

MACEDON RANGES
CULTURAL HERITAGE
AND
LANDSCAPE STUDY

PART THREE

Volume Four

SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL
BUILDINGS and SITES

June 1994

NAME: WOODEND MECHANICS INSTITUTE & FREE LIBRARY
085 HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HALL, LIBRARY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.80,58.61
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

PRECINCT:

Woodend High Street Commercial

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:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1893-

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 MECHANICS INSTITUTE

DESIGNER:

BOLDINI, L

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

A history of the early institute was in the *Woodend Star* 23.7.1904 as recalled by Joseph Harris¹. Harris had come to Woodend in 1858 from a career in theatre. After the railway's arrival the town had established and Harris suggested the formation of a mechanics institute which was acted on by the acquisition of the shell of a large hay and corn store obtained from Greig Brothers for 70 pounds. Harris erected and decorated the stage with a drop curtain painted in the theatrical manner and one of the first plays staged was called 'Rent Day'. Other concerts and plays followed allowing the money to purchase the present site along with the sale of the old hall to Jessie Sampson. A grand fancy dress ball was staged at the Commercial Hotel, under Joshua Coop, to allow the final money to be raised².

The first Mechanics Institute in Woodend opened 22 May 1862, to be replaced, after a fire, in 1873³. However after some criticism of the building's beauty from the *Woodend Star* tenders were called in 1892 by the architect Boldini to replace it with the present building⁴. The *Woodend Star* noted 'too long has this unsightly edifice been allowed to do violence to the sense of beauty'⁵. The library then had 1550 volumes in 1890⁶.

1 W&DHS The Kyneton Guardian 23.7.04

2 *ibid.*

3 Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 6, op.5.8.73 see *Woodend on the 5 Mile Creek* pp.27,46

4 *ibid.*

5 *Woodend Star* 21.5.1889, p.2

6 *Woodend Star* 21.1.1890, p.2

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The building was the venue for many of the town's social events including roller skating along with the more typical functions such as dances, public and local society meetings, being combined with its role as a library holding some 1500 books¹.

The upper room was used in 1894 as the Misses Birds' school². The roller skating was held there three nights per week having been held there since early this century³.

An examination of the 'Architects Index' and tender notices in the *Building, Engineering and Mining Journal* of 1892 and 1893 and the *Australasian Builders and Contractors News* of 1892 confirmed that the Mechanics' Institute and Free Library at Woodend was completed by 1893⁴. This is the date shown on the facade of the building⁵. The successful tenderer was Stewart & Marsh which included the stair case for 755⁶. Funding came from events such as the Bazaar in March 1892 and the 'Silver Readings' in 1891⁷.

Apparently the funding was inadequate as the hall at the rear, also designed by Boldini ('some years ago' in 1909), had never been built. In 1909 money was still lacking but the hall needed nevertheless, perhaps built of reinforced concrete for economy.

However, nothing further was done at that time except repainting and adding more volumes to the library⁸.

In the 1930s the building consisted of hall, supper room, shops, billiard room, library and reading room⁹. One of the 'shops' was occupied by Barrett & Rennie's cafe¹⁰. There was also an 'Opening Ball' May 5 1937 but it unclear whether this was the hall or the recently formed bowlers' social club¹¹. The wall decorations were to be in green and gold and autumn shades¹².

The building was threatened in the 1940s, specifically in 1940 when the council was asked to take over the hall and in 1944 by the institute seeking another hall for around 4000. The old building was to be sold to the Lincoln Mills P/L who already leased part of the hall¹³. In the late 1940s, the Mills had altered the stage portion of the building for their operation¹⁴. In 1940, the president was Mr Daniel, the vice president, Mr Satliff, the treasurer, Mr Dreper and Mr Hallaron¹⁵. As another money-making gambit the committee offered the hall to the Defence department for hire to train troops¹⁶. A Ladies Committee was formed 18.8.1938¹⁷.

Renovations were made by W.B.Morris and Mr Wharton in the 1950s which included cement work on the facade, painting, new iron plus tables being fixed in the kitchen: the cost was to be 985¹⁸.

The building was again renovated in the early the 1980s by builder, Thomas Spindler, and advertised for sale at the end of 1983¹⁹.

THE ARCHITECT

The architect responsible for the building's design was the Swiss architect, Signor L Boldini, who also designed Braemar House 1889-90 (now known as Braemar College and formerly Clyde Girls' Grammar School) at Woodend.²⁰

Tenders for the Woodend Mechanics' Institute were called for by Boldini on 12th November, 1892.²¹ In December, 1892, and again in January, 1893, he accepted tenders for the front portion of the building.²²

By 1906 Boldini was listed as architect, High Street, Maldon.²³ It is not known if he designed any Maldon structures.

- 1 ibid.
- 2 W&DHS *Woodend Star* 10.1.94
- 3 W&DHS *Woodend Star* index 1917
- 4 'BEMJ,' 12 Nov. 1892, 14 Jan. 1893, 'ABCN, 31 Dec. 1892
- 5 See photograph
- 6 W&DHS *Woodend Star* 21.1.93
- 7 W&DHS *Woodend Star* 12.3.92 p.3; 23.5.91 p.2
- 8 *Woodend Star* 13.11.09
- 9 ibid.
- 10 ibid. L/F Min. 2.12.88
- 11 W&DHS archiv. box 26, p.4
- 12 ibid.
- 13 W&DHS archiv. box 26 minutes 13.1.42, 10.3.44
- 14 ibid. p120
- 15 ibid.
- 16 ibid.
- 17 ibid.
- 18 W&DHS archival box 26 minutes 25.7.1954
- 19 W&DHS BCI 24.12.82; 23.11.92
- 20 See F.N. 3717
- 21 Copy held
- 22 ibid.
- 23 'ARCHITECTS INDEX'

DESCRIPTION:

The former mechanics hall has an imposing two-storey Italian Renaissance revival cemented elevation with a pedimented parapet. The building has been recently converted internally for use as a gallery.

The facade is ornate and extensive for a rural mechanics hall, being set out in five rather than the typical three bays and with each bay divided by a giant order Corinthian pilaster. The design resembles the grandeur of the Kilmore town hall and its use of the giant order.

The central bay houses a segment arched pediment over the door, with foliation in the tympanum, and above that is a window group, consisting of one arched and two rectangular windows. The hierarchy of arched and rectangular windows is extended to the opening on each level, the ground level window openings being rectangular and the upper level arched, as in an arcade. Similarly architraves are used on the upper windows while the lower openings are trimmed only with dwarf pilasters. The base is smooth-rusticated (no perpendents) and includes projecting piers for the giant-order pilasters.

An ornate gabled pediment rests over the central bay as part of a plain parapet wall, with acroteria placed on top at the wall corners. The main cornice is dentillated.

The unusual incorporation of a shop in the ground level is still evident at the north end of the elevation while major arched entry points appear to have placed been in both end bays (now glazed).

CONDITION:

Among what are mainly changes in detail, the interior spaces have been united to form a large space where presumably there were once single rooms. Two major ground level entry points have been glazed (with single pane glazing to minimise the effect) and the central entry doors have been altered. The side wall bricks have been painted.

CONTEXT:

The former mechanics hall is the main element in the Woodend Commercial Precinct, relating closely to the former Commercial Bank, and symbolising, with the traditional absence of a town hall in Woodend, the civic centre of community life.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Woodend Mechanics Institute is significant for its ongoing role in the communal life of the area. This hall was the major venue for all public gatherings in Woodend and district during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

It is also the most sophisticated 19th century architectural commercial or civic composition in the study area and is among the more successful mechanics hall designs for a rural town in the State. The hall also plays a key role in the Woodend Commercial Precinct.

NAME: WOODEND & NEWHAM SHIRE OFFICES & COUNCIL CHAMBER,
FORMER
090 HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HALL, OFFICES



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.80,58.61
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

PRECINCT:

Woodend High Street Commercial

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:

1928

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:

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:

As a roads board created in 1861-2, Woodend Newham & Rochford were once united and first met in the Wesleyan church, August 1862¹. The boroughs of Kyneton, Malmsbury, Taradale and Woodend held their first meeting at Kyneton in October 1863, having been formed as a result of the Municipalities act of that year². Three years later, the Newham and Rochford roads boards decided to unite to form a shire and, in 1871 the United Shire of Newham was formed from the Newham Shire and Woodend Borough³. The Woodend Borough would comprise one of the four ridings in the new shire but a strange provision was made that if the shire hall and offices ever moved to Woodend, the union would be dissolved. There was obvious fear of Woodend ruling the shire. The Campaspe Riding of Kyneton was absorbed in to the shire in 1885 but in the same year the Rochford riding went to Romsey Shire⁴.

The shire United Shire of Newham offices were pictured in 1901 as a domestic scaled gabled building with an ornamented front verandah and a picket fence across its front⁵. The location of this building is not known but it could have been on this site.

The growth of Woodend may have inspired a name change to the United Shire of Newham in 1904 but, in the end, the 'United' part of the municipality's name was dropped and the name remained as the Shire of Newham & Woodend. Woodend appeared to have already outgrown Newham⁶.

The Foundation Stone of this building reads:

'Shire of Newham Woodend Foundation Stone laid by Cr. Leigh Harris, President, 27th March, 1928.'

1 Barned, p.56

2 Barned, p.26f

3 ibid., p.52

4 Barned, p.61

5 Municipal Association of Victoria, 'Addresses to HRH The Duke of Cornwall & York.. from the Municipalities of Victoria, 1901 np.

6 Barned, p.60

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Members of Council were L Harris, W Donovan, J O'Brien, J Kenny, W H McElhinney, J O'Donoghoo, J W Shelton, W J Campbell, R Hathlett, A Fraser, J Walsh and C Donald. W J Andrew was the engineer.

The nearby Fleicher Memorial reads, 'Erected by personal friends, as a mark of esteem to the late Alan Fleicher, Secretary of this Shire, 1930-1945.'

DESCRIPTION:

It is unusual that these shire offices were built at this time when most other councils had established themselves in the last century, with the notable exception of the near neighbour, Gisborne (since defaced). As a consequence this is an unusual example stylistically and chronologically judged among other municipal offices in the state. It is also stylistically unusual among town halls (Spanish or Mediterranean character).

The facade is composed in three bays with a raised parapet element in the centre and lesser bays to the sides. The central parapet has the ox-bow curved profile also typical of the Edwardian era while the side parapets have inverted segment arches with 'keystones' which join with the stylised label moulds over the side windows. Variegated tapestry bricks (or tiles) are used under the label moulds and as sills to these windows while other vertical panels of these bricks highlight upper and lower parts of the piers. A segment arched panel is set into the main parapet above the basket arched main entry opening.

Inside there are remnants of the original interior but many alterations have been made.

Next to the entry is the Fleicher memorial seat, an austere seat supported on cemented piers.

CONDITION:

The entrance joinery has been replaced with aluminium framed glazing but otherwise the building is externally original.

CONTEXT:

The new shire offices which have been added to one side of this building are unrelated visually to either the old hall or the streetscape but this building, because of its ornament and composition does relate to the mainly 19th century street around it.

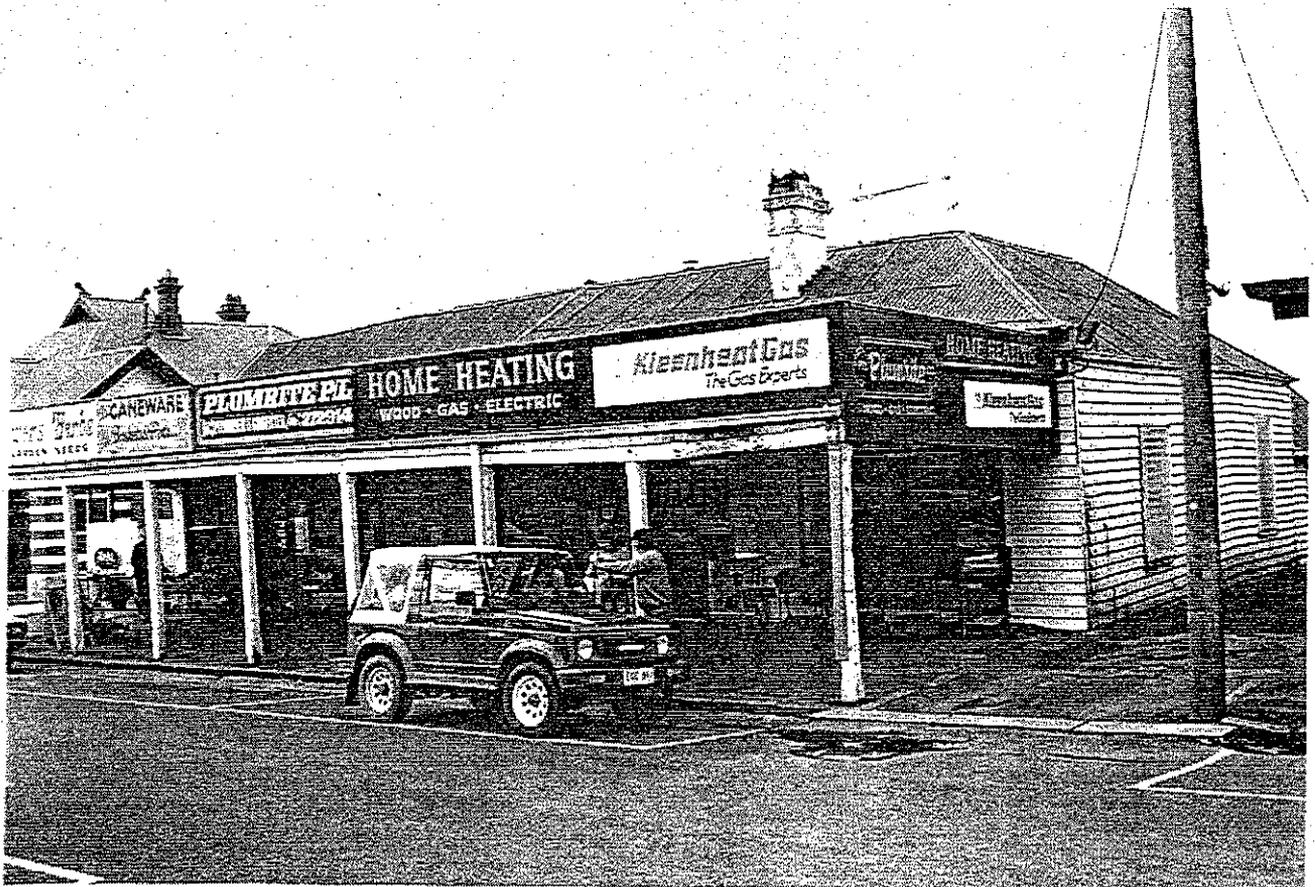
SIGNIFICANCE:

The 1928 Newham & Woodend Shire offices and meeting room is the earliest municipal structure known for this long-lived shire and has served as such for over 60 years. Sufficient of the interior remains for it to reflect the many meetings and events which have taken place there while the exterior presents an unusual but related town hall facade to the Woodend Commercial Precinct. The building is one of a small group of municipal buildings erected this century, prior to the Second War, and this makes its design distinctive within the use.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: SHOPS & RESIDENCE (FORMER)
098-100 HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: SHOPS, RESIDENCE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.80,58.61
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1/4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

PRECINCT:

Woodend High Street Commercial

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:

GALLAGHER, MICHAEL ??

