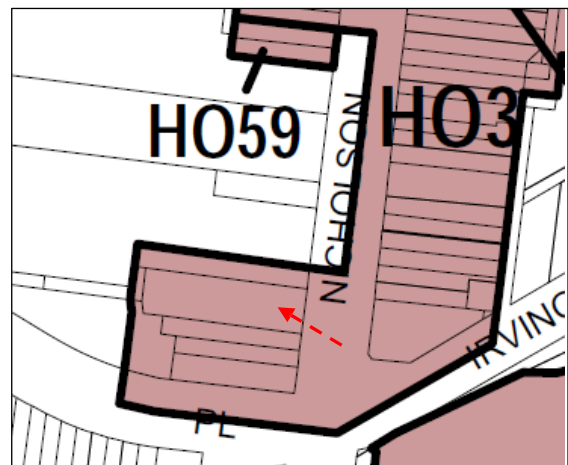


Figure 15 Maribyrnong Planning Scheme: map 8, part Heritage Overlay Area 3

Existing status

1989 City of Footscray study: Sites of Intermediate Importance List

Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay: part Heritage Overlay Area 3

History of the place

Located on Crown Allotment J of Section 14 Cut Paw Paw parish, the Court House Hotel was once an old brick inn located in one of Footscray's primary commercial streets from the 1870s. At that time it was owned by CL Arnott and run by licensees James & Susannah Harris and was used for inquests

and the occasional quoits game as later publicised in local histories, such as *Footscray's First 100 years*.

'In early Footscray, The Courthouse Hotel, now in one of the busiest parts of Nicholson Street, sported an iron quoits pitch along the front—in this issue players, including an aborigine, are seen at the sport outside the hotel.'

The current Court House Hotel was rebuilt in 1924 to the design of well known architects, Hudson & Wardrop, when still owned by the Arnott family, in the person of George Arnott, engineer, and Stanley Wilson (solicitor), Collins Street, Melbourne. The licensee was Caroline Moran and the accommodation increased from 10 to 17 rooms. Caroline Moran was a long-term figure at the Court House bar transferring to Cornelius J Curtain in 1936, of the Post-office Club Hotel, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne¹⁴. Caroline had purchased the freehold of the Alma Hotel, Chapel Street, East St Kilda¹⁵.

Court House Hotel was one of the small number of inter-war hotels in Footscray and, as the most modern option, attracted custom from the Victorian Football League in the 1930s.

The Arnott family held the property for a long period, with tanner, John Arnott, being the owner in the 1930s. John & Jessie Arnott took over in the 1940s followed by Winifred (spinster) & William Arnott (gentleman) of 42 Albert St, Footscray, who owned the hotel by the 1950s.

Hudson & Wardrop

The architects Hudson & Wardrop were better known at the time for the classical revival Shrine of Remembrance design, Melbourne (Winners of competition 1924, built from 1927); Wardrop designed Shirley Court Flats, Mooltan St., Ascot Vale, built in 1939; the Members luncheon rooms for the Monee Valley Racing Club in 1923; and additions to Malvern Town Hall, c. 1925.

Description of place

The Court House Hotel has a two-storey symmetrical Greek revival style cemented and parapeted façade to the Nicholson Street gabled and parapeted main wing and a large rear hipped roof residential wing in face red brickwork, visible from the side and rear. Roofing is corrugated iron.

¹⁴ 'The Argus': 10 March 1936

¹⁵ 'The Argus': 11 May 1936

The upper level façade presents a shallow gabled parapet as an implied Greek Revival pediment, set between two pylon elements, and a deep reeded frieze below the entablature. The hotel name is provided in bas-relief within the facade parapet panel.

Upper level windows have multi-pane glazing within double-hung timber sashes. A deep moulded cornice is set under the upper level window group, marking a central façade bay, flanked by pylon forms at each end.

Integrity

The ground level of the Nicholson Street façade has been replaced.

Context

Although contemporary to the 1920s, the upper level facade relates well to those of the significant Victorian-era facades adjoining.



Figure 16 Hotel upper level within streetscape

Comparative analysis

The hotel examples cited in the City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study and this report include (in date order):

Place Name	Street Name	House Number	Apprx. Date	Suburb
Junction Hotel	Whitehall Street	56	1854 apprx	Footscray
Braybrook Hotel	Ballarat Road	353	1864	Braybrook
Footscray Hotel	Hopkins Street	48	1875, 1925	Footscray
Yarraville Hotel	Ballarat Street	58	1873-4	Yarraville
Exchange Hotel	Napier Street	28	1876	Footscray
Plough Hotel	Barkly Street	331-335	1910	Footscray
Barkly Hotel	Barkly Street	231-233	1913-(major)	Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	House Number	Apprx. Date	Suburb
			additions planned)	
Rising Sun Hotel	Geelong Road	189-193	1922c	Footscray
Court House Hotel	Nicholson St	166 -168	1924-	Footscray
Pioneer Hotel	Ballarat Road	37-39	1925 (main façade)	Footscray
Hotel Victoria	Victoria Street	43	1927	Footscray
Royal Hotel	Barkly Street	154-162	1940-1	Footscray



Figure 17 Rising Sun Hotel (Yardmaster), also Greek revival and on an island site but recently damaged and visually swallowed by the overpass.

Conclusion

The Court house Hotel is one of five hotels built in the City during the inter-war period, with examples such as the Rising Sun and Court House Hotels adopting a modified Greek revival form and the later Royal Hotel, the Moderne style. The nearby Belgravia Hotel has a similar Greek revival layer added in the late 1920s.

Heritage assessment

Criteria and thresholds

(See Appendix 1: Assessment criteria used in this report)

This place has been assessed using the National Estate Register criteria (NER) under the broad categories of aesthetic, historic, social and scientific significance, using a comparative geographic base of the Footscray locality (all or part of the City of Maribyrnong) and the State of Victoria. A place must be at least of local significance to be included in the planning scheme heritage overlay.

Assessment of cultural significance

The following is an assessment against relevant criteria from the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate criteria, as cited in the *Applying the Heritage Overlay* Victorian Planning Provisions practice note (1999) as relevant for heritage assessment in Victoria (see Appendix 1: Assessment criteria used in this report).

A.4 Importance for association with event, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, or community.

The Court house Hotel is one of five hotels identified as built in the City during the inter-war period, in the minor boom that arose after the cessation of World War One.

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

The Court House Hotel has characteristic upper level cement detailing of the Greek revival style which aligns with other inter-war hotels built in the City but is in this case by one of the foremost practitioners of the style, Hudson & Wardrop.

The classical origins of this style link with the of the Victorian-era facades to the south to add heritage value to the Footscray Commercial Precinct.

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.

The Court House Hotel remains a local long-term gathering place since the 1920s and as a Footscray hotel site since the early Victorian-era. It was frequented by the Victorian Football League in the inter-war period.

Recommended Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance format

Heritage Victoria's Statement of Significance format is used for the following Statement of Significance, in the form:

What is significant?

How is it significant?

Why is it significant?

What is significant?

The Court House Hotel was rebuilt on an early hotel site in 1924 to the design of well known architects, Hudson & Wardrop. It was owned over a long period by the Arnott family, specifically George Arnott, engineer, and SH Wilson (solicitor), Collins Street, Melbourne when it was rebuilt.

As one of a small number of new hotels in Footscray built during the inter-war period the Court House Hotel attracted custom from the Victorian Football League in the 1930s.

The Court House Hotel has a two-storey symmetrical Greek revival style cemented and parapeted façade to Nicholson Street and a large rear hipped roof residential wing in face red brickwork.

The upper level presents a shallow gabled parapet as an implied pediment, set between two pylon elements, and a deep reeded frieze below the entablature.

Windows have multi-pane glazing and are double-hung sashes. Although contemporary to the 1920s, the facade relates well to the significant Victorian-era facades adjoining.

Contributory elements

The contributory elements within the heritage place include (but not exclusively):

- Parapeted form based on classical sources with cement detailing;

- Red brick rear walls and chimneys with cornice mouldings;

- Double-hung sash timber-framed multi-pane windows in openings forming a minority area of the upper level walls;

- Streetscape relationship with Victorian-era facades to the south.

How is it significant?

The Court House Hotel is significant historically and aesthetically to the City of Maribyrnong

Why is it significant?

Historically

The Court House Hotel is significant historically as a public house over a long period, with associations with the Victorian Football League of the inter-war period

The Court house Hotel is one of five hotels built in the City during the inter-war period, in

the minor local boom that arose after the cessation of World War One.

Aesthetically

Court House Hotel is of aesthetic interest for its Greek revival upper level styling, as designed by prominent architects, Hudson & Wardrop, who were known for this style in its application to major works such as the Shrine of Remembrance.

The building makes a positive contribution to the adjoining Victorian-era streetscape, as underscored by the classical origins of both architectural eras.

Recommendations

Proposed heritage overlay entry clause 43.01

The hotel is recommended for inclusion in the heritage overlay as an individual place under clause 43.01 of the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme. The following is suggested as a potential schedule listing under section 43.

Heritage Place: Arnott's Court House Hotel, 166-168 Nicholson St, Footscray, with emphasis on fabric from the inter-war era and any later fabric that is visually related to it.

External Paint Controls Apply?

Yes

All other columns are 'No'.

Management

Conservation and enhancement of the contributory elements listed in the Statement of Significance.

References used for the assessment

Titles

Part CAJ/14 Footscray Curt Paw Paw

1914- Stanley Robert Wilson solicitor, George Arnott, engineer (2 lots thro to Albert st)

1934 Stanley Robert Wilson solicitor, John Arnott tanner;

1949- John & Jessie Arnott;

1959 Winifred & William Arnott for lot 1 with ROW to Albert...

1971- Richd & Beverley Collinson, hotelkeeper;

1980 Delside Pty Ltd ,

Electoral rolls

Melbourne Ports:

Heritage Assessments

1903

George Arnott, fitter 22 Albert St

Annie Arnott, 22 Albert St hd

(Lily & John L Arnott at 40 Albert St, hd)

1919

George Arnott, fitter 42 Albert St

Eileen Arnott, 42 Albert St milliner

John George Arnott , 42 Albert St

Winifred Jessie Arnott 42 Albert St typiste

(Lily Arnott at 40 Albert St, hd)

1924

George Arnott, fitter 42 Albert St

William Edward, 42 Albert St motor mechanic

John George Arnott , 42 Albert St labourer

Winifred Jessie Arnott 42 Albert St typiste

(Lily Arnott at 40 Albert St, hd)



Figure 18 UFS Dispensary and dwelling next on south to former Arnott house sites at 40 and 42 Albert St, Footscray (demolished for ring road)

Licensees

LicenseeO'KEEFE, JOHN Date1874 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeHARRIS, JAMES Date1875 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeGUPPY, SAMUEL Date1877 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeGREEN, JOHN Date1878 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeFERNANDEZ, ELIZ. Mrs Date1879/89 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeWHITTLE, WILLIAM Date1890 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeTOMLINSON, G.W. Date1891 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeMARKILLIE, CHARL.Mrs Date1893 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeTOURELLE, T.J. Date1894/95 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeWISHER, FREDERICK Date1895 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeHAYES, THOMAS Date1896 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeHAYES, BRIDGET. Miss Date1897 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeTAYLOR, JAMES Date1899 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeTAYLOR, MARY,Mrs Date1902 Vol2 Pg153

LicenseeLONERGAN, CATH.Mrs Date1913 Vol2 Pg153

Rate Books

1876-7, 777, Susannah Harris, hotel keeper,
CL Arnott – owner, Brick Hotel, Nicholson St,
£66

(North Ward)

1925 November, 4487 Caroline Moran,
George Arnott, 17 room brick and stone hotel,
Court House Hotel £550 (pop of 5);

1923 Nov, 4186, Caroline Moran, George
Arnott, 10 rooms brick and stone hotel £ 450

Other sources

MMBW



Figure 19 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works detail plan, 240, City of Footscray 1895, shows previous hotel

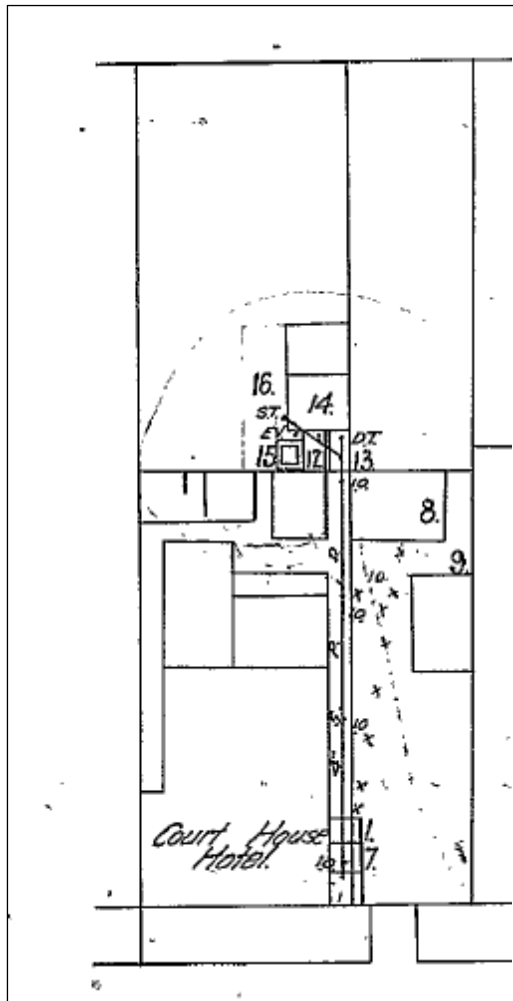


Figure 20 Plan of Drainage 33784 Court House Hotel 1909

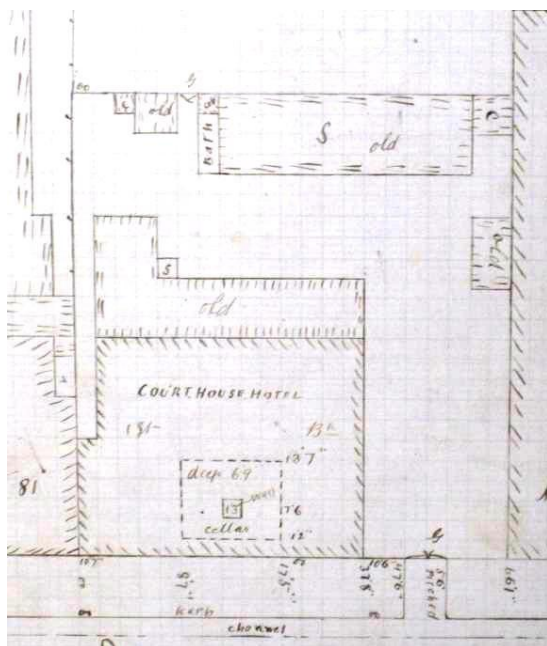


Figure 21 Court House Hotel and stable, MMBW Field Book 69 1902

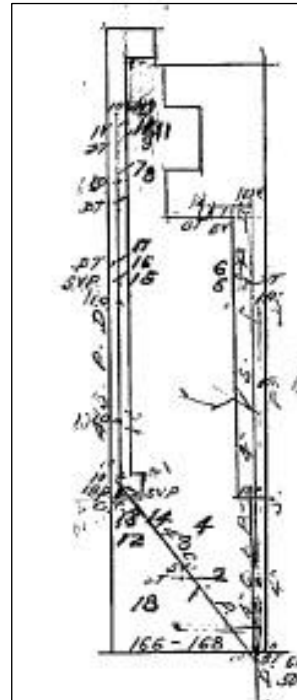


Figure 22 Plan of Drainage 33784 from the 1924 rebuild.

MMBW DP 240: (FB 17, 20, 126)

Alterations to Court House Hotel and lane at rear FB 69 1902: shows old hotel and yard.

