

Place Reports- individually important non-industrial places identified in 1989 for protection but not in the current planning scheme or exhibited amendment

Individually important places are those identified A, B or C grading from the Butler 1989 City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study. Planning protection was recommended in 1989 and some documentation provided but these places are not in the current planning scheme or exhibited heritage amendment. These place reports are part of Stage Two of Project 2: Footscray Review: Urban Conservation Areas Individual Places.

Refer Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 1 - Project Methods and Results, Appendices 2A, 2B.

Recommendations:

Heritage Registers:

Each place report addresses the heritage registers and includes "Recommended" for listing where appropriate.

Planning Scheme protection:

All of the places in this report are recommended for planning scheme heritage overlay protection, the relevant heritage overlay schedule fields have been completed. Typically external colour control is recommended as are prohibited uses on the basis of allowing greater flexibility of reuse and enhanced economic viability.

Management

Management objectives are expressed in a standard form, as follows:

- to conserve and enhance the contributory elements at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to ensure that new structures or plantings within the place are visually recessive (lesser height, bulk, greater site setbacks) and visually related to the contributory elements; and
- to encourage further research of the detailed origins of the place to maintain a link with its history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

Identification and location

Name of place: **United Friendly Societies (UFS) Dispensary**

Other Name UFS Building, ANA Building

Address 042A Albert Street
Footscray

Place Identifier 21332

Heritage Significance Regional

Creation date(s) 1909 **Map (Melway)** 42 C5

Boundary description The extent of the building and title land, with emphasis on fabric from the main construction period, and the period of use as a dispensary.

Local Government Area City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type Private

Description

Site Type: Medical Dispensary or chemist

Physical Description

'Footscray's First Fifty Years' provides an architect's illustration of this building heading the chapter on Footscray's Institutions. It shows a red brick two storey building, with bands of cement render at the parapet line of each level and a quarry-faced stone base to the building. Openings on the ground level were arched, with coloured top lights, and the main entry was through a broad archway in the Romanesque Revival manner. Upper level openings had a flat arch form and were grouped as timber framed casements, with coloured glass top lights. An open upper level terrace is shown over the entry. Each parapet level has a scalloped profile. The side yard is shown fence in a capped corrugated iron form with mature trees growing there as well as in the street: perhaps an idealised view { FFFY: 100}.

As in the above etching the building is composed in three-dimensions on a prominent corner site. It is a two-storey Edwardian Freestyle building clad with red brick and horizontal bands of smooth render and roofed with slates with unglazed terra-cotta decorative ridging. The hipped and gabled roofline is enclosed by a parapet which follows one major roof form as a gabled parapet or the faceted form of the other main room bay at the corner. The parapet form is scalloped in a distinctive manner and accommodates the balcony over the entry.

Condition

Externally good (partially disturbed, well preserved).

Integrity

Externally substantially intact/some intrusions. Signs have been added, openings have been altered in detail, and the balcony enclosed.

Context

Now isolated on the fringe of more recent commercial development and surrounded by car parks and busy roads.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure, unrelated environs.

History

The foundation stone was laid in by Edwin Lee 22 May 1909: the architect was FW Thomas of Prahran and the builders Thackwray Bros. Then it was a partly erected structure with bunting draped across the site and a large group of Friendly Society folk, including Edwin Lee, LG Keper, P Fraser, W Willis, and J Greenwood, looked on with expectation { 'The Advertiser'}. The cost of the new building was thought to be around £3000.

'The Advertiser' gave the opening of this building its front page in October 1909. The report outlined the history of the friendly society movement as starting at Footscray in 1881 under John Hood who achieved his aims of opening a UFS dispensary in Nicholson St for nine affiliated friendly societies and 790 members in 1884. The lodges included: Yarraville IOOF, Court Rising Star AOF, Ivy Lodge UAOD, Footscray PAFS, Havelock Tent IOR, Rose of Yarraville GUUOF, and the Footscray OSA { FFFY: 101}. The new UFS dispensary had been launched at a meeting called by the Yarraville IOOF via secretary John Porter. Other UFS pioneers were Edwin Lee, LG Keper, P Fraser, W Willis, and J Greenwood.

By 1909 the founder, Hood, was dead but the number of affiliated societies or lodges at Footscray had grown to 27 and the membership 4296. This rapid growth had meant that the dispensary building had been outgrown and the new structure took its place, boasting the 'last word' among buildings of its type, with its equipment, convenience and sanitation, and a model for the future. It was described as 'absolutely the finest specimen of a modern dispensary building to be found in or around Melbourne.

The rooms were described in turn starting with the 18'x30' 'splendid waiting room - airy and bright with a dado of pale blue Mitcham tiles- 'delightfully cool looking and comfortable'. All water used by the dispensers was passed through high pressure filters while along side the 18'x28' dispensing room was a laboratory and, beside that, a laboratory for bulk storage and

breaking down of medicines. This room had vitrified floor tiles, hot and cold running water and all the latest equipment for bottle cleaning. Upstairs was a meeting room (18' x 30') with retiring rooms and a balcony adjoining. There was also private quarters (7 rooms) for the dispenser.

A grand opening reception was held in St Johns hall after inspection of the building, attended by, among others, the mayor of Glebe (Cr Cole) who was past president of the Sydney UFS, and the president of the local UFS, Bro A Crichton. Cole was able to dispel the rumour during his speech that Friendly Societies used inferior and impure drugs. He said this practice would be counter productive, with members staying on sick benefits for longer than needed and the drugs used being wasted. Part of this high level of service was the dispensary building- it had to be good. In Sydney they were supplying members with measure glasses, throat brushes, etc. to ensure the best result. The government in NSW had also aided in supporting needy members when their cover fell short- he understood that no such practice was evident in Victoria.

Another pioneer of the Footscray UFS was John Lomax, a member of the first committee to conduct the affairs of the society and performed the role of treasurer. Lomax was celebrated for this role in the late 1950s when his family was still represented in the Footscray area { FFOY }.

These friendly societies and their dispensaries were invaluable to working men and women in the Footscray region to alleviate the affects of long hard working days among noxious industries and provide some guarantee against sickness, injury and consequent destitution.

In later years it was associated with the Australian Natives Association.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
PAHT Subtheme	Providing medical and dental services
Local Theme(s)	Establishing services

Cultural Significance

The United Friendly Societies Dispensary is significant to the Western region because:

- it is the region's most prominent reminder of the friendly societies and their dispensaries which, when it was built, were invaluable to working men and women in the region to alleviate the affects of long hard working days among noxious industries and provide some guarantee against sickness, injury and consequent destitution (Criterion A4, D2);
- its creation involved some of the area's prominent pioneers and personalities (Criterion H1);
- it was claimed at the time of opening as 'absolutely the finest specimen of a modern dispensary building to be found in or around Melbourne' (Criterion E1);
- it is among the most architecturally sophisticated Edwardian-era commercial building in the

City of Maribyrnong (Criterion F1); and
- it is an externally well preserved and successfully designed example of the Edwardian Freestyle which is also uncommon as a style in the metropolitan area (Criterion B2, F1) .

Comparative Examples:

Edwardian-era commercial or public buildings in the City of Maribyrnong are typically shopfronts and facades rather than three-dimensional examples such as this one, a trait inherent in Freestyle architecture. Other examples include Barkly Hotel, Footscray; The State Bank at 13 Ballarat St, Mrs Gill's tea rooms, 95 Stephen St, and the north-west corner of Ballarat and Anderson Streets, all in Yarraville. Another Edwardian-era dispensary is at Newport but has been altered.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the early 1900s and its period as a dispensary, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes (for example chemically removing the paint from the brickwork and use of the architect's perspective to restore missing ground level elements and reinstate balcony).

Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.

Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.

Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.

Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

<i>human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.</i>
region's most prominent reminder of the friendly societies and their dispensaries which, when it was built, were invaluable to working men and women in the region to alleviate the affects of long hard working days among noxious industries and provide some guarantee against sickness, injury and consequent destitution
<i>B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.</i>
it is an externally well preserved and example of the Edwardian Freestyle which is also uncommon as a style in the metropolitan area
<i>D2 Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique).</i>
Example of type- friendly societies and their dispensaries
<i>E1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.</i>
claimed at the time of opening as 'absolutely the finest specimen of a modern dispensary building to be found in or around Melbourne'
<i>F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.</i>
among the most architecturally sophisticated Edwardian-era commercial building in the City of Maribyrnong, comparing with the Yarraville SSB as perhaps the only superior example. It is an externally well preserved and successfully designed example of the Edwardian Freestyle

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☒ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, G, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study: recommended further site evaluation;
'The Advertiser' 23.10.1909, 29.5.1909;
'Footscray's First Fifty Years' (FFFT);
Lack, 1991: 117, 124;
Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong..

Data recording

Assessed By:
Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: **Smith's shop & residence row**

Other Name

Address

037-043

Anderson Street

Yarraville

Place Identifier

7

Heritage Significance

City

Creation date(s)

1891

Map (Melway)

42 A8

Boundary description

The extent of the building and title land, with emphasis on the 19th century fabric.

Local Government Area

City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type

Private

Description

Site Type:

Shop/store

Physical Description

This brick and stucco shop and residence row is a typical design from the local architect Polain, with his idiosyncratic Mannerist revival detailing above the verandah line. A gabled pediment caps a raked entablature at the row's centre, straddling two shops. To the east and west, are less common and highly decorated raised entablatures, each centred on a shop and each containing a star motif housed in a circle. At the row's focus are the two broad upper segment-arched windows with their distinctive diminishing piers on either side of each opening, a Polain trademark. Leaded and stained glass inspired by the Medieval period, survives in some of these upper windows.