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

DYKE, RICHARD

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The history of the construction stages is unclear but the site itself is old and the fabric also appears old in part.

The grantee for this site was Michael Gallagher of Melbourne in 1852, paying 39 pounds¹. He sold it in 1856 to James Trasey for an inflated 300, suggesting some improvements had been made². By 1873, Richard Dyke had acquired the site and sought conversion to the Torrens title³. He also purchased part of CA2&3/4⁴.

Early this century, the shop nearest the post office was occupied by E Reynolds, hairdresser; grain merchants R & A Onians were represented in the next south and RR Dyke still kept the general store in the last of the group⁵. Next south was James Gregory's new cycle works and W F Brown tailor, was next again: both of these buildings were burnt in 1909 and both were the property of Mrs Dyke⁶.

In the 1920s Emily and Emily Dyke junior still owned and occupied shops and residences here, the occupation of both women being 'home duties' thus suggesting that the shops were residences only⁷.

1 Woodend town parish plan
2 RGO APP.1238; BD1868 Pat Trasey, herdsman, Woodend
3 ibid.
4 ibid.
5 D1907
6 *Woodend Star* 11.12.09
7 RB1920-1,45-6

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

However Emily snr. (sometimes described in rate books as a widow) appears to have run a store and owned two other shops here around 1902 while also owning a cottage and allotment near the railway (Ca1,2A/42) and other town allotments (CA 2,3,6/10, 3/4).

She appears to have replaced what may have been her husband, Richard R Dyke, as the proprietor in 1886². Richard Rover Dyke was listed in directories as a draper and storekeeper at Woodend in the early 1860s to the early 1880s³. He owned his High Street shop jointly with James Fraser in the early 1870s⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an old hipped roofed and verandahed timber shop and residence which appears to be an amalgamation from at least two different construction stages or buildings: it has a post-supported verandah of an early date and some shopfronts at the north end.

The north roof profile is gabled and hence the ridge line differs at the intersection of the two stages.

The cemented brick chimney at the south end is an old squat form (rendered over) and probably marks one of the construction stages. Its placement at the front of the building, indicates that this section (the southern shop) was used as the residence.

Internally there are bead-edge board linings from late last century but most walls have been removed in the south part, the north retaining some of its original internal form. There are reputedly shingles under the present corrugated iron⁵.

The shops are symbolic of the early stage of mainly timber shop development in the town which was quickly superseded by masonry. The pitched roofs and street verandah evoke this type⁶.

CONDITION:

New aluminium framed show windows have replaced what were presumably windows matching those which survive in the northern shop and presumably show windows were introduced into the southern shop/residence. Numerous signs have been added to the verandah, almost concealing its roofline.

CONTEXT:

The shops contribute the depth of history to the streetscape which is otherwise dominated by late 19th and early 20th, mainly masonry buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although the history of these shops is unclear they evoke the early period of Woodend's commercial development and possess some early details not seen commonly in the town such as the post-supported verandah and old timber-framed shopfronts. They also have a long association with the Dyke family who in turn were Woodend pioneers. The shops contribute to the Woodend Commercial Streetscape.

1 RB1902-3,69f
2 RB1886,64; RB1885,55
3 BD1868,1870,1875,1880-1
4 RB1872,70
5 current shopkeeper, pers.com.
6 see Barned photos after p.88 timber shops

NAME: WOODEND POST OFFICE
102 HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: POST OFFICE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.80,58.61
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

PRECINCT:

Woodend High Street Commercial

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded): C
NTA FILE NUMBER: 6257
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1905

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:

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

DESIGNER:

MACKENNAL, H J

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The first Woodend Post Office opened 20 July 1854 reputedly at Thorburn's store¹. A telegraph office was established in 1861, a money order office added in 1865 and a post office savings bank commenced in 1869². The post office was located at the railway station over a long period but in 1889 it moved to purpose built accommodation³.

The present post office was constructed in 1905 to a design drawn, if not executed by, Horace J Mackennal, who was a draughtsman with the Public Works Office of the Department of Home Affairs (later Works Director)⁴. It was completed at a cost of 1355 pounds in 1905, handed over by the contractor to the Home Affairs Dept. on the 17th and opened 22 July 1905⁵.

The original design was largely that of a two bedroom house (post master and family), plus kitchen, dining room and sitting room, with a post office section included at the south-west corner.

This design became inadequate in the early 1980s, as the town's population and growth expanded and in the late-80s the interior plan of the building was extensively altered to allow extra space for offices, mail-sorting, and post boxes, by absorbing the residence section⁶.

- 1 W&DHS WHI/13
- 2 W&DHS PMG letter 31.5.62
- 3 W&DHS *Woodend Star* 29.10.89/2
- 4 NTA
- 5 W&DHS *Woodend Star* 22.7.05/2, 4.3.05/2; Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 24
- 6 NTA

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This is a single-storey, brick building with a steeply pitched, multi-gabled corrugated iron roof and gambrel punctuated by four tall brick chimney stacks, each surmounted by twin terra-cotta pots. The front facade faces west and the side entry is from the north. The gables to the north and south are half-timbered (residential section), while the western gable is rendered brick (business section) and they are decorated with curved recreated finials¹.

The walls are of red brick, widely banded at the base and top by painted cement-rendering. Narrow bands striate the entry-ways to the front and north side porches. The main office section is delineated in the west facade by a gable-end surmounting a short bay. Centered in the bay is a large, triple-sectioned window over-hung by an open-ended cornice section. The adjacent pair of brick-arched window sills is emphasised by heavy brick window sills and arches in the string course running around the two facades just under the over-hanging bracketed eaves².

CONDITION:

The east, west and south exterior elevations of the post office have now been altered. A ramped porch giving access to the mail boxes now runs up the northern side from the rear, through what was once the front third of the original dining room. The northern triple window has been retained and next to it is now a pair of brick-arched windows matching the pair in the western facade. The original northern side entrance to the residence has been retained, along with the leadlight side-lights, but is no longer used. A new adjacent side entrance has been constructed into the eastern wall of the original sitting room³.

The original timber pantry, porch and scullery at the rear, have been completely removed and replaced by a new corrugated-iron roofed brick section running the full length of the back and integrated into the original structure⁴.

The southern side of the building behind the main entrance porch is now dominated by an iron-roofed carport structure from which the mail is unloaded through new doors replacing the latter pair of windows⁵.

'Interior'

Apart from the main office, the current interior of the Woodend Post Office bears little resemblance to the original⁶.

The original public office and counter space is now the postmaster's office. It retains the original, but now unused, main entrance door and leaded side-lights and is separated from the current public office by a timber and glass wall. What was the main working office is now the public office and it is entered through a new doorway in the southern wall of the porch. The office has retained its original Wunderlich patterned pressed metal ceiling and cornices and has now been enlarged into the original sitting room space through the adjoining wall on either side of the chimney⁷.

Behind this office, the original bedroom, bathroom and kitchen have been enlarged into a single mail-collection and sorting space. Approximately a third of the dining room has been converted into a porch area on the northern side and a new wall surrounding the mail boxes has been constructed⁸.

With the exception of the current main public office, it would appear that new plaster ceilings have been constructed throughout, to carry ductwork for heating and air-conditioning⁹.

1 see NTA classification report
2 ibid
3 from NTA classification report
4 ibid
5 ibid
6 ibid
7 ibid
8 ibid
9 ibid

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

The post office is sited prominently on a corner of the High Street in the centre of Woodend. Its red-brick construction, high roof and detailed facades form a dominant corner landmark while also relating in part to the old pitched roof form of the shops on the south and the red brick of Keatings Hotel across High Street.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This corner-sited, single-storey red brick post office was constructed in 1905 in the English Domestic Revival manner to a design probably by H J Mackennal of the Public Works Office of the Department of Home Affairs. Although opened up externally and sympathetically extended in 1986, the Woodend Post Office still retains the important external stylistic features such as the tall chimney stacks and high-pitched roof, banded walls and half-timbered gable-ends typical of the English Domestic Revival style¹.

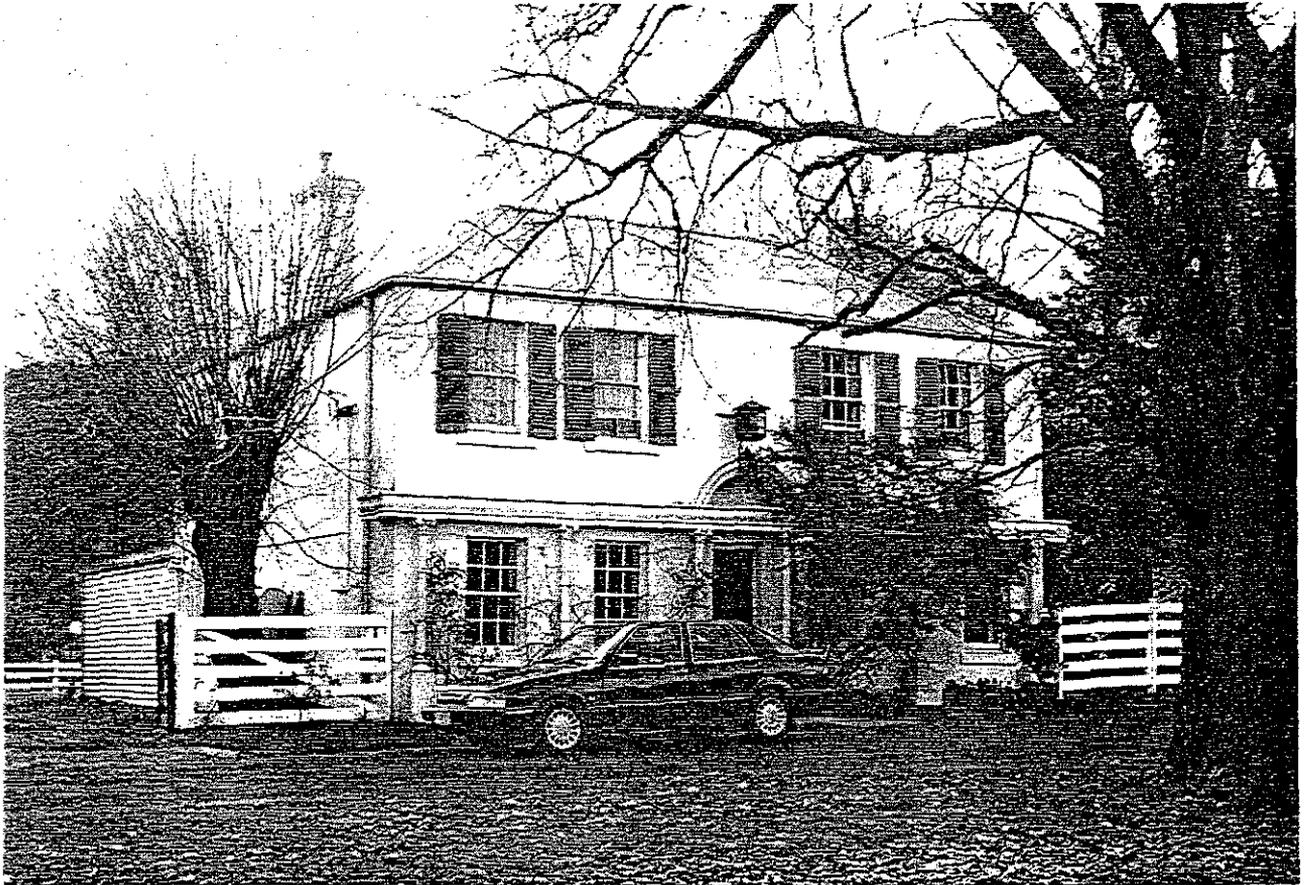
The building is of State architectural significance as one of the young Commonwealth's earliest post office buildings and one of Victoria's few remaining post offices in this style. Its historical significance lies in its long period of continuous use as a post office and cultural centre for Woodend².

Woodend Post Office is also important for its expression of the civic and administrative role of the township in the district and its role in the Woodend Commercial Precinct.

1 from NTA citation
2 ibid

NAME: ISLAY HOUSE, FORMER SHOP & RESIDENCE
125 HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: SHOP, RESIDENCE, HOTEL



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: 4,19/14

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: 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:

DALE, HENRY

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

GILCHRIST, JOHN 1878-

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The building is also thought to have been erected for Tom (Henry?) Dale and imported from England(?), operating as an hotel for a time.¹

Henry Dale purchased the grant for the site in 1859-60 but his estate was assigned to Robert Jacomb to dispose of for repayment of debts. Jacomb sold CAs 4 & 19/14 to Septimus Leete (a Kyneton butcher) in 1862 with the title description inferring some improvements ("Together with etc, etc"), apparently to repay 800 pounds owed by the estate to Leete². Leete's dealings with the Colonial Bank reveal a long list of properties, mainly in Kyneton, put forward to secure an advance of 8504 pounds 16/3d made in 1863³.

By 1868 it was owned by Thomas Patterson, a Springfield miller and local councillor, and sold to him by the Colonial Bank⁴. Patterson was credited with the inspiration for Woodend's water supply scheme⁵.

This time it was the Commercial Bank of Australia who liquidated Patterson's assets, resulting in the sale of these two lots in 1878 to John Gilchrist, then a wine & spirit and produce merchant, and payment of 200 pounds to the bank⁶.

