

**MACEDON RANGES
CULTURAL HERITAGE
AND
LANDSCAPE STUDY**



**Volume Four
PART A
SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL
BUILDINGS and SITES**

June 1994

Preface

This is Volume One of four volumes which comprise the Macedon Ranges Cultural Heritage and Landscape Study.

The complete set of volumes comprises:

Volume 1: Recommendations and Guidelines

This volume contains the study methodology, details of methods of conservation planning, a strategic planning assessment and its implications and final recommendations for a regional heritage program. This volume was prepared by Trevor Budge and Tracey Kidd from TBA Planners.

Volume 2: Environmental History

This volume contains a detailed history of the study area centred on the themes identified during the course of the study. It also contains a bibliography for the whole study. This volume was written by Dr Chris McConville.

Volume 3: Landscape Assessment

This volume contains a detailed description of each identified landscape unit in the study area, individual recommendations for preservation/improvement accompanied by photographs and maps. This volume was prepared by Juliet Ramsay and Gini Lee.

Volume 4: Significant Individual Buildings, Sites and Precincts

Detailed citations and assessments for individual buildings and sites are contained in this volume together with a summary listing of other buildings and sites for further research. This volume was produced by Graeme Butler and Francine Gilfedder.

This volume also contains a description of the heritage precincts and areas identified in the study.

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ADB 'Australian Dictionary of Biography' and Index (various editors)
AHC Australian Heritage Commission nominations, registrations
APP. Application under the Lands Act for Torrens conversion, TO
Barned 'My Side of the Mountain' (Lowden, 1983)
Barned 'Woodend On the Five Mile Creek' (Dominion Press)
BD1875 Bailliere, 'The Victorian Official Post Office Directory'
BDM 'Pioneers Index' births deaths & marriages (Informat, RMIT CD ROM)
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 HBC Historic Buildings Council
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 MMHS Mount Macedon Horticultural Society or Mount Macedon Historical Society collections
 (held by G&MMDHS)
 MM&DHHS Mount Macedon & District Horticultural & Historical Society
 MM&GHS (also MMGHS) Mount Macedon & Gisborne Historical Society Collection
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RP Roll Plan, CPO
RS Reserve File, DCNR
RVIA Royal Victorian Institute of Architects
R&LDHS Romsey & Lancefield District Historical Society
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Siverson, Duneira, (essay for G Tibbetts, MU Architecture School 1968)
SLVBI or SLV Biog. Index State Library of Victoria Biographical Index (fiche)
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SN Search Notes, RGO
SOTFOFY 'Some of the Fruits of Fifty Years..' (Massina & Co. 1897)
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TO Titles Office of Victoria
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VB Valuation Book, or municipal valuer's field book
VC Valuation Card, municipal valuer's card index
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Zibell, Mrs & Mrs Ron oral source on William Short

SIGNIFICANT SITES

Introduction

Scope

The sites in the first section of this volume have been assessed in detail during this study and are generally of regional (Study Area) or state importance, but do not include those on the National Estate Register or on the National Trust of Australia (Vic) Significant Trees Register (see Appendices). The Echuca-Melbourne Railway sites were initially excluded from the scope of the Study by the Steering Committee, to allow other undocumented sites to be included. However, because the line is such an important element in the Study Area, these sites have been included in this section, using the National Trust of Australia (Vic) citations, as modified to suit the site and its contribution to the group. Nevertheless, budget imitations have still meant that some sites identified as important to the State or region were not documented.

Other sites, initially judged as of potential State or regional significance, have been assessed in detail and found to be of local significance (significant within the locality). However, because they have been researched and analysed, they have been included in this section of Volume 4.

Notes

Each site history is self-contained, such that there is repetition of the history and significance statements for sites with a common origin such as the Echuca to Melbourne Railway.

This document will be a resource for further research, so that all of the site data gathered during the Study has been included in this volume, in some cases creating lengthy entries which may appear only partly relevant.

Appendix 1

Sites which have been identified initially as of local significance or simply typical of their type or era, have not been investigated in detail, but nevertheless any data uncovered on these sites has been included in Appendix 1. Sites on the Australian Heritage Commission Register have also been included in this appendix.

Themes

The following are historical themes used to categorise sites in the Study:

- 1 Culture/Contact
- 2 Pastoral/Agricultural
- 3 Transport/Travel
- 4 Towns/Hamlets
- 5 Forest/Forest Industry
- 6 Tourism/Retreats
- 7 Gardens/public/private

Criteria

The following are criteria used to evaluate sites in the Study Area and are used for sites which both fit or lie outside the above themes.

- 1 Antiquity or relative age for type/area
Relative age within the following eras:
 - (a) Pre-goldrush (-1851)
 - (b) Gold-era (1851-)
 - (c) Pre-1880s
 - (d) Late 19th Century (1880-1900)
 - (e) Post-Colonial (1900-1918)
 - (f) Inter-war (1920-1939)
 - (g) Post-war (1945-)
- 2 Interpretive elements, integrity, existence of documentation of site
- 3 Integrity
- 4 Context
- 5 Representation of persons, events, life patterns
- 6 Rarity
- 7 Landmark quality
- 8 Community identification
- 9 Technical accomplishment
- 10 Aesthetic recognition/quality
- 11 Architectural interest, quality
- 12 Scientific contribution, natural sciences
- 13 Habitat quality
- 14 Historical milestone

Due to different formatting styles, there are a number of gaps in the page numbering system.

NAME: ST BRIGIDS CATHOLIC CHURCH
83 AITKEN STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: CHURCH



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 905 AMG: 2.87,58.48
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 2/8

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T05

PRECINCT:

Fisher Street, Gisborne Civic & Ecclesiastical

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1873-1875

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

CATHOLIC CHURCH

DESIGNER:

BUCKLEY, DANIEL J

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

GRANT, RICHARD

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

The site faces Gisborne's principal thoroughfare, Aitken Street, at its intersection with Fisher Street, the location of the Presbyterian and National School Reserves¹.

A priest renowned for his church building, the Rev, TJ O'Callaghan was the first Catholic priest to reside at Gisborne in 1871 (or 1868?)², the previous clergy having resided at Bacchus Marsh (Fr O'Connell, Rev Madden, Rev Shinnick)³. He replaced the timber St Brigid's Mission church (then used as a school) at Gisborne with the present brick one for a cost of 3000 pounds (3175 pounds?). The presbytery was erected in the same construction period for 1065 pounds, reputedly after construction of a clergyman's residence in 1868⁴. The church was dedicated in 1875⁵.

Reputedly services were held in the Gisborne Catholic School (denominational school 288) from its creation in 1860⁶. The school closed in 1870⁶.

Other buildings created within the Mission during the latter half of the 19th century include St Mary's at Sunbury, St Ambrose at Riddells Creek and St Patricks at Macedon.

1. Gisborne township plan CPO G54 c1864
2. SOTFOFY p.66f; MM&GHS 'Roman Catholic Parish'
3. ibid.
4. MM&GHS
5. MM&GHS
6. ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The Foundation Stone reads 'St. Brigid's Church, Gisborne, Foundation Stone was laid by the Very Reverend Dr. John Fitzpatrick, V E G, on the 30th November, 1873. The church was blessed and opened by the Right Reverend Dr. James Halipias Goold, D.D.O.S.A., Archbishop of Melbourne, on 5th February, 1875. Parish Priest was the Reverend Father Timothy, J O'Callaghan; Parish Chairman, Mr. Michael Brady; Parish Secretary, Mr. Patrick Barry; Architect, Mr. Daniel J Buckley (Gisborne); and the builder, Mr. Richard Grant.'

Other sources credit the contract to Robert Bodkin of Riddell and Grant was given the plumbing to carry out. Michael Waugh of Collingwood was the plasterer.

An early photograph of the church and presbytery shows the face brick walls of both and an arrow head timber picket fence around the frontages. An angle rail fence was erected inside this fence line²

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple Gothic Revival church with new ruled cement (unpainted) wall facing placed on a stone (basalt) footing, with cemented Gothic dressings and mullions and a slated main roof. The church is buttressed on all sides, has a gabled entrance porch with the head of St. Brigid (?) on either side of the label mould.

The interior has lacquered (possibly Kauri) pine lined ceiling, with exposed scissor trusses. There is a gallery across the rear, with a number of leadlight windows dedicated to persons such as Mr. & Mrs. John Flannagan, the Power family, the Wilsons, and the Slatterys, among others. The walls are plain and plastered with a fruit and leaf frieze along the cornice. The organ loft (minus organ) was donated by the parents of Annie Burns.

CONDITION:

The former (red?) brick walls have been rendered, the stone footings have been painted and presumably additions have been made to the west end in a related form and finish. The former arrow-head timber picket fence has been replaced.

CONTEXT:

The near contemporary verandahed red brick presbytery is sited nearby as part of a large Catholic complex which includes more recent school buildings. The site is also part of a general civic/ecclesiastical precinct in Gisborne, set on the hillside overlooking the town.

LANDSCAPE:

Little survives of the largely exotic tree plantings which existed around the church and presbytery in the 19th century³. What was probably a timber picket fence has been replaced in an unrelated manner.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The church has been one of the major public buildings in the town over a long period and, with the presbytery, possesses obvious antiquity and distinct architectural stylism when compared to the building stock currently within the town boundary; it forms part of the ecclesiastical street in Gisborne, Fisher Street, while also providing a major architectural presence on Aitken Street, the town's principal thoroughfare; the church and residence exemplify the work of the town's first resident Catholic priest and with the Sunbury Catholic church it was the most substantial church built in the St Ambrose Mission area. St Brigid's is significant within a group of buildings reflecting the social and religious history of Gisborne. It is a landmark and a valuable reflection of the rise of small towns in the study area.

1 MM&GHS
2 G&MMDHS post card
3 see SOTFOFY plates after p.64

NAME: ST BRIGID'S PRESBYTERY
AITKEN STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 905 AMG: 2:87,58.48
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T05

PRECINCT:

Fisher Street, Gisborne Civic & Ecclesiastical

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1872c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Gisborne & Macedon District

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

CATHOLIC CHURCH

DESIGNER:

BUCKLEY, DANIEL ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

The first resident priest at St Brigid's Mission Gisborne was the Rev. TJ O'Callaghan who organised the construction of the present brick church and this presbytery soon after his arrival in 1871¹. The cost of the presbytery was 1065 pounds.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a double-fronted red brick hipped roofed austere Italianate style house with extended bullnose verandah profile with panelled cast-iron friezes, timber posts and iron brackets, set on a new concrete verandah. It is relatively early use of the Italianate style in an ecclesiastical example and is functionally (and formerly visually related) to the adjoining church (church brickwork since rendered).

CONDITION:

Generally externally original, except for new verandah floor and fence replacement.

CONTEXT:

The presbytery is near contemporary to the church and sited nearby as part of a large Catholic complex which includes more recent school buildings. The site is also part of a general civic/ecclesiastical precinct in Gisborne, set on the hillside overlooking the town.

1 SOTFOFY p.66

SIGNIFICANCE:

The presbytery possesses obvious antiquity and distinct architectural stylism when compared to the building stock currently within the town boundary. It forms part of the ecclesiastical street in Gisborne, Fisher Street, while also providing a major architectural presence on Aitken Street, the town's principal thoroughfare. The residence (and the church) exemplify the work of the town's first resident Catholic priest and with the Sunbury Catholic church it was the most substantial church built in the St Ambrose Mission area which encompassed a large part of the study area. St Brigid's presbytery is significant within a group of buildings reflecting the social and religious history of Gisborne . It is a valuable reflection of the rise of small towns in the study area.

NAME: GISBORNE CEMETERY
AITKEN STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: CEMETERY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 905 AMG: 2.87,58.48
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T05

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

GISBORNE CEMETERY TRUSTEES

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

Some of the earliest burials are from the late 1850s but a Gisborne town map compiled from 1856 shows another cemetery, well off the main grid layout, sited in 'open grassy country' treed with 'gum, cherry and she oak...' (south of today's Jonathan Road). The ground is divided into four (A,B,C,D). Another map of 1865 still shows this cemetery (CA8/N?)¹. Superposed on the same town plan is the present cemetery (of 5 acres) with also with ecclesiastical divisions of catholic, Presbyterian, Anglican and Wesleyan². The first works recorded in what is the present Gisborne Cemetery date from 1859 when fencing and gates were erected. In December 1859 a plan had been prepared which divided the cemetery into various religious denominations, the Church of England holding the largest area of land. Regulations had been drawn up in July 1859 and approved in 1860. By October 1860, the first sexton, Charles Warren, had been appointed and in March 1862 submitted the first report which detailed his progress. By this early stage, trees and stumps had been cleared and hundreds of new ornamental trees planted which came from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. The fence around the old cemetery had been removed, the sextons house built along with a small shed which served as a mortuary and paths laid out according to a plan prepared by Charles Warren.

William Robertson was appointed the first Chairman of the Trustees of the Gisborne Cemetery at their formation but resigned in August 1863, and was replaced by Humphrey R. Dixon.

Substantial works were carried out by Warren in 1863 but in early 1865 it appears his work had not been completed and was unsatisfactory. It would seem that he was dismissed from the sexton's position and in April 1865, McGregor is sexton, with Thomas Parkes appointed as sexton on or before 1867 who remained off and on sexton for many years.

On 05.06.1867, the first of many accounts was received from the firms of notable nurserymen, including Brunnings and John Smith & Sons of Riddells Creek. Throughout the 1860s and 70s works were continued for improvements to the cemetery which included clearing the scrub, planting of trees and the making of paths. In 1872, a decorative iron gate was erected on the western entrance by the local firm, Cherry's, and Gerard Blackburn erected the main gates in December of that year. In 1874 the first reports of financial trouble are made and, after this date, proposed improvements are being delayed for want of funds. Nevertheless, minor works are still undertaken and on 20.10.1879 the Clerk to the Trustees described the cemetery as "a favourite resort to many of the in-

¹ CPO RP 51
² CPO P/A G56.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

habitants and is acknowledged by visitors to be the best cared for of any country cemetery in the colony".

In December 1879, an area of 13.2.0 was temporarily reserved for the cemetery. Following this, works were consolidated throughout the 1880s and 90s. A formal carriage road and paths replaced earlier paths in 1880 and throughout the 1880s many trees and shrubs were planted along the paths. It would appear from the correspondence that the major works had been completed by the turn of the century and that works after this time were mainly replanting of trees and hedging, and repair and replacement of fencing and erection of sections of new fencing. It would seem likely that after WWI and WWII, maintenance was reduced. The sextons house is known to have been retained until 1991 (P.Boyd, pers.comm.).

The Cemetery Trust has recently passed responsibility for the Gisborne Cemetery to the Shire of Gisborne.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY:

DATE: 03.05.1859

ITEM: Tender from Charles Warren.

DETAILS: Erect a four rail fence in the new cemetery in accordance with the specification, sum of 7s 9p per rod

Paling fence, neat and strong, iron bound 10s 6p per rod

Gate and two wickets, making and erecting to specification, £9 10

DATE: 05.05.1859

ITEM: Tender from Michael Brady

DETAILS: Tender for erection of fence around cemetery, by Michael Brady, 10s 9p per rod. Accepted by Trustees 09.05.1859 signed John Thomas

DATE: 20.05.1859

ITEM: Tender for erection of gates to I.C Thompson, Cemetery Trustees, from James Styles

DETAILS: Offer to find materials & erect gates at Gisborne Cemetery, for £20 10s; such gates to be in accordance with plans prepared by me.

DATE: 28.12.1859

ITEM: Minutes of Cemetery Trustees

DETAILS: For purpose of drawing up regulations ... appertaining to the ground. Present: Messrs. Robertson, O'Sullivan, Haines, Crow, Brady, Williams, Maunson.

Proposed that cemetery ground be divided as follows:

Church of England 3/10

Presbyterian 2/10

Roman Catholic 2/10

Wesleyan 1/10

Independent & Baptist 1/10

Other denominations 1/10

Total 10/10

Divisions to be made as nearly as possible according to the plan annexed [no plan in file]. Chairman to have a plan of the ground to place before next meeting on Monday 09.01.1860.

DATE: undated

ITEM: Letter, 21.05.?1860

DETAILS: Meeting held at Gardeners Telegraph Hotel. A plan of cemetery and specification for a sextons house was submitted to the meeting drawn by Robert Heron and approved. Agreed that tenders be invited for building the sextons house through the *Gisborne Express* which was done on 08.06.1860.

DATE: 03.07.1860

ITEM: Minutes

DETAILS: To consider regulations drawn up at meeting 08.12.1859. Thompson to act as Chairman. Regulations carried.

DATE: 20.08.1860

ITEM: Letter from John Thomson re. appointment of sexton

DETAILS: Recommends Mr Charles Warren, Gisborne - he has acted as sexton for some considerable time.

DATE: undated

ITEM: Petition by inhabitants

DETAILS: Desire appointment of Charles Warren as sexton.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DATE: undated

ITEM: Letter, Charles Warren, to Trustees

DETAILS: Works required for completion are stumps and trees grubbed out, the paths cut and gravelled to divide the different denominations according to the plan, the sides of all the paths planted with trees, a few seats erected and a plan of the cemetery like or similar to the Melbourne General Cemetery. Warren undertook to complete for £37.

DATE: undated

ITEM: Tender for erecting gate, Charles Warren for £18.4.6

DETAILS: Made of red pine paling

DATE: October 1860 to March 1862

ITEM: Charles Warren, Sexton, report of Gisborne Public Cemetery to Trustees

DETAILS: Report from 05.10.1860 to 13.03.1862 there were 83 interments, totaling £48.12.6 and from 13.03.1862 to 11.10.1863 there were 17 interments, totaling £15.17.6. Total interments 100 and total amount received £63.10.0. Improvements during the above period were about 80 stumps and 50 trees grubbed out, the fence enclosing the old cemetery was removed, a piece of ground enclosed at the back of the house, water closet erected, a hundred various kinds of trees were planted such as English oak, and elms, sycamore, cypress, willow, etc. obtained from the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne ... and shrub fence planted along the front so that gentlemen I might say there is a good beginning made to lay out and plant the cemetery with choice trees along the paths and for your consideration I forward to you the attached paper trusting you will take the opportunity of having the cemetery laid out and finished with the correct plan framed for the convenience of the public and yourselves.

DATE: 14.06.18??

ITEM: Minutes

DETAILS: (Torn) At a meeting of the Trustees of the Gisborne Cemetery held on 28.09.1860. Present: Messrs. Robertson (chairman), Harper, Crow, Michael Brady, O'Sullivan. The committee after welcoming the sexton's house do authorise the payment for the auction of same. Proposed that Charles Warren be appointed as sexton.

DATE: torn

ITEM: Minutes

DETAILS: Present: Messrs. Robertson (chairman), Harris, Michael Brady, O'Sullivan. Confirm minutes of last meeting, 17.08.18??. Proposed that H Hussey be appointed a Trustee also Mr Ward. Proposed last meeting held at Telegraph on 14 06. tenders were submitted for the erection of a sexton's house. That of Robert Heron for £87.10.0 was accepted.

DATE: nd but probably July, 1860

ITEM: end note on Minutes, signed R Haines, Chairman

DETAILS: "on the date of the above meeting [n.d.] a plan and specification for a Sextons House was submitted to the Meeting. drawn by Robert Heron and approved. It was also agreed upon that tenders should be ?moved/mounted for building the Sextons House through the Gisborne Express which was done on the 8th June 1860. " Note no plan located but undated sketch thought to be of Sextons House in file.

DATE: nd but probably July/August, 1860

ITEM: Specification for Sextons House

DETAILS: The precise materials and methods for construction of the "Gisborne Cemetery Lodge"

DATE: nd but probably August, 1860

ITEM: Tender for construction of Sextons House by Charles Warren, Gisborne

DETAILS: "Expenses of erecting a suitable Building as lodge at the Gisborne Cemetery in the Gothic style as follows -

I Charles Warren Carpenter would erect a Building twenty one feet long by thirteen wide makes ten feet high roof five feet rise with a partition to divide in two rooms with two chimnies and a kitchen. The rear of lodge eight ft by ten ft long as per ground plan accompanying the Tender the whole of the building shall be done in workmanlike maner .and of best material and finished like the sketch enclosed to the satisfaction of the trustees for the sum of ninety pound sterling."

DATE: 21.08.1860

ITEM: Letter from William Robertson, Chairman, Trustees, Gisborne Cemetery to O'Sullivan, Secretary, and Trustees

DETAILS: States that O'Sullivan's opinion and that of the solicitors of the meeting of the Trustees are null and void through irregularities. Robertson has been Chairman since first formation of the board.

DATE: 13.12.1861

ITEM: Trustees minutes

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DETAILS: O'Sullivan resigned as Hon Secretary. Report from Charles Warren, Sexton, 05.10.1860 to 13.12.1861 allowed to remove fence from old cemetery and erection of small shed as a mortuary. Also the enclosure of a small piece of ground near the lodge.

DATE: 24.10.1862

ITEM: Trustees minutes

DETAILS: Dedication of private burial ground by various peoples. Report from Charles Warren, Sexton, 05.10.1860 to 11.10.1862: accepted by Trustees for Charles Warren to prepare a plan of cemetery (8x4) for £10.

DATE: 17.08.1863

ITEM: Trustees minutes

DETAILS: Cemetery ground cleared of stumps, travel to Melbourne to collect plants, etc.

DATE: 12.08.1863

ITEM: Trustees minutes

DETAILS: Mr Robertson's resignation accepted. Mr H.R. Dixon appointed as Trustee to replace Mr Robertson. Plan prepared by Mr William Wynne for laying out of cemetery submitted but deferred to next meeting.

DATE: 25.09.1863

ITEM: Trustees minutes

DETAILS: Tenders called for clearing and grubbing of cemetery and laying out of same according to the plan and specification.

DATE: 06.10.1863

ITEM: Tender specification by Charles Warren for laying out of Gisborne Cemetery

DETAILS: Specification includes tree stumps and scrub to be grubbed out, ground levelled, centre carriage road (11 chain 55 links in length east to west, 16 feet width); footpaths; whole of works to be completed in four months; all as shown on plan Warren agreed to be contractor for the works as specified for the sum of £50.0.0.

DATE: 06.10.1863

ITEM: Specification for clearing and gravelling of cemetery by Charles Warren

DETAILS: Describes trees and scrub to be removed, footpaths 6 ft. wide, all in accordance with plan.

DATE: 03.03.1864

ITEM: Surveyors report (David C. Forrest)

DETAILS: Surveyors report (David C. Forrest) on John Ryan's contract for completing walks.

DATE: 18.01.1865

ITEM: Surveyors report (David C. Forrest)

DETAILS: Notes carriage road and footpaths not carried out in accordance with specification.

DATE: 07.01.1865

ITEM: Tender for completion of Gisborne Cemetery works

DETAILS: Various tenders (Terres, John Ryan).

DATE: 20.01.1865

ITEM: Trustees minutes

DETAILS: David C. Forrest reports on works executed by Mr Warren stating non completion of works and not satisfactory.

DATE: 03.04.1865

ITEM: Tender from McGregor, Sexton

DETAILS: Application for repairs to lodge, damaged state of lining to rooms and dangerous state of fireplace, fire has burnt half way through to outside wall, etc. Also application to cultivate small strip of ground between Lodge and the north side fence.

DATE: 08.01.1867

ITEM: Letter from Dept. of Public Works to Trustees (first letter from Govt.)

DETAILS: Request for rules and regulations and scale of fees.

DATE: 05.06.1867

ITEM: Account from George Brunnings, nurseryman and florist

DETAILS: List of trees:

4 Pinus insignis, 2 Wellingtonia 4 Pinus canariensis, 2 ?Tampererisk hibernicus, 2 Cupressus torulosa large, 2 Cupressus funebris large, 5 Cupressus lambertiana, 5 Thujopsis borealis, case and packing totals £5.0.0.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DATE: 04.02.1867

ITEM: Account from Thomas Parkes

DETAILS: Renovation works on lodge, gates erected, seats, clearing walks and trees.

DATE: 24.02.1867

ITEM: Sextons report

DETAILS: Cemetery condition good, ploughing of 1 acre and planting with the most suitable English grass.

DATE: 25.02.1867

ITEM: Chief Secretary, Public Works Dept., acknowledges receipt of Annual Report, from Secretary, Gisborne Trustees

DETAILS: Annual Reports sent regularly from this date to Chief Secretary.

DATE: 27.07.1867

ITEM: Account from E. Cherry

DETAILS: 1500 Osage orange plants @ 30s totals £3.5.0

DATE: 1867

ITEM: Account for public notice

DETAILS: Mr Parkes painting of signs.

DATE: 07.02.1870

ITEM: Letter from Michael D. Breen, Surveyor, to Trustees

DETAILS: Notes that in order to have Cemetery ground fenced to correspond with the Government plans, the western and the northern boundaries would have to be extended. Accompanying diagram shows proposed extensions of Government boundary and cemetery with extant fencing at that time.

DATE: .09.02.1870

ITEM: Trustees report

DETAILS: Cemetery in good order, trees and plants much improved, Trustees have erected an additional building to the Sextons residence and ploughed area of 8 acres with ryegrass.

DATE: 10.01.1870

ITEM: List of items paid to E. Cherry

DETAILS: Includes 2500 bricks on 15 November, bags of lime cement, 700 shingles, etc.

DATE: 1871

ITEM: Monies paid to Thomas Parkes

DETAILS: Includes plants - 25 ? Pittosporum, one Magnolia - putting down boundary post, removing fence, total of £1.14.9.

DATE: 1872

ITEM: Report of Trustees to Board of Land & Works

DETAILS: Erection of iron gates at front entrance at cost of £50 but propose doing works in current year. Gates fixed at west end of cemetery, front gates and pickets.

DATE: 22.06.1872

ITEM: John Smith & Sons, Riddells Creek, account
DETAILS: 8 Pinus insignis, 6 Pittosporum undulatum, 5 Pinus pinea, 5 Pinus maritima, 2 P. longifolia, 2 Cupressus lawsoniana, Japan laurel, 6 Portugal laurel, 1 Corynocarpus, 8 Platanus orientalis, 7 large English oaks, 3 Huntingdon grafted elms large
total of £3.6.9.

DATE: 27.08.1872

ITEM: John Smith & Sons, Riddells Creek, account

DETAILS: 100 white thorns [?Hawthorn], 4 apples, 4 pears, (Mr Gardener) one New Zealand laurel total of £5.15.0

DATE: 01.12.1872

ITEM: Payment to Gerard Blackburn from Trustees

DETAILS: Designing and supervision of construction of entrance gates, received payment 19.05.73, £3.3.0.

DATE: 29.12.1873

ITEM: Payment to Thomas Parkes (Gordon Thomas) from Trustees

DETAILS: For 100 Hawthorn quicks

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DATE: 07.02.1873

ITEM: Report by Trustees to BL& W

DETAILS: Considerable improvements by erecting a pair of ornamental gates and fence to the front entrance and trenching a quantity of ground and planting a number of ornamental trees.

DATE: 26.02.1874

ITEM: Report by Trustees to BL& W

DETAILS: Cemetery is in good order but no improvements due to lack of funds. but propose planting more hedges and quick set hedges during the current year.

DATE: 1875

ITEM: Report by Trustees to BL& W

DETAILS: Trustees not able to carry out improvements, ie planting and extending hedges, but will do this year if funds available.

DATE: Feb 1876

ITEM: Report by Trustees to BL& W

DETAILS: Improvements include £41.4.5 in repairing lodge, clearing, trenching, fencing, etc. Intend extending quick set hedge. Buildings and all in excellent order.

DATE: 1876

ITEM: Accounts for year

DETAILS: In August Smith paid £13.9.0 for quick set hedge.

DATE: 1877

ITEM: Annual report

DETAILS: Clearing & planting carried out.

DATE: 1878

ITEM: Accounts for year

DETAILS: Include amount for 12 July, Smith & Sons, trees £6.17.9.

DATE: 21.02.1879

ITEM: Report by RH (R. Haines) Cemetery Trust to Commissioner of Lands

DETAILS: No improvements in cemetery for lack of funds; long continuous drought and destruction caused by grasshoppers to a number of young trees. Trees destroyed and Trustees intend to replace.

DATE: 09.12.1879

ITEM: Secretary for Trustees from Secretary for Lands & Survey

DETAILS: Informs Trustees that in light of request from Trustees, action will be taken to temporarily reserve for cemetery purposes the whole of the land included within the cemetery fence comprising 13.2.20 of land.

DATE: 20.10.1879

ITEM: Minister of Lands from Clerk to the Trustees

DETAILS: Part of the ground pegged out under Land Act by Mrs Mary Barbour, who as a married woman not judiciously separated from her husband is barred from selecting land. Secretary points out that before putting fence in present location in 1870, a professional surveyor was employed to point out proper boundaries. ... Trustees have formed circular drive around the ground and foot-paths and planted a thorn [hawthorn] hedge all round and many trees and shrubs. The cemetery is a favourite resort to many of the inhabitants and is acknowledged by visitors to be the best cared for of any country cemetery in the colony. ... Request that if not already done, the cemetery be reserved for burial purposes.

DATE: 26.02.1880

ITEM: Report to Commissioner of Lands, Melbourne

DETAILS: Reports that in past year Trustees have laid out and formed a carriage road round the ground. Propose gravelling the road if funds available. Long drought continues but trees in good condition and healthy.

DATE: 02.1881

ITEM: Report to Commissioner of Lands, Melbourne by RH

DETAILS: Condition of cemetery good, trees, shrubs and etc, are very healthy. No funds for carrying out works.

DATE: 02.12.1882

ITEM: Payment to Mr C. Hall

DETAILS: Payment to Mr C. Hall for drawing of maps on mounted double elephant drawing paper, £3.5.0.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DATE: n.d.

ITEM: Report by R Haines to Commissioner of Lands

DETAILS: Trees and shrubs in very healthy state and making good growth. Trustees want to have a plan of the cemetery showing the sections of each denomination also the numbers of the graves and have given instructions to have one prepared. When funds are available the new drive and footpath will be gravelled.

DATE: 15.01.1883

ITEM: Account from Thomas Parker

DETAILS: Account paid for setting boxthorns, clearing walk, £2.3.8.

DATE: 06.05.1882

ITEM: Account from Arnall & Jackson

DETAILS: Account for mounting, colouring and varnishing and fixing rollers to plan of cemetery, £1.2.11.

DATE: 27.02.1883

ITEM: Trustees report by RH

DETAILS: Grounds in good condition trees making good growth. Improvements proposed in current year include planting of trees, gravelling walks and drives and carriage roads.

DATE: 17.05.1883

ITEM: William Hall

DETAILS: Received from Trustees £2 for copying plan on an enlarged scale of the cemetery.

DATE: 15.06.1883

ITEM: Letter to Trustees from J. Dunskinson

DETAILS: Applies for sextons position as current sexton is leaving the position.

DATE: 04.02.1884

ITEM: Application by N.A.Anderson

DETAILS: Applies for sexton and caretaker position.

DATE: 19.02.1884

ITEM: Trustees report

DETAILS: Trustees propose to improve walks. Cemetery in good order trees healthy and making good growth.

DATE: 01.10.1888

ITEM: To Chief Secretary, Melbourne

DETAILS: Three Trustees appointed Henry Wilson, Roman Catholic, Thomas Parkes, Wesleyan, George Toop Woodworth, Presbyterian.

DATE: 05.04.1888

ITEM: Contract for John Ryan

DETAILS: Ploughing footpaths, removing grass and other rubbish, spreading ground, rolling gravel, £9.19.9

DATE: 18.10.1888

ITEM: Chief Secretary to H C. Dixon, Secretary, Gisborne Cemetery

DETAILS: Agreement to appointment of new Trustees

DATE: 24.07.1889

ITEM: Account, John Smith & Sons, Riddells Creek Nursery

DETAILS: 4 *Dracaena australis*, 4 *Berberis darwinii*, 4 *Ceanothus divaricatus*, 1 *Photinia serrulata*, 1 *Fragaria patersonii*, 1 *Pittosporum nigrescens*, 1 *Pittosporum crassifolium*, 1 *Escallonia macrantha*, 1 *Cerantonia siliqua*, 2 assorted ?, 1 *Viburnum opulus*, 1 large *Nerium punctata*, 1 evergreen oaks, 2 *Cupressus* ? *Arbutus canariensis*, totaling £1.18.0.

DATE: 01.05.1890 ITEM: Public Health Department

DETAILS: Notice of voucher for vote for fencing only.

DATE: 20.08.1890

ITEM: H. C. Dixon from H. Kelly

DETAILS: Account for making and hanging a pair of gates at cemetery, £3.7.6.

DATE: 05.07.1890

ITEM: Account, John Smith & Sons, Riddells Creek Nursery

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DETAILS: 4 *Dracaena australis*, 3 *Berberis darwinii*, 3 *Viburnum Standishii*, 2 *Escallonia macrantha*, 2 *Pittosporum nigrescens*, 2 *Nerium madonna grandiflora*, 1 *Azara microphylla*, 1 *Ceanothus truncatus*, 1 evergreen oak, 1 English oak, totaling £1.12.0.

DATE: 01.09.1890

ITEM: Account from John Keily

DETAILS: Work 1.5 days, trees and planting, 9.5 days fencing, totaling £3.17.0.

DATE: 15.09.1890

ITEM: Account from Malcolm Erskine

DETAILS: 200 hand bricks delivered, 13s. payment.

DATE: 09.02.1891

ITEM: Payment to T. Parkes

DETAILS: £11.8.0 includes £6.8 0 for works such as cutting hedge, cutting scrub, repairs to house, digging around young trees.

DATE: 1892

ITEM: Payment to T. Parkes

DETAILS: Similar to above but includes making and painting gate.

DATE: 23.02.1892

ITEM: H. C. Dixon to T. Parkes, Caretaker, Gisborne Cemetery

DETAILS: Works as described

DATE: 18.08.1893

ITEM: Account, John Smith & Sons, Riddells Creek Nursery

DETAILS: Extensive account includes 5 evergreen oaks, English oaks, elms, English holly, English laurel, *Callitris gunni*, *Berberis darwinii*, *Biota aurea*, *Ilex cornuta*, *Laurestinus dracaena*, *Yucca filamentosa* and *recurva pendula*, *Aralia* variegated hollies, 2 *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, 2 *Chamaerops fortuneii* fan palms. Total £3.18.0.

DATE: 03.04.1897

ITEM: Report to Secretary, Public Health Department from H. Dixon, Secretary, Cemetery Trust

DETAILS: Very fair order and condition owing to lack of funds no suggestions for improvements are being entertained.

DATE: 07.02.1908

ITEM: Letter from J. T. Kennedy to Trustees

DETAILS: Proposes to fell and remove the large pine trees in the cemetery giving £3 for the lot, about 26 trees.

DATE: 01.09.1916

ITEM: Mathew Murray now sexton

DATE: 30.12.1907

ITEM: Cherry & Sons

DETAILS: Payment for 2 seats, £2.10.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an extensive cemetery area set on the hilltop overlooking Gisborne and entered via scrolled metal-framed gates set in the remnants of a timber picket fence which presumably once surrounded the reserve. Mature trees mark this gateway and also the site of the 1860 sexton's lodge (north of the gate) which was a timber double-fronted cottage with brick chimney and a deeply hipped concave profile front verandah. The gabled roofline had scalloped barge boards either end¹. This was unfortunately demolished around June 1991, leaving only a brick-lined well which has only recently been filled in².

¹ MM&GHS photo P2460-3, 6.91 from S Jarvis; see Gisborne Trust records- sketch of building and spec. n.d.
² *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Early Memorials:

Amongst the earliest burials in the cemetery are to the south side, amongst the trees, one erected by William Hurst, 'In Memory of his daughter, Rachel, who departed this life 12/10/1858, aged 12 months.' That is constructed in white marble.

And Joanne Perry, who died 26/10/1859, aged 41 years, also George Alfred Perry, who died 26/9/1859, aged 8 years, and of Robert John Perry, who died 14/3/1872, aged 1 year and 9 months. That was constructed by T Black, in white marble with a basalt base.

Distinctive Memorials:

The following Memorial Stones are of architectural and/or historical interest:

'In Loving Memory of Ada, wife of Arthur Staughton Clark Bloomfield, of Fersfield, Gisborne, who died suddenly at Fersfield on the 4th May, 1941, and Arthur Staughton Clarke Bloomfield, who died on 11th July, 1956, in his 82nd year.

Polished granite obelisk with urn top is 'In Memory of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Frederick Williams, who died December, 1911,' the memorial being made by Chambers & Klitton (?) of Melbourne.

Polished red granite obelisk with angel atop was 'In Memory of Thomas Burton, of Toolern, beloved husband of Margaret Burton, who died 5th January, 1896, aged 67. Also Margaret Burton, who died 7th February, 1908.'

Polished granite headstone is 'In Memory of James Tweddle who departed this life October 19th, 1891, aged 69 years. Also is wife, Deborah Sarah, who died 30th September, 1904.'

A Rhunic Cross in white marble on the monument to the Rev. T J O'Callaghan, born at Drews Court, Limerick Island, died at Gisborne, 18th March, 1881, aged 39.

In memory of the Rev. Patrick A Francis, of Galway Island, who died at Gisborne, 8th May, 1905, aged 43. The monument is enclosed with a cast-iron fence on a stone base, presumably in memory of other priests.

A dressed basalt headstone erected by William Kavanagh, in memory of his beloved Brigit, who died August 5th, 1865, aged 84 years. Also his beloved mother, Katherine Kavanagh, who died October 21st, 1869, aged 89 years. This is enclosed with a hoop iron fence.

One unusual memorial is a large boulder which has a plaque commemorating Thomas McFarland Cherry, born 1898 died 1966.

A rugged tiered granite grave, H Ross Thompson, of Ross Lynne, Gisborne, who died 28th November 1948, was constructed by W T Jones and Sons, of Kyneton (many memorials constructed by this firm in Macedon and Gisborne cemeteries).

The Riddell family grave has the principal monument, 'Sacred to the Memory of John Carre Riddell' of the old border family of Riddell of that ilk, Roxburgh Shire, N.B., who departed this life 22/12/1879, aged 70 years. Also, Mary Ann Sibella Riddell, wife of the above, died 1/1/1890, aged 64 years. Also, the daughter and son of John Carre Riddell, the daughter being Margaret Elizabeth Carre, died 17/4/1939, aged 90, and Walter John Carre, born 19/10/1859, died 12/3/1930, Chairman, Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works.

Another face of the monument states 'To commemorate his enduring personal qualities and long and faithful political services, as member for West Burke for 17 years, this stone is erected by his friends in West Burke and elsewhere, and his affectionate family.' The stone was constructed by M Hughes, late Donald & Hughes, Melbourne.

Monument in polished and rough-stone granite memorial 'In Loving Memory of Thomas Riddell, younger son of Lillias Riddell and Ross Watt, of Ross Lynne, Gisborne, died 15/1/1919.' Also Blanche Muriel Eugenie Ross Watt, O.B.E., of Cathlaw, New Gisborne, beloved wife of Thomas Riddell Ross Watt, died 18/5/1956.

There is also a memorial in loving remembrance of Alexander Carnie, of Riddells Creek, who died 2/4/1883, age 63 years. Also his beloved wife, Jane Carnie, who died June 3rd, 1900, aged 78. It was constructed by W H Williams of Melbourne, in basalt and white marble.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Memorial to the memory of Steven Lund, late of Liverpool, who died 1/9/1867, aged 51 years. Also his brother-in-law, Alexander Hume, native of Perth, Scotland, who died August 9th, 1873, aged 19 years. Also Elizabeth Lund, wife of the above, native of Perth, Scotland, died 1893. Also Reginald Hume, who died in action in France, 1917. The latter stone appears to be of unpolished freestone (?) set in a high palisade enclosure.

There is also a polished granite headstone in memory of James Alcorn, of Roxburgh Shire (like Riddell), Scotland, died 10/5/1890, aged 66. Also Jane Alcorn, wife of the above, died 27/11/1899, aged 71, the memorial being constructed by G Summers.

Behind that is a headstone, also in polished granite (red granite), in memory of Thomas, beloved husband of Christina Alcorn, died 7/5/1896, aged 70. Also the above Christina who died 17/3/1915, aged 84. It was constructed by M Hughes, of Melbourne.

Another enigmatic memorial is that 'In Memory of Tabby, born in Fiji, died 26/4/1934, beloved by all who knew him'.

There is also a particularly large monument in granite, polished and rough, 'In Loving Memory of Archibald Campbell, born at Lochgilp Head, Argyle Shire, Scotland, died at Diggers Rest, 20/10/1904, aged 77, and his wife, Margaret McMillan, born at South Knapdale, Argyle Shire, Scotland, died at Diggers Rest, 2/9/1906, aged 71.' Other family members are also buried in what is quite a large grave, enclosed with cast-iron. The monument was made in Melbourne.

CONDITION:

Some memorials have been damaged and others are losing their inscriptions. The brick lined well, once associated with the 1860 sexton's lodge (demolished) has been reputedly filled in as a result of recent landscape works at the entry to the cemetery.

CONTEXT:

Gisborne cemetery is close to the church/school precinct in Fisher and Aitken Streets and located on a hill overlooking the town.

LANDSCAPE:

This is an extensive cemetery area set on the hilltop overlooking Gisborne, with notable mature exotic specimens including oaks, cedars, agave, *Prunus lusitanica*, *Arbutus sp.*, cordyline, yucca and others which date from 1870-90 period. Some of these plants were associated with the sexton's house (now removed) and these may be some of the oldest plantings given the 1860s date of construction for the house. Many plants are beside headstones and line the paths as described in early reports. A length of extant hawthorn hedging is planted within a section of decorative wire fabric fencing c.1920s at the western entry may be a remnant of the earlier c.1870-90 plantings. The layout would appear to be largely that of c.1880 however, although a number of plans have been prepared at various dates, no plan was with the original documentation.

The landscape is of regional significance for the maturity of some of the planting and the collection of outstanding individual specimen trees such as the oaks. Some of the earliest planting was supplied by the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, and a direct link with Director, Ferdinand Mueller, is very likely given the documented supply of plants to the Woodend Cemetery in 1873. In addition, plants were also regularly purchased from other notable firms of nurserymen.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Gisborne cemetery has regional significance as the burial place of many of the district's pioneers, many of its notable families such as the Riddell and Ross Watt's, and is the repository of much its family history. It also contains individually significant monuments and mature trees which relate to the town's landscape context; it is near to the church precinct in Aitken and Fisher Street and is sited on a prominent hillside overlooking the town.

The location and longevity of the cemetery underscores the central role played by Gisborne as the civic and administrative centre of the surrounding rural and forest settlements.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: EBLANA
080-082 AITKEN STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 905 AMG: 2.87,58.47
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Z

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T05

PRECINCT:

Aitken Street Gisborne Residential

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1896

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

DALY, DR. ULICK

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

CHERRY?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,7

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

Eblana was built 1896 (by Cherry?) for Dr Ulick A. Daly, a Gisborne doctor who was Irish with an American wife¹. The house stood on an eleven acre site and replaced a cottage once owned by the grantee, James Cavanagh, who had sold the site to Daly the previous year². Cavanagh was later known in Gisborne as the one who drove the lorry carting Cherry's churns to the railway station³.