Condition

Fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved)

Integrity

Substantially intact/some intrusions. Most of the ground level and street canopies are new and intrusive. The shopfront at 37 has been designed to relate to typical early shopfronts and 39 retains an early shopfront plan. Upstairs, the two eastern-most windows have been replaced in aluminium. Parapet orbs/urns are gone and bricks have been painted.

Context

Relating to shops opposite, adjoining and some distance to the east and west, this row is a major

element in the Yarraville commercial streetscape.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure, unrelated shopfront changes.

History

Historical background

Allotments in the Township of Yarraville were first offered for sale at a grand fete, picnic and land sale in April 1859. The township was centred around the Williamstown railway line (mostly to the west of it), although Yarraville station was not opened until 1872. A bluestone obelisk at the corner of Blackwood and Ballarat Streets commemorated the sale of land in streets that were named after Victorian goldfields, possibly to attract goldminers as buyers. The township was a rectangular grid of streets between Somerville Road and Newcastle Street and Fehon and Ballarat Streets and presumably some sales of allotments were made at the first sale for soon another advertising bill was showing a plan of 'remaining allotments for sale at the township of Yarraville'. By 1879 there were 200 houses at Yarraville. The opening of the railway station in 1872 and the siting of a number of industries further east along the river in the 1870s and 1880s probably helped to attract workers to the township and commercial development occurred in Anderson and Ballarat Streets in the 1880s { Barnard, 2000}.

Specific history

Footscray pharmacist, John W. Smith, commissioned these four shops and residences, to the design of local architect, Charles Polain { MUAI}. This was 1891. His speculation included leaseholds to famous retailers, such as Moran & Cato in 39 (grocers), the bootmaker Francis Burdett (41), tailor Alfred Rice (37) and John Shacklock, an agent at 43. The Exhibition Boot Company (Burdett) and Moran & Cato remained there until the First War but new tenants, such as Mrs. Sophia Peard (c1910-35), a ham and beef purveyor at 43, were to make up the retail character of this row for a longer term. The Meehans (confectioners) were also long term occupants in this period { RB1892,6577f: RB1895.6567f}.

Predictably the ethnic mix had also changed subtly by the 1950s, With G. Didolas selling fish from 39, and A. Licciardo having sold fruit from the adjoining shop (57) in the late 1930s. This is a further indication that the type of goods and the nationality of the shopkeeper often carried on in a shop row, despite tenancy changes { D1890-1955}. Smith's own shop at 134-6 Nicholson Street (q.v.) survives in an altered state today, his place of death in 1926 being 38 Nicholson Street, the house of his nephew, J. Dagg { `The Age' 23/4/26}. His son, John William Osmond (Os) Smith, was to continue a pharmacy chain which had spread to Lygon

Street, Carlton, and Brunswick{ 'The Advertiser' 20 1/1971 }.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

Cultural Significance

Smith's shops & residences at 37-43 Anderson Street, Yarraville are significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- although altered they are still architecturally a successful and distinctive design by the talented local architect Charles Polain (Criterion F1, H1) ;
- historically this is one of the earliest shop and residence rows in the Yarraville commercial centre and represents a rapid period of growth associated with the Colony's boom era of the late 19th century (Criterion A4) ;
- the row is linked with one of the city's early pharmacists, John W Smith, whose family developed pharmacies in many other Melbourne suburbs (Criterion H1) .

Comparative Examples:

Other shop rows associated with Polain include: 4-10 Buckley St (potential local significance); 134-136 Nicholson Street, Footscray (also linked with Smith and of potential regional significance); and the Marks shops and residence in Williamstown which is classified by the National Trust of Australia (Vic).

This row has his trademark design motifs although, compared to the others, it has been changed.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the 1890s,

with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes (for example chemically removing the paint from the brickwork).
Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.
Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.
Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.
Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

one of the earliest shop and residence rows in the Yarraville commercial centre, representing also a period of growth associated with the Colony's boom era of the late 19th century.

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

architecturally a successful and distinctive design

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

designed by the talented local architect Charles Polain who was active in the region; the row is linked with one of the city's early pharmacists, John W Smith, whose family developed pharmacies in many other Melbourne suburbs.

☐ historical significance ☐ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, G 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study : 4-3 cites:

- Sands & McDougall Directories (D),
- Melbourne University Architects index (MUAI),
- daily papers and periodicals and
- municipal rate books (RB);

Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong.

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: **Barkly Hotel**

Other Name

Address

229

Barkly Street

Footscray

Place Identifier

553

Heritage Significance

Regional

Creation date(s)

1913

Map (Melway)

42 C4

Boundary description

Title land with emphasis on fabric from the main construction period, early 1900s.

Local Government Area

City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type

Private

Description

Site Type:

Hotel

Physical Description

An impressive, if comparatively two-dimensional Edwardian hotel, the Barkly Hotel still possesses the sweeping curved lines and details of the period with its scalloped parapet and bold ox-bow profile balcony balustrade, and the pressed cement plant motifs in the column capitals. Deep cement brackets and modillions are also adorned with leaf clusters, as well as the more traditional scrolling. A quarry-face basalt plinth supports a wall of glazed pepper-and-salt tiles (which themselves have notable friezes) but most of the façade is in tuck-pointed brickwork which has been unfortunately painted over. This over-painting obscures the Edwardian-era Arts & Crafts expression of natural materials. Other details include moulded window architraves and hoods and the serpentine curve of the down-pipe pair.

The façade is well preserved compared to the typically altered ground levels of most hotels of this period. The double-hung sash windows with their multi-pane glazing to the upper sashes are original. The chimneys give some indication of original finishes.

Condition

Good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

Substantially intact/some intrusions, with the bottle shop as the only major change to the façade along with the painting of the brickwork and tiles. Signs and air units have been added.

Context

Adjoins similar Edwardian-era commercial buildings (235-241) and is a major part of the Footscray commercial area streetscape.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure, unrelated ground level changes.

History

Historical background

The heart of Footscray's retail district is a product of the population expansion of the 1870s and 1880s. Charlie Lovett recalled that, until well into the 1870s, all business in Footscray was carried out 'between the railway line and the Saltwater river', with Moreland, Napier, Hopkins and Hyde Streets boasting many businesses. In the 1870s and 1880s Nicholson Street and Barkly Street began to fill with shops, among them Hooper's Drapery, which gradually spread from one store in 1885, to an expansive emporium in Barkly Street in the first decade of the twentieth century. Retail establishments spread into Paisley and Leeds streets in the early decades of the twentieth century. By the mid-twentieth century Footscray shopping centre was the largest suburban shopping centre in metropolitan Melbourne. The creation of the Nicholson Street mall in the 1970s was an attempt to forestall competition from Highpoint West. While the shopping centre has survived competition such as this, its nature has altered significantly in recent decades, with the opening of the Footscray market in the 1980s, the creation of the ring road (which necessitated the demolition of several historic buildings including part of Hoopers store), the creation of a pedestrian mall between the old and new sections of Forges and the impact of the influx of Asian migrants and their distinctive shops and restaurants, particularly in Hopkins and Leeds Streets.

Specific history

Typically this hotel replaced an earlier one at its construction for William Fraser, in 1913, to the design of Gibbs & Finlay. The Carlton Brewery had owned it immediately before its reconstruction when, as with the Royal Hotel, architects Smith & Ogg had designed renovations in 1903. Fraser is shown in front of the earlier single-storey hotel in 1909 { FFOY }.

Fraser remained until the 1920s, being replaced by Miss L. Crawley in the early 1930s and the Bacash family from the late 1930s into the 1960s (Mrs. L.M. and later Leslie Bacash), when architects R.H. McIntyre & Associates undertook renovations (1961). A. King was the owner in the late 1960s { Butler, 1989 4:19 }.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Lodging people

PAHT Subtheme	<input type="text" value="Lodging people"/>	Local Theme(s)	<input type="text" value="Establishing lines and networks of communication and transportation of goods and people (including early hotels)"/>
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Cultural Significance

The Barkly Hotel is significant to the Western Region because:

- it is architecturally a skilfully detailed Edwardian Baroque style façade, with valuable pressed cement details, and bold curving lines and forms as part of the composition (Criterion F1);
- it adjoins and complements, with its strong stylistic expression, a locally significant commercial streetscape, providing a distinctive use-type (hotel) among other commercial properties (Criterion A3);
- it is a good example of the work of noted architects Gibbs & Finlay (Criterion H1) ;
- its use as a hotel, and the site's long association with an earlier hotels, provides this place with a sustained association with Footscray's social life (Criterion A4);

Comparative Examples:

There are many distinctive and notable Edwardian-era hotels in the metropolitan area, particularly the inner city, this being an era when a small group of architects working for large firms, rather than individuals as in the 19th century, created a 'house style' for hotel design. This perceptible house style, often Edwardian Baroque, provides for a greater significance for each hotel as a component of a major and important architectural group.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register	<input type="text" value="No"/>
Register of the National Estate:	<input type="text" value="Recommended"/>
National Trust Register:	<input type="text" value="Recommended"/>
Other Heritage Listings	<input type="text" value="No"/>
Planning Scheme Protection	<input type="text" value="Recommended"/>
External Paint Controls Apply?:	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:	<input type="text" value="No"/>
Tree Controls Apply?:	<input type="text" value="No"/>
Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:	<input type="text" value="No"/>
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:	<input type="text" value="No"/>
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the early 1900s, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes (for example chemically removing the paint from the brickwork).

Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.
Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.
Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.
Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

adjoins and complements, with its strong stylistic expression, a locally significant commercial streetscape providing a distinctive use-type among other commercial properties

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

use as a hotel, and the site's long association with an earlier hotels, provides this place with a sustained association with Footscray's social life

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

architecturally a skilfully detailed Edwardian Baroque style façade, with valuable pressed cement details, and bold curving lines and forms as part of the composition

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

a good example of the work of noted architects Gibbs & Finlay

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☒ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

`Images of the West' 2 pics, one 1900;
`Footscray's First One Hundred Years' (FFOY);
parapet date;
Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray urban Conservation Study: 231-233 Barkly St in schedule;
Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong.

