

dah and gateway. Otherwise the contra-posed gabled roof forms (cement Marseilles tile), slim attic window slots and privet hedges are all part of the style's idiom.

External Integrity

Probable painting over of natural pebble finish, reputed internal alterations¹

Streetscape

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.

Significance

Architecturally, an exemplary Bungalow (design by an architectural firm associated with other outstanding examples) which possesses a distinctive Chinese/Japanese flavour and thus expresses clearly the style's origins as well as the skill of design execution within the idiom. Historically, closely linked with the prominent Whitehill family whose community

presence extended from the provision of basic services to the creation of large residential subdivisions and related leased housing.

Roxburgh 21 Bell Street

History

Now surrounded by streets of a much later vintage, this eight-room brick house once surveyed, among other things, a series of large bluestone quarries and the Maribyrnong River beyond. This century has been owned and occupied by an old quarrying family, principally a widow, Ada Elizabeth Otter. Prior to this when the house was known as Roxburgh, Arthur White and J. Bond were in residence.² Another name linked with the house is that of Thomas Falkingham, councillor and a contractor, in partnership with Richard Bunn³



4-20 600 Barkly Street

- 1 verbal from owner: painted timber paneling, fireplaces altered
- 2 RB1929- 30,8008; RB1918-19,6557; D1955; D1910-15
- 3 Lack, site notes

However its beginnings lay with the first 30 acre Crown Section granted to Thomas Hobbs, then of the Saltwater River, for 60 pounds in 1850. As with many other similar lots, it was subdivided, mainly by Walter Craig ¹, in the mid 1850s to meet the needs of the returning gold rush population. The railway reserve through the Section was purchased by the Board of Land and Works in 1857 for £2314. Most of the land was sold, leaving this site and a large area to the east as yet undivided, indicating that it was used as a quarry (as shown in plans of the 1890s ²) from an early date.

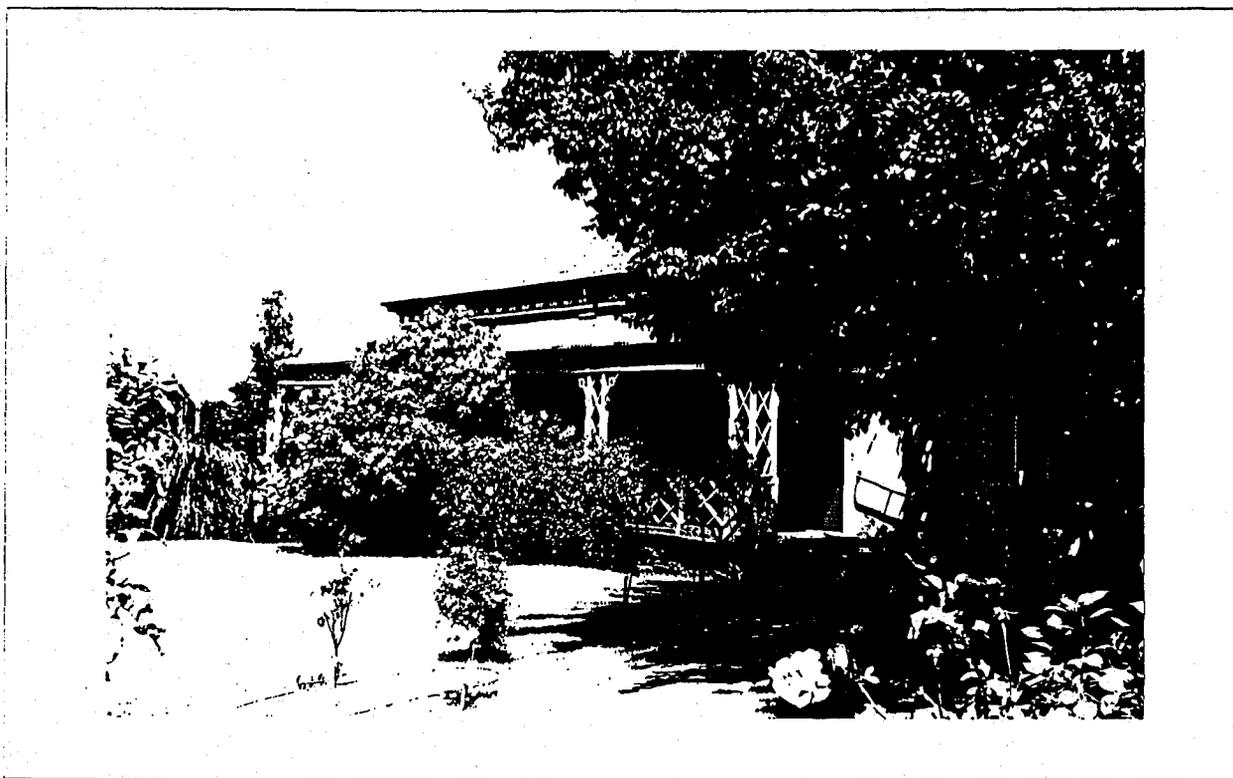
Appropriately, it was Michael Carmichael, the secretary to the Footscray Stone Steam Cutting Company, who first owned and occupied this house from 1875-6, albeit for a short time ³. Subsequently he leased it to Joseph Steane, a traveller, in the late 1870s and the renowned journalist William Clarke, in the 1880s ⁴. A link with another industry was William Styles Hazelton's two periods of residence there in the early and late 1880s early 1890s, presumably a link with W.