Footscray's First 100 years: 56

Picture of hotel stated as about 90 years old, one storey hipped roof building.

`In early Footscray, *The Courthouse Hotel*, now in one of the busiest parts of Nicholson Street, sported an iron quoits pitch along the front—in this issue players, including an aborigine, are seen at the sport outside the hotel.



'The Argus':

Thursday 28 June 1877

At the Footscray Police **Court** yesterday John O Neill charted with the wilful murder of his mother Catherine O Neill was remanded on

the application of Senior constable Fowler to appear at the adjourned coroner's inquest to be held at the **Court house Hotel** Footscray on Thursday 5th July.

Thursday 26 May 1881

QUOITS

A match took place at the Court house Hotel, Footscray, on the Queen's Birthday, between the Collingwood and the Footscray Quoiting Clubs, eight men a side, which resulted in a victory for the Footscray by 50 points.

Saturday 13 September 1924

Tenders called by Hudson & Wardrop FARVIA & ARIBA for ERECTION of COURTHOUSE HOTEL, Nicholson Street, Footscray,

Quantities by A. Gooding Esq., 443 Little Collin, Street, Melbourne.

Saturday 13 December 1930

ARNOTT.-In affectionate remembrance of John L Arnott, beloved husband of Lillie, and dear father of Arline. who died at Viva, Albert street, Footscray, on the 14th December, 1904.

Wednesday 13 July 1938

There was no training at Footscray last night, but the coach (Joe Kelly) will give several players some special work on Thursday evening. Later officials and players will be tendered a dinner by the vice-president (Mr. Con Curtain) at the **Courthouse Hotel**, in recognition of the club's successes so far this season.

Friday 10 November 1939

SMOKE NIGHT FOR PREMIER TEAM

The citizens of Williamstown will tender the Williamstown team-Association premiers this year-a smoke social in the Williamstown Town Hall on December 10. This decision was reached at a meeting convened by the Mayor (Councillor William Roberts).

A former club secretary (Mr. Harold Hosking) has been appointed secretary of the organising committee. It is hoped to make every player a. presentation on the night of tile smoke social.

The final committee meeting for the year will be held on Tuesday. The annual 'meeting will not be held before February. The secretary (Mr. W. L. Floyd) stated last night that the credit balance would amount to more than £200.

The premiership team and officials are being entertained at a dinner at the Court- house Hotel, Footscray, to-morrow night.

Tuesday 16 November 1954

ARNOTT.-On November 13, at her son-in-law's residence, 24 Buckley street. Footscray, Elizabeth Stratton (Lily) Arnott, relict of the late John Arnott, dear and devoted mother of. Arline Box. -So loving, so loved. (Privately interred at Footscray, November 15.)

Skyscrapercity web site

`Yardmaster' on the Court House and Rising Sun Hotels, 2009

Court House Hotel

`Closer to the station than Station Hotel, which is closer to the former Court House than here ... this hotel is located in the centre of the African enclave, so there are lots of very demurely clad women passing by, but there is an "adult products" shop next door.'

Rising Sun Hotel

Many years back- perhaps even before "Footscray" became "The Western Bulldogs"- when footie trains were no longer stabled in the sidings at West Footscray of a Saturday afternoon during the course of a match at the western oval, "The Rising Sun" realized that the writing was on the wall, and it was announced that the pub would become: apartments.

Lang's Hotel Victoria, 43 Victoria Street, corner Raleigh St, Footscray

Built: 1927



Figure 31 corner view, as major streetscape element



Figure 32 distinctive corner oriel window



Figure 33 Victorian-era residential context, unusual terrane for area.



Figure 34 aerial view showing dotted proposed contributory fabric to site (Google Maps)

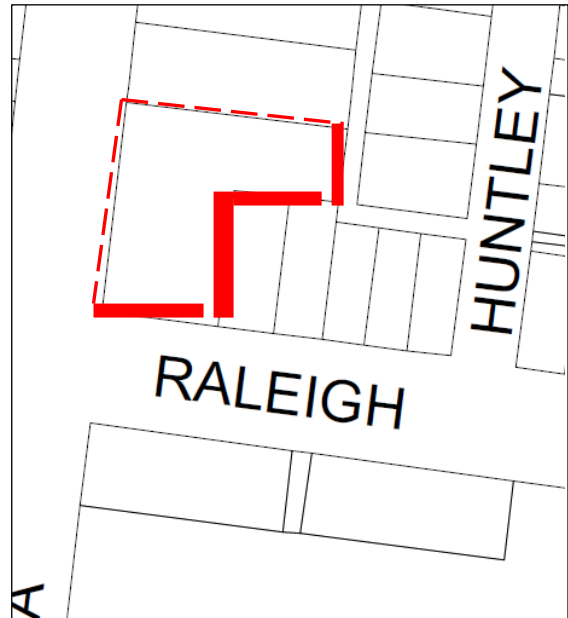


Figure 35 proposed heritage overlay boundary dotted

Existing status

1989 City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study: Potentially local significant (D-C)

Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay: no

History of the place

This hotel is on part of Crown Allotment J of Section 14, in the Cut Paw Paw parish. This was owned by the Standard Mutual building Society from 1881 and from 1887, William Train of South Melbourne. As a further subdivision the property was conveyed by Henry Scotney to Emma Thomson & Eliza Scotney of Fitzroy in 1898

The Victoria Hotel had existed there in at least two other forms since the 1870s as the property of private investors, with licensees such as J Phillips from 1880, Edward Leahy from 1881, James Lindsay from 1882-84, George Potter from 1885-91 and Mrs Sophia Potter 1892-1995, Mrs Elizabeth Huston 1901, and Mrs Frederick Casey 1902.

In 1907 the old hotel was acquired by Carlton Brewery Ltd. as part of their expansion into hotel outlets for their produce at that time; Julius Necker was the hotelier around that time while James and Mary Taylor of Victoria Ave, Albert Park, owned it around World War One.

The world renowned boxer, William (Bill) Lang had acquired the property by the late 1920s and had this building erected there in 1927, as an 8 room brick hotel. Municipal rate records show that houses at 45-55 Victoria Street were demolished for the project. Lang, also a former Victorian League footballer, stayed there throughout the 1930s but sold after his wife Lydia died in 1940. Lang received the license from Mrs Grace Watson in 1926; Mrs Watson had gained unwanted fame from the spectacular shooting at the Belgravia Hotel in 1919.

Bill Lang

Bill Lang (born William Langfranchi, 1883–1952) was an Australian professional boxer who held the national heavyweight title and contested world titles against some of the great boxers of the early 20th century. He was also an Australian rules footballer who played with Richmond in the Victorian Football League (VFL).

Thirty years ago (written by by Norman McCance in 1939) he was the pride of the Australian boxing ring. To-day, with a kindly tolerant eye on the look-out for the cauliflower ear and squidgy nose of the fraternity, he runs an hotel-a very good hotel, too-at Footscray, where the bar is an unique gallery of boxers' portraits. Bill Lang, bless him, heavy-weight champion of Australia when there were real heavy-weights; who fought Burns for the world's title, and tried conclusions with the incomparable Johnson. It is true that he lost, but he fought gallantly and honestly, and left the ring better than when he entered it, as a novice, against "Old Starlight" 34 years ago....

Lang was inducted into the Australian National Boxing Hall of Fame in 2004, as the first Australian to fight for a world heavyweight title.

Dennis Hart

The next owner in 1941, Dennis L Hart, has left his name 'Hart Hotel' on the Victoria Street

wall panel. Mr. Hart was for 20 years a licensee of the Albion Hotel, Port Melbourne.

Description of place

Possessing a tiled and hipped roof, this two storey stuccoed brick hotel occupies a corner site and has early Moderne style attributes. This is evident in the stepped parapet and projecting cantilevered glazed balconies or wintergardens over the side entries, doubling as awnings. Chimneys are plainly treated and stuccoed and the name 'Hart's Hotel' is set as cement bas-relief in a wall panel.

Other elements like the two lunette bar windows at ground level, lead lighting and the oriel window on the splayed corner upper level have Edwardian-era characteristics. The roof is clad with a cement Marseilles pattern tile.

Upper level windows on both main elevations are timber framed double-hung sashes with plain leadlight rectangles to the upper sash. Another upper level window facing west has similar leadlight panes but has coloured glass garland design imposed on them in blue, green and white. Garland pattern leadlight also appears on the four upper sashes of the south window group.

Lead light designs also appear in the upper level sashes of the oriel bay at the corner. This bay has a circle segment plan, four lights, a dentilated cornice under the roof guttering and an ogee segment inverted dome set under a reeded frieze. Above the oriel is the hotel name 'Hotel Victoria' and the date '1927' raised on an oval medallion set in a panel recess.

The upper level wintergarden window has slim horizontal muntins to lend a Moderne streamlined look to the facade, underscored by an ovolo sill moulding. This cantilevered wintergarden alcove is supported on paired cement brackets. Paired half-glazed external timber doors, with polished metal pull plates, appear early or original, presumably having once been stained and lacquered.

The east side (and presumably once the north side) wall is face red brickwork, with a painted sign on the east 'Victoria Bitter'.

Integrity

The corner entry has been closed (see steps) and presumably the existing dado was once tiled, now render. Glazing has been replaced at ground level, some with reflective glass, and services applied to most walls. A painted brick addition is at the south-east corner.

Context

The hotel is located in a distinctive part of the Footscray business district perimeter, interfaced with brick and weatherboard Victorian, Edwardian-era, and inter-war residential development, and the nearby railway underpass.

Comparative analysis

The hotel examples cited in the City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study and this report include (in date order):

Place Name	Street Name	House Number	Apprx. Date	Suburb
Junction Hotel	Whitehall Street	56	1854 apprx	Footscray
Braybrook Hotel	Ballarat Road	353	1864	Braybrook
Footscray Hotel	Hopkins Street	48	1873, 1925	Footscray
Yarraville Hotel	Ballarat Street	58	1873-4	Yarraville
Exchange Hotel	Napier Street	28	1876	Footscray
Plough Hotel	Barkly Street	331-335	1910	Footscray
Barkly Hotel	Barkly Street	231-233	1913- (major additions planned)	Footscray
Rising Sun Hotel	Geelong Road	189-193	1922c	Footscray
Court House Hotel	Nicholson St	166 -168	1924-	Footscray
Pioneer Hotel	Ballarat Road	37-39	1925 (main façade)	Footscray
Hotel Victoria	Victoria Street	43	1927	Footscray
Royal Hotel	Barkly Street	154-162	1940-1	Footscray

Conclusion

The Hotel Victoria is one of five hotels built in the City during the inter-war period, in this case at the beginning of the Great Depression. The hotel is stylistically sophisticated with both contemporary Greek revival and early Moderne attributes, in similar manner to the Rising Sun Hotel, reinforced by three-dimensional modelling of the corner and the upper level window bays. The last of this group to be built, the Royal Hotel, is Moderne in style with the Hotel Victoria showing the transition to the new style.

Heritage assessment

Criteria and thresholds

(See Appendix 1: Assessment criteria used in this report)

This place has been assessed using the National Estate Register criteria (NER) under the broad categories of aesthetic, historic, social and scientific significance, using a comparative geographic base of the Footscray locality (all or part of the City of Maribyrnong) and the State of Victoria. A place must be at least of local significance to be included in the planning scheme heritage overlay.

Assessment of cultural significance

The following is an assessment against relevant criteria from the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate criteria, as cited in the *Applying the Heritage Overlay* Victorian Planning Provisions practice note (1999) as relevant for heritage assessment in Victoria (see Appendix 1: Assessment criteria used in this report).

A.4 Importance for association with event, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, or community.

The Hotel Victoria is one of five hotels identified as built in the City during the inter-war period, in this case at the beginning of the Great Depression. The hotel was reported as having been a well kept establishment during that period under Lang's ownership.

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

The Hotel Victoria is stylistically sophisticated with both contemporary Greek revival and early Moderne attributes reinforced by three-dimensional modelling of the corner and the upper level window bays. Original lead lighting adds to this character. The hotel has a commanding corner site within a distinctive part of Footscray, made so by the change in terrain at the railway bridge and nearby housing dating from the Victorian-era to the inter-war.

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.

The hotel has been a public gathering place since the 1920s as well as a hotel site since the 1870s.

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region (or locality).

The association with nationally renowned champion boxer Bill Lang is a close one, as the first and long term owner and occupier of the hotel.

Recommended Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance format

Heritage Victoria's Statement of Significance format is used for the following Statement of Significance, in the form:

- What is significant?
- How is it significant?
- Why is it significant?

What is significant?

The Hotel Victoria has existed in Footscray since the 1870s, but it was national heavyweight boxing champion and League footballer William (Bill) Lang who rebuilt the present hotel in 1927 and stayed there into the 1940s. The owner from 1941, Dennis Hart, has left his name 'Hart's Hotel' on the Victoria Street wall panel.

Hipped roofed and on a corner site the two storey stuccoed brick hotel has both contemporary Greek revival character and early Moderne style attributes as seen in its stepped parapet and projecting cantilevered glazed balconies or wintergardens over the side entries. Other aspects like the lunettes at ground level, extensive lead lighting and the oriel window on the splayed corner upper level all lend significance.

The hotel is located in a distinctive part of the Footscray business district, interfaced with Victorian, Edwardian-era and inter-war residential development, and the unusual terrain at the nearby railway underpass.

How is it significant?

Victoria Hotel is significant historically and aesthetically to the City of Maribyrnong

Why is it significant?

Historically

The Hotel Victoria is one of five hotels built in the City during the inter-war period, in this case at the beginning of the Great Depression. The hotel was reported as having been a well kept establishment during that period under Lang's ownership.

The hotel is well-preserved and expresses the era well as a social gathering place from the inter-war period as well as having close links with the famous Australian heavyweight boxing champion and footballer, Bill Lang.

Aesthetically

The Hotel Victoria is stylistically sophisticated with both contemporary Greek revival and early Moderne attributes reinforced by three-dimensional modelling of the corner and the upper level window bays. Original lead lighting adds to this character. The hotel has a commanding corner site within a distinctive part of Footscray, made so by the change in terrain at the railway bridge and nearby housing dating from the Victorian-era to the inter-war.

Proposed heritage overlay entry clause 43.01

The hotel is recommended for retention in the heritage overlay as an individual place under clause 43.01 of the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme. The following is suggested as a potential amended schedule listing under section 43.

Heritage Place: Hotel Victoria, 43 Victoria Street, Footscray, with emphasis on fabric from the inter-war period and any later fabric that is visually related to it.

External Paint Controls Apply? Yes

All other columns are 'No'.