The ownership passed to his wife Laura May in the 1930s and later a Ulick Lord Daly (son?)⁴. His son, Jack Daly, is thought to have lived there also over a long period, being a good friend of Alistair Clark⁵. Daly also grew some plants for sale.

It is currently owned by Neil Robertson's mother⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

Eblana is a large timber Federation Bungalow style villa which has been designed for the two major frontages on which it stands. A broad expanse of gable-form roofing provides the backdrop for several projecting half-timbered gabled room bays at the extremities of the elevation. These room projections differ in width, promoting visual diversity. They also provide the ends to a north-facing timber-framed verandah and one abuts the arched entry porch on the east side. It is possible that the

1 pers.com. N Robertson; RB1895-6,214; RB1896-7,222
2 ibid.; RB1894-5,239
3 *Bush Inn News* 10.70, 27 transcript from Daly's son interview
4 RB1935-6,372
5 pers.com. N Robertson
6 pers.com N Robertson

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

verandahs have been placed with a new sun consciousness reflecting emerging modernist principles.

The half-timbering to the gables is set on the diagonal on most elevations while some form deep overhangs, either side of a projecting window bay. Some windows are grouped casements, others are single double-hung.

Ornament is confined to timber slatting and simple fretted brackets. Red brick chimneys with corbeled tops are also numerous and seemingly randomly placed, adding to the picturesque quality of the roofline.

CONDITION:

The house is generally externally original with possible changes being in the landscaping of the grounds and its perimeter fence.

CONTEXT:

The house relates to other contemporary examples nearby (ie. 46 Howey Street) while playing a landmark role because of its still spacious grounds, size and corner siting. It is typically sized and prominent for a doctor's house and surgery and hence expresses his role and status in the town.

LANDSCAPE:

The house is set well back from Aitken Street, at the Howey Street corner, with an extensive woodland garden area which merges with the street frontage. Bulbs, pin-oaks and almond trees comprise the major character of the garden while there are also signs of large trees having been recently removed on the north side.

The exotic and native vegetation on the adjoining Daly reserve was reputedly donated to the Gisborne Shire by the Daly estate as a nature reserve.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Eblana is significant as a well preserved and large 19th century house which is among a relatively small group of similar houses within Gisborne township today and presents an architectural stylism which is distinctive within the town and the region among contemporary houses. The house by its size and grounds also reflects its use by a key figure in the town, Dr Daly, and Eblana, by its external integrity and age, has relative antiquity within the context of most other houses in the town.

Eblana's architectural character and landscape setting relate to those of other adjacent houses and the civic buildings nearby. The house also adjoins a nature reserve which commemorates its owner, Daly's name and perpetuates some of the (still visible) essence of his garden.

Eblana is significant as a landmark building and because of the degree to which the original fabric of the building has survived. It is associated with a key figure in Gisborne's history.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: BUNGL-HI
029 ALTON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: GARDEN, OUTBUILDINGS?

Inspection Denied

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.86,58.59
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 18,19/2

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T04

PRECINCT:

Mount Macedon Gardens & Forestry

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY: Y

CREATION DATE:

1901-3

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*?

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Further investigation required
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

MILLEAR (LATER BAWDEN), MARY C

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

BAWDEN, EH

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 6,7

TOURISM & RETREATS (Formation of early retreats for the elite, the later guest houses, pleasure gardens, and recreation areas; also the summer houses)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

The site was owned in two parts at the turn of the century. CA19/2 (7 acres) was one of the many on the mountain owned by the banks after the recession of the 1890s, in this case the Bank of Victoria. The other (CA18/2 8 acres) was 'occupied' by an auctioneer, Reginald Tuckett, and owned by John C Hamilton.

Mary C Millear acquired both sites c1901 and also a husband, in the person of Edward Hindmarsh Bawden, a civil engineer and a gentleman by occupation². She commenced building a 'villa' there in the period 1901-2, the property having been completed and rated under her married name of Mary C Bawden in 1902-3³. Edward Bawden acquired more land (CA24,26/2) soon afterwards, adding 20 acres to their property⁴.

1 RB1900-01, 965-545
2 ibid.; RB1902-3,801; Milbourne, p.134
3 RB1902-3,801; RB1901-2,956
4 RB1910-11,564-5

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Bungl-hi was leased from the Bawden estate by Lillian Cole and later Jean Fisher in the 1940s, possibly as guest houses¹. Clarrie Fisher eventually owned it during a period when part of the house was burnt down and rebuilt². Nothing remained of the original house c1978³.

Bawden was locally active, being a church warden and shire councillor, twice shire president, as well as president of the Mount Macedon Horticultural Society. Bawden Road, opened by the governor in 1908, was the result of his promotion of its tourism potential⁴. He is reputed to have laid out this garden⁵.

During the peace celebrations which followed the First War, Bawden opened Stanley Park (in honour of the governor, Sir Arthur Stanley, 1914-21) while his wife opened the peace fountain at Mount Macedon school⁶. The Milllear family were pastoralists in the Riverina but it is unknown whether Mary was linked with them.

An old photo shows the house as a Queen Anne style block-fronted timber villa with bayed return verandahs, roof turrets and hips in the Ussher & Kemp manner⁸. Behind it is a hipped roof house which has the same ribbed red brick chimneys but a roof profile suggesting an earlier date. The house has been burnt twice (last time 1978) and used as a guest house at least during c1948-54⁷.

A description from the 1920s was as follows:

'a superb terraced garden of Mr EH Bawden- 17 acres of garden. Rare and exquisite rhododendrons and azaleas, clinging on every side; was heavy with the scent of lilac, a thousand flowering plants, and over in a secluded corner the dainty lilies of the valley hung their tiny petals above a verdant carpet. High beside the winding path which skirted the house, the light filtered through the new green leaves of the sycamores, backed by the darker trees with Australian bush'¹⁰.

Bawden was then the president of the Mount Macedon Horticultural Society and an influential figure in horticulture¹¹.

The *Country Hotel & Guest House Guide* published by the Victorian Railways (1949-50) noted that it was run by Miss M I Sullivan and had six acres of garden, including a tennis court, croquet lawn, putting green and billiards could also be played. The weekly tariff was 8 pounds 5 shillings¹².

Jean Milbourne noted some of the garden plantings c1978: dogwoods, large cryptomerias, oaks, maples (Japanese and weeping vars.), ash, a large copper beech, flowering cherries, New Zealand beech, styrax, japonica, var. myrtles, magnolias, monkey puzzle trees, and a cut leaf birch. Azaleas, rhododendrons, walnuts and chestnuts were also plentiful¹³.

The garden was affected by the Ash Wednesday fires in 1983.

DESCRIPTION:

The drive is entered via large, shaped gate posts (club head) which were presumably once part of a more comprehensive picket entry. Scrolled chain wire gates (possibly later) lead via a driveway into a mature, exotic garden.

(House and garden concealed-inspection required)

SIGNIFICANCE:

The garden at Bungl-hi has potential associations which go back to a key figure in the district (Bawden) who was prominent in local civic and horticultural affairs. The garden also received public attention as a result of his leading role in the Mount Macedon Horticultural Society.

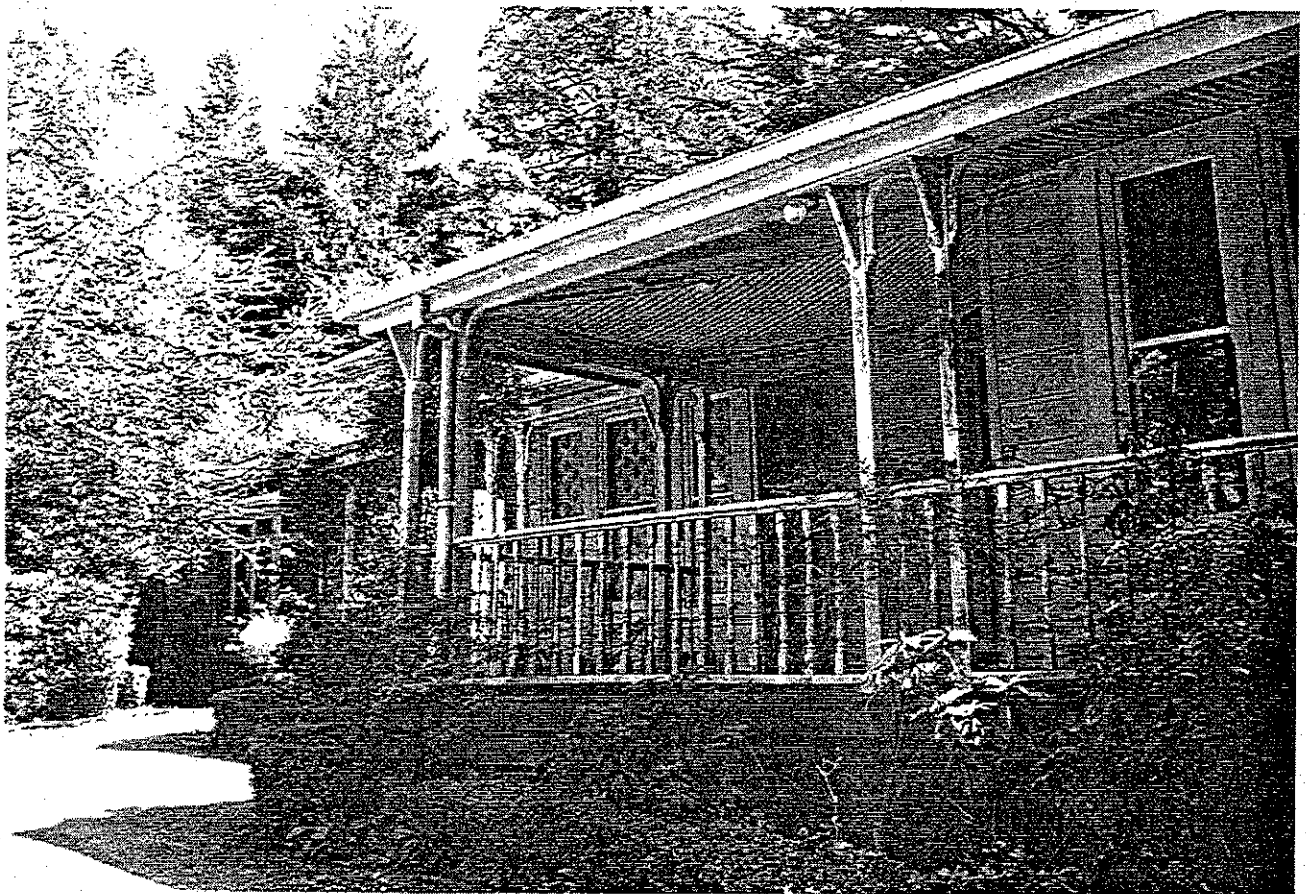
Bungl-hi is an important reflection of the early tourist phase in the area. It contributes to a distinctive landscape area.

(Inspection required)

- 1 RB1944-5,1068
- 2 Milbourne, p.134
- 3 ibid.
- 4 M Hutton, pers.com.
- 5 Milbourne, p.134
- 6 Milbourne, p.166
- 7 Gibney & Smith p.104
- 8 Hutton, p.16
- 9 Hutton, p.22-3 Noted as not affected by the 1983 fires,
- 10 *Gisborne Gazette* 20.11.25
- 11 ibid.
- 12 MM&DHS notes
- 13 ibid.

NAME: PENOLA
047 ALTON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.86,58.59
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 8,9/7

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T04

PRECINCT:

Mount Macedon Gardens & Forestry

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded): C Register of Significant Trees
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY: Y

CREATION DATE:

1881-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Victoria

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

ELKINGTON, PROF. JOHN S

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

BROOKES, HERBERT & IVY

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 6,7

TOURISM & RETREATS (Formation of early retreats for the elite, the later guest houses, pleasure gardens, and recreation areas; also the summer houses)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

Reputedly the house is among a small group of surviving Singapore-made houses in Victoria, having been built there for Professor John Simeon Elkington in c1881¹. Elkington had owned vacant land (7 acres) there in the previous year, having purchased 6 acres there in 1880². Elkington, a professor of history, married William Guilfoyle's sister, Helen Mary Guilfoyle in 1867³. Perhaps as a result, Guilfoyle acquired 10 acres of land nearby.

Elkington mortgaged the property in 1884 (discharged 1888) and it is possible that the house may have been extended then⁴. When advertised for auction in 1886 (sold to Fanny and John Stanley, a Melbourne merchant) it was described as 'built of Singapore teak and pine with a slate roof, verandah 8 feet wide, containing drawing room 20x16, dining room 28x18, five bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, bathroom, two pantries and shed. Water laid on from permanent spring. The land has an area of seven acres well laid out in garden, orchard, paddocks, etc. There are also beautiful fern gullies. It has a frontage to two roads and is well adapted for subdivision..' Chinese characters found by the owner (indicating 'this way up') suggest both an Asian origin and a prefabricated form. cites *Argus* 6.11.86/2; RB1888-9,p.62 Stanley; RB1887-8,84 last Elkington entry. Although the exte-

1 Lewis, *The Asian Trade in Portable Buildings*, (SAHANZ Geelong conference paper) cites Mr & Mrs Barney Hutton's late research as first found reference Jan. 1882; RB1882,336 'Villa'
2 TO V1197 F239306 CA9/7; RB1881,309
3 present owner, ADB V8,p.425 verifies
4 TO loc.cit. 17.4.84

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

rior does not express its Singapore origins except for use of the generic Colonial Bungalow form, the timber framing of the interior does.

Under the Stanley ownership (they lived in Burnett St, St Kilda), the property increased in size to 13 acres (CA8,9/7)¹. The merchant, manufacturer and pastoralist, William Brookes had purchased the property by 1899 (in the name of his wife Catherine); his city house being Brookwood, in Queens Road². His son, Harold Brookes had it for a time in the early 1900s, after William's death, but by the 1920s, another son, Herbert (then of Winwick, 206 Walsh Street, South Yarra) was using it as a summer house and entertained extensively³. Penola was owned by Ivy Brookes from 1928 to 1951 when it was transferred to Victoria Ivy Knox (wife of Sir Robert Knox)⁴.

Rivett writes of visiting Penola in the 1920s when it consisted of 24 rooms, some the additions of William Brookes⁵. '...elm, beech, birch, larch, spruce and oak towered before the beholder's eyes - some of them nearly 200 feet high'.

'On the eastern side, the hill fell away almost sheer to a tennis court hacked into the side of the mountain. From the farther fence of this it dropped; across thirty feet of trailing ivy jungle and an overgrown red path, across a steeply sloping paddock of blue gums for some hundreds of yards into a little rocky creek towards the bottom of the property.'

'On these acres the Brookes kept from time to time a couple of ponies and a cow and occasionally someone else's horse. Between the paddock and the forking drive, south of the tennis court, stretched perhaps an acre of garden and red earth walks, helped in the steeper parts by steps painstakingly cut into the mountain side. Here every type of European and mountain bush flourished and flowered. Ivy creeper and long intertwined trailers fell from the edge of each bed over an enclosing wall of stone to the path below. Cutting it back and keeping the place trimmed from holiday period to holiday period was the main job of Harry Price of Upper Macedon, head gardener and factotem of the estate who had taken over from his father a retainer of William Brookes. Each morning wet or dry Harry Price climbed three miles of precipitous paths at dawn bringing for the house party on his shoulders some gallons of milk from his cows in the valley far below...'

'The long dining table in the centre of the main room at Penola with the insertion of leafs be made to seat 18. Both it and the sideboard were laden each morning with a massive tureen of porridge and two or three large bowls of stewed fruits, collection of cereals and foaming jugs of hot and cold milk..'

'The most famous of Penola's tennis matches tended to be fought out in the late afternoon even in the height of Melbourne's summer the grass court, cut into the rock face, was cooler. prodigious doubles matches frequently went into extended advantage sets while the galleries above applauded. Often the afternoons were spent playing on the neighbouring Alton and Hascombe courts or entertaining members of the Nicholas or Ricketson house parties at Penola's court. In the evening after dinner there were often musical recitals of the best classical records. However the traditional Penola evening which most delighted the young was when the entire house party adjourned to the billiard room. They were then divided by the alternate choice of two of the youngsters into two teams each eight or nine strong for a unique game of pool.'

'The great table in the centre of the main room at Penola was for young and not so young alike a centre for formal education as well as for fine food. One night the youngsters might be listening to a former member of the tariff board discussing the problems of one of Australia's infant industries; the next night the talk might revolve around one of the family's stations in Queensland. Another evening Professor Bernard Heinze might hold the floor with stories of artistic personalities connected with the symphony orchestra visiting Australia as soloists. Usually there was a staff of four or five apart from Harry Price to keep things going. Joe Kermond, chauffeur to the Brookes family for nearly 20 years used to bring his wife to Macedon while the cook from the South Yarra home went on holidays. Mrs Kermond and the two maids who helped her coped unwearyingly with the problems of feeding sumptuously a never ending inflow of guests. Presiding over the whole with supreme skill was Mrs Brookes. At her right hand, never ceasing her quiet unobtrusive work and supervision from seven in the morning until late at night was Constance Saunders, first as governess and afterwards as Mrs Brookes' personal assistant spent a lifetime with the family. Altogether there were, apart from 4 bedrooms for the staff, 9 bedrooms for family and guests.'

'Brookes probably never had any idea of the pervasive influence which he there established. Only in the letters of appreciative visitors from abroad and the memories of those who looked back across a

1 RB?? 913

2 RB1900-1,935; TO loc.cit.

3 RB1915-16,654 Harold; RB1921-2, 604; Hutton, p.23; Ramsay p.18; see WWA 1959; see Rohan Rivett's book on Brookes *Australian citizen: Herbert Brookes* (Melb., 1965)

4 TO loc.cit.

5 Rivett, p.146

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

generation to their older days does one catch a glimpse of its stimulation to many facets of Victorian and Australian life between the wars and in the difficult decades which followed.

John Elkington (1841-1922)

Elkington trained at Melbourne Church of England Grammar School and Melbourne University. After serving as an inspector of schools, he joined the university as a lecturer, becoming a professor of history and political economy in 1879¹. A sharp tongue and ability as a raconteur led Elkington into clashes within the professorial board and made his lectures sparkle. He reputedly influenced many lawyers of the time with his strong political views. He married William Guilfoyle's sister, Helen in 1867 and, after her death, married her sister, Charlotte, in 1903². His son John jnr. (1871-1955) was an advocate of public health, although he failed to gain his degree at the university, and mixed with Melbourne's bohemian set, including the Lindsay brothers³.

Herbert Brookes (1867-1963)

Born at Bendigo in 1867, he was the brother of Harold and the famous tennis player, (Sir) Norman Brookes and the son of William, a former bullock driver and later, successful gold investor⁴. William founded the Australian Paper Mills in 1882 with Archibald Currie and became a director of Austral Otis Engineering Co.⁵. He died in 1910, a wealthy man, leaving Herbert and Norman as the administrators of his estate.

Herbert was well educated, graduating as an engineer, but also showed sporting prowess at an early age. His brother, Harold, contrasted with this pattern, being reputedly more interested in leisure activities than a career⁶. He developed the property, Flint Hill, at Woodend (q.v.).

After the loss of his first wife (Jessie Strong), Herbert married the musically-gifted Ivy (1883-1970), Alfred Deakin's daughter, in 1905⁷. They had two sons and a daughter in the period 1906-20. In that era he left his mining pursuits near Bendigo and took on a management role at the Austral Otis Co in Melbourne. By 1912 he was a director and followed the path of the industrial expansion which was taking place in the State, becoming president of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers 1913-17.

While his brothers were on war service he chaired APM, handing over to Norman in 1921⁸. His other wartime roles included being on the Munitions Committee and after the war he joined the Board of Trade (1918-28) and the Tarrif Board while being appointed commissioner-general to the United States where he promoted industrial and cultural aspects of Australia.

Apart from roles in industry he was also a foundation member and vice-chairman of the ABC (1932-9). He also pursued political realms, particularly under the influence of his father-in-law, Alfred Deakin. He and his wife, Ivy, were also active at the Melbourne University, Herbert being on the Council, and among other things financing a wing of the Conservatorium of Music and (with George Nicholas) a vice-chancellor's house on the campus⁹. Ivy Brookes and Mrs Nicholas helped choose the furnishings¹⁰. Brookes was reputedly offered a knighthood on three occasions but declined each.

Herbert & Ivy entertained well, their Saturday tennis parties at Winwick, South Yarra (and presumably Penola), being (reputedly) renowned. Ivy founded the International Club of Victoria, being president for the life of the club (1933-58) and served on many committees dealing with public welfare.

DESCRIPTION:

The property extends in a dog-leg to Devonshire Lane and includes two creeks, Chapmans Gully and Witches Creek.

The house is in the Indian or Colonial Bungalow form and placed towards the top of this steep terraced site. It consists of extensive one and two-storey hipped roof weatherboarded wings with long concave-roof verandahs. Verandah detailing consists of swept timber brackets which combine to form small arches at the top of each verandah post pair. The wall cladding under the verandah and most external walls (including the billiard room pavilion) is a smooth, deeply coursed ashlar pattern while cladding to the rear (north?) of the house, at the guest wing, is the typical square-edge weatherboard. The chimneys are cemented in the Italianate manner and much of the rear wing roofing is corrugated iron with the billiard room and front wings of the house roofed in slate.

1 ADB V8 p.425

2 ibid.

3 ibid.

4 ADB V7,p425f

5 ibid.

6 ibid.

7 ibid.

8 ibid.

9 ibid.

10 Ward, conservation analysis Melbourne University

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Openings are typical of the era, being double-hung window sashes (with external architraves) and four-panelled doors. Box windows have been added to the east face under the verandah, with herringbone boarding in the dado panels.

A servants and guest wing lies to one end of the house, with two levels incorporated. Each guest room has corner 'Shanks' brand porcelain basins and plated tapsets. At the other end of the house is the detached billiard room with its lantern roof and lacquered timber internal lining, complete with stenciled frieze and built-in drawers/fittings. The billiard table was made by Alcock Thomson & Taylor of Russell Street ('Truefast' model).

At another corner of the house is the former ball room with tall fireplace and vaulted ceiling but with some altered/introduced openings. This appears from the exterior to have a different roof profile and wall cladding (square-edge boards) to most of the other (wide smooth rusticated boards) wings.

CONDITION:

Investigations by the present owners have also shown that the box windows along the front of the house replaced the original single lights (Brookes?).

Much of the internal (Kauri?) pine lining has been painted (Brookes?) but, given that some windows have been altered at an early date, the house is otherwise relatively well-preserved inside and out although new period elements (ie.arches) have been introduced recently internally.

CONTEXT:

Penola lies close to and relates well with many of Mount Macedon's best houses and gardens (Alton, Hascombe, Karori) and is a major element in the Mount Macedon Garden precinct.

LANDSCAPE:

The garden has been burnt at the entry but much of the planting below the house is original-with laurel and holly hedging, mature tree specimens (large Douglas fir), serpentine paths, flax, yew, camellias, weeping holly, cordylines, most garden beds (except that in front of the house) and maples. The grass tennis court lies below the house and appears to date from the Brookes time and the old coach house brick yard/floor (near the gate) is all that remains of this building after the fire. The timber gate is original, with some detail altered. A mature blue cedar at the west side of the house is on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees. Other trees of interest are the horizontal elm near the fowl shed.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Penola is one of the better examples among the rare group of Singapore-made houses which survive in the State. It is well preserved, aligns stylistically with the mountain Indian bungalow theme of 19th century Mount Macedon and possesses individually notable interiors such as the billiard room. Its integrity reflects the Elkington tenure, John and his son John jnr. both being highly influential in their fields.

The setting is dramatic and the garden made picturesque by its steep hill side setting and mature planting. The survival of the tennis court and the house, perched above it, also evokes the lavish entertaining era when the Brookes owned Penola. This is made more significant by Rohan Rivett's detailed account of life there, allowing a vivid historical interpretation of summer life on Mount Macedon.

Penola is also a major contributor to the nationally known Mount Macedon garden precinct and by its ownership is linked with the nationally known garden designer, William Guilfoyle.

Penola is a rare building type, linked to significant figures and contributes to a distinctive landscape with rare views.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: MOUNT VIEW
ANGLE ROAD, ROCHFORD

TYPE: HOUSE, BARN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 585 AMG: 2,94,58.67
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROCHFORD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 13

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R04

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1890c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

DAVIS (DAVIES?), JOHN

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

MOLONEY, MARIA ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

Robert Birney purchased the grant in 1857 for 309 but sold it almost immediately to Maria Moloney¹. The property was mortgaged in 1859 for 800 with a number of persons being involved with the transaction (Charles Vaughan, Edward Wild and the Moloney family). By 1863 the site was owned by James Macoboy (acting for Maloney?) who applied to bring it under the Torrens system in the following year².

In the late 1860s, John Davis (or Davies?) leased a farm at Rochford from Maria Moloney but by 1881 he was the owner-occupier of two Rochford farms, one substantial³.

The Davis family reputedly built the house and barn on this property and by 1893 their name is on this property in maps of the area⁴. Davis then returned to England to bring his wife who unfortunately died in transit. Hence the property was leased to grazier, James C Cook from early this century into at least the 1930s⁵. James was later joined by his brother, Ben⁶. Another of Cook's brothers, Richard, reputedly also leased it and Charles Barbour was an owner in the 1940s⁷ (A 'John Davies' of Rochford died 2.1900, one daughter Emily⁸. A John Davis, farmer, was listed in the 1867 voters roll⁹.)

It was described in rate books as a house and 309 acres¹⁰.

1 RGO APP.362
2 ibid.; no J Macoboy only a Judge Macoboy in BD1868 none BD1875
3 RB1881-22-3
4 P Mitchell pers.com; 'J Davis' shown on M1893; WD1897
5 ibid.; RB1919-20,49; RB1925-6,52; RB1933-4,59
6 D Viney comments draft 5.9.93
7 P Mitchell pers.com; RB1940-1,9
8 R&LDHS card
9 R&LDHS
10 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large property with some mature tree rows, mainly cypress, Golden and Monterey, and Monterey pines near (once across the back of) a gabled and hip-roofed large, tuck-pointed red-brick villa. It has a return verandah supported on a coursed quarry faced basalt plinth, with a central roof gable (rebuilt?). There are encaustic tiles on the verandah with a slate margin and a central stair with flared side walls adorned with urns. Most openings extend to floor level with stone sills and the pebble dash (crushed quartz?) used on the coved eaves cornice is of note. Chimneys are of tucked brickwork with cemented tops with an arcade frieze.

It has part of its original picket fence and some original garden surrounding.¹

There is a large notable gabled brick (9 inch?) stable/barn with side skillions (one wall rebuilt) set on a coursed basalt rubble base, to the north of the house and other outbuildings of a more recent and typical nature. The main opening to the barn is segment-arched with large (originally hinged?) sliding vertical boarded doors. Some openings have been blocked.

CONDITION:

The house interior has been renovated recently and the former garden replaced. Some of the barn's openings have been altered.

CONTEXT:

The complex is surrounded by exotic grasslands, with mature tree rows still evident. It sits on a rise overlooking the Monument Creek valley and is within sight of the notable Brock Monument.

LANDSCAPE:

What appears to be a circular box-lined parterre is centred on the door. *Cupressus sempervirens* and hawthorn specimens are to the south west corner of the house along with an *Arbutus sp.* to the north east. Otherwise the entire house garden has been recently replaced/removed for new plantings. The farm yard to the north has large Monterey pine and cypress specimens.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This prominently farm complex presents a variation on the region's pastoral properties. The large scale and distinctive appearance of the house suggests that it was probably architect designed and this distinction provides for an outstanding late 19th century property in an area which is under-represented by this type and era. The barn is a substantial and well-preserved building type of a probable earlier date and is one of the few remaining brick barns in the region. Together they comprise one of the regions' most substantial farm building groups. Historically it has been linked with some of Rochford's more well-known families, such as the Cooks.

¹ property is owned by S J Wintell Pty. Ltd., 5924334

NAME: THROCKENHOLT, LATER TROCKENHOLT, NOW BRUCEDALE
155RMB BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD,

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 619 AMG: 2.84,58.48
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
BULLENGAROOK PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 21,25-6/

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R09

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1890-1

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

RANSOME, L E; PECK, HUGH

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

CARNEGIE, HENRY L (C1908-)

DESIGNER:

PECK, ARTHUR

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

CHERRY

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

The Peck family, in particular the investor, Hugh Peck, was rated as owning this property through the 1880-90s but the main occupier was the sheep farmer, L Eugene Ransome¹. In 1890, the architect Arthur Peck called tenders for a 'House at Gisborne (Vic.) for L F Ransom, Esq., described and illustrated.'²

Arthur Peck was known for his house designs in Melbourne and district from the late 19th century until the 1920s but is perhaps best known for his South African War memorial, 1905, St Kilda³.

Throughout this period the land area was 1100 acres and the property name, Throckenholt and later Trockenholt⁴. Improvements included a 'House' from 1890 and a 'Villa' from 1892⁵. It was listed as land prior to that⁶.

Today the house appears to be of a typical late 19th century form but the chimneys are distinctly Edwardian, as is the verandah slatting (replaced?). This may suggest that the house there prior to

1 WD1891-2 Gisborne sheep farmer; RB1884,108?; RB1889,21; RB1894, 136; RB1897, 299
2 Illus. Plan, perspective. BEMJ, 21/6/1890, p.216
3 see MUA1
4 ibid. name uncertain
5 RB1890,120; RB1891,582; RB1892, 122
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

the Carnegie tenure may have been replaced or built around after 1908 or that the first house design was early stylistically.

Hugh Peck

Hugh Peck was the proprietor of the Freehold Home Investment & Building Bank, Queen Street, Melbourne, another of the colony's numerous land investment companies which were to undergo hardship during the 1890s¹. He resided in Carlisle Street, Balaclava².

Around 1897, the ownership became uncertain with the property in the hands of solicitors, Crisp Lewis & Hedderwick, over the next few years³. W. Huon was the rated owner early this century, being listed as executor for the Stuckey Estate, and the grazier, Malachi Dohoney leased it as well as other land in the area⁴.

Another grazier, Athol Tatham, and later, Alex Mackay, leased it until its acquisition by grazier, Henry Lambert Carnegie c1908⁵. Carnegie however, was principally a merchant, being part of the Melbourne firm Carnegie & Sons who imported pianos (Ronisch, Gors & Kallmann) and organs (Bell). He lived in Charles Street, Kew⁶. Another partner was David Carnegie who lived at South Esk, in Kew⁷.

The property was shown on a 1913 plan of the area, named Brucedale⁸.

Subdivision occurred after this date with the homestead block reduced to first 950 and later 744 acres⁹. Carnegie's daughters, Constance, Helen, Isabella and Kathleen were the co-owners of part of his estate with Kathleen (Mrs. Neal) eventually inheriting the homestead from the estate in the 1930s¹⁰.

The present owner's (Anton Neal) mother was Kathleen Carnegie (and wealthy)¹¹. Her garden was once notable¹². Carnegie gradually accumulated land in the area and eventually bought the Cherry (butter churn) factory and the companion Alston windmill business (q.v.) with Thomas Neal, Anton's father, as the managing director¹³. This company was later acquired by Bob Jacka of Preston Motors fame¹⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a weatherboarded and verandahed, quite large hipped roof house built in at least two stages, with slatted friezes to the verandah which indicates construction or renovation early this century. Chimneys are of red brick (painted) and of an Edwardian form, with massive corbeled tops. The chimneys and the symmetrically arranged bay windows across the front elevation, mark the original extent of the house. This part of the design may parallel that of Wyabun Park (c1891) and is thought to be by the designer of Eblana¹⁵. The building work was probably carried out by Cherry.

A large hipped bay has been added to one side in the c1920s (Carnegie family) almost absorbing one chimney¹⁶.

Internally there are large rooms on a rambling plan with some original or generally empathetic finishes and fittings. The added c1920 interior has a large ingle-nook with wainscotting and fretted arch, depicting Art Nouveau motifs. Woodwork is generally¹⁷ stained and clear lacquered throughout. Reputedly there is evidence of acetylene gas reticulation. In the rear wash house, there is an unusual twin-tub (spin dry?) washer (Universal 'Sentinel Breaker' made by Landers Frary & Clark, New Britain, USA) which is thought to be one of two in Australia¹⁸.

- 1 see Canon, p.160; WD1891-2
- 2 ibid.; see SLV biog.file at desk; *Argus* 16.3.04 p.7
- 3 RB1898, 287
- 4 RB1902, 280
- 5 RB1905, 294; RB1908, 267
- 6 D1910
- 7 ibid.; A Neal noted that this house once had an ornate painted ceiling
- 8 Aust. Intelligence Corps. (3rd MD), *Sketch Map of Macedon & Lancefield Districts R&LDHS*
- 9 RB1915, 228-9
- 10 RB1925-6, 259 & 255; RB1935-6, 295
- 11 A.Hobbs, pers.com.
- 12 pers.com Neil Robertson
- 13 ibid; A Neal pers.com. cite J Crow's history of the Cherry company
- 14 ibid.
- 15 A Neal -cites Jack Daly as source
- 16 A Neal pers.com.
- 17 A Neal pers.com.
- 18 A Neal pers.com. two brought to Australia by American as samples for potential sale, one in a museum

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The timber sheds appear to be of the same period as the house or earlier, containing old horse drawn implements and some original internal finishes.

CONDITION:

Given the two major stages of construction, the house shows few other major external changes with many internal spaces retaining the original lacquered softwood T&G lining, as yet unpainted.

CONTEXT:

Located close to Gisborne town, the setting is nevertheless rural/pastoral with the still large suburban holdings such as Maloutherie along Hamilton Street, on the way out of the township, providing a transition to the once large holdings which also included Rosslynne and Bundaleer.

LANDSCAPE:

Situated on a tributary of the Jacksons Creek, the house is concealed from the road with mature exotics of the 1920s such as a large linden tree, Monterey pine, a cottonwood copse, young and mature stone pines, cypress and oak specimens near the house.

Mature gums survive in the paddocks and Lombardy poplars line the driveway.

The house garden has been laid out with walks and stonework with *Chaenomeles sp.* hedge, white butterfly bush (*Clerodendron sp.*), roses, liquidambers, chestnut and remnant scrolled metal gates. Reputedly the garden area has been reduced by about an acre, with the croquet lawn now removed¹.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Throckenholdt is significant as a large and relatively early house for the district and building type (farm house), with some well-preserved and notable interiors. Its landscaped setting (once an extensive pleasure garden but incomplete) expresses the status of its owners and supports the period represented by the house and outbuildings.

The nearby farm buildings are early and related to the house construction period, forming a farm complex with relatively high integrity to late last century, given its timber construction.

Throckenholdt has also been linked over a long period with the locally prominent Carnegie family and prior to that the Pecks.

1 A. Neal, pers comm

NAME: BULLENGAROOK PARK PREEMPTIVE RIGHT
445 BACCHUS MARSH GISBORNE ROAD, BULLENGAROOK

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 618 AMG: 2:76,58.42
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
BULLENGAROOK PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 19A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R08

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1876c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

CANTWELL, RICHARD

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

HOBBS FAMILY

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

The 'Bullengorourke' pastoral lease was some 12000 acres supporting 8000 sheep in the 1840s with Simeon Cadden (1841-), Goodman & Chenery, Henry Matson (1848-), and Rob Barbour (1851-) being the lessees. The lease was canceled in 1874 when presumably the present house was built on the preemptive right taken up in that year by Henry Matson¹.

Matson was not listed in Victorian directories of the time but he had been a pastoralist since taking up the Acheron River run in 1845². He had married Alice Manifold (daughter of William) and had lived with his family at Geelong, Bulleen and Bacchus Marsh through the 1840s-50s³. Alice died in 1861⁴.

An old house site (chimneys, pear and mulberry trees) on the property, still visible in 1918, was then thought to be 70 years old⁵. This old house was thought to have been entered from Spotswood Lane. Then the main house was described as having marble fireplaces and surrounded by elms and oaks.

The next major development stage was in the Richard Cantwell tenure. Cantwell was listed as a farmer at Ballan in 1875 but by the early 1880s he was at Bullengarook⁶. The first known rate entry

1 Billis & Kenyon, p.182; Bullengarook parish plan CA19A
2 Billis & Kenyon, p.113; BD1875 Neil Matson, miner
3 *Pioneers Index*
4 *ibid.*
5 A Hobbs typescript history of site cites letter from W.Keast (1921)
6 BD1880-1,1875

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

was c1876 when he occupied the 640 acre preemptive right and a 'homestead'¹. In the following year he was described in rate books as a gentleman, rather than a farmer, and now occupied 794 acres.

By the mid 1880s the land area had grown to 942 acres and, by 1890, he was joined by (his son, Philip Cantwell². Nearby Mary and Kate Cantwell had 170 acres³. Richard had married Bridget O'Connell in 1862 and their children also included Margaret⁴. The Cantwell family were pioneers of Ballan⁵.

The title shows Thomas Hamilton Skene of Bullengarook, grazier, is owner as of 12.12.1907 with a mortgage following in 1908⁶. In 1911 the history of the then 1216 acre property was that it had been reputedly originally purchased by Thomas Skene's father⁷. Skene occupied it for a time but leased it to Ron & William Coutts among others⁸. During that time, in 1918, the first machine shearing in the district was done on the property. Skene left for Urana, NSW, passing the property to Robert G Anderson of Bullengarook c1920⁹.

Prior to the Skene ownership there was Alex and Francis Mollison who occupied it under the ownership of the British Australian Trust & Loan Co.¹⁰. Thomas Clarke and Malcolm McIntyre were two earlier but brief tenures¹¹.

In 1923 it was sold to the Hobbs family (to Alan Hobbs' grandmother Charlotte, wife of Albert Hobbs) and occupied by Albert & George Albert Hobbs¹². The ownership had passed to the Bullengarook Park P/L in the 1940s.

Mrs Hobbs' son, George A Hobbs and his wife lived on the property from that time and their son Alan married in 1953, eight years before his father's death. His mother died in 1972, leaving the property leased until Alan and his wife moved in after renovations in 1980. The pergola porch was added in 1987 and the exterior painted in 1988¹³.

DESCRIPTION:

The early part of the house (c1870) is of basalt rubble (painted) with large dressed stone quoins at opening and corners. The entry is arched but the joinery has been refitted and an unrelated pergola porch added. The roof is of slate, M-hip in form and the chimneys of simple brickwork, with corbeled cornices (painted).

The internal joinery (architraves, reveals, skirtings) appears generally complete in the main rooms although their form suggests the late 19th century. The front room has a white marble mantle with an elongated keystone to the arch (20th century?) but new tapestry brick fireplaces are common except for an Edwardian mantle and overmantle in one room. Ceilings and plaster mouldings are generally new.

There is also a large complex of farm buildings, of timber and corrugated iron, from different periods, some in poor condition (not inspected). Near the house is a gabled timber dairy and further north, a large timber shearing shed (altered) and other structures.

CONDITION:

There is an extensive brick addition to the rear which reputedly meant the demise of a two-level coach house and groom's quarters and dominates the northern view of the old part of the house.

- 1 RB1876-7,126
- 2 RB1890,17; *Pioneers Index*
- 3 *ibid.*
- 4 *Pioneers Index*
- 5 see SLV Biog. Index *Ballan Times* 1917 articles
- 6 TO Vol.3231 Fol.346094, held by owner
- 7 *ibid.* cites *The Express* 11.2.1911
- 8 RB1917-18,306
- 9 RB1919-20,323
- 10 RB1903-4,264
- 11 RB1901,171; RB1902-3,185
- 12 RB1930-1,277; RB1928-9,272; A Hobbs pers.com.
- 13 A Hobbs

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

The property is surrounded by extensive Monterey cypress hedging and borders the Deep Creek valley of the Cataract Creek. It is set in undulating grazing land which merges on the west and east with the wooded steeper terrain of the Wombat State Forest.

The grazing land within the boundaries of the preemptive right suggests its early history by the lack of fencelines and its present size, with buildings being confined to the homestead area.

LANDSCAPE:

The garden is a woodland type with mature trees including elms and oaks. There is box hedging and a (20th cent.) rose garden.

The driveway is flanked by Monterey pines and entered by a picketed gate with double palisade round-head pickets of possibly the Edwardian era. Other planting along the driveway and further in, includes *Cupressus torulosa* and *C.sempervirens* specimens.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Bullengarook Park is of regional significance. Although altered, the stone section of the house and some of the garden setting still evoke the period when this property was formed from one of the earliest farming tracts in the study area. Even in its altered form the house reflects the various stages of occupation by the locally prominent Hobbs family and the original creation, probably for the Cantwell family who were also long-term residents and pioneers of nearby Ballan.

By its stone construction it also stands out among the generally timber farm houses of the district, linking it with the other post-pastoral lease houses such as Bolinda Vale.

The relatively large areas of pasture around the homestead suggest the earlier preemptive right (one square mile) and the pastoral era which has been all but destroyed by subdivision and new buildings elsewhere.

Bullengarook Park's later additions add to the sense of historical continuity. It has important associations with the earliest phase of European occupation and with systematic continuous use over time.

NAME: CENTENARY MEMORIAL, AVENUE & PLANTATION
BAWDEN ROAD, WOODEND

TYPE: TREES, RESERVE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.81,58.62
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1934

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,7

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

The cairn and planting are parts of an area landscaped by the Country Women's Association in 1934 as a Melbourne Centenary project¹. The CWA appear to have been active as landscapers in other towns of the region, including Romsey.

DESCRIPTION:

This plantation is marked by an unusual rubble bluestone unusual prism-shaped cairn, set in a lawn area, which marks the start of a long avenue of *Cupressus glabra* which is itself an uncommon avenue tree in the area. Rubble stone cairns were common in this era but they usually took on a less precise and therefore less demanding geometric form, being simple cuboids or rectangularoid.

CONDITION:

Good.

CONTEXT:

The tree row is a valuable landscape element in the town and links with other mature exotic planting (conifers) on the adjacent hillside to the east (catholic school). The tree row also lines the notable Bendigo railway in its passage, under the old stone road bridge, to the Woodend Station. Other tree avenues are rare in the study area but include the Avenue of Honour in Woodend and Macedon.

¹ plaque

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

SIGNIFICANCE:

The cairn and planting are uncommon, have a high integrity to the era in which they were created and express an almost forgotten but important role of the Country Women's Association in their involvement with the community and its environment (see also Romsey plantation). The cairn and trees are also memorials to rural Victoria's response to the celebrations of Melbourne's centenary and are the only examples of their kind in the study area while the cairn itself is an unusual design, requiring an exacting construction to achieve the pyramid form from rubble stone.