Data recording

Assessed By:
Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: **Nundah**

Other Name Whitehill house

Address 600 Barkly Street
Footscray

Place Identifier 21

Heritage Significance State

Creation date(s) 1924-5 **Map (Melway)** 41 H3

Boundary description The title land and buildings with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date and Whitehill occupation.

Local Government Area City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type Private

Description

Site Type: House, urban

Physical Description

Another extraordinary Californian Bungalow design for the Whitehill family ownership, this example draws heavily on the Far Eastern inspirations of the style, with its Chinese/Japanese horn-shaped verandah brackets, pergola porch, pergola entry portal, and stepped metal trellis fence panels. Contrasted with these linear details are the solid elements, including textured stucco wall surfaces, fence piers and the distinctive quartz (?) pebble piers which support its verandah and gateway. Otherwise the contra-posed gabled roof forms (with cement Marseilles pattern tile), slim attic window slots, name sign, and privet hedges are all typical elements of the style.

Condition

Probable painting over of natural pebble finish, reputed internal alterations < verbal from owner: painted timber panelling, fireplaces altered >

Integrity

Context

Adjoins timber Bungalows (602 former doctor's surgery, 598) and, further east, relates to the gabled roof forms of brick detached houses. Otherwise, it is set in a contemporary commercial area.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure, unrelated external changes.

History

Historical background

In the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, many of Footscray's industrial and retail employers or managers lived within the community, often building quite substantial villas for their families. In the early years, these houses tended to be placed relatively near to work sites, thus the location of some old substantial houses near the river at Footscray and Yarraville. Later a trend developed of erecting such homes on major roads, such as Somerville Road, Geelong Road and Ballarat Road, especially at the eastern end of the latter two.

Despite the frantic subdivision of land in the late nineteenth century, most of the residential development of the City of Maribyrnong has occurred in the twentieth century. In the first two decades of the century housing spread out through Seddon, between Geelong Road and Somerville Road and at West Footscray.

Specific History

Ernest H. Whitehill, Footscray contractor, had this prestigious five-room Bungalow built in 1924-5 to a distinctive design by Schreiber & Jorgenson. Whitehill had previously lived at nearby 97 Gordon Street and had come from a family long associated with north Footscray, initially via their dairy and later their residential subdivisions. Whitehill lived here into the 1960s, the house being a vehicle for gala social occasions during that period { Butler, 1989}.

Nearby at 57A Droop St, Whitehill's Dairy was the precursor of another exotic Bungalow design. Three Whitehills, Ernest, Francis A. and Francis G., resided and worked at 61 Gordon Street, on the west side, south of Ballarat Road. It was Francis George Whitehill who shifted into this five-room bungalow from Gordon Street, in 1920, having commissioned architects, Schreiber & Jorgenson, to design it. Rate book descriptions of George's occupancy changed from 'dairyman' in 1920-1 to 'gentleman' in 1922-3 { Butler, 1989}.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Building settlements, towns and cities

PAHT Subtheme Making suburbs

Local Theme(s) Employers' Housing

Cultural Significance

Nundah is significant to Victoria because:

- architecturally, Nundah is an exemplary and unusual Californian Bungalow design, judged within the State, with its Arts & Crafts and Asian influences clearly expressed in the detail, form and use of field stone (Criterion F1);
 - it possesses a distinctive Chinese/Japanese character and thus expresses clearly the Californian Bungalow style's origins as well as the skill of design execution within the idiom (Criterion A4, B2, F1);
- Its distinctive style and external preservation, including its unusual boundary fence, provides a strong expression of one of the region's strong growth eras, after WW1 (Criterion A4);
- it is the design of noted architectural firm, Schreiber & Jorgenson who have been also associated with other outstanding Californian Bungalow examples (Criterion H1) ; and
 - historically, the house is closely linked with the locally prominent Whitehill family whose community presence extended from the provision of basic services (milk) to the creation of large residential subdivisions in the region and related leased housing (Criterion H1).

Comparative Examples:

The Japanese influence through the North American architects, Greene & Greene, was at the basis of the evolution of the Californian Bungalow design late in the 19th century and early 20th century. This type of Bungalow became internationally known, paralleling the intense interest in Japan by the Aesthetic and Arts & Crafts Movements in the late 19th century. Examples of this prototypical design are rare in the State and nationally, The Pebbles in Droop St (Schreiber & Jorgenson) being another Melbourne example.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the 1920s and the Whitehill occupation (1920s-60s), with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes.

Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.
Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.
Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.
Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

Its distinctive style and external preservation, including its unusual boundary fence, provides a strong expression of one of the region's strong growth eras, after WW1

B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

distinctive Chinese/Japanese character is rare among house designs

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

an exemplary and unusual Californian Bungalow design, judged within the State, with its Arts & Crafts and Asian influences clearly expressed in the detail, form and use of field stone; s a distinctive Chinese/Japanese character and thus expresses clearly the Californian Bungalow style's origins as well as the skill of design execution within the idiom

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

the design of noted architectural firm, Schreiber & Jorgenso who have been also associated with other outstanding Californian Bungalow examples; house is closely linked with the locally prominent Whitehill family whose community presence extended from the provision of basic services (milk) to the creation of large residential subdivisions in the region and related leased housing.

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significanc

Documentation

References

Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray urban Conservation Study cites:
- Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) Cover files (CF)
- Municipal rate books (RB)
- Sands and MacDougall Victorian Directories (D)
- Owner's comments, 1989;
Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong.

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: **St Georges Theatre**

Other Name UDC Ballroom

Address 030-034 Birmingham Street
Yarraville

Place Identifier 951

Heritage Significance City

Creation date(s) 1913 **Map (Melway)** 42 A8

Boundary description The title land and buildings with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date, the early 20th century.

Local Government Area City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type Private

Description

Site Type: Theatre, picture

Physical Description

This is a large altered two storey red brick Edwardian-era building which dominates its immediate surroundings and still expresses its former use as a public auditorium. The main ground level façade has been changed, with the exception of the inter-war wall tiles, but it is the upper level which provides the strong Edwardian-era expression, with its fanciful parapet forms, bartizan elements, moulded spandrel friezes, scrolling, and parapet balls set on piers. Secondary windows are segment arched but the main central window is a full arch which provides a distinctive neo-Romanesque character to the elevation.

Condition

Externally fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved).

Integrity

Externally partially intact/intrusions. The ground level main façade and canopy have been changed cosmetically and signs added to the upper level. The entry doors and tiles may date from the inter-war period.

Context

Because of its relative size, the building is a major contributory part of the Yarraville railway station precinct, terminating views from across the railway line from the east. Otherwise it is close to the station and joins mainly residential development with one related commercial building

to the north.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure, unrelated ground level changes. Interior to be inspected.

History

Historical 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 ...

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 history { Barnard, 2000}.

Specific History

John McFarlane's remodelling of the Murray St hall opened 28 June 1913 { Lack: 193}. A notice appeared in local newspapers advertising GRAND OPENING of The New St George's Theatre in the presence of His Worship the mayor (Cr H Jenkins), the local member of the Legislative Council Cr WH Fielding, and other Footscray councillors.

The theatre boasted:

A Chair for every person

New Bioscope

New Music

New Screen

New Theatre

New Everything.

A Box Plan for seating could be glimpsed at McFarlane's confectionary next door. Fees were 1/- for the balcony and 6d for the stalls { 'The Advertiser' 28.6.1913}. The new building was

stated to be the creation of its owner, J McFarlane. The evening's programme of 'splendid films' was accompanied by an eight piece orchestra of 'experienced players'. The films included the highly acclaimed Lubin Star production 'Heroes One and All', and the evening's events were completed by 'The King'. The pro war film, 'The Big Push at the Battle of the Somme' was shown there late in 1916 and fanned arguments on pro and anti conscription { Lack: 219}.

After the pomp and ceremony of the opening had faded, a new gang or push called the Cut Throats centred their operations on this theatre with more gang activity there in the mid 1920s { Lack: 217, 260}. The theatre was finally eclipsed when the Sun Cinema opened in the late 1930s { Lack: 304}.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

Cultural Significance

The former St Georges Theatre is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- its creation was heralded with much enthusiasm by the community and its leaders and has been a major social gathering place within the City over a long period (Criterion A4, G1);
- it was the setting for expression of dissent to conscription in the World War One era plus other events such as bitter conflict among the City's youth (Criterion A4);
- its upper façade shows great architectural invention, using the Romanesque revival (Criterion F1); and
- it is a prominent landmark within the Yarraville railway precinct, relating closely with much of the adjacent significant architecture, but identifiable as a public auditorium among the commercial and transport structures nearby which make up the precinct (Criterion A3).

Comparative Examples:

Edwardian-era theatres in the City of Maribyrnong also include the Barkly Theatre and The Grand Theatre, the latter being on the Victorian Heritage Register but lacking the rear part of the auditorium.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the early 20th and late 19th century, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes (removal of paint from the brickwork, reinstatement of the façade, canopy).

Conserve the public view of the significant fabric, particularly the eastern views across the railway.

Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.

Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.

Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

a prominent landmark within the Yarraville railway precinct, relating closely with much of the adjacent significant architecture, but identifiable as a public auditorium among the commercial and transport structures nearby which make up the precinct

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

the setting for expression of dissent to conscription in the World War One era plus other events such as bitter conflict among the City's youth; its creation was heralded with much enthusiasm by the community and its leaders and has been a major social gathering place within the City over a long period.

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

upper façade shows great architectural invention, using the Romanesque revival

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☒ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Lack, 1991: 193, 217, 219, 253, 260, 304;

'The Advertiser' 28.6.1913

Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray urban Conservation Study: address 036 in schedule;

Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong.

