

that the house continued for most of its subsequent history.<sup>1</sup>

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 hospital, in 1934. The original owners, Eliza and George Sheppard, appear to have died in the mid- 1950s.<sup>2</sup> The building is now used as a boarding house.

A long association with the local medical profession established the house in the memories of many who attended it before the development of Footscray & District Hospital in 1953<sup>3</sup>.

#### Description

A testimony to the prevalent timber architecture of Footscray at its most ornamental stage, this house is in the Queen Anne style. This is shown by its high hipped 'teahouse' roof, half-timbered and prominent gabled roof bay, Tudor casement window groups, leadlight glazing and distinctive ornamental verandah detailing deriving from the Medieval period. 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.

#### External Integrity

The fence (assumed timber picket) has been removed and an attic dormer closed in (?).

#### Streetscape

Set in a street of contemporary but altered timber houses.

#### Significance

Architecturally, it has unusual and ornate timber detailing, thus representing one of the more developed examples of the Queen Anne timber villa type in Footscray. Historically, has served over a long period as a private hospital in the area and hence has a high local significance.

## Row Houses 102-106 Victoria Street

#### History

Braybrook farmer, James Burnside, developed this site from vacant land in 1889 to three brick row-houses adjoining a fourth shop and residence, in 1890.

A Scot, Burnside had arrived in Melbourne in 1854 and settled in the Essendon area. His farming pursuits led him to the purchase of Ellen Scales' pre-emptive right on the Keilor plains. Raplock Farm was his residence and primary acquisition when these row houses were built.<sup>4</sup>

Early tenants were Frederick Taylor and one Henderson (both engineers) and J.P. Brennan, whose corner grocery shop and residence (now altered) connected to the row on the south.<sup>5</sup> Brennan also owned a two-storey shop opposite this row<sup>6</sup>.

In the financially difficult year of 1893, James and Robert Burnside were listed occupants but otherwise there was no pattern to the row's occupiers except for Brennan.<sup>7</sup> During and after the Second War, the occupiers were more consistent, including Edward Morrison (102), Harry Millican (104) and Gladys Downey (106).<sup>8</sup>

#### Description

These houses possess the type of idiosyncratic detailing used by the local prolific designer, Charles Polain, and other suburban architects such as George De Lacy Evans and John Beswicke. Built of two colours of brick (red, cream), their appearance is further enhanced by the unusual elevated site, the retaining walls and fencing however appearing Edwardian in period but probably date from the construction of the underpass in the 1920s<sup>9</sup>. Each central raised entablature is detailed in cement but the central one bears the building's stylistic hallmark, with its scrolled pediment and arcaded base echoing some of the English Queen Anne revival elements only then just becoming

- 1 D1915-55
- 2 FCR
- 3 FFOY p.79f; verbal FHS
- 4 Sutherland, p.737
- 5 RB1890,3844-7; RB1891.3933-6
- 6 Lack, site notes
- 7 RB1893,4087-90
- 8 D1900-55
- 9 Lack

fashionable in Australia. The cast-iron is ornate and complete, being a late 1880s pattern.

#### External Integrity

The front fence and part of the retaining walls have been added, new flush panel door to 102 and painted bricks on 104.

#### Streetscape

Although not part of its original design, the row is visually isolated by the later underpass, lending it some prominence. It also corresponds in period to the altered shop and residences on the opposite corner.

#### Significance

Architecturally, this is a typical late 19th. Century house row distinguished by its detailing and siting. His-

torically, it is of local interest as a speculation by one of the nearby established rural landowners.

### St. Monica's Church 1 Whitehall Street

#### History

Catholic services reputedly began in a tent, continued in a timber structure on this site and, later, were housed in a simple bluestone church school (since demolished?). Fr. Geoghan successfully applied for a grant in 1852, seeking land for a church, residence and school, and obtained a permanent reservation and grant of two acres by 1862. Early trustees of the reserve were Bishop Goold, Rev. M. Downing, James Maher and William Pickett<sup>1</sup>.



4-111 102-106 Victoria Street

<sup>1</sup> Armstrong, *Solemn Centenary Mass*, 1974, p.1f(referenced)