As a valuable landscape element in the town, the tree row links with other mature exotic planting (conifers) on the adjacent hillside to the east (catholic school) and lines the notable Bendigo railway reserve in its passage, under the stone road bridge, to the Woodend Station. As a community landmark, the site is of regional significance.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: BAY VIEW FARM
BENSON ROAD, COUANGALT

TYPE: HOUSE, FARM



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 619 AMG: 2.88,58.42
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 20/N

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R07

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered);
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered);
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded);
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1860C

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

BENSON, WILLIAM

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

BENSON, RICHARD

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

The grantee of this 127 acre site (Bay View Farm CAs 20,23) was William Benson (Senior) in 1857 and he remained on the site until his death in 1910¹. Adjoining sites were granted to David Jenkins (CA19), John Barwise (CA21) and Richard Tynan (CA22), all eventually comprising the one holding, from c1929, under the Benson family's ownership².

The earliest available rate descriptions (1866) list William Benson as the owner-occupier of 127 acres (CAs 20,23) and a homestead at Cabbage Tree while Joseph Benson (brother?) leased 170 acres from Robert Barbour at Bullengarook³. During the late 1880s, William and William Junior were rated as co-owners of this site while William (with George Akhurst?) also conducted the nearby Reserve Hotel which he leased from John Barwise (CA 22?)⁴. John Benson was at Upper Macedon (Mount Macedon) and Joseph was a Couangalt farmer⁵. The 1893 property plans show William Benson as occupier of CAs 20,23 and as the only Benson in the area⁶.

When William Benson died in 1910, he left this property to William, Richard and Joseph. Joseph sold his share to the others in 1915. During the 1930s, Richard was rated for a house and land (168 acres, CAs 18,20,23/N) while William Jnr., Emily, Martha and Gwen Benson all held properties around the Couangalt area⁷. Richard Benson was the last of the partners, dying in 1956. By 1962 the Miller family had acquired this farm⁸.

1 Gisborne parish plan
2 RGO APP.55418
3 RB1866-25-6
4 RB1888-9,5,6; WD1888-89
5 ibid.
6 M1893
7 RB1930-1, 173f
8 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Members of the Benson family can recall the house as that owned by William Benson over a long period¹. Three brothers had come to the colony from England, one being a school teacher². This is verified by post office directory entries (c1867) which list William and Joseph Benson as farmers at Cabbage Tree (this locality) and Gisborne respectively while John Benson is a teacher at Cabbage Tree.

Later entries have Richard W Benson as a schoolteacher at Mangalore Railway Station c1899 while Richard and William Benson are farmers at Gisborne³.

The Cabbage Tree (later Couangalt, 1885-) school was located nearby on the Couangalt Road on a site donated by Peter Martin of Gisborne Park (CAS/O) in c1863⁴. A later school site was donated by John Beattie, another owner of Gisborne Park, but both were eventually disbanded by 1947 because of the proximity to the growing Gisborne township⁵.

William Benson (1818-1910)

The son of Darcy and Mary Benson, William arrived in Melbourne in 1850, soon gaining employment at Gardiner & Fletcher's station and later going to the Bendigo goldfields⁶. His success there enabled him to purchase several bullock teams in Melbourne and his goldfields carrying business prospered. He purchased Bay View Farm in 1857 along with another 185 acres near Gisborne and proceeded with this and his hotel enterprise with some success⁷. He married Dorothy Blackburn in 1860, possibly marking the commencement of this house. He was a member of the first Gisborne Road Board, a Gisborne Shire councillor for four years and provided financial backing for the erection of the local school⁸.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an early weatherboarded double-fronted house, with a front verandah, built close to the road and in two main stages. It has a stone wall on the north and part of the east (rear) sides (basalt rubble) and red-brick simply corbeled and dog-toothed chimneys which, by their placement, indicate the extent of these construction stages. The front wall weatherboards have a beaded edge, the windows are a casement type and the verandah ornament is timber scrolling, all indicators of early construction.

However, the fence is wire fabric from the 1920s and some planting from that era seems to have survived. There is also an iron gate on the south side which is in good condition and some remnant picket fencing to the south of the property.

CONDITION:

The house appears to be deserted and in a state of gradual decay although its detailing and external form still survive.

CONTEXT:

The house is in open exotic pasture with the mature trees drawing attention to the age of this site. Further south there are old structures, one being what appears to be part of a rubble stone barn. To the north is the old Cabbage Tree school site.

LANDSCAPE:

There are large Monterey pines, holly bushes, *Coprosma repens* *Photinia* sp, *Viburnum tinus* and fuchsias as some of the early planting.

1 J&A Benson, pers.com.
2 ibid.
3 WD1899-1900
4 V&R V2,p.673
5 ibid.
6 Button, V1,p.46-7
7 ibid.
8 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

SIGNIFICANCE:

Bay View Farm house although derelict is significant because it represents faithfully the form and detail of early farm house construction at the commencement of the Cabbage Tree (later Couangalt) district's community development, now rare in the study area. Its construction is linked with that of the local school which was financed by the Benson family and one of Bay View farm's eventual owners taught at the school, underscoring the property's links with the Cabbage Tree community.

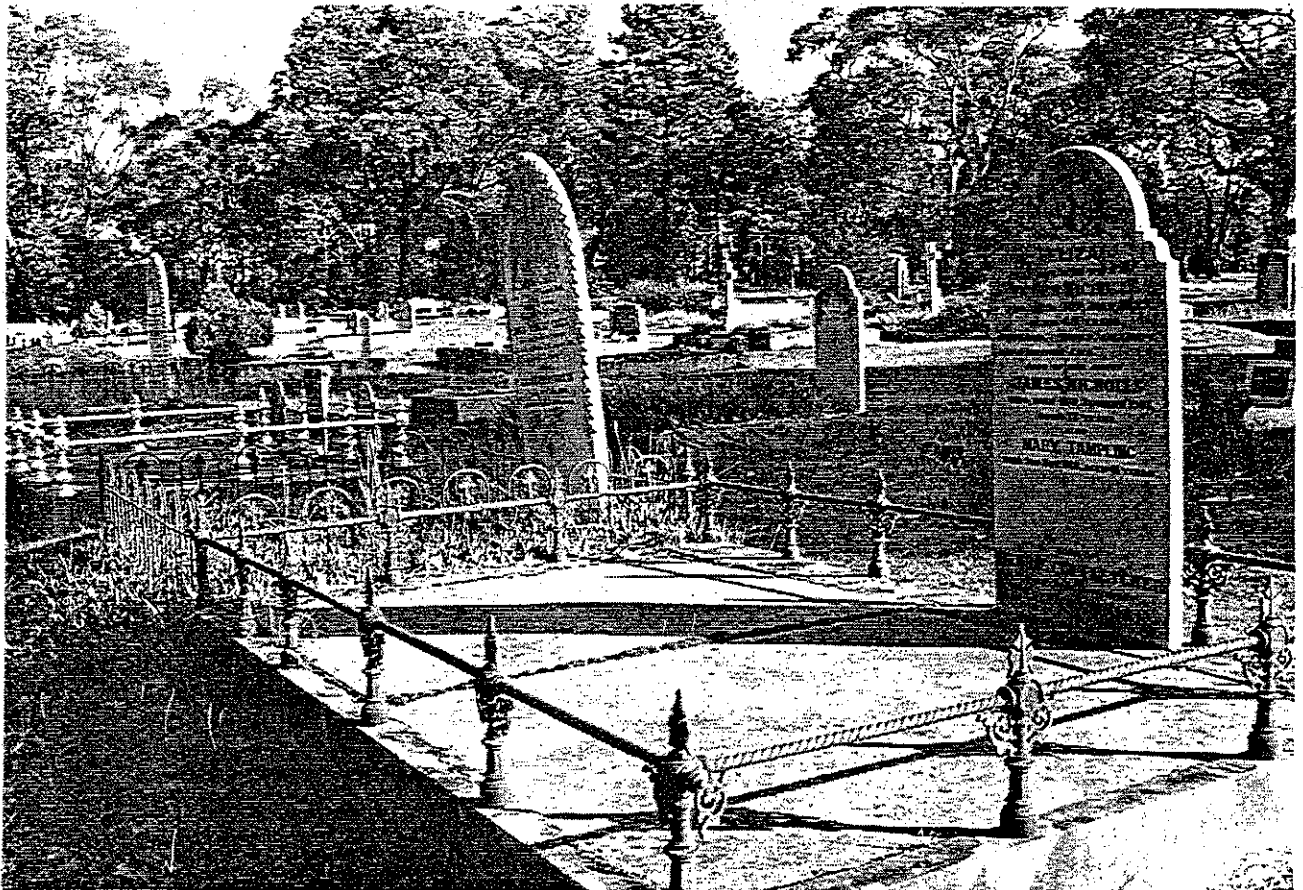
The house is close to other less intact early structures and possesses mature exotic landscape elements which help distinguish it in the otherwise exotic grasslands which pervade in the area. Little else remains today to express the community which grew there from the late 1850s.

Bay View Farm also has a long connection with the Benson family who were the grantees and prominent within the small Cabbage Tree community and the Gisborne district, as long-term landholders, hotel keepers, municipal representatives and school teachers.

William Benson was important for his representation of the successful gold-seeker who was able to convert his success to long-term prosperity, paralleling the development of the colony itself, after the gold supply had waned.

NAME: MACEDON CEMETERY
BENT STREET, MACEDON

TYPE: CEMETERY, TREES



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2:85,58.55
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 39

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T04

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1860c-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R,L

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend (Cemetery)
Important to the Gisborne & Macedon District (Trees)

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

MACEDON CEMETERY TRUST?

DESIGNER:

NIXON, THOMAS? (SURVEYOR)

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

This 11 acres was gazetted in 1860 although it was not shown on the 'Township of Macedon..' plan surveyed by Thomas Nixon in March of that year¹. Refer to Description.

DESCRIPTION:

Architecturally and/or Historically Significant Memorials:
Generally, the memorials appear to be largely recent, with a group of earlier memorials at the south end. Some of the distinctive ones include:

A polished granite memorial to Violet Ada Barrs (wife of HAW Barrs of Woolmogong, Mount Macedon) d 14.5.1923 (47)

Law-Smith: Memorial to Ian R Law-Smith d 28.2.1969 (19) and R Robert Law-Smith Kt. CBE AFC 9.7.14-4.10.92

Orde grave: Gladys Myrtle d. April 1981 (77), wife of (Thomas) Tully and mother of Thomas and Patricia; Thomas Tully BEM d.21.3.1989 (85) '...two loving clever hands ...at rest in the community he served and loved..'

Christian memorial: White marble with iron palisade railing: Maria (wife of Thomas) d.21.2.1877 (30), Thomas d.11.12.1894 (62) and Jane d.25.12.1894 (57), Thomas (junior?) 14.4.1895 (25)

George Green memorial: One of the more decorative and early memorials, in white marble with a dog-toothed border: d.28.8.1888 (56) and son John Robert (killed in an accident NSW) 22.1.1885 (22), Katherine d.18.9.1922 (88)

1. Macedon town plan, copy held

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Harrop memorial: Similar to the Green's but made by Chambers & Clutton of Melbourne: Alfred (son of Thomas and Anne), Anne d.1916 (78) and Thomas d.1924 (87).

Campey memorial: Mary, wife of George both d.1930, aged in late 70s. John Taylor Campey d.19.12.1893 and many others¹.

Daly Grumont memorials

Ryan memorials: White marble cruciform memorial on a granite podium: Charles d.10.9.1898 (80), wife Marian d.20.11.1914 (86) and others.

Graham memorials: 'To the Loving Memory of Martha, wife of George Graham, died at Macedon, 12/7/1891, aged 42,' and other members of the family on a white marble monument made by A & G Ballantine, of Melbourne;

Kendall memorials: Memorial for Joseph Robert Kendall, who died 9th August, 1890, aged 24, made by Chambers & Clutton, Melbourne;

Hone memorials: A white marble memorial was 'To my dearly beloved wife, Helen Hone, who died 9th January, 1905,' made by Chambers & Clutton;

Wolfe memorials: A white marble memorial 'To Annie Wolfe, who died 16th March, 1905, aged 35,' made by Chambers & Clutton.

Green memorials: A white marble headstone 'To the memory of George Green, who died 28th August, 1888, aged 56 years.' Also his eldest son, John Robert Green, who was killed by accident at Byrock, New South Wales, 22/1/1885. The memorial was made by Henderson & Co. of East Melbourne;

Turner memorials: A polished granite Rhunic Cross on a pedestal is 'In Loving Memory of Duncan Turner, L.P.G.S. Edinburgh, M.R.C.P. London, born in Loch Awe, Argyle Shire, 6th May, 1839, died at Hampton, Melbourne, 27th May, 1918, many years Honorary Physician to Victorian Sanatorium for Consumptives (Mount Macedon). It also contains the body of Janet Ramsay Turner and is 'In Loving Memory of Ramsay Turner, eldest son of Duncan and Janet Ramsay Turner, who died at Macedon, 10/2/1947.' Dr. Turner purchased the Chalet (next to Karori) from the Droops of Footscray, in 1883, and his son, Ramsay replaced the house c1940 with the present one, now known as Pen Bryn after renaming by Pendril Davies in 1953².

Arthur Turner (gardener) memorial d.18.12.1940 (81), wife Emily d.3.11.1984 (88).
Alfred Turner, (gardener), d.26.2.1916 (78) and wife Martha d.14.9.1919 (77), a distinctive quarry faced grey granite low obelisk on a rough stone base.

Guthrie memorials: Recent black granite memorial for Lady Rhona Mary Guthrie b.3.3.1907, d.7.9.89, wife of Sir Rutherford Campbell Guthrie CMG b.28.11.99, d.20.2.1990 (Guthrie was a former politician and Minister lived at Jedburgh Cottage, Howey St, Gisborne)³

Stoving memorial: Large quarry-faced and simple granite memorial, with some Egyptian revival stylism, to pastoralist, George Stoving d.30.7.1913 (Mrs Stoving was active in the early Macedon CWA branch and lived at Noel, the Stovings also owned a large property in Gippsland called Yuulong)⁴.

Syme memorials: The large Syme memorial, Mildred, wife of Oswald, d.3.12.1966 (84); Oswald Julian d.1.10.1967 (89) of Bolobek; daughter, Margaret Lucy Syme d.11.11.48.

Casey memorial: Lord (Richard Gardiner Casey 29.8.1890-17.6.1976) and Lady Casey (born Ethel Marian Maie Sumner Ryan 13.3.1891, d.20.1.1988) both of Berwick.

Cunningham memorial: Alex William, died at Glen Cairn, Mount Macedon d.24.11.1916 (74); and wife Henrietta d.28.11.1918 (70)

Bawden memorial: Large but inscription indistinct.

1 see Milbourne, p.52-3

2 Hutton, p.23

3 WWA 1983

4 see photo; Milbourne, p.97,147; see obit. *Australian Pastoralists Review*, 15.8.1913

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Cogger memorial: (by WT Jones & Son, Kyneton-many others also): Ernest d.25.6.1978 (81); Rita Jessie Cogger b.1897 d.1990 (93)
Charles D Cogger, d.17.4.1945 (78), Mary Anne d.5.6.1936 (68) and Thomas (son) d.8.5.1941 (47).

Nicholls memorial: in white marble with iron railing: Eliza (wife of James) 22.7.1899 (68), James d.16.1.1903 (75), Mary Tampling d. November 1918, and Eliza's mother Henrietta Fletcher (James Nicholls was the Macedon brickmaker and hotelier, see State Nursery Hotel)

Firth memorial: Clara Marie d.21.8.1968 (73).

Tran: A distinctive but simple scrolled metal plate memorial made after 19.2.1896 with faded drop-shadow lettering, for Nellie Tran.

Matheson memorial: A distinctive memorial is that 'In Loving Memory of Laurence Matheson, born 25th April, 1930, died 12th January, 1987.' It bears the inscription 'Fac Et Spera' lettering on either side of a long sword and beside it, on a separate slab, lies a naked female figure formed in white marble with the inscription '25th April, 1930, Laurence Matheson, 12th January, 1987' inscribed on one side. The mason work was done by J B Wilson & Co., of Bendigo and the sculptor was P Schipperheyn of Collingwood¹.

LANDSCAPE:

Major elements in the planting are a fine group of pines of various species, otherwise a sprinkling of mature gums. At the gates there are young oaks, some Monterey cypress, the gates themselves being a scrolled metal type with stepped, cemented posts.

On the opposite boundary to the gateway is a line of mature Monterey pines. The cemetery is overlooked by Mount Macedon.

SIGNIFICANCE:

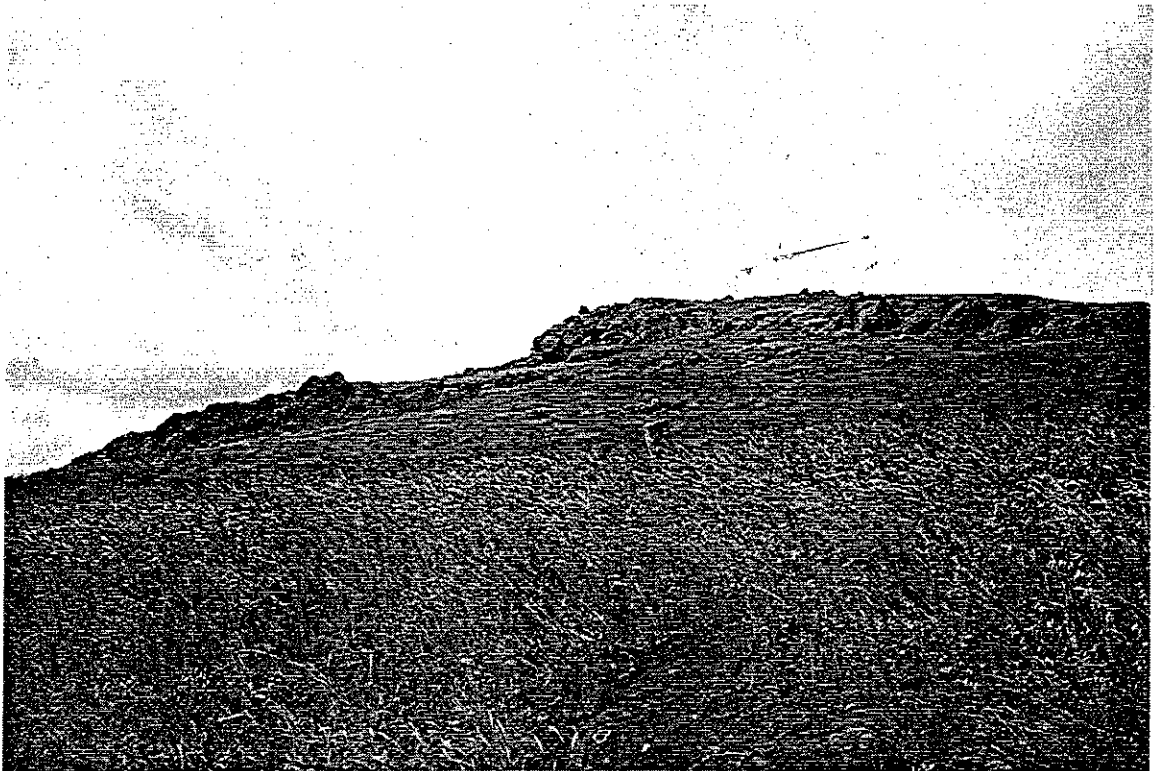
The Macedon cemetery is significant within the study area because it presents the history of the locality, and in this case also the regionally important Mount Macedon, upon its headstones. The location at the foot of Mount Macedon underscored this relationship, along with some locally significant plantings which reflect both the gums and conifers on the mountain. Some individually significant headstones (Matheson) and memorials to persons of State significance (ie. Turner, Syme, Caseys) enhance the site.

1 Schipperheyn's studio, pers.com.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: MOUNT AITKEN
BERRY ROAD, GISBORNE

TYPE: LANDFORM



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 620 AMG: 2.92,58.42
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R07

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Victoria

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

AITKEN, JOHN

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

CLARKE, WJT

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 1,2,3

CULTURE CONTACT (Evidence of contact between Europeans and Aboriginals during exploration and early settlement)
AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)
TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL (Evidence of track, road and rail routes)

HISTORY:

Mt Aitken was named after John Aitken who held the Mt Aitken pastoral lease (also Holden) from 1836 to 1851 when Mt Aitken was absorbed into WJT Clarke's Special Survey which also encompassed the Red Rock Hill, Mt Holden, stretches of the Macedon River and Jacksons Creek and the Buttlejork Preemptive Purchase¹. The 1851 survey shows both Mt Aitken and Red Rock in 'Rich grassy land, varying to 'Honey Comb land and forest land'; an old dray track followed the surveyed path of the Calder Highway until turning north towards Riddell & Hamilton's head station on Riddell's Creek, following today's Riddell Road².

The former Aitken homestead complex was located some distance to the south of Mt Aitken, being on the west side of Mt Tophet, north of Mt Aitken Road. The major dwelling in the complex was stuccoed bluestone (burnt out 1930s), with the first house, first and second hut, sheep wash on the Kororoit Creek, vineyard and produce garden existing in some form when surveyed in 1963³.

Plans of 1893 show Clarke as still the owner of Mt Aitken along with many adjacent allotments⁴. A 1913 plan shows an 'Old Stockyard' nearby to the south⁵.

Gold traffic of the 1850s reputedly used Mt Aitken as a navigational aid⁶.

1 parish plan
2 copy of 1851 survey plan *Plan of WJT Clarke's Special Survey also showing George Evans section and Riddell & Hamilton's purchase*, held by MM&GHS
3 P Kerr, G Nikolajuk, Mt Aitken, MU Archit. School thesis 1963; in Melton shire
4 M1893 Buttlejork parish
5 M1913
6 Mrs Clacy, *A Ladies Visit to the Gold Diggings of Australia in 1852-3* gold era diary

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

John Aitken (c1792-1858)

Aitken, a pioneer sheep breeder in Australia, was born in Scotland and first arrived in Van Dieman's Land c1825. He sailed in the *Endeavour* to assess Port Phillip in 1835, returning in 1836 with (initially) 1600 sheep, some of which survived to land near Dromana¹. He journeyed overland with the remaining sheep to reach the Yarra River, near the future site of Melbourne. He was the first pastoral lessee in the Gisborne-Sunbury area at Mt Aitken in 1836 and he remained there for some 19 years in a 'sylvan cottage' two miles from Mt Aitken². With partners such as Edmund & Francis Bryant of Van Diemans Land (c1836-9) and one Emmeline he also took up the Emmeline Vale 1836-45, Running Creek 1836-46 and Mt Elephant 1852-1855 runs³.

Aitken's reputation as sheep breeder soon was well known; his sheep gaining half the awards at the second Melbourne Show in 1842 and his wool gaining high prices in the London market⁴. Auctioneer, JB Kirk, staged the first of a number of sheep sales at Mt Aitken in that period. GA Brown in his 1880 book, *Sheep breeding in Australia* noted that Aitken's breeding work (above any other) allowed the later improvement of the Merino to its eventual great fame⁵.

After eviction by Clarke, Aitken took up Mt Elephant with some 10,000 of his Mt Aitken sheep but soon returned to England where he died. He had reputedly married a girl (later Mrs Kaye) who he first sent to boarding school before the marriage. On his death in 1858, his son inherited a 4000 acre freehold from the run, the rest having gone in Clarke's survey.

DESCRIPTION:

Mount Aitken consists of mainly exotic pasture distributed over a rounded hill. However its volcanic origins are suggested by distinctive rock outcrops at the top and its prominence underscored by a Trig point. It has been identified as one of the notable volcanic eruption outcrops in the state⁶.

SIGNIFICANCE:

As a volcanic protrusion in the landscape it has scientific, aesthetic and historical importance: as a landmark used both for navigation through the largely unsurveyed terrain during the goldrush era and to mark pastoral holdings such as John Aitken's. Mt Aitken is a significant landmark from the first European advances from the coast inland. It was an orienting point for travellers to the gold-fields and hence significant within the transport theme.

Mt Aitken is also one of the small number of distinctive geological formations caused by volcanic activity in the region and as such has been studied over a period of time for its scientific interest. By its nature, it is a prominence within the otherwise undulating landscape which can be viewed from most major north-south routes through the region, providing a focus of aesthetic interest.

1 PL Brown in ADB V1,p.4
2 ibid., cites JD Lang 1846 account
3 ibid., Billis & Kenyon, p.13
4 ibid.
5 ibid.
6 draft report N.Rosengreen, National Trust/DCN

NAME: DARRAWEIT GUIM STATE SCHOOL NO. 878 & CEDAR TREE
BEVERIDGE ROAD, DARRAWEIT GUIM

TYPE: SCHOOL, TREE, MEMORIAL



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 599 AMG: 3.13,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
DARRAWEIT GUIM PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T07

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1877

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered (School)

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT

DESIGNER:

BASTOW, HENRY (EDUCATION DEPT.)

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

BROWN, WILLIAM

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,7

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

The first common school at Darraweit was held in the Wesleyan Church 1866-9, a gabled timber structure with scalloped barge boards and a shingled roof (demolished)¹. The Board of Education is reputed to have given dispensations for the church's use as a school, conditional on suitable out of-fices and desks were provided by the community.

Three acres were gazetted at the present site for state school use in 1877 and tenders called for the erection of a teacher's house at State School No. 878, Darraweit Guim late in that year². Presumably the design was prepared under the Education Department's chief architect, Henry Bastow³

Other schools built in a similar form include Evansford (1867, basalt) and Muckleford south (1873, freestone)⁴. A memorial obelisk for a former student, John Mahoney (killed in the Boer war), is in the school grounds.

1 Burchett, pp 71,76,pl.85
2 *Argus*, 11/10/1877, p.7; parish plan GG1877,1040
3 see Burchett, p.92
4 Burchett, pp 71,76,85

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This is a typical small rural school with a gabled roof form which is distinguished by its basalt construction. Nearby to the east of the school yard is a finely carved obelisk which is a memorial to a former student.

CONDITION:

The window openings are new and additions have been made which are unrelated to the original construction.

LANDSCAPE

There is a very old deodar cedar near the fence line which is of regional significance. Other mature exotics provide a related landscape setting to the period.

CONTEXT:

The school forms part of the early Darraweit Guim village, together with the church, cemetery and store.

SIGNIFICANCE:

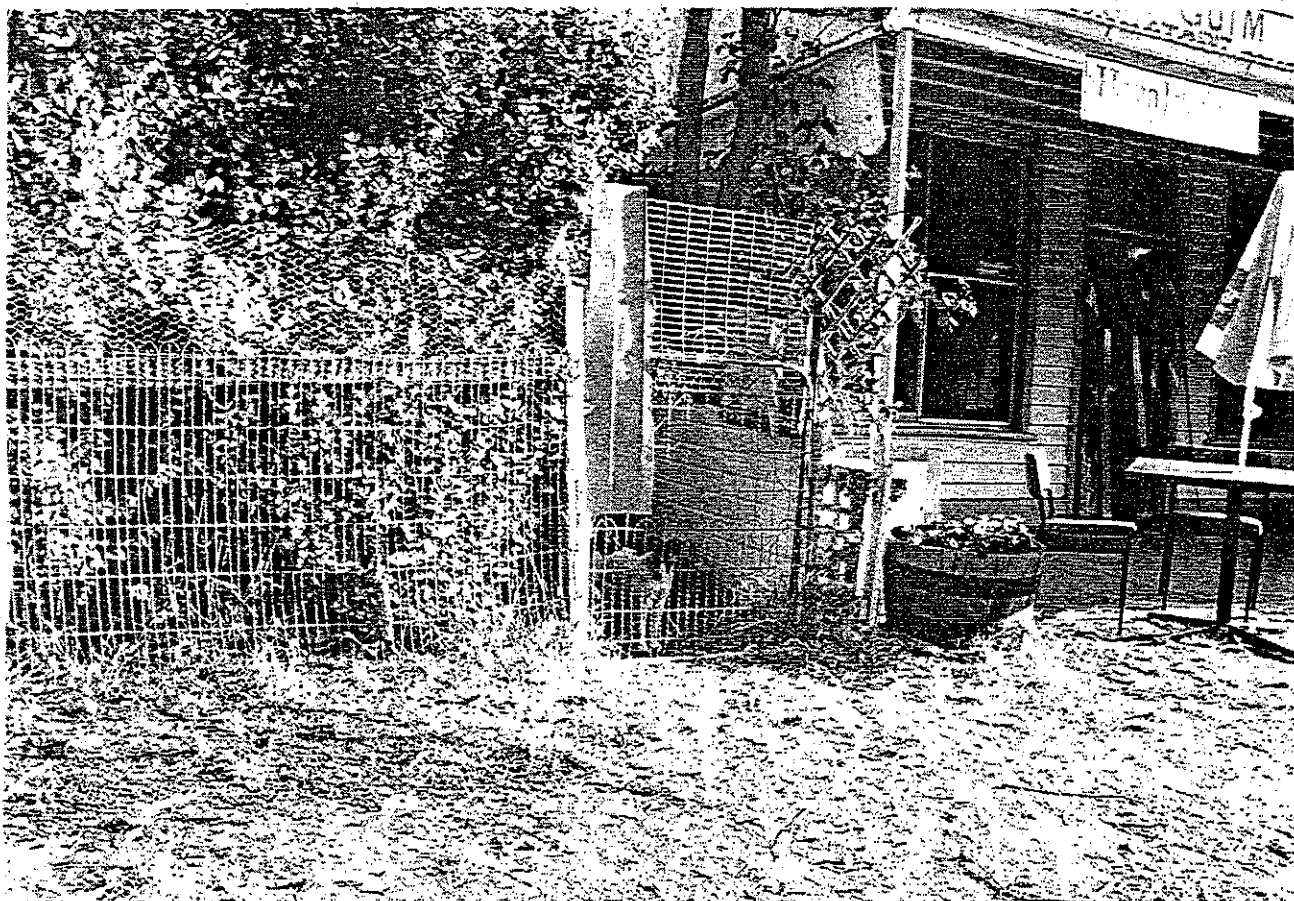
Although altered in detail, the Darraweit school continues to provide a community focus within a village setting which has existed for over 150 years and by its largely complete form can evoke the memories associated with this period for the local community. Its siting, next to the old coach road which forded the stream, a small distance to the north, and opposite the old Darraweit general store, evokes the early formative period of Darraweit. The cedar also, by its size and perceptible antiquity, supports the early character of the building.

Architecturally, as basalt construction, the school is one of a small number in the State and the only one in this region. It also relates to the similarly gabled and small-scale Presbyterian Church sited on the adjacent hill. However it is similar to the other simple gabled contemporary school rooms built in rural areas.

Darraweit Guim school is an important and rare survivor from buildings which once made up a significant service centre for farmers and a well-known stopping place on a major road through the district

NAME: DARRAWEIT GUIM STORE & RESIDENCE, PEPPER TREE
BEVERIDGE ROAD, DARRAWEIT GUIM

TYPE: HOUSE, SHOP, TREE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 599 AMG: 3.13,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
DARRAWEIT GUIM VILL. PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1-2/2

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T07

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1866C-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

FRANCIS, CORNELIUS & MARY ANN

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

Reputedly 156 years old, the store and residence has been owned over a long period by the Francis family and more recently, the Stockdales¹.

Cornelius & Mary Ann Francis moved to the present site in 1866, conducting a general store there and carting stock from Melbourne in a covered cart. Francis had also kept the toll gate until 1866 at Toll-Bar corner².

The post office was run there from 1868 but Francis was drowned in a flood two years later (8th August aged 40), leaving his 31 year old wife and eight children³. Mrs Francis carried on the business with some aid from her mother Amelia Bartlam (died 1887) until she sold out many years later in 1917⁴. During that time she continued the overland trips to Melbourne by cart, using her Coburg house as an overnight stop. She died 1930, aged 92⁵.

William Stockdale held the local mail contract from c1900⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an early hipped roof timber house with attached verandah supported on slender timber posts, typical of early house detailing. Subsequently part of the verandah may have been filled-in to construct a shop which itself is probably from the late 19th century. The shop has early shopfronts and panelled double entry doors and the former house verandah beam is visible in the shop ceiling.

1 current storekeeper
2 *Darraweit Guim Primary School Anniversary*, p17-18; RL&DHS J Green *Sutherland Family History*, p.35
3 *ibid.*
4 *ibid.*
5 cemetery headstone by Joy Green
6 *ibid.* p.20-1

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

The alteration to the residence by the addition of the shop appears to be early and hence part of the historical era in which it was established. Otherwise the presumed timber picket fence has been replaced in front of the house.

CONTEXT:

The store forms part of the early Darraweit Guim village, together with the church, school, cemetery and store.

LANDSCAPE:

A large pepper tree (base) is on the west of the store and is one of the small number of mature specimens of this type in the study area.

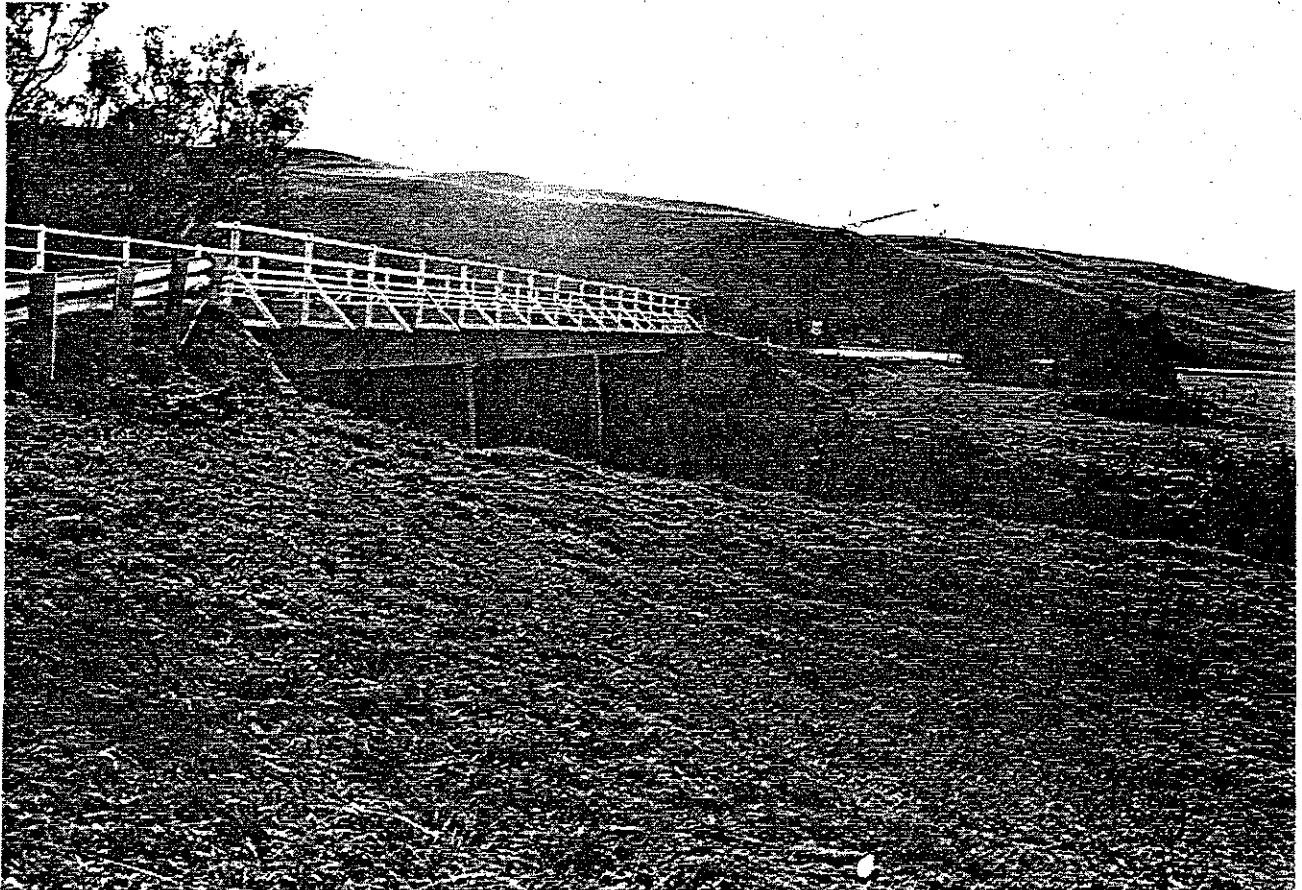
SIGNIFICANCE:

Although altered in detail, the Darraweit store continues to provide a community focus within a village setting which has existed for over 150 years and by its largely complete form can evoke the memories associated with this period for the local community. Its siting, next to the old coach road which forded the stream, a small distance to the north, and opposite the old Darraweit school, evokes the early formative period of Darraweit. The old pepper tree supports the perception of the buildings' antiquity.

Architecturally, its fine timber verandah detailing is of note and by its perceptible age, it relates to the similarly formed and small-scale Presbyterian Church sited on the adjacent hill.

**NAME: DARRAWEIT (MONIER CONCRETE) BRIDGE
BOLINDA DARRAWEIT ROAD, DARRAWEIT GUIM**

TYPE: BRIDGE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 599 AMG: 3.13,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
DARRAWETT GUIM PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: reserve

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T07

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1914

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

SPRINGFIELD & MERRIANG SHIRES

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

SPRINGFIELD SHIRE

DESIGNER:

MONASH, JOHN

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

REINFORCED CONCRETE & MONIER..

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 3

TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL (Evidence of track, road and rail routes)

HISTORY:

The construction of this bridge was surrounded with a great deal of controversy, although not about the new construction technique but simply which of the two Shires concerned, Merriang or Springfield, would pay and how much.

In November 1912, John Monash, the director of the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co. P/L submitted a sketch design of a reinforced concrete bridge to EP Muntz, the superintending engineer acting for Merriang Shire¹. It was to be 100 feet long and 15 feet wide. The cost estimated was 1200 pounds with a third share to be paid by the two shires and the public works department.

However the Merriang Shire reneged, stating that the old timber bridge had some life in it yet and the traffic there was low. The Springfield Shire then took them to court, creating the first case of its kind in 50 years. The magistrate found that it would be a waste of public money to try and repair the old bridge.

The next move by the Merriang Shire was made at a conference of the two shires held at the creek bank. They suggested that a new bridge be built on the old ford site on what they termed as the main Wallan Road, near the school. This bridge would be in their shire and they would pay for it all.

¹ Melbourne University Archives Monier collection _ 966
² ibid. see Age 1.4.13, 10.6.13

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Springfield rejected this offer and instructed their engineer, Frank Lock, to arrange tenders for the new bridge.

The prices submitted by the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co. P/L and Thomas Trench & Moran were close (998 pounds compared to 950 pounds) but the engineer noted that the latter had specified gravel rather than basalt for the approaches, adding another 50 pounds to the price: Monash won the quote¹.

Despite Springfield's notification to Monash of their acceptance, Merriang Shire still disputed their part of the bargain at the end of September. However the project was under way once the public works department gave their approval in October². The local contractor, JH Green, subcontracted for the carting as he had done on other Monash bridges.

The *Romsey Examiner* described with humour the events surrounding the testing of the bridge on completion in May 1914, with the usual traction engine being passed to and fro over the span (driven by Mrs Fagan of Lancefield) in front of a large crowd. The Merriang Shire was still not happy: the bridge deck was not well drained and formed a kind of aqueduct, the side fences were irregular, the cement was an inferior quality and the concrete badly mixed.

The irony came when the Springfield-Merriang Shire boundary shifted (1916) to the east (McCabe's Bridge) and the bridge was wholly owned by the Springfield, later Romsey Shire, although it had paid for only one third³.

The bridge has been described by a local publication as perhaps one of the first in the state of its type. Local memory⁴ confirms that it was designed and supervised by Monash who visited the site during construction. It replaced a timber bridge of 1873/1882 (apprx. one chain downstream). Monash spent a lot of time there supervising the construction, reputedly visiting Archibald McDonald's for meals⁵.

Monash (1865-1931) was highly successful in three distinct areas, as an innovatory engineer, as a soldier and as the first general manager of the State Electricity Commission. With JTN Anderson, Monash gained the rights to use the Monier system of concrete construction but early mishaps, with a bridge collapse at Bendigo (arched), meant Anderson's departure for New Zealand and severe depletion of the company's finances⁶. Hence in 1905, Monash formed the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co. Ltd. with an emphasis on building rather than bridge construction and achieved greater financial success. He travelled overseas in 1910 and had amassed some 30,000 in reserves by 1913⁷. He was president of the Victorian Institute of Engineers in that year and had gained a place in the highest rungs of Melbourne society⁸. From this point his army career also expanded, particularly with the onset of the First War, such that by the 1920s Monash was 'broadly accepted as the greatest living Australian...'. By then he had sold his construction company to WR Hume (remaining a director) and had been appointed to launch the SEC in 1920.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a narrow reinforced concrete bridge on two pylon-like supports with steel pipe and standard balustrading supported from outrigger brackets. It is an unusual design. The ford and access road remains underneath the bridge.

CONTEXT:

The bridge adjoins the early Darraweit Guim village, comprised of the church, school, cemetery and store, and by its relative age relates to these early structures, evoking the early infrastructure of the village.

1 ibid. see *Age* 28.7.13
2 ibid. contract let 13.10.13 120 feet long 988 pounds
3 ibid.; J Breen, J McDonell, pers.com.
4 Darraweit Guim Primary School 125 th, p.26
5 Jim McDonell, pers.com.
6 Searle in ADB V10, 544
7 ibid.
8 ibid.
9 ibid.