1 Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 18, prefabrication unlikely

2 RGO 121.271; RGO APP.54062; BD1875

3 RGO 138.82

4 RGO 182.585

5 *ibid.* cites departure from district in 1879 (see *Woodend Star* 24.4.1920 cites 25.6.1879 edition; also cited in blacksmith's cash book

6 RGO 283.247

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

John Gilchrist and family occupied the house until his death in 1893, after which his sister occupied the house for a long period¹. Meanwhile his wife, Christina, had to mortgage the property just before his death to secure promissory notes written out to Thomas J Davey of Melbourne².

Old Woodend identity, JJ Keating recalled that this building was erected for Tom Dale, the grantee of the site, and leased to Thomas Patterson, an hotelier, farmer and later a miller at Woodend North or Springfield³. The storekeeper, Gilchrist who later owned this building conducted a store (est. 1856) 'on the opposite side' according to Keating which was still smouldering from a fire when Keating wrote the article in 1935⁴. John Keating owned this site himself for a brief time in 1885⁵.

John Gilchrist

This former shop and residence was owned over a long period by grocer John Fraser Gilchrist whose family may have resided next door in Beth-Shan and whose wife, Christina conducted the shop from the 1890s after the sale of the business to her in 1892 and before John's death in 1893⁶.

Gilchrist was born at Port Ellen on the Isle of Islay, west of Scotland, and his wife was born in Halifax⁷. His business was the sale of tea, wine & spirits and general produce (hence using the cellar)⁸.

The Gilchrist's numerous children (10 until 1888) must have filled the adjoining house, each arriving yearly after their marriage in 1867⁹. Their first child was Annie Islay (1869), followed by Christina, Jessie, William, Jeanette, John (died 2 months), Bessie, Catherine, Elsie (died an infant) and John Thomas¹⁰.

William Gilchrist left Woodend to assist the shire secretary and engineer (Muntz) at Ballan in 1891 while another of John's family, EF Gilchrist, had left for Melbourne University to take out a Bachelor of Arts in 1888 and was later the secretary and engineer at the Charlton Shire, c1902¹¹.

The house next door (Beth Shan) was leased in the 1920s to persons such as John Carnegie, Margaret Welch, Duncan Simpson and George Godden while members of the Gilchrist family occupied this building as a house from c1914¹². The shop had moved across High Street¹³. John's daughter, Islay (or Annie Islay) was the owner-occupier by the early 1930s¹⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey Colonial Georgian style hipped roof house (former hotel, shop and residence) with later alterations which may include applied columns and segment-arched pediment to the ground level and presumably the shutters. The windows are still six-pane double hung sashes.

The upper level itself may also be an addition given the later pattern chimney cornice and early views of Woodend which appear to show a single storey house/shop on this site¹⁵. The building is said to have a large cellar¹⁶.

At the rear is a detached hipped roof single storey pavilion (kitchen, bake house?) with a large and old centrally located brick chimney.

CONDITION:

New fences have been erected (refer to Description).

- 1 ibid., see above
- 2 RGO 374.128 1892
- 3 Early Woodend (copy held at W&DHS); BD1868 farmer
- 4 ibid.
- 5 RGO 322.121
- 6 RB1871.134-5; *Woodend Star* 20.8.92/2
- 7 tombstone Woodend Cem.
- 8 *Woodend Star* 4.9.88/2 cited by W&DHS
- 9 BDM M779 John marries Christina Fraser
- 10 ibid.; see WD1899-1900; WD1895-6; RB1891-2
- 11 see *Woodend Star* 7.12.88/2, 11.7.91/2, 4.1.02/2 as cited in W&DHS index
- 12 RB1920-1,61; RB1924-5,57; RB1929-30,66
- 13 RB1914-15, 129f.
- 14 RB1929-30,391
- 15 see Bamed, photo facing p.89
- 16 NTA file

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

It is the most prominent of an old group of houses in this section of the town (including Beth-Shan), all located near the creek crossing.

LANDSCAPE:

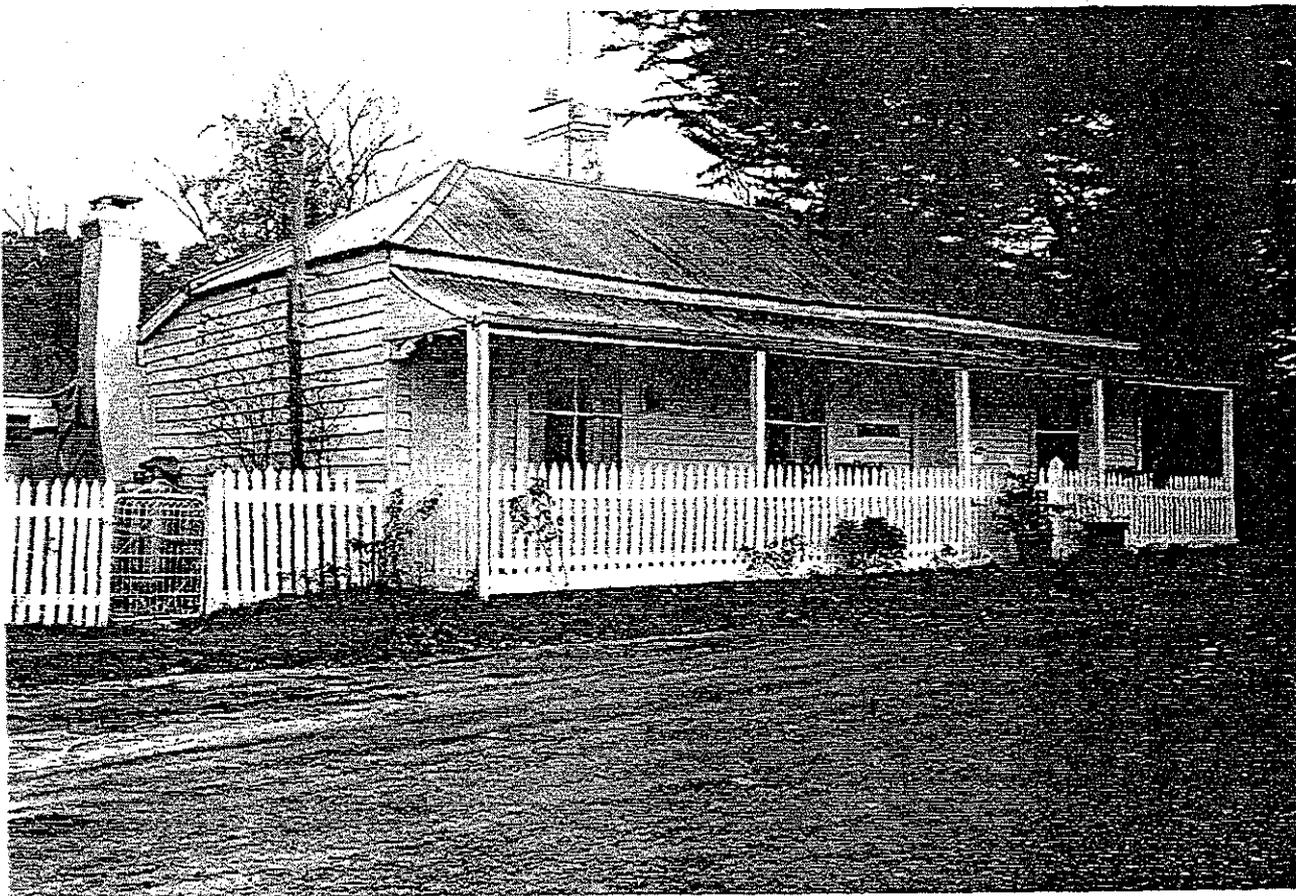
There are two mature elms (pollarded) at the carriageway entrance at the side, and a row of poplars running on the other side yard, with some oaks running down the side boundary.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Islay House significant for its early connections with town growth and in servicing transport routes through the district. This function is expressed by its siting, close to a creek crossing. The building has relative age and relates closely to the adjoining Beth Shan to form a distinctive early group in the town. It also has a long association with the locally prominent Gilehrst family who are still represented in the community today.

NAME: BETH-SHAN
127 HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: SHOP, RESIDENCE



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: 6,17/14

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:

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:

FITZSIMMONS, THOMAS ?

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

GILCHRIST, CHRISTINA ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The Crown Grant went to the Woodend hotelkeeper (see Keating's Commercial Hotel), Thomas Fitzsimmons, in 1859, who appears to have met financial trouble around 1863 when his various town lots were sold to Henry Langlands (a Carlton engineer), William Swanwick (Kyneton cordial maker) and Thomas Hargreaves (Kyneton publican) for the benefit of his creditors¹.

However, this house was owned for a long period by the Gilchrist family, specifically Christina, in the late 19th and early 20th century and her husband, John (late 19th century) who also operated a shop (and residence) next door in Islay House².

Their numerous children (10 until 1888) must have filled the house, each arriving yearly after their marriage in 1867³. Their first child was Annie Islay (1869), followed by Christina, Jessie, William, Jeanette, John, Bessie, Catherine, Elsie and John Thomas (first John dead?)⁴. Christina was listed as a grocer in the 1890s (after John's death 1893?), preceded by John⁵.

Nurse Hicks advertised her midwifery services at Beth-Shan in 1919 ...'Quiet, comfort and skilled...'; her receiving hours were Saturdays 3-4pm⁶.

The house was leased in the 1920s to persons such as John Carnegie, Margaret Welch, Duncan Simpson and George Godden⁷.

1 RGO APP.13974; Woodend town parish plan; BD1868-70
2 RB1871,135; RB1905-6,97
3 BDM M779 John marries Christina Fraser
4 ibid.
5 WD1899-1900; WD1895-6; RB1891-2
6 W&DHS *Woodend Star* 22.2.19
7 RB1920-1,61; RB1924-5,57;RB1929-30,66

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This is an old simply hipped roof double-fronted weatherboard house and shop, with heavy attached chimney to one end and another towards the north end, probably marking the first stage of the building. The placement of the door and windows at the north end suggest this was the residence and possible first section while the early shop window and door on the south show that this was a shop and possible extension. It has been a shop and residence from an early date. It has a concave front verandah with new posts but remnants of an elegant fretted frieze and an old empathetic arrow-headed picket fence balustrading and side fence.

CONDITION:

Given the possible two construction stages, near externally original.

CONTEXT:

Beth-Shan is sited in an old building group which includes the adjoining Islay House.

LANDSCAPE:

The landscape appears to be more recent, including a Monterey cypress in the frontage, *Euonymus sp.* at the rear.

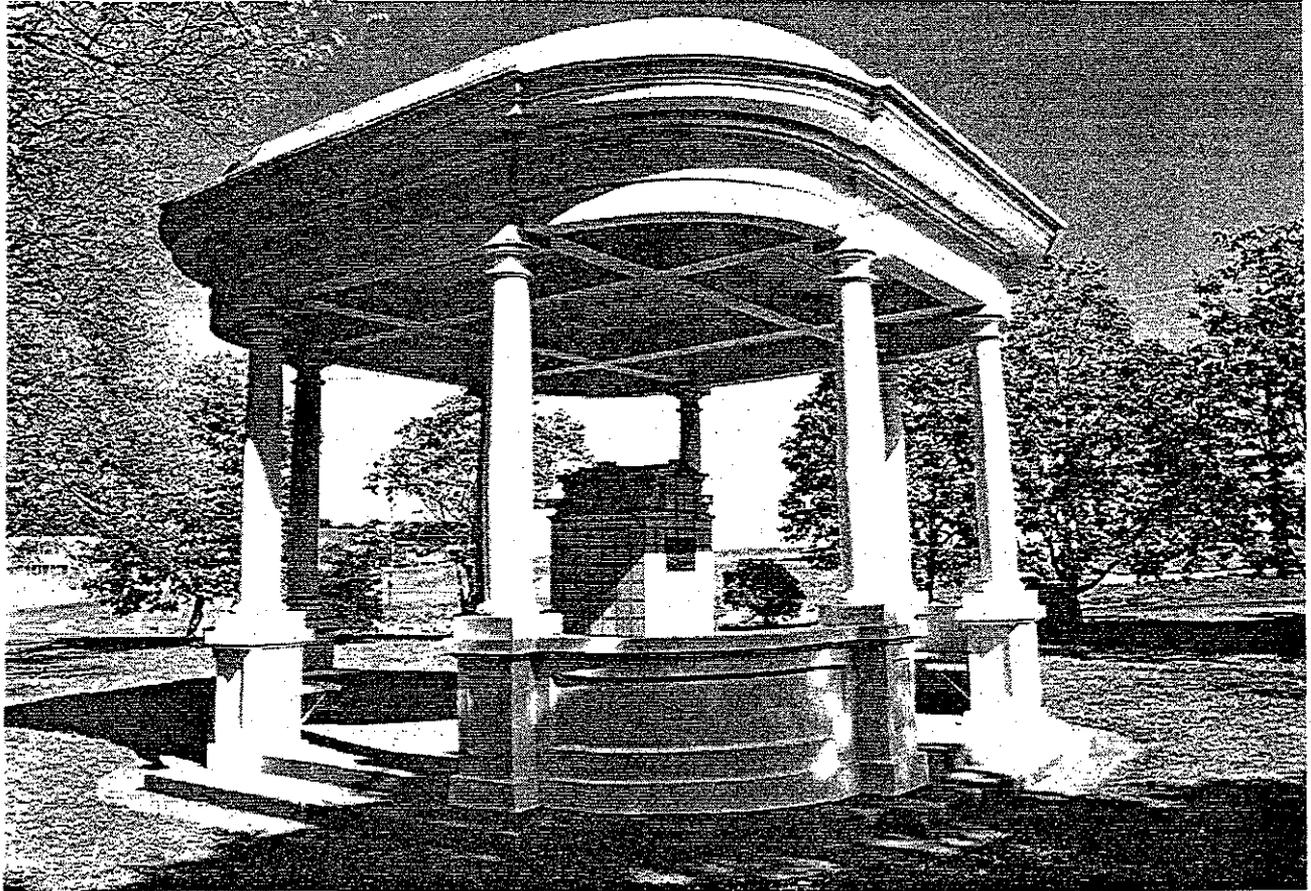
SIGNIFICANCE:

Beth-Shan is significant for its early connections with town growth and in servicing transport routes through the district. This function is expressed by its siting, close to a creek crossing. It also has a long association with the locally prominent Gilchrist family who are still represented in the community today.

The building has relative age and relates closely to the adjoining Islay House to form a distinctive early group in the town. It also possesses valuable detailing such as the show window and verandah which are not seen elsewhere in the Woodend district.