References used for the assessment

Titles:

Part Allotment J CS14, Cut Paw Paw

1881 Standard Mutual building Society

1887 William Train, south Melbourne

1898 Henry Scotney to Emma Thomson & Eliza Scotney

V2700 F539864

1898 Emma Elizabeth Croisette Thomson of & Eliza Scotney of Fitzroy

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V2723 F544454

1899 National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd of Collins St

1907 Carlton Brewery Ltd

1913 James and Mary Taylor of Victoria Ave, Albert Park, hotel keepers, joint owners (caveat discharged 1 March 1927)

1914 Julius Necker

1888 Survey plan showing site 'vacant'

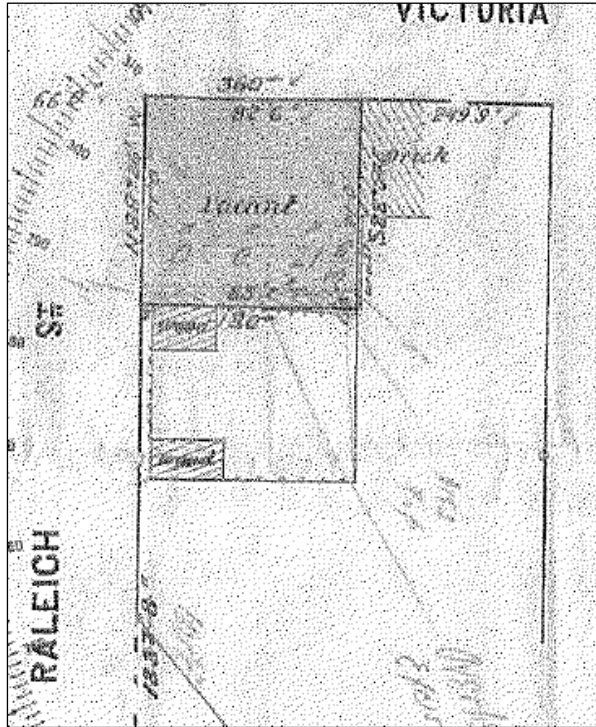


Figure 36 1888 survey (VTO)

Licensees

Licensee: PHILLIPS, J. Date 1880 Vol2 Pg167

Licensee: LEAHY, EDWARD Date 1881 Vol2 Pg167

Licensee: LINDSAY, JAMES Date 1882/84 Vol2 Pg167

Licensee: POTTER, GEORGE Date 1885/91 Vol2 Pg167

Licensee: POTTER, SOPHIA, Mrs Date 1892/95 Vol2 Pg167

Licensee: HUSTON, ELIZ. Mrs Date 1901 Vol2 Pg167

Licensee: CASEY, FREDERICK Mrs Date 1902 Vol2 Pg167

Licensee: NECKER, JULIUS Date 1910 Vol2 Pg167

Rate books

1925-6, 6601, 5 room stone hotel???

(North ward)

1927 (Dec)-8, 4341, (43) Lang, William hotel keeper, 8 room brick and wooden hotel, £600 (population of 2)

(45-55 'houses removed', noted in rate book, owned by William Lang)

1928 (Dec)-1929, 4502, Lang, William hotel keeper, 8 room brick hotel, £600 (population of 2)

Directories

1904 **Victoria htl—Casey, Mrs Fredericka at Raleigh St**

1930 43 **Victoria htl—William Lang**

Other sources

AAI

Auction notice. "Victoria Hotel", Victoria Street, Footscray. Stone building. Brief description. *Argus* 14.10.1876, p 2

Auction notice. Victoria Hotel, Victoria Street, Footscray; the property of Mr G. Bent. Brief description. *Argus* 25.10.1876, p 2

Auction notice and brief description of the Victoria Hotel, Victoria St., Footscray, the property of Mr G. Bent. *Argus* 3.3.1877, p 2

Tuesday 8 April 1941

FOOTSCRAY HOTEL SOLD

After having been owner-licensee for about 15 years, Mr. "Bill" Lang, well known boxer, has sold the freehold, furniture, and possession of the Victoria Hotel, Victoria and Raleigh sts., Footscray, to Mr. Dennis L. Hart. Mr. Hart was for 20 years licensee of the Albion Hotel, Port Melbourne. The sale was affected by Mr. W. D. Sampson, 358 Collins st.

Powell and Whitaker.

Tenders wanted for extensive alterations and additions to Victoria Hotel, Footscray. *Argus* 5.3.1887, p 17

'The Argus':

1923

APPLICATION' TRANSFER of LICENSE.

.. Hugh 'O'Meara, the holder of a victualler-* license for Victoria Hotel at Victoria street, Footscray, in the North Footscray licensing district, and 1, Arthur Ernest Augustus Mueller, of 18 Molesworth street, North Melbourne, do hereby give notice that we will APPLY to the Licensing Court at Melbourne on Monday, 5th March, 1923. for the TRANSFER, of LICENSE to the said Arthur Ernest Augustus Mueller.

Dated 23rd February, 1923.

Saturday 17 July 1926

Licence transfer from Grace Watson for Victoria Hotel at Victoria street. **Footscray** In the Flemington I Licensing District and I **William Lang** of 19 Essex road Surrey Hills hereby give notice tint we will APPLY to the Licensing Court at Melbourne on Monday, 26th July..

Tuesday 24 January 1939

"That Reminds Me" . . says Bill Lang -

GREAT FIGHTERS OF BYGONE DAYS

Heritage Assessments

By Norman McCance

Thirty years ago he was the pride of the Australian boxing ring. To-day, i with a kindly tolerant eye on the look-out for the cauliflower ear and squidgy nose of the fraternity, he runs an hotel-a very good hotel, too-at Footscray, where the bar is an unique gallery of boxers' portraits. Bill Lang, bless him, heavy-weight champion of Australia when there were real heavy-weights; who fought Burns for the world's title, and tried conclusions with the incomparable Johnson. It is true that he lost, but he fought gallantly and honestly, and left the ring better than when he entered it, as a novice, against "Old Starlight" 34 years ago....

Saturday 31 August 1940

Lydia Lang, wife of William (Victoria Hotel) dies at the Epworth, mother of William, John and Bernice.

Tuesday 8 April 1941

FOOTSCRAY HOTEL SOLD

After having been owner-licensee for about 15 years, Mr. "Bill" Lang, well known boxer, has sold the freehold, furniture, and possession of the **Victoria Hotel, Victoria** and Raleigh sts., Footscray, to Mr. Dennis L. Hart. Mr. Hart was for 20 years licensee of the Albion **Hotel**, Port Melbourne. The sale was effected by Mr. W. D. Sampson, 358 Collins st.

Tuesday 18 August 1953

Footscray Looks after own

Gill McNameee of the Victoria Hotel donates five guineas for the fastest Footscray cycle rider to finish in `The Argus': Warrnambool Road Race.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Bill Lang

Statistics

Real name	William Langfranchi
Rated at	Heavyweight
Height	185cm
Reach	185cm
Nationality	Australia
Birth date	8 July 1883
Birth place	Melbourne, Victoria
Death date	3 September 1952
Death place	East St Kilda

Stance	Orthodox
Boxing record	
Total fights	44
Wins	27
Wins by KO	21
Losses	15
Draws	1
No contests	1

Bill Lang (born William Langfranchi, 1883–1952) was an Australian professional boxer who held the national heavyweight title. He was also an Australian rules footballer who played with Richmond in the Victorian Football League (VFL).

Lang began his professional boxing career in 1905, the same year he was fullback in the Richmond VFA premiership team. He fought future world champion Jack Johnson at Richmond Race Course in 1907 and lost in a TKO. Later that year he defeated Peter Felix in Broken Hill to claim the Australian heavyweight title.

After defending his title five successive times, Lang earned a title bout with reigning world champion Tommy Burns at West Melbourne Stadium in September 1908. He knocked Burns to the floor with a left hook in the second round, however Burns got up before the end of the count. The Canadian went on to win with a KO in the sixth round. Earlier in the year, Lang had taken part in Richmond's inaugural VFL season, playing their first ever game and eight in all. Primarily a follower, he added six more games the following year before retiring to concentrate on his boxing career.[1]

In 1909, Lang had a notable knockout win over Bob Fitzsimmons at Sydney Stadium.

The hard punching Lang went overseas in 1910 and fought Al Kaufman in the United States. Over the course of the year, and in 1911, Lang boxed in the United Kingdom and took on the renowned Sam Langford at the Olympia AC in London, where he lost after being disqualified.[2]

When he returned to Australia he twice defended his national title before losing it against Jack Lester in a points decision.

Lang was inducted into the Australian National Boxing Hall of Fame in 2004. He had been the first Australian to fight for a world heavyweight title.[3]

References

"Bill Lang". AFL Tables.

"Bill Lang - Boxer". BoxRec.

Sydney Morning Herald, "Bill Lang Dies", 4 September 1952, p. 5

500 Victorians, 1934 (Henderson)

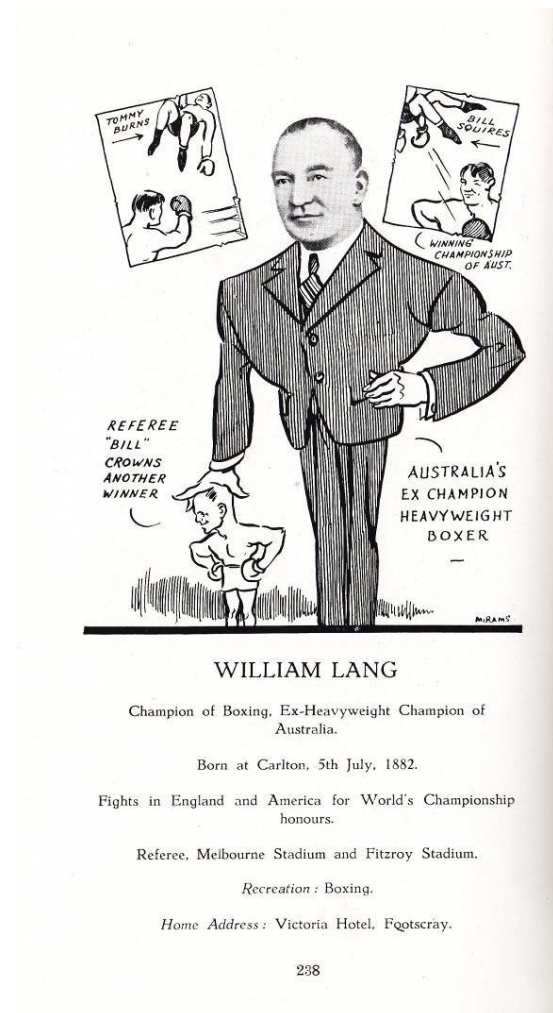


Figure 37 500 Victorians, 1934

Museum of Victoria collection



Figure 38 Victoria Hotel from 1887 (Museum of Victoria collection)



Figure 39 Victoria Hotel from 1903 (Museum of Victoria collection)

Delaney's Junction Inn, 56 Whitehall Street, Footscray

Built: by 1854



Figure 40 east elevation



Figure 41 north elevation



Figure 42 View from west, showing stone wall



Figure 43 Air view showing contributory fabric dotted

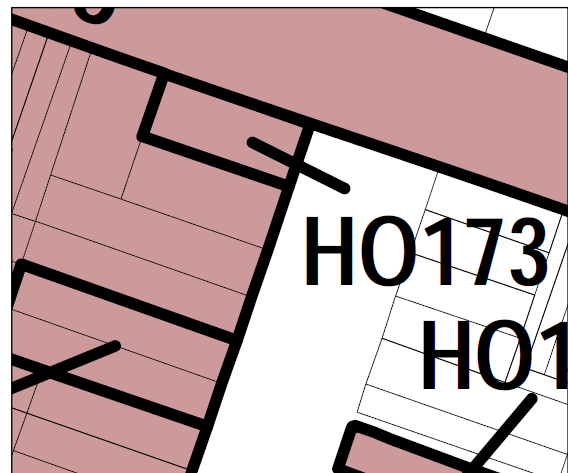


Figure 44 existing heritage overlay 173, with adjoining Heritage Overlay Area 7 and nearby heritage overlay 174

Existing status

Maribyrnong Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay: Heritage Overlay 173 subject to Archaeological Management Plan as an incorporated document which describes the hotel has having archaeological potential as above ground fabric and underground deposits.

This archaeological potential is in qualified by the policy reference in clause 22.11 which includes *City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study Volumes 1-4* prepared by Graeme Butler for Footscray City Council, 1989 citing the hotel as follows:

Architecturally, an early externally complete (from 1871) hotel building displaying valuable joinery details and built of the material which made Footscray important in the early development of Melbourne.

Historically, for over 130 years a public meeting place and as such where the municipality began.

History of the place

Government Assistant Surveyor Lindsay Clarke surveyed seven sections of the Footscray Township as part of a Village Reserve, in 1849, showing the Geelong and Williamstown roads heading south-west from a punt crossing at the foot of Bunbury Street. No buildings were shown on this plan but Leven's Victoria Hotel and the Bush (later Punt) Inn predated the survey.

Anne Delaney (see 47 Cowper Street) then of the Salt Water River punt, bought the Crown Grant (8/6) for this site in 1853-4 for £220 and sold it almost immediately (April 1854) to the publican, Robert Jones for £350 during the brief land boom surrounding gold discovery in Victoria. The land transaction memorial cites 'all houses' on the property. Anne also purchased the riverside Ship Inn (end of Bunbury St) and surrounding land in the same period for a massive £1500 (CA 1-3, 10/2 Footscray Village).

Derbyshire's Plan of Hobson's Bay and Port Phillip Triangulation, 1854 shows the Footscray Township Reserve the same number of buildings as the 1855 plan but not this hotel confirming it was built late 1854.

Hence a hotel was on this site from 1854 and rate valuations suggest that this structure, with later improvements, was that hotel. The Junction Hotel name refers to the junction of Melbourne's two main rivers, then known as the Saltwater and Yarra Yarra. The 1857 parish plan shows a structure at this corner (Bunbury Street).

Robert Jones leased it to Michael Fitzgibbon, the licensee, for seven years from September 1854 at £500 per annum. A mortgage in 1859 for £500 changed hands once in 1871 only to return to the Jones' trustees (Ellen Jones, WV McMillan, and William Mitchell) in 1883.

In 1855 it was the focus for advertising of the Hobbs's Paddock estate at Footscray, described as at the Junction of the Yarra Yarra and Salt-water River and in the path of the new railway. Michael Fitzgibbon, of the Junction Hotel, Footscray, was to show intending purchasers the property as well as furnishing them with a copy of the Railway Company's plan. Christmas in Footscray was celebrated at Jones' Junction Hotel in 1856.

The earliest surviving rate book (1864-5) gives Robert Jones as the owner-licensee of a stone hotel continuing through to 1870. In the hands of Jones' executors, improvements were made to the hotel in c1873 and another value

increase occurred in 1888. The land title was converted to Torrens in the Edwardian-era for AA Graham.

The public meeting, convened to elect Footscray's first municipal council in July 1859, was intended to be at the Junction Inn and subsequently the mayor used the hotel as a martialling point for councillor nominations. As was the custom, inquests were also held in the hotel such as the tragic case of popular local butcher, William M'Millan, who had drowned himself in the Maribyrnong River while of unsound mind in 1873.

Robert Jones died in 1870 with this property described as the Junction Hotel, wooden cottage and out houses on half an acre of land, mortgaged for £375 at 10% interest; it was valued at £600. He also owned two stone cottages nearby in Whitehall Street, with an estate worth some £2414.

Further mortgages eventuated in the property's subdivision (1896-1906) and sale (by Samuel Jones and Mitchell) to James Madden for £1350, leaving the hotel on a block 49 feet by 113 feet remaining from the original grant. Madden's death meant its sale to Daniel Coleman and others in 1908 for £1650 and resale to William Howard seven years on for £200.

Ellen Cardwell and Mary Rolfe were the licensees through the 1870s. Florence Horan, George Benjamin, Margaret Howard, Thomas Laffey and George Howard were among the hotelkeepers of the 20th century up until the mid-1950s when the hotel became apartments.

The MMBW Detail Plan 199 of 1895 shows the hotel with rear verandah and one level service wing along Bunbury Street as existing. The matching addition on the south side of the hotel has not been built by then but is instead shown as a vacant lot adjoining a house further south. A stable was sited along the south rear part of the block

Description of place

Possibly originally a simply hipped roof two-storey dressed and rubble bluestone hotel, it may be that in the early 1870s the present cemented parapeted facade was added to the upper level, encasing the old inn with the new Italian Renaissance derived detailing. The rubble-stone rear walls and quoining remain, with bricks trimming around the upper level window, and explain in part why the hotel is so original, given the difficulties of altering the stone.

An early view of the hotel shows a simple gabled and raised entablature centred on the Whitehall Street façade, with cement urns attached (two remain on the ends of the parapet)²².



Figure 45 early view from Carstairs & Lane (undated)

The upper level stucco is smooth and the lower smooth rusticated with quoins, plinth and parapet urns; a string moulding marks the first floor level.