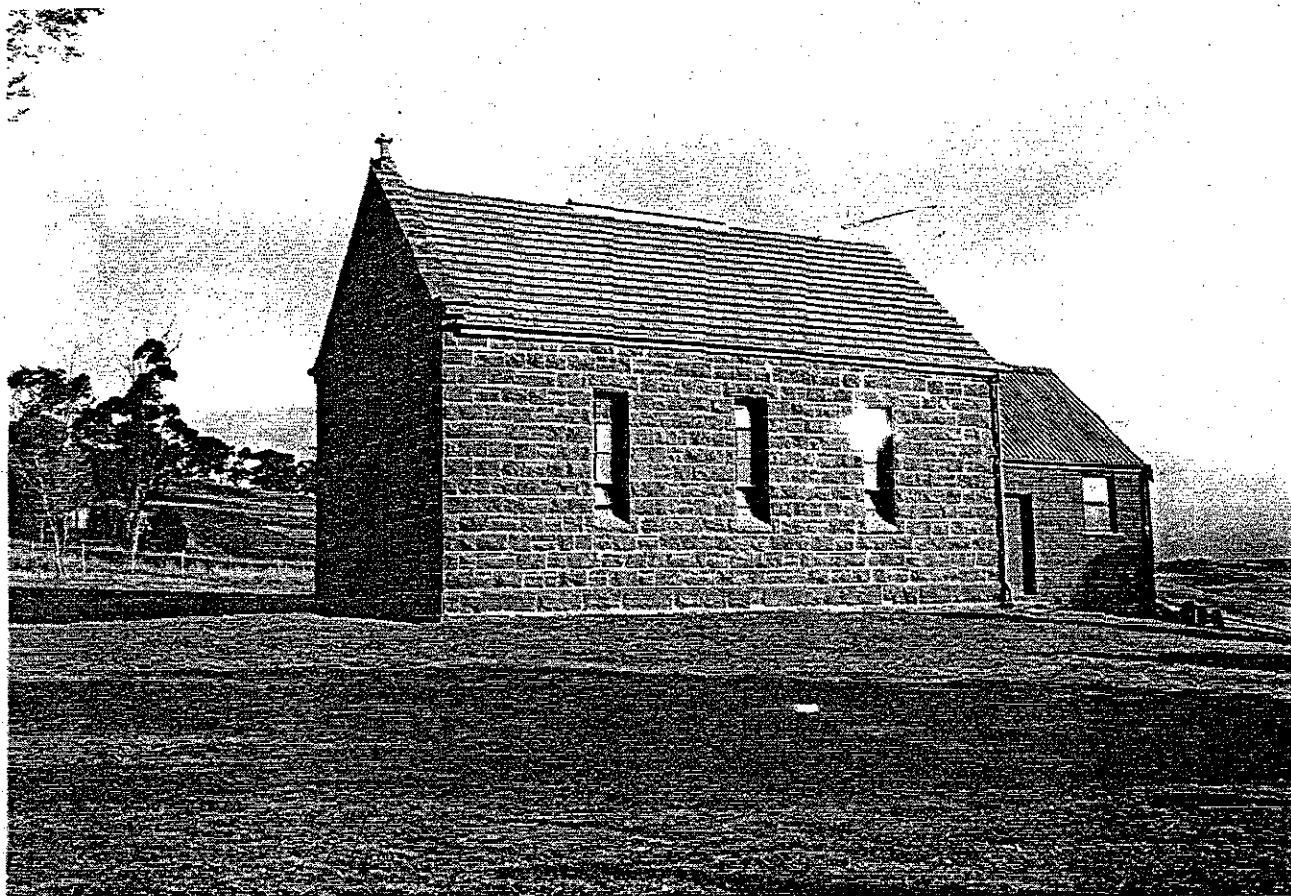
SIGNIFICANCE:

The involvement of Monash with the bridge is still remembered in the area and this underscores the importance of the association with this prominent public figure. The municipal battles are less known in the community but they highlight the fierce competition between shires and their officers as focussed on this shared property. The bridge also evokes memories of the now defunct shires which battled over its construction.

The Darraweit Monier Bridge is also important for its construction technique and is significant for showing the start of a new phase (non-timber bridges) in the transport structures of the shire.

NAME: DARRAWEIT GUIM PRESBYTERIAN, NOW UNITING CHURCH
OFF BOLINDA DARRAWEIT ROAD, DARRAWEIT GUIM

TYPE: CHURCH



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 599 AMG: 3.13,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
DARRAWEIT GUIM PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1-3/3

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T07

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1871

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

Dr Phipps' barn was one of the early venues for Presbyterian services in the late 1850s as were Haley's (Romsey) and Gordon's barns (Rochford) in later years¹. The Rev. WA Lind was the first resident minister in the district, following the earlier services of Rev Hamilton McLaughlin². His residence survives on the side of Melbourne Hill, Lancefield (1862)³

This one acre site was gazetted for Presbyterian church use in 1866 and this building erected within five years⁴. The founding families included Moore, McDonell, McDonald, and Wilson⁵

In 1969 a fire damaged many sites around Darraweit Guim, including gutting this church⁶. It was rebuilt soon after.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple gabled bluestone church with new shingle pattern roof, with galvanised iron roof vent and unrelated rear porch addition in painted concrete block. The date above the door is 1871. Other Presbyterian examples in the region include stone churches at Newham and Romsey which are both more ornamented than this example.

CONTEXT:

It adjoins a general cemetery which contains a predominance of Scottish-born persons, reinforcing the important role of the adjacent church in the Darraweit Guim community.

1 Reid, 159f
2 ibid.
3 ibid.
4 parish plan GG1866,1296; date stone
5 Reid, 160
6 T. Hoban, pers.com.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

SIGNIFICANCE:

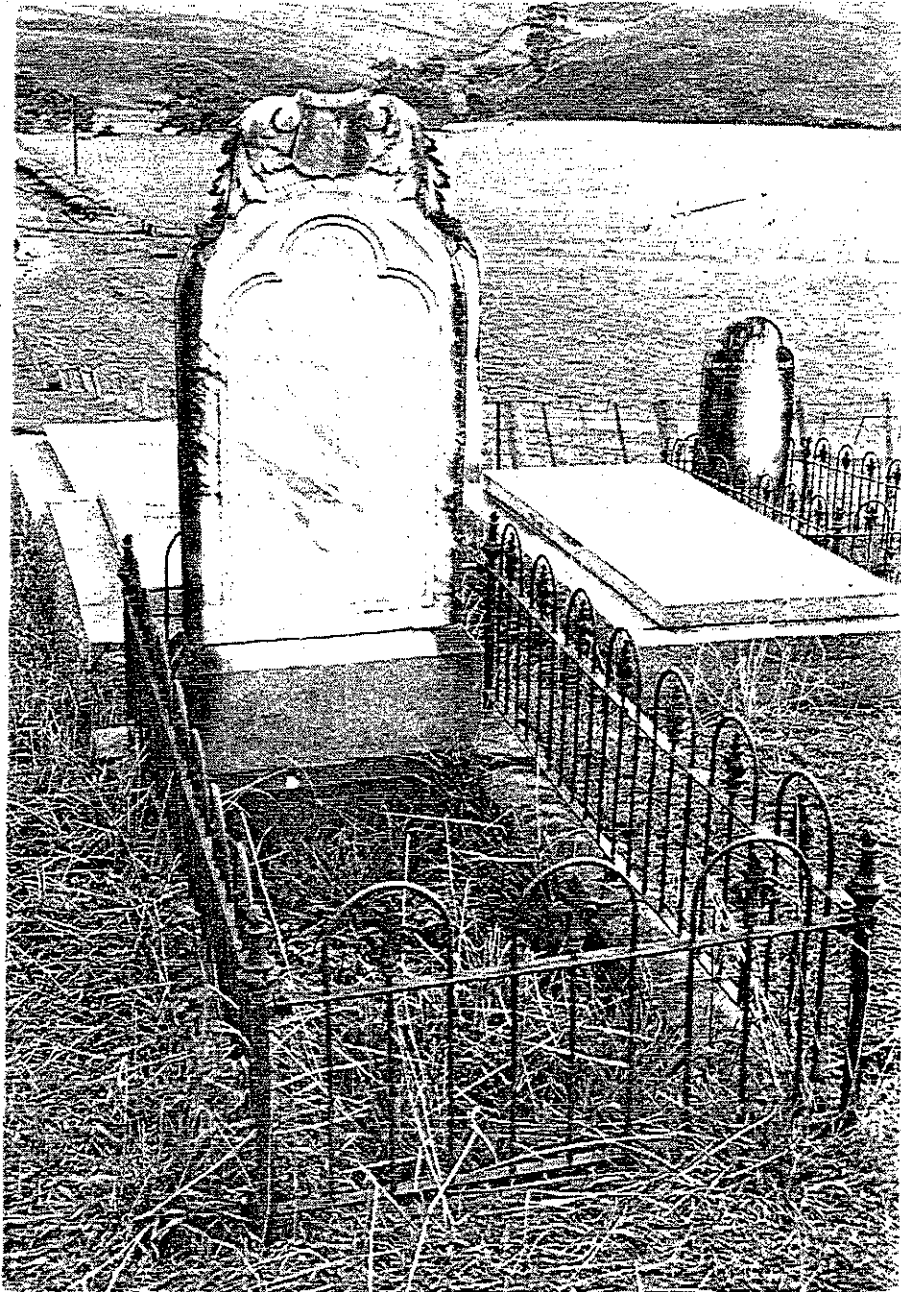
The Darraweit Presbyterian Church provides a prominent community focus within a village setting which has existed for over 150 years and by its complete form can evoke the memories associated with this period for the local community. Its siting, next to the cemetery and overlooking the old Darraweit general store and school, evokes the early formative period of Darraweit. Architecturally, it is typically austere for its denomination, location and size but its basalt construction places it among a smaller group, within the numerous gabled early parish churches in the State. It is one of three in this region.

It also relates to the similarly gabled school sited next to the creek crossing. However it is similar to the other simple gabled contemporary school rooms built in rural areas.

The Darraweit Guim Presbyterian Church is significant for its link with the former central communal and service role of the township.

NAME: DARRAWEIT GUIM GENERAL CEMETERY
OFF BOLINDA DARRAWEIT ROAD, DARRAWEIT GUIM

TYPE: CEMETERY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 599 AMG: 3.13,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
DARRAWEIT GUIM PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 20A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T07

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shire of Romsey

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

DARRAWEIT CEMETERY TRUST ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

This 3 acre site was gazetted for burials in 1870, one year before the church was erected on the adjoining site¹. Memorials such as to Christina Campbell, are distinctive, being mainly carved from stone and enclosed by hoop-iron fences.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a cemetery of over 120 years standing, adjoining the 1871 Presbyterian Church on the hill and with many Scottish burials².

These include:

James McDonald, a native of Perth Shire, Scotland, who died at Darraweit Guim on 16th August, 1897, aged 87. The memorial was created by A H Leigh, of Kilmore.

Also to the memory of Christina, widow of the late Charles Campbell, of Sleight, Skye, Scotland, who died at Havelock, December 12th, 1876, aged 72 years. The memorial was by Huxley, Parker & Co., of Melbourne.

CONTEXT:

The cemetery forms part of the early Darraweit Guim village, together with the church, school and store.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Darraweit cemetery helps to provide a community focus within a village setting which has existed for over 150 years and with its headstones and their history can evoke memories associated with the local community. Its siting, next to Presbyterian Church and above the old Darraweit general store, evokes the early formative period of Darraweit.

¹ parish plan GG1870,378
² Reid, p.130

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Architecturally, individual headstones have merit but otherwise the cemetery is similar to many other rural burial places but with the added distinction of its landscape setting and strong reflection of the community's Scottish demography.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: WOODVALE, NOW WOODVALE STUD
BOUNDARY ROAD,

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.83,58.65
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 86,91

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R12

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1882-5c?

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

MUNTZ, WILLIAM

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

BARKER, GEORGE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

Reputed to have been farmed since the 1850s by the Muntz family, the property's first brick home-
stead was reputedly replaced in 1882¹.

The property is located on land granted to the Muntz family (William & Hugh) in 1864. There were two small lots, each of 38 acres, and another to the south of CA91². William Muntz was rated for house and 294 acres of farmland in this area during the 1870s which by deduction continues into the 1880s as a 'Farm' on either West Boundary Road or Old Reserve Road (presumably the same road) in the Springfield or Woodend North locality³. There is a valuation rise in c1884 of about 25% which may account for a new house but from then onwards the annual valuation is steady⁴.

Soon after this rise, however, the farm and house were leased to Arthur W Froomes and, after 1890, George Barker⁵. William Muntz had died in 1890 and it was owned by the Muntz executors and continued as such until c1909 when his widow Ann Muntz was the rated owner⁶. At that time the property was described as 161 acres CAs91&86 while CAs A&B/86 were leased to Frank Barker (76 acres)⁷. Reputedly the Barker family still occupy, and now own, this farm⁸.

1 W&DHS J Hawkins letter to Vicroads, 5.12.90
2 Woodend Parish Plan
3 note rate books missing 1880-76; RB1881,162; RB1883,163 NAV identical to earlier; RB1884-5,164
4 ibid.; RB1885-6,170; RB1894,3 NAV 180 pounds
5 RB1890,80; RB1900-13
6 ibid; RB1911-12,8; W&DHS see obit death 24.11.1890
7 ibid
8 Hawkins, pers.com., present owner Molly Barker?

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Hugh & William Muntz

Reputedly, William and Hugh were cousins and formed a partnership 1857-1866 when William took over Hugh's share because of rising debts on Hugh's account¹. William (1824-90) was the son of Joseph and Mary Muntz and had married Sarah Brewer, yielding two daughters, Alice and Margaret². Alice left for Melbourne to further her education; Margaret did also, painting with Frederick McCubbin, joining the Rationalists Society and marrying Richard Harrington³. Hugh Muntz had come to Victoria in 1854 and farmed at Woodend for many years prior to returning to Melbourne where he purchased TJ Molloy Produce Co.; his son, John E Muntz trained as a civil engineer⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

The complex consists of a red-brick 19th Century austere Italianate style villa with M-profile hipped roof and encircling verandah with gablet at the entrance. The chimneys have an early appearance with the squat cornices, possibly since cemented over.

Next to it is possibly an earlier manager's house/hut which is red-brick with steep gable and attached chimney to the west end. The adjoining farm buildings are possibly of this Century while at the rear is an early gabled barn.. The verandah ornament has been removed.

CONDITION:

The roof has been retiled with cement tiles.
(inspection required)

CONTEXT:

The complex sits in open pasture with only the hawthorn hedges and old farm structures along the Woodend Lancefield Road providing any early context.

LANDSCAPE:

A mature hawthorn hedge along the drive and a cordyline were visible but the site was not visited.
(Inspection required)

SIGNIFICANCE:

The house is one of the more substantial farm houses from this era in the region, given its brick construction and verandahed double-fronted form. The outbuildings are also solidly built, providing a near complete farm complex from the mid to late 19th century in the Woodend North area.

Woodvale is also linked with the locally important Muntz family whose name was also known in the region for the role of family members as municipal officers.

1 W&DHS Muntz Family News 5.10.1991
2 ibid.
3 ibid. 2.1991
4 ibid. 8.1990

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: JIM JIM
off BOUNDARY ROAD, COBAW

TYPE: LANDFORM



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 584 AMG:
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
NEWHAM PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 2

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R12

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

DRYDEN, EDWARD

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ROBERTSON & LAIDLAW

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,3

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)
TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL (Evidence of track, road and rail routes)

HISTORY:

The Jim Jim was shown as a prominence in Hoddle's survey of the area in 1844. Next to it was Dryden's Newham station and to the south, a dray track led to Hanging Rock and beyond to Mount Macedon¹. It was shown as 'Trap Rocks' while there was 'good pasture' and 'open forest' around its base and thick Eucalypt forest to the east².

The grantees to this 306 acre site were Robertson & Laidlaw, presumably in the 1850s. The Hon. Francis Robertson (and later his executors) still owned the Jim Jim in the 1880s³. William Broadfoot and Andrew Knibbs & Bernard Wood had parts of it in the late 1880s⁴.

Subsequently, because of its distinctive geological formation, it has become the subject of scientific study, by Skeats & Summers in 1912, Edwards in 1938 and Rosengren in 1992-3, being used as a teaching site through the medium of published data.

DESCRIPTION:

The Jim Jim has been identified as a notable volcanic eruption point in the state, being comprised of an eruption of viscous anorthoclase trachyte lava cooled as a steep sided and hummocky dome⁵. It is an example of diverse geological and geomorphological products of the Newer Volcanoes of the Macedon- Woodend area⁶. As such it provides a distinctive landmark in the area.

1 CPO RP110
2 ibid.
3 RB1886,133; RB1887,103
4 RB1888,15,56,125
5 N.Rosengren, study of volcanic sites in Victoria, NTA draft
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

The Jim Jim adjoins the early village of Newham and merges with bushland along Jim Road. It also adjoins the Garth and Newham Preemptive Rights and relates in part to the Cobaws further north.

SIGNIFICANCE:

As with other volcanic prominences in the area, the Jim Jim has been marked on early maps and has provided an aid to navigation for early gold traffic through the area and a signpost to early pastoral leases and their boundaries. It has landmark quality because of its relative height in an otherwise flat plain.

It is also of scientific significance as one of a small group of landforms resulting from volcanic activity in the State and has been studied for this reason over a long period, with known documentation commencing in 1912, contributing to scientific knowledge and understanding of the natural world and providing the subject for teaching via published research papers.

NAME: GORDON FARM
BOUNDARY ROAD, ROCHFORD

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX RUIN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 585 AMG: 2.96,58.68
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROCHFORD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 25

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R04

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1856c-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Romsey & Lancefield District
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

GORDON, JOHN

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

John Gordon purchased the 320 acre Braewatty (q.v.) property from the Crown in 1856 (CAs25,26) and retired in 1883, leasing it to one of the Cook family¹. This old ruin (qv) lies at the back of the present property and is thought to be the first Gordon farm complex². The present Braewattie house appears to date from early this century and may represent a relocation of the homestead although Gordon owned two farms at Rochford by c1875³.

Gordon's son John Keats Gordon was a journalist, running the *Lancefield Mercury*⁴. John senior was the son of John & Rebecca (nee Webster) and died 1904 aged 85⁵.

Gordon came to the area in conjunction with the Gullett family, having come from Kincardine, Scotland in 1852. The Gordons were great friends of the Gullett family of Wattle Hill which adjoins and were the major reason for the Gullett home being established here. They shared the literary and newspaper interests with the Gulletts⁶.

The site is also thought to have been used as a stop over station (Pt.Fairy to Seymour) by the Henty brothers in overland cattle drives⁷.

DESCRIPTION:

This ruinous old farm complex is set well back from the road and to the south of the notable Gullett farm complex which faces the Lancefield road. It has a hipped roof brick and timber detached kitchen adjoining a gabled roof house with a simple skillion verandah. The kitchen has a detached slop-moulded brick chimney, with high crane-type fire opening and adjoining bread oven (blocked), built into the west end which has a brick wall. The joists are round saplings, the roof cladding shin-

1 see V&M
2 P Mitchell pers.com; see RB1869,28 farm Rochford
3 RB1875,38-9
4 see Victorian Directory 1904, R&LDHS copy
5 R&LDHS
6 see Wattle Hill, Henry Gullett diary
7 D.Viney reports D Edward pers com

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

gles (peppermint?) under iron, the wall cladding wide soft wood boards and the internal lining T&G boarding with a slim bead joint. The main door is four panel but internal doors are ledge and braced.

Nearby is the remnants of a gabled rubble stone barn (no roof) with squared stones at the corners and alternating binding courses in the walls. The windows are a lancet type on the west face.

CONTEXT:

The complex is located far from any surveyed road but close to Wattle Hill, the original Gullett farm, which was also has early structures.

LANDSCAPE:

Hawthorn hedging runs on the north down the ridge to the east and one Monterey cypress plus an oak are located near the house itself. Old elderberry trees are around house along with cherry plums, pears and an old tree lucerne on the east.

Planting has been damaged by stock over a long period.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Gordon Farm is significant as a varied and thus potentially informative farm site also because of its relatively great age within the buildings of the study area.

It also has associations with important community members (Gordon, Gullett) of the era in Rochford and its former occupiers are chronicled in Henry Gullett junior's diary, lending further insight into its creation.

NAME: ENGLISH OAK
BOWENS ROAD, HESKET

TYPE: TREE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG;
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1/4A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: M03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1870c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

BOWEN, RICHARD

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,7

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

This property is on the 112 acre 1861 crown grant sold to Richard Bowen¹. It was still owned by the Bowen family in the 1980s (Len) and had been owned by his father Ernest Bowen in the 1940s-50s². Earlier this century, Mary Ann Bowen (address care of SS1004) owned the farm and she was preceded by John Francis Bowen after c1897 and Morgan Bowen prior to that³. Richard Bowen was the owner during Morgan's tenure⁴. John and later John Francis Bowen may have occupied the property during the 1880s early 1890s⁵.

Mr & Mrs Ernest Bowen

Ernest married Elsie May (nee Howe, 1893-1973) in 1919 who had also attended Heskett school, worked in Melbourne for a time and then returned to work at the Bob Air guest house, Woodend, prior to her marriage⁶. They had nine children⁷.

The *Woodend Star* recently reported a golden wedding celebration for Ernest & Elsie Bowen at this property under the tree, noting the history of the old oak and stone house but also stating: 'The history of the Bowen family is also the history of Heskett'⁸.

Bowen Family History

Welsh farmer, Francis Bowen was killed in the Crimean War, prompting his wife Ann to leave the family home in Ludlow Wales and send two of her sons, carpenter Richard (1818-1904) & Francis Jnr. (1823-1915), to Australia in 1851⁹. However Richard's biography in the *Cyclopedia of Victoria* states that he accompanied his parents to the colony in 1851¹⁰. It also notes his employment soon

1 Newham Parish Plan part CA1/4A
2 RB1986, RB1944-5,469; Hawkins cites Bert Bowen as a source
3 RB1897,432; RB1918-19,457; RB1910-11,456; RB1894,7
4 ibid.
5 RB1889,12-13
6 see W&DHS photo 99, aged 19
7 ibid.
8 W&DHS *Woodend Star* 20.6.1969
9 Bowen Family History 1847- W&DHS cites c1847 as trip to Aust.; see CofV V1,311
10 CofV loc.cit.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

after arrival at Fulton's Foundry, Melbourne and his rise to position of foreman there. Much of the company's work led him to the goldfields, particularly Bendigo where, having left the firm, he was very successful finding gold '...he soon found himself the possessor of sufficient means to retire from business the rest of his life'. Nevertheless he and his brother took land up at Heskett because of its similarity to the home in Wales. They purchased four adjoining allotments along what is now Bowen's Road.

In 1852, Ann and her daughter Sarah (1812-93) and two other sons, Morgan (1825-1902) & Edward (1821-1913, with wife Matilda nee Hayward) came to Heskett from England on the ship *Albatross*. Edward lived on the family's Millbrook Farm Heskett for a time, later going to Edward Street, Brunswick (name sake) where he accumulated property. Prior to that he was on the committee to set up Heskett school¹

Richard Bowen

Richard's property was Oakdale farm and he built part of his house in stone (2 rooms still survive with shingles under corrugated iron) which was quarried from Willowvale farm. He brought an acorn from England which was planted beside the house and still stands as one of the largest of its type in the State. He married Eliza Kate Caplin in 1853 at West Melbourne where they later lived (with his mother Ann) at 34 Jeffcott Street and he reputedly practised his trade as a carpenter². However, he was also one of the signatories to a request to the government to provide a school at Heskett in 1869³. He provided a half-acre site in 1869 for the school, being in the NE corner of CA28/2⁴.

They had no children but pursued many community activities (Richard remarried '...the widow of an old friend...'⁵). Richard was for example a generous donor to Melbourne hospitals, a Melbourne City councillor from 1874 until near his death and alderman from 1898 (Bourke ward), a Justice of the Peace and secretary of the West Melbourne Literary Institute. He was responsible for many of the city's improvements as a member of the council's Public Works Committee: one being the acquisition of the site, the development and the eventual brighter (electric) lighting of the Flagstaff Gardens⁶.

Francis Bowen

Francis married Hannah (of Adelaide, 1849-1922), a niece of Eliza Caplin (Mrs Richard Bowen) and settled on Willowvale Farm, building a cottage for his mother and sister. Hannah was the district midwife, bringing some 99 babies safely into the world and having gained experience with foaling from her husband's horse breeding business⁷. She also had 9 children of her own. She later owned Dryden's (?) farm near Hanging Rock.

A fire ('in suspicious circumstances') at Francis's farm in 1897 inspired a detailed description of the property in the *Woodend Star*⁸. A pictorial (watercolour) view of the farm by Vasco Laurero shows the homestead and a rare interior view shows some of the family around the kitchen fireplace c1880 (Hannah Bowen with sons Arthur & William)⁹.

Morgan Bowen

Morgan and Elizabeth (nee Garland, 1826-1894), with their six children, lived at Coldcreek Farm and is said to have donated part of it for the Heskett State School (SS1004) in 1870 (see Richard Bowen).

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large oak growing next to a stone cottage built by the Bowen family in the 1860s.

1 MSOTM, p.22
2 ibid.
3 MSOTM, p.22
4 see V&R V2,721
5 ibid.
6 W&DHS photo 81 portrait; CofV loc.cit.; see also *Argus* 3.8.04/5 obit., *Australasian* 25.1.96 re council role
7 ibid.
8 W&DHS card entry *Woodend Star* 11.12.97/2
9 see W&DHS photos 197, 256

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

Good condition (inspection required).

CONTEXT:

The tree is located next to the stone cottage built by the Bowen family and across from the old timber homestead also owned by that family.

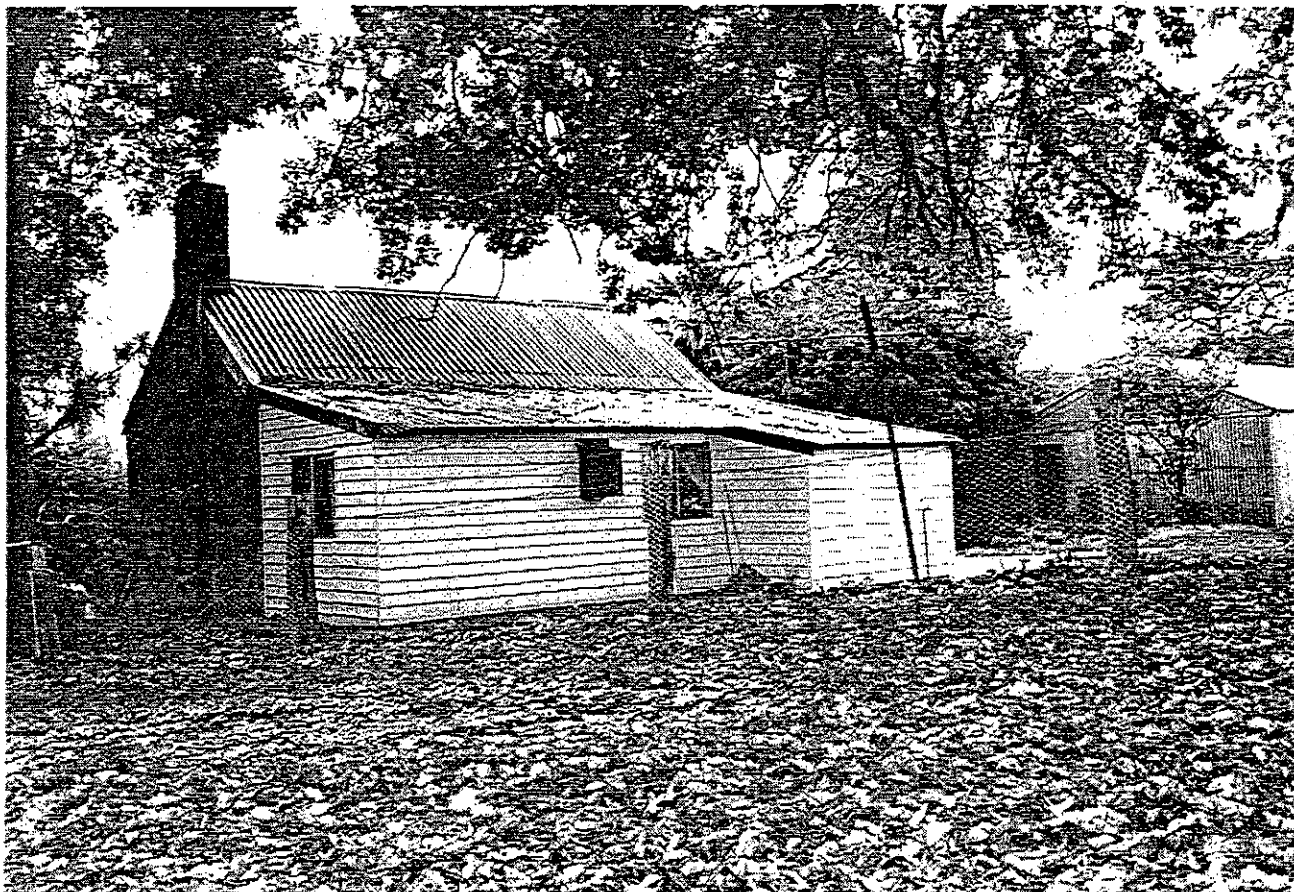
SIGNIFICANCE:

This English oak is significant within the study area because of its size, perceivable age and known associations with the regionally known Bowen family. It is known by the local community for its age and historical associations and is considered a local landmark.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: OAKDALE
BOWENS ROAD, NEWHAM

TYPE: HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.89,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
NEWHAM PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1/4A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: M03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1860c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

BOWEN, RICHARD

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

This property is on the 112 acre 1861 crown grant sold to Richard Bowen¹. It was still owned by the Bowen family in the 1980s (Len) and had been owned by his father Ernest Bowen in the 1940s-50s². Earlier this century, Mary Ann Bowen (address care of SS1004) owned the farm and she was preceded by John Francis Bowen after c1897 and Morgan Bowen prior to that³. Richard Bowen was the owner during Morgan's tenure⁴ John and later John Francis Bowen may have occupied the property during the 1880s early 1890s⁵.

Mr & Mrs Ernest Bowen

Ernest married Elsie May (nee Howe, 1893-1973) in 1919 who had also attended Hesket school, worked in Melbourne for a time and then returned to work at the Bob Air guest house, Woodend, prior to her marriage⁶. They had nine children⁷. The *Woodend Star* recently reported a golden wedding celebration for Ernest & Elsie Bowen at this property noting the history of the old oak and stone house but also stating: 'The history of the Bowen family is also the history of Hesket'⁸.

Bowen Family History

Welsh farmer, Francis Bowen was killed in the Crimean War, prompting his wife Ann to leave the family home in Ludlow Wales and send two of her sons, carpenter Richard (1818-1904) & Francis Jnr. (1823-1915), to Australia in 1851⁹. However Richard's biography in the *Cyclopedia of Victoria* states that he accompanied his parents to the colony in 1851¹⁰. It also notes his employment soon after arrival at Fulton's Foundry, Melbourne and his rise to position of foreman there. Much of the

1 Newham Parish Plan part CA1/4A
2 RB1986; RB1944-5,469; Hawkins cites Bert Bowen as a source
3 RB1897,432; RB1918-19,457; RB1910-11,456; RB1894,7
4 ibid.
5 RB1889,12-13
6 see W&DHS photo 99, aged 19
7 ibid.
8 W&DHS *Woodend Star* 20.6.1969
9 Bowen Family History 1847- W&DHS cites c1847 as trip to Aust.; see CofV V1,311
10 CofV loc.cit.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

company's work led him to the goldfields, particularly Bendigo where, having left the firm, he was very successful finding gold '...he soon found himself the possessor of sufficient means to retire from business the rest of his life'. Nevertheless he and his brother took land up at Heskett because of its similarity to the home in Wales. They purchased four adjoining allotments along what is now Bowen's Road.

In 1852, Ann and her daughter Sarah (1812-93) and two other sons, Morgan (1825-1902) & Edward (1821-1913, with wife Matilda nee Hayward) came to Heskett from England on the ship *Albatross*. Edward lived on the family's Millbrook Farm Heskett for a time, later going to Edward Street, Brunswick (namesake) where he accumulated property. Prior to that he was on the committee to set up Heskett school¹

Richard Bowen

Richard's property was Oakdale farm and he built part of his house in stone (2 rooms still survive with shingles under corrugated iron) which was quarried from Willowvale farm. He brought an acorn from England which was planted beside the house and still stands as one of the largest of its type in the State. He married Eliza Kate Caplin in 1853 at West Melbourne where they later lived (with his mother Ann) at 34 Jeffcott Street and he reputedly practised his trade as a carpenter². However, he was also one of the signatories to a request to the government to provide a school at Heskett in 1869³. He provided a half-acre site in 1869 for the school, being in the NE corner of CA28/2⁴.

They had no children but pursued many community activities (Richard remarried '...the widow of an old friend...'⁵). Richard was for example a generous donor to Melbourne hospitals, a Melbourne City councillor from 1874 until near his death and alderman from 1898 (Bourke ward), a Justice of the Peace and secretary of the West Melbourne Literary Institute. He was responsible for many of the city's improvements as a member of the council's Public Works Committee: one being the acquisition of the site, the development and the eventual brighter (electric) lighting of the Flagstaff Gardens⁶.

Francis Bowen

Francis married Hannah (of Adelaide, 1849-1922), a niece of Eliza Caplin (Mrs Richard Bowen) and settled on Willowvale Farm, building a cottage for his mother and sister. Hannah was the district midwife, bringing some 99 babies safely into the world and having gained experience with foaling from her husband's horse breeding business⁷. She also had 9 children of her own. She later owned Dryden's (?) farm near Hanging Rock.

A fire ('in suspicious circumstances') at Francis's farm in 1897 inspired a detailed description of the property in the *Woodend Star*⁸. A pictorial (watercolour) view of the farm by Vasco Laurero shows the homestead and a rare interior view shows some of the family around the kitchen fireplace c1880 (Hannah Bowen with sons Arthur & William)⁹.

Morgan Bowen

Morgan and Elizabeth (nee Garland, 1826-1894), with their six children, lived at Coldcreek Farm and is said to have donated part of it for the Heskett State School (SS1004) in 1870 (see Richard Bowen).

DESCRIPTION:

This is a coursed rubble freestone cottage, in a simple gabled form and surrounded by old planting including a large oak. Outbuildings and a house of a later period are nearby, forming part of the complex.

1 MSOTM, p.22

2 *ibid.*

3 MSOTM, p.22

4 see V&R V2,721

5 *ibid.*

6 W&DHS photo 81 portrait; CofV loc.cit.; see also *Argus* 3.8.04/5 obit., *Australasian* 25.1.96 re council role

7 *ibid.*

8 W&DHS card entry *Woodend Star* 11.12.97/2

9 see W&DHS photos 197, 256

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

The house is opposite the former Bowen homestead which itself has been documented with early photographs and writings.

LANDSCAPE:

Planting includes a cordyline, palm (*Trachycarpus fortuneii*) and a huge oak with other similarly aged elms further on.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The cottage and tree are significant for their relative age in the area and the stonework seen in the cottage is not represented widely in other houses of the region. The cottage also demonstrates early farm architecture, comparing with the larger and later family home opposite. The property and its context are also associated with the locally prominent Bowen family, specifically Richard Bowen who also gained recognition in Melbourne municipal affairs as well as being active in the development of local civic infrastructure such as schools.

NAME: RENNIE FARM
BOWYERS ROAD, SPRINGFIELD

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX RUIN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 595 AMG: 2.80,58.65
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: EFG/66

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1860c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)

Important to Newham & Woodend District

*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

RENNIE, EDWARD C

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

CLARINGBOLD?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,4

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)
TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

This complex is located on land (three 7 acre lots) first sold to James Geddes in 1854 for 18 pounds each¹. He sold the lots to Edward Campbell Rennie (who was the clerk of petty sessions at Woodend and local Springfield pound keeper) in 1856 for 63 pounds². Rennie was rated for a house and land (38 acres) at Springfield during the 1870s-early 1880s³. William Glover (and others) applied to bring the lots under Torrens in 1890. In 1925 the death of JC Rennie in Buenos Aires was reported by the *Woodend Star* where his family was recalled as being 'well known' identities of Woodend North who had spent much of their lives in the Argentine in pastoral pursuits⁴.

The complex was reputedly also owned over a long period by the Claringbold family who, it is said, sold it to Francis Bowyer in c1910⁵.

Alfred and William Claringbold are rated for a farm at Woodend, North over a long period. They also owned or leased farms on Rock Road and the Calder Highway⁶.

Bowyer Family

Thomas Bowyer came to the colony in 1852 on the ship *Cossipore* and eventually settled at Springfield where he married Catherine Moore (1856) at Kyneton. He worked as a gardener and dairy farmer prior to his accidental death in 1867 aged 46⁷.

His oldest son, Francis worked on a nearby station but eventually obtained a thrashing machine (c1889) from England which meant travel to Rochester, Bendigo, Elmore for the early part of the

1 RGO APP.26620

2 ibid.: BD1880-1

3 RB1871,310; RB1882,207

4 W&DHS *Woodend Star* 9.5.25

5 Woodend Parish Plan CA E,G&F/66; Bill Bowyer, pers.com.; RB1915,17 EFGH/66 farm plus land E-S/69 and EH/70

6 RB1908,41f; RB1891,39f see 40; WD1899-1900

7 W&DHS Bryan T Bowyer (of Lockhart), Bowyer family history, 1983

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

season and around Woodend for the later season. Francis had come to this site from the seven acres where he, the family and his mother had lived after his father's death. Francis died 1952, aged 93 while his wife, Beatrice, died in 1930¹.

His sons, Bill (Francis William) and Tom (Thomas Francis) Bowyer, moved into the new brick house on the opposite side of Bowyers Road, once built in c1963. (Bill tells of severe flooding in the old house.)

DESCRIPTION:

This is an extensive and old timber farm complex, complete with old machinery and wagons, surrounded by old Monterey pines and with a nearby orchard- all in ruinous state. Sited well in from the road at the bottom of the sloping site, the simply hipped house, with its two brick chimneys and colonial Georgian symmetry is still recognisable, although incomplete and burnt out.

CONDITION:

Most of the buildings are in a ruinous state but most still possess some evidence of early construction and finishes. All should be recorded.

CONTEXT:

The complex is visually isolated from contrasting recent development to the north by the mature surrounding hedges. To the south is the former boarding house which is similarly old and in a ruinous state.

It remains as one of the few early structures in what was almost a separate community at Woodend North, based on the unusual small agricultural lots surveyed here in the 1850s. Others include the school, the boarding house and cottage opposite and other ruins dotted along the Calder Highway. There is also the early dam supplying water to Woodend on the eastern side of the Calder Highway, south of the school.

LANDSCAPE:

The surrounding Monterey pine hedge is mature and the orchard remnant to the north provides a typical farm element.

SIGNIFICANCE:

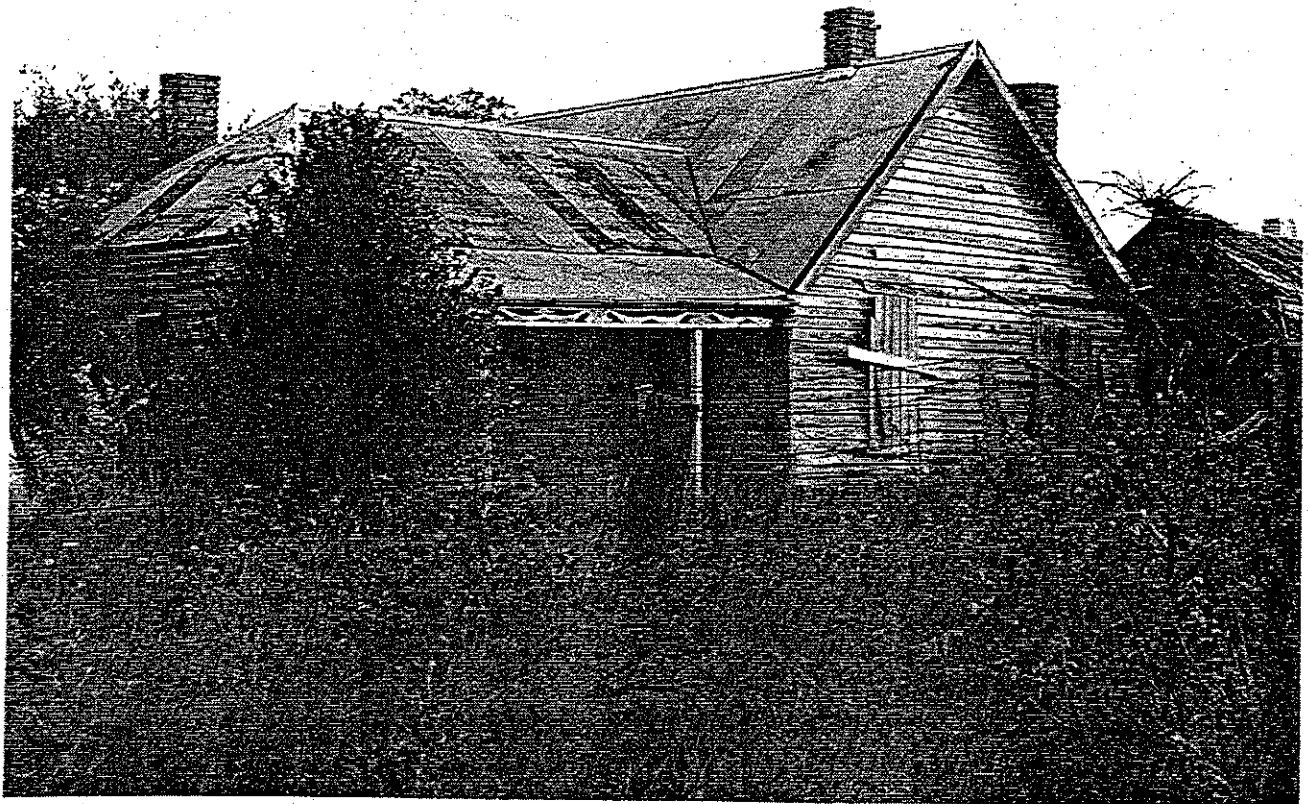
This ruinous complex still possesses early fabric and demonstrates early construction, albeit in an incomplete state. Its relative age and expression of most the elements of an old farm complex is significant and should be recorded, if not conserved.

It also has associations with Rennie, who was prominent in Woodend and demonstrates this unusual subdivision of farmlets at Woodend North in the 1850s. The Bowyer family are also linked with the property and have been known in the area over long period.

1. *ibid.*

NAME: KINERSLEY
BOWYERS ROAD, WOODEND NORTH

TYPE: HOUSE, BOARDING HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 595 AMG: 2-79,58.65
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: H/65

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R10

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1860C-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

COOPE, GEORGE & FLORENCE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,4,6

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)
TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
TOURISM & RETREATS (Formation of early retreats for the elite, the later guest houses, pleasure gardens, and recreation areas; also the summer houses)

HISTORY:

The site lies on Alfred Reynall's (of Castlemaine) 7 acre Crown Grant of 1854, purchased for 18 pounds¹. The buildings consist of an early timber cottage (c1860) and a later (c1875) timber house cum boarding house². An early photograph titles the building as 'Kinersley' and reveals a simple timber picket fence across the frontage³.

The Coope family (George & Florence) leased the house (cum boarding house) and 7 acres from c1910 until c1933, after George Coope's death in c1928⁴. During this period it was owned by WH Williams of Ascot Vale (later South Yarra), and rate books always list it as a house and do not list the Coopes as boarding house keepers⁵. William Williams was the owner-occupier prior to c1910⁶.

The boarding house occupation may parallel with a new interest in tourism in the area which presumably arose from proliferation of the motor car and the construction of tourists road (such as Bawden Road) to Mount Macedon. There was also much talk of tourism at the time, surrounding the formation of the Woodend Golf Club (q.v.).

Mrs Williams (William's widow?) sold to Francis W Bowyer c1933 who was listed as the owner-occupier but is said to have rented it subsequently⁷. The boarding house often had Christmas guests during Bill Bowyer's time.

1 Woodend Parish Plan CA H/65; RGO grants register
2 B Bowyer pers.com.; WD1893-4, WD1884-5 no family link-all Kinersleys farmers elsewhere, no Kinersely
3 W&DHS
4 RB1910,54; RB1911,53; RB1931,512
5 ibid.
6 RB1909,304
7 RB1928, RB1922,276; B Bowyer pers.com.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This building consists of the combination of an old ruinous timber cottage, former guest house and another cottage joined on the east which because of their age and construction are visually connected with the ruinous complex opposite (qv). The eastern wing has a valuable verandah frieze but otherwise the structures are simple and unornamented.