Data recording

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: James Darling house

Other Name William Halliday house

Address 047 Cowner Street
Footscray

Place Identifier 98

Heritage Significance Regional

Creation date(s) 1879 **Map (Melway)** 42 D5

Boundary description The title land and buildings with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date, the late 19th century.

Local Government Area City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type Private

Description

Site Type: House, urban

Physical Description

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.

Condition

Externally good (partially disturbed, well preserved).

Integrity

Externally substantially intact/some intrusions. Verandah, parapet and roof have been recreated, the barge board replaced, openings altered in detail.

Context

Among late Victorian period hip-roof timber villas, many altered but retaining much of their form and detail.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure, unrelated external changes.

History

Historical background

The western area of Melbourne forms part of a vast basalt plain that stretches from the Yarra River across almost to South Australia. It was created by volcanic activity millions of years ago which resulted in vast outpourings of lava, which, when cooled, became basalt. A very hard stone, basalt was recognised as a useful building and paving stone in the nineteenth century and many early public

buildings, churches, some houses, and road and railway bridges were constructed of basalt. It was also used for paving roads and forming kerbs and gutters. One of the very earliest uses of western suburbs basalt was as ballast for ships returning to England after depositing cargoes of both imports and immigrants. Much of this ballast was quarried at Williamstown, Newport, Spotswood and Yarraville. Eventually bluestone quarries were dotted right across the current City of Maribyrnong, but in the early years they were located near the Maribyrnong and Yarra Rivers and Stony Creek, partly because these locations offered handy transport routes close to the quarries. Early quarries were often small, opened up for a single private building. For instance, Joseph Raleigh used bluestone to build his boiling down establishment and bluestone 'castle' or accommodation for his single workers at Maribyrnong in the late 1840s-1850s. A map of the locality drawn in 1857-8 shows two quarries, as well as stone buildings, located near the Maribyrnong where Pipe Makers Park is now situated.

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. A quarry reserve was noted by Selwyn in 1859 at Yarraville, just north of the Stony Creek Backwash 30. According to John Lack, by the 1870s quarries in the Braybrook Shire specialised in stones for use as road metal and railway line ballast, while Footscray offered blocks for buildings, roads and

bridges. Many smaller quarries were operating at Yarraville and Upper Footscray by then. An 1877 map shows that Footscray Council had its own Borough Quarry, roughly where Michael McCoy Reserve is now located in Ballarat Road, while another large quarry was located at West Footscray about where Hansen Reserve is now located. By the 1920s an enormous quarry was located near the old Borough Quarry, roughly on the site of the sports grounds below the VUT Ballarat Road Campus. While the Council still maintained its quarry and a stone-crushing plant here, a private quarry was also being operated by Morans. Many quarrying firms or families operated over several decades. James Govan opened a quarry in 1870 behind his bluestone house on the corner of Essex Street and Summerhill Road. The family continued to open new quarry holes in the same area into the twentieth century. In 1917 their main quarry 'covered the block between Summerhill Rd, Essex, Market and Graham Streets'.

In the 1880s, when Melbourne experienced a building boom, Footscray quarries flourished as they provided building material for such projects as Princes Bridge. Stone cutting works reflected the demand for building stone. Footscray and Malmsbury Stone Cutting Works was established in Moreland Street Footscray in 1887 and J. Taylor and Sons, Australasian Pioneer Granite Polishing and

Monumental Works transferred from Bendigo to Nicholson Street Footscray around 1884. A guide to Victoria published in the 1880s noted that 'large quarries, the bluestone being of excellent quality' existed at Braybrook, and smaller basalt quarries at Maidstone.

By the 1890s the Standard Quarrying Co. already owned a number of large blocks on either side of Geelong Road at Brooklyn 36. Around 1910-1915 Standard Quarries also took over a quarry opened by Eldridge between Ballarat Road and the Maribyrnong River. This was the last large quarry within the former City of Footscray and was still operating in the late 1940s. The quarry hole was later used as a tip. It was located near present-day Footscray City Secondary College. In the early twentieth century a number of quarries were still located near Stony Creek at Yarraville. The present Cruikshank Park was the location of eleven quarries. A 1910 map also showed a number of large quarries where the Yarraville Terminal Station is now located, between Francis Street and the Creek. A road leading from Francis Street was called Quarry Road.

Specific History

Thomas Delaney purchased the Crown grant surrounding this site in 1853 for £50, the grant extending then through to Whitehall Street. After Thomas Delaney's death his wife, Ann, married Cuthbert Harrison creating the pair who owned (and mortgaged) 10-12 Bunbury Street. Ann reputedly sank into debt as a result of her husband's deeds, eventually dying in

Geelong gaol mid 1892, a vagrant.

Thomas Delaney's other acquisitions (allotments 4,6,7 of section 7) on either side of this site gave him a formidable area which however lay idle until it was brought under the Torrens system in late 1874. This yielded a Torrens title dated 1875 to be purchased by stonemason, James Darling { Butler, 1989}.

The 1877 Borough plan shows nothing on this block, with the first owner- occupier of a 'brick and stone house' being James Darling in 1879. A.T.B. Darling was granted the nearby north-west corner of Bunbury and Whitehall Streets. Some improvements were done in 1883, incurring a 36% valuation rise, and possibly account for the two- stage appearance of the house { Butler, 1989}.

George McLeod, a clerk, occupied the house in the late 1880s. However it was William James Halliday, a manufacturing engineer, who occupied and owned this house for the longest period during the 19th and early 20th centuries (c1891-c1915...). His Footscray Iron Works (Hampson & Halliday) was in Moreland Street, Footscray, near the south- east corner of Parker Street. Another long-term occupier was Mrs. May Walker from the 1930s into the 1950s { Butler, 1989}.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Building settlements, towns and cities

PAHT Subtheme Making suburbs

Local Theme(s) Employers' Housing

Cultural Significance

The James Darling house is significant to the Western Region because:

- architecturally, despite its alterations, the house is distinctive within the region because of the combination of its age, unusual form, stone construction and the use of Gothic Revival detail on this scale and type of house (Criterion B2);
- the front fence expresses aptly its stonemason first owner's craft; and (Criterion F1); and
- its association with Halliday connects with Footscray's industrial history and its important metropolitan role (Criterion A4).

Comparative Examples:

One of 17 known stone or part stone houses in the City of Maribyrnong and one of the few if not the only one which utilises Gothic Revival detailing in the facade.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register No

Register of the National Estate: recommended

National Trust Register: Recommended

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the late 19th century, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes (note - the owner in the 1980-90s may have kept a record of the changes made then).
Conserve the public view of the significant fabric, particularly the eastern views across the railway.
Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.
Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.
Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

its association with Halliday connects with Footscray's industrial history and its important metropolitan role

B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

the house is distinctive within the region because of the combination of its age, unusual form, stone construction and the use of Gothic Revival detail on this scale and type of house

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

stonework in the house and front fence expresses aptly its stonemason first owner's craft

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, G 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study: 4-37 cites:
- Registrar General's Office (RGO) SN7548;

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

-Torrens details held by present owner
- Maureen Lane personal comments re Thomas & Ann Delaney, Cuthbert Harrison;
- Sands and MacDougall. Melbourne and Victorian Directories (D): D1881, D1890; D1900; D1930-55;
- Municipal rate books (RB): RB1883,1523; RB1883,1523; RB1884,1494; RB1884-5; p.159;
- Wise 'Post Office Directory of Victoria' (WD): WD1899-1900;
Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong.

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: Redcourt

Other Name Considine house

Address 060 Droon Street
Footscray

Place Identifier 38

Heritage Significance Regional

Creation date(s) 1916 **Map (Melway)** 42 C3

Boundary description The title land and buildings with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date and Considine occupation.

Local Government Area City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type Private?

Description

Site Type: House, urban

Physical Description

Asymmetrically planned, of red brick and tiled in Marseilles pattern terra- cotta, this house shows some of the previous era's Queen Anne characteristics (form) but also the Federation Bungalow manner and its evolution as the Indian Bungalow. The same high hipped roof serves as a basis for gabled room bays at either end of the verandah, as in the Queen Anne designs, but here the design approach is much simpler with the timber verandah brackets and posts showing an Far Eastern inspiration.

Leadlight top casements to window groups are among the few ornamental gestures. A dressed stone verandah coping encloses plain terra- cotta floor tiles and even the projecting gables, with their stained shingling, show restraint. Distinctive chimney caps also suggest the Far Eastern influence and correspond with examples designed by the architect, Purnell. The chain-wire perimeter fence and iron gate probably replaced round-head timber picket, as seen in the surviving fence posts and frame in 1989. Beyond the house, a large contemporary stable complex (obscured from view) presumably relates to the Considine family's business; there is also a 1920s garage on the Geelong Road boundary which visually relates to the house.

Condition

Picket fence replaced.

Integrity

Context

On an exposed corner site, it adjoins an Edwardian house and opposes a Victorian villa. Other Victorian era houses lie to the south.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure, unrelated external changes.

History

Historical background

Areas of land within the municipality were used by meat preserving or slaughtering companies as holding or grazing areas for stock, for example Wembley Park, which was once a holding area for William Angliss's stock. The link between the Study Area and the pastoral industry, however, was probably most strongly expressed in the establishment of such industries as meat processing and related trades and by the siting of wool stores strategically close to railways from the Western District { Barnard, 2000 }.

Specific History

Representing a trade with strong Footscray associations, Joseph Considine (wholesale butcher) first owned and occupied this large Bungalow-style house in 1916 {RB1916-17,p.67; D1920 }. His firm became J. Considine & Sons, Pty. Ltd. {D1955 }.

