

cally, a major public building in the city over a long period.

**Tintagell House,
54 Pentland Parade**

History

A surgeon, Dr. P.O. Lord, commissioned this house from prolific Footscray contractors, A.R.P. Crow, in 1916.¹ After a brief occupation, Lord departed, making way for another physician, J.A. Currell, and a long tenure by Dr. A.B. Cohen.² All of these medical men and their place of business are still remembered in the community both as outposts of health care and the houses of influential men in the area.

Description

Brick walled and provided with attic-dormers facing to the front and back, this house illustrates an early form of the Bungalow style. The broad high gable is the distinctive hallmark of the style, seen here with the stained gable shingling, Marseilles pattern tiles and picturesque juxta-posing of window openings in broad wall surfaces. Despite this strong stylistic presence, some remnant elements from the previous Edwardian Queen Anne style are evident, in particular the timber porch details. It may be compared with other later Footscray examples such as 124-6 Albert Street (q.v.). The dual surgery-residence function is expressed by the two entrances, the business entrance being in Mackay Street.

External Integrity

Fence replaced, rooflights added.

Streetscape

Set in a generally Edwardian timber area, it is a prominent corner building.

Significance

Architecturally, an early and successfully designed Bungalow styled house, which has remained largely un-

altered. Historically, the home and surgery of local doctors for many years (see also Tongue Street).

**St. John's Anglican Sunday School
30A Pickett Street**

History(Refer St. John's, 79 Paisley Street)

The surviving legacy of the rocketing land prices of the 1880s, this building was first built, in 1865, as St. John's Church in Cowper Street and rebuilt here after carriage maker, Philip Bevan's offer was accepted, in 1889, to acquire the original site. Its reconstruction, in 1891, was also one result of an enthusiastic ministry by the Rev. Henry Scott, whose parsonage adjoined.³ Early this century it functioned for a brief period as Footscray College, during the ministry of the Rev. T. Baglin.⁴

The distinguished architect, Leonard Terry, carried out the original design in 1864, calling tenders for roofing the building in 1865. Additions were made in 1870.⁵

Description

Bluestone and Early English Gothic Revival in style, the former church is typical of many small parish churches of its period, its wall material being (in this city) also typical of the surviving dominance of the local stone industry. Embellishments such as the carved stone corbel table over the buttressed entrance are of value. The adjoining timber residence evokes its period and hence the ministry of the Rev. Scott.

External Integrity

Given its relocation, the assumed timber picket fence has been replaced and chain-wire gates erected across a new concrete side driveway.

Streetscape

Most adjoining houses are late Victorian and Edwardian in character and, despite its relocation, the church is related to them in period.

Significance

Architecturally, an austere and typical Early English church design, made more distinctive by its all-stone

1 MMBW CF.103985
2 D1920-65
3 FFFY,p.123; RB1890.2302; RB1891.2369f
4 D1905
5 Argus 6/2/64, 3/4/65, 1/10 70



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construction in an area known for bluestone production.

**Footscray North Primary School, SS4160
12 Rosamond Street**

History

Education Department District Inspector Betheras reported a sufficient potential student population, in 1917, to necessitate purchasing a future school site in the Ballarat Road area. Three years later, two not over-large sites were acquired, three acres on this site and one acre across Peckville Street. A brick school comprising nine classrooms, office and staff room followed in 1924. A caretaker's residence was added in 1928, a further two classrooms in 1943 and two classrooms for the handicapped in 1949. After the establishment of the Footscray North Special School (SS4792), these two rooms were relocated there in 1957.¹

Head teachers included Theodore Cory, A. Arnold, J. Flynn, J. Goulding, E. Worster, G. Kennedy, J. Bolwell and A. Giddings.²

Description

Designed under Chief Public Works architect, E Evan Smith, this school takes up the Georgian revival manner so favoured by Smith. It is two-storey, half red brick and half textured stucco and has a hipped and tiled roof with the characteristic overhanging eaves. Elements of Baroque detailing are apparent over windows and at the entrance where an ox-bow arch supports a miniature stepped parapet holding the school's name.

External Integrity

Generally original, given added classrooms in the grounds.

Streetscape

Isolated public building in contemporary housing.

1 V&R V3,p.136f
2 ibid.