Inside the boarded interiors have panelled doors which are numbered, hence suggesting the boarding house use.

CONDITION:

Most parts of the building are in a ruinous state with elements such as the verandah and notable frieze still being reclaimable.

CONTEXT:

Kinersley is sited opposite the similarly aged Rennie farm and on one of the small agricultural allotments created here in the 1850s. It is one of the few early structures surviving from the Springfield village.

LANDSCAPE:

There is an oak and elm at the front of the building, both mature.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Kinersley is significant as an unusual combination of structures, for its comparative age among other structures in the area and, as a boarding house (part), its apparent links with the rising tourism of the Woodend district this century. It is also one of the few early structures surviving in the old village of Springfield or Woodend North and has rare verandah detailing.

Although far from intact this complex still expresses the character of the farming complexes of the area, established after the first land sales, and the later phase of tourism in the Woodend district.

(Note: given the boarding house use it may have potential for further historical interpretation)

NAME: BLANCHWOOD
016 BROOKE STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HOUSE, STABLES



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.81,58.62
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 5,6/29

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1882c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

SHAKESPEAR, ROBERT H

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

BEST, ROBERT W

DESIGNER:

SHAKESPEAR?

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

GLOVER?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,6

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
TOURISM & RETREATS (Formation of early retreats for the elite, the later guest houses, pleasure gardens, and recreation areas; also the summer houses)

HISTORY:

This house was apparently built c1878-82 for the grantee of the land, the civil engineer Robert Henry Shakespear who had purchased the lots in the name of 'W Shakespear' in 1878 and was rated as owning a house and grounds near the railway in 1881¹. Shakespear was listed at Elsternwick prior to that and was reputedly once an officer in the Indian army².

Tenders were called in 1882 for additions to the house of Mr. Shakespear at Woodend. Plans were available at the Town Hall, St. Kilda, and Mr. Glover, Woodend³. An annual valuation increase c1884 and in the late 1880s may suggest additions then⁴.

By the late 1880s, the noted solicitor, Fitzroy mayor and politician Robert W Best (later Sir Robert Best) owned it, followed by the banker, Robert H Tyssen in the early 1890s⁵. It was known as Blanchwood during his tenure⁶. Best was of the Collins Street legal firm of Fink Best & Phillips

1 Woodend Town parish plan; RB1881,240 1880 book missing
2 BD1880-1, WD1884-5 at Woodend; W&DHS photo showing him in uniform (not seen)
3 Argus, 16/2/1882, p.5
4 RB1882,237; RB1885,238; RB1889,7 NAV 80 pounds
5 see ADB v7, p.280 Best biog.
6 RB1892-3,302; RB1894,294

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

while Tyssen was the manager of the ES&A bank, Collins Street and Urquhart the General Manager of the bank¹.

Another banker, Alex Urquhart, owned it until c1901 when it was acquired by the Catholic Church for the Sisters of Mercy².

It was used as a convent up until c1989 by the Sisters of Mercy³.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an elaborate multi-gabled timber house, styled after the Gothic revival (or American Carpenter's Gothic) with scalloped gable fascias and ornamental gable trussing as the major decorative elements. The red brick chimneys have ribbed shafts and corbeled tops in a similar form to the more numerous Queen Anne style houses of the Edwardian period.

A main gabled roof form is the axis for smaller gabled bays which protrude at equal intervals along the main elevation of the house. Window bays and hipped verandahs are placed under each of the end gables, with the central bay left without a verandah as a linking pavilion to the implied pavilions either side. The house appears to be an early example of the style, comparing with the 'American Cottage' Station Street, Moreland (c1885-90)⁴.

The house is set in expansive grounds and surrounded by mature trees. To the south of the site is a timber gabled building which was thought to have been once the stable to this house but now used for school purposes. However this building was reported as being erected as a school in 1911 but it could have been a thorough conversion, given its design⁵.

CONDITION:

The brick chimneys have been painted but otherwise the house is externally near complete.

CONTEXT:

Placed on a hill, Blanchwood commands a prominent site in the town which is obscured by the mature tree growth. Similarly because of its materials, detailing and relative age, it is related to the former school to the south and an old villa opposite.

LANDSCAPE:

The house is surrounded by mature Monterey cypress.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Blanchwood is both a landmark and a significant house in the Woodend township because of its demonstration of an early use of the Carpenters Gothic style, its prominence and high integrity and its associations with persons who were both important within the region and in the state, like Sir Robert Best.

Its apparent use as a summer house for the management of Melbourne banks, underscores the recognition of Woodend and the locality as a health resort, linking Blanchwood with early tourism in the region.

It is also significant locally for its early role in Catholic education in Woodend.

1 WD1891-2; WD1897-8
2 RB1900-1,288; RB1895-6,295
3 W&DHS letter to Vicroads, 5.12.90
4 AHC, *Heritage of Australia*
5 see *Woodend Star* 1.4.11/3, see Catholic School, Wood St

NAME: LILLIES LEAF
013 BROUGHAM ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX, GARDEN ?



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.86,58.56
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: pt.2
LODGED PLAN: 2862
SUBDIVISION LOTS: 40

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T04

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1890C-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Gisborne & Macedon District

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

HAMILTON, CLAUDE

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

HAMILTON, BEATRICE

DESIGNER:

TREEBY ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

Thomas Ferrier Hamilton (with his cousin, John C Riddell) came to the colony in the 1830s. He married Judge Sydney Stephen's daughter, settled at Barringo, built Elderslie on a freehold and, with Riddell, acquired the Turitable pastoral lease in 1848¹. Each daughter/son received part of this holding on marriage (Glen Drouitt [Jack Hamilton, a lawyer], Lillies Leaf [Claude Hamilton], Cathlaw, Westport, Elderslie) which contributed to the fragmentation of the Elderslie holding such that on Hamilton's death in c1905, little substantial was left in each holding².

Another version of this has it that, at his death, John Carre Riddell left his Lillies Leaf run or property (the name of John Riddell's grandmother's house at Roxburgh, Scotland) to Walter Hamilton³. Riddell was born at Linthill, Roxburghshire in 1809⁴. Roxburgh is a former town and castle in Roxburghshire, where Kelso later stood; it gave its name to the county and continued on as a village⁵

1 Billis & Kenyon, p.293 also known as Turitable; pers com Neil Robertson
2 ibid.
3 Milbourne p.20; Billis & Kenyon do not list Lillies Leaf as a pastoral lease
4 McNicoll in ADB, V6,p.28
5 Hammerton (ed), *Harmsworth's Universal Encyclopedia* V8,p.6734

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

By 1890 the Lillies Leaf estate was offered for sale with the boast that '34 mansion and villa sites' were available, set along the Mount Macedon Road, on a permanent and pure stream and close to the governor's residence¹. This was when it was owned by Claude Hamilton².

The first rate entry for the Lillies Leaf property was in 1890 when it was described as a villa and seventy acres, suggesting that it evolved with the estate itself. Claude W Hamilton, a stock and station estate agent of Mount Macedon, was the owner occupier but he also leased the Mount Macedon property Ard Rudah (q.v.), possibly acting on another's behalf³. Architect, Phillip Treeby, had called tenders for additions to a house at Mount Macedon on behalf of Hamilton in 1888: this may have been Ard Rudah⁴.

By 1901, Lillies Leaf was in the name of Beatrice Hamilton and leased, on a reduced land area (59 acres) and a greater annual valuation, to Athol Tatham and later a Mrs Cooper⁵. Claude Hamilton, now described as a valuer, was again the occupier by c1906 and continued as such for years to come⁶.

Other comparable properties in the area to Lillies Leaf (prior to its subdivision) included Glen Drouitt, Glen Echo and Redlands⁷.

DESCRIPTION:

The house appears new or altered (inspection required), the new picket fence is of a 19th century type, but outbuildings appear to be from the 1920s. There is an oak avenue on the drive.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lillies Leaf site has associations with the pioneering Hamilton family and in turn with their pastoral holdings and continuing influence in the area.

1 ibid. sale 1.2.90
2 Milbourne, p.80
3 RB1890,105; RB1893,138-9 power of attorney; WD18999-1900
4 MJAI
5 RB1901- 2,685 NAV 80 to 100 pounds by c1905
6 RB1906-7,564; RB1915- 16,988
7 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: OAKS
BRUCE STREET, MACEDON

TYPE: TREES



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.84,58.56
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 57

LANDSCAPE UNIT: P

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

NICHOLLS, M; MCINTOSH, JOHN ?

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

HEALY, RICHARD?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

Gerald and Elsie McIlldowney, poultry farmers, owned this 16 acre site as land in the late 1930s¹. However, long before then, the allotment was a different size (7 acres) and was owned in combination with CA51 (12 acres)². The McIlldowneys purchased the property from another 'poulterer', Albert Ford, in c1935 but before Ford there was Harold Trebilcock, then a municipal employee of Brunswick, and nearby was Constance Maude Trebilcock of Caulfield who owned 2 acres at Macedon³.

The old Macedon family, Nicholls, owned the site, in the person of Mabel who moved to Malvern c1918 and sold the property to Trebilcock⁴. Around this time there was a cottage on the land but later (c1921-) it was referred to as land only.

Michael Doyle, a labourer, was the owner until c1904 when the holding consisted of CAs 51&57 and part of CA49 (15 acres approx.). He sometimes occupied it and sometimes rented it, to another long-term owner, John McIntosh, who had owned the cottage and land previously, from the 1870s (?) to the mid 1890s⁵. Between McIntosh and Doyle (1890s), there was Richard Healy who was a gardener and, when McIntosh had the site, it was described as having a garden. This was in the 1880s when it appears to have consisted of 32 acres. The location was listed as Middle Gully⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

Three oaks, one a particularly mature specimen with a ball-like shape (possibly *Quercus canariensis* or hybrid (?)) stand in exotic grasses on what is now a vacant allotment on the fringe of the Macedon town survey. Similar oaks also stand next to the former State Nursery Hotel and may be linked by their common Nicholls ownership. Oaks of this maturity are rare in the study area.

- 1 RB1939-40,959
- 2 CPO Nixon, *Township of Macedon...*, 1860
- 3 RB1935-6,936; RB1929-30,1087
- 4 RB19181-9,907
- 5 RB1891,152; RB1874,507?
- 6 RB1882,437

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

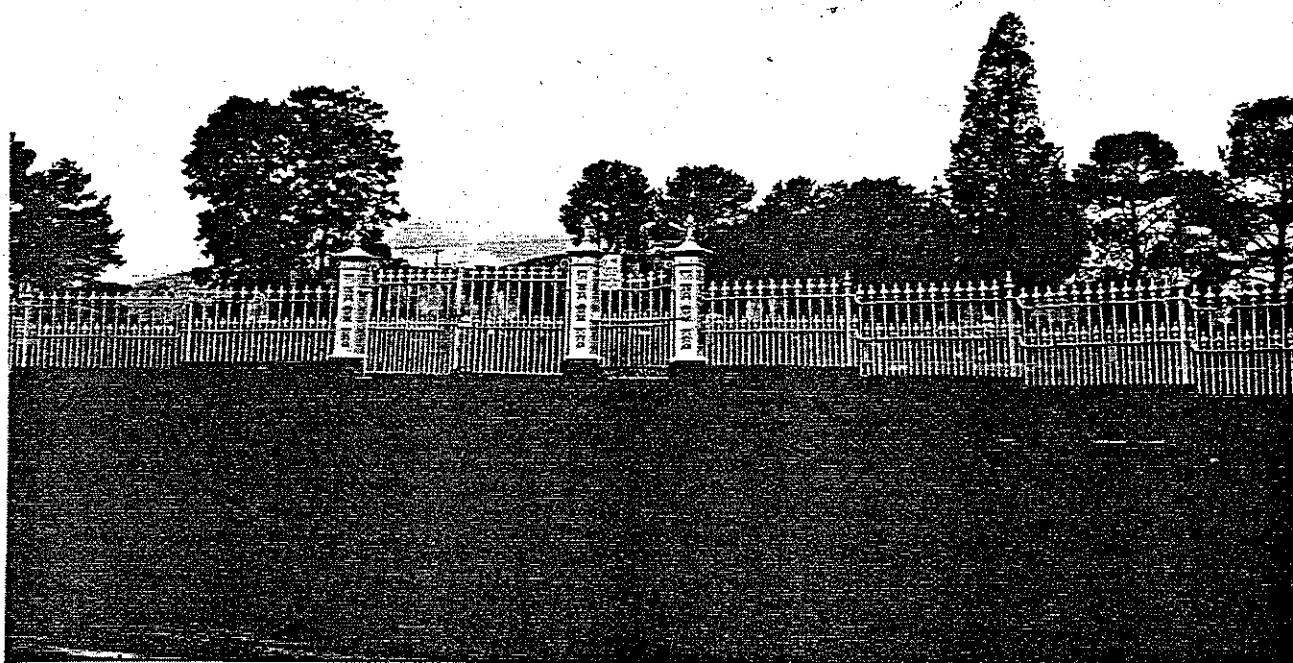
Other oaks in Macedon include those adjoining the State Nursery Hotel at the Margaret and Smith Streets' corner and in Smith Street. Otherwise exotic trees of the same maturity are not well represented in the town (fires) but this group does relate to other notable plantings on Mount Macedon.

SIGNIFICANCE:

These oaks are distinguished in the study area by their maturity, rarity and their relative age. The trees share a visual link with the oak row in Margaret Street and may share an historical connection with the pioneering Nicholls family who owned the State Nursery Hotel (q.v.). The oaks contribute to the town's few impressive mature exotic tree groupings which relate in turn to the more numerous and notable plantings nearby on Mount Macedon.

NAME: WOODEND CEMETERY
BUCKLAND STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: CEMETERY, TREES, FENCE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.81,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1861-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

WOODEND CEMETERY TRUST

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,7

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

Six acres were set aside for a cemetery in the original town plan which was proclaimed in 1861.¹ The present plan indicates the land reserved has been reduced to 5 acres².

A Cemetery Register of 1862 records the names of people who purchased plots and the names and ages of those buried at this time and a Burial Register was commenced in 1931. The earliest monuments are those of Mary Ann Baker, 1863, and John Stuart Murray, in 1865, although the Cemetery Register lists deaths from 1862. A grave in the cemetery in 1875 cost £2.

On 30.04.1873, Joshua Coop, Chairman of Woodend Cemetery Trustees, wrote to Mueller for a grant of shrubs for the Woodend Cemetery. He specifically requested 21 oaks, 6 English ash, and the remainder to be pittosporum, laurestinus or whatever evergreens could be spared. Coop also comments that many pines had been received in the previous year, and that as they did not require any more pines of oaks, a total of about 200 plants were asked for which included the 21 oaks and 6 ash. Coop's request was recommended for approval to the Honourable Minister, on 05.05.1873 and the plants requested were acknowledged as supplied by Mueller on 22.05.1873³.

Of the memorials in the Woodend Cemetery, it has been estimated that over 95% have been supplied by the Kyneton firm, W.T.Jones & Son, 17 km. north of Woodend. This is explained by the fact that Woodend never had a stonemason operating from within the town. Only one marked monument bears the trade name of another stonemason, Hanson & Co., Melbourne. John Jones, an emigrant from Wales, worked on a number of government buildings in Melbourne and the Woodend Railway bridge before purchasing the Maryborough Masonry company and the Malmesbury Stone Cutting company. In 1891, his second son William Thomas Jones established his business in Kyneton, and is now one of the town's oldest businesses. Memorials made for notable people have included that for Lord Casey at Macedon Cemetery and Mr Dunstan, a former premier of Victoria⁴.

There are only two large statues (Fleming and O'Brien monuments) in the Woodend Cemetery, but these would not have been made locally but imported. There is only one large vault (Christian) and an absence of crosses or large columns. Janet Hawkins states that the simplicity of monuments is evidence of a district that originally had few wealthy inhabitants⁵. Additional detailed ma-

1 Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 14
2 W&DHS
3 Mueller Project, transcripts supplied by S. Maroske
4 *Guardian Express*, 20.09.1983
5 Hawkins, J., *Woodend Cemetery*, 1989

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

terial on headstones and the Woodend Cemetery should be sought from Janet Hawkins report, *The Woodend Cemetery* July 1989.

Rules and Regulations gazetted 16.03.1894 record the then Trustees as W.D.Christian, James A. Donald, and James Kenny, with James Leonard as Secretary but the sexton is unnamed.¹

DESCRIPTION:

The Woodend Cemetery is set on the crown of a hill in the north east corner of town and entered by distinctive cast-iron gates. Set on a basalt plinth, the palisade side fence is of considerable length attaching to what is currently a wire fabric fence, presumably from the 1920s.

The main burial section is divided into three areas, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations. Baptists would have been buried in Presbyterian section and there was no non Christian areas or graves. A retired Indian Hawker is buried in the Catholic section and there are no records of any Chinese burials, despite a number of Chinese market gardeners recorded in the 1870s rate books and other documents. All graves, except those in the Lawn Cemetery and two Indian graves, are laid out in an east west orientation.

Notable memorials at Woodend include: Mary Ann Baker (d. 1863) (earliest) John Stuart Murray (d.1865) (early) O'Brien family (1870s) (imported Italian marble statue of the Sacred Heart) Thomas and Mary Ann Purvis (d.1873, 1876) (only grave in cemetery with picket fence surrounds) Patrick Mahoney (d.1888, 109 years old) Ernest Austin Christian (d.1890) (local sawmill operator and Shire President, W.D.Christian's son, who died of typhoid fever) Edwin and Margaret Trattle (d. 1922, 1924) (the most elegant monument which was imported from Scotland and assembled here; the Trattle's ran a blackcurrant garden) Thomas Hussey (d.1955) (the only iron monument in Woodend Cemetery; erected by the Marist Brothers) Thomas Moubray (monument marked as Hanson & Co., Melbourne; Lord Mayor of Melbourne 1868-9). Other notable burials include William Short, the painter, 1917

A Lawn Cemetery was established in 1975 and a Wall of Remembrance in 1978.

CONTEXT:

Its prominence, set on the hill in the centre of Woodend, ensures a long association with both Woodend residents. It is close to the Woodend Church of England and state school, all developed in a similar period.

LANDSCAPE:

Mature and distinctive plants include a number of *Pinus* specimens (*P.canariensis* and *P.radiata*) and *Arbutus unedo*, a number of blackwood, oaks, including the evergreen oak, *Quercus ilex*, golden and other cypress, *Trachycarpus fortuneii* and hawthorn hedging. The cemetery is closely associated with the adjacent Anglican church and church planting. It would seem very likely that the pines and oaks and a number of other trees and shrubs are those that have been supplied by Mueller at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens in the 1870s and 1880s.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Woodend Cemetery is prominent in the town and is identified by the community as of comparatively great age. It contains notable monuments which are of aesthetic interest and show technical accomplishment in the execution of carving. They also represent important Woodend families such as Keating and its perimeter fence is unusually ornate for a rural township cemetery. The landscape associated with the cemetery is of importance to the region and is an unusual triangular shaped piece of land.

¹ Hawkins, J., *Woodend Cemetery*, 1989

NAME: ST. MARYS ANGLICAN CHURCH
013-015 BUCKLAND STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: CHURCH



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.81,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1864-1929

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

The first Church of England services were reputedly held by Mr Perry at Woodend in one of the Carolyn Chisholm inspired government-built shelter sheds (then managed by Mrs O'Connor). Mrs O'Connor's complaints about the inconvenience caused by the services and the discomfort felt by churchgoers in the next venue (Ripper's earthen floored timber shed) inspired a public meeting at their next meeting site, McKenzie's grain store, which decided to build an Anglican church in March 1859, yielding a small timber church by November¹. This church was demolished to allow the construction of the first section (nave, chancel) of the present church in November 1864, an indicator of a growing population in the town². The foundation stone was laid June 9 1864 by Rev. G Vance after fresh tenders had been called by the architect, Stuart Murray, April 1864³. The cost was 710 pounds and the clergyman, Mr G W Kelly, acting under Vance of Kyneton⁴.

In 1860 the tender of 97 pounds from Joseph Harris was accepted for the parsonage and in 1866 the back fence was erected at the parsonage⁵. Ten years later the woodwork at the church was repaired and painted and the inner walls coloured. The church was renovated in 1879 and pines planted in the grounds. More trees were acquired from the State Nursery, Macedon for the grounds⁶.

In 1882 the ceiling was lined with pine, stained and varnished and fitted with patent ventilators by contractor, F Cross: it was opened by Harcourt Lee⁷. The old pulpit was removed and a new one created from a reading desk. A new organ (organ made by William Anderson) was to be erected in the north-east corner replacing a small pipe organ purchased only last year⁸. Additions to the parsonage were financed in 1883 by the Ladies Sewing Bee⁹.

- 1 Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 13; *St Mary's Church of England Historic Souvenir 1859-1939*; Harris reminiscences 1904
- 2 *ibid.* open 8.11.64
- 3 W&DHS *History of Kyneton* pp34,29,99,106
- 4 *souvenir*
- 5 W&DHS *St Mary's Church of England Historic Souvenir 1859-1939 church chronology*
- 6 *ibid.*
- 7 W&DHS cites *Kyneton Chronicle* 11.10.82
- 8 *ibid.*
- 9 W&DHS *church chronology*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Tenders for the Sunday School were called in 1889 (Christian Johnson & Gibbs) and it was opened February 1890 around the era when Mrs J Davies of Red Hill and Mr & Mrs Greeves of Geelong had commissioned memorial windows in the church. At the same time, carpet was laid in the sanctuary and aisles, the inside walls coloured and the dado and doors varnished by a Mr Henderson.

Changes to the altar in the following year caused adverse comment from parishioners². A new American organ was obtained in 1892 for 200 pounds, in 1894, new altar rails (English) and a brass pulpit desk with alms dish and cross (later replaced), in 1896³. The Ladies Sewing Bee continued to raise money, on this occasion in 1897, the design for the steeple and a stove for the vicarage⁴. The belfry tower and doors were dedicated in 1898⁵.

In 1900 the GFS presented iron gates for the front fence made by Frank Lee⁶. Gates to the rear fence were presented in 1905, the side fence completed in 1919 and a picket fence between the Presbyterian and Anglican church was erected⁷. The WWII memorial wall and gates along the highway frontage were erected in 1956 for 300 pounds⁸.

The *Kyneton Guardian* of 16.8.1902 described the recent church parade and coronation service noting the Union Jack draped across the pulpit and an embroidered cushion made by J.Harris Snr. who had also decorated other parts of the church, calling on his training in the theatrical arts. Harris also composed verse for the occasion: 'Let Woodend swell its joyful notes...'⁹

The vestry foundation stone was laid in November 1903 by Bishop Langley and in 1907 a verandah was added to the vicarage although it was rebuilt in the following year at a cost of 400 pounds¹⁰. The 1909 Jubilee meant special services and a carnival in the church grounds opened by Madame Nellie Melba¹¹.

In 1912 the electric light was first used at the church (1919 electric lamps put at bridge and foot-path in Buckland Street) and in 1915 the church was remodeled while services took place in the Sunday School. This included new Tasmanian hardwood nave floor, a new mill-dressed Californian pine dado (finished in two coats of linseed oil and terebine), walls and woodwork recoloured). It was reopened in December by the bishop¹².

The belfry which was added in the late 1890s was replaced in 1929 by a Peace Tower in memory of the fallen in the First War¹³. Bendigo architects, Garvin & Eathorne and Melbourne architects, Gawler & Drummond, commented on plans for the tower submitted by Dossetor & Frew, in their roles as the Bendigo and Melbourne Diocesan architects in 1928¹⁴. Dossetor & Frew had been contacted by the church about completing this design in late 1921; the church also contacted R&S Kirk to provide the honour pulpit, selling the old pulpit and lamp to Stanhope church in 1922¹⁵. Much discussion ensued about the tower form and the louvre design and a drawing shows the upper tower section, crenelations with pinnacles and the controversial broad paired (now one) louvre windows: the cost was 346pounds¹⁶. This replaced the previous low square tower with pinnacles¹⁷. The stone was brought from Karlsruhe by Kronk & Johnson and the tower completed by GB Edwards (346 pounds tender 8.28)¹⁸. The tower was dedicated in June 1929¹⁹.

At least two major functions (golf days, garden parties, American tea parties) were held at Harold Brookes' Flint Hill in this era to raise funds for the church building²⁰. In 1954 there was a memorial service held at the church for the late Harold & Dorothy Brookes.

The new rectory was dedicated in 1966 (built by Carl Poletti)²¹. In 1975 the church organ was removed to Frankston by Robert Elliston and replaced by a new Spencer organ.

Foundation Stones: Church Foundation Stone reads: 'This church was built in 1864 and was completed in 1929,' Rector, the Rev. Cannon W A Poulton, Bishop, Rt. Rev. Donald Baker. This tower was consecrated on 28th of September, 1941, by the Rt. Rev. G T Ashton, D.D., Rector, Rev. G R Miles' This consecration also included the organ screen²²

- 1 W&DHS church chronology; *Woodend Star* 18.2.90,p2; 27.12.90,p2, 15.11.90 in W&DHS card
- 2 W&DHS *Woodend Star* 25 & 18.4.91,p2-3
- 3 *ibid.*; souvenir
- 4 W&DHS church chronology
- 5 *ibid.*
- 6 *ibid.*
- 7 *ibid.*
- 8 *ibid.*
- 9 W&DHS
- 10 *ibid.*
- 11 church chronology
- 12 *ibid.*
- 13 *ibid.*
- 14 W&DHS copy of corress.
- 15 W&DHS church chronology
- 16 *ibid.*; souvenir
- 17 see souvenir photo
- 18 church chronology
- 19 *ibid.*
- 20 *ibid.*
- 21 *ibid.*
- 22 W&DHS SMBF programme

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Church vestry Foundation Stone at the rear reads: 'This Stone was laid by Bishop Langley, November 7th, 1903,' and memorial plate on the gates and fence is: 'This gateway and wall were built in memory of Flying Officer K I and Mrs. McDonald, died 1940.'

In the grounds is a memorial-seat, with the inscription, 'The King and country sited John Hunter Goldie, beloved son of Alexander and Carolyn Goldie, born 4/9/1919, died 14/2/1942, buried at Lossy Mouth, Scotland.'¹

Reputedly the church has a fine interior with a rare Spencer organ and stained glass by William Montgomery. Nearby is a timber Sunday School which was opened in Feb. 1890².

DESCRIPTION:

This is a coursed basalt rubble Early English Gothic Revival church with parapeted and pinnaced square bell tower after the Norman fashion. Otherwise it has a typical gabled roof profile, added gable bays and corner pinnaced buttressing. A weatherboarded church hall is to one side.

A basalt rubble fence was erected at the frontage in 1940 and the gateway which faces High Street has a memorial plate on it stating, 'In Memory of Mary and Beryl Keating.'

Another section of the wall and another gate: 'This gateway and wall is built to honour the men and women of St. Mary's, who fought and died in World War Two, 1939-1945.' The Rt. Rev. C L Riley and the Rev. W T Regneier, and J L Jones was the builder.

Another gateway was built, 'In Memory of Sarah Ann Kronk, 1866-1954.'

Comparisons The following recognised churches were built in Australian rural towns or cities during a similar period of civic consolidation⁴.

Presbyterian Church, Glenelg Highway, Wickliffe, 1861

Uniting Church (Former Presbyterian Church), Pentland Hills, Myrniong, 1861

Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, Armstrong Street South, Ballarat, 1862

St Peter's Church Of England, Sturt Street, Ballarat, 1864

St Augustine's Church Of England, Sullivan Street, Inglewood, 1864

Former Methodist Church, Nerrina, 1865

Methodist Church, High Street, Wedderburn, 1866

Holy Trinity Church Of England, Wilson & Kerr Streets Cnr, Wedderburn, 1866

Former Baptist Church, Dawson Street, Ballarat, 1866-7

St. Jude's Church Of England, Lygon St., Carlton, 1866-70

St John's Anglican Church, Barkley & Thompson Streets Cnr, Dunolly, 1866-9

Methodist Church, Mortlake, 1867 St. John's Church Of England, Main St.,

Diamond Creek, 1867-70 St Paul's Church Of England, Myers Street, Bendigo, 1867-8

St Peter's Church Of England, St Arnaud-Dunolly Road, Carapooee, 1869-70

The austere execution, square pinnaced tower and stone construction at Woodend however introduce a sub-set of this typical Early English medieval parish church type. St Peter's, Ballarat, (1864-), Wesleyan Church, St Kilda (1857-) and St Andrew's, Williamstown (1871) are more decorated stone examples.

CONDITION:

Given the many stages of construction, the church is good condition and still expresses its initiation date.

CONTEXT:

Its prominence, set on the hill in the centre of Woodend, ensures a long association with both Woodend residents and the many travellers who have passed the church since its construction. It is close to the Woodend cemetery and state school, all developed in a similar period.

LANDSCAPE:

Planting in the churchyard consists of Douglas fir, redwood, ivy, and other mature exotic specimens. There are specimens of ivy, *Arbutus* and *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Chusan palm).

1 see Campaspe House
2 Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 13
3 *ibid.*
4 AHC listings

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Woodend Church of England is regionally significant as one of the earliest group of public buildings in the district. Its prominence, set on the hill in the centre of Woodend, ensures a long association with both Woodend residents and the many travellers who have passed the church since its construction. It is also architecturally distinctive because of the combination of Early English styling, the basalt construction and the square bell tower. Because of the documentation of each change and addition to the building and its grounds, each element in the complex has some place in the town's history. Continual fund raising within the community and at the homes of noted residents like the Brookes have created tangible links with the community over the church's development period.

NAME: GISBORNE PARK
770 CALDER HIGHWAY, GISBORNE

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 619 AMG: 2.90,58.4
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 43-45/O

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R07

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1874-5c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Victoria

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

MARTIN, PETER J

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

BEATTIE, JOHN A

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

E. Gordon was the grantee in 1855 for three allotments, each a little over 100 acres and aligned east-west, fronting Mt. Alexander (Calder Highway) and Weigall Roads. The brewer, Peter J. Martin was the owner-occupier of first, 566 acres and a hut and barn at Cabbage Tree in c1868; this became a 'residence' by 1869 with a rise in the annual valuation. By 1872 he had another property of 1232 acres (land) at Cabbage Tree property with a 'homestead' listed for the first time on the 586 acre site in 1872¹. In 1875 it was described as 572 acres of land with a 'superior House, and homestead..' with an increased annual valuation². The property continued as such with a uniform property valuation into the 1880s when he was co-occupier with first, a farmer Thomas Callory, and next the noted Melbourne engineer, machinery manufacturer (including farm machinery and wind-mills), contractor and speculator, David Munro⁴.

The property's description continued as 572 acres of land and a 'villa' plus out-offices, together with 640 acres also held on the Melton Road (CA9/N,13-15/M Gisborne Parish Plan)⁵.

Mrs Watson's name (see also Rock Glen Farm) was shown here on the property plans of 1893 but grazier, Henry Beattie was the owner-occupier after c1893⁶. John Aitken Beattie was the manager then and became the owner by the First War⁷.

A sale notice of 1988 described it as a bluestone house built about 1860 by a man named Martin, said to be a brewer. The vendors (Robertson) family had been there since 1940⁸.

The original land was added to when the adjoining freeholds were acquired. Hay crops were popular there in the late 19th century and presumably its brewer owner grew other brewing-related grain crops there. It has never been added to and the stone stable and outbuildings survive. Lady Knox pulled off the verandah in the 1930s but the Robertson family restored it (in the most part)¹⁰.

1 Gisborne Parish Plan
2 RB1872,206; RB1874,199; RB1868,403
3 RB1875,206
4 RB1877,201; RB1888,117; Martin biog. *Men of the Time* p.131-2; Munro ADB V5,p.310
5 *ibid.*
6 M1893
7 RB1893,124-5; RB1915-16,206
8 *The Age*, 6/12/1988, Real Estate. in NTA File; pers.com. H.Dixon
9 pers.com Neil Robertson
10 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Gisborne Park has always been central to community affairs in the Cabbage Tree (later Couangalt) and Gisborne areas, Peter Martin having given land for the first Cabbage Tree school in 1863 and Beattie having later provided another lot for the same school. Stone from Gisborne Park was also used to build the Gisborne Anglican Church in the 1950s.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a double-fronted Italianate bluestone masonry villa with slate roof, bayed windows and bayed cast-iron ornamented verandah (rebuilt). The house has symmetrically arranged stucco chimneys, and eaves brackets, while many of the outbuildings are also of basalt (coursed rubble) with brick trim to openings¹. The house garden has some formal structure (carriage sweep) and has been in garden publications.

At the road entrance there is a large cement pillared gateway with wrought-iron gates and fences and cement balls atop the piers, flanked outside by Hawthorn hedging.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original.

CONTEXT:

The property is sited in exotic grasslands typical of the area but achieves a high public prominence by its location next to the Calder Highway (Freeway) and the definition of the driveway by the mature tree avenue, hedges and gates.

LANDSCAPE:

The complex is set at the end of a long and impressive driveway of *Pinus radiata* and *Pinus pinea*, with deciduous exotics nearer to the house and extensive belt of Monterey cypress running either side of the house. There is a Hawthorn hedge along the driveway.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a remarkably original, comprehensive and impressive farm complex, made more so by its near total construction, within a relatively short period of time, in basalt masonry. It is paralleled in this aspect, in the study area, only by Eden Park, Romsey, and in part by the nearby Bundaleer. In the State context, it is among the best examples of medium-sized farm complexes, being of different scale and origin to other generally larger basalt farm complexes in Western Victoria. Its landscape setting is also made impressive by the long and individually notable avenue of conifers which lines its driveway.

Because of its stone construction and comprehensive representation of farm building types, in one architect-designed complex, Gisborne Park provides a contrast to other contemporary more evolutionary rural complexes in the area and as such expresses the connection between the city markets and capital provided by its wealthy brewer owner, Peter Martin.

Gisborne Park has historically also been central to Gisborne community life, despite its out-of town location, with stone from the property being donated for the Gisborne Anglican Church and land donated for the local schools.

¹ see Keating's real estate brochure, copy held

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: AVENUE OF HONOUR
CALDER HIGHWAY, WOODEND

TYPE: TREE AVENUE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.81,58.65
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1918-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Victoria

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

NEWHAM & WOODEND SHIRE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

The origins of the concept of Avenues of Honour are not clear but they are known to be a phenomenon peculiar to Australia¹. Ballarat has the earliest avenue and remains the longest recorded. The opening ceremony for the Woodend avenue was held on the 14.09.1918 and is described in the *Woodend Star* on 14.09.1918 and the 16.11.1918, along with a list of trees allotted and fallen soldiers. A photograph shows the Woodend band playing at the ceremony². An Honour Avenue was opened at Macedon at almost the same time, originally set for 27.07.1918 but postponed to 10.08.1918,³

A list of allotted trees is given in the 1919 *Woodend Star*⁴. The names allotted to trees are as follows:

TREES 1 to 72, east side of avenue G. Anderson, F.H.Giles, J.E.Giles, H.Giles, A.Anderson, J.H.Anderson, etc to G. Dunn.

TREES 1 to 90, west side of avenue E. d'A. Bruun, E.J.Christie, etc. to P.Tyrrell

ADDITIONAL NAMES J. Falloon, A.W.Keating, W.W.Jones, W.McDonald, R.Simpson, -
Bowe, C.Blackburn, Brae Watson, A. Armitage, E.F.Walsh, P.O'Neill, B. O'Neill, Thos. Forge,
George Purchase Jr., Claude Huffer.

The difference in tree numbers from the east to west side is explained by the position of the road at one point which prevented the planting of a continuous double row. It is not known who supplied the trees, but Smith & Sons at Riddells Creek is a possible local supplier.

DESCRIPTION:

An extensive and mature oak avenue (*Quercus robur*) consisting of 224 English oaks (*Quercus robur*) planted along a stretch of the Calder Highway, 2.5km in length which starts near Clarkes Lane and extends south to Woodend on both sides of the Calder Highway⁵. All trees once bore memorial plaques to those who served in World War One but these have been removed and are stored at the Woodend RSL to prevent vandalism⁶.

1 Guthrie, Craig, Social Value, Avenue of Honour, Woodend, 1993

2 photo No. 41, WDHS

3 Norton, A., Honour Avenue, Macedon and Mount Macedon, 1993

4 15.11.1918, p.1, *Woodend Star*

5 Lim, D., Honour Avenue, 1993; Guthrie, Craig, Social Value, Avenue of Honour, Woodend, 1993

6 Lim, D., Honour Avenue, 1993

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

A second avenue was planted to commemorate those who died in World War II, the Korean and Vietnam wars¹. This is assumed to be that planted on the Tylden Road by the Woodend RSL and for which plans were outlined in the *Woodend Star* on 27.08.1985, p.3.

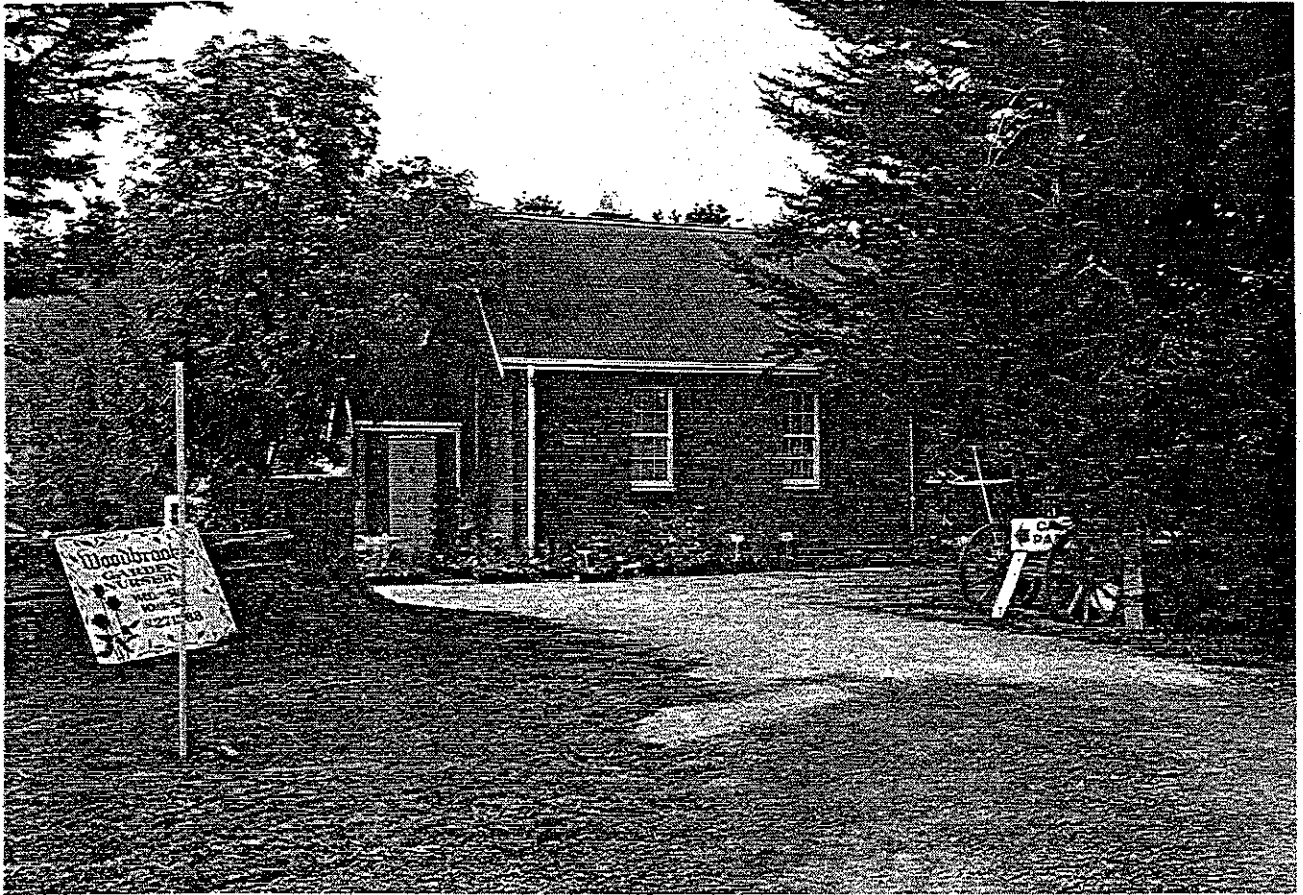
SIGNIFICANCE:

The avenue is of State significance as one of only two Avenues of Honour of English oak in Victoria and, as such, is a fine example of what is believed to be a phenomena (memorial avenues) peculiar to Australia. The avenue is an impressive visual and cultural landmark in the township of Woodend and provides an important definition of entrance and exit to the town as well as one of the most extensive memorials to those who served in the devastating World War One campaign. The trees are of horticultural, historic and aesthetic significance and also of high social significance to the local residents and other Australians. It was classified and registered by the National Trust on 01.04.1986. as a further recognition of the social value attributed to it by both the general community and among expert opinion, as represented by the Trust.

1 Craig, Social Value, Avenue of Honour, Woodend, 1993

NAME: SPRINGFIELD STATE SCHOOL, NOW WOODBROOK NURSERY
CALDER HIGHWAY, WOODEND NORTH

TYPE: SCHOOL



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 595 AMG: 2.81,58.65
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 68

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1878

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

DESIGNER:

BASTOW, HENRY (CHIEF ARCHITECT)

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR: McGIBBON

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)
TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

Formerly in the Springfield district, this area was served by denominational schools in the 1860s¹. This site was gazetted as a reserve in March 1877 and a school and residence built. The head-teacher was John Muntz, the builder was William M. McGibbon from Castlemaine, the price was 550 pounds and the opening date January 1st 1878². The roof was of iron, the walls of brick, the internal walls plastered and the ceilings 6x1/2. inch T&G varnished boards³. During the design stage, Muntz had the temerity to request an extra chimney (there were two for three rooms in the residence, the bedroom missed out): the Department architect replied that 'If the teacher requires such a luxury, I think he should provide it for himself.'⁴. Muntz persisted, next requesting a fence, given that wandering stock, some wild, were a problem. Two years later Dodridge & Robertson's tender of 44 pounds was approved for construction of a five feet high front picket fence and side fences of post & rail⁵. Attendances fell to 10 in 1886, requiring that the school be run half-time with SS2008 but by the end of that year the local Board of Advice had agreed to it closing⁶. The schoolroom was used for Presbyterian church and Sunday School purposes by 1900 when the site was being considered by the Department for disposal: local residents such as William and Alf Claringbold, noted the potential loss to the community if it was sold. meanwhile the attached residence was leased to Pat Bowes in the late 1880s and Edwardian era, Isaac Batey in the early 1890s and his son, Herbert Batey in the early 1900s⁷. In 1892 the Springfield parents (Thomas Bowyer, James Clark and John Johnston, et al.) sought its reopening.