NAME: KEATING MEMORIAL ROTUNDA
OFF HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: MONUMENT



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: 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:

1927

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

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

KEATING, JOHN CHARLES

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,6,7

GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

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:

Built in memory of John Charles Keating, this rotunda was opened by Mr Hoskins of the Moonee Valley Race Club, June 1927. Keating who was in his 50s when he died, had been (among other things) president of the Hanging Rock Race Committee and secretary of the Woodend equivalent¹. His son, JE Keating followed him in those two roles. The cost was 700 (the cost of a typical house) which is an indication of the esteem held by the community for Keating².

John Keating was born in 1872, the son of John and Fanny (nee Wood, later keeper of Keating's Hotel). John had arrived from his native Tasmania in 1851, entering the carrying business with his two brothers. he conducted a butcher's shop at Woodend in the 1860s-80s until taking up the license of the Newham Hotel (demolished).

John Charles Keating's brothers and sisters included: Georgina Alice (b.1868), Jessie Mabel (1870), Edith Maud (1875), Albert Edward (1876), James William (1877) and Arthur Tas Keating (1879), all born in Woodend³. Most of the family took up businesses of their own, John operating a drapery store in Woodend⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a cast cement and reinforced concrete memorial shelter with a terra-cotta tile clad memorial at its centre bearing an inscription dedicated to J C Keating who died 26.12.1924⁵. The rotunda is square in plan with rounded corners and follows a Neo-Grec styling in its use of an austere classicism. Dwarf walls between alternate columns are panelled and set between piers which act as pedestals for the Tuscan order columns. These base walls are reflected in matching breaks in the main

1 Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 9; Barned p.115-

2

ibid.

3 BDM *Pioneers Index*

4 Barned, p.115

5 plaque

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

cornice, the roof being flat and supported on a grid of heavy exposed concrete beams. The floor is raised with steps at each opening.

This type of memorial, dedicated to one person and so grand in concept, is unusual for a rural town. It compares with cemetery monuments, such as the Springthorpe Memorial at Kew cemetery.

CONDITION:

Generally original, with some damage to the tiles.

CONTEXT:

The memorial is removed from other structures by its location on the reserve, depending on formal planting for its context. Historically Keating was active in protecting Woodend parkland so that this is an apt setting.

LANDSCAPE:

There are a number of elms planted around the edges of the reserve with the memorial in the centre. More recently some Queensland brush box *Lophostemon confertus* have been planted.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The JC Keating Memorial is significant as one of the few memorials of this size, type and design to be erected to commemorate a private individual in a rural town. The design is near complete and notable when compared to memorials to a single person anywhere in the state.

Keating was prominent in the district and an active defender of Woodend parkland. The presence of his memorial in this location is highly appropriate. The structure has a strong association with a family whose presence is still strong in Woodend today (see also Keating's Hotel).

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: AVENUE OF HONOUR, CAIRNS
HONOUR AVENUE, MACEDON

TYPE: TREES, MEMORIALS



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG:
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

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:

CREATION DATE:

1918,1924

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 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:

As with the Avenue of Honour at Woodend, little is known of the origins of the concept of these avenues but they are known to be a peculiarly Australian phenomena Guthrie, C., Social Value: Avenue of Honour, Woodend, 1993.

Minutes of a Public Meeting held at the Macedon Working Men's Hall on 01.05.1918 record that Macedon and Upper Macedon combine to have an avenue to honour the boys who enlisted from the district in WWI. The Committee comprised members of the Working Men's Club and residents of Upper Macedon. The chairman was Mr Edward Bawden, of Bungl-hi, and the secretary Mr H. Grumont of Macedon. The site agreed was for the avenue to commence at the south corner of the Macedon Cemetery and continue along the road to Judge Hodges, Dreamthorpe. The opening ceremony was to have been 27.07.1918 but this was deferred to 10.08.1918, possibly due to problems in clearing the land which is noted in the Minutes. A total of 100 pounds was raised in donations by the community and much of the labour in clearing the site and preparation for planting was undertaken in weekly working bees over a period of three months.

There was considerable debate over the choice of the most appropriate tree species, but, after consultation with experts, the pin oak, *Quercus palustris*, was selected for all trees for their autumn colours with the exception of four honour trees which were *Quercus robur*, the latter apparently in deference to the Empire. The four honour trees to be planted at each end of the rows, were to be for the first four to enlist: they were Arthur Grumont, George Green, Carl Cogger and James Reid (who wasn't a resident but whose family was considered influential in the district) The Macedon Honour Avenue Committee continued to meet on irregular occasions until 1933 when care of the Avenue was handed to the Shire Council.

The trees had a difficult time right from the start and a termite attack all but wiped out the original planting in 1924. The Avenue was replanted with the same species
. A., Honour Avenue, Macedon and Mount Macedon, 1993.

A stone monument with commemorative plaque was erected at the corner of Honour Avenue and Mount Macedon Road but the plaque was stolen in the early 1970s Guardian, 16.05.1975

The 1983 fires severely damaged a number of trees and these were replaced.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This is an avenue of pin oaks with four English oaks, extending along Honour Avenue and formerly intended to reach Dreamthorpe, along the Mount Macedon Road. There are rubble freestone cairns at either end hold memorial plaques, the one at the east end listing those who served in the First War. Nearby, at the east end, is another memorial in grey granite which commemorates both wars.

SIGNIFICANCE:

These avenues relate strongly to the intense post-war feeling of the community, particularly given the high death rate of Australians in the First War. Where they occur is a reflection of the formation of a community and its inspiration to plant trees rather than erect monuments.

This period also coincided with a new interest in parklands and the health-giving attributes of trees in Australia, as spread by newly formed and evangelistic town planning associations and commissions.

NAME: WYABUN PARK & CROWN LAND COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE
HOWEY STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX, HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 905 AMG: 2.88,58.48
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 15/33

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:

1850c,1894

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:

PLUMMER, DR. ANDREW

DESIGNER:

DOBBS, E WILSON

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

John C.Thomson owned this site from the Grant in 1864 when he acquired 12 acres of government land (former crown land commissioner's residence) from a subdivision of the former police paddock. It was sited at a bend in the Macedon River and was reached by a metaled road¹. Early plans show the residence as L-shaped and set in a quadrangle with buildings on the north and east sides, all at the south end of Thomson's block (initially lot 1A) with a garden plot at the north end². The balance of the police paddock to the east held a grave (lot 3) in 1856 while on the west, were the gaol and police officers' barracks which remained a reserve³. Attached to the paddock on the south was 'Gordon's Wheat Paddock'⁴.

Dr. Andrew Plummer purchased the balance of the police paddock which included some seven lots of 30 odd acres each⁵. Early rate books show Dr. Plummer as occupying the total acreage of over 200 acres from the early 1870s, having lived on 28 acres in the locality prior to that⁶.

The rated improvements on the land vary from 'land, house and garden' (or orchard) near Gisborne in 1873-4 to 'homestead' 1875-6, all with land varying from 206 to 290 acres⁷. The valuation rose in 1875-6 (25% increase) but declined steadily thereafter until another surge in 1890-1 (25% increase) with no further indication of construction in the assumed period of the existing house⁸. It was listed

- 1 CPO Gisborne Township plan 1864
- 2 *ibid.*; CPO Roll Plan 51 1865
- 3 CPO G56 1856
- 4 *ibid.*
- 5 Gisborne Parish Plan CA10-14,16/33
- 6 RB1872,236; RB1873,230
- 7 RB1873,230; RB1874,232; RB1875,245
- 8 *ibid.*; RB1876,232

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

as Wyabun Park from the early 1890s and the land stayed at around 204-6 acres from the mid 1880s¹.

The architect, E Wilson Dobbs, accepted a tender for the erection of wooden residence, at Wyabun Park, for Dr. A Plummer, at Gisborne (Vic.) in 1894². Dobbs was known to be practising mainly in Melbourne during the period 1891-4³. Dobbs also worked in the office of Charles D'Ebro when he designed the heraldry on the notable Adelaide Steamship Co. Building, Collins Street⁴. This coincided with the marriage of Dr Plummer to Levena Dixon (daughter of Henry and Sarah) in 1894⁵.

This confirms the general belief that the main house was built for Dr.Plummer in the 1890s while the stone house is thought to have been used by a police commissioner (crown lands commissioner in 1865) for a residence. Reputedly troops were housed in temporary barracks set up where the current woolshed stands, en route to quell the Eureka uprising in the 1850s⁶. The Heard family have owned the property for a long period this century.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a farm complex set in a mature grove of trees. The house is verandahed, with a typically Edwardian slatted frieze and balustrade, but is set on an unusual multi-bayed plan. The house is weatherboarded with a corrugated iron roof, and red brick(painted) ribbed chimneys.

Interiors have diagonal board lining (Kauri?) and the angled window bays are generously sized, some windows having diamond- pane upper sashes. The house is early stylistically if the 1890s date is correct.

At a distance to the house is an old rubble stone (basalt) former house with shingled hipped roof, now reclad and internally altered. This is thought to have been used as a crown land commissioner's residence, located on the then Gisborne police paddock, and that troops camped here en route to quell the Eureka uprising in 1854. One small and low window opening survives with worn hand-made bricks trimming the opening.

Nearby is a cast-iron hand pump (Middeconn brand, patent 1842, made by W&B.Douglas) attached to an underground tank.

CONDITION:

The 1894 house is generally original but the earlier stone building has been reclad and internally altered, with some altered or blocked openings.

CONTEXT:

The property lies in the hollow created by Jacksons Creek, at one of its bends, among hilly exotic grasslands. The tree groups shelter the house and provide picturesque outlines and rows which follow the terrain.

LANDSCAPE:

The trees include large elms, two large bunya bunyas *Araucaria bidwillii* (one notable), agaves, two large Monterey cypress, oaks, evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*), two olives in the house yard, cedars and mature hawthorn and box hedging. The drive traverses a grassed oval in the sweep next to the house. The land size is now 94 acres⁸. The tree grouping is individually notable.

1 RB1885 154; RB1894,133
2 ABCN, 24/3/1894, p.1
3 MUA1 10 listings
4 RVIA minutes
5 Button, V2, p19
6 pers.com. owner Mr.Heard and H.Dixon
7 owner pers.com.
8 see brochure held

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

SIGNIFICANCE:

Wyabun is significant as an example of an early phase in the settlement of the area and for links with land office and its key role in transforming the character of the study area. The 1894 house is an unusual and early design of its type and is near intact inside and out. Both of the houses on the site have associations with Dr Plummer who was known throughout the three shires. The valley setting of the complex is picturesque as are the numerous mature and notable trees which surround the house.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: ANNANDALE
046 HOWEY STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN



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: 9/8

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:

1905,1914

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L*

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

BRANDUM, HARRY

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

RAILTON, JAMES

DESIGNER:

BRANDUM, HARRY ?

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

BRANDUM, HARRY?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

This house was built in two stages (1905 and 1914) for (and by) Harry Brandum, a Gisborne carpenter, with later occupiers including Jack Peavey, a Gisborne shire president for 1912 and another shire president (1928,1940), seed and nurseryman, James Railton¹.

Brandum had owned the vacant lot since c1902 which was close to Haidee Brandum's property in Brantome Street². The Griggs family ran a nursery at Howey Street more recently³. Railton & Co (established in 1866) were described as seed merchants and nurserymen, early this century, being importers of American and European seeds and with premises in Swanston Street, Melbourne⁴. The brothers, Thomas and James Railton were the principals⁵. Railton is known for his tree planting along the Calder Highway.

1 RB1905-6,15; RB1914-15 20 100% NAV rise; RB1927-8,126; pers.com. current owner, Les Terry & Annabelle Wilson ph.282610; see MD1941,p.684 Railton a councillor
2 RB1898-9, 16; RB1902-3,14
3 ibid.
4 WD1899-1900
5 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This is a weatherboarded house, now configured with twin gables (north gable added) with distinctive scalloped barges set either side of a cross gable with a timber-framed verandah linking the two. There are window bays to both projecting room bays with typical pastel-coloured Edwardian glass set in small panes above the casements. Inside, art-metal ceilings have been used but otherwise the treatment is simple with T&G boarding prevalent.

A garage at the rear appears to be related in form and materials to the house itself although later.

CONDITION:

Originally there was one gable on the south side but recent renovations have replicated a new wing and upper level extension on the north.

CONTEXT:

Annandale has a large frontage and is prominently sited at the Prince and Howey Streets corner, west of Eblana and south of the catholic church and school complex and the former national School reserve.

LANDSCAPE:

The extensive timber picket fence is original with square tops and a backing hedge of holly which extends on two frontages over a long distance.