Valuable timber joinery survives in these lower windows, as two fine arcaded bar windows facing the river custom and a double-hung sash window with multi-pane glazing facing Bunbury St. Windows in Bunbury Street have cemented architrave mouldings. A four panel door with simple top-light provides entry from Whitehall Street.

On the south side of the hotel, there is a one storey parapeted wing with corner pilaster and a single double-hung sash window with moulded aedicule over. The side wall is face brickwork. This wing was built after 1895 perhaps in the early 1900s.

On the west side is another stuccoed one-storey hipped roof service wing.

Integrity

The former hotel remains generally original to its Victorian-era form except for the loss of the raised entablature and urns, painting of the exposed stonework and changes to the chimney cornice.

Context

The streetscape hinges on this traditional corner building, as a related 19th and early 20th Century residential area.

Comparative analysis

The hotel examples cited in the City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study and this report include (in date order):

Place Name	Street Name	House Number	Apprx. Date	Suburb
Junction Hotel	Whitehall Street	56	1854 apprx	Footscray
Braybrook Hotel	Ballarat Road	353	1864	Braybrook
Footscray Hotel	Hopkins Street	48	1873, 1925	Footscray
Yarraville Hotel	Ballarat Street	58	1873-4	Yarraville
Exchange Hotel	Napier Street	28	1876	Footscray
Plough Hotel	Barkly Street	331-335	1910	Footscray
Barkly Hotel	Barkly Street	231-233	1913- (major additions planned)	Footscray
Rising Sun Hotel	Geelong Road	189-193	1922c	Footscray
Court House Hotel	Nicholson St	166 -168	1924-	Footscray
Pioneer Hotel	Ballarat Road	37-39	1925 (main façade)	Footscray
Hotel Victoria	Victoria Street	43	1927	Footscray
Royal Hotel	Barkly Street	154-162	1940-1	Footscray

Comparable examples in Victoria

The following have been drawn from the Victorian Heritage Database (VHD) as comparable with the Junction Hotel. Some are older and have a different architectural character expressed by simply pitched roof forms but most have a similar parapeted stuccoed elevation and corner site to that of the Junction Hotel.

The Junction Hotel, by its use of a Regency character (English architecture during the Regency period, 1811–1820, and the reign of George IV, 1820–1830) evokes influences from Italian and Greek classical architecture, specifically the latter, where classical ornament was applied chastely with none of the florid trabeation and arcuation of the mid and late Victorian-era Renaissance revival styles.

Most early hotel examples are outside of the Melbourne metropolitan area and of those within Melbourne; many have been altered or added to such as Macs Hotel.

²² Carstairs & Lane, 1988: vi

Heritage Assessments



FORMER BRIDGE HOTEL

155 CHURCH STREET HAWTHORN, BOROONDARA
1854



MACS HOTEL

34-38 FRANKLIN STREET MELBOURNE, MELBOURNE
1853-



YOUNG AND JACKSON'S PRINCES BRIDGE HOTEL

1-7 SWANSTON STREET MELBOURNE, MELBOURNE
1853-



FORMER STEAMPACKET HOTEL

33 BENTINCK STREET PORTLAND, Glenelg Shire 1841-
2 weatherboard



GOLDEN AGE HOTEL

2-4 GHERINGHAP STREET GEELONG, GREATER
GEELONG 1854



FORMER QUEENS ARMS HOTEL

330-334 DORCAS STREET SOUTH MELBOURNE, Port
Phillip 1854



CALEDONIAN HOTEL

41-43 BANK STREET PORT FAIRY, MOYNE SHIRE
1844-



BAY VIEW HOTEL

2-4 MERCER STREET GEELONG, GREATER
GEELONG 1854



FORMER GEORGE AND DRAGON HOTEL

310 MOORABOOL STREET GEELONG, Greater Geelong
1855



TERMINUS HOTEL

96 MERCER STREET GEELONG, Greater Geelong 1854



FORMER DEVONSHIRE ARMS HOTEL

38 FITZROY STREET FITZROY, Yarra 1843-



FYANSFORD HOTEL

67 HYLAND STREET FYANSFORD, GREATER
GEELONG 1854



FORMER SCOTTISH CHIEFS HOTEL

99 CORIO STREET GEELONG, Greater Geelong 1854



MERRIJIG INN

1 CAMPBELL STREET PORT FAIRY, Moyne Shire 1845-

Conclusion

The Junction Hotel is the perhaps the best preserved of the Regency style hotels in the Melbourne urban area while also reflecting the prosperity of the 1850s gold rush.

Heritage assessment

Criteria and thresholds

(See Appendix 1: Assessment criteria used in this report)

This place has been assessed using the National Estate Register criteria (NER) under the broad categories of aesthetic, historic, social and scientific significance, using a comparative geographic base of the Footscray locality (all or part of the City of Maribyrnong) and the State of Victoria. A place must be at least of local significance to be included in the planning scheme heritage overlay.

Assessment of cultural significance

The following is an assessment against relevant criteria from the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate criteria, as cited in the *Applying the Heritage Overlay* Victorian Planning Provisions practice note (1999) as relevant for heritage assessment in Victoria (see Appendix 1: Assessment criteria used in this report).

A.4 Importance for association with event, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, or community.

The former Junction Hotel is significant historically, as the oldest hotel in the City of Maribyrnong and among the oldest group of hotels in the Melbourne metropolitan area and the State. It was created as part of the significant gold rush era in the Colony of Victoria.

The hotel was the setting for early lands sales and the formation of municipal government in the Footscray area.

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

Aesthetically the hotel is significant for its elegant and early stucco and cement detailing and fine timber joinery as an exemplar of a Regency style corner hotel,

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.

The former Junction Hotel has been a local gathering place since the 1850s at the beginning of Footscray's history as a township and municipality.

Recommended Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance format

Heritage Victoria's Statement of Significance format is used for the following Statement of Significance, in the form:

- What is significant?
- How is it significant?
- Why is it significant?

What is significant?

Ship Inn and Salt Water (Maribyrnong) River punt keeper, Anne Delaney bought the Crown Grant (8/6) surrounding this site in 1853-4 for £220 and sold it almost immediately (April 1854) to the publican, Robert Jones for £350. A similar building form to that of the main wing of the Junction Hotel (junction of two rivers, the Saltwater and Yarra Yarra) was shown on an 1855 plan and the earliest surviving rate book (1864-5) gives Robert Jones as the owner-licensee of a stone hotel. The creation of the hotel was part of the brief but spectacular 1850s boom associated with gold discovery in Victoria.

As one of the more substantial buildings in the locality, the Junction Inn was the centre of public and municipal events from the beginnings of Footscray. The public meeting, convened to elect Footscray's first municipal council in July 1859, was proposed for the Junction Inn. Subsequently the mayor used the hotel as a martialling point for councillor nominations. Inquests were also held in the hotel. In the mid-1950s the hotel became apartments.

A simply hipped roof two-storey stuccoed bluestone hotel, the cemented classical revival parapeted facade and quoining contrast with the rubble-stone rear walls. The upper level stucco is smooth and the lower smooth rusticated with quoins, plinth and parapet urns; a string moulding marks the first floor level.

Valuable timber joinery survives in these lower windows, as two fine arcaded bar windows facing the river custom and a double-hung sash window with multi-pane glazing facing Bunbury Street. Windows in Bunbury Street have cemented architrave mouldings. A four panel door with simple top-light provides entry from Whitehall Street.

On the south side of the hotel, there is a matching one storey addition made probably in the early 1900s. This wing is parapeted with a

corner pilaster and a single double-hung sash window with moulded aedicule over. The side wall is face brickwork. On the west side is an earlier stuccoed one-storey hipped roof service wing.

The streetscape hinges on this key traditional corner building, as a related 19th and early 20th Century residential area.

Contributory elements

The contributory elements within the heritage place include (but not exclusively):

Parapeted one and two storey form, stuccoed plain and rusticated finish and mouldings based on classical sources, including urns;

Stone and brick rear and side walls,

Cemented (altered) chimneys;

Victorian-era joinery including the four-panel door and simple top-light, also double-hung sash timber-framed windows in openings forming a minority area of the upper level walls;

Significant bar window joinery at ground level;

Stone plinths and

As a key corner site within residential Heritage Overlay Area, relating to nearby residential development.

How is it significant?

The former Junction Hotel is significant aesthetically and historically to Victoria and Footscray

Why is it significant?

Historically

The former Junction Hotel is significant historically, as the oldest hotel in the City of Maribyrnong and among the oldest group of hotels in the metropolitan area and the State.

The hotel was also the setting for early district lands sales, the creation of Footscray township and the formation of municipal government in the Footscray area. The former hotel has been a local gathering place since the 1850s.

Aesthetically

The former Junction Hotel is significant for its elegant and early stucco and cement detailing and fine timber joinery. The Junction Hotel is perhaps the best preserved of the Regency style hotels in the Melbourne urban area while also reflecting the prosperity of the 1850s gold rush.

Recommendations

Proposed heritage overlay entry clause 43.01

The hotel is recommended for retention in the heritage overlay as an individual place under clause 43.01 of the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme. The following is suggested as a potential amended schedule listing under section 43.

Heritage Place

Former Junction Hotel, Whitehall Street, Footscray, with emphasis on fabric from the Victorian and Edwardian-eras and any later fabric that is visually related to it.

External Paint Controls Apply?

Yes

All other columns are 'No'.

Also recommended

The former Junction Hotel should be considered for the Victorian Heritage Register.

References used for the assessment

Titles

CA8/6 Footscray town, Cut Paw paw

See 35830:

1853-4 Anne Delaney Crown Grantee (CA8/6);

1854 to Robert Jones for £350, leased 7 years to Michael Fitzgibbon;

1908 to Daniel Coleman etc.

1915 to William Howard etc.

Licensees

(State Library of Victoria collection: Cole collection)

FITZGIBBON, MICHAEL Date1854 Vol2 Pg157

JONES, ROBERT Date1856 Vol2 Pg157

BLANN, CHARLES Date1870 Vol2 Pg157

CARDWELL, ELLEN Date1871/75 Vol2 Pg157

ROLFE, ELLEN Date1876/77 Vol2 Pg157

ROLFE, MARY Date1879/80 Vol2 Pg157
STREIFF, EDWARD Date1881/87 Vol2 Pg157
KENT, MARY ANN.Mrs Date1888 Vol2 Pg157
O'HALLORAN, A.,Mrs Date1889 Vol2 Pg157
CLARK, ARTHUR J. Date1891/95 Vol2 Pg157
DOHERTY, ANNIE Mrs Date1898 Vol2 Pg157
HORTON, FLORENCE.Mrs Date1899 Vol2 Pg157
HORTON, CAROLINE. Mrs Date1900 Vol2 Pg157
TYLEY, ALFRED Date1901 Vol2 Pg157
HUNT, HENRY R. Date1902 Vol2 Pg157
HUNT, EMILY.Mrs Date1903 Vol2 Pg157
BIRCH, A.H. Date1904 Vol2 Pg157
LIDDLE, ROBERT C. Date1906 Vol2 Pg157
MATTHEWS, CHARLES Date1907 Vol2 Pg157
WILEY, NORAH,Mrs Date1908 Vol2 Pg157
EPSTEIN, JULIA Mrs Date1910 Vol2 Pg157
MEEHAN, KATE, Mrs Date1911 Vol2 Pg157
CASS, MILDRED Mrs Date1913 Vol2 Pg157
MALONEY, MARY.Miss Date1914 Vol2 Pg157

Rate Books

(See also Butler, *City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study* rate references)

1872-3, 286, Cardwell, Ellen hotel keeper,
Jones execrs- owner, Stone Hotel, Whitehall
St, £55

(1872-3,634, Ellen Jones widow, Jones
execrs, stone house Whitehall St, £45);

1873-4, 306, £60

1904-5, 3387, Birch, AH publican (written in)
DE Coleman- owner, 56 Whitehall St, Hotel
£60 (vacant land adjoining on south)

1909, 3821, DE Coleman, 56 Whitehall St,
Hotel, **£80**

1925-6, 5721, Rueben JA Le Lievie (hotel keeper), Sebina Mitchell £250

Directories

1880 Junction inn, Mary Rolfe

1893 Junction htl-Clark, A. J.

1904 58 Whitehall St Junction htl —Hunt, Mrs Emily,
licensee

Other sources

Early plans

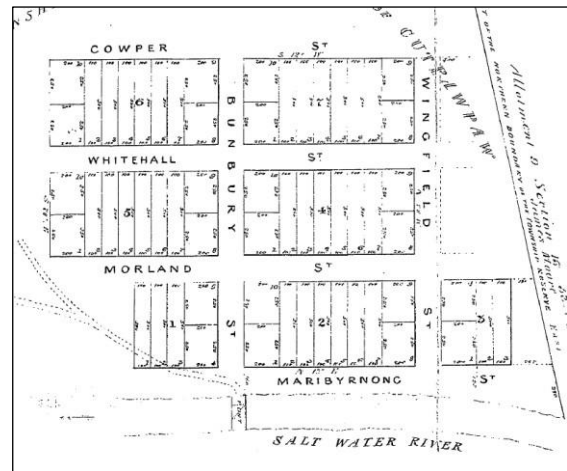


Figure 46 Clarke survey 1854, no buildings (HLA-Enviroscience P/L)



Figure 47 1854 Triangulation Plan with buildings but no Junction Inn (HLA-Enviroscience P/L)

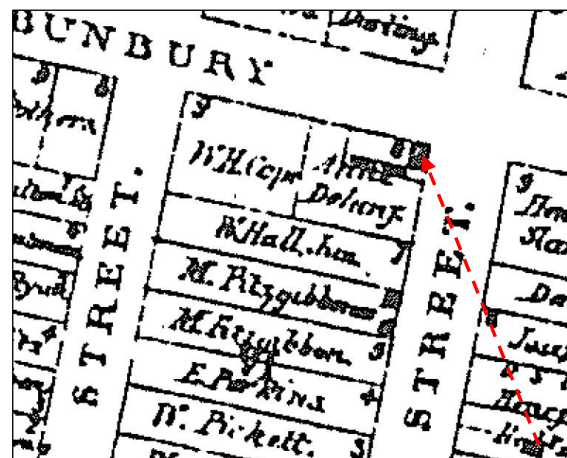


Figure 48 Detail from Footscray township subdivision plan updated to 1855 (HLA-Enviroscience P/L)

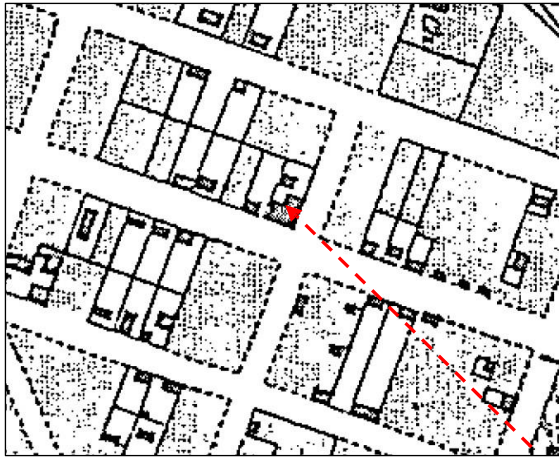


Figure 49 Cox plan 1864 showing current L-shape plan (HLA-Enviroscience P/L)

Footscray Urban Conservation Study 1989

Junction Hotel

56 Whitehall Street

History

The public meeting, convened to elect Footscray's first municipal council in July 1859, was intended to be at the Junction Hotel' also the 1857 parish plan also shows a structure at this corner (Bunbury Street). A hotel was there from 1854 and rate valuations suggest that this structure, with later improvements, probably was that hotel.