1 V&R V2p.802f
2 ibid. see Barned photo pages; W&DHS extract from School Building File
3 ibid., DI report 1892
4 W&DHS extract from School Building File
5 ibid. memo 6.7.80, DI report 1892
6 ibid.
7 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Bill Bowyer was involved in the school¹. He tells of an earlier school site now marked by pines, off the highway.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a red brick former school, gabled porch and three-room residence designed in a simple gabled form with gable finials and a combined chimney at the intersection of schoolroom and residence. The windows are six pane timber double-hung sashes, the roof is clad with corrugated iron and the wall vents are ornamental cast-iron.

It is set at the corner of Clarkes Lane near to other former public works sites (reservoir, post office).

A smaller version of this school design is at Rochford and of a similar age. Other contemporary schools nationally recognised include:

State School No. 1051, Mickleham, 1871

Old School House, Muckleford South, 1871

Primary School No. 1408, Cameron Street, Malmsbury, 1873-4

Glenferrie Primary School, Manningtree Rd., Hawthorn, 1876

Camp Hill (Central) State School No. 1976, Rosalind Park, Bendigo, 1877

Avoca Primary School No.4, Avoca, 1878

Higher Elementary School, Grove Street, Lorne, 1879

CONDITION:

The building is generally original externally but the timber picket fence which once bordered the site is gone.

CONTEXT:

The area was surveyed in 1854 as the town of Springfield in 6 and 7 acre lots (known for its numerous springs). The locality was a stopping place for travellers on the Sandhurst gold route as seen by the continuing existence of the Springfield hotel, the nearby local reservoir and other sites (ie. Highland Chief hotel site on Russells Lane corner, Dalhousie hotel at the Montgomery's land corner also another on the other side half way up once marked by a laurel tree)².

Bill Bowyer's father (Francis) was born on the property on the other side of Russells Road (marked by poplars) of parents (father English, mother Irish) who had arrived there in 1854. His mother (nee Tully? McGregor) was born at Otago, New Zealand (of Scottish parents). Francis excavated the reservoir at the Kronks Lane corner with a bullock team c1880s(?), as town water supply. He also worked on Chevely Station (1200 acres, Jefferys' Kyneton P.R) on the other side of Russells Road which stretched north to Karlsruhe Station.

LANDSCAPE:

There are some post & rail fences and cypress hedges, willows and Monterey pine. The Calder Highway fence gateposts may be old.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Springfield school is one of the few early structures which mark this old community. The school is located near other early public works sites and retains a high integrity to its original construction. As a former public building it has both a landmark and community identification value, particularly given its siting on one of the State's major highways. The first head teacher (Muntz) was linked with one of the district's pioneering families and the site of his house opposite the school is still discernible.

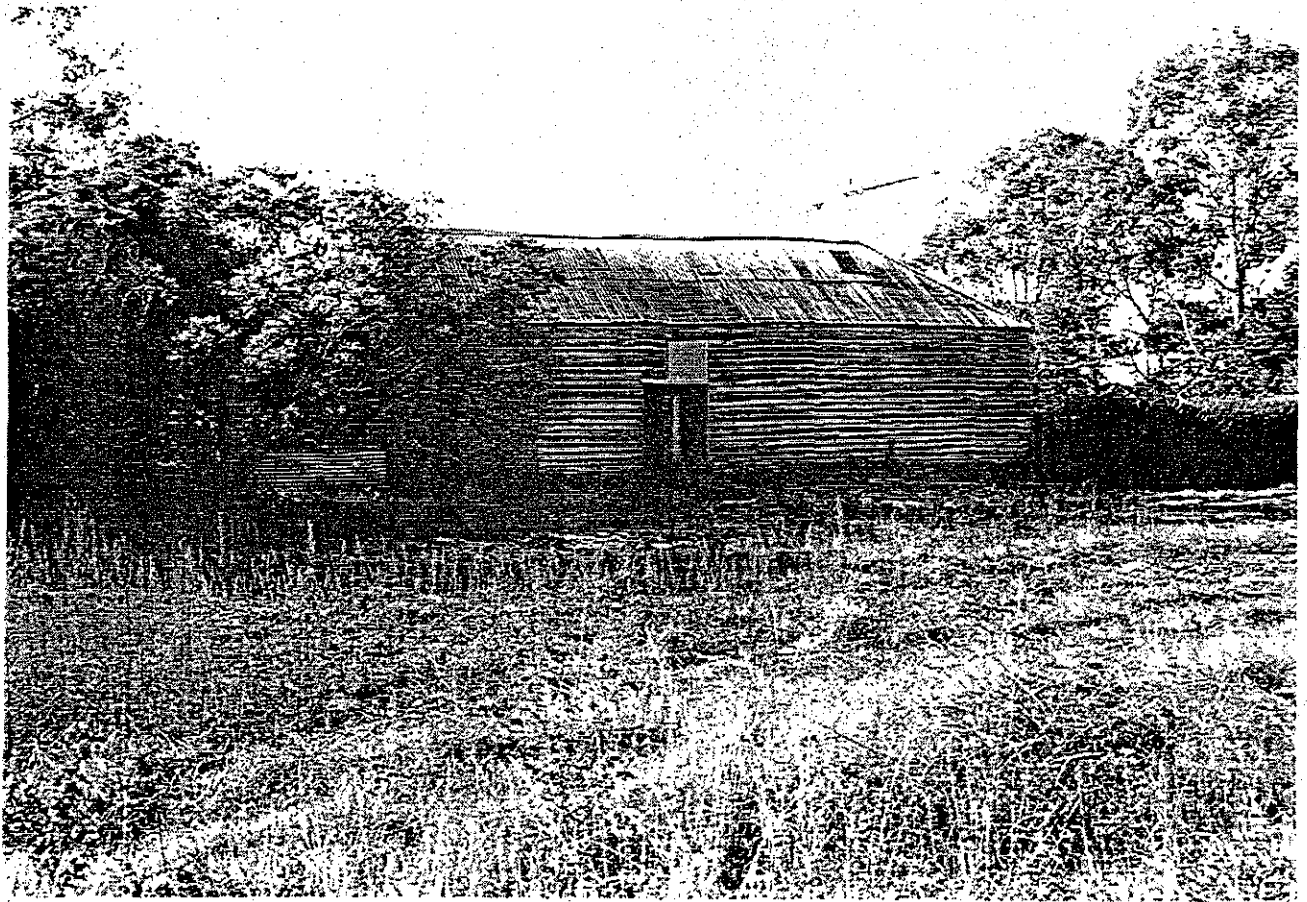
1

JH

2 Bill Bowyer, pers.com. born 1904

NAME: VICTORIA FARM; POLICE, LATER COBB & CO. CHANGING
STATION
CALDER HIGHWAY, WOODEND NORTH

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 583 AMG: 2.80,58.69
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 78

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R12

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1865c ?

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R?

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Further investigation required

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT?

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

BARKER, JOHN?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,3

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)
TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL (Evidence of track, road and rail routes)

HISTORY:

Early run maps show the Kyneton (19,200 acres) and Newham (25000 acres) pastoral leases extending over much of this area with the former covering this site. A map of 1861 shows an old track (the former Mt Alexander dray track) running just to the east of this building complex and the Jeffreys' Kyneton preemptive right across the new road reserve¹. The site is just above the north border of Edward English's 76 acre crown grant (CA78), occupying the south-western part of Allotment A/B2 (38a) which was granted to J Barker in 1864². The latter lot was once part of the 271 acre Carlsruhe police paddock which was evidently sold off in the 1860s and may mean that some of these farm structures are related to its former use, such as stables³. John Barker was listed as a farmer at Carlsruhe in the 1860s-70s (one Edward English was a Bendigo miner)⁴.

The 1887 Chevely Estate poster shows this complex as Victoria Farm, laid out idyllically with a patchwork of crops each paddock sheltered by tree rows and a simplified version of the existing house is drawn in the corner of the farm⁵.

David Jones (grandfather of Bruce Jones, Chevely's owner) was reputedly once a driver for Cobb & Co. Family legend confirms that the stables in this complex once housed horses used by the company, serving as what was then termed a changing station⁶. Cobb & Co. reputedly traversed the district to plan their route in 1853, commencing the Bendigo-Melbourne run early in 1854⁷. By 1856 there were three other coaching firms on this route⁸.

1 CPO Roll plan 51; see also RP 110 1844
2 Woodend parish plan
3 CPO RP 51
4 BD1868; RB1869-70,17; RB1870,12
5 W Glover 16.3.87 sale poster, copy held
6 Bruce Jones, pers.com.
7 Bamed,p.65f
8 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The timber outbuilding on the south-west boundary of this site is thought to be the former Cobb & Co. stables (later converted to a shearing shed) reputedly sited near to the toll gate across what was then the Mt. Alexander Road (one of 7 on the road to Bendigo)¹. It has been described by shire valuers in the past as an 'old wool shed' or an 'old implement shed'². Recent owners include the Boes and Colin Aitkenhead³.

DESCRIPTION:

This complex consists of a weatherboarded double-fronted house with concave verandah (ornament removed). There is also a weatherboarded hipped roofed outbuilding (barn or stable) to the south of it, which appears to be older than the house itself, and is possibly of individual note (reputed Cobb & Co. stables)⁴. Other timber barns or outbuildings adjoin it.

CONDITION:

Although of some age (as shown by misalignment of walls), the buildings appear to have undergone only minor changes (new openings? detailed inspection required).

CONTEXT:

The buildings form a landmark on a major highway and, by their age, have implied links to the nearby Kyneton, Newham and Garth preemptive rights and the early dairy structure at Cadella Park.

LANDSCAPE:

The complex is surrounded by a number of different types of hedges, including gorze, cypress and hawthorn.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Current evidence reinforces the evident comparative age of the outbuildings in this complex and their link historically with the former police paddock and the well-known Cobb & Co coaching firm. The buildings form a landmark on a major highway and, by their age, have implied links to the nearby Kyneton, Newham and Garth preemptive rights and the early dairy structure at Cadella Park. The complex is significant for its antiquity, both actual and as perceived within the Woodend and Carlsruhe communities.

The former stable block is significant for its links to mid nineteenth century transport routes through the area. It is an important reminder of the significance of other forms of transport and other routes besides the train and related to the phase in which the initial urban network was created.

1 W&DHS letter to Vicroads, 5.12.90
2 VB1965
3 VC1963
4 W&DHS letter to Vicroads, 5.12.90; owned by Bowes(?) family

**NAME: GOLF HILL, WOODEND GOLF CLUB
OFF CALDER HIGHWAY, WOODEND**

TYPE: LANDFORM, TREES, FENCE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.81,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Reserve

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

NEWHAM & WOODEND SHIRE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 1,4,7

CULTURE CONTACT (Evidence of contact between Europeans and Aboriginals during exploration and early settlement)
TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

This site was described as a 'Bold Trap Rock Hill' in a Woodend town plan of 1856¹. This identification of its volcanic origins was the start of a long period of study at the site with published articles by Skeats & Summers in 1912, Edwards in 1938, Wellman 1974 and Birch 1988². The quarry is still often visited by geological excursion groups as a teaching site.

Early plans also reveal its public use. To the south-west (now the racecourse) was a reserve for volunteer defence purposes³. A 'Bathing Place' was at the north end of Jeffreys Street on the north bank of the Five Mile Creek. Later reservations put aside the hill for 'Public Park and Gardens' and the defence reservation converted to 'Racecourse and Recreation Reserve' (last gazettal 1913)⁴.

Public meetings held to form a golf club at Woodend in 1901 stressed the value of having links available for the summer visitors (tourists) to the town '...the game is becoming a very popular one...visitors will not be going to any place now where there is no golfing..⁵'. Messrs. Deverill and Mowbray moved that a Woodend golf club be formed with membership at 2/6d per year⁶. Someone suggested that part of the racecourse would make good links⁷. This awareness of tourism was growing, particularly with the advent of the motor car and the resulting excursions to Woodend from Melbourne.

The Woodend Golf Club is thought to have occupied part of this hillside by 1903-4 when it was called the Queen's Ferry Woodend Golf Club links, later the Hillside Links⁸. Earlier links had been near Quarry Road in an area known as 'The Quarries'. The golf club's bid for long-term tenure of what was public park land provided an extended public controversy in Woodend⁹. This golf course was thought to be one of the first group to be established outside of Melbourne¹⁰.

1 copy held

2 Rosengreen, p.234

3 ibid.

4 Woodend town parish plan

5 *Woodend Star* 14.9.01/2

6 *Woodend Star* 21.9.01

7 ibid.

8 Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* #17 cites *Woodend Star* 23.1.1904 new club seeks members; see Barned, p148

9 see RS112

10 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The course was 11-holes at first, the first hole (now gone) being near the old town swimming pool. A club house was built prior to c1918, and renovated in 1948 and 1975, the old section becoming the kitchen¹. The nearby pine plantation was started in 1932.

On 08.06.1914 the Shire Secretary proposed to appoint a committee for the Woodend Hill Reserve. On 02.03.15 the Acting Secretary of the Committee of Management requested the Secretary of Lands send a man to Woodend to advise on the laying out of the Reserve. John Cronin, a later Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, advised the Committee after a site visit, on the design and planting of the Reserve.

In the following year, the notable Woodend figure (see Keating Memorial), JC Keating was appointed to join the existing Public Parks and Gardens Committee. Accounts of 1916 and 1917 show that planting of trees and shrubs were made as well as golf improvements. Membership of the golf club in September 1916 indicates 21 men and 19 ladies bringing in an income of £32.6. By the 1920s the Hillside Golf Club was very active, copies of the club's minutes being sent to Peverill, the Under Secretary for Lands. How much control the club could or should exert on public land had become a public issue.

In December 1920, Peverill noted that the Golf Club had been in existence for some time before the Park Committee was appointed and that membership of the Club was 100 members, only half of whom were local. In September 1921 a public meeting had been called in Woodend concerning the Parks and Gardens Committee's control of the Golf Club. The *Woodend Star* 12.09.21 featured a full page coverage of the event and a copy was sent to Peverill.

The Golf Club wrote to Peverill to complain of the biased and unfair report by the newspaper. Council supported the Parks and Gardens Committee thus adding fuel to the growing fire. A petition from 132 ratepayers to the Minister for Lands wanted the management in the Golf Club hands rather than the Parks and Gardens Committee. The wrangle continued into the 1930s with Golf Club members gaining appointment to the Parks and Gardens Committee.

Grazing on the greens was a constant issue that sparked regular outbursts and a petition in the form of a 'round robin' was put on 09.11.1959 to restore the grazing rights on the Woodend Golf Links.

In 1936 and 37 the first discussions surfaced regarding construction of a public swimming pool. In the following years, many recreational structures and extensions to the area were completed.

In 1985 the reserve comprised the Woodend Racecourse, the oval, arboretum, tennis court, swimming pool, old baths, land along the Five Mile Creek, and the golf course. In 1991 approval was granted for the erection of social clubrooms at the Davey Street oval².

DESCRIPTION:

There are several rocky outcrops on the east side of the hill which appear to be caves, tunnels or excavations in the sides of the former volcano, probably former quarries.

Geologically the site has a lava cone and crater open to the north and some of the lava revealed by quarrying has been termed as 'Woodendite', dating from around 6.81 million years ago³. The rock has an affinity with the Hanging Rock and Camels Hump group⁴.

CONTEXT:

The reserve proper adjoins other land used for public purposes, including the race course and former militia practice range. It is also a dominant landscape element in the town.

LANDSCAPE:

A mature conifer plantation (1932-) covers the hill at the golf club house (which reputedly contains some of the 1920s clubrooms) while a notable and mature tree avenue extends from here to the south to an early and notable picketed gateway in a wire fabric fence.

A stand of rare black gums *Eucalyptus aggregata* are located at the northern end of Jeffrey Street, along the Five Mile Creek.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Golf Hill has many layers of history, the most apparent being its use by the community for recreation and its later development, as a golf course, with a conscious desire to attract tourists to the area. This development process caused a great deal of community concern which was well documented over a long period. This documentation allows comprehensive historical interpretation of the physical evidence on the site. Despite this concern, the reserve still plays a central visual and

1 Bamed, p.148f
2 RS112
3 N.Rosengreen, p.234
4 ibid.

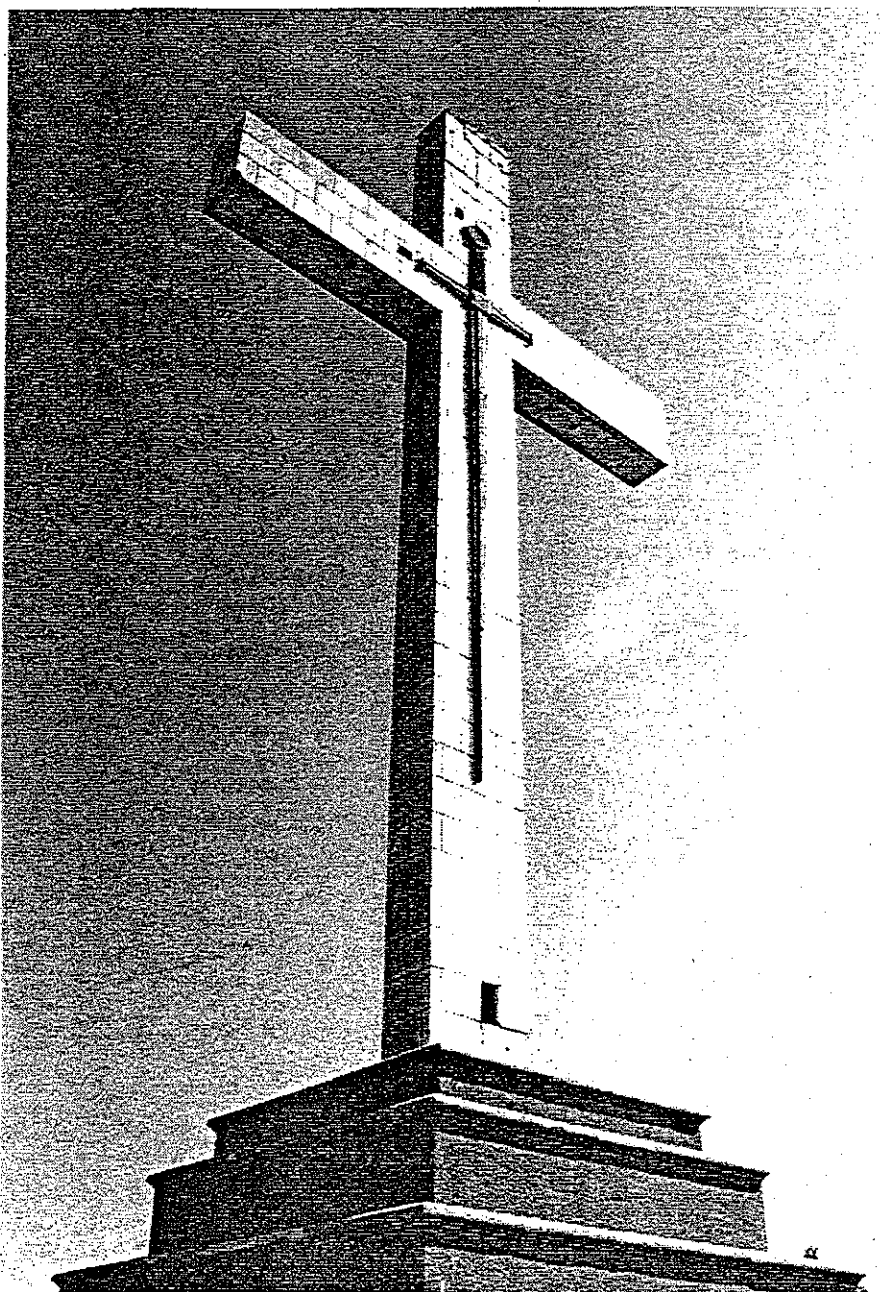
MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

recreational role in the Woodend community. It is thought to be among the first group of golf courses to be established outside of Melbourne.

The site, like other volcanic prominences in the area has a landmark quality which is enhanced by the mature tree growth along the ridge. It has also been the subject of scientific study, publications and excursions over a long period, having value to the scientific community as a landform and for the rare trees on the site.

NAME: CAMERON MEMORIAL CROSS
CAMERON DRIVE, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: MONUMENT



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2:85,58.59
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Reserve

LANDSCAPE UNIT: M03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered): N
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1935

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)

Important to Victoria

*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER: CAMERON, WILLIAM

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS: COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

DESIGNER:

CAMPBELL, EDWARD & SONS

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

CAMPBELL, EDWARD & SONS

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 6

TOURISM & RETREATS (Formation of early retreats for the elite, the later guest houses, pleasure gardens, and recreation areas; also the summer houses)

HISTORY:

The land on which the Cross was erected forms part of what was the Mount Macedon State Forest. The earlier lookout, pulled down in 1929 (when only four legs were left), was about 100 yards back up the hill from the Cross¹. Bill de Mack, who worked as a scaffolder on the Cross remembers that a ten foot by eight foot corrugated iron hut at the base of the lookout was all that was left but this disappeared over the weekend soon after men started working at the Cross. The men left the hut and used the little shed for dinner and some even camped there. He also spoke of a stone shelter where wood was kept which had toilets underneath and on the roof was a reservoir all built of local stone but later vandalised. This shelter may be the same as the former water tank marked on the FCV brochure².

An original official opening ceremony brochure³, for the opening of Cameron Drive on 19.02.1941, documents that Gisborne's Shire President at the opening ceremony was Cr. James Railton who welcomed His Excellency & Lady Dugan. A photograph shows the Cross and surrounds with formal landscaping with urns planted with clipped shrubs edging the podium and steps to the Cross. Landscaping was reputedly carried out by Leversha and others⁴, and Albert Lamb of Heskett carrying out some of the stone work, the stone pointers or capping of shale from Camels Hump. Large blocks were thought to have been quarried at Marnanie. At the time Lamb was an apprentice gardener at Coolangatta. Lamb also did the stone walls in front of Rosebank (a boarding house de-

1 straight up from the original gates, about half way between the western point and the southern point where the Cross is
2 Bill de Mack GMMDS
3 GMMDS
4 Bill Malkin, GMMDS

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

stroyed in the fires) and at Cameron Lodge along with the archways. Mrs Cameron also helped out while the Cross was being built, particularly liking the plumbing work with the assistance of a man from Kyneton. Bill de Mack planted many of the trees after the Cross was built¹.

William Cameron of Cameron Lodge donated the memorial cross, surrounds, roadway and gates to the people of Gisborne Shire as a memorial to the soldiers of the First War². It was announced in the *Argus* in 1932 as to be set at an elevation of 3324 feet and floodlit at night such that it would be visible from Melbourne³.

Edward Campbell & Sons of Melbourne designed and fabricated it, the actual erection on site taking 25 hours. It was completed by 1935, with dedication services held on the 16th March when the cross was to be unveiled by His Excellency Lord Huntingfield KCMG⁴.

The unveiling of the Cross has generally been attributed to the State Governor, Lord Huntingfield, however, Marion Hutton notes that the *Age* shows the unveiling to have been performed by the Premier, Sir Stanley Argyle and that no apology or explanation was given for the Governor's absence⁵.

In Bill de Mack's opinion (scaffolder at construction site), Mr Cameron was initially at odds with the returned soldiers who thought money should be donated for their welfare, or that a more useful monument should be erected in the town in the form of clubrooms. Mr Cameron had to get approval from the FCV in selecting a site and their preference was another site. However, Cameron persisted with the southern point site as it could be viewed by telescope from Cameron Lodge. Apparently, Cameron watched from below and selected the exact site with the aid of a system of flags to the men on the Mount. Even then, one morning the men were told it had to be shifted again by four or five feet. This did not endear goodwill towards Cameron⁶.

Initially the Cross was not a favourable concept with anyone but those to whom it gave employment. People also thought the road should have been made before the Cross was erected rather than the reverse. The fact that Cameron was an American meant that (presumably because of his country's neutral stance in the war) he was not accepted until after many years the returned soldiers eventually accepted what Cameron had sought to do⁷.

The cross was described thus at its opening:

'Seventy feet in height with a plinth 14 feet in width, the Cross rests on a circular base 38 feet in diameter. The pale yellow stone, in relief against the sombre colours of the dense bush which clothes the Mount, is conspicuous for miles across the plains 2000 feet below'.

On two sides of the cross in relief, two swords, each 25 feet long point to the ground. About the circular base are trim lawns, trees and shrubs. The Cross, floodlit at night, bears the inscription 'To the Glory of God and in memory of Australia's sons 1914-18'. 'Death cannot rob them of their Glory. Nor time efface the memory of their gallant deeds'⁸.

The Cross is mounted on a 70ft. high steel frame set in concrete foundations. Mounted on the east side of the Cross, which faces Melbourne, is a cast bronze crusader's sword about 25 ft in length. The ceramic tiles were made by Wunderlich⁹.

Cameron paid for the surrounding gardens and water storage as well as the three mile road which linked the Cross with the Mount Macedon Road when opened in 1941. The total cost was £30,000¹⁰. Cameron also inspired the formation in 1944 of a committee of management consisting of representatives from the Gisborne Shire, Forest Commission, the RSL and the Cameron estate. After years of neglect local residents commenced fund raising for repair of the Cross and its surrounds in 1953, paying some £5000 for renewing and elevation of the flood lights, erecting a kiosk and caretaker's residence, clearing the bush and restoring the gardens.

A later stone gateway and wrought iron gates (1956) mark the approach to the cross from the carpark. The gates were relocated in 1990 following realignment of the walking track to the Cross to allow for the development of a new kiosk. The newly relocated gates were opened by Bruce Ruxton, State President of the RSL¹¹. The *Kyneton Guardian* on 22.10.1975 recorded damage to the masonry on the Cross caused by a lightning strike, which was believed to be the first time the structure had been directly hit.

Significance factors

Notes by the Committee of Management after the Ash Wednesday fires documents the emblematic vision that the Cross provided to the people of the district: "The people of this district saw the

- 1 Bill de Mack, GMMDHS
- 2 Melbourne, p.90
- 3 *ibid.* cites *Argus* 8.7.32
- 4 *ibid.*
- 5 GMMDHS, 1987 cites *Age*, 22.03.1935
- 6 Bill de Mack, GMMDHS
- 7 Bill de Mack, GMMDHS
- 8 *ibid.* *The Argus* 18.3.35
- 9 Bill de Mack, scaffolder, GMMDHS
- 10 *ibid.*
- 11 *Telegraph*, 10.04.1990 and *Midland Express*, 10.04.1990

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Cross, unharmed by the holocaust, as a symbol for them to have hope, courage and perseverance in rebuilding their future lives among the ashes".

The Committee noted that each year at dawn on Anzac Day a pilgrimage of returned soldiers from many parts of Victoria is held at the Cross and considered the Cross had come to be regarded as a National Memorial.

In 1941, on the occasion of the Governor's visit, Sir Winston Organ stated that Cameron Drive was not a tourist road rather a pilgrim's way.

In 1943, Cr Muntz told the Woodend Shire Council that a world traveller told him that the views from the Cross equalled those of Switzerland and other famous parts of the world¹.

The entrance gate and fencing of 1956, destroyed in the 1983 fires, is shown in an FCV brochure of c1971². The metal gate is flanked by a pair of stone pillars with a plaque on each and the fencing continues with stone piers and metal railing.

According to Bill de Mack³, the bronze plaques were stolen at least two or three times. They were stolen again in 1965, broken up by an axe and sold to a scrap metal dealer but were replaced in 1966⁴. This same brochure comments that tearooms seating 70 people have been built near the summit carpark. A contribution box for donations for the upkeep of the Memorial Cross Reserve was next to the Memorial Gates.

The total cost of the Memorial Cross including power lines, floodlighting, the gardens and the approach road was estimated to be about £30,000 paid for by Mr Cameron, with an allocation in his will of approximately £400 per annum for upkeep⁵.

The deterioration of the Cross was recorded shortly after the opening of Cameron Drive, which probably provided ready access to vandals. The *Woodend Star* on 05.11.1943 reported on the Woodend Shire Council's opposition to a resident caretaker and discussed the memorial's deterioration. Ten years later, requests were sent by the Committee of Management to local notables such as Oswald Syme at Bolobek proposing to erect a kiosk with permanent resident caretaker⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

Clad with a terra-cotta faience veneer (simulating Hawkesbury sandstone) fixed to a steel angle-braced frame, the cross stands on a tiered podium also faced with faience but this has been since rendered over with an unrelated aggregate finish.

The approach to the cross is on axis and flanked by short stone piers which once held light standards. Similar piers are placed at other axes of the podium with stairs placed between. The complex was once approached via ornamental cypress avenues, typical of the 1930s (now gone).

A later stone gateway and wrought iron gates (1956) mark the approach to the cross from the carpark.

Other similarly scaled memorials to the First War include the Ballarat memorial arch, the Shrine of Remembrance and the Geelong Victory Arch, along with many memorial halls and statuary across the country.

CONDITION:

The steel frame has rusted expanding within the terra-cotta veneer and causing destabilisation. Damp seems to have also accrued at the bottom of the shaft discolouring the facing and a thin render has been placed over the tiered podium base.

Gum regrowth is beginning to obscure the view to and from the cross and the flood lighting is intrusive by its size and design. Much of the ornamental garden has gone along with the Italianate urns and formal approach to the Cross.

The cross has always been a simple but bold design concept, much in the manner of the Shrine of Remembrance, such that relatively small defects in its cladding and surroundings as have occurred over the years, have severely lessened the force of its presence on the Mount. Similarly the good intentions of fund raisers may also have unwittingly aided in the dilution of its original message, taking it further from the concept of 1935 into an amalgam of eras with no clear message for the future.

CONTEXT:

As with Mount Macedon itself, the cross is visible, both night and day, for long distances across the generally flat to undulating surrounding landscape. It is also visible from the garden of Cameron Lodge, the home of its creator.

- 1 05.11.1943, *Woodend Star*
- 2 GMMDHIS
- 3 GMMDHIS
- 4 GMMDHIS
- 5 anon., typed notes, GMMDHIS
- 6 GMMDHIS

LANDSCAPE:

Little if any of the original landscape and forestry plantation survives. The Memorial was formerly set within exotic gardens which were formally laid out at the base of the Cross extending into a plantation of mountain ash, snow gums and a mixture of pines. The ornamental garden behind the entrance contained a range of low and taller plants including variegated cypress, low shrubs and colourful annuals at the edge of a gravel path. A flagpole was located immediately within the entrance at the edge of the path.

An FCV brochure shows the planting as snow gums either side of the path adjacent to the former water tank near the Cross. Just within the Memorial Gates was the Memorial Gardens and either side of this the plantation comprised Radiata pine planted 1926 and Corsican pine planted in 1923 and 1926. The parking and barbecue area was surrounded by Mountain ash and Corsican pine. Much of the formal landscaping was destroyed in the 1983 fires.

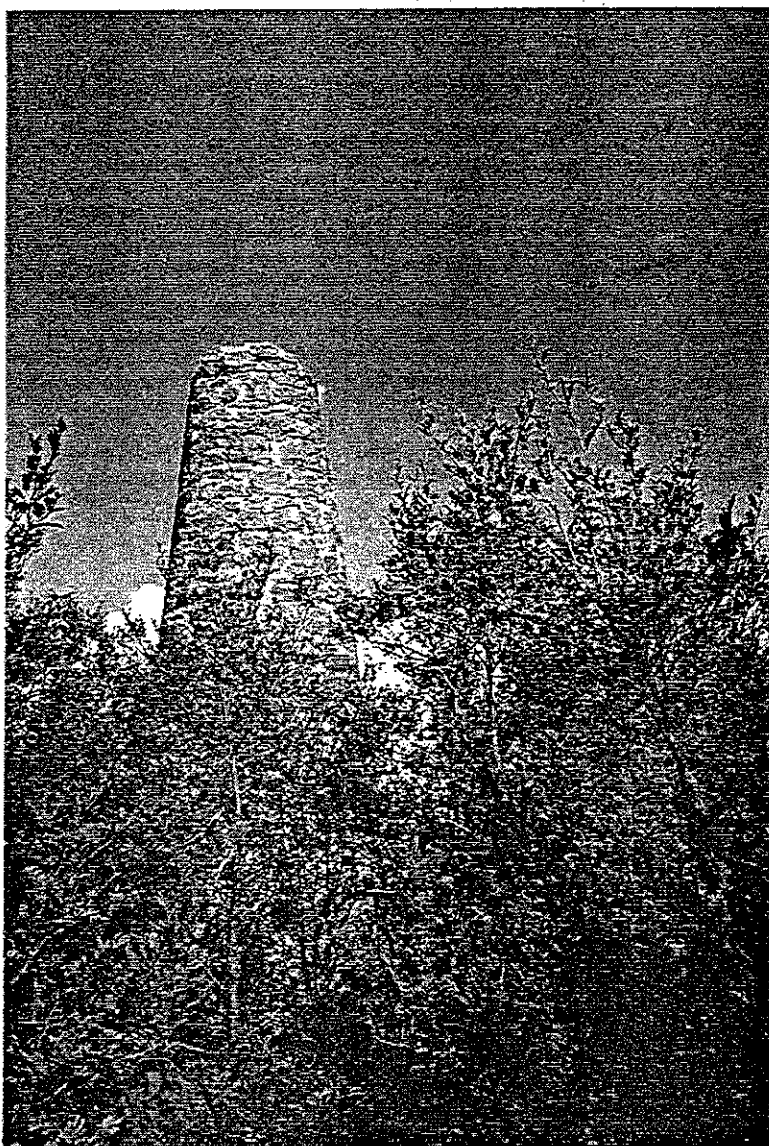
SIGNIFICANCE:

Because of its size, prominence and setting the cross is one of the state's best known and most visually powerful reminders of the First War. It is also a reflection of the memorial's creator, William Cameron, whose notable house and garden Cameron Lodge, survive nearby on Mount Macedon in a contrived visual communication with this monument. Apart from its associations with World War One, the cross is a symbol of Cameron's concern for the unemployed during the Great Depression, being a major project among others which he financed for unemployment relief work.

Because of its prominence and unique location the cross has attracted long-term national and international tourism and with that a popular value as one of the state's best known landmarks.

NAME: MOUNT MACEDON TRIGONOMETRIC SURVEY CAIRN
CAMERON DRIVE, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: SURVEY MARKER



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.85,58.60
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Reserve

LANDSCAPE UNIT: M03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1853C?

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Victoria

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,1?

CULTURE CONTACT (Evidence of contact between Europeans and Aboriginals during exploration and early settlement)
AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

The cairn is believed to have been erected in 1853 to aid government trigonometric survey of the surrounding area for forthcoming land sales, made necessary by the influx of gold miners into the colony¹.

Milbourne, p.79; no record in PWD Contract Summary.

It is 10 feet diameter at its base and rises over 30 feet, originally standing within a timber frame which allowed only four feet of the stonework to protrude at the top². The frame was reputedly 20 feet square in plan at the base and set on corner posts 10 inches square. A ladder aided the surveyor and others to gain access to the top where a dressed stone was used as an instrument base. An 1894 report notes that the timber frame was covered with carved names and initials, reinforcing its popularity as a lookout³.

There was also a granite block which once protruded from the top of the cairn (now at its base?) which has been inscribed with names such as EA Watson or Weston and J Campey, among others⁴. Sawmiller, John Campey purchased the site of the property Tieve Tara with W Christian in 1854 (later sold share)⁵. Henry Campey was another of the milling family, owning a mill in the Black Forest during the 1860s⁶.

In the same era there was what is referred to as the beacon which stood near the present cross site. This was an elongated pyramid clad with corrugated iron and equipped with a ladder which allowed ascent to a trapdoor in its side which when opened formed a platform for a single observer⁷.

The *Gisborne Gazette* May 19th 1911 reported the gift of a memorial tablet from the governor, Sir Thomas Carmichael, thus: 'The trigonometric station at Camels Hump near Mount Macedon was destroyed by fire and as this is a very conspicuous station the lands department arranged for the

1 Rutherford, n.p.;
2 Milbourne, p.79
3 ibid.; confusion with Beacon lookout?
4 ibid.; MM&GHS see photo P1079 names noted 1980
5 Milbourne, p.125
6 BD1868
7 see MM&GHS photo (postcard)

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

public works department to have the cairn restored. This has been done and his excellency has presented a plate which has been placed on a brick pier in the centre of the cairn. The tablet which is of cast-iron shows in relief the direction lines to and the names and distances of the various conspicuous features within range. This information will be appreciated by persons who visit the 'Camels Hump'. The tablet inscription told of many pleasant days spent on the mountain by the governor¹. This is shown in a photograph of 1911 to be a brick shaft supporting the plate at about one metre elevation. This in turn was mounted on a rubble stone base which presumably was the trig cairn: this does not resemble the cairn on Mount Macedon but may have been one of the later type with a timber superstructure supported on a stone base².

A visitor to the site in the following year noted and appreciated this plate but noted that the wells in the area intended for tourists were damaged and polluted and there no overhead shelter³.

DESCRIPTION:

Made of stone rubble, the cairn is a truncated cone in section and stands on the highest point of Mount Macedon, presumably for visual communication with other survey points. Many cairns such as this one were erected in strategic parts of the colony, usually with a timber structure placed on top, during the 19th century. Many of these cairns have been destroyed, been rebuilt in a different form or have become delapidated⁴.

CONDITION:

The timber frame and access ladder have been removed⁵.

CONTEXT:

The cairn shares the mountain top with a number of memorials which include the Major Mitchell plaque, the governor's direction tablet and the Cameron Memorial Cross. Older places include the nursery plantation, what may be another trig marker on the Camels Hump, and early timber cutting sites. However the presence of Ellery's nearby property, Hascombe, is perhaps the most directly related site on the mountain.

There is a smaller cairn at Mount Juliet, near Narbethong.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This cairn is significant as a symbol of the sudden need for large-scale government land survey after the population influx brought by the gold rushes and is related, by its location and use, to the later important efforts by the government astronomer, Robert Ellery (whose house Hascombe was nearby on the mountain), in the geodetic survey of the colony.

The Trig Cairn is significant for its age and rarity. It also reflects a key theme- the process of land settlement and subdivision for farming. It may also be the oldest known built survey mark and the oldest trigonometric cairn in the State*.

(*Further work required to verify the date of 1853)

1. *ibid.* dated 15.5.11

2. MM&GHS photo 15.5.11 P1087

3. *Woodend Star* 13.1.12

4. see Butler, East Gippsland European History Review for the LCC, Black Allan line and other survey markers

5. see Gisborne & Mount Macedon District Historical Society collection-photograph

NAME: BARBOUR'S MILL SITE & TRAMWAY
OFF CAMERON DRIVE, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: TIMBER MILL SITE, TRAMWAY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG:
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON, NEWHAM PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Reserve, 22A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: M03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1850s-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

BARBOUR, ROBERT

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 5

FORESTS AND FOREST INDUSTRY (Evidence of forest industry and management)

HISTORY:

This tramway reputedly fed Robert Barbour's timber chute which was operating from the 1850s¹. The chute was 3/4 mile long and led down the west side of the mountain to Barbour's mill which was on CA.22A, Newham Parish, off the Mount Macedon Road. Robert Barbour owned the block (grantee?)². Barbour was rated for 18 acres and two sawmills in 1870³.

Robert Barbour was also active in pastoralism and, like Robertson, also operated a timber mill from freehold adjoining public forest. He leased the Bullengarook run from 1851-1874 and operated in the adjoining forest just as he did at Mount Macedon⁴.

Other Sawmillers, Mount Macedon

Other timber millers on Mount Macedon included Henry Campey, William Kidd, James Gracie and Matthew O'Hare who jointly held some 51 acres, a sawmill and cottages at the Australian Steam Sawmill, sited at the foot of Devil's Hole Road (now reservoir)⁵. Perry & Thornburn, later John & William Thornburn leased the Wooling Sawmills from William Robertson, presumably at the Wooling property, up until c1879⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

Extensive cuttings and embankments for a tramway and timber chute are visible commencing 100m west of Cameron Drive and proceeding down a steep incline, with cuttings into the embankment as passing or refuge points along the route. Further work is required to document in detail the route of the tramway and the former mill site.

CONDITION:

The cutting and tramway lack the working hardware such as rails, points and sleepers.

1 LRN 81, p.3 *Harvey Tramways of Mt Macedon*
2 *ibid*, see also Mount Macedon & Dist. Historical Group Newsletter
3 RB1870
4 Billis & Kenyon, p.22
5 RB1870.27, 42; M Hutton pers.com. former Fitzsimmon's mill
6 RB1876-7,494; RB1879-80,560

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

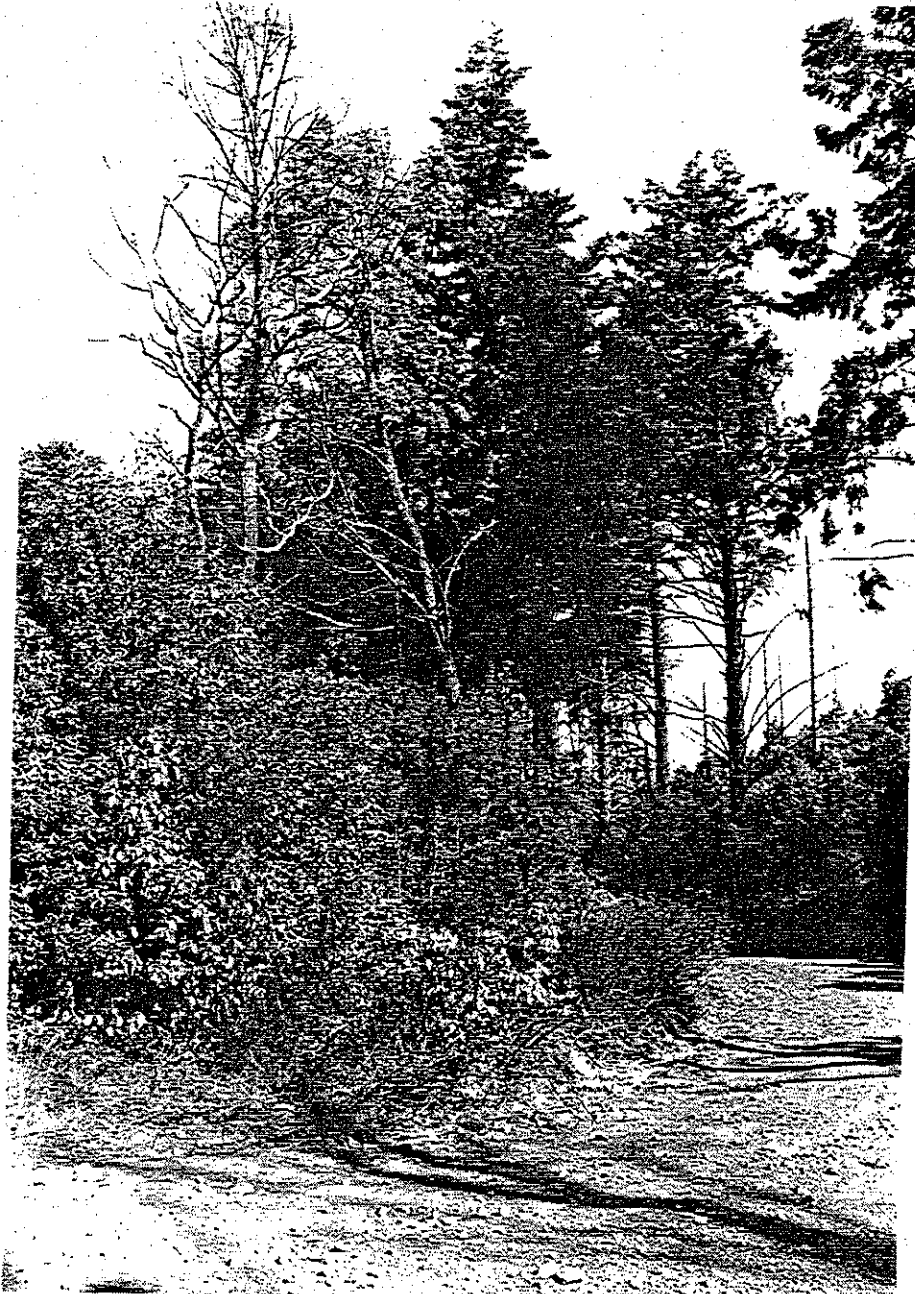
The tramway site is surrounded by gum forest which falls away to grassed areas and vehicle tracks as it approaches the road. Increased access to these tracks may damage the site.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is one of the few substantial early timber milling sites in an area which was renowned for its early milling to supply the nearby goldfields. Although difficult to authenticate as arising solely or partially from the 1850s, it is at least symbolic of the extensive timber gathering which was still prevalent when Henry Gullett (q.v.) wrote in his diary of experiences as a splitter on Mount Macedon in the 1860s.