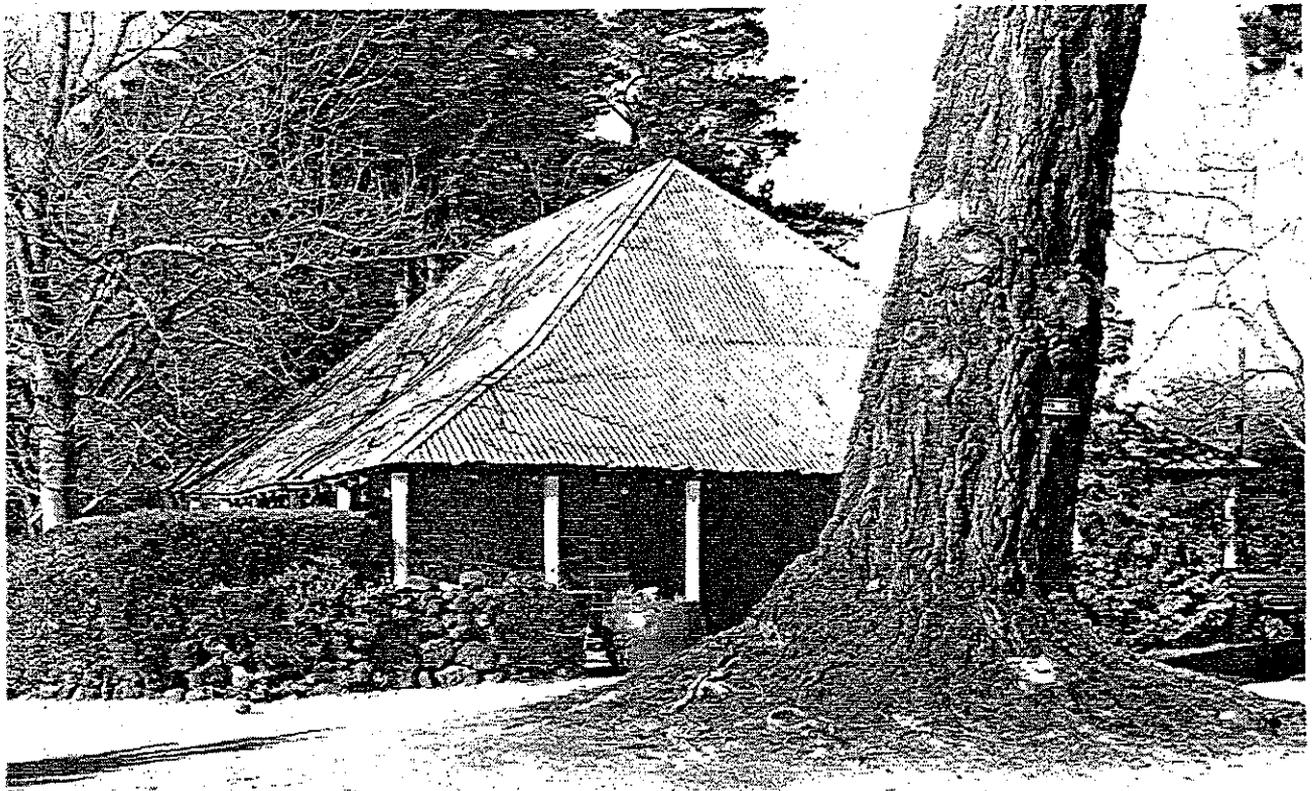
There are numerous old rhododendrons and bulbs in the front yard, along with pinoaks and poplars along the side boundaries. Scoria pathways with rock edging exist at the front and side, along with a former tennis court to the north. There are stout water service pipes throughout reinforcing the nursery character of the site. The former rear yard has a mature bluegum specimen and two cypress specimens.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Annandale has been extended in a way which although related to the original house, obscures the original expression of its distinguished owner-occupiers. Nevertheless, the original parts of the house are complete and, with the garden and fence, with its holly hedge, provide links with a noted seedsman and local identity, Railton, while the house contributes to an urban context which includes the contemporary Eblana (q.v.) to the east and the Gisborne ecclesiastical precinct to the north.

NAME: OATLANDS, LATER CADELLA PARK
JAMES ROAD, SPRINGFIELD

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 584 AMG: 2.80,58.68
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 80

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R10

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:

1845C-?

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:

BRUCE, JOHN VA

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ORR, JAMES

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

Pastoral lease maps of the area show this site at the intersection of the Newham, Garth, Kyneton and Pastoria leaseholds¹. Hoddle's 1844 feature plan shows 'good pasture' in the area west of Dryden's (Newham) Station where a 'new hut' was also marked².

To the north of Cadella Park was Wattle Farm (still possesses an old bluestone building) which was owned by J&W Peters of Garth Station and Joseph Pacey over a long period. Later owned by Henry Hurry, Wattle Farm was eventually absorbed into the Cadella Park stud holding of PM O'Sullivan in the 1960s³.

Nearby was the Carlsruhe cemetery, a quarry reserve and the adjacent large police paddock which was later subdivided (after the 1860s?)⁴. Early maps show the main Mt Alexander track meandering east of the present surveyed Calder Highway, closer to the Cadella Park complex⁵. A map of 1913, held by the Romsey historical society, indicates a mill located on the Calder Highway, near Oatlands.

John VA Bruce

The current buildings on Cadella Park lie on CA80, John Van Agnew Bruce's 207 acre grant of 1857, which was sited west of the Newham & Garth preemptive rights and east of the Kyneton pastoral lease (west of the Calder)⁶. Bruce paid a good price of 280 for the land. John VA Bruce also

1 Billis & Kenyon, endpaper
2 CPO RP110
3 W&DHS Cadella Park file
4 CPO Roll Plan 51 c1855
5 ibid.
6 RGO APP.4702

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

purchased the property containing Mount Gisborne (as two freeholds) in 1857 and still owned the land in the 1890s¹. The title for CA80 was eventually converted to Torrens at the request of James Crawford (Malmsbury farmer?) in 1872 but Crawford's role in the property tenure is unclear².

A John Vans Agnew Bruce II died in 1863 and was presumably John's father. He was born the son of another John VA and Catherine (nee Robertson) Bruce in Edinburgh and died aged 41³. John Bruce III married Essie Jane S Eades in 1868 and they conceived a child, John, in the following year at Toorak⁴.

James Orr

James Orr was the next major occupier-owner (as in James Road) during the 1870s-1900s, at first leasing the property from Mrs Bruce and, in 1881, purchasing it⁵. Two James Orrs are listed in Victorian Post Office Directories, each as a farmer at both Springfield and Woodend⁶. By the 1880s-90s, one Orr is listed as a 'cheesemaker' at Springfield and the other a farmer at Woodend North⁷. However, at the mid 1890s, no Orr is listed at or near Woodend, but one returns as a farmer (Woodend North) in the late 1890s⁸.

The James Orr on this property was married to Mary (nee Andrew) and, over the period 1867-1884, they conceived 9 children: Mary (1867), James (1868), Elizabeth (1870), John (1872), William Peter (1875), Robert Allen (1876), Andrew Crawford (1879), Margaret Morrison (1881) and Alex John (1884)⁹. Yet another James Orr (possibly father of the Oatlands owner) was a squatter in the 1830s-40s at Port Phillip, leasing Stratford Lodge, Yawong Springs, Colliban, Towaninnie and Benalla. He arrived in the colony in 1839 and died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight 1858¹⁰. Orr's son, Andrew C Orr took possession of the property in 1907, the property being called Oatlands during this period¹¹. (The other James Orr had married a Margaret Ryan, with their first recorded offspring being Ellen in 1870, born in Springfield¹².)

Oatlands was the scene of a damaging fire in 1911 when some 50 tons of oat and wheat straw were destroyed, the quick action of the neighbours helping to prevent the destruction of a further 600 bags of grain and 100 tons of hay¹³.

David Giggins

A Mr & Mrs David Giggins, farmers of Cobaw, reputedly were cheese makers in the old structure on this property in the 1890s¹⁴. The former hut had been reputedly converted to a dairy when the first part of the present houses was built c1860¹⁵.

Later Owners

Oatlands left the Orr ownership in 1916 after some 40 years tenure, John Thorburn being the new owner. Additions were reputedly made to the house in 1928 by the Turner brothers, leaving distinctive timber-lined interiors¹⁶. He had sold it to William Burgess by 1937 who made 'extensive improvements' to the buildings on the site, expanding the house to its present area of around 80 squares¹⁷. The next owner, Harry Abrahams (father of Lew), called the then 650 acre farm

- 1 Gisborne parish plan; M1893
- 2 *ibid.*; BD1875
- 3 BDM *Pioneers Index* death reg. #4125
- 4 *ibid.*, marriage reg. #166, birth reg. #5540
- 5 RB1872,99 farm at Newham, NAV 100; O'Sullivan, letter to shire, nd
- 6 BD1875
- 7 WD1884-5 1888-9, 1891-2
- 8 WD1895-6, 1897-8, 1899-1900; SLV biog. no listing?
- 9 BDM *Pioneers Index*
- 10 Billis & Kenyon, p.122
- 11 D.O'Sullivan letter, nd, cites titles, rate books
- 12 *ibid.*
- 13 *Woodend Star* 20.5.11
- 14 newspaper cutting held; WD1891-2
- 15 O'Sullivan loc.cit.
- 16 O'Sullivan, pers.com.
- 17 O'Sullivan loc.cit.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Meadowbrook but the next owner, Palmsum D Whitlock (or Whitelock), renamed it Cadella Park in the 1950s¹.

During this latter period, some famous thoroughbred race horses were reputedly on the property, including Nebris, Flying Halo and Hall Mark². Hall Mark (a Victorian colt, owned by CB Kellow, trained by Jack Holt) was successful in Sydney and Melbourne during the early 1930s, winning the 1933 Melbourne Cup (ridden by J O'Sullivan)³. Hall Mark was at stud by the late 1930s but ended his career at Ingham, Queensland⁴.

Recent owners have included Mr & Mrs Peter O'Sullivan who expanded the holding to some 2000 acres and established the internationally known Murray Grey stud on the property⁵. O'Sullivan's trading in Toyota cars and, later, rural and urban real estate brought him wealth and allowed purchase of Cadella Park where from 1963 he pioneered Murray Grey cattle breeding and export to America, winning many local awards⁶. Peter O'Sullivan also achieved fame when, as part owner of a knitting mill, he manufactured and exported swim suits to America. His patent of the buckle holding up swimming trunks was perpetuated in Superman's costume and reputedly won him fame. He brought Bob Dyer out from Tennessee to model his suits⁷.

Peter died in 1977 and his son Dale O'Sullivan occupies the property today, possessing a fine antique collection⁸.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a farm complex, located at the end of a gravelled driveway which has mature elms on either side, flanked by clipped hawthorn hedges.

The house consists of a hipped roof 1870s timber section which has been surrounded by extensive additions in the 1920s, 1930s. This renovation appears to have also shaped the garden⁹.

There is also a notable early homestead or outbuilding (1840s? connected with Newham pastoral lease?), which is built from rubble stone, with verandahs all round and a shingled roof, under corrugated iron. This has been converted (presumably by the 1870s) to a cheese factory by the creation of a large opening in the west wall.

CONDITION:

The house, garden and former cheese making house all represent different eras in the development of the property and hence provide ample evidence for historical interpretation, particularly given the documentation on many of the occupiers during these periods. A fire of 1978 reputedly damaged the kitchen of the house¹⁰.

CONTEXT:

The site adjoins Wattle Farm and to the east the preemptive rights of Newham and Garth: all of these sites contain either early vegetation or buildings, Wattle farm having mature hawthorn hedges which are also seen on Cadella Park.

LANDSCAPE:

The trees on the property include elms, poplars, possibly cedar specimens and Monterey pines, willows. There are mature cypress hedges, a rose garden, many clipped and variegated shrubs and other planting of a variety of periods.

1 *ibid.*; VB1965 P O'Sullivan buys from Whitlock also CAs77,79

2 *ibid.*; Cavanough, *The Caulfield Cup*, pp189,232,386; Cavanough, *The Melbourne Cup*, pp183,222-7,230,375; note Nebris, Flying Halo not mentioned in racing history texts; photo held of Flying Halo at Cadella Park

3 *ibid.*

4 *ibid.*

5 see 'Cadella Park Stud History, booklet, copy held, listing the many prizes and achievements at the stud

6 *ibid.*; *Stock & Land* 1.9.77 (D O'Sullivan cites 1964

7 *Sunday Press* 28.8.1977 Dale O'Sullivan interview

8 see VC1965

9 see *Kyneton Guardian* 22.11.78

10 O'Sullivan, letter to F Gilfedder, nd.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The house garden has notable ornamental compartments as well as an ornamental lake fed by stone-lined channels. An ancient pine grows near the old former hut near the house yard entrance, and a very large mature *Pinus radiata* Monterey pine is growing adjacent to the former cheese factory.

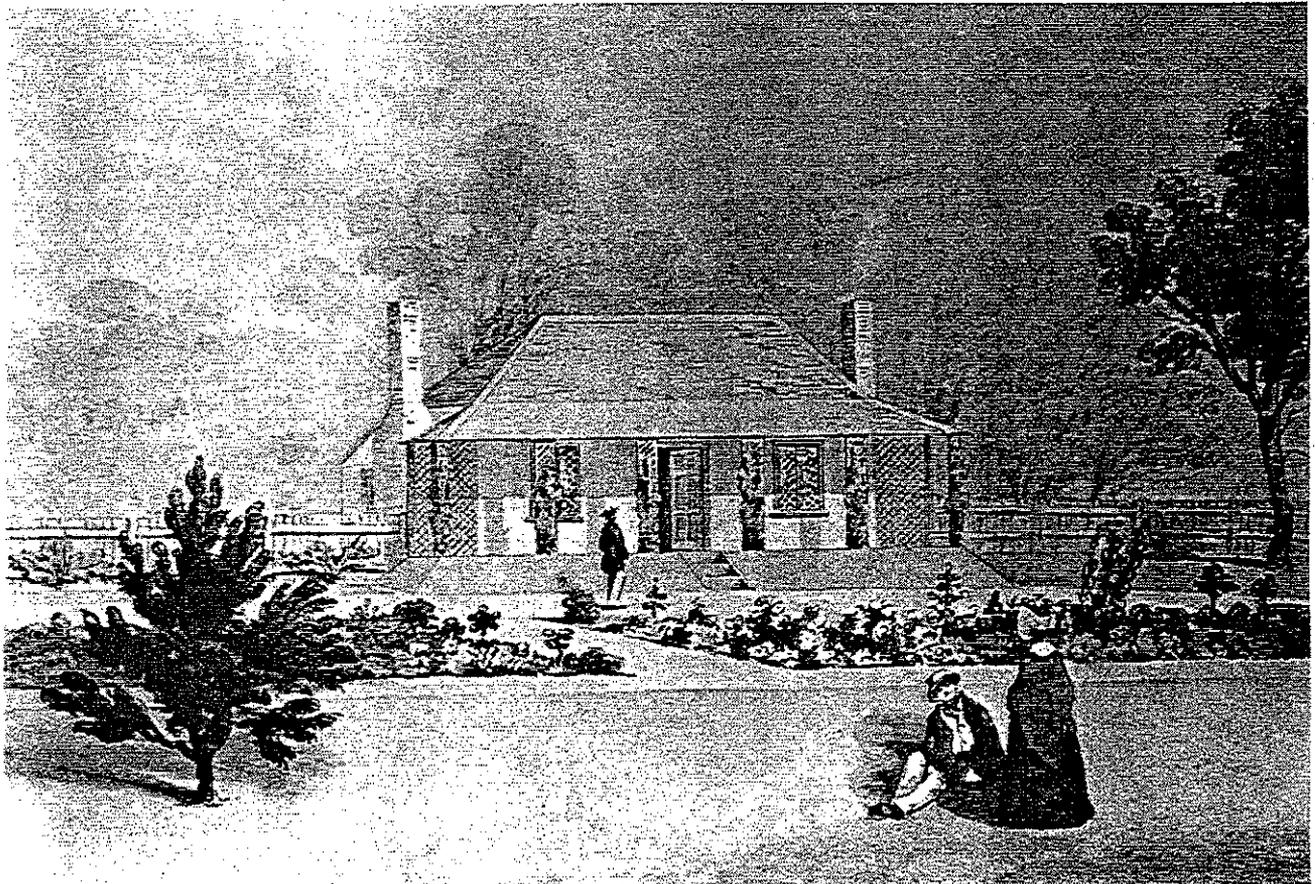
SIGNIFICANCE:

Cadella Park is significant because of its as representation of a major theme in the study area, Pastoral and Agricultural.