Members of the Considine family occupied the house until relatively recently, Joseph having died there in 1934. {FCR } His widow, Margaret, and children, William, Michael, James, Eileen and Joseph, survived him. {`The Age' 8/6/34 }

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Building settlements, towns and cities

PAHT Subtheme Making suburbs

Local Theme(s) Employers' Housing

Cultural Significance

Redcourt is significant to the Western Region because:

- architecturally, it is a substantial Edwardian-era suburban house and stable which is externally intact as the former home of a successful local businessman (Criterion D2);
- it is in an early transitional evolution of the Bungalow style, within the City, from the Colonial revival Federation Bungalow to the Indian Bungalow, with its Far Eastern influences (Criterion F1);
- historically, the house is linked with one of Footscray's more prominent family businesses (Criterion H1);
- it is linked with the development of the regionally important meat trade because of the Considine association (Criterion A4).

Comparative Examples:

The design is distinctive within the region, probably because it was custom designed. Federation Bungalows (without the Far Eastern influence) are far more numerous as are the typical Californian Bungalows.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the early 1900s and the Considine occupation, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes.

Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.

Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.

Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.

Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

linked with the development of the regionally important meat trade because of the Considine association

D2 Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique).

substantial Edwardian-era suburban house and stable which is externally intact as the home of a successful local businessman

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

an early transitional evolution of the Bungalow style, within the City, from the Colonial revival Federation Bungalow to the

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

Indian Bungalow, with its Far Eastern influences

HI Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

the house is linked with one of Footscray's more prominent family businesses

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study cites:

- 'The Age';
- Footscray Cemetery Register (FCR);
- Sands and MacDougall Victorian Directories (D);
- Municipal rate books (RB);

Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong.

Data recording

Assessed By: Graeme Butler

Assessed Date: 2000

Identification and location

Name of place: **Footscray Fire Station Complex & palm**

Other Name

Address

067-071

Droon Street

Footscray

Place Identifier

32

Heritage Significance

Regional

Creation date(s)

1941-2

Map (Melway)

42 C3

Boundary description

The title land and buildings with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date and MFB occupation.

Local Government Area

City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type

Public

Description

Site Type:

Fire station

Physical Description

The Footscray Fire Station takes on the contemporary red brick and cement Georgian revival style, more commonly used for residences in the eastern suburbs. It contrasts with other stations of the era, designed in the Moderne/Modern style of the architects Seabrooke and Fildes in suburbs such as Brunswick and Windsor. Symmetry and stylised revival detail are essential aspects of this elevation. An additional engine shed has been added to the south in a sympathetic style during the 1980s. Because of changed operating methods the associated flats have become redundant and are now let out.

The palm is typical planting for the construction era and supports the period expression of the place.

Condition

Good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

Substantially intact/some intrusions- generally externally original with an addition to the south.

Context

Isolated as a major utility building in a residential domain.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure, unrelated external changes.

History

This fire station and the associated altered residential flats were built in 1941-2 by Prentice Pty. Ltd. to the design of Stuart Calder. The memorial stone was laid by South Melbourne's former mayor and Port Melbourne M.L.A., Cr. James L. Murphy, and the proprietors were the Melbourne and Metropolitan Fire Brigade (MFB) Board { Butler, 1989}. Calder designed other fire stations at Box Hill and elsewhere, following the tradition of long-term tenure for architects by the Board.

The brigade members resident there included Sam Parsons, Morris Logan, Walter Swingler, Joseph Jennings, Reg Wilcox, Thomas R. Naughton, Cornis McGennis, Ernest Ascott, and Thomas Allan.{D1945 } McGennis, Swingler and Parsons were among the long-tenure residents {D1950-55}.

Prior to 1941, the station was located at 7-9 Droop Street, under officer Edgar Shaw {D1935} and before that, S. T. Mauger{D1915-20, Mauger was probably a relation of the parliamentarian for Maribyrnong} and J.W. Holliday. {1900 } It is not surprising therefore that an early photograph shows the brigade `practising' on the nearby Royal Hotel. {FFOY:103}

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Building settlements, towns and cities

PAHT Subtheme Supplying urban services

Local Theme(s) Establishing services

Cultural Significance

Footscray Fire Station & palm are significant to the western region because:

- the station complex is one of the region's more architecturally accomplished inter-war public utility buildings (Criterion F1);
- the station complex and palm have remained essentially unaltered from the street view and preserves the functional association of fire engine garages and firemen's accommodation plus the landscape setting (Criterion D2);
- the palm is relatively unusual for a utility building landscape in the City (Criterion B2); and
- it is a long term public utility well known by the community, representing the early days of station construction under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (Criterion A4).

Comparative Examples:

Another near externally complete fire station (converted to other uses) is in Sunshine but otherwise early fire station design in the region is not well represented. Altered nineteenth century examples exist in Flemington and Yarraville (Yarraville fire station, which became St Nicholas' Greek Orthodox Church). Other comparable place type includes the ambulance

service buildings but the Footscray example has been demolished.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the 1940s and the MFB occupation, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes.

Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.

Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.

Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.

Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

a long term public utility well known by the community, representing the early days of station construction under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade

B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

the palm is relatively unusual for a utility building landscape in the City

D2 Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique).

station complex and palm have remained essentially unaltered from the street view and preserves the functional association of fire engine garages and firemen's accommodation plus the landscape setting

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

the station complex is one of the region's more architecturally accomplished inter-war public utility buildings

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☒ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study cites:
- the Foundation Stone 9/10/41;
- Browne, 1984 'Biographical Register of the Victorian Parliament 1900-84': 160
- Sands and MacDougall Victorian Directories (D)
- Footscray's First One Hundred Years (FFOY);
Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong.

Data recording

Assessed By:
Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: **Richardson house**

Other Name Footscray Dental Clinic

Address 002 Geelong Road
Footscray

Place Identifier 35

Heritage Significance City

Creation date(s) 1916

Map (Melway) 42 C3

Boundary description The title land and buildings with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date and Richardson occupation.

Local Government Area City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type Public

Description

Site Type: House, urban

Physical Description

Set on the corner of two major roads, this brick, English Domestic Bungalow style house, has suffered unrelated but minor additions, mainly confined to the Geelong Road elevation. Composed as one deep Dutch-hipped roof form, with a gabled transept, the house shares the tea-house hip-roof forms of the Federation Bungalow style and the broad gabled roof forms of the Californian Bungalow. As with both styles, the attic is used here as the preferred two-storey form with dormer openings to all points of the compass. Leadlight is used in the top lights of most main windows. A large poplar on the north dominates the evidently reduced grounds (see 6 Geelong Road) and other exotic shrubs, including conifer rows used in the period, survive in part. The front fence is related to the style. A small weatherboard outbuilding at the rear appears contemporary with the house.

Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

Substantially intact/some intrusions- an intrusive but light-weight addition has been made to the Geelong Road elevation, the fence replaced and the entrance porch glazed in and altered. The alterations are reversible.

Context

This house is the termination of a stylistic progression which started at the Victorian period 10 Geelong Road and ran via the Queen Anne style 8 Geelong Road to its near Bungalow counterpart at number 2. The neo-Georgian 6 Geelong Road was added relatively recently (on the tennis court of 8), interrupting this theme, although it is still symbolic of Geelong Road as the chosen residential area of Footscray's famous. The house's outlook to the Edwardian Footscray Park opposite has been modified by the development of Footscray Institute of Technology.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure from educational institution, unrelated external changes.

History

Historical background

In the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, many of Footscray's industrial and retail employers or managers lived within the community, often building quite substantial villas for their families. In the early years, these houses tended to be placed relatively near to work sites, thus the location of some old substantial houses near the river at Footscray and Yarraville. Later a trend developed of erecting such homes on major roads, such as Somerville Road, Geelong Road and Ballarat Road, especially at the eastern end of the latter two.

Despite the frantic subdivision of land in the late nineteenth century, most of the residential development of the City of Maribyrnong has occurred in the twentieth century. In the first two decades of the century housing spread out through Seddon, between Geelong Road and Somerville Road and at West Footscray { Barnard, 2000}.

Specific History

Architects, Gibbs & Finlay, designed this house for Margaret and Sydney G. Richardson, in 1916. They also designed the nearby Barkly Hotel, built in 1913.

By the early 1940s, Richardson's address was care of 21 Whitehall Street, at his engineering workshop (D. Richardson & Sons Pty. Ltd.). This house had become a Young Women's Christian Association hostel by 1942. When Margaret Richardson died (aged 81) in 1946, the couple were living at 39 Nicholson Street which was later her son, Herbert Richardson's, residence. Other children included Leslie and Alan { Butler, 1989}.

D. Richardson & Sons and Richardson Gears Pty. Ltd. were side by side in Whitehall Street, both the products of David Richardson's founding enterprise of 1888. The gears part of the works was the showpiece of Footscray factory architecture when it was redeveloped in the

early 1940s, being Modern both in its architectural outlook (a striking modern facade) and its provision of staff facilities, including a social club, library and dining room { Butler, 1989}.

Richardsons & Sons moved to Ballarat Road Braybrook in the 1950s where they still operate. David Richardson came to Victoria from New Zealand in 1887 following a Glasgow apprenticeship. He purchased the house and workshop in Whitehall Street to expand a business manufacturing windmills and perforated metals. Pelton wheels and mining batteries were made for a time but after a company division in 1912 one side settled down to specialise in perforated metals while Richardson Gears continued gear cutting. David Richardson took up fan making in the 1920s { Butler, 1989}.

Sydney Richardson and other members of the family presided over the expansion from six men and boys plus a clerk in the 1890s, to a staff of 34 in 1905, illustrating the rapid growth of Footscray's secondary industry in this period. Then the firm picnic was an annual event in Footscray and the golden wedding anniversary of David Richardson and wife attracted many staff and others when it was celebrated in 1914 { Lack: 186}.