NAME: MOUNT MACEDON FOREST PLANTATION
off CAMERON DRIVE, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: PLANTATION, TREES



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG:
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Reserve

LANDSCAPE UNIT: M03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1872-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVT.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ORDE, THOMAS T

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 5

FORESTS AND FOREST INDUSTRY (Evidence of forest industry and management)

HISTORY:

A board of enquiry into '...the best means for securing the permanency of the State forests of Victoria including their planting and general improvement and to plan regulations for the management...' was set up in 1867 after a similar report prepared under surveyor general, CW Ligar on the *Advisability of Establishing State Forests* in 1865. Apart from waste of native timbers, the enquiry noted the large expenditure on timber imports¹. It recommended forest reservations at sites such as Bullengarook and Macedon where planting of exotic trees should be undertaken (English and Turkey oaks, elm, ash, walnut, hickory..plus '...the best lumber cedars and all the best pines of Europe and America..'².

Forest officer and manager of the Macedon State Nursery, William Ferguson, reported (see Macedon State Nursery) in 1873 that this 50 acre site had been acquired near the top of Mount Macedon as an '...experimental culture of forest trees where it is contemplated to plant large numbers of the Deodar cedar, the Himalayan spruce and silver firs as well as species of European timber, for the culture of which the high altitude of this locality is well adapted. A considerable portion of the Macedon Ranges is entirely denuded of timber, and presents a good opportunity for testing many of the timber trees of Europe'³.

These trees were harvested on an approximately 40 year cycle and Monterey pine eventually became the most popular tree grown there⁴.

Thomas Tully Orde (of Burncranna) was reputedly the forest officer there for some 30 years after his arrival in the area in the early 1930s⁵. His father, TJ Orde had been among the early plantation or forest officers appointed (1884) and gained experience in the Beaufort forests during the 1890s⁶. Thomas T Orde was also active in many other community roles on Mount Macedon.

This plantation was severely damaged in the 1983 fires.

1 Moulds, p.16f
2 ibid
3 Moulds, p.21 cites Ferguson 1873 report; Milbourne p.86f
4 Milbourne, p.86f
5 ibid, p.87; RB1935,1117
6 Moulds, p.19,23,33
7 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

Extending between the Clyde Track and Cameron Drive, the plantation has some conifer stands but these are gradually being thinned or have been burnt. The once much photographed picnic spot at the elbow in Clyde Track is now overgrown and disturbed by roadworks. Reputedly this whole area is to be replanted with native forest.

CONDITION:

Many of the generic tree species associated with the forest have been either burnt or removed.

CONTEXT:

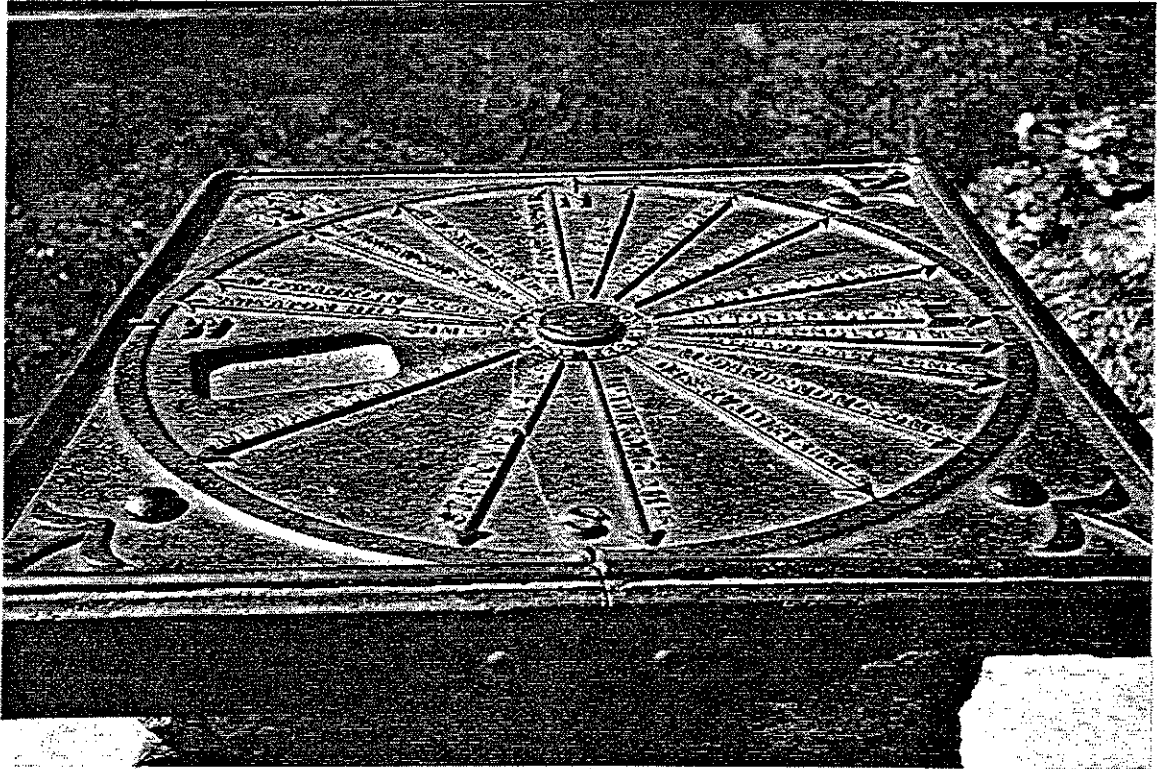
The plantation adjoins other historic sites such as the survey cairn, Cameron Memorial Cross and individually significant houses and gardens such as Hascombe and Alton where some of the original conifers may have 'escaped'. It is however in contrast with the gum forest surrounding and invading it.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The plantation is significant for its associations with development of conifers for use as a timber resource, for use on public sites and for the reforestation of Mount Macedon. Sites within the plantation have potential social value for their role as recreation spots on Mount Macedon but these are now unrecognisable.

NAME: GIBSON-CARMICHAEL TABLET & TRIGONOMETRIC CAIRN(?)
off CAMERON DRIVE, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: MEMORIAL



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG:
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Reserve

LANDSCAPE UNIT: M03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1911,1853?

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

CARMICHAEL, SIR THOMAS

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,6

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)
TOURISM & RETREATS (Formation of early retreats for the elite, the later guest houses, pleasure gardens, and recreation areas; also the summer houses)

HISTORY:

The *Gisborne Gazette* May 19th 1911 reported the gift of a memorial tablet from the governor, Sir Thomas Carmichael, thus: 'The trigonometric station at Camels Hump near Mount Macedon was destroyed by fire and as this is a very conspicuous station the lands department arranged for the public works department to have the cairn restored. This has been done and his excellency has presented a plate which has been placed on a brick pier in the centre of the cairn. The tablet which is of cast-iron shows in relief the direction lines to and the names and distances of the various conspicuous features within range. This information will be appreciated by persons who visit the Camels Hump'. The tablet inscription told of many pleasant days spent on the mountain by the governor¹. This is shown in a photograph of 1911 to be a brick shaft supporting the plate at about one metre elevation. This in turn was mounted on a rubble stone base which presumably was the trig cairn: this does not resemble the cairn on Mount Macedon².

A visitor to the site in the following year (1912) noted and appreciated this plate but noted that the wells in the area intended for tourists were damaged and polluted and there no overhead shelter³.

DESCRIPTION:

This cast metal tablet displays directions and distances to major landmarks visible from Mount Macedon and has a dedication plaque which has been almost erased over time. It is mounted on a brick shaft on a rubble stone base or platform on the mountain side.

CONDITION:

The plaque is as original but its mounting appears to have changed.

1 ibid. dated 15.5.11
2 MM&GHS photo 15.5.11 P1087
3 Woodend Star 13.1.12

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

This plaque has attracted others, yielding the Major Mitchell plaque, and, in the form of memorials, the Cameron Memorial Cross. It is also located near the Mount Macedon Trig Cairn.

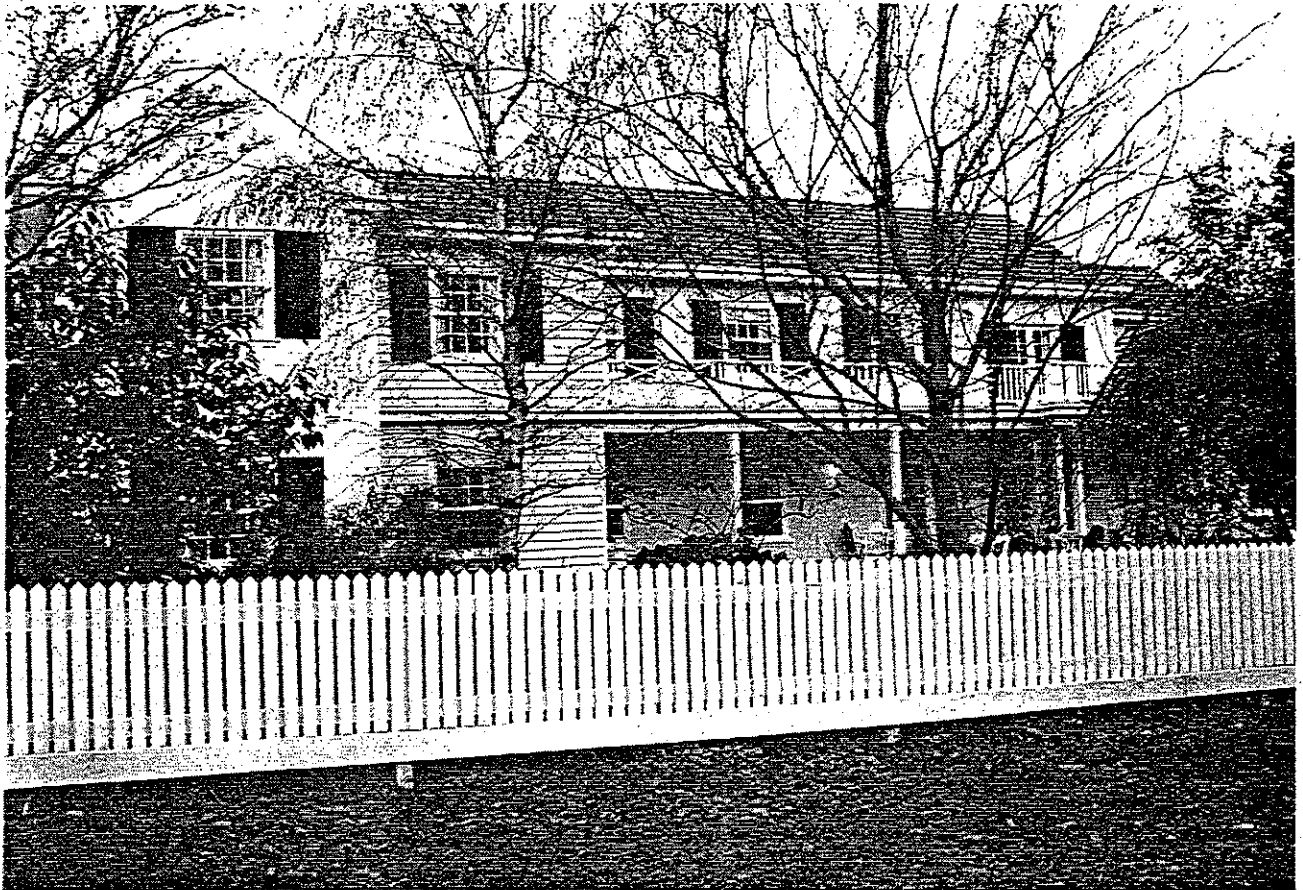
SIGNIFICANCE:

This tablet commemorates both the pleasure of the governor with his mountain home and his interest in restoration of the survey cairn where the tablet was fixed. It was one of the first conscious acts to erect and promote an object of public interest on Mount Macedon and hence is a landmark in the tourism theme. Many photographs taken of this site early this century confirm its value to the community both as a tourist destination and for its link with the governor of the time.

The rubble stone trigonometric cairn base for the tablet is of regional significance for its role in land survey around the mountain and may be of State significance if it dates from the 1850s (as is claimed for the other stone cairn near the memorial cross) as among the oldest survey cairns in the State, albeit modified.

NAME: MANCHESTER UNITY CONVALESCENT HOME, NOW BENTINCK
HOTEL
002 CARLISLE STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HOUSING, RECREATIONAL



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.82,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1941

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

MANCHESTER UNITY ASSURANCE CO

DESIGNER:

BARLOW, MARCUS R

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,6

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
TOURISM & RETREATS (Formation of early retreats for the elite, the later guest houses, pleasure gardens, and recreation areas; also the summer houses)

HISTORY:

The Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows decided to build a convalescent home here in 1939 for staff members' families to recover from illness or fatigue¹. Marcus Barlow, the society's architect, designed this complex which was opened 3 May 1941 under the management of Mrs Jean Watson². A Mrs Hamilton (1948-56) and Miss Agnes Wheeler (1961-78) followed her³. The Order sold the property in 1978 and it continued under a tripartite ownership as the Bentinck Private Hotel and conference centre (original staff quarters)⁴.

The concept of the Manchester Unity Homes was first suggested in 1867 by Bro. Alfred Hill as 'Alms Houses' for distressed members and received the order's backing in 1869⁵. This resulted in a government land grant at North Carlton and the Alms Houses built around a square but in 1888 the location was thought unsuitable and a site further out was sought with no result.

In 1910 the name was changed to the Manchester Unity Home and in 1913 two more houses built⁶. The Homes Trustees proposed a flat block there in the 1930s by demolition of the existing houses but although this was not adopted by the Committee, the idea of obtaining another more healthily situated property was restated⁷.

A parliamentary act was passed to allow the transfer of the Carlton site's tenure conditions to another site in a healthier location, either the seaside or a rural location. Macedon or Woodend were suggested for the latter site by the Order's medical advisers while at the coast, the peninsula from Frankston to the south was thought a good location: both options resulting in many site inspections. This site was chosen in 1939 for its '...healthy climate and atmosphere which so quickly pro-

1 Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 16
2 *ibid.*
3 *ibid.* Miss Wheeler now at Kyneton hostel
4 *ibid.*
5 W&DHS S Mullins article extract, typescript
6 *ibid.*
7 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

motes and assists recuperation..¹ It also already possessed a house which could be used for staff quarters. Its location bordered the main highway, was on a rise, was within walking distance to the town, was opposite the golf links and at the junction of the Lancefield Road. A later land acquisition, a triangular piece extending east into the town, was made to prevent the possible erection of a service station there and the consequent noise it was thought it would bring.²

The Society's Carlton property had been sold to allow the purchase but still was not enough to cover all of the building costs but in 1940 the Society's managing committee granted 2000 pounds for the home's construction on the condition that it be debt free on opening.³ Given that accommodation charges were lower than commercial rates, there would always be a need to finance the running costs which was covered by a one shilling/member/annum levee plus reoccurring grants from the Order. The Home was completed in early 1941 and opened 3 May in front of large assembly of members and officials of the Order, official guests such as the Lord Mayor Cr F Beaurepaire, the Shire President (Cr Sharp) plus Woodend residents.

It was clad with painted brick, was two-storey and could house 27 guests in single and double rooms with communal bathrooms (with terrazzo and tiling) and built-in furniture and fittings. It was designed in the 'Modern Colonial' style with wide verandahs and balconies which had ample access to the sun.⁴ The Home's office opened off the entrance hall, with those of the lounge and dining room, and its focus was '...a graceful yet unique..' semi circular stair (relocated from '...one of Melbourne's best constructed buildings') which led to the guest rooms. The lounge had a large open fire place, large windows with mountain views and a timber panelled ceiling which followed the roof's gabled roofline. The dining room was nearby, seating 30 guests, with a large bay window overlooking woodland and the Camel's Hump and a large attached kitchen.⁵ The staff were located in separate quarters (the existing house?) with dining and lounge rooms, and kitchen, six bedrooms, sleepout and wide verandah.⁶ Brick garages were provided for guests.⁷ The architect, Barlow had also designed the Order's Collins Street headquarters and the Oddfellows Building, Swanston Street. The surrounding gardens (along with vegetable garden) and a large putting green were attended by Bro. Thomas Surtees who was curator there since its opening.⁸

DESCRIPTION:

This is a painted brick American Colonial Georgian Revival styled two-storey building with weatherboard additions. It has open balconies with Saltire cross motifs, Georgian joinery around the main entrance and sidelights and toplights and shutters applied, terracotta roofing in a generally gabled form. Inside there is a at least one notable space, with a pitched timber lined ceiling and exposed beams.

LANDSCAPE:

Most of the mature garden is at the rear, with *Arbutus unedo* specimens and clipped hedges and bushes.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Manchester Unity Convalescent Home is significant for its links with tourism and the creation of retreats in the Woodend district and on Mount Macedon. It was the conscious choice from a wide-ranging search which sought a healthy environment for member recuperation. It is also a large complex, prominently sited on a major highway and is well known in the community both within and without Woodend. It is also notable as one of a succession of large projects designed by the architect, Marcus Barlow, for the Manchester Unity friendly society, most of which were commercial sites.

The Bentinck is an important reminder of the significance attributed to the health-giving qualities of the local environment and the role these played in stimulating tourism and holiday building in the area

1 Bros. CI Watt & WL Walmsley, *History of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows in Victoria Friendly Society 1840-1971* (GM & Board of Directors, 1972) p.62f
2 *ibid.*
3 *ibid.*
4 W&DHS Walmsley typescript
5 *ibid.*
6 Walmsley op.cit.
7 *ibid.*
8 *ibid.*

NAME: LANCEFIELD GENERAL CEMETERY
CEMETERY ROAD,

TYPE: CEMETERY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 586 AMG: 3:01,58.70
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Reserve

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R04

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1860c-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Romsey & Lancefield District

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

LANCEFIELD CEMETERY TRUST ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

The first burial was a man named Franlin (or Franklin?) who was killed on a runaway horse about 1860¹. Prior to that most burials took place in Kilmore or, as at the Dunsford pastoral lease, in private cemeteries². The parish plan shows the first gazettal in the 1860s with an extension soon after³.

DESCRIPTION:

The Lancefield General Cemetery is sited on the side of a hill to the south east of Lancefield and is surrounded by hawthorn hedge⁴.

Early grave sites include: a white marble headstone in memory of John Florance Franklin, who died October, 1861, also another small memorial is noted as the burial place of Christiana Bishop, who appears to have lived from 1860 - 1862.

Prominent memorials include one erected by Katherine Walsh, in memory of her beloved husband, Kyran Walsh, died 6/12/1884, and other members of the Walsh and Whitecross and Nicholas families. The monument was made by Jagers & Sons, Royal Park, Melbourne, and consists of white marble, cast-iron surround and basalt base.

Another is erected to the memory of John McMahon, native of Lack, County Claire, Ireland, who died 19/10/1889. Also, Mary Jane and James Heffernan. The monument was made by P Finn & Co., of Sandhurst. They consist of white marble on a granite base, surrounded by an iron ornamental fence, also on a granite base.

Also, there is an headstone in memory of James Arthur, youngest son of George and Mary Portingale, who died 18/11/1867, aged 2 years and 11 months also, Mary Portingale, who died 27/2/1871, aged 42 years also, George Portingale, who died 19/10/1880, aged 78 years. The headstone was made by Ramsden & Gullett, 20 Chetwynd Street, West Melbourne: a firm which has strong links to the Rochford area where the Henry Gullett family settled. The stone itself may be slate, based on a basalt pedestal and surrounded by cast-iron fencing, also of basalt.

Another memorial is an unusual cast-iron framed and sheeted metaled headstone on legs with scrolled ornamentation, surrounded by possibly cast-iron plate fringing with pinnacles as arrow-heads.

1 *The Gazette* 31.7.31

2 *ibid.*

3 D Viney, cites Trust records; Lancefield parish plan

4 Cemetery Trust Secretary, C A Anderson, High Street, Lancefield, 054.291.468

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Another pedestal form of memorial is erected 'In Loving Remembrance of Joseph Riddle, died 15/4/1878, aged 45.' Also his three children, who died in infancy. That memorial is made by J D Dyke, of Fitzroy.

There is also a polished granite pedestal and urn in memory to Charles Mustey, (well known Lancefield butcher) who died 11/12/1915, aged 82 years and 1 day. Also, Mary, wife of above, who died 5/6/1917, aged 77. Other members of the Mustey family are also entombed. Memorials are enclosed by a cast-iron palisade fence and overgrown with blackberry.

The Foy memorial in white marble is in the form of a cross with bas-relief daffodils, 'Rest In Peace' on a banner wrapped around them, in memory of William and Elizabeth Foy, made by the firm, J McCracken, Johnston Street, Fitzroy.

CONTEXT:

The Presbyterian church reserve adjoined the cemetery along with a site for the residence which still survives there, with the cemetery, the only reminders of an alternative ecclesiastical centre in Lancefield¹.

LANDSCAPE:

Hawthorn hedges enclose some of the site.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lancefield General Cemetery is significant as the repository of the district's genealogical history from c1860 and with its carved stone headstones and iron ornamental fences represents a concentrated display of craftsmanship. It also contains mason work by the firm Ramsden & Gullett, the principals of which had been connected with the district's early history and each had achieved fame outside of their partnership.

The cemetery's location is also a reminder of the church complex planned nearby, of which only the residence remains (q.v.).

¹ parish plan

NAME: CHRIST CHURCH OF ENGLAND
031 CHAUNCEY STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: CHURCH



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 2.99,58.72
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T02

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1869-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

DESIGNER:

TERRY, LEONARD

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

The first Anglican services were in Phipps' barn (Lausanne, Romsey) in 1859, at Rochford from 1864 and in Lancefield from 1860¹. This church was designed by Leonard Terry the diocesan architect (later Terry & Oakden) in 1869 and sited outside of the town reserve on an allotment divided from an agricultural lot (donated?)². Leonard Terry called tenders for quarrying bluestone for walling and for building brick walls of church at Lancefield at the end of 1869 which may indicate that the original exposed brick and stone walling has been stuccoed³. The first four rooms of the adjoining residence are thought to date from c1870 and the bricks obtained locally⁴. The Rev.⁵ McCullough, with his wife Elizabeth, was the first incumbent who later became Dean of Bendigo⁵.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a steeply gabled cemented church designed in the Early English Gothic revival style, with gabled bell tower and gabled porch. It has pointed openings, buttressing and transepts at the rear. The double palisade picket fence is early or original⁶.

Other contemporary churches in the study area include:

St. Marys Catholic Church, Woodend, 1864

St. Marys Anglican Church, Buckland Street, Woodend, 1864-1929

Romsey Presbyterian Church, Romsey, 1865

Romsey Presbyterian Church, Now Uniting Church, Pohlmann Street Romsey, 1865,1880-

St Andrews Presbyterian Church, Woodend Lancefield Road, Newham, 1868

1 Reid,161
2 MUA, Lancefield parish plan
3 Argus, 11/12/1869, p.7
4 L&RHS pers.com.
5 Reid, p161; G O'Hare current minister
6 postcard sighted c1910

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Zion Baptist Church, Colwells Road, Hanging Rock, 1869

Christ Anglican Church, Chauncey Street, Lancefield, 1869-

Darraweit Guim Presbyterian, Now Uniting Church, Bolinda Darraweit Road, Darraweit Guim, 1871

St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fisher Street, Gisborne, 1871

Among Terry's (Terry & Oakden) other churches, the St Saviours Mission church, Collingwood, (1874) presents a more ornate and distinguished version of a similar stylistic expression¹. This example provides an interesting comparison.

CONDITION:

Generally original but it is probable that the church walls have been cemented at an early date.

CONTEXT:

This church is close to Our Lady of Lourdes and adjoins the contemporary and individually notable Church of England residence.

LANDSCAPE:

The planting includes Douglas fir and a bay laurel and a memorial garden of conifers to one side of the church itself, of recent date.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lancefield Church of England and the adjoining residence are significant for their comparative age within the Chauncey Street and Lancefield context and the church, with its surviving picket fence, is significant for the relatively high integrity to its original form. The church has served as a public building in Lancefield for some 120 years and because of its high integrity it embodies the history of the whole of this period. The church and residence are also close to the Catholic Church providing for a small religious precinct in the part of Lancefield. Architecturally it presents an austere form of medieval architecture revival externally which in turn reflects the date and location of its construction while, with its high gabled belfry, it has a landmark quality within the town.

1 see NTA, *Historic Churches Study*, p.67

NAME: CHRIST CHURCH OF ENGLAND RESIDENCE
033 CHAUNCEY STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 2.99,58.72
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 27/C

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T02

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1870C

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

DESIGNER:

TERRY, LEONARD ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

First Anglican services in Phipps' barn (Lausanne) in 1859 and in Lancefield from 1860¹. The first four rooms of this house are thought to date from c1870 and the bricks obtained locally². It is likely that the designer of the church, Leonard Terry, also designed this building³. The Rev. McCulloch, with his wife Elizabeth, was the first incumbent who later became Dean of Bendigo⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an extensive red brick (English bond), hipped roof house with double-hung six-pane window sashes, basalt window sills, dog-toothed broad brick chimneys, and an elegant concave profile return verandah on timber supports. The verandah has simple timber brackets. It is possible that the adjoining church was once finished in the same brickwork. At the rear there is a hipped roof to stable and coachhouse, in poor condition.

CONDITION:

The roof has been renewed with shingle pattern tiles and the fence replaced. The stable and coach house are in poor condition.

CONTEXT:

This residence is close to Our Lady of Lourdes and adjoins the contemporary and individually notable Christ Church of England.

1 Reid, 161
2 L&RHS pers.com.
3 MUAJ
4 Reid, p161; G O'Hare current minister

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LANDSCAPE:

Period planting includes *Viburnum tinus* and Lombardy poplars at the side.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lancefield Church of England residence is significant for its comparative age within the town, its long-term public use and its historical associations with the adjoining church. The house possesses elegant verandah detailing and, with its form and details, clearly expresses its early date. The residence also forms part of an early group of sites in Chauncey Street devoted to worship.

NAME: LANCEFIELD PARK & SPORTING GROUND
057 CHAUNCEY STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: TREES, AVENUES, PUBLIC RESERVE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 2.99,58.72
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 20/C

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T02

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1879c-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

ROMSEY SHIRE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,7

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

Development began under the Lancefield Park committee of management (Romsey Shire?) in 1879 with other extensive planting in 1887 and 1890, the year Lancefield riding was separated as the Lancefield Shire. The Butler brothers were active as contractors in its later development¹ Early photos show the elm avenue continuous around the oval and the lake to the south, as an ornamental part of the park². The architect, A. Smart called tenders for erection of a Grandstand at Lancefield (Vic.) in 1890³.

Lancefield Park chronology (1878-)

no date: Gates and sketch

no date: George Smeaton to put up 60 chains of fence @ 4/- per chain

26.11.1878 Letter from Secretary for Lands, re regulations published in Government Gazette on

22.11.1878

28.12.1878 Account of 12/6 for regulations to be printed on calico posters, John Little. Lancefield

11.12.1878 Tender by W J Reynolds for fencing and clearing away fence, Lancefield Park @ 19/6 per chain for erecting as substantial 3 rail fence, £2.0.0 for clearing away log fence

31.05.1879 Letter to Mr Carlisle, Chairman, Trustees, from W C Hailes, Hon Sec, Lancefield Football Club: request for land for use for football and other athletic amusements as there is no where else to play.

05.06.1879 Tender application for grubbing park by Ed Jeans for £16.4.0 for shifting log fence and putting up new fence.

09.06.1879 Tender for grubbing park by Ed Jeans for £37.18.6

23.06.1880 Notice from Patrick McDonald re completion of fencing in the reserve according to the specification for ?pounds (unclear)

23.06.1880 Notice from George Smeaton to put up 60 chains of fence @ 6/7 per chain, totaling £20.5.0

22.07.1880 Tender by W C Smith to erect 60 chains of wire fencing @ £3 per chain

12.08.1884 Tender for post & rails for park from Henry Parsons. Agreement to deliver in October 1886, 475 posts & 950 rails @ £2.11.0 per hundred

1 Reid, p.81-2
2 L&RDHS display
3 BEMJ, 25/1/1890, s.p.5

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

- 20.04.1886 Permission to let for one year the Lancefield Recreation Reserve for grazing granted by the Department of Lands and Survey, signed Carlisle, Secretary for Lands.
- 11.10.1886 Tender by Stafford to supply 2 rail fence and to remove old fence
(?1884 or 1886) Tender to Mr Carlisle from McMahon Brothers to deliver 950 rails & 475 posts at Lancefield Park @ £33 .16.10
- 06.08.1887 Account from Patrick Madigan for 3 loads gravel.
- 15.08.1887 Letter to Mr Carlisle from John Smith & Sons, Nurserymen, Riddells Creek: Dear Sir, Your esteemed order for the park has been forwarded ... *Pinus insignis* (Monterey pine) we were out of ... delay in forwarding. It was with difficulty we could procure the small sample sent. It appears the demand for this particular line has been enormous and all nurseries are about cleared out. We have done our best and place all as cheaply as possible. The shrubs are ... (rest of copy of letter missing)
- 01.10.1887 Account of £1.2.6 for advertisement for tenders for post & rails fencing and tender for lease of park, John Little, Lancefield Mercury, Lancefield
- 01.10.1887 Account from John Smith & Sons, Nurserymen, Riddells Creek, to Trustees, Lancefield Park, for £6.7.8 (no details)
- 08.08.1889 Account from John Smith & Sons, Nurserymen, Riddells Creek, to Trustees, Lancefield Park, for 40 purple elms @ £3 also 20 Huntingdon elms @ £1.10.0, totaling £4 .10.0
- 08.11.1889 Trustees to be appointed for reserve for "public recreation and for watering purposes".
- 29.11.1889 Appointment of Trustees (William Derrick, William Guthridge, Arthur Johnston, Z. Wallace Carlisle) by Secretary of Lands.
- 28.06.1890 Agreement by Peter Mitchell to deliver 200 posts & 400 rails for £18.0.0 at Lancefield Park
- 23.06.1890 Maurice O'Brien agreement to deliver 200 posts, 200 rails for £16.7.0 and to erect a fence for 1/6 per rod.
- 28.07.1890 Account from John Smith & Sons, Nurserymen, Riddells Creek, to Trustees, Lancefield Park, for 60 strong English Oaks, 12 *Schinus molle* for £5 .2.0
- 01.11.1891 Account from John Smith & Sons, Nurserymen, Riddells Creek, to Trustees, Lancefield Park, for 9/- (no details)
- 01.06.1892 Tender application by Jenkin & Thomas, plumber & tinsmith High St, Lancefield: 21. January 1 x fountain tap & fixing 7 March pipe & elbow total £1.1.4
- 28.07.1894 Letter from A G Martyn, Lancefield Athletic Sports requesting permission to make a small charge for holiday sports in park on Wednesday 10 October.
- 1896 Account of 10/- for advertisement for tenders lake, dated 21.02.1896 and 28.02.1896, Gordon & Lockwood, *Lancefield Mercury*, Lancefield
- 31.12.1896 First progress payment invoice for construction of embankment of £5.0.0 by James Sharland
- 15.02.1897 Account?/Quotation by James Sharland, civil engineer, for making survey, preparation of plans, supervising work, and arranging tender etc for construction of lake in park, also approaches and gates. 50% on £84 & c totaling £5.5.6
- 28.07.1897 Account from John Smith & Sons, Nurserymen, Riddells Creek, to Trustees, Lancefield Park, for £3.10.0 (no details)
- Chronology (1916-38)**
(From Minute Book, 1916-1938, Lancefield Park (Item 415) Donated by Charles Mustey, June 1986)
- 19.12.16 Meeting of Trustees of Lancefield Park held at Water Trust Office, December 19 1916.
Present: Messrs. Hemphill, Colliver, Derrick & Guthridge. Chair: Hemphill
R. Hemphill appointed Chairman for 12 months. In returning thanks, Hemphill said he took a deep interest in the Park. It was well worth looking after and everybody admired it. Derrick appointed secretary; Mr Colliver appointed treasurer; Mr Derrick and White appointed auditors.
Secretary instructed to make application to the Romsey Shire Council for transfer of balance of Park funds. Inspection of Park arranged prior to next meeting. Secretary instructed to write to lessee (Mr G H Gallpen) to run a bull in the Park and to say stock must be kept out of enclosures. Agreed caretaker to carry on as usual.
- 20.01.17
Secretary reported to committee from Romsey Shire Council that credit of Park Fund would be passed at next meeting. Agreed to open account at State Savings Bank.
- 17.01.17
Correspondence from Lands Department regarding right of Shire Council to occupy or remove the storage building in the School Reserve. Information about the Government Grant application to be sought from Shire Council. Gallpens, caretaker, account for £4.5.0 for salary to February 1917. Hedge at north west corner to be cut low for about 2 chains on each side.
- 24.02.17
Receipt of £108.8.1 from Romsey Shire. Letter from George Hall, Hon. Sec. Tennis Club, requesting repairs to be carried out to asphalt court. Estimate of costs requested by Trustees. Estimate of cost of painting and repairing window of tennis pavilion to be sought from Mr Fletcher.
- 05.05.17

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Tenders re painting tennis pavilion opened: Mr Fletcher £5.5.0, Mr J W Smith £5.10.0. Lowest accepted. Regulations listed for the management of the two parks (ie. Lancefield Park and Romsey Park) under the control of the Committee (these are similar to 1884 regulations).

01.09.17

Secretary reported he had received young trees from State Nursery; trees had been planted using the posts supplied by Mr George Mustey and the balance of old rails. Guards around the older trees have been made secure. Committee agreed to Mr Jacksons offer of £25 for removal of 31 pine trees. Accounts passed for payment included: Butler Bros., labour, £8.15.0 Geo. Mustey, 100 posts, £5 S L Derrick, nails & staples, £0.9.0 caretaker to 24.08.1917, £4.5.0, Mechanics Institute, to 01.9.17, 5/- packing freight, cartage trees, 3/8d

19.11.179 (1917)

Secretary reported 31 trees had been sold to Messrs Jackson & Draper. Trees removed and payment of £29.10.0 made. Offer of £9 for 14 other trees not accepted. Men set to cut thistles but heavy patches made this difficult. Secretary to arrange to cut thistles with a machine and to have them gathered and burnt when dry. The Secretary reported a fire in the pavilion; £4.50 was sent from insurance for repairs. Mr McConville was to proceed with repairs. Mr Gallpens put out the fire.

11.05.18

A claim for the Government Grant of £10 was received. The Secretary was asked to see G. Brunning & Sons, St Kilda about trees to replace misses. The Caretaker was instructed to keep the hedge at the corner cut low and to take out outlying thistles leaving the clumps.

24.08.18

Secretary reported the School Reserve was let by auction to Dairy Co. at £15 per annum for 3 years. Accounts submitted included the Caretaker to 24.08.18 of £4.5.0 and Butler Bros., planting trees, of 7/-.

30.11.18

Secretary reported new ropes and seats for swings had been procured. Arrangements for repairs to the copper house and renewal of seats. Caretaker was asked to mow thistles. Mr Guthridge reported a rumour concerning a portion of the Recreation Reserve proposed to be excised for a returned soldier. The committee agreed to protest.

21.12.18

Letter from Tennis Club asking assistance with payment of £4.16.0 for top dressing tennis court. £2 was approved towards paying liability. Letter from the Minister of Lands about the preliminary application lodged for the Water Reserve for excision of land. The residents would be consulted. Insurance for the tennis building and cricket pavilion was 6/5.

07.07.19

Application received from Mr E J Gallpen for tenancy of the Park on the same terms as offered to Mr P Lander viz £35 per annum for 5 years. Mr McConville made repairs to the copperhouse. A deputation was received from the Tennis Club about the laying of a second court. A number of proposals were discussed.

16.07.19

Gallpen's application for grazing rights was not entertained and the committee agreed that the lease be submitted to auction as usual. None of the Tennis Club proposals were accepted but it was decided that the Club proceeded with the new court, that £25 would be given towards the cost. The Secretary was asked to investigate the need for ladies toilets at the Tennis Club. The Secretary was asked to advertise twice the sale of lease of the park at the Gippsland & Co. August sale. Accounts were passed for trees of £1.9.0 and planting 8/-.

04.08.19

A petition from residents of Lancefield was received asking that the committee consider instead of selling the grazing rights of the Park by auction to institute a system under which those wishing to graze stock could do so by way of paying a weekly fee. Signatures to the petition organised by Mr W Marshall who estimated at least 20 head would be grazed permanently. A decision was made to sell the part of the plantation of pines in the south east corner of the Park; only those trees necessary to make room for the growth of others.

02.10.19

An application was received from the Lancefield Athletic Club for permission to hold sports in the Park on a day during November and "also to have the usual booths". Mr R H Colliver, lessee of the Park, asked the Committee for a gate to be supplied which he would erect himself in East fence near the culvert. The motion approved a six foot fence.

03.02.20

A letter was received from the Cricket Club asking the Committee to pay for a locker for cricket material which they had erected in the park as they considered the position of the pavilion unsuitable. It was approved that 30/- be donated conditional on the structure being moved from its present position and fixed at the end of the pavilion. The Cycle Club asked the Committee to fix up the track for racing but were told to undertake this themselves. Mr Wilcox asked to have the outlet from the lake deepened so as to relieve his paddock from water. The matter was held over until winter. The Secretary was instructed to have three pram gates made following the design of the one erected at the south west corner of the Park.

04.05.21

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

A request from the Football Club was made regarding the use of the ground and pavilion, that the Committee continue the fence around the playing oval. Permission was granted for the Football Club's use. The old posts and rails lying in the Park were to be sold by auction. The Secretary was to enquire to "gravel the Avenue paths". Also for a small window (18.3/4" wide) to be put in the southern end of the pavilion.

30.06.21

Information was to be sought from the Lands Department regarding the change in regulations required for the Committee to sell the right to use the Park.

12.07.21

A recommendation was put that the new Committee would take steps to have the control of the Water Reserve at the southern end of the Park vested in the Committee.

12.07.21

Public Meeting elections with a ballot conducted to elect the following new members: Alex Johnston (chair), R W Guthridge, M White, D Slattery, R L Edwards

24.01.27

Oval fence, repair of seats at £21.18.6

06.02.29

Fencing and repair at south end of Park left to Secretary.

08.05.29

Application by the Lancefield Football Club to play in the Park for 10/- per match.

23.07.29

Moved by the meeting that the 2 ac. of the State School Reserve be granted to the school for plantation of forestry (?trees) and no further expenses to the Trustees of the Reserve.

07.05.31

Moved that permission be given to State School 707 to erect a building on the school reserve for drilling hall for boy scouts.

06.08.31

Moved by R Edwards that the Park Committee has no power to give permission to play football in the Park on a Sunday.

02.03.32

W Johnston instructed to remove his bull out of the Park.

21.03.32

Mr Vincent Butler was appointed Caretaker to start 01 April 1932 at a salary of £20 per annum.

17.10.32

Tenders were called for painting of all buildings in Park; school reserve fence, ... boiled linseed oil and Champions white lead; 2 coats on all buildings and Reserve fence to get one coat on inside and 2 on front.

02.12.38

£20 passed towards the Tennis Club erecting a new court.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a recreation reserve with extensive exotic mature tree avenues, some trees individually notable, in particular the diagonal elm avenue which is interrupted by the oval.

CONTEXT:

The Lancefield Park reserve adjoins Millers Lane and relates to the early farm complex opposite. It also once extended further south to encompass an ornamental lake. This also adjoins the Lancefield Swamp megafauna site.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Lancefield Park is important for its landscape qualities and the link to recreational and communal life of the area. It has played a significant role in the growth and continuing life of the town and has the most significant recreation reserve plantings in the study area, in particular the individually notable elm avenue.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sources:

Trustees, Lancefield Park bank account at The Savings Bank, Lancefield, Ac. No.909, (Item 210, R&LDHS).