Anne Delaney (see 47 Cowper St.) bought the Crown grant (8/6) in 1853-4 for £220 and sold almost immediately to Robert Jones for £350 during the brief land boom of the gold era. Jones leased it for seven years at £500 per annum to Michael Fitzgibbon, the licensee. A mortgage in 1859 changed hands once in 1871 only to return to the Jones' trustees (Ellen Jones, William Mitchell) in 1883. Further mortgages eventuated in its subdivision (1896-1906) and sale (by Samuel Jones and Mitchell) to James Madden for £1350, leaving the hotel on a block 49 feet by 113 feet remaining from the original grant. Madden's death meant its sale to Daniel Coleman and others in 1908 for £1650 and resale to William Howard seven years on for £20002

The earliest surviving rate book (1864-5) gives Robert Jones as the owner- licensee of a stone hotel continuing through to 1870 when Jones died. In the hands of Jones' executors, improvements were made to the hotel in c1873, probably giving it the cemented and parapeted form we see today Another value increase occurred in 18885

Ellen Cardwell and Mary Rolfe were the licensees through the 1870s. Florance Horan,

George, Benjamin, Margaret, Howard, Thomas Laffey and George Howard were among the hotelkeepers of this century. up until the mid-1950s when the hotel became apartments.

Description

Probably originally a hipped roof two-storey dressed and rubble bluestone hotel, it appears that in the early 1870s the present cemented parapeted facade was added to the upper level, encasing the old inn with the new Italian Renaissance derived detailing. The dressed stone ground-level facade and rubble-stone rear walls remain and no doubt explain in part why the hotel is so original, given the difficulties of altering the stone. Valuable timber joinery survives in these lower windows.

External Integrity

Given above changes, generally original except painting of the exposed stonework. Chimney cornice modified.

Streetscape

Traditional corner building in a related 19th and early 20th. century residential area.

Significance

Architecturally, an early externally complete (from 1871) hotel building displaying valuable joinery details and built of the material which made Footscray important in the early development of Melbourne. Historically, for over 130 years a public meeting place and as such where the municipality began.

References

VTO: RGO Application 35830

Cole Collection V2,p.157. SLV;

RB1864-5.513

RB1872-3,634.NAV 45 pounds; RB1873-4, 306, 60 pounds

RB1888-9, 3137:

RB 1887-9, 2591

RB1879-80,1613

D1900- 55

Carstairs & Lane, 1988. Pubs, Punts and Pastures The Story of Pioneer Irish Women on the Salt Water River

72: Refers to Anne Delahey and family (RGO application shows Anne as 'Delaney')

MMBW

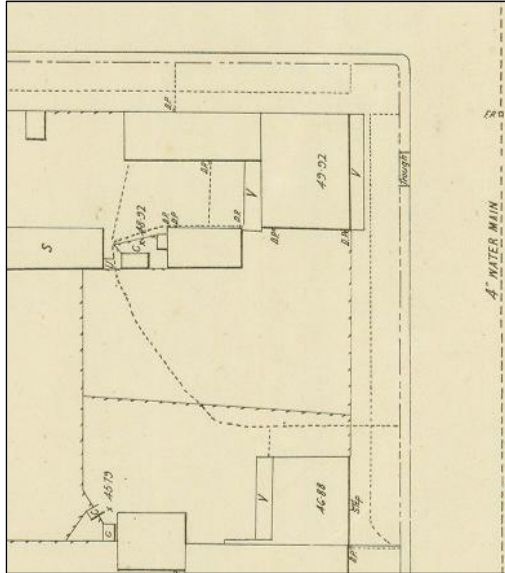


Figure 50 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works detail plan, 199, 200 & 239, City of Footscray
Publication date: 1895

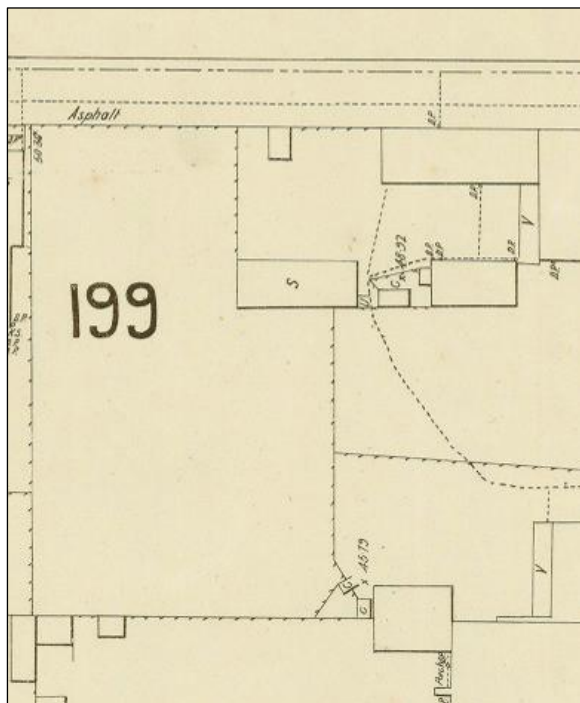


Figure 51 Detail

Footscray's First One Hundred Years

Footscray's First One Hundred Years (FFOY):
56-

As Footscray developed some semblance of a settlement and the river front became active with ships from Tasmania, Sydney and overseas, substantial hotel buildings succeeded the crude shacks which the earliest dispensers of grog had erected to catch a growing, profitable trade. Famous along the river front, between Hopkins Street and Napier, were three hotels—The *Stanley Arms*, *The Ship Inn* and *The Bridge*.

At the corner of Whitehall and Bunbury Streets, was *The Junction Hotel*, where the meeting to elect Footscray's first municipal council was held but had to be adjourned to a nearby church hall because of the crowd. All four hotel buildings are still in existence, though long since delicensed.

Archaeological Management Plan, (Stuart 1999) site 19

1855 plan shows a building on the corner of Whitehall and Bunbury Streets and a building at the rear. Presumably this was the first hotel building. The site is lot 8 Section VI Township of Footscray sold to A. Delany.

1864 plan shows a larger building on the site with an area and building sub-divided off to the south.

1877 plan shows a much smaller building on the Site,

1895 and 1910 MMBW plans show the hotel to be rectangular in shape with an extension fronting Bunbury Street and a brick building at the rear.

'The Argus':

Thursday 19 April 1855

ANNUAL LICENSING MEETING FOR THE DISTRICT OF BOURKE

... Michael Fitzgibbon, Junction Inn, Footscray.

Tuesday 1 May 1855

Hobbs's Paddock, Footscray,

At the Junction of the Yarra Yarra and Salt-water River.

CRAIG and O'GRADY hog to announce that they will sell by auction, at their rooms, 29 Collins-street west, on Monday, 14th inst., at -eleven o'clock, , The whole of that splendid portion of land, known as Hobbs's Paddock, Footscray, In lots of one quarter acre each.

The situation and quality of this portion of land, is unequalled by any other within the suburbs of Melbourne, being within 2 miles .of the centre of the city, 1 mile of the Junction of the two great rivers, the Saltwater with the Yarra Yarra, being completely divided by the line of Railway, and adjoining the land on which will be erected the great Junction Station, where the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, Williamstown, and Geelong Railways nil join.

To the Capitalist und Speculator, this sale offers a rare opportunity, as the land actually required and now staked out by the Railway Company will also be sold. The owner being deter- mined to sell to the highest bidder, will leave it to the future purchaser to deal with the company to the best advantage.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, of the Junction Hotel, Footscray, will show intending purchasers the property, and a copy of the

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Railway Company's plan, and other plans of this property, can be inspected at the rooms of the auctioneers.

Terms, very liberal.

Wednesday 24 December 1856

Xmas

A variety, of Christmas sports are to come off at Jones's Junction Inn, Footscray,

Saturday 2 July 1859

FOOTSCRAY MUNICIPALITY.

A large meeting of the inhabitants of Footscray was held yesterday in the Church of England School-room at that place. The meeting had been appointed at the **Junction Hotel**, but owing to there being no room sufficiently large, in that building, it was deemed advisable to adjourn it to the School-room. About 100 persons were present. Mr. Joseph Wilkie, "M.L.A.", presided.

The Chairman commenced the proceeding by reading the proclamation convening the meeting. He then proceeded to congratulate the inhabitants upon having at length succeeded in getting **Footscray** proclaimed as a municipality. It was, he thought, a step in the right * direction, as municipalities had hitherto proved most useful to the inhabitants of the districts in which they were formed. He might say, as far as he was concerned, 'that he hoped in a few years to see them established throughout the length and breadth of the country. Many people had an objection to them because they imagined that extra taxation was imposed; but they should bear in mind that every penny which was spent in improvements had the effect of increasing the value of their property. (Hear.) He trusted the meeting that day would be conducted in an orderly manner, and from his experience of those meetings at **Footscray** at which he had been invited to preside, he felt that such a remark was almost unnecessary. He should have to ask them to elect two assessors to assist him, before proceeding with the business of the day..

Tuesday 26 July 1864

ELECTION NOTICE.-BOROUGH or FOOTSCRAY.-In accordance with the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1803," notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY ELECTION for the above borough will be held on Thursday, the 11th day of August next, at 8 o'clock a.m., and closing at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing seven members of the Council. In place of those who retire by rotation, and others to complete the number of councillors required by the said Act. All candidates must be nominated before Monday, the 1st day of August next, by delivering to me, at the **Junction Hotel**, a nomination paper as required by the Act.

Dated **Footscray**, 26th July, 18064.

_(Signed) FRANCIS BROWN, Mayor.

Saturday 19 April 1873

Inquest held there

Mr. Maclean held an inquest on Friday at the Junction Inn, Footscray, on the body of William Vincent McMillan. It appeared that the deceased, who was a butcher residing in the borough, had been ailing for some time, and that on the previous Wednesday night a dose of chloral was given him for the purpose of producing sleep, he being delirious at the time. He had previously been so weak that he was hardly able to move, but the strength derived from the chloral was sufficient to enable him to get out of bed in the night and leave the house. He was missed almost immediately, and by the light of a lantern was tracked to the river bank, where nothing could be seen of him. On

the following day the river was dragged, and the body recovered. The jury found that the deceased drowned himself while of unsound mind. Mr. McMillan, who was much respected in Footscray, has left a wife and five children.

Appendix 1: Assessment criteria used in this report

Planning and Environment Act - heritage values and thresholds

Section 4(1)(d) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* lists the following heritage values for use in heritage assessment within the Municipality Planning Scheme:

- scientific,
- aesthetic,
- architectural or
- historical interest or
- other special value (includes social or spiritual interest.)

The thresholds applied in any assessment of significance are:

- State Significance and
- Local Significance.

Local Significance includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality.

MCC gradings

Buildings graded A, B, or C under the Maribyrnong City Council definitions are proposed as locally significant with at least one of the above values being assessed as significant within the local context. Buildings graded A are significant at State level, with B graded places have potential, but not confirmed, State significance.

Assessment criteria used in this report

This Report uses the above heritage values, as assessed under the National Estate Register criteria, as guided by the *Application Guidelines* 1990 (Australian Heritage Commission).

The National Estate Register criteria consist of eight criteria that cover *social, aesthetic, scientific, and historic* values for future generations as well as for the present community.

The criteria for addition to the National Estate Register (NER), as evolved by the Australian Heritage Commission, have been used nationally in heritage assessment over a long period and have become the de-facto standard in Heritage Victoria study briefs (see also *Applying the Heritage Overlay VPP Practice Note*).

In the past, inclusion of places in the National Estate Register (NER) was based on meeting at least one of the criteria. Places are assessed within the context formed by comparison, under the criteria headings, with other similar places in a defined, typically geographic area.

National Estate Register

The National Estate Register is a Commonwealth statutory list of natural, indigenous and historic heritage places throughout Australia. Following amendments to the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*, additions or changes to the National Estate Register (NER) ceased 19 February 2007

The National Estate Register has a statutory role until February 2012, guiding the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts (the Minister) when making some decisions under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). This

transition period also allows states, territories, local and the Australian Government to complete the task of transferring places to appropriate heritage registers where necessary and to amend any legislation that refers to the National Estate Register. The NER will be maintained after this time on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive²³.

Burra Charter

In addition to the National Estate Register criteria, the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* sets out broad heritage assessment considerations. The *Burra Charter* 1999 (1.2) defines *Cultural significance* as aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for *past*, present or future generations, adding an extra cultural group (or groups) to qualify the significance of the place when compared with the NER criteria's present or future generations. Cultural significance is defined as embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, *records*, *related places* and *related objects*.

The *Local Government Heritage Guidelines* 1991 added Architectural Value to the above values, under the Aesthetic Value heading.

National Estate Register criteria summary

The National Estate Register sub-criteria used are identified by their alpha-numeric code and briefly described broadly as follows:

- A.3 richness and diversity of cultural features
- A.4 demonstrates well the course and pattern of history, important historic events
- B.2 rarity
- C.2 research potential, usually because of high integrity or good documentation of the place
- D.2 good example of a recognised type
- E.1 aesthetic importance to the community or cultural group, typically judged as representing an architectural style
- F.1 design or technological achievement, typically with emphasis on some technical or design achievement as apart from aesthetic compliance as E1
- G.1 social importance to the community, as demonstrated by documentation or sustained community expression of value for the place
- H.1 association with important person or group, where the place reflects in some way the significance of the person or group.

Application of the NER criteria

The table below sets out the relevant National Estate Register (NER) criteria and the relevant Application Guideline in column 1. In the second column is the interpretation used in this report of how that National Estate Register criterion is relevant in the context of the assessment at the local level.

²³ See <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/rne/index.html>

National Estate Register criteria <i>Application Guideline</i> 1990 extract	Use of NER criteria in this report
<p>HISTORIC VALUE</p> <p>A.4 Importance for association with event, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, or community</p> <p><i>Explanatory notes</i></p> <p>This criterion applies where the contribution of an event, development or phase to the broad patterns of Australian history or prehistory can be clearly demonstrated, or where the place epitomises elements of those patterns.</p> <p><i>Inclusion guidelines</i></p> <p>Places associated with events or developments which contributed to or reflect long-term changes in prehistory or history.</p> <p>Places representing 'landmark' cultural phases in the evolving pattern of prehistory and history.</p> <p>A place eligible for its association with a significant scientific theory must have a clear and important relationship to the development of that theory or its early application in Australia.</p> <p>A place eligible for its history of science associations must have a strong connection with the work of a historically significant scientific figure or with a historically significant scientific exploration/ undertaking, or methodological development.</p> <p><i>Exclusion guidelines</i></p> <p>Places which do not demonstrate a particular contribution to, or allow an understanding of, the broad evolutionary patterns of Australia's natural history, prehistory or history.</p> <p>Places where claimed associations with events, development or phases cannot be verified.</p> <p>Places are not eligible if they have been altered so that the aspects of the environment important to the association have been seriously degraded.</p>	<p>The contribution a place might make to the public understanding of the historical development of the localities and the Municipality.</p> <p>The property must reflect closely the period in which it was created and the associated phase of historical development in the Municipality.</p>
<p>B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.</p> <p><i>Explanatory notes</i></p> <p>This criterion applies particularly to places which characterise past human activities which are rare, endangered or uncommon by virtue of their being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> few in number originally; few in number due to subsequent destruction; susceptible to rapid depletion due to changed practices or other threats; or outstanding example of uncommon human activity. <p><i>Inclusion guidelines</i></p> <p>Scarcity may be the result of historical process (i.e. few of such places were ever made) or of subsequent destruction or decay. However, rarity must be demonstrated to be more than simply absence of survey information.</p> <p>Rarity in some cases may apply to the survival of the combination of characteristics and the place as a whole may lack integrity.</p> <p>Rarity at a regional or State level must be assessed in the context of its distribution and abundance in other regions or States. Rarity in one location when compared with abundance in another may or may not give the place national estate significance, depending on the cultural context.</p> <p><i>Exclusion guidelines</i></p> <p>Rarity at local, regional or State level does not necessarily confer national estate value, unless such rarity has particular cultural significance.</p>	<p>Rarity within an established cultural phase;</p> <p>Rarity because of great age and the small number of surviving places representing an early phase for the region or locality;</p> <p>Rarity because of the use of uncommon building materials, such as carved and dressed stone, which represent a now rare skill of execution within a recognised vernacular or style for the region or locality;</p> <p>Rarity as an unusual combination of linked types (say garden and house design) within an established style or vernacular (i.e. Arts and Crafts design)..</p>