Photographs from the 1930s-50s show this section of Geelong Road as lined with Canary Island palms, hedges and well developed gardens as a reflection of the high amenity this area once had possessed { FHSPC}.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Building settlements, towns and cities

PAHT Subtheme Making suburbs

Local Theme(s) Employers' Housing

Cultural Significance

The Richardson house is significant to the City because:

- historically, the house is associated with a prominent Footscray industrialist, Sydney Richardson (Criterion H1);
- its construction for a local industry leader reflects the rapid growth of industry and their firm in the Edwardian-era (Criterion A4);
- it is a simple, relatively large example within the City of the transition from the Queen Anne to the Californian Bungalow style (Criterion F1);
- it forms part of a distinctive group within the City which is expressive of the desired location for Footscray's famous on the one hand and the stylistic progression this took over the Victorian & Edwardian-eras (Criterion A3).

Comparative Examples:

As with the other nearby houses in Geelong Road, this house is larger and a little more architecturally sophisticated than most similarly aged houses in the former City of Footscray and, underscored by the others in the group, provides an important expression of wealth within the City during distinct phase of development.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the early 1900s and the Richardson occupation, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes (I.e. removal of the additions and reinstatement of the façade, reinstatement of the front fence).

Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.

Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.

Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.

Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

forms part of a distinctive group within the City which is expressive of the desired location for Footscray's famous on the one hand and the stylistic progression this took over the Victorian & Edwardian-eras

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

expressive of the desired location for Footscray's famous and its construction for a local industry leader reflects the rapid growth of industry and their firm in the Edwardian-era

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

a simple, relatively large example within the City of the transition from the Queen Anne to the Californian Bungalow style

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

the house is associated with a prominent Footscray industrialist, Sydney Richardson

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study cites:

- 'The Age' 21/3/1946;

- Sands and MacDougall, Victorian and Melbourne Directories (D): D1945;

- SCO: 14.

Lack, John. 1991 'A History of Footscray';

Footscray Historical Society picture collection (FHSPC) Geelong Rd 1951, Griffiths House Geelong Rd 1948, Geelong Rd 1939;

Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong;

Data recording

Assessed By: Graeme Butler

Assessed Date: 2000

Identification and location

Name of place: **Robertson house**

Other Name

Address

008 part

Geelong Road

Footscray

Place Identifier

2757

Heritage Significance

City

Creation date(s)

1901

Map (Melway)

42 C3

Boundary description

The title land and buildings with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date and Robertson occupation.

Local Government Area

City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type

Description

Site Type:

House, urban

Physical Description

Robertson's red brick Federation Bungalow style house contrasts with the conservative but contemporary Italianate style of his partner, Hooper's house at 10 Geelong Road. Composed around the main hip roof, with gabled wings set at right-angles, the house is distinguished by an octagonal corner turret in the verandah on the north side, return timber verandah, and a large bay window to the front wing with an unusual embossed dado. Otherwise timber slatting, unglazed Marseilles pattern terra-cotta roof tiles, tall tapered brick chimneys, embossed wall cladding and half-timbered details provide typical period ornamentation.

The house is similar to designs by, architects, HW & FB Tompkins (see example Ascot Vale Rd, Ascot Vale) who designed the Hooper store in Brunswick 1908.

Condition

Good (partially disturbed, well preserved).

Integrity

Substantially intact/some intrusions. The verandah floor has been rebuilt, the fence replaced and adjoining tennis court built on (see 6 Geelong Rd.). An unrelated addition has been placed on the south side.

Context

Set among stylistically related houses built for Footscray's elite in this part of Geelong Road and linked historically, by its first owner, to the adjoining 10 Geelong Road.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure from educational institution, unrelated external changes.

History

Historical background

In the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, many of Footscray's industrial and retail employers or managers lived within the community, often building quite substantial villas for their families. In the early years, these houses tended to be placed relatively near to work sites, thus the location of some old substantial houses near the river at Footscray and Yarraville. Later a trend developed of erecting such homes on major roads, such as Somerville Road, Geelong Road and Ballarat Road, especially at the eastern end of the latter two.

Despite the frantic subdivision of land in the late nineteenth century, most of the residential development of the City of Maribyrnong has occurred in the twentieth century. In the first two decades of the century housing spread out through Seddon, between Geelong Road and Somerville Road and at West Footscray { Barnard, 2000}.

Specific History

John Robertson, partner in the large drapery firm of J. H. Hooper & Co., was the first owner-occupier of this house in 1901. It was sited next to 10 Geelong Road, the home of John Hooper, also built in 1901. John, Mrs. C. E. Robertson and, in the late 1930s, James Robertson, maintained some 30 years of occupation by the Robertson family until the commencement of another long tenure by William Drever and family. The family tennis court to the east was built on after the sale to Drever. Coincidentally Hooper's house next door was occupied by K. W. Drever in the 1950s { Butler, 1989}.

Robertson was a joint owner with John and E. T Hooper of the Hooper business, providing a 'driving force' (in the words of John Lack) behind the firm's pressure for the shop assistants' half holiday early this century {Lack, 1986}. The neurologist and cast-iron enthusiast, Dr. E. Graeme Robertson was born into this house in 1903, his studies taking him to London and back to Victoria where he consulted to Melbourne's major hospitals and in the Royal Australian Navy { Robertson}. His interest in photography and cast-iron led him to publish many books on the subject { Butler, 1989}.

Photographs from the 1930s-50s show this section of Geelong Road as lined with Canary Island palms, hedges and well developed gardens as a reflection of the high amenity this area once had possessed { FHSPC}.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

Cultural Significance

The Robertson house is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- the house is, architecturally, an adept and one of the best executed designs in the Queen Anne villa manner judged within the City (Criterion F1);
- of its historical association with one of Footscray's more famous commercial figures, John Robertson (Criterion H1);
- of its owner's association with the development of industrial relations in the City when Footscray led the State in obtaining uniformly more adequate working conditions (Criterion A4); and
- of its contributory role within a notable group of houses built by prominent persons, both within Footscray and the State during a number of key eras in the City's history (Criterion A3).

Comparative Examples:

As with the other nearby houses in Geelong Road, this house is larger and a little more architecturally sophisticated than most similarly aged houses in the former City of Footscray and, underscored by the others in the group, provides an important expression of wealth within the City during a distinct phase of development. The similarly styled house at 34 Somerville Rd, associated with ICI management in Yarraville, is another example which is more architecturally significant and on a larger scale.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the early 1900s and the Robertson occupation, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements (i.e.. fence), colours and finishes and removal of the southern addition.
 Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.
 Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.
 Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.
 Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

forms part of a distinctive group within the City which is expressive of the desired location for Footscray's famous on the one hand and the stylistic progression this took over the Victorian & Edwardian-eras

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

its owner's association with the development of industrial relations in the City when Footscray led the State in obtaining uniformly more adequate working conditions

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

architecturally, an adept and one of the best executed designs in the Queen Anne villa manner judged within the City

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

historical association with one of Footscray's more famous commercial figures, John Robertson

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study cites:

- Sands and MacDougall Victorian Directories (D);
- Wyn Carruthers 1989 (nee Drever) verbal;
- Lack, J 1986: letter to MPE 30.7.1986;
- Robertson, E. Graeme 1974 'Carlton', Melb.;
- MMBW 1910 Record Plan 3

Footscray Historical Society picture collection (FHSPC) Geelong Rd 1951, Griffiths House Geelong Rd 1948, Geelong Rd 1939.

Butler, G. 1983 Twentieth Century Architecture in Victoria, RAI (Vic);

Butler, G. Essendon Conservation Study: Ascot Rd example;

Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong;

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: J.H. Hooper house

Other Name Trenague, Hoadley house

Address 010 Geelong Road
Footscray

Place Identifier 36

Heritage Significance City

Creation date(s) 1901 **Map (Melway)** 42 C3

Boundary description The title land and buildings with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date and Hooper occupation.

Local Government Area City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type Unknown

Description

Site Type: House, urban

Physical Description

This is a large double-fronted brick Italianate suburban villa with a return convex-roof verandah and asymmetrical bayed plan. The roof is clad with patterned slate and the verandah construction is now simple timber posts and beams but is likely to have once been cast-iron. Other details include the deep and closely spaced eaves brackets, verandah dentil course, arched window architraves to the projecting bay, a niche, encaustic verandah tiles and bracketed chimney cornices.

Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

Substantially intact/some intrusions. The verandah has been rebuilt, the bricks painted, the fence replaced and openings altered. The large concrete paved areas in front and to the side of the house are intrusive. An unrelated structure has been erected south of the house.

Context

One of a series of large houses symbolizing the residential elite of Footscray in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries, prior to the mounting blight to the amenity of Geelong Road caused by motor traffic.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure from educational institution, unrelated external changes.

History

Historical background

In the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, many of Footscray's industrial and retail employers or managers lived within the community, often building quite substantial villas for their families. In the early years, these houses tended to be placed relatively near to work sites, thus the location of some old substantial houses near the river at Footscray and Yarraville. Later a trend developed of erecting such homes on major roads, such as Somerville Road, Geelong Road and Ballarat Road, especially at the eastern end of the latter two.

Despite the frantic subdivision of land in the late nineteenth century, most of the residential development of the City of Maribyrnong has occurred in the twentieth century. In the first two decades of the century housing spread out through Seddon, between Geelong Road and Somerville Road and at West Footscray { Barnard, 2000}.

Specific History

Prominent Footscray draper, J.H. Hooper, commissioned architect T.F.M. Smith to design this conservatively designed house prior to calling tenders in 1901. Hooper resided there into the 1930s, giving way to a long occupation by Charles Archibald Hoadley (1940s) and John Morgan (1930s). John Mitchell and K. W. Drever were later residents { Butler, 1989}.