Cadella Park is culturally multi-faceted, with its old cheese making house being a probable link with the pastoral lease era of the 1840s, the large timber house started by James Orr and the more recent development of the pleasure garden and extension of the house, each stage also marking a stage in the development of the district around it. The early pastoral lease era, the consolidation of agriculture and the redevelopment of the farm to provide a display as well as a working farm are all important trends in the rural parts of the district. The more recent use of the farm for stud purposes is less apparent but the documentation and extensive publicity given to the O'Sullivan era enhances the understanding of this period.

NAME: KYNETON STATION HOMESTEAD, LATER CHEVELEY
HOMESTEAD
JONES ROAD, WOODEND NORTH

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 583 AMG:
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
CARLSRUHE PARISH
LODGED PLAN: 2310
SUBDIVISION LOTS: 3

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:

1843-

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:

JEFFREYS BROTHERS

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

JONES, DAVID

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 1,2

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:

This site is shown on parish plans as the Kyneton Preemptive Purchase. Billis & Kenyon write that the 19,200 acre Kyneton pastoral lease was first taken up as Western Port Run 110 in 1844 by the Jeffreys Brothers who held it until 1859¹. An alternative view is put by J O Randall (*Pastoral Settlement in Northern Victoria Vol 2* (Victoria, 1982)) who states that it was once the Five Mile Creek Station run by one Thompson in the late 1830s². Randall cites Jeffreys family records in giving the sale date of this property and 1000 sheep to Edward Jeffreys in 1841. Edward renamed it as Kyneton immediately after purchase³.

In 1848 CJ La Trobe reputedly accompanied Edward Jeffreys, Mitchell and Bennett in an inspection to choose a township site for Kyneton. The party retired to Chevely where Mrs (Juliana?) Jeffreys was reputedly given the option of naming the new town (then on their run). She named it after her birthplace in Warwickshire, Kington (pronounced Kineton)⁴. Kyneton was laid out the following year⁵.

In 1852, Dr P Bonaventure Geoghegan called on the Duff family who appear to have been the resident managers of Chevely to promise that a mission would be set up in the district and a priest was sent soon afterwards⁶.

Jeffreys Brothers

1 Billis & Kenyon, p.231
2 p.19 cites NSW archives

3 ibid.

4 : Kyneton Guardian, *History of Kyneton* v1, p8; Randall, p19 cites Vaughan Jeffreys 'Family Memorandum' saying Edward named the run this soon after purchase

5 ibid.

6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The Jeffreys brothers consisted of Edward William, Herbert, Henry Charles and Frederick Jeffreys. They held pastoral leases such as Trio (1846-51), Terrick Terrick Plains (1847-52), Burnewang (1852-72), the Serpentine (1857-61) and Aberfoyle (1858-61)¹. Edward William Jeffreys was noted as a squatter and Melbourne Club member from 1846 and a brother to Henry Charles and Frederick Herbert Jeffreys also club members². They were among the founders of the Port Phillip Immigration Society who financed the immigration of prospective farm workers whose fares were paid from their wages once at work in the colony³.

Having been successful at Bath Grammar School, Edward (born 1817, oldest son of Henry) was articulated to English engineer, William T Clark. However he decided instead to take up sheep farming in Australia and left Gravesend for Sydney in 1840, with excellent references⁴. His brother, Frederick, sold his commission in the 19th Regiment and joined Edward at Kyneton Station early in 1841. In March 1841, the brothers moved the homestead to its present site, further away from the Melbourne track, continuing dairying and sheep farming⁵.

By 1842 all four brothers were living at the station, to be joined in 1843 by their mother, Juliana⁶. Prior to her arrival they had lived in a slab hut but '...a pretty verandah-ed cottage, at that time a superior residence for the bush, which took us all in...'. This is presumably the first part of the present cottage. Mrs Jeffreys was described as '...very handsome.. well connected and had mixed in the best society at home'⁸.

In 1844, the brothers employed 18 men, had 30 acres under crop cultivation, 593 cattle, 3876 sheep and 49 horses⁹. In the following year the acreage was 12,800¹⁰.

Drawings, reputedly executed by Edward Jeffreys exist from an early date (c1845) showing the complex in detail¹¹. Of the present house, only the hipped roof north wing is shown with, in one view, what appears to have been a detached kitchen on the east¹². To the south are men's huts, most having chimneys: these have since been demolished.

One view of the front of the house shows a typical but simple Colonial Georgian elevation, with a hipped main roof (shingled), a hipped verandah at a similar pitch to the main roof, creeper-covered trellised panels for verandah supports and a trellised infill of the verandah ends, a skillion on the south, simple brick chimneys either end (east, west), a six-panel front door (identical to the door currently used as a passage door), and what appear to be trellised shutters to the two front windows¹³. The house is set on a battered podium with steps cut into it on axis with the door¹⁴. Flower beds and shrubberies are at the front of the house below the podium while at the back is a sparse gum forest, with a slab post and two-rail fence around the house yard. Gentlemen and women stand in front of the house as an indication that it was not just an out-station.

The brothers acquired Trio Station (totaling 19,800 acres) and Edward returned to England in 1848 where he married Letitia McCreight¹⁵. Within a few years the brothers' partnership had dissolved. Juliana, Henry and Herbert went to Burnewang Station which they had acquired in 1852. Frederick died in 1853, aged 32, and was buried at Kyneton cemetery.

Edward purchased the preemptive right around the homestead in 1850 and other small blocks adjoining in 1853-5 but suffered a substantial reduction in grazing area with the advance of small freeholders. The lease was canceled in 1859 because much of the best land had been sold¹⁶. Edward returned to England with his family and returned only once, leasing the property to JTH Bennett, Septimus Leete (1858-, 1256 acres) and Edward Bowyer (1864-)¹⁷. Bowyer eventually purchased the property in 1870 for 12,671 pounds. Edward Jeffreys died at Bath in 1899¹⁸.

- 1 *ibid.*, p.89
- 2 de Serville, *Port Phillip Gentlemen*, p.192
- 3 Randall, p.25
- 4 *ibid.*
- 5 *ibid.*
- 6 *ibid.*, p.22
- 7 *ibid.*
- 8 *ibid.* cites Margaret Thomas' recollections, p.24
- 9 *ibid.*, p.24
- 10 *ibid.*
- 11 SLV picture collection, pen wash?; see A Jeffreys, 1205/73 Victoria St., Potts Point, 2011, NSW- source
- 12 copies held by owner
- 13 *ibid.*
- 14 similar to early Kilmore houses, SLV photographs
- 15 *ibid.*, p.25
- 16 *ibid.*, p.28
- 17 *ibid.*
- 18 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

A plan from c1855 (drawn prior to the railway) shows 'Mr Jeffrey's Section of 640 Acres allowed under the Preemptive Right with the homestead, outbuildings and cultivation paddocks marked where the current house stands¹. Attached on the east side of the main paddock is what appears to be a double fence line enclosing what may be tree rows. Another smaller and detached paddock is located on the east side and near the end of a track which passes the homestead on the east and eventually links with Woodend town.

Soon after Edward Bowyer's death in 1886, a 'Great Subdivisional Sale' was announced for the 1277 acre 'Famous Chevely Estate'. Comprising the preemptive right and other lots, Chevely included '...the Richest Agricultural & Grazing Land in this WELL KNOWN DISTRICT..²

The property was described then as midway between the two great cities of Melbourne and Sandhurst, and close to the Carlsruhe and Kyneton railway stations. The Campaspe River and Five-mile Creek ensured a liberal water supply, its 'Rich Chocolate Soil' was of 'unsurpassed fertility'; and the 'Unrivalled Climate' (2000 feet above sea level) ensured the 'enormous crops, cereal, root, fruit and vegetables' and the 'luxuriant grasses'. The ten lot subdivision was created by the locally known Melbourne surveyors, Muntz & Bage, with the homestead shown on lot 3 (255 acres)³.

David Jones, the grandfather of the present owner, purchased lot 3 of this estate (later Springbank, 190 acres) about that time and, with good fortune and crops, the family eventually also acquired this allotment and the original Chevely homestead⁴. They have held it ever since.

Bruce Jones recalls that the timber picketed gateway into Chevely, from the Mount Alexander Road, was once in the frontage to CA3. David Jones was also reputedly a driver for Cobb & Co who had a horse changing station at Victoria Farm (q.v.)⁵.

DESCRIPTION:

This complex includes structures which date from the pastoral lease era of the 1840s. The house appears very old and built in at least two stages, the earlier one facing north (1843) and the other to the east (c1850-). Both have timber post verandahs, simply hipped roofs, split hardwood shingles under the corrugated iron, and both have a small scale typical of early structures. Brick chimneys are attached to the east and west end of the main house block and a large kitchen chimney to the south end of the southern block. The square-edge board cladding is pit-sawn in part and most are fixed with wrought nails (prominent nail heads).

The house block has a four panel external door which replaced the six-panel door now used as a passage door. French windows are used here (window either side of the door) as well as in the south block, although these were not shown on the early Jeffreys' sketches. An early ledge and braced door is used on the kitchen.

Internally the ceilings follow the roof line, creating a chamfered profile. They are clad with bead-edge boarding, with a fine bead typical of early boarding; the walls are reputedly paper over hessian which is placed over split grounds (some refaced).

CONDITION:

Generally externally original (given related changes made at an early date like the French windows, corrugated iron over the shingles and added kitchen wing) with the exception of a partially enclosed verandah at the west side of the house wing and minor detailing. A sun room has been recently added to the west side of the kitchen wing but this does not affect the main east and north elevations of the complex. Most (all?) of the early outbuildings have been demolished. Internal changes include a renovated/new bathroom and some joinery and wall finish alterations.

CONTEXT:

The complex is entered from long drive through open grassland which is itself accessed from an unformed public road. The complex is close to the old Springfield hamlet and the current Bowyer family holding which provides a link with its 1880s ownership.

1 CPO RP 51; railway, surveyed 1855, contracted 1858, open to Woodend 1861
2 sale poster by William Glover 16.3.87 held by owner
3 ibid.
4 Bruce Jones pers.com.
5 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The existing subdivision between these two sites has allowed gradual recent urbanisation in an unrelated form or density to that of the early structures.

LANDSCAPE:

A large old pear and elm rows in the paddocks to the north and north-east of the house; a large Irish strawberry tree in the house garden is thought to be very old.

SIGNIFICANCE:

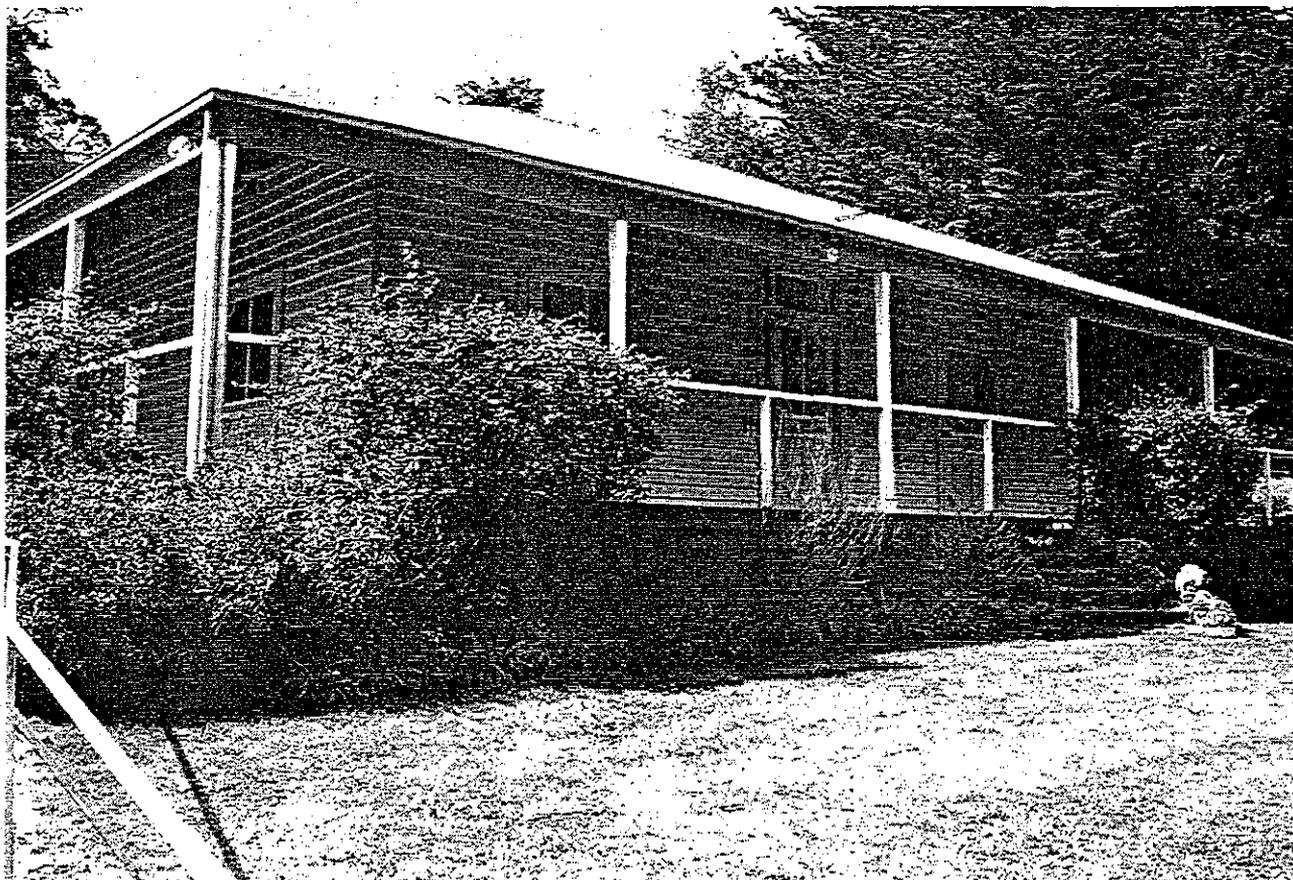
Kyneton Homestead (later Cheveley) is significant as the oldest farm house complex in the study area and among the oldest in the State. This great age is enhanced by the integrity of the fabric and the documentation which exists of its early state and the pivotal role it and the Jeffreys family had played in the formation of the Kyneton township and community development.