<p>found not to be eligible under this criterion. Evidence of rarity will normally be required.</p>	
<p>D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, design or technique).</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>A place must clearly represent the period, method of construction, techniques, way of life, etc of its Type... as determined by comparison of the place to its Type as a whole, analysing such factors as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition and integrity, including consideration of minimum area for long term viability; Abundance and distribution of the Type; Degree of homogeneity or variability of the Type over its range. The presence of unusual factors (which may be assessable against other criteria) may be relevant in determining significance under this criterion. <p>Scope</p> <p>Historic</p> <p>Places representative of the diversity of historic places, both by Type and by region.</p> <p>Inclusion</p> <p>A place may be entered in the register for its representative value if one or more of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can be regarded as a particularly good example of its Type, or a significant variant of the Type equally well; It is one of a number of similar places which are all good examples of the Type, but has a higher national estate value by virtue of its integrity, condition, association with other significant places or setting; It is part of a group of places which collectively include a range of variation within the Type; It represents the seminal or optimal development of the Type. <p>Exclusion</p> <p>A place may not be eligible under this criterion if it is not representative of the characteristics which make up the established Type</p>	<p>The use in this report has been aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Type of building design, or Type of building use, as qualified by the style name and the use definition (medium sized 19th century suburban villa, tennis club pavilion, stylistic representative). <p>The place had to clearly represent the period, method of construction, techniques, way of life, etc involved with the defined Type... as determined by comparison of the place to other examples of its Type in terms of condition and most importantly, integrity.</p> <p>Relative high integrity within a recognised Type was a prerequisite for significance under this criterion, the high integrity (compared to others of the Type) yielding the most visual information about the physical appearance of the type and hence its understanding within the overall scope of cultural Types That the Type should be recognised culturally is the main factor, the significance of the Type itself under other criterion (such as A4) being a consideration.</p>
<p>E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>The aesthetic values of the place must be able to be assessed with sufficient rigor to allow the basis for registration to be stated clearly.</p> <p>Inclusion guidelines</p> <p>A place is eligible if it articulates so fully a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal (e.g. a place which epitomises the design principles of an architectural style, landscape ideal, etc.) or if the place, because of its aesthetic characteristics, is held in high esteem by the community.</p> <p>To be eligible, a place must have a high degree of integrity so that it fully reflects the aesthetic qualities for which it is nominated.</p> <p>The values of landscapes, townscape and streetscape must be demonstrated using accepted standards of assessment in those fields. Places which contribute to such values in a wider area might also be eligible.</p> <p>Exclusion guidelines</p> <p>A place is not eligible if the design concepts or aesthetic ideals are not expressed in a way that is better than that of other places within its Type, i.e. if it is not outstanding.</p> <p>A place is not eligible simply because it is the work of a highly regarded architect, artist or engineer. It must be outstanding for aesthetic reasons.</p>	<p>Used to denote a successful design within a recognized style, within the accepted community stylistic framework. Recognition in established architectural magazines or by professional criticism adds another facet to the significance, that of recognition by a community group.</p> <p>The place expresses a particular concept of design, epitomizing the design principles of an architectural style, landscape ideal, or</p> <p>because of its aesthetic characteristics, is held in high esteem by the community (as demonstrated by inclusion in a national architecturally based periodical, recognition by the National Trust of Australia (Vic) or within a professional assessment).</p> <p>To be eligible, the place</p>

	must have a high degree of integrity to a major or key design phase.
<p>F.1 Importance for its technical, native, design or artistic excellence innovation or achievement</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>Creative or technical achievement can mean artistic excellence or technical excellence, innovation or achievement in many fields. Such achievements can only be judged by comparison with contemporary and subsequent developments in the same fields. Some creative or technical achievement may be apparent in virtually any type of humanly created or influenced place or structure.</p> <p>Inclusion guidelines</p> <p>A place is eligible if it demonstrates clearly a particularly appropriate solution to a technical problem using or expanding upon established technology, or developing new technology, that solution being outstanding due to its conceptual strength. This might occur, for example, in the fields of engineering, architecture, industrial design, landscape design, etc.</p> <p>A place may be considered to be outstandingly creative if it results from the innovative departure from established norms in some field of design or the arts.</p> <p>To be eligible, a place must have a high degree of integrity so that it fully reflects the aesthetic or technical qualities for which it is nominated</p> <p>Exclusion guidelines</p> <p>A place is not eligible simply because it is work of a highly regarded architect, or engineer. It must be outstanding for creative or technical reasons.</p>	<p>Used to denote a design that is considered now to be an early or successful or innovative creation, potentially within the framework of a recognized style: this does not include popular recognition at the time of creation as in Criterion E as a good example of a style.</p> <p>Technical significance can be expressed by similar innovative achievement outside aesthetic achievement.</p>
<p>G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>This criterion applies to natural, semi-natural, Aboriginal and historic places which the community holds in special and high regard. The community attachment to the place must be demonstrable, enduring, broadly-based and out of the ordinary. Such long-term special regard may be based on associations of a religious, social, recreational or community history nature.</p> <p>The value of a place to a very small section of the community (e.g. a voluntary conservation organisation, a church parish council, Aboriginal Land Council) may not in itself be sufficient to demonstrate national estate significance, unless a much wider part of the community accepts that such associations have wider cultural significance. Such special associations must be demonstrated not assumed.</p> <p>Scope The nature of the community regard might include: ° religious or spiritual associations, including Aboriginal sacred sites and burial sites; ° community history landmarks and places of special value; ° traditional or special educational value; ° landscape or townscape associations critical to a communities sense of place or of community.</p> <p>Such associations exist in relation to Aboriginal, historic and natural places.</p> <p>Inclusion guidelines</p> <p>Places which are held in high esteem by the Australian community or a segment of it, that esteem being demonstrated and special. The value to the community must be beyond normal regard felt by a community for its familiar surroundings.</p> <p>It is necessary to demonstrate that the strong association between a community and a place is of a social or cultural nature, and not simply a local assessment of some other value more correctly assessed against another criterion (e.g. historical association, rarity of Type, endangered species, etc).</p> <p>A place is eligible that has spiritual, religious or symbolic significance to at least a small group of Aboriginal people, that has been nominated by, or with the approval of, a local Aboriginal group, and</p> <p>where there is anthropological or historic evidence that the place has been, or is, of considerable significance to that group.</p> <p>Exclusion guidelines</p> <p>Places where community concern or regard is: ° not clearly demonstrated as being</p>	<p>Places that have been demonstrated as public gathering places over an extended period, say 10 years or more, have implicit associations with a large number of persons particularly if this is underscored by further evidence such as news paper reports, illustrations, written accounts or advertising. These associations may be negative or positive but constitute public recognition of the place.</p>

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<p>held by a community; or ° not held very strongly by an identifiable group within the community.</p> <p>The association between a group within the community and a place may not be accepted as significant by any other section of the community, and may therefore not be eligible.</p> <p>A place for which there is a strong local regard on the grounds of the place's value within other criteria (e.g.</p> <p>its historical, archaeological, architectural, botanical or faunal importance) will be assessed within the relevant criteria before its social value is considered, as the outcome of that assessment may alter long-term community feeling about the place.</p> <p>Examples of places which are or might be registered using this criterion</p> <p>Aboriginal</p> <p>° Uluru (Ayers Rock) (NT) - high spiritual significance to the Aboriginal community.</p> <p>° Mumbulla Mountain (NSW) - a place of extreme importance to the Aboriginal community.</p> <p>° Sir Edward Pellew Islands (NT) - dreaming pathways.</p>	
<p>H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region (or locality²⁴).</p> <p><i>Explanatory notes</i></p> <p>The individuals might be important in the arts, sciences, politics, public life and many other areas of the life of the nation and its history.</p> <p>The association should be with the person's productive life only, unless there are few other places available which illustrate the person's contribution, or unless their formative or declining years are of particular importance to their contribution. This applies to birthplaces and graves as well.</p> <p>The length of association of person and place is usually important²⁵, especially if the association has been transitory or incidental, or if other places exist with longer and more meaningful associations. The association of the place with a particularly important and short-term event affecting the person may be one of the exceptions to this condition.</p> <p>The extent to which the association affected the fabric of the place, and the extent to which the place affected the person or events associated with the person, can be important.</p> <p>This criterion also applies to places which have been used by historically important scientists. The scientists may be important for their continuing standing in their disciplines or for their importance in Australian scientific history generally. For example, a number of pioneering Australian scientists were better known as explorers, e.g. Leichhardt, Cunningham. In view of this perception, places identified with such historic figures will usually be significant against Criterion A4.</p> <p><i>Inclusion guidelines</i></p> <p>The person's contribution must be established sufficiently by historical documentation or other firm evidence, and the association of person with place established clearly in a similar way.</p> <p>A building designed by a prominent architect may be eligible under this criterion if it expresses a particular phase of the individual's career or exhibits aspects reflecting a particular idea or theme of her/his craft. It is possible that several places may represent different aspects of the productive life of an important person. Similarly, several examples of a person's work may be registered because a different combination of criteria are satisfied, e.g. Criteria A4, B.2, D.2, E, F.</p> <p>In general, the association between person and place needs to be of long duration, or needs to be particularly significant in the person's productive life.</p> <p>Places which contain fabric that is a direct result of the person's activity or activities, or where the place can be demonstrated to have influenced the person's life or works, are eligible, and such places are more eligible than places which lack such direct and personal associations.</p>	<p>The importance or prominence of the associated person must extend within a defined locality such as the Footscray Central Business District or across more than one locality (Municipality or as defined) to extend to a defined 'region' or group of localities.</p> <p>Association with the noted designer has been on the basis of it being a key example of his/her work, not an incidental or minor commission.</p> <p>The historical association with residents or owners (including designers if they have this status) is taken on the basis of:</p> <p>them commissioning the design, this being a key indication of the person's tastes and public status, or</p> <p>a long term occupation (not an incidental or <i>fortuitous</i> association) in a period when they were active in their prescribed field.</p> <p>What the fabric may tell you of the person may be simply that the house fits your preconceptions of the person but, even if this is so, it is still vital evidence of the lifestyle of the person, whether predictable or not.</p>

²⁴ my inclusion

²⁵ my bold

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For a place to be eligible for its association with a prominent scientist:

the importance of the scientist must be established, scientifically or historically;

the place must have a clear, direct and important link to the work of that scientist; it cannot be simply a campsite or collecting locality.

The scientist may be an amateur naturalist, providing that person does have a confirmed historical standing.

Exclusion guidelines

A place is not eligible if it associated with relatively undistinguished persons within a given theme, or a person whose importance did not extend beyond the local context.

A place is not eligible if the association with the prominent person is tenuous or unsubstantiated.

A building is not eligible simply because it was designed by a prominent architect.

A place is not eligible simply because a prominent scientist worked there.

In general, brief, transitory or incidental association of person and place, for which there is little surviving direct evidence, would not make a place eligible for the Register.

Irving House, 49 Whitehall Street, Footscray



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Brief

(from Kerry O'Keeffe, Strategic Planning, City of Maribyrnong, 21 July 2008)

Would you be able to provide a quote for the preparation of a statement of significance for No 49 Whitehall Street, Footscray. It is a site identified as having intermediate importance in the Footscray Conservation Study....

An attachment was an extract or data sheet from Iain Stewart's Archaeological Management Plan (not dated, assumed 2000)

A building is shown on this lot on the 1855 plan. It is lot 6 Section V township of Footscray purchased by Joseph Irwin. The 1864 plans shows a building on the same lot but slightly to the south of the 1855 building. The 1877 plan however shows a building in the same place as in 1855. A stone or brick building is shown there on the 1895 and 1910 MMBW plans...

This seems to me to be the original building of 1855 (discounting the 1864 plan) and 'as such has archaeological potential although the rear of the building has been extensively altered and a new construction undertaken.

References made by Stewart to plans:

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works detail plans, 197, 198, City of Footscray
Publication date: 1895 (State Library of Victoria)

TL Harris 1877 *Feature Plan 677C Footscray Borough* (Land Victoria)

Commander Henry Cox *Coastal Survey 26B*
(Land Victoria)

Heritage status of site

This property was identified in the City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study (Graeme Butler 1989), and confirmed in the subsequent heritage review, as significant to the City and hence eligible for protection in a heritage overlay. However, no further investigation was made of its architectural or historical value.

In 2000, an archaeological study (Iain Stewart's Archaeological Management Plan 2000) identified the site as having archaeological potential. Hence the property is protected in the planning scheme under clause 43.01 (HO172) as an archaeological site.

Recommended

This house is confirmed as significant to the City of Maribyrnong and hence the description of the heritage place HO172 in the schedule to clause 43 of the planning scheme should be adjusted to describe it as the former Irving house at 49 Whitehall Street with a reference in the scheme to this report.

Currently its 'archaeological' site status in the planning scheme does not address the cultural values of the building and may lead to the loss of these values.

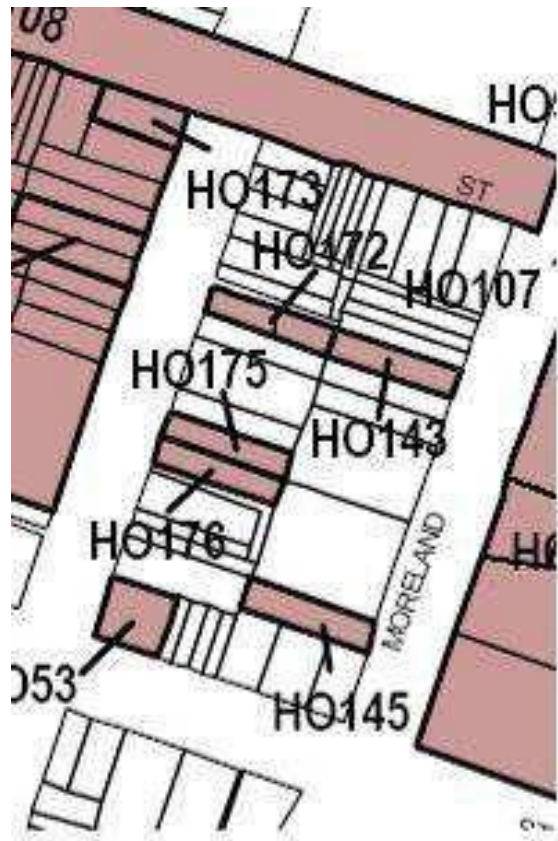


Figure 1 City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme map 8 heritage overlay

¹ *Archaeological Management Plan for early post-contact archaeological sites in the City of Maribyrnong* (2000) prepared by Iain Stuart (HLA-Envirosciences Pty Ltd).