Among the prosperous and famous individuals residing there, Charles Hoadley was at once an Antarctic explorer (geologist on Mawson's first Australian expedition 1911-13) and the first principal of Footscray Technical School (later College, later Institute), in 1916, and remained so until his death in 1947. During his time as principal, the school enrolment grew from 150 to 4000 when Footscray was the largest government diploma school. Hoadley was awarded the order Commander of the British Empire in 1936 but is best known as Scoutmaster to the First Footscray Group and Chief Scout Commissioner of Victoria (1927-37), his name being still current in the Hoadley Hide camp at Gilwell { Butler, 1989}.

Another unusual aspect of Hoadley's life was as son to the founder of Hoadley's Chocolates Ltd., the producers of the famous 'Violet Crumble Bar' named by Hoadley's mother after her favourite flower { Butler, 1989}.

Photographs from the 1930s-50s show this section of Geelong Road as lined with Canary

Island palms, hedges and well developed gardens as a reflection of the high amenity this area once had possessed { FHSPC }.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

Cultural Significance

The J.H. Hooper house is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- historically, it was the home of prominent persons in the history of Australia and the City, particularly Hoadley who was known nationally and Hooper whose business once reached most parts of Victoria and whose name is foremost among Footscray's 19th and early 20th century commercial figures (Criterion H1);
- of its contributory role within a notable group of houses built by prominent persons, both within Footscray and the State, during a number of key eras in the City's history (Criterion A3); and
- its owner's association with the development of commerce and industry in the City when the Footscray municipality led the State in industrial development.

Comparative Examples:

As with the other nearby houses in Geelong Road, this house is larger and was a little more architecturally sophisticated than most similarly aged houses in the former City of Footscray. Underscored by the others in the group, the house provides an important expression of wealth within the City during a distinct phase of development.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the early

1900s and the Hooper occupation, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes (for example reinstating the verandah and front fence, removing paint from the brickwork).
Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.
Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.
Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.
Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

forms part of a distinctive group within the City which is expressive of the desired location for Footscray's famous on the one hand and the stylistic progression this took over the Victorian & Edwardian-eras

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

its owner's association with the development of commerce and industry in the City when Footscray led the State in industrial development

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

the home of prominent persons in the history of Australia and the City, particularly Hoadley who was known nationally and Hooper whose business once reached most parts of Victoria and whose name is foremost among Footscray's 19th and early 20th century commercial figures

☐ historical significance ☐ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study cites:

- 'Vision and Realization', 3 vol History of Victorian education (V & R): V1: 666;
- 'Who's Who in Australia' Herald & Weekly Times Ltd (WWA): 1944:433;
- Lack, J. 'Australian Dictionary of Biography' (ADB) Vol. 9: 312 Hoadley entry ;
- Sands and MacDougall Victorian Directories (D): D1950-5
- Footscray's First One Hundred Years (FFOY)

(Refer Hooper's Buildings, Barkly Street, for more Hooper history).

Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong;

Footscray Historical Society picture collection (FHSPC) Geelong Rd 1951, Griffiths House Geelong Rd 1948, Geelong Rd 1939.

Data recording

Assessed By: Graeme Butler

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: Hawkes house

Other Name

Address

012

Ovens Street

Yarraville

Place Identifier

74

Heritage Significance

Regional

Creation date(s)

1878c

Map (Melway)

42 A9

Boundary description

The title land and buildings with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date and Hawkes tenure.

Local Government Area

City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type

Description

Site Type:

House, urban

Physical Description

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.

Condition

Externally excellent (undisturbed, well-preserved).

Integrity

Externally intact/minimal intrusions. An unrelated but detachable entrance canopy had been added and the fence (assumed to be timber picket) removed.

Context

Contributory part of a dominantly 19th. century streetscape.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure, unrelated external changes.

History

Historical background

The western area of Melbourne forms part of a vast basalt plain that stretches from the Yarra River across almost to South Australia. It was created by volcanic activity millions of years ago which resulted in vast outpourings of lava, which, when cooled, became basalt. A very hard stone, basalt was recognised as a useful building and paving stone in the nineteenth century and many early public

buildings, churches, some houses, and road and railway bridges were constructed of basalt. It was also used for paving roads and forming kerbs and gutters. One of the very earliest uses of western suburbs basalt was as ballast for ships returning to England after depositing cargoes of both imports and immigrants. Much of this ballast was quarried at Williamstown, Newport, Spotswood and Yarraville. Eventually bluestone quarries were dotted right across the current City of Maribyrnong, but in the early years they were located near the Maribyrnong and Yarra Rivers and Stony Creek, partly because these locations offered handy transport routes close to the quarries. Early quarries were often small, opened up for a single private building. For instance, Joseph Raleigh used bluestone to build his boiling down establishment and bluestone 'castle' or accommodation for his single workers at Maribyrnong in the late 1840s-1850s. A map of the locality drawn in 1857-8 shows two quarries, as well as stone buildings, located near the Maribyrnong where Pipe Makers Park is now situated.

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. A quarry reserve was noted by Selwyn in 1859 at Yarraville, just north of the Stony Creek Backwash. According to John Lack, by the 1870s quarries in the Braybrook Shire specialised in stones for use as road metal and railway line ballast, while Footscray offered blocks for buildings, roads and bridges. Many smaller quarries were operating at Yarraville and Upper Footscray by then. An 1877 map shows that Footscray Council had its own Borough Quarry, roughly where Michael McCoy Reserve is now located in Ballarat Road, while another large quarry was located at West Footscray about where Hansen Reserve is now located. By the 1920s an enormous quarry was located near the old Borough Quarry, roughly on the site of the sports grounds below the VUT Ballarat Road Campus. While the Council still maintained its quarry and a stone-crushing plant here, a private quarry was also being operated by Morans. Many quarrying firms or families operated over several decades. James Govan opened a quarry in 1870 behind his bluestone house on the corner of Essex Street and Summerhill Road. The family continued to open new quarry holes in the same area into the twentieth century. In 1917 their main quarry 'covered the block between Summerhill Rd, Essex, Market and Graham Streets'.

In the 1880s, when Melbourne experienced a building boom, Footscray quarries flourished as they provided building material for such projects as Princes Bridge. Stone cutting works reflected the demand for building stone. Footscray and Malmsbury Stone Cutting Works was

established in Moreland Street Footscray in 1887 and J. Taylor and Sons, Australasian Pioneer Granite Polishing and

Monumental Works transferred from Bendigo to Nicholson Street Footscray around 1884. A guide to Victoria published in the 1880s noted that 'large quarries, the bluestone being of excellent quality' existed at Braybrook, and smaller basalt quarries at Maidstone.

By the 1890s the Standard Quarrying Co. already owned a number of large blocks on either side of Geelong Road at Brooklyn 36 . Around 1910-1915 Standard Quarries also took over a quarry opened by Eldridge between Ballarat Road and the Maribyrnong River. This was the last large quarry within the former City of Footscray and was still operating in the late 1940s. The quarry hole was later used as a tip. It was located near present-day Footscray City Secondary College. In the early twentieth century a number of quarries were still located near Stony Creek at Yarraville. The present Cruikshank Park was the location of eleven quarries. A 1910 map also showed a number of large quarries where the Yarraville Terminal Station is now located, between Francis Street and the Creek. A road leading from Francis Street was called Quarry Road { Barnard, 2000 }.

Specific History

James Hawkes, a mason, was associated with this stone house during the 1880s and possibly in the late 1870s. The Borough map of 1877 shows Ovens Street as vacant and Hawkes does not appear in Melbourne directories until 1885. Rate books give Hawkes as a resident in 1878 (special rate) but incomplete listings have meant the next definite link is 1883 { Butler, 1989 }.

However, annual valuations vary greatly from £14 to £4 (1883,1885) until a plateau is reached in 1888 (£18), which is maintained for the next four years. The rate description is a stone and wooden house (1885-7) with brick added, as a material, in 1888 when Hawkes' last year of occupation gave way to a doctor, Michael Pryor. Hawkes reappeared as occupier in 1897 but as a tenant of W.E. Schild. The solicitors, Finlayson & Hodgson, were listed as owners (perhaps as agents) in the years which followed { Butler, 1989 }. Occupiers varied with every decade of the 20th Century, including Mrs. M.A. Fisher, George Marshall, Francis Williams, John Crew, Leonard Hampson, George Rich, Miller and William Oates { Butler, 1989 }.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Building settlements, towns and cities

PAHT Subtheme Making suburbs

Local Theme(s) Basalt Quarrying

Cultural Significance

Hawkes house is significant to the Western Region because:

- architecturally, the dressed stonework and shaping of openings of this otherwise simple cottage design displays well the stonemason owner's craft - perhaps better than any other small cottage in the region (Criterion F1);
- historically, as a quarryman's house, it is closely associated with Footscray's premier role in the supply of basalt in the metropolitan area in the 19th century and is one of the earliest houses remaining in the old Yarraville village subdivision (Criterion A4).

Comparative Examples:

One of 17 known stone or part stone houses in the City of Maribymong and one of the few if not the only one which utilises dressed stone and arched openings in the facade.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the 1870s-80s and the Hawkes occupation, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes (for example removal of the entry canopy).

Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.

Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.

Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.

Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

as a quarryman's house, it is closely associated with Footscray's premier role in the supply of basalt in the metropolitan area in the 19th century and is one of the earliest houses remaining in the old Yarraville village subdivision.

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

the dressed stonework and shaping of openings of this otherwise simple cottage design displays well the stonemason owner's craft

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study cites:

- Municipal rate books (RB) RB1883,2817; RB1885,3414; RB1888,5086; RB1892,6698; RB1889,5943; RB1896,6690; RB1899,658; RB1900,6390;

- Sands and MacDougall Victorian Directories (D): D1900-1955;

Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong;

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: Sheppard house

Other Name Kelvin Grove private hospital

Address 003 Tongue Street
Yarraville

Place Identifier 87

Heritage Significance Regional

Creation date(s) 1912 **Map (Melway)** 42 A8

Boundary description Extent of title and house with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date and the hospital occupation.