It is sited well away from other urban development, screened from the Calder Highway by Jeffrey's Hill, appearing essentially as it might have in the 19th century, with the addition of mature exotic plantings.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: KOOMANGOONONG, LATER WAHPETON, NOW TYE ESTATE
KERRIE ROAD, KERRIE

TYPE: HOUSE,GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 597 AMG: 2.94,58.61
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MONEGEETA PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 43/A PT

LANDSCAPE UNIT: M02

PRECINCT:

Kerrie Farms & Civic

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:

1914C-

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:

TYE, GEORGE

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

TYE, ALLEN & CECILIA

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

DAVIS, JIM (STONEMASON)

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 site was reputedly owned by the Thorburn family around 1900 when it was run as a farm. The family also operated a small sawmill which was located where the former Steam Sawmills school (Kerrie) now stands¹. John Thorburn was listed as a farmer at both Heskett and Newham c1899 while Robert Thorburn ran the Victoria Hotel, Woodend². The family may have lived in an early version of the present caretaker's cottage.

The present property was acquired over time and once extended to the Mt Eliza Road³.

The house was built for George Tye 1914⁴. In the first rate books available (1915-16), a home-
stead and 57 acres appears to be at the site (as confirmed by the following listings) and the owner-
occupier is George Tye⁵. Tye owned a further 700 or so acres nearby⁶.

1 L Molloy, History of Wahpeton, (1986 typescript held at Wahpeton), p.1, cites B Wright, F Fox, and the Halsells as sources
2 WD1899-1900
3 ibid.
4 G Smith 7.93w
5 RB1915-16,293; RB1916-17,290; RB1921-2,345f
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The Tye family (including two daughters and a son) lived at Koomangoonong most weekends and Christmas holidays while his brother, Allen and wife Cecilia also visited regularly. The Tyes operated a large furniture retail chain with stores in Bourke Street, Melbourne, Richmond, Prahran, and South Melbourne¹. Their warehouse was in Moonee Ponds². Another of Tye's interests was horse racing and his (and Jack Corteen's) controversial 1924 Caulfield Cup winner, Purser, was kept at Kerrie for a time after his win, prior to being shipped to India³. His cup win was deemed the 'Most Sensational Cup of All' by racing historians⁴.

John Fox took over as caretaker in c1923 and descriptions of the property then by his son, Frank, include a large water wheel in the creek which provided power for the house (now a 'man-made ..Niagara Falls'); and the orchard with timber seats set under the trees and a berry garden adjoining. There was also the water race which took water from the property to the Romsey reservoir and the large tanks above the complex which were filled with water pumped from the stream. Frank recalled the farm's horse and cart, the weekly deliveries of mail, meat and bread and the walk to nearby Kerrie school, up Mulligan's Hill⁵. The barn remains from that era but the stables, pig sties and an underground dairy, workshop and saw-bench are gone.

By the mid 1920s, Allen (and Cecilia?) Tye was the owner and reputedly up to 20 men were employed in the depression to build pathways and steps in streams/pathways through what was then an orchard⁶. Allen and Cecilia had a new vision for the property which included extensive entertaining, pleasure gardens and leisure facilities: they called it Wahpeton⁷. A servants' was built next to the house, along with a new kitchen and dining area with coolrooms below.

They built a brick-lined in-ground pool (now overgrown) with a nearby maple grove, a large concrete lined dam in the creek to the west near the school (reticulated water supply to complex), the 'Niagara Falls' and associated minor falls along the creek below the dam, also a large rubble stone barbecue at the top of the nearby hill at the end of an extensive network of bridle and walking tracks⁸. The water wheel was replaced by a diesel engine and batteries, providing electricity for the complex while a water boiler provided the heating⁹.

The stone gateway with its lantern-lit pillars, bridges, wishing well, grotto, figurine with glass umbrella (since damaged by a falling branch) and the gardens were to their plan. The figurine is said to have come from an overseas trip while the stone came from the property and was put in place by Romsey bricklayer, Jim Davis with horse and sledge¹⁰.

Bark-roof shelters (gone) were built on a new area cleared for horse riding, catering for the Tyes and their guests. Tye also introduced koalas to the site and declared it a sanctuary¹¹. Rhododendrons lined the drive while dahlias and azaleas formed beds in the lawns.

Allen Tye died 22 July 1947 and his wife 12 months later, without any direct descendants¹². Cecilia left the 85 acre property in trust to allow the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind and the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb to use it for educational and recreation purposes for the blind and deaf, under 21 years of age, and other 'charitable purposes'¹³. The rest of her estate was to provide income for the maintenance of the property and its continued development for the above use. Both institutions were to set up management committees to advise the trustees (Union Trustee Co.).

All of the household effects were included, making the house a time capsule of the 1920-30s but reputedly most of these have now gone, particularly after renovations in the 1960s¹⁴. The house was renovated again in 1983-4¹⁵.

Controversy arose in the 1970s when the two institutions at first sought the sale of the property to gain funds for other projects and then resolved, after a decisive court case, to develop it as an educational centre/school camp¹⁶. This complex opened November 1981 and included a caretaker's residence.

- 1 Molloy, p.4; see also Butler, Chinatown heritage report for Melbourne Chinatown group
- 2 *ibid.*
- 3 *ibid.*, p.5; see
- 4 see Cavanaugh, p.180f
- 5 *ibid.*
- 6 see Molloy, p.4 Cecilia owner 1928-; RB1925-6,363 George crossed out for Allen
- 7 Molloy, p.5
- 8 pers com. D.Niven manager
- 9 SEC by 1966
- 10 *ibid.*, p.7
- 11 *ibid.*, p.11
- 12 *ibid.*, p.15
- 13 *ibid.*
- 14 Molloy, p.25
- 15 *ibid.*, p.41
- 16 *ibid.*, p.29

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Two years later the fires swept through the district but the buildings on this property were saved by the actions of the staff.

DESCRIPTION:

The main house is a verandahed timber Indian Bungalow set on a hill in a once extensive garden, created along the Bolinda Creek. Next to the house and connected to it, is a two-level gabled timber pavilion (now games room) was the servants' quarters (two bedrooms upstairs) and dining room, and below was the kitchen and scullery, with coolrooms. Gabled timber outbuildings are close to the house. Both the house and added wing have brick chimneys with dog-toothed cornices.

The original motor garage was below the house with a thatched roof, housing Tye's British motor car¹. The garage has since been moved into one of the service areas. The manager's gabled timber house also exists along with the original gabled timber barn opposite². The caretaker's residence may have predated the house, being reputedly the first house on the property³.

Extensive and visually unrelated new buildings lie up the hill well away from the complex.

CONDITION:

The main house and associated buildings are near to original externally but the fountain and statuette are in poor condition. Detailed alterations include painting of the chimney brickwork and replacement of the barn doors in conversion to an enclosed garage/machine shed also an added skillion to the caretaker's house.

CONTEXT:

The site is self-contained surrounded by exotic pastures and gum forest and is largely concealed, being entered from a gravelled road which has gum forest in the verges. However historically, the estate has been long viewed as part of the Kerrie community⁴.

LANDSCAPE:

The garden consists of native trees intermixed with exotics around building sites. There are rockeries and rustic elements distributed throughout the 700 acres.

Mature trees include the *Eucalyptus ficifolia* at the rear, a redwood, a Washington palm at the front and other plantings typical of the 1920s, hydrangeas, rhododendrons, holly specimens, blue cedar, cypress also blackwoods, grasstrees and tree ferns as a nature walk along the stream which emanates from a spring⁵. Rustic bridges and furnishings have been refurbished. There is also a grassed cricket pitch enclosed by a timber railing fence.

At the bottom of the hill near the notable stone gateway, are rockeries and a fountain with a girl and umbrella (cement, cast?) which is now incomplete but nevertheless significant. There is also a grove of stringybarks, a large redwood and more blackwoods⁶.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Tye complex is significant for its unusual combination of a pleasure garden and the Bungalow hill-station type retreat with the evidence of a working farm, all hidden in the native forest and isolated from any established locality such as Mount Macedon.

- 1 pers com. D.Niven, cites an ex-policeman, Mr.Fox as source, now near Geelong with album
- 2 further detailed inspection required
- 3 Molloy
- 4 see Molloy
- 5 D.Niven, notes feeding of reservoir above house
- 6 further detailed inspection required

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The complex is also associated with the successful furniture dealers, the Tye family who used this as their bush residence, and later brought it greater public exposure by willing its use for the blind and deaf. It is perhaps best known in the community for this role.

Koomangoonong, later Wahpeton, also has individually notable landscape elements such as the fountain, gates and statuette along with rockeries and plantings, most blended with the gum forest while the main house is appropriately of the Indian Bungalow style and externally well preserved.

NAME: EMU CREEK BRIDGE
KONAGADERRA ROAD,

H0 118

TYPE: BRIDGE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 621 AMG: 3.02,58.47
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
HAVELOCK PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R05

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:

1910C

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 SHIRE?

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ROMSEY 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 noted engineer and soldier, John Monash, designed bridges for the Romsey Shire which were constructed by his Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Company¹.

This bridge has not been found among the contracts listed but is identical to others built for the shire².

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 finances³. 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 1913⁴. He was president of the Victorian Institute of Engineers in that year and had gained a place in the highest rungs of Melbourne society⁵.

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.'⁶ By then he had

1 see DARRAWEIT GUIM P. School Anniv. p.26; MUA Monier Collection
2 search required at MUA in Springfield Shire
3 Searle in ADB V10, 544
4 ibid.
5 ibid.
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

sold his construction company to WR Hume (remaining a director) and had been appointed to launch the SEC in 1920.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a reinforced concrete road bridge with concrete balusters and metal balustrading, set on a curve in the road in the deeply-cut Emu Creek valley (see Jacksons Creek Bridge).

CONTEXT:

The deep Emu Creek channel has grasslands and large rock outcrops in its upper banks, with cave-like formations at one bend.

The surrounding eroded hillsides and deep creek channel provide a distinctive setting for the bridge, along with the curving roadway and steep descent.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The use of reinforced concrete for bridges of this period creates a distinctive form which is unmatched by today's concrete bridges. The assumed association with Monash and his company lends significance to the site which is set at the focus of one of the deep creek valleys which characterise this area.

TYPE: HOUSE
085 LANCEFIELD BAYNTON ROAD, LANCEFIELD



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 585 AMG: 2.97,58.75
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 91

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T02

PRECINCT:

Lancefield High Street Commercial

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: 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:

HOWDEN?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

This town lot was granted to W Howden in 1865¹. A William B Howden was a store keeper at Port Albert in the late 1860s, early 1870s with J&C Howden conducting a bootmaking business in Lancefield². By the mid 1870s, a William Howden was a storekeeper at Stockyard Creek while J Howden's bootmaking business appears to have gone to Melbourne, leaving the nearest Howden at Wallan³.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a weatherboarded verandahed hipped roof house, with an elegant concave profile, deeply hipped return verandah (part enclosed), and timber posts with iron details. The house consists of two wings (stages?), the rear wing being similar to the front but with a verandah facing south. The front wing has a multi- stacked brick chimney, with corbeled top, while the rear wing has a more typical brick chimney.

The house yard also has a spade head picket fence along both the Park Street and Baynton Road frontages. The rear yard fence is an arrowhead picket, as a simpler version of the front fence.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original but in poor condition in part. The fence is falling over and incomplete and the verandahs partially enclosed.

1 Lancefield town plan; see Howden family Reid, pp.117,124
2 BD1869
3 BD1875

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

The house is adjacent to 104 and 114 Lancefield Baynton Road which appear to be of a similar early date. Its prominent siting at the corner is enhanced by the views gained to various wings of the house, and the remnant pickets on both frontages.

LANDSCAPE:

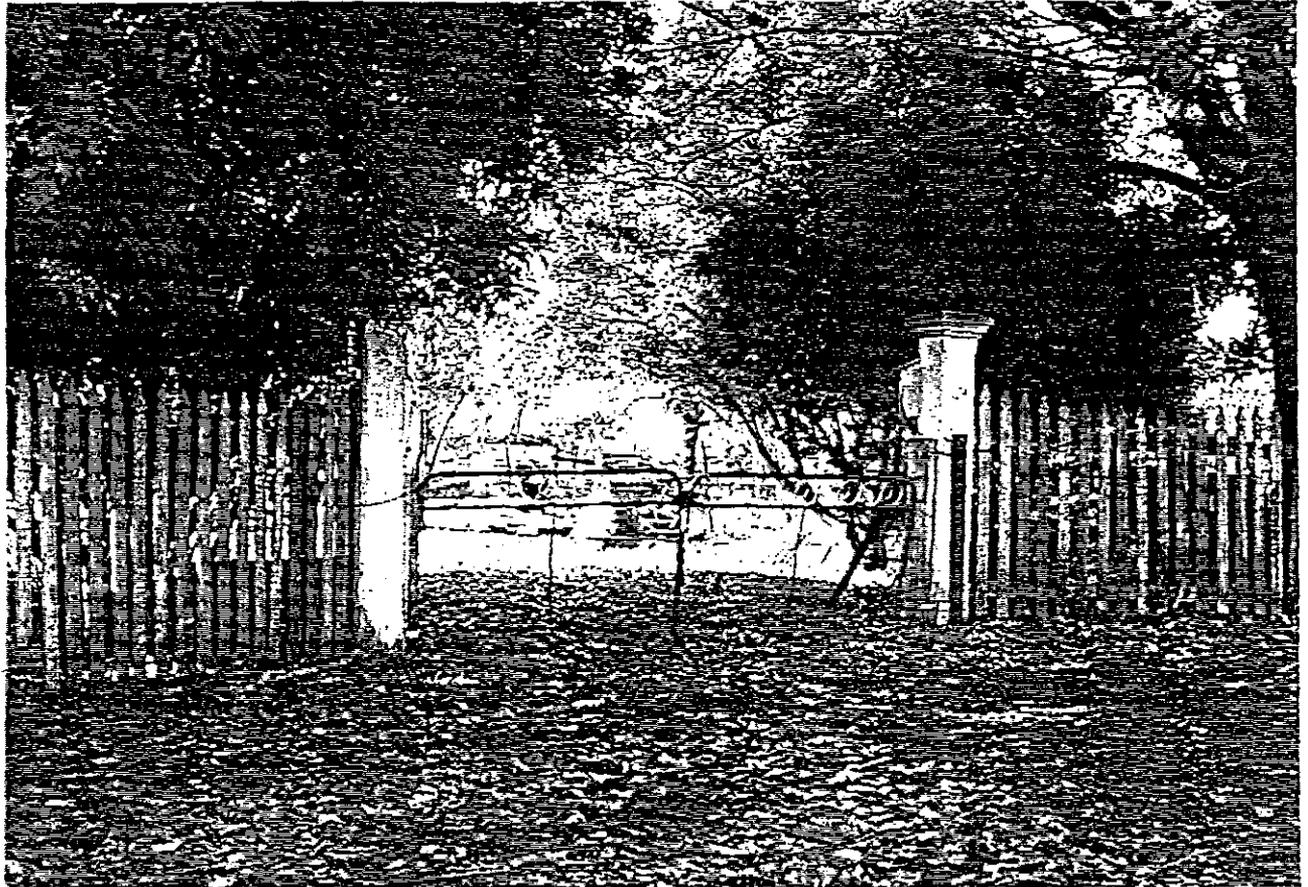
A hawthorn hedge extends down the Lancefield Baynton Road and other planting includes yuccas, holly and a small apricot specimen.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The house is significant for its obvious antiquity and its relationship to other similarly aged buildings in this part of Lancefield. The house retains some elegant details and rare early fabric such as the fence.