C. Hazelton & Co. Melbourne importers of iron-mongery and hardware. William Styles Hazelton was a metallurgist ⁵. Another tenant was the ubiquitous J. C. C. Schild, stationer ⁶.

Throughout this period it was owned by contractor Johnathon Falkingham and the rate descriptions would often refer to an adjacent 'old quarry' and stables ⁷. Another aspect of the rate description was the evident improvements made by Falkingham in 1885, resulting in a dramatically increased valuation which was reduced by appeal ⁸.

Description

Hip-roofed and in the Italianate villa manner, Roxburgh has an elegant concave-roof verandah with rare panelled timber supports, carved timber brackets and a guilloche frieze set into panels. The walls appear to be of unpainted cement render, probably over stone. Adjoining the main rooms on the west, leadlight win-



4-21 21 Bell Street

- 1 RGO SN3624,14956
- 2 MMBW Record Plan 1894
- 3 RB1875,351; RB1876,400; D1876
- 4 RB1879, 2380; RB1881-2,1885
- 5 RB1883, 3221; D1883
- 6 RB1887, 3436
- 7 RB1886, 2842-5
- 8 RB1886,2842

dows in an extended room bay suggest renovation in the Edwardian period.

External Integrity

Generally original but fence replaced.

Streetscape

Mainly late Victorian and Edwardian houses, generally altered.

Significance

Architecturally, a typical villa form but an early and complete example and possesses rare panelled timber verandah supports. Historically, evidently a precursor to the subdivision also linked by its location and occupiers with the stone quarrying industry which made Footscray of metropolitan importance. It has housed locally prominent persons such as Clark, Hazelton and Schild.

House

19 Bellairs Avenue

History

Apparently on land originally owned by the Victorian Railways Commissioners, this house became Eva and Arthur Bruce's (a bricklayer) new five-room timber home in 1912. James Bruce and later Mrs. E. B. Bruce (and family) occupied the house into the 1950s.

Description

Queen Anne style and, despite its bricklayer owner, of timber, the house exemplifies the architectural fantasy achievable with this medium within a small site. The focus of the elevation is the broad Chinese arch which frames the verandah opening and trims accompanying timber ornament in the form of vertical slats, lyres and balustrading. To the sides, more modest fretted timber verandah bressumers once formed a symmetrical frame to the main archway. Otherwise the house is unspectacular, with block-pattern cladding and a cor-

rugated iron hipped roof. The fence may be partly original but if so it has been cut back.

External Integrity

South side verandah beam has been altered and cast-iron added. A similar timber portal to the north of the house has also been added. The timber verandah floor has been replaced in concrete.

Streetscape

Adjoins a small contemporary commercial strip opposite the railway station, together expressive of the development surge caused by the opening of Seddon station in 1906.

Significance

Architecturally, it possesses distinctive detailing although of a typical suburban house type and style. Historically, it aids in the expression of the impact caused by the opening of Seddon railway station.

Yarraville Railway Station Birmingham Street, off

History

The centre of Yarraville's business district, this station's construction (1893) paralleled with its development but the line it served was much earlier, only just post-dating the original Yarraville estate (c1855) in its path from Melbourne to Victoria's premier port, Williamstown (1859).¹ Only one station complex then existed within the city (Footscray's two station buildings)² but by c1872, Yarraville was equipped with a station³ and in 1885-7 tenders were called for both a station master's residence and station building⁴, both won by William Rain. An extensive pitched siding at Yarraville provided a rail link with the nearby large industrial complexes until the 'riverside rail loop' provided an alternative⁵; this is well illustrated by the present large area of basalt pitchers comprising the goods yards on the east of the station.

1 FFOY

2 Tulk, *Map of the Borough of Footscray* 1877

3 Bailliere's Gazetteer 1870, 1879; D1873, D1872

4 MUAI

5 FFOY p60: the alternative was the lighter which was used extensively to reach the rail heads