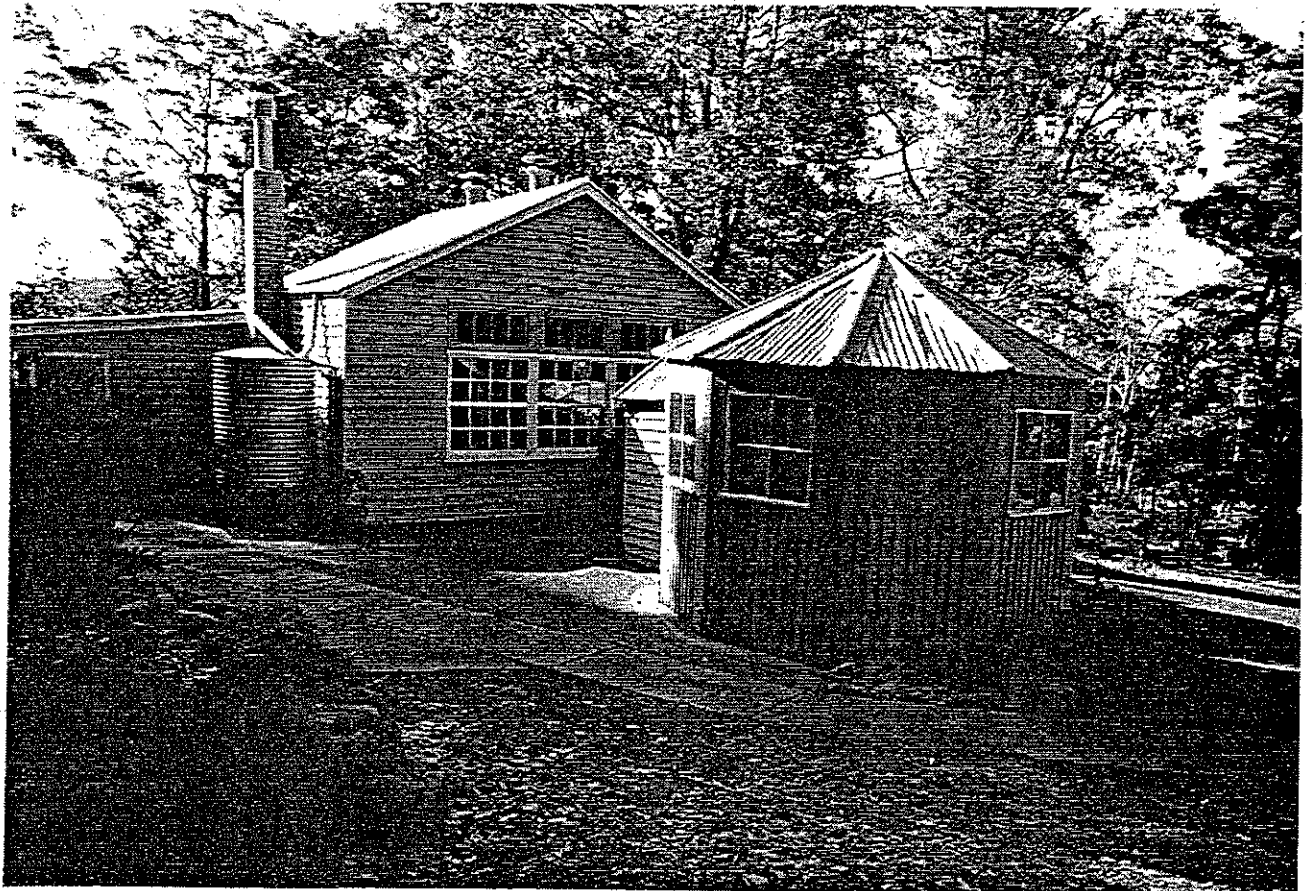
Extracts from Minute Book, c 1879-97, Lancefield Park (Item 681)

Minute Book, 1916-1938, Lancefield Park (Item 415)

Extracts from Minute Book, c 1879-97, Lancefield Park (Item 681)

NAME: KERRIE PRIMARY SCHOOL, FORMER RAILWAY STEAM
SAWMILLS SCHOOL
CHEROKEE ROAD, KERRIE

TYPE: SCHOOL, SHELTER, PLANTATION



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 597 AMG: 2.93,58.60
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
KERRIE PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R11

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered): N
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded): C
NTA FILE NUMBER: 4560
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1877-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT

DESIGNER:

BASTOW, HENRY (CHIEF ARCHITECT)

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,2,5

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)
TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
FORESTS AND FOREST INDUSTRY (Evidence of forest industry and management)

HISTORY:

This school opened in 1874 as the Railway Steam Saw Mills school but had existed since at least 1870 as a non-vested school. After the education department evolved, the school was leased by the government from 1874¹.

By 1875 a new site had been obtained and a new portable and quarters was carted to the spot by McCulloch & Co. to open in 1877². From c1883-91 the school was known as the Mt Hope Saw Mills School and after that, Kerrie State School³. As such it is an early and long-lived mill school. It closed in 1949 but reopened 9 years later.

'Examination of the building file of Kerrie Primary School No. 1290, held at the Public Record Office, confirms that a portable wooden building was conveyed to the present site in March, 1877, by William McCulloch and Co., general carriers, insurance and shipping agents of Melbourne⁴...The pupils were children of local sawmillers and farmers.'

The site of the new school is described in correspondence dated 14 May, 1875, as portion of Allotment 56, Parish of Kerrie, County of Bourke, containing about two acres. It was purchased from William Leonard at a price of five pounds an acre.

The story of the ordering, purchase and delivery of the portable wooden building is told in surviving correspondence between H R Bastow, Education Department architect, and McCulloch and Co.

1 *Vision & Realisation* Vol.2 p.758 1870 open?
2 *ibid.*
3 NTA cite building file SS1290 Nov. 1883, 6 July, 1892
4 NTA citation
5 SS 1290 corres., 15 Dec., 1876
6 *Vision and Realisation*, p.759

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

In November, 1876, McCulloch and Co. informed Bastow that the firm would undertake to convey from Melbourne to 'Patersons Saw Mills near Romsey, at the site of Mr. Leonard's land -

- 1 Portable School, with quarters,
 - 2 Portable closets,
 - 3 400 gallon iron tanks, etc., weighing about 7 tons.
- Total cost was twenty pounds.¹

An order form dated 21 February, 1877, has survived which lists:

Portable buildings and quarters, J Kennedy - one hundred and nineteen pounds, nineteen shillings and ninepence.

Carriage, W McCulloch & Co. (7 tons) - twenty pounds.

Furniture - desks and seats, Oldfield; forms - Hindley - five pounds, three shillings and sixpence.

Erection to be arranged by W Dobbie, building inspector at Sandhurst.²

The following month Bastow wrote to Dobbie to inquire whether the materials for Railway Steam Saw Mills School 1290 had arrived and asking for a receipt from teacher, Martha Douglas.³ A printed 'List of Materials for Portable Buildings,' signed by Martha Douglas, shows everything listed, including floorboards, down pipes, 2 deal mantelpieces, 4 windowsills, fascia boards, iron chimneys, 2 cast-iron hearths with hobs, materials for desks, seats and forms and two portable closets.⁴

The children who attended the small portable school came from families scattered about the district, which is seven miles from Romsey and nine miles from Woodend on the first slope of Mt. Hope, an S part of the Great Dividing Range.⁵

A letter dated 15 December, 1876, tells of the distribution of families who attend the school with a sketch showing the new site and clusters of attending children. The writer tells how the sawmills of Cherokee and the Stor are disused, 'there being no timbers left.' At Cherokee there are two families with five children and at the Stor, three families with eight children. 'The cluster of families at the north are employed at the sawmills or have selections and will certainly remain for 3 or 4 years. Those at Cherokee and the Stor are not likely to remain long, as there is not enough level land for farming.'⁶

In the 1890s, when the school had become Kerrie State School No. 1290,⁷ there was a roll of twenty children, some of whom had to travel 2 or 3 miles to school. These twenty children included three families which made up half the attendance, the Carrolls, Maloneys and Lords.⁸

An 1899 inventory gives some idea of the style of teaching, with its emphasis on health and temperance. Stella Peel, retiring teacher, and Gertrude Opie, teacher taking charge, list the school's property as:

Sutherland's Geography,
Ridge's Temperance Primer,
Brodribb's Health & Temperance,
Parke's Personal Care of Health,
Jones Needlework & Cutting Out,
Colenso's Arithmetic,
Temperance Wall Sheets Nos. 1,2,3 (glazed) and 1,2 (paper),
Maps of Victoria, Australasia, the World, Europe and a Boer War Map,
Adelaide Reading Sheet.

1 SS 1290 corres., 28 Nov., 1876
2 *ibid.*, see copy
3 *ibid.*, 9 March, 1877
4 *ibid.*, see list
5 *Vision and Realisation*, p.758
6 SS 1290 corres., 15 Dec., 1876. See copy
7 See above
8 SS 1290 corres., 3 June, 1899
9 *ibid.*, July, 1899

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

A turn of the century inventory lists these same books, with additions showing an interest in Botany and Agriculture, Infantry Drill and Object Lessons, typical of this period. There is also a snake bite sheet and *Civil Service Geography*.¹
Jan., 1900

'...About the same time a request was made for fencing. It was pointed out that the building was used also as a post office and for Church and Sabbath School purposes. Without fencing, vagrant cattle and horses kept on getting in.'²

However, the property was not fenced until April, 1903.³

HISTORY OF BUILDINGS 1890s AND LATER

As we have seen, the school became Kerrie State School No. 1290 in 1892.⁴ The building narrowly escaped destruction in an 1897 bushfire.⁵ The following May, Mr. Grady, (father of Andrew, Ida and Annie and living at Eaton's Road log cottage, Cherokee?)⁶ was paid ten shillings for 'protecting department's premises during recent bush fire.'⁷

According to *Vision and Realisation*, the school closed 25 July, 1949, and reopened 30 June, 1958. 'It did not develop in any form or fashion until 1966, but now parents take considerable pride in the fact that they feel their school is possibly the best IV Class Rural in this inspectorate.'⁸

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small weatherboarded primary school built in a gabled simple standard portable form with a skillion to one side used for a residence. The typical Education department window enlargement has taken place. There is an unusual octagonal play shelter with gabled porch and finial at the rear (older than school?).

CONDITION:

The school has had various alterations to partitions, windows and porches in 1882, 1885 and 1887. The windows were enlarged between the mid 1890s and c1920. Presumably the shelter has been partially enclosed?

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS 1880s

Early in 1882 weatherboarding and lining of the building was carried out by contractor William Guthridge of Lancefield. ...

In March, 1885, alterations/additions were made to the school, which included the addition of new porches and lowering of windows. A plan sheet shows a ground plan with new porches and alterations to windows.⁹

In 1887 partitions were removed between the schoolroom and dwelling-house by Edgar Davey, for a cost of five shillings.¹⁰

1900s

Changes in the school buildings can be seen by comparing two surviving early photographs (one taken in 1890s or turn of the century and the other in 1920) with recent photographs. The earliest photograph shows twenty-three pupils and their teacher on a porch with a high single window behind them. The State gives the school's post-1892 name. The 1920 photograph shows twenty-seven pupils and their teacher with double windows behind them considerably lower than in the earlier photograph. Recent photographs of school and its outbuildings show more alterations and additions to the exterior.¹¹

1 ibid., 25
2 ibid., 28 May, 1888
3 ibid., 23 April, 1903
4 ibid., 6 July, 1892
5 ibid., 2 Feb., 1897
6 See corres. 3 June, 1899
7 ibid., 10 May, 1898
8 *Vision & Realisation*, p.75
9 NTA cite building file, 9 June, 1882
10 ibid., 13 March, 1885
11 ibid., 16 Aug., 1887
12 c.f. photographs. See file

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT: The school is close to the Kerrie Hall, both buildings demarcating the Kerrie community, and also the log cabin in Eatons Road which was the home of pioneering local sawmillers.

LANDSCAPE:

Mature exotic trees (Douglas Fir) are planted in the school yard along with gums and a conifer plantation adjoins.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Kerrie School is significant as a rare reminder of the foresting settlements and industry once so important in the district. The school is one of the earliest portable schools still in use and was also the focus of the Kerrie community, being used as a post office, a church and a Sunday School.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Kerrie State School 1290 (Education Dept. building files P.R.O.).
Vision and Realisation, Education Dept. of Vic., 1973.

NAME: DONOVANS BRIDGE, DEEP CREEK
CHINTIN ROAD, CHINTIN

TYPE: BRIDGE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 598 AMG: 3.05,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R02

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1934

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

ROMSEY SHIRE

DESIGNER:

HANSON, W H; EWING, THOMAS

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

REINFORCED CONCRETE & MONIER..

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 3

TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL (Evidence of track, road and rail routes)

HISTORY:

The history of this bridge and its constructing designers, the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Company, goes back to the rejection of the John Monash reinforced concrete design for the Daly and Donovan crossings in 1906 in favour of a steel-framed timber-deck bridge built by the Ballarat firm of Jenkins Brothers¹. At that time Monash derided the steel design as being flimsy and unsafe while pointing to his own concrete bridge (Doggetts) which had withstood the massive 1906 flood -but to no avail.

The need for this bridge may have arisen from similar circumstances, after the 1934 floods. Post-cards show a timber trussed structure on this site and it is probable that this was destroyed². However tenders were called for a concrete bridge by D Reid, Romsey Shire Secretary, late January 1934³. The Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Company responded with a winning price (nett contract price 2384 pounds). The professionals involved in the bridge's construction included Thomas Ewing, the shire's consulting engineer, the company's supervising engineer, WH Hanson, their design engineer (?) W Patten and the Clerk of Works, WR Butler⁴. Local contractor, Ronald Newham, also worked on the project. The bridge was opened in October 1934⁵.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a reinforced concrete bridge over Deep Creek with a reinforced concrete and pipe balustrading. The bridge is a single lane with a steeply inclined approach to the bridge on both sides.

1 Melbourne University Archives Monier Collection _ 589
2 R&LDHS photo 837
3 Melbourne University Archives Monier Collection _ 2192
4 ibid.
5 ibid.

CONTEXT:

Donovans Bridge lies in a deep and picturesque wooded valley, approached by a twisting road traversing hillsides covered with field stone and gum forest. Above the bridge is Connors Farm with its notable rubble stone stock yard.

LANDSCAPE:

The Deep Creek valley adjoining has dense willow growth which is part of the Cinnabarra property, as well as gum forest.

SIGNIFICANCE:

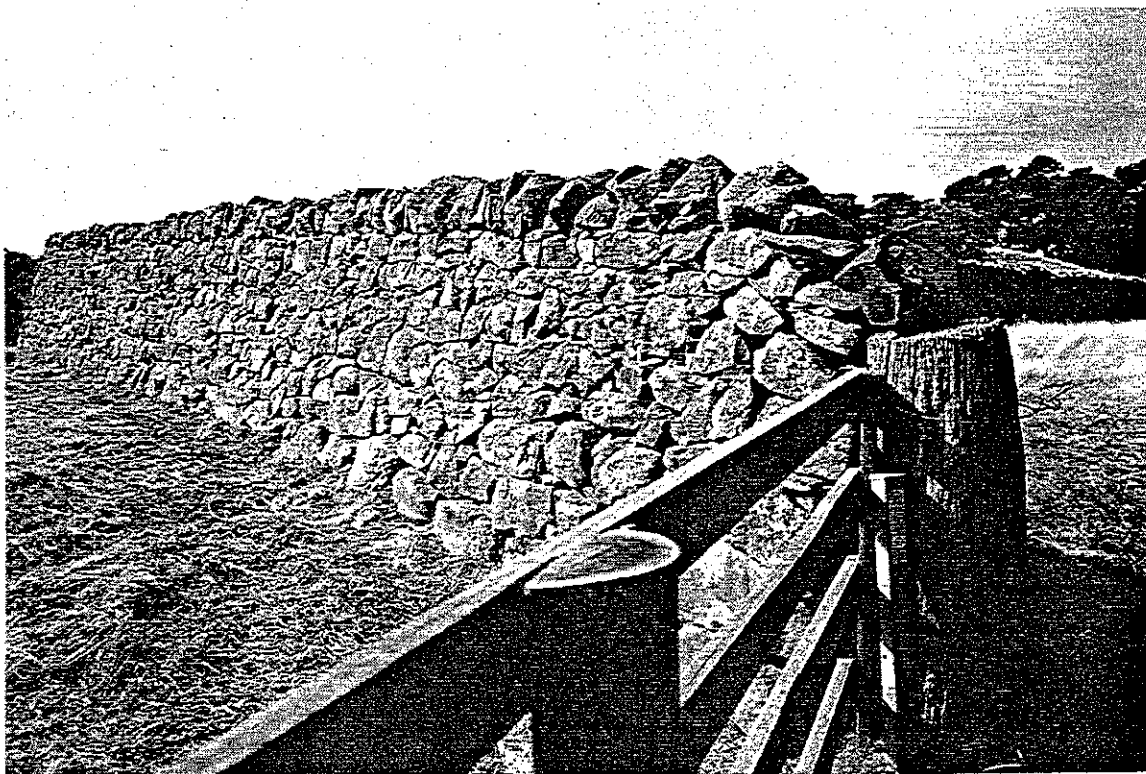
Because of its well-preserved reinforced concrete construction, Donovan's bridge is significant for its representation, of the long history of severe flooding along the Deep Creek and the well-documented actions taken by the Shire to cope with them early this century, after many timber bridges had been swept away.

This documentation allows easy interpretation of the events surrounding its erection and provides links with the noted engineering firm developed by John Monash which was nationally known for their pioneering reinforced concrete construction. The bridge is among the last of a number of concrete bridges constructed by the Monash company in the district, all individually notable, and provides evidence of a development sequence.

The bridge also spans the Deep Creek which promotes views to the bridge and contributes to a picturesque landscape setting which is enhanced by other adjoining sites such as Connor's farm.

NAME: CONNOR'S FARM & STONE STOCKYARD
CHINTIN ROAD, CHINTIN

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX, WALL



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 598 AMG: 3.05,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
CHINTIN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 78

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R02

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1863c-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L*,R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend (Wall)
Important to Romsey & Lancefield District (Farm complex)
*Part Altered (Farm complex)

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

CONNOR, MATTHEW & BRIDGET

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

Granted to Matthew Connor in 1863, the farm is described as one of the few freeholds (140 acres) on the fringes of William Clarke's Bolinda Vale property¹. Matthew Connor (who lived to 108) & Bridget Connor milked cows and took their cream 4 miles to Romsey². A later head of the family on this site was Sarah Connor.

Matthew and Bridget (Maher) married in 1871, commencing a large family which included: Mary (1872), Margaret (1873), William (1875), Pat (1878), James (1884) and Sarah (1887)³. It is likely that the main house would have been built around c1871 as the marriage home.

The wall (7 feet high in part) was built to shelter the herd but it is also said that itinerant workers earned lodgings by adding to the wall over time⁴. The wall's state has been affected adversely by ferrets and later sheep. A tipping cart survives on the property which was used to carry the stone.

The original shingle-roof homestead also survives in poor repair consisting of two rooms and a stone chimney. There is also the stable, outbuildings, orchard and wells, all components of a typical early farm complex (see Reid, p.130 for photo of stable).
The current owners are descended from the Connor family.

DESCRIPTION:

Connor's property consists of a former stone rubble and slab stable (now rebuilt as a house), an old hipped roof timber house and verandah (ruinous), a stone lined well, a roofed well, and an orchard. There is also an extensive and high, dry rubble-stone wall stockyard. It has a fine rubble stone core, a capping course, and extends two sides of a rectangle. The former stockyard is at the brow of the

1 Reid, p.149
2 great granddaughter, pers.com.
3 BDM *Pioneers Index* marriage 1682
4 Reid, p.149; Jim McDonnell, pers.com. notes Joy Green's work as source

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

hill overlooking the Deep Creek valley. A new house has been built some distance from the complex.

Comparable farm complexes within the study area:

Wattle Hill, Woodend Lancefield Road, Rochford, 1860c-
The Breen, Woodend Wallan Road, 1860c- ?
Hay Hill, Hamilton Road, Riddells Creek, 1860c
Chetwynd Farm (Newham Preemptive Right), Garth Road, Woodend
North, 1860c
Farm Complex, Millers Lane, Lancefield, 1860c-
The Pines, Collivers Road, Lancefield, 1860c-
Rock Glen Farm, Dalrymple Road, Gisborne, 1860c-
Glencoe, Duckholes Road, Monegetta, 1860c-
Monument Park, Ochiltrees Road, 1860c-
Woodlands, Woodend Wallan Road, Romsey, 1860c-1920
Eden Park, Woodend Wallan Road, Romsey, 1860c,1875
Mustey's Butcher's Shop, Lancefield Tooborac Road, Lancefield,
1860-C
Green Rise (?), Sheehans Road, 1865c

CONDITION:

The house and outbuildings are ruinous, the stable has been rebuilt as a house and the wall is partially incomplete.

CONTEXT:

Connors Farm overlooks a deep and picturesque wooded valley, approached by a twisting road traversing hillsides covered with field stone and gum forest. The notable Donovans Bridge lies at the base of the valley.

LANDSCAPE:

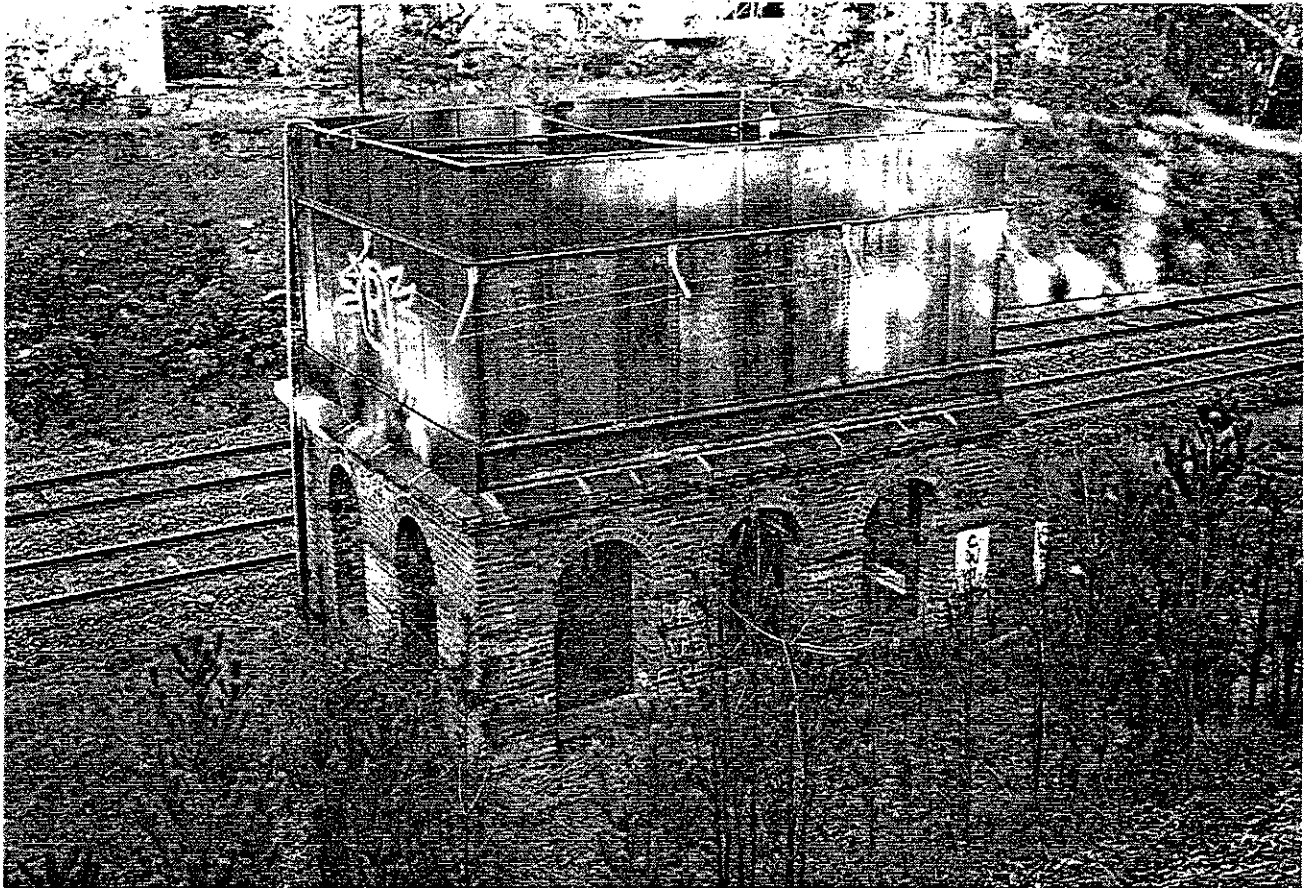
The former farm house adjoins an early orchard and an area of old Monterey pines is nearby.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Connors Farm is significant for the variety of historic remnants and for its relative age within the farming complexes of the Study area. Its ownership by the one family over a long period has left family records which allow historical interpretation of the various elements which make up the old complex. The rubble stone stock yard is individually notable within the region for its rarity and contributes to the cultural landscape in this locality.

NAME: MACEDON RAILWAY WATER TANK
OFF CHURCH STREET, MACEDON

TYPE: WATER TANK



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 284,58.56
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: NRC

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered): N
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Victoria

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 3

TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL (Evidence of track, road and rail routes)

HISTORY:

In June 1852 the Melbourne, Mt. Alexander and Murray River Railway Co. was promulgated to build a main line of railway from Melbourne to Mt. Alexander and the River Murray, at Echuca and a branch line to Williamstown. Its inability to raise adequate funds however led to its purchase by the government in 1856 and to the formation of the Victorian Railways during the same year. The Williamstown and the first section of the Echuca railway (to Sunbury) were opened simultaneously on January 13 1859. They were the first lines to be opened by the Victorian railways department.

The balance of the Echuca railway was opened as follows:

Sunbury to Woodend 8.7.61
Woodend to Kyneton 25.4.62
Kyneton to Bendigo 21.10.62
Bendigo to Echuca 19.9.64'

The historic importance of the Echuca railway hinges on the number of extant structures dating from the opening of the line. They include the Elmore/Elphinstone design for station buildings which is peculiar to this line and the number and diversity of examples of the Karlsruhe group of buildings. The line also includes the largest and most spectacular collection of early stone and iron viaducts. The use of available local building materials adds interest to these structures. The construction of the line during the 1860s is of further interest, in that it reflects such strategic economic issues of the day as that of providing a rail outlet for the lucrative river trade of the north-western plains and the New South Wales Riverina. The construction of the railway line and associated works, as the largest building enterprise in the Colony at the time, was the focus of the battle for improved working conditions and the venue in 1859-1860 for a strike against the principle of sub-contracting, for the direct importation of indentured German masons to undercut locally established conditions and rates of pay, for a partial alliance between German and local masons, and for the final collapse of the established level of wages.

DESCRIPTION:

This railway's water tank is riveted sheet iron construction, placed on arcaded red brick base, and still in working order next to the railway line. It was presumably fed from the reservoir adjoining the State Nursery where pump machinery bases still survive.

Other important buildings and features along the Echuca Melbourne railway line include:

'Jacksons Creek Viaduct'
'The Sunbury Bank,' commencement point Jacksons Creek
'Clarkefield Goods Shed'

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

'Bridge over creek on upside of Riddells Creek'
'Riddells Creek Station'
'Riddells Creek Bridge'
'Gisborne Station'
'Macedon Station'
'Macedon Bank and Water Tower'
'Calder Highway Bridge'
'Woodend Station'
'Bridge over Creek,' a short distance north of Woodend
'Carlsruhe Station'
'Kyneton Station'
'Bridge over Creek,' near Kyneton
'Coliban River Viaduct'
'Malmsbury Station'
'Daylesford Road Bridge'
'Back Creek Viaduct'
'Taradale Station'
'Elphinstone Station'
'Elphinstone Tunnel'
'Castlemaine Station'
'Various Brick and Girder Bridges with Local Granite Trim'
'Harcourt Station'
'Bridge over Barker's Creek'
'Various Local Stone Embankment Abutments and Dwarf Walls'
'Big Hill Tunnel'
'Kangaroo Flat Station'
'Golden Square Station'
'Bendigo Station'
'Elmore Station'
'Rochester Station'
'Echuca Station:¹.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original.

CONTEXT:

Located near to the railways reservoir and pump bases on Nursery Road, Macedon, and close to the railway it served.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The historic importance of the Melbourne Echuca railway and its components hinges on the number of extant structures dating from the opening of the line. They include the Elmore/Elphinstone design for station buildings which is peculiar to this line and the number and diversity of examples of the Carlsruhe group of station buildings.

The line also includes the largest and most spectacular collection of early stone and iron viaducts. The use of available local building materials adds interest to these structures. The construction of the line during the 1860s is of further interest, in that it reflects such strategic economic issues of the day as that of providing a rail outlet for the lucrative river trade of the north-western plains and the New South Wales Riverina. The construction of the railway line and associated works, as the largest building enterprise in the Colony at the time, was the focus of the battle for improved working conditions and the venue in 1859-1860 for a strike against the principle of sub-contracting, for the direct importation of indentured German masons to undercut locally established conditions and rates of pay, for a partial alliance between German and local masons, and for the final collapse of the established level of wages.

1 NTA

NAME: LYN DHURST
006-008 COLLIER STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.81,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 7,8/2

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1892,1913C

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

JOHNSTON, JAMES ARTHUR

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

This was the home and 'horse repository' or stables site (demolished) of the horse dealer, James Arthur Johnson who sold horses to the Indian army among others¹.

Johnson was a draper during the first stage of the site's occupation, with a shop in High Street². However, towards the end of the 1890s he began adding cottages to his holdings along Collier Street. By 1900 he had his 'horse repository' built next to Lyndhurst³. He was then listed briefly as a produce merchant, then, for a longer period, a commissioned (horse) agent, rather than the draper of the 1890s⁴.

He added the south wing to the house in 1912-13 when his annual valuation for this site nearly doubled⁵. At that time he had four other houses (numbered off 1-4 in rate books) in Collier Street (and one in Forest Street), almost owning the whole street⁶. He had, however, dispensed with his High Street shop by then⁷.

Around 1918 most of Johnson's properties went to Arthur R Johnson only to be returned to his name by the early 1920s. His wife, Mrs Ellen Johnson, owned the sites by the mid 1920s, indicating James' death⁸. Her estate continued to own a reduced number of sites through the 1930s⁹.

JA Johnson

JA Johnson married the daughter of Charles Ritchie¹⁰. During the 1890s he was better known as a clothier and outfitter in Woodend although he was advertising to buy a draught horse in 1888¹¹. He notified the public of a Monster Clearing Cash Sale in 1894, preparatory to reconstructing his outfitting premises¹².

- 1 RB1893,150; RB1891-2,147; RB1894,156
- 2 *ibid.*
- 3 RB1900-1,131 NAV also doubles
- 4 WD1899-1900
- 5 RB1912-12,149; RB1913-14,173
- 6 *ibid.* part CA7,8/2
- 7 *ibid.*
- 8 RB1925-6,91f; RB1922-3,98f
- 9 RB1934-5,579
- 10 *Woodend Star* 9.5.91/3
- 11 *Woodend Star* 19.10.88/3
- 12 *Woodend Star* 6.1.94

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Betty Barned described Johnson's Collier Street horse complex in *Woodend On The Five Mile Creek* ..an enormous property in Collier Street, from the rear of Keating's Hotel to where the Presbyterian Church is situated. It consisted of two enormous stables and a very lovely residence next door...He and his son and their head stable hand would travel over Southern NSW and in Victoria's Western District. Many farmers kept a number of blood mares and ponies for breeding to supplement their income... Johnsons had possibly 30 stable hands. They and their families were all permanent residents.

After the Royal Melbourne Show each year where the top quality horses would be shown, a special ship would be chartered and loaded with fodder, straw and hay, and the stable hands would leave on the trip. Some horses were sold to the Indian Government as Army remounts and the polo ponies and hunters sold to the Maharajas who paid enormous sums for a really top class animal. One occasion he...was presented with a Silver Streak Rolls Royce from a satisfied client..

The repository (or emporium) was a popular meeting place, particularly in 1914 when he (and the town) welcomed the A.D.C. (Cpt. Jaswant Singh) to the Maharajah of Patiala, one of Johnson's best customers².

DESCRIPTION:

This is an unusual combination of two house wings. One is an ashlar-fronted timber Italianate style house which, nevertheless, has turned verandah posts which indicate construction in the Edwardian or late Victorian period. The other is a large terra-cotta tiled Dutch-hipped pavilion, set at the rear. It is also verandahed, with similar turned posts, but has a different iron pattern on the verandah.

The rear pavilion is of red brick but has cemented Victorian-era chimneys, matching the weatherboarded house at the front. The yard has an empathetic timber picket fence along the frontage and there is an Edwardian-era stable across the rear boundary.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original and in good condition.

CONTEXT:

The house shares some attributes with nearby houses, with the early cottage further north (14) possibly being one of Johnson's former staff houses.

LANDSCAPE:

The planting includes prunus, pinoak, pampas grass but much of it appears to be since World War Two.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Lyndhurst is significant for its unusual combination of styles and materials in the one dwelling, clearly showing two stages of prosperity for its owner. The relative size of the house also expresses well the wealth Johnson achieved with his horse trading which itself is linked to earlier and later horse studs around the Woodend district. The historical record of his activities also enhances the understanding of the building and Johnson's role in Woodend.

¹ p.85f.
² Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 23, see photo in museum and Barned middle pages

NAME: RIBBON GUM
COLLIVERS LANE, HESKET

TYPE: TREE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 597 AMG: 2.92,58.62
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROCHFORD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: reserve

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R11

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 1

CULTURE CONTACT (Evidence of contact between Europeans and Aboriginals during exploration and early settlement)

HISTORY:

Hoddle's 1844 feature plan of this area described the 'good pasture and level open forest', with 'Eucalypt and native hop' also noted'.

DESCRIPTION:

This *Eucalyptus viminalis* (ribbon gum) has a trunk of 6.2m diam measured 1.5m from the ground. Its apparent age suggests the type of vegetation seen in the area at contact.

CONTEXT:

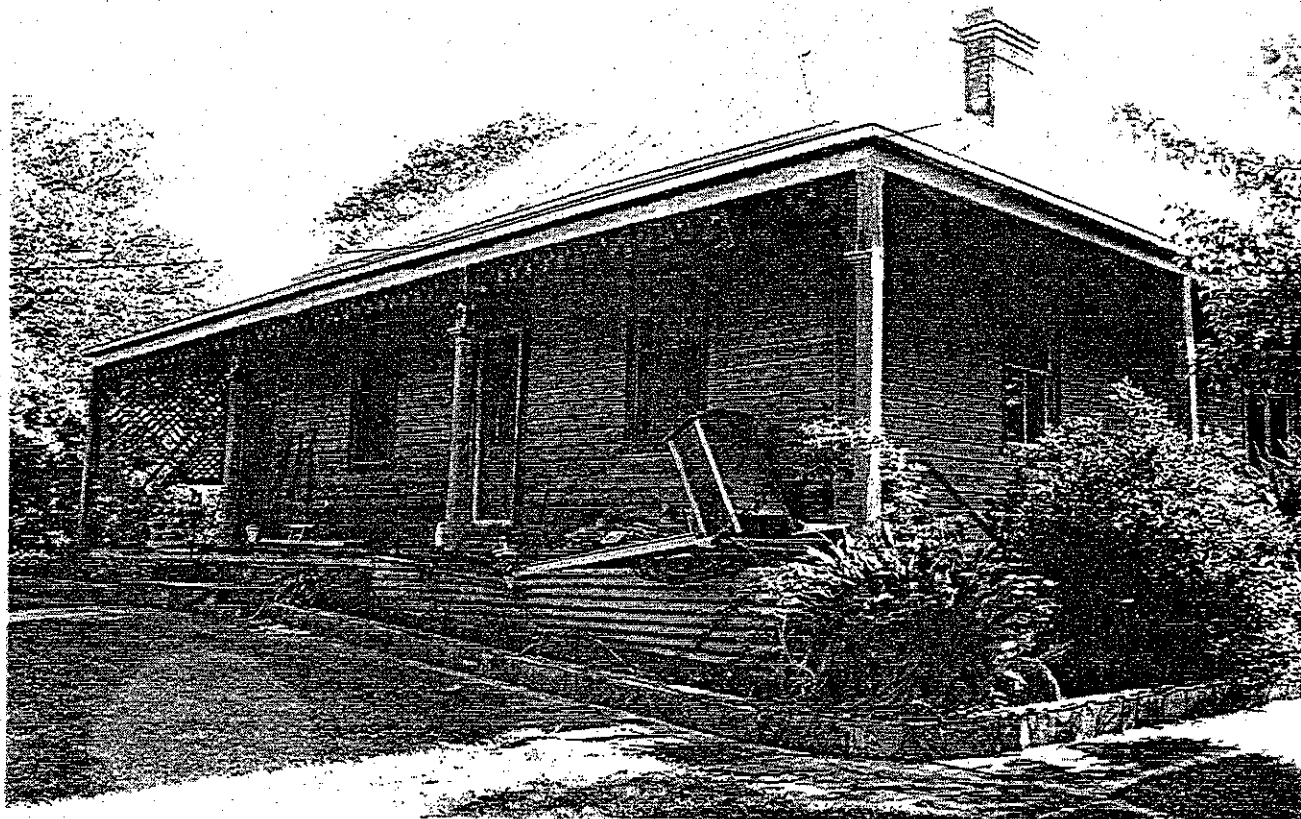
The tree is on the road reserve, Collivers Road being gravelled in the manner of typical road surfaces early this century. The site is surrounded by undulating exotic pasture.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This ribbon gum is significant for its great age, size, and rarity, being superior to any other seen in the study area, and hence it illustrates the type of landscape which existed in the study area at the point of contact, prior to freehold purchase in this area.

NAME: THE PINES
COLLIVERS ROAD, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 585 AMG: 2.99,58.70
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R04

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1860c-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L*

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to Romsey & Lancefield District
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

HEMPHILL, JOHNSTON

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

Three sons of the James Hemphill family, Robert, Johnston and James, came from Northern Ireland to this district from the late 1850s and began acquiring more land in the area¹. Johnston arrived in 1859 aged 22, eventually buying a 118 acre site he called Cream Hill; he eventually acquired this property². Another Hemphill property was Rocky Range. The family is still represented in the district by the Ray Hemphill family (one of Robert's grandsons).

This property's titles held go back to c1907 when two separate holdings were united to about 244 acres (now 44 acres)³. This house was then moved by the Hemphill family from another property behind this one c1904. A photo of c1905 held by the present owners shows it on the present site in its original extent with a picket fence and young planting around it. Prior to that the old slab house (now part demolished) was used by the Johnston Hemphill family and the owner's uncle was born there c1902. Johnston was the owner's grandfather. The old house complex has a timber combination blacksmith's shop and wash house to the west of the house.

The present colour scheme of the house dates from prior to c1920 and the only major alteration is the removal of the rear skillion and addition of new living areas in a similar form to the house⁴. The present garden crazy-pattern stonework and concrete paths (and Holly?) was laid out in the 1950s by the owner's mother and father.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a weatherboarded simple Italianate style, return-verandahed house with timber framed verandah, iron and timber verandah details. To the south is the old house complex which consists of a rare vertical slab hut (slabs slid into grooved top and bottom rails) with a large rubble stone and brick kitchen fireplace at the south end which has been almost demolished. West of the old house is the weatherboarded wash house and smith's shop and to the south are old gabled sheds, some with finials.

1 Reid, p.227
2 ibid
3 owner (Mrs Coulson)
4 owner's father's memory

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

The house has a rear addition of a similar form and materials, the picket fence is gone and part of the verandah is enclosed. The old house complex is ruinous.

CONTEXT:

The farm is prominently sited on a hill overlooking the Melbourne Lancefield Road.

LANDSCAPE:

The garden includes numerous clipped holly bushes and a clipped low holly hedge along the front of the house yard returning along the side yard: these are notable. The paving is crazy-pattern stonework with concrete paths, laid out in the 1950s.

A large *Arbutus unedo* specimen is sited at the rear, along with quite a dense planting of Monterey pines in the corner of the house yard. To the south of the house near the old house are two very mature oaks with a laurel hedge and a privet hedge on the south side of the house yard. Further south is a Monterey cypress hedge, an old walnut and another three oaks (hybrids).

At the frontage to Collivers Road there is crazy paved swept entrance wall and gate, possibly from the 1940s-1950s, with hawthorn hedges and Monterey cypress/Monterey pine. There is also an orchard to the north of the house.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Pines is significant as an illustration of at least two major stages of farming development on the one property. The early slab hut and outbuildings plus the later (but still 19th century) house and outbuildings, provide evidence of this development.

This is in addition to the documentary evidence held by the Hemphill family which has occupied the site throughout both periods and been prominent in the civic affairs of the district.

The farm is prominently sited on a hill overlooking the Melbourne Lancefield Road and the house garden has distinctive elements (holly) albeit of mixed periods.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: THE GRANGE
COLLIVERS ROAD, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 585 AMG: 2,98,58.70
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 28

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R04

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1868c-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

(Multiple elements in a site may have differing heritage values, listed in element order)
Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

DAWES, RICHARD

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

COLLIVER, RICHARD

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)

HISTORY:

Granted to James Ross in 1855 for 224 pounds, this 160 acre allotment was one of a number of similarly sized agricultural lots sold here in the mid 1850s¹. Ross sold the property to Thomas Russell in 1861 for a greatly increased £1650, indicating that some structures were on the site by then². In fact the memorial of the sale included 'Together with all Buildings, etc.'. Seven years later Russell sold the site to Richard Dawes for £1500 commencing a long tenure³. Dawes immediately mortgaged the site for £800 sterling⁴. Dawes is shown with two farms in this locality in c1893, one being CA22 (116 acres) and the other being this farm⁵.

Richard Dawes and his wife returned to England in 1880 for a period, returning to win a farm contest for this property in 1883. He had been there for some 16 years⁶. He also won 2nd prize in 1912 for his farm in the West Bourke Agricultural Society exhibition

While residing at Bromfield, Salop County in England, Dawes sold to Richard A Colliver 1913 after Colliver had already leased the land for a time. Colliver sold to Thomas W Coate (formerly of Hampton) in c1926⁷. William Coate owned it in the 1940s⁸. The Grange is still owned by the Coate family⁹.

- 1 Lancefield parish plan
- 2 RGO 108.152
- 3 RGO 180.426 'Together with etc.'
- 4 RGO 180.427
- 5 M1893
- 6 Peter Mitchell, notes on site list 6.1993
- 7 RL & DHS #1093 cites *Romsey Examiner*
- 8 RGO 466.210; RB1915,54; RB1926,760
- 9 RB1940,427
- 10 L&RDHS Viney pers.com. comments on draft

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This is a tuck-pointed red brick (since painted) house, with large low-hipped main roof and a concave profile return verandah with cast-iron posts (timber floor replaced in brick). Openings have cemented compound moulded architraves and the brick (painted) chimneys are an early form, with corbeled cornices.

An attached unpainted brick (English bond) section, or wing at the rear, may have been a kitchen. Windows are six-pane timber sashes and possess cemented architraves externally, as with the house.

There are also once notable gabled outbuildings (one with an oculus vent and cast-iron fringing and lobed fascia) which could be from early this century (Colliver?) and the gate posts have an Aztec character, similar to the geometric detailing used in the late 1920s (Coate?).

CONDITION:

The bricks have been painted and the verandah floor replaced. The corrugated iron cladding on the barn appears to have replaced weatherboards which survive in the gable and openings have been altered.

CONTEXT:

The Grange, Parkside, Springmount (ruins) and The Pines form a group of farming properties just outside of Lancefield and not far from the Rochford group which includes Wattle Hill. All of these farms have traces of early beginnings and illustrate long-term tenure by single families, as an indication of the rich farming land there.

LANDSCAPE:

The planting includes holly, *Cedrus deodara*, oaks, many cordylines, box hedging along path and a walnut but much of the house garden is more recent (from the 1920s and 1950s), with blue spruce, golden pencil cypress, variegated *Pittosporum sp.* and a mature Italian cypress, cut leaf birch (possibly from the 1930s), a large *Doryanthes sp.* and variegated flax. The garden is typical only.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Grange is significant for its relative age among other farm complexes in the Lancefield/Rochford district, particularly for its early use of brickwork in contrast to the timber used elsewhere. Under Richard Dawes' tenure the farm achieved a good deal of publicity as a model farm within the region and has a long association with the Dawes and other pioneering families of the area.

It is a prominently sited element in a group of early farms in this locality, all noted for their early development and the long single family tenure.