Local Government Area City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type Private

Description

Site Type: House, urban

Physical Description

A testimony to the prevalent timber architecture of Footscray at its most ornamental stage, this house is in the Federation Bungalow style. This is shown by its high hipped Far Eastern 'teahouse' shaped roof, a formerly half-timbered and prominent gabled roof bay, Tudor casement window groups, and leadlight glazing. Distinctive whip-lash and slatted ornamental timber verandah detailing derives from the Arts & Crafts movement and shows the style's Far Eastern influences. The rough-cast stucco completes the vernacular on walls and on the chimney shaft. A post from the original fence survives at the north-west corner of the block.

Condition

Externally good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

Externally substantially intact/some intrusions- the fence (assumed timber picket) has been removed, the gable sheeted over, and an attic dormer closed in.

Context

Set in a street of contemporary, but sometimes altered, timber houses.

Threats:

Increasing development pressure, unrelated external changes.

History

Historical background

Early private hospitals in the City of Maribyrnong tended to be run primarily as lying-in hospitals for women. There were a number of these hospitals dotted around Footscray in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, usually located in what had been private homes. In an industrial area, where workplace accidents were common, a general hospital was much needed. The move for a local public hospital, to serve not only Footscray but also the wider Braybrook and even as far as St Albans, began in 1919. A committee was formed to work towards a hospital and a site in Eleanor Street had been selected by 1920. Although the Footscray Council provided the £10 deposit needed to secure the land, the Committee had raised the full £2,000 to pay off the land by April 1921. It was to be another thirty years before the Committee, which was a coalition of large local firms and working people, were able to achieve their hospital. The Charities Board was a major obstacle to the achievement of a hospital, as it opposed the establishment of hospitals outside inner Melbourne, where several large hospitals were located. In 1939 the Governor of Victoria opened the Footscray Out-patients' and Welfare Centre on the site of the future hospital. The centre offered four 4-hourly clinics per week and was the first public health facility offered in Footscray 220 . It was to be another fourteen years before the Footscray and District Hospital, complete with a nurses' home, opened in June 1953. The hospital, with some additions, later became the Western General Hospital and then, in the 1980s, became a campus of the Western Hospital, with another large campus built at Sunshine { Barnard, 2000}.

Specific History

Eliza and George Sheppard (a plasterer) were the first owners and occupiers of this house in 1912; their previous home being at 36 (old numbers) Tongue Street. The next owner-occupier was a Dr. Frank Lind, presumably commencing the site's association with medical matters. Percy Scrivener lived there in the 1930s but it was as 'Kelvin Grove' (a private hospital) that the house continued for most of its subsequent history { Butler, 1989}.

In that period the owner was a Mrs. Harriett Campbell, of Bacchus Marsh. She commissioned the society architect, Marcus Martin, to design the necessary rear extensions for its conversion to a private hospital, in 1934. The original owners, Eliza and George Sheppard, appear to have died in the mid- 1950s. The building was later used as a boarding house { Butler, 1989}.

A long association with the local medical profession established the house in the memories of many who attended it before the development of Footscray Out-patients' and Welfare Centre in 1939 and the Footscray & District Hospital in 1953 { Butler, 1989}.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme
PAHT Subtheme Local Theme(s)

Cultural Significance

The Sheppard house or Kelvin Grove is significant to the Western region because:
- Architecturally, it has unusual and ornate timber detailing, thus representing one of the more developed and distinctive examples of the Federation Bungalow timber villa type, with the style's Far Eastern influences, in Footscray and the region (Criterion F1);
- Historically, it has served over a long period as a private hospital in the area and hence has a high local historical and social significance representing well the period before public hospitals in the City (Criterion A4).

Comparative Examples:

Other examples showing ornate timber verandah detailing are typically smaller and include 19 Bellairs Avenue, Seddon.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register
Register of the National Estate:
National Trust Register:
Other Heritage Listings
Planning Scheme Protection
External Paint Controls Apply?:
Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:
Tree Controls Apply?:
Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:
Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:
Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the early 20th century and the hospital occupation, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes.
Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.
Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.
Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.
Assess the interior for significant elements.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

it has served over a long period as a private hospital in the area and hence has a high local historical and social significance, representing well the period before public hospitals in the City

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

an unusual and ornate timber detailing, thus representing one of the more developed and distinctive examples of the Federation Bungalow timber villa type, with the style's Far Eastern influences, in Footscray and the region

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study cites:
-Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) Cover files (CF): CF.89009 plans at 1912, 1921;
-Commonwealth Electoral Rolls (ER): ER1908
-Footscray Cemetery register (FCR);
-Footscray's First One Hundred Years (FFOY): 79-;
- Footscray Historical Society records;
- Sands and MacDougall Victorian Directories (D): D1915-55.
Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong;

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: Kirk house

Other Name Rev. Henry Scott house

Address 067 Whitehall Street
Footscray

Place Identifier 5492

Heritage Significance City

Creation date(s) 1872

Map (Melway) 42 E5

Boundary description The title land and buildings with emphasis on fabric from or near the construction date, the 19th century and the tenure of Rev. Henry Scott.

Local Government Area City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type Private

Description

Site Type: House, urban

Physical Description

A two-storied, conservative Italianate villa with a cemented facade and face-brick rear additions, this house shows its age by the form and disposition of its now truncated chimneys. The lines of a two-storey concave roof verandah are still visible on its face as is the probable iron baluster form. Balusters appear to have been retained (in part) as balconette devices on the three upper windows. Another indicator of its age is the close spacing of its carved eaves brackets, each interspersed with rosettes. Other ornament includes a Medieval reference in the application of label moulds and bosses on the arched upper windows. Segment arches are evident downstairs over the larger windows. The iron palisade fence appears to have been also cut down but the pickets, iron corner posts and its quarry-face basalt plinth remain.

Condition

Externally good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

Externally, substantially intact/some intrusions. Verandah, front door case and chimney cornices have been removed, a porch added, other additions made at the rear, a side window blocked and the fence modified. Sufficient evidence exists to recreate most of these lost items.

Context

The house is set among mainly timber Edwardian villas (altered), many also adopting the

Italianate manner, but none with the scale. The nearest contemporaries are the stone-walled 49 Whitehall Street and the corner Exchange Hotel.

Threats:

History

A printer, George Kirk, appears to have been the first owner of this house. Kirk came from Emerald Hill to live here during 1872 and remained so into the 1880s when he moved to a more modest timber house next door and leased this one to the Rev. Henry Scott, St Johns Church of England minister, and after him, the draper Charles Davis. The contractor, John Falkingham lived here in the early 1880s followed by the stone merchant and 'assayer', William Styles Hazelton and the contractors, Andrew McCann and John Stewart. After a period as a private hospital run by Mrs. E. Stewart, the house returned to residential use for Thomas McAsey who lived there from the 1920s into the mid 1940s. By the 1950s, it was flats { Butler, 1989 }.

The Rev. Henry Forde Scott was a prominent figure in helping the poor during the economic depression of the 1890s, aiding the setting up of investigatory committees which confirmed the need of those suffering in the community. He blamed '... unwise government, a feverish taste for riches, reckless and unremunerative expenditure, unwise action of labour leaders, cruel criminality by trusted financiers- these resulted in the poverty of today...' He sought State aid for the poor and a wider influence of the church in everyday life by the sponsorship of music, theatre, sport and learning. He decried the influence of the public house in these same areas of public life { Lack, 1991 }.

Coming from within a hard working family, Scott had arrived in Footscray in the late 1870s and commenced to spread the influence of the church throughout the surrounding suburbs of Flemington, Kensington, Braybrook, St Albans, Deer Park, Yarraville and Rockbank. He left the district in 1896, taking his family to Sale, to a rural life he now valued above that of the hard urban existence he had witnessed in the 1890s { Lack, 1991 }.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Building settlements, towns and cities

PAHT Subtheme Making suburbs

Local Theme(s) Employers' Housing

Cultural Significance

The Kirk house is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- Architecturally, although altered, it represents the small number of early Victorian two-storey residences in the City (Criterion B2);
- Historically, it has housed some of Footscray's prominent persons including a quarrymen, the contracting class, epitomizing the evidently high status of these men in the community and, in turn, their industry's status in the metropolis (Criterion A4);

- of its association with the prominent clergyman, the Rev HF Scott (Criterion H1).

Comparative Examples:

Given its two-storey form and wide frontage, this is one of the largest Victorian-era Italianate houses in the City of Maribyrnong and is one of the few two-storey 19th century houses in the City.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

Conserve and enhance the identified significant fabric, with emphasis on fabric from the 1870s-80s and the Rev. Henry Scott occupation, with enhancement including reinstatement of missing original elements, colours and finishes.

Conserve the public view of the significant fabric.

Promote the continuing original use of the place and its amenity.

Continue historical research into the place and provide public access to the findings.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

it has housed some of Footscray's prominent persons including a quarrymen, the contracting class, epitomizing the evidently high status of these men in the community and, in turn, their industry's status in the metropolis

B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

it represents the small number of early Victorian two-storey residences in the City

Historic Places - Selected non-industrial significant places in former City of Footscray - not in the Planning Scheme

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

association with the prominent clergyman, the Rev HF Scott

☐ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, Graeme 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study cites:
- Municipal rate books (RB): RB1872,713; RB1880,1745; RB1879,1397-new adjoining house; RB1883,1609; RB1886,1820; RB 1888,2559; RB1899,3359;
- Sands and MacDougall Victorian Directories (D): D1920-45, D1955-65.
Lack, J 1991: Scott 136, 137, 144, 146-150, 190;
Barnard, J 2000. Maribyrnong Heritage Review Volume 2 Environmental History City of Maribyrnong.

Data recording

Assessed By: Graeme Butler

Assessed Date: 2000