History of site

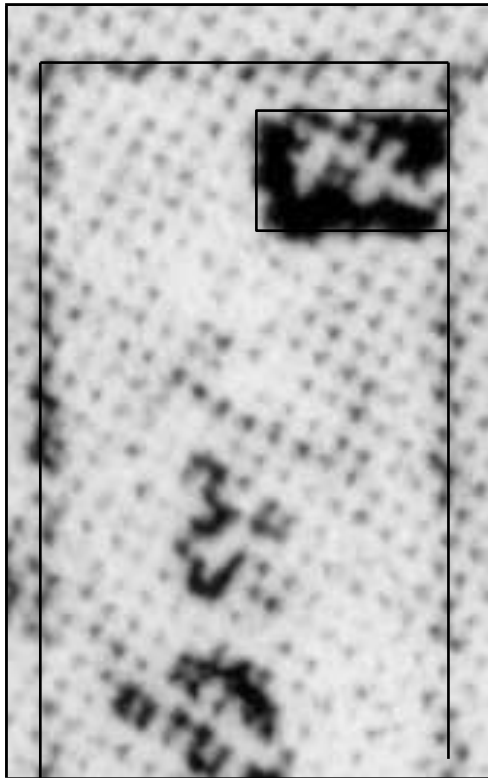


Figure 2 Detail of 1855 township plan for 49 Whitehall St, with line overlay to show lot boundaries: the shape and size of the building plan suggests a two-room house

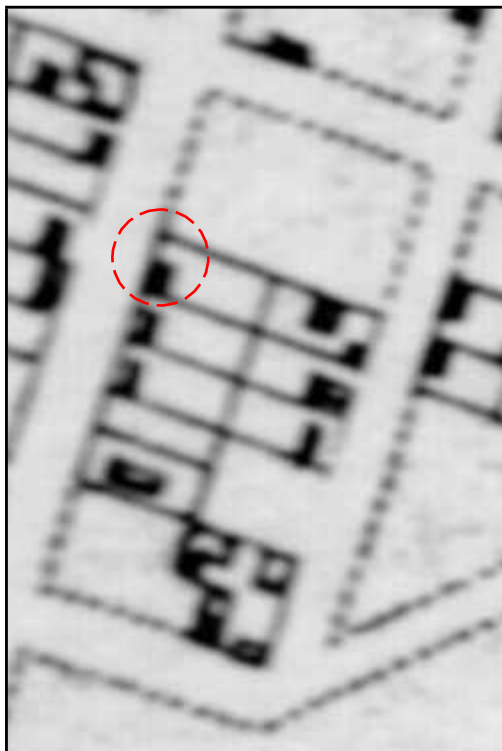


Figure 3 Cox 1864 plan, with building circled, to the south side of the block, not as existing, but

with a similar 2 room form and scale to the 1855 plan

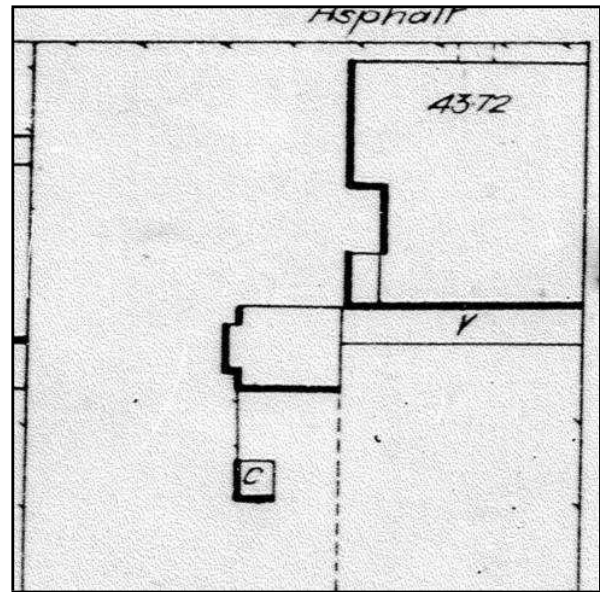


Figure 4 Detail of MMBW detail plan 1895: 4 room house, with detached kitchen and rear verandah on the north boundary of the allotment, similar to existing original parts of the complex

The house at 49 Whitehall St is on a subdivision of Crown Allotment 6 Section 7 Parish of Cut Paw Paw, Village of Footscray: this Crown Allotment (then 100 links x 500 links or 20m x 51m) was granted to Joseph Irving of Footscray in 1850. The land title was registered in December of that year². Irving was listed at various times, a cooper, a surveyor, Footscray town clerk and the municipal rate collector (see Appendix 2: rate records). An 1855 government survey plan of Footscray township lots shows a small building (approximately 2 rooms wide by one depth) on the Whitehall St frontage of the allotment and another facing 'Morland' street (see Figure 2)³.

In 1858 Irving sold the allotment to an agent, Joseph Hartley, for £855 who retained it until 1900 when he subdivided it to create two lots, one facing Moreland Street and the other Whitehall. The Footscray municipal voter's roll of 1859 records Irving as owning a house in Moreland Street but in the following years 1860-1863, he appears to be credited with land only in Moreland Street⁴. The 1864 Cox coastal survey plan showed a building on the south side of the allotment (approximately 2 rooms wide by one

² RGO: SN 36146

³ Surveyor General's Office Melbourne Nov 5th 1855, *Township of Footscray. Sale Plan 288 mmn*

⁴ Footscray Voter's roll: 1859, 345; 1860-1, 481; 1862-3, 512

depth), not as existing, as well as buildings in Moreland Street (see Figure 3). The voter's roll for 1865-6 has Irving with house and land in Moreland and 'other streets'⁵.

Meanwhile Footscray rate descriptions and Melbourne directories show Joseph & Jane and, later, just Jane Irving (classed as a 'Gentlewoman') living on there as owner-occupier from the first rate entry for a 'House & land Whitehall St' in 1865 (rather than just 'land' as in the earliest surviving rate book of 1864). For the first time, Irving was listed in voter's rolls for 1868-9 with a house and land in *Whitehall St*⁶.

Joseph Hartley's only rated Footscray holding then was land in Moreland & Bunbury Streets. He was listed in Melbourne directories at Carlton and may have acted as Irving's agent, perhaps by separate agreement that allowed the Irvings to live on there after the sale. By 1866 Hartley was credited with land in Bunbury, Napoleon, and Whitehall Streets.

The first details of the Whitehall St house construction in rate records were 'Wood & stone house etc. Whitehall St' in 1871 when Irving was listed as a 'surveyor' (town surveyor). By 1872-3 it was 'Brick stone & wood house, Whitehall Street' when Joseph was termed as 'Town Clerk'. The house value rose by 16% 1873-4, indicating changes or improvements (brick façade?). However, after a gap in descriptions in the early 1880s, the annual rate value plummeted to below 50% of that of the late 1870s: the description of 'Bk. & Stone House' continued. The pound value had dropped by about 10% 1878-1881, rising again in the mid 1880s and hence there is no explanation for the value change unless the house was for example, burnt out and/or rebuilt in that time⁷. As Irving was the municipal rate collector, there could be other explanations.

Hannah Irving, Spinster, was the last Irving resident at the house in rate records by c1898 when Joseph Hartley was finally acknowledged as the owner: the description was '49 Whitehall St. House'. Hartley's presence as the owner in official records may have coincided with Jane's death and emanate from the agreement with the Irvings at purchase.

Hartley sold this lot to Hannah Tibbetts (or Tibbett) in 1900 for £200 (there is no record that

this was the former Hannah Irving)⁸. Tibbett mortgaged the property in 1901 to Philip Champion Crespigny for £175 and obtained a second mortgage in 1902-1905 from William Birch. Frederick Tibbett, labourer, was the occupier in rate books and Hannah was the owner 1904-5⁹.

William Hollibone Birch, financier, of Cowper Street, Footscray took over the property in 1905 and converted the title from Old Law to Torrens. Birch leased out the house and divided the lot into two in 1907. The 1906 Jenkins survey, preparing for this subdivision, showed the 'stone house', a picket fence in front of the house, a paling fence on the north side yard, and an 'old iron' fence on the south and east sides.

William Birch died on 4 August 1925 with probate granted to The Trustees Executions and Agency Company limited and his widow, Alice Birch, of Macedon, Selbourne Rd, Kew.

John T Norton of Whitehall Street Footscray was the new owner in 1916, selling to Amy Couacaud of 126 Cowper Street in 1927. John Thomas Norton, labourer, was the listed owner-occupier in the 1920s.

By 1950 Dennis Cobby, a storeman and his wife, Annie Cobby, of 49 Whitehall st. Footscray were joint owners. Annie was the sole owner by 1954 but she too died in 1991 when probate was been granted to John Spillane and Peter Royston of 100 Paisley St Footscray. John Darren Simoni of 57 Railway Place Williamstown owned it by 1992.

Joseph Irving family

The birth at sea of Joseph McKee Irving to Jane & Joseph Irving in 1855 is described in records held at St James Church of England: McKee was Jane's maiden name¹⁰. Joseph Irving junior went on to marry Catherine Roberts at Footscray in 1882, with first born Joseph James in 1884.

Footscray Municipal government started in 1859 with a borough declared in 1863: Joseph Irving senior was Footscray town clerk c1872-1875.

Other members of the Irving family also resided at Footscray being William S Irving and his wife Elizabeth: their son, William Joseph Lennox Mackie (or McKee), was born there in 1869¹¹.

⁸ A Joseph Hartley died aged 82 at Preston in 1902 as the only recorded death by this name 1902-13

⁹ Macbeth, 1997 *Edwardian Index*: No births deaths or marriages recorded while owner

¹⁰ Macbeth, 1998 *Pioneer Index* reg numb 3346

¹¹ *Pioneer Index* reg numb 15568

⁵ Footscray Voter's roll: 1865-6, 89; 1866-7, 95

⁶ Footscray Voter's roll 1868, 134; 1869, 122

⁷ *Year Book Australia*, 2003

Joseph Irving senior died at Terang 21 March 1882, aged 66, and his name is not recorded in Footscray rate books at Whitehall Street from that year on¹². His will (Joseph Irving of Whitehall St, rate collector, 1882) was made out in the presence of Henry Sleep Irving and J Clarke Morton. He left £78 nett worth of property and personal holdings to his widow Jane for her lifetime and then to his daughter Hannah. Jane Irving and William Fehon executed the will.

The real estate held then was a 'small piece of freehold land' in each of Byron St and Charles Street, Footscray, and personal estate consisting of the furniture in his house (assumed at Whitehall St): totalling £190. His debts (£111/19/10d) were to the Colonial bank, the local grocer, butcher and boot maker.

Jane died at Footscray in 1896 aged 85: she was the daughter of Ann and Thomas McKee.¹³

Footscray's First 100 Years (1959) described Irving as follows:

Footscray's first borough clerk, Joseph Irving, was also the municipality's engineer and surveyor. He and his wife arrived from Cumberland, England, in the early 1850's and took up residence in a stone house at the corner of Whitehall and Moreland Streets (sic). They had nine children, among whom the youngest son, Alexander Lennox Graham Street Irving, born on 2 5th May, 1862, qualified both as a chemist and a dentist. Joseph Irving died in March, 1882 and his wife in 1892. Both were buried at the Footscray Cemetery.

Alexander Irving, chemist and dentist, later followed his father's bent and became engineer on the railways at Bombay. He died in 1935. Three of his five children are alive today—Edith I Irving (Mrs. Dane), Violet S. Irving (of Burnie, Tasmania), and Lennox Mayo Irving who is an electrical engineer. Other grandchildren of the pioneers live around Melbourne.

Joseph Irving is credited with having suggested the names of early streets—such as Droop, Barkly, Whitehall. Moreland then spelt Morland)—and to have preserved his name for posterity by naming one street after himself—Irving Street.

Description



Figure 5 Aerial view c2008 showing two bay original hipped roof (Google Earth 2008)

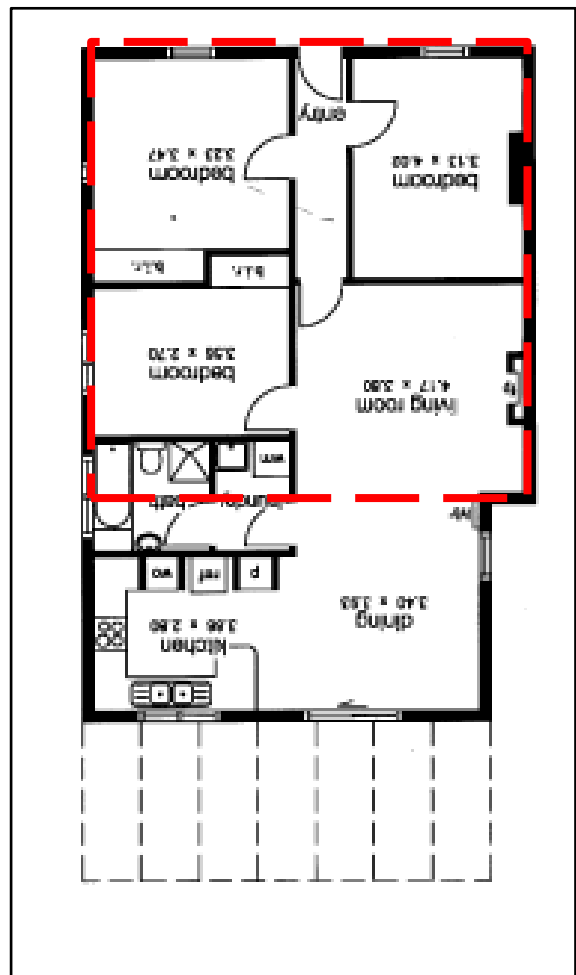


Figure 6 sales brochure 2008, showing original main rooms dotted in red (City of Maribyrnong)

This is a double-fronted hipped roof house with coursed bluestone rubble side walls and Flemish

¹² *Pioneer Index* reg numb 1685

¹³ *Pioneer index* reg numb 13395

bonded two-colour brick street façade cladding (red and cream or white quoins at openings). The coursing of the stone has been aligned with that of the brickwork (every 4th course) suggesting that they were built together. A terracotta moulding has been used at the eaves and ornamental metal wall vents or educt vents are symmetrically placed under it. The vents are cast iron grilles, each with a face size equal to that of one brick also referred to as an 'air brick'.



Figure 7 cast-iron 'air brick' and terracotta eaves moulding

The bricks used measure approx. 235mm x 115 x 75mm which does not align with any known early brick size (see Brunswick patent of 1862 at 235x114x70mm) but the cream or 'fancy white' brick resembles that made by John Glew from c1860. Glew's bricks were described then as the first fancy whites in the Colony. Charles Mayes wrote that 'superior samples of white and cream coloured colonial bricks are to be had...' in his building price book of 1860¹⁴. The use of coloured brickwork is thought by Professor Miles Lewis to have only become widespread in Melbourne only after the mid 1860s as popularised by the architect Joseph Reed in his Italian Romanesque revival or Lombardic stylism.¹⁵

¹⁴ Professor Miles Lewis, 2008- (in progress) *Australian Building a Cultural Investigation*: 6.1.06

¹⁵ Lewis: 6.1.06

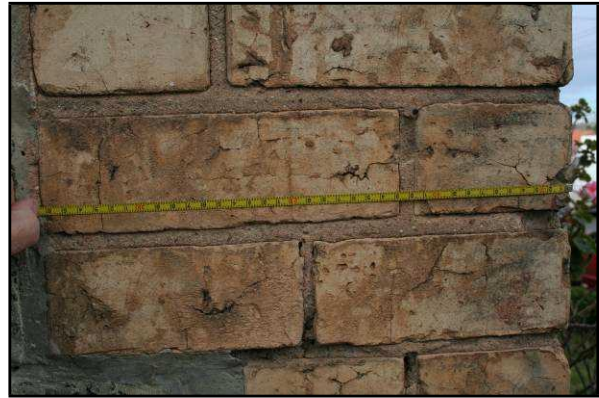


Figure 8 'fancy white' bricks in faced quoin

The rear or east wall of the main section of the house appears to be clad with red bricks (painted over).

The steep roof pitch and simple hip form is consistent with shingle, slate or corrugated iron cladding and the twin-hipped roof bay suggests staged and/or early construction, although there is no indication of this in the stone side walls (i.e. vertical jointing). There is one cream brick chimney, with corbelled top and ovolo mould under. The rear chimney on the north side is of stone masonry, with a simple corbel at the top.

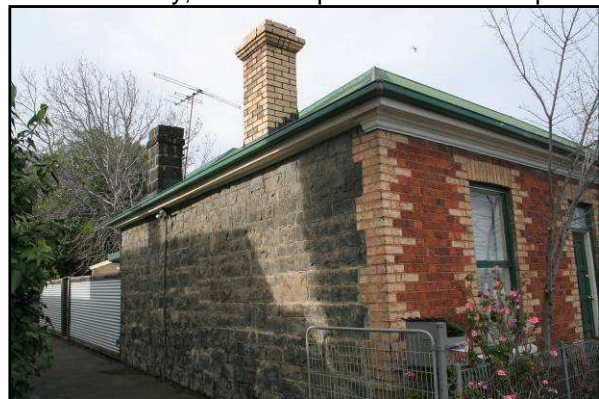


Figure 9 Chimneys: brick and stone

The joinery includes double-hung sash windows either side of the central door: the door, toplight and door frame are additions. A small window in the south wall is unusual: it is trimmed with cream bricks and has deep reveals typical of a window in a stone wall.

The rear wings are clad with weatherboard and appear to be of recent construction as is the yard fencing. Images from the sales brochure show a polished timber Edwardian-style mantel and overmantel under the rear chimney; a simple timber skirting with an ogee moulding at the top; plaster walls and what appear as recent plaster cornice and Victorian-era style ceiling rose.



Figure 10 Timber reveals of south window (COM)

Comment

The building shown on the 1855 township survey plan may have been the first stage of this house (one room depth) although staged construction is not born out by the stone side wall construction or the rate records. The north side wall does not show any vertical joint at the first room depth and the stone coursing is keyed into the brick coursing of the facade. The rate records show an empty site here in November 1864 and a house one year later. The Cox plan from earlier in 1864 shows another building (also one room depth) to the south of the existing house.

The house façade bricks include 'fancy whites' that are most likely to date from the mid 1860s onwards. Given the nature of the stone and brickwork, and the chimneys, the house probably dates from 1865 and despite Hartley's tenure from 1858, is closely associated with its long-term occupants, the Irving family. The major fluctuation in rate valuation in the early 1880s may also indicate a rebuild and new façade for the house although its ownership throughout by someone other than the Irvings, its occupiers, does not support improvements.

Comparative analysis

The following stone houses have been identified and assessed as significant in past heritage surveys (see also Appendix 1: stone houses in the City).

Place Name	Street Name	House Number	Suburb	Creation Date
Rowhouse s- Louis Benjamin house (12)	Bunbury Street	010-012	Footscray	1883c
House	Castlemaine Street	47		1870c?
James Darling house	Cowper Street	47	Footscray	1879, 2 storey
House	Cowper Street	92		c1870 (altered 2 storey)
House	Gordon Street	163	Footscray	1887
Henderson's Bacon Curing Factory & house	Moreland Street	43	Footscray	1873 (large villa)
Hawkes house	Ovens Street	12	Yarraville	c1878
Luke Greenwood House	Parker Street	16	Footscray	c1897 (villa)
House	Summerhill Road	98	Footscray	c1876 (2 storey villa)



Figure 11 10-12 Bunbury St (Google Street View 2008)



Figure 12 47 Castlemaine Street (Google Street View 2008)



Figure 13 92 Cowper Street (Google Street View 2008)



Figure 14 12 Ovens Street, Yarraville (Google Street View 2008)



Figure 15 98 Summerhill Road, Footscray (Google Street View 2008)

The following houses are also built from stone or partly of stone in the City, as identified in the 1980s:

House,	Hobbs Street	9	1890 (villa)
House	Hobbs Street	15	c1870? (altered)
House	Newell Street	15	c1882-4 (villa)
House	Nicholson Street	292	c1870 ?
House & Elms in mature garden	Somerville Road	31-33	c1890? (villa)
House	Swan Street	62	c1875? (significant cottage)



Figure 16 Hobbs Street (Google Street View 2008)



Figure 17 15 Hobbs Street (Google Street View 2008)



Figure 18 62 Swan Street (Google Street View 2008)

Conclusion

These houses have stone walls, sometimes in combination with brick, and thus evoke the special role held by the Footscray district for stone production, but no house is known to be as early as 49 Whitehall St (these houses require research to qualify the estimated date). Despite the district's role in providing stone, they are relatively few in number (compared to the over 9000 identified sites in the heritage database) presumably because of the skill needed to use stone in wall construction and the relative cost to that of timber.

Statement of Significance

The former Joseph Irving house at 49 Whitehall st, Footscray, is architecturally and historically significant to the City:

- as one of the oldest surviving houses within the old Footscray township survey;

- As the oldest known stone residence in the City and a reflection of the special role played by the area in the supply of building stone across the metropolis;

- For the early use of 'fancy white' bricks in the façade;

- For its long association with the Irving family, Joseph Irving having played a key role in the early municipal government of the area.

Appendix 1: stone houses in the City

Place Name	Street Name	House Number	Suburb	Creation Date	Value	Description
Row houses- Louis Benjamin house (12)	Bunbury Street	10-12	Footscray	1883c	Local	This is a verandahed and gabled roof former row house pair, built from coursed quarry-faced basalt masonry, with dressed (fine-axed) stone around openings, sited on the steep incline descending to the river. The basalt rubble verandah retaining walls are now appointed with concrete steps but still possess the dressed coping stone and embedded iron studs where verandah posts were once attached. Quarry tiles in a diaper pattern survive on the verandah. The pair have been absorbed into a recently built brick factory-warehouse (Ryco) where the pair's stone-side walls form internal partitions.
House	Castlemaine Street	47		1870c?	City	Rubble basalt sides, dressed & tucked façade; new verandah
James Darling house	Cowper Street	47	Footscray	1879	Regional	Apparently (from its diminutive scale) of some age, the house appears to have suffered a few minor subtle alterations which obscure its original form and materials. The two-storey (stuccoed masonry, brick and stone) wing with its gabled roof line, lacks only the scalloped barge-boards (surviving on the south-facing dormer) to fully express the domestic Gothic revival style common in the 1860-70s and prior to the arrival of the Italian influence. Its window bay, with its crenulated parapet, provides a parapet motif for use in the adjoining (formerly stuccoed) brick single-storey wing. Here the 1920s Bungalow style appeared to have induced one owner (Walker?) to introduce stout verandah piers to take the verandah roof which itself was extended well beyond the two-storey facade and the verandah wing-wall of the other wing (since removed). It is also probable that the wing-wall itself was added late last century. The brickwork is Colonial bonded and may be seen in its unpainted state in the chimney shafts. These possess caps and tall terra-cotta pots. The notable iron picket front fence is framed mainly by carved stone posts and plinths. Two Italian cypress ('Cupressus sempervirens') form part of the garden.
House	Cowper Street	92		C1870		
House	Gordon Street	163	Footscray	1887		Double-fronted, hip-roofed and built of finely jointed quarry-face stone, this villa is an appropriate illustration of its first owners craft. Brickwork (fancy whites), built around openings and as three-course dog-toothing below the facade eaves, is the minority material. Added, in the form of ornament, is

Place Name	Street Name	House Number	Suburb	Creation Date	Value	Description
						the convex-profile cast-iron verandah, with its stylized Corinthian order columns and palmette cast-iron frieze. The chimneys, with their near cornice-less profile, bely the expected chimney pattern of the house construction date and hark back to an earlier era. The door joinery is modest, with sidelights and 'cricket bat' mouldings to door panels.
Henderson's Bacon Curing Factory & house	Moreland Street	43	Footscray	1873		Built in a similar fashion to many of the city's more substantial buildings of the 1870-80s, the complex uses the plentiful and solid basalt as coursed rubble with the usual cream brick surrounds (quoining) to openings. What remains of it (residence, curing sheds and part of the smoking rooms?) demonstrates the desirable hillside terrain for goods handling throughout the process and of course the nearby river for a water supply and drainage. Further refinements to the residence included the cast-iron verandah balustrading (gone) and friezework, augmented by the gable set in the concave roof. This verandah has been recently recreated using timber. Internally there are some large receiving rooms, stone mantels and an impressive passage archway - most of the residence subdivision has been retained, although now linked with the former more austere finished curing rooms next door. Refer to Western Region Industrial Heritage Study, 1989
Hawkes house	Ovens Street	012	Yarraville	C1878	Regional	Built of dressed basalt masonry or ashlar, this double-fronted house demonstrates well the skill of its original stone mason owner. Quoining at openings and corners is matched by the shaped keystones and basket-arch window and door heads. The fan-lit doorway with its panelled side-lights hints at a later construction date. The side walls are built from basalt rubble.
Luke Greenwood House	Parker Street	16	Footscray	c1897	Regional	This double-fronted hipped roof house has basalt masonry walls, with cream brick margins to openings laid to resemble sandstone or similar quoining. Typical of a late Victorian-era house, the centrally placed door has 4 panels and top and side lights. The windows either side of the door are double-hung sashes and the roof is clad with slate. Coloured brickwork detailing has been set under the eaves. What appears to be a partly new or reconstructed front verandah has an Edwardian-era bullnose roof profile, iron posts and friezes. The picket fence is related to the period but is a recreation.
House	Summerhill Road	98	Footscray	c1876	Regional	The central chimney, set in the simple high-hipped roof, and the rubble basalt masonry in the side and rear walls show its early date. However a very early date is obviated by the

Place Name	Street Name	House Number	Suburb	Creation Date	Value	Description
						two-colour brickwork in the facade wall and chimney, although this may simply indicate later works to convert the house into a pair. Otherwise the elevation has a Colonial Georgian revival simplicity with its quoined openings arranged symmetrically. Inside there is the expected simple joinery (that which survives) and an impressive basalt lintel over the ground level fireplace.

Appendix 2: rate records

White Hall Street 49, Footscray

VPRS 5462/P/0 – City of Footscray – Middle ward

Rate year	Rate no.	Occupier	Owner	Description	NAV
1930/31	6088	Wall John Arnold , pipe fitter crossed out	Amy Couacaud, 126 Cowper St.	49 Whitehall S. Bk. house 5rms.	34
1924/25	5540	Norton John Thomas, labourer	O/O	49 Whitehall S. Bk. house 5rms.	34
1920/25	4930	Norton John Thomas, labourer	O/O	49 Whitehall S. Bk. house 5rms.	28
1909/10	3781	Gray to George frank, gardener	Birch Wm. H	49 Whitehall St.	16
1904/05	3348	Tibbett Frederick, Labourer	Tibbett Hannah	49 Whitehall St. house	16
1900/01	3354	Tibbett Frederick, Labourer	Hartley Joseph	49 Whitehall St. house	12
1899/00	3355	Cibbey to Tibbett Frederick, labourer	Hartley Joseph	49 Whitehall St. house	12
1898/99	3305	Irving Hannah, Spinster	Hartley Joseph	49 Whitehall St. house	12
1890/01	3226	Irving Jane, Gentlewoman	O/O	H, (no number)	18
1889/90	3148	Irving Jane, Gentlewoman	O/O	Bk. & Stone house	16
1888/89	3098	Irving Jane, Gentlewoman	O/O	H	16
1887/88	2252	Irving Jane, Gentlewoman	O/O	Bk. & Stone House	16
1884/85	1444	Irving Jane, Gentlewoman	O/O	Bk. & Stone House	16
1883/84	1428	Irving Jane, Gentlewoman	O/O	No Description	12
1882/83		Closed			
1881/82	1344	Irving Jane		Alpha order , paid	
1880/81	1454	Irving Joseph & Jane, Surveyor	O/O	Bk. etc. house, Whitehall St.	35 crossed out 30
1879/80	1388	Irving Joseph, Surveyor	O/O	Bk. etc. house, Whitehall St.	35

1878/79	1366	Irving Joseph, Surveyor	O/O	Brick & wood house Whitehall St.	35
1877/78	290	Irving Joseph, Surveyor	O/O	Bk. house Whitehall St	35
1876/77	914	Irving Joseph, Surveyor & Collector	O/O	Brick & wood house Whitehall St.	35
1875/76	826	Irving Joseph, Collector etc	O/O	Bk. house etc., Whitehall St	35
1875	738	Irving Joseph, Town Clerk	O/O	Bk. etc. house, Whitehall St.	35
1874	653	Irving Joseph, Town Clerk	O/O	Bk. etc. house, Whitehall St.	35
1872/73	622	Irving Joseph, Town Clerk etc	O/O	Brick stone & wood house, Whitehall street	30
Nov.1872/73	No number	Irving Joseph, Town Clerk etc	O/O	Brick stone & wood house, Whitehall street	30
Nov 1871	579	Irving Joseph, Surveyor etc	O/O	Wood & stone house & land Whitehall St.	30
Jan 1871	554	Irving Joseph, Surveyor	O/O	Wood & stone house & Whitehall St.	30
Jan 1870	499	Irving Joseph, Surveyor etc	O/O	House & land Whitehall St.	Gross 32 Nett 30
1868/69	526	Irving Joseph, Surveyor etc	O/O	House Whitehall St.	G26 N25
1867/68	523	Irving Joseph, Surveyor	O/O	House Whitehall St.	G26 N25
1866/67	442	Irving Joseph, Surveyor	O/O	House & land Whitehall St.	G26 N25
Nov 1865	341	Irving Joseph	O/O	House & land Whitehall St.	G29 N27
Nov 1864	509	Irving Joseph, Surveyor		Land Moreland Street	G16 N15

Nov 1864/65	509	Irving Joseph, Surveyor	owner	Land Moreland Street Included in 507	G16 N15
Nov 1864/65	507	Irish John, hotelkeeper	Owner	Land Walter Street	G15 N14
Nov 1865/66	341	Irving Joseph, cooper	O/O	House & land Whitehall & Mo(reland) Sts.	G29 N27

	308	Hartley H Agent	Agent	Land Mo(reland) & Bunb Sts.	G11 N10
1866/67	442	Irving Joseph, Surveyor	O/O	House & land Whitehall St.	G26 N25
	383	Hartley H	Tootal	Land Bunbury street	G11 N10
	384	Hartley H	Hart Mop Hy	Land Whitehall Street	G11 V10
	416	Harley Wm.	Owner	Land Napoleon street	G3 N2.10
1867/68	523	Irving Joseph, Surveyor	O/O	House Whitehall St.	G26 N25
	516		Hartley	Land Pilgrim & Albert Sts.	G3.3 N3
1868/69	526	Irving Joseph, Surveyor etc	O/O	House Whitehall St.	G26 N25
Jan 1870 1869/70	499	Irving Joseph, Surveyor etc	O/O	House & land Whitehall St.	G32 N30
	500	Irving William, roller crossed out to read Urbam, Businessman	Kennedy Joseph	House & land John street	G16 N15
	481		Hartley	Land Pilgrim & Albert Sts.	G 2.2 N 2

Appendix 3: land titles

Whitehall Street 49, Footscray

Torrens Title Details (see also General Law)

Title Number	Name		Date	Parent title
3188/528	William Hollibone Birch of Cowper Street, Footscray is now proprietor 10 June 1907	Transfer as to part to Modern Permanent building Investment Society 4636/022		36146
		William Hollibone Birch died on 4 August 1925 probate granted to The Trustees Executions and agency company limited and Alice Birch of "Macedon" Selbourne Rd Kew, widow 8 March 1926		
		Transfer as to balance to John Thomas Norton 5197/267	5 November 1916	3188/528
5197/267	John Thomas Norton of Whitehall street Footscray is now the proprietor 5 November 1916	Amy Couacaud of 126 Cowper Street, Footscray is now the proprietor	14 February 1927	
		Dennis Cobby, Storeman and Annie Cobby married woman both of 49 Whitehall st. Footscray are now joint proprietors	2 May 1950	
		Annie Cobby the survivor of the proprietors is by direction of the Commissioner of Title now registered as the sole proprietor	12 April 1954	
		Annie Louisa Cobby who died on the 30 March 1991 probate of her will has been granted to John Patrick Spillane and Peter George Royston of 100 Paisley St Footscray	29 June 1992	
		John Darren Simoni of 57 Railway Place Williamstown is now the proprietor	13 October 1992	
		Mortgage to Westpac Banking Corporation 13 October 1992		