TYPE: HOUSE
104 LANCEFIELD BAYNTON ROAD, LANCEFIELD

A'02



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 585 AMG: 2.97,58.75
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 73

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R04

PRECINCT:

Lancefield High Street Commercial

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: 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:

BEASLEY, JOSEPH ?

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

DERRICK, WILLIAM ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 44

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

HISTORY:

This lot was granted R & J Beasley in 1865, the adjoining lot to the east (CA72) being sold to W Howden¹. The Beasleys also purchased CA75, which today is planted with mature conifers along the Baynton Road, and lots in Romsey township².

Joseph N Beasley married one of Sydney Seymour's daughters as did William Derrick (Hannah) who reputedly owned this house over a long period³. Beasley and Derrick ran the Post Office general store in Lancefield (High and Raglan Streets) from c1860 until the partnership dissolved in 1884⁴. Beasley then started another business but with Derrick's son, Sydney, who continued there into the 1920s. The State Savings Bank leased the old Post Office Store from 1923 to 1929 when it was demolished for a new bank⁵.

Derrick was active in the park committee as secretary c1917⁶. Mrs Jean Green (nee Derrick), mother of the current owner (Syd Green), lives in the brick house opposite the school⁷.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a weatherboarded gabled and hipped roof house built in two stages; the gable stage presumably being later with an ornamented barge and numerous weatherboarded outbuildings.

- 1 Lancefield town plan
- 2 see Reid, pp.23,24,77,83,92
- 3 D Viney pers.com.
- 4 Reid, p.77f
- 5 ibid.
- 6 see V&M V2, p.424
- 7 R&LDHS collection D Viney pers.com.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The property is entered by a large picketed gateway with acorns intact on caps to posts and the front fence is lined with mature oak specimens.

The date of the property is said to arise in the 1860s and has been developed since.

CONTEXT:

Relates in materials to the house opposite (85) and in age and setting to the house adjoining (114).

LANDSCAPE:

Mature oaks possibly dating from 1860-70s are the only garden remnants.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This house and trees are significant for their association with two prominent and pioneering store-keepers in Lancefield and its integrity to their period of ownership. The oaks relate to the adjacent mature street planting and the nearby Lancefield historic precinct and the house to the adjacent house sites creating a small notable group of early houses in this part of Lancefield.

NAME: HIGH PARK
LANCEFIELD KILMORE ROAD, SPRINGFIELD

TYPE: HOUSE, FARM COMPLEX.



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 586 AMG: 3.09,58.68
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
SPRINGFIELD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 2A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R03

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:

1857c-?

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 (House)
Important to Romsey & Lancefield District (Farm Complex)
*Further investigation required
*Part Altered (House)

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

GRAHAM, PHILPOT CURRAN

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ROBINSON, GEORGE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

This lot and those adjoining (CAs 2A, 2-4) were first sold in 1857 to Philpot Curran Graham of Melbourne for 197 (109a), 236 (139a), 225 (136a) and 234 (99a) respectively¹. All had frontages to Boyds Creek except this allotment and the price paid for each indicates equal improvements (ie. zero). Graham mortgaged CA2A & 4 for 300 in 1862 but four years later he was dead and his property (CAs 1,2,2A,3,4) vested in George Robinson. It is likely that the first stage of this house was built between 1857 and 1862.²

Robinson acted on behalf of Graham's widow, Mary Ann, to pay back creditors. He sold part of the property to the Victorian Railways Commissioners to allow construction of the railway station High Park³.

In 1893 Robinson still owned CAs 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 3 & 4, 34, 35 and the Springfield Preemptive Right (allotment A) which provides the reputed link with the Cains⁴.

Prior to freehold, the site appears to have been on the Mount Macedon Ranges pastoral lease which covered some 13000 acres⁵. This and the Steel's Creek run were held, as a combination, by James Cain and George Cain junior 1841-3; James only 1844-54; and George Cain 1855. Power & Rutherford had it 1855-7, Robert Fraser 1858-61 and Hugh Glass 1863-5 when it was canceled⁶. Robert

1 parish plan; RGO Grant Register
2 RGO 118.363.164.174
3 RGO 378.509
4 M1893
5 see CPO Run Plan 361
6 Billis & Kenyon, p.251

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Fraser purchased the Mount Macedon Ranges preemptive right along with many other blocks in the area, some adjoining this property¹.

The preemptive right issued from this lease lies around the intersection of the Fraser and Lancefield Kilmore Roads but there appears to have been no right taken up for the Steel's Creek or Station part of the property which was to the west of Mount Macedon Ranges².

Robinson reputedly purchased the Hugh Glass preemptive right in 1870 (Mount Macedon Ranges runs) and the original James Cain homestead c1865 on the Springfield preemptive right³

This site (western end) is popularly thought to have been initiated by Captain James Cain as part of his pastoral lease (Springfield). Perhaps this was an outstation as there were buildings and yards on the preemptive right (allotment A) in 1860⁴.

The complex consists of two main stages: the west end (basalt rubble) of four rooms, reputedly 1840s; front (east end) part in double brick (stuccoed), reputedly c1890⁵. The adjacent corrugated iron clad hipped roof outbuilding (shingles to roof under iron) is also old.

Reputedly the shearing shed from this property was recently relocated at Emu Bottom, Sunbury⁶. The property is thought to have been an early mustering centre.

James Cain

Capt. James Cain (and sons, George and James) was a Melbourne merchant, arriving 1840 and dying by 1848⁷. He leased Steel's Creek (1843-51), Springfield (1846-7) and his sons, Mt. Macedon Ranges (1844-55), Springfield (1850-7), Steel's Creek (1851-7)⁸

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick and stone stuccoed villa, with verandahs on most sides, two ornamental gabled parapets facing to the east and other elements such as ornamental terra-cotta chimney pots on the west. The west end is of rubble basalt and freestone and the east of double brick, all stuccoed over. The eastern chimneys are brick, with dog-toothed cornices. The verandah posts are timber with stop-chamfering but no detail. The verandah soffit is lined with T&G boards, presumably from the later period.

The complex stages are:
west end (basalt rubble) of four rooms, thought 1840s;
front (east end) part in double brick (stuccoed), c1890⁹.

The adjacent corrugated iron clad hipped roof outbuilding (shingles to roof under iron) is also old. The property is 350 acres.

The front gate has cast-iron capping with the stamp, 'James Moore' (hardware merchant, South Melbourne) on it, providing half the entrance gate. The other half has been renewed.

CONDITION:

Given the early staged construction, the house has fair integrity to the last stage, with external alterations generally in detail only.

CONTEXT:

High Park is located on an elevated sparsely treed site within view of the dismantled Kilmore Lancefield railway line. It is two kilometres south-east of the Mount Macedon Ranges preemptive right.

- 1 Springfield parish plan
- 2 parish plan
- 3 Reid, p.16
- 4 see CPO
- 5 owners pers.com.
- 6 Bernice Carter-owner pers.com.
- 7 Billis & Kenyon, p.37
- 8 ibid.
- 9 owners pers.com.

LANDSCAPE:

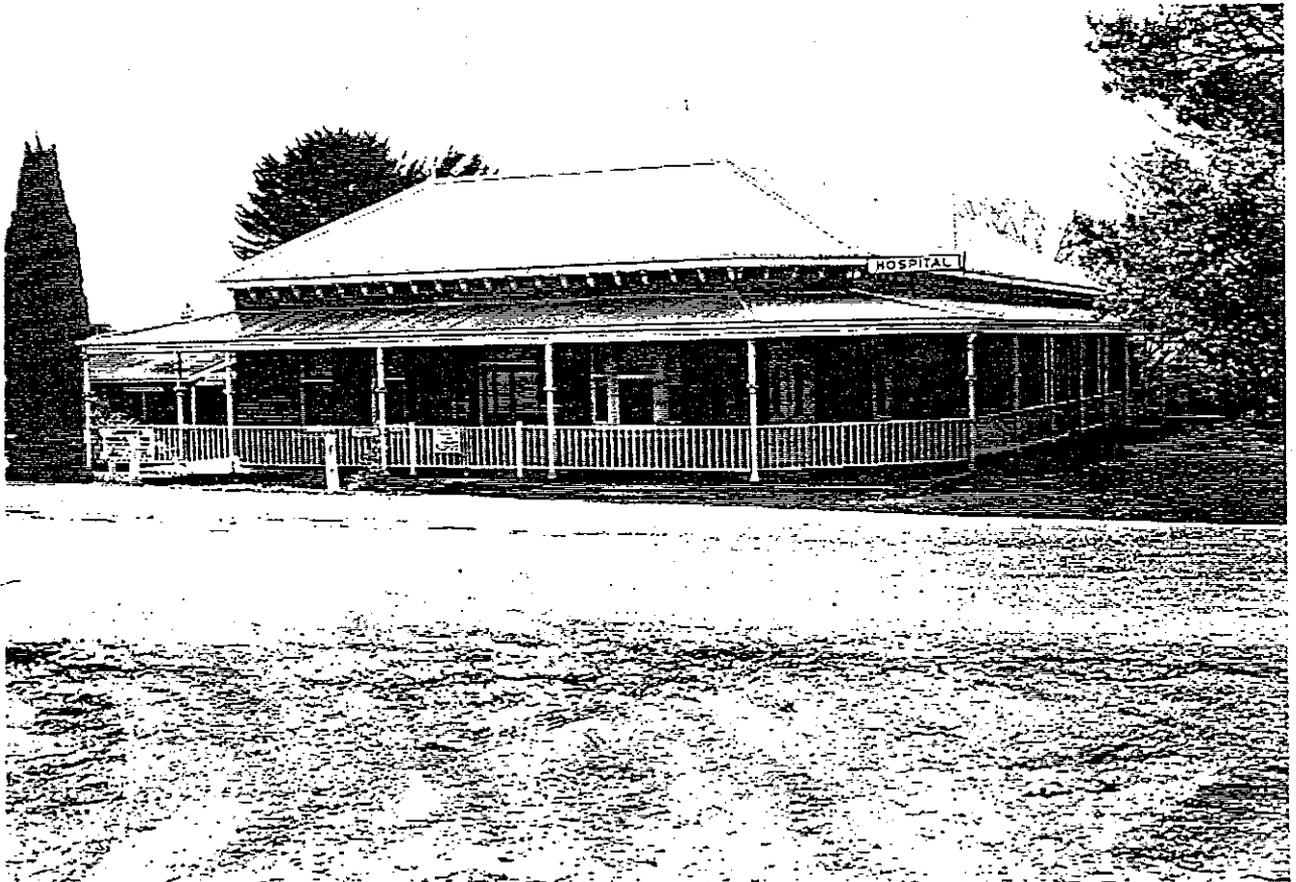
The garden plantings include cypress varieties and Canary Island date palm, Agapanthus, old photinias, gum, also golden and Monterey cypress leading up the drive. There are: an *Araucaria cunninghamii* (hoop pine), pink hawthorn and a blue atlas cedar. At the rear is an old pear, hawthorn. These plantings are of local interest only.

SIGNIFICANCE:

High Park is significant as a recognisably old structure in the study area and is thought by the community to be linked with early pastoral occupation of the area. Its age and related history link it with the important pastoralist, Hugh Glass and probably the locally prominent landholder, James Cain.

NAME: COMMERCIAL HOTEL, LATER WARRAWEE NOW LANCEFIELD
HOSPITAL
LANCEFIELD TOOBORAC ROAD, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: HOTEL, HOSPITAL



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 2.99,58.72
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 15/60

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:

1892C

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:

HOWDEN, JAMES

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

LOCKWOOD, MARIA

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The site is on L Nicolsen's 1859 Crown Grant¹. James Howden's Commercial Hotel was opened here but it was burnt in 1892 and rebuilt². Denis P Lehane was the licensee in that period³. The hotel was used by the government for the influenza outbreak after World War One (1919) when still an hotel. After being converted in 1921 by Maria Lockwood for use as a maternity hospital called Warrawee, it was acquired for public use and reopened in 1956⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a extensive red brick hospital (former hotel), with hipped main roof and extensive return cast-iron verandahs (detail gone). Its siting, on the street alignment, and corner splay show its original hotel use.

CONDITION:

Part of the verandah is enclosed and a new wrought-iron balustrade has been added. It has additions on the north end in matching brickwork. All of the four (?) corbeled-top brick chimneys have been removed.

An early view of the building as a hospital shows a timber picket fence engaging part of the verandah as a capped balustrade and continuing to comprise the front fence. The verandah has a paneled iron frieze and brackets (missing now)⁵.

1 Lancefield parish plan
2 Reid (Ed.), *When Memory Turns the Key* p.71
3 WD1893-4; R.&LDHS cite Cornelious Lehane
4 Reid, p.187
5 see Reid, p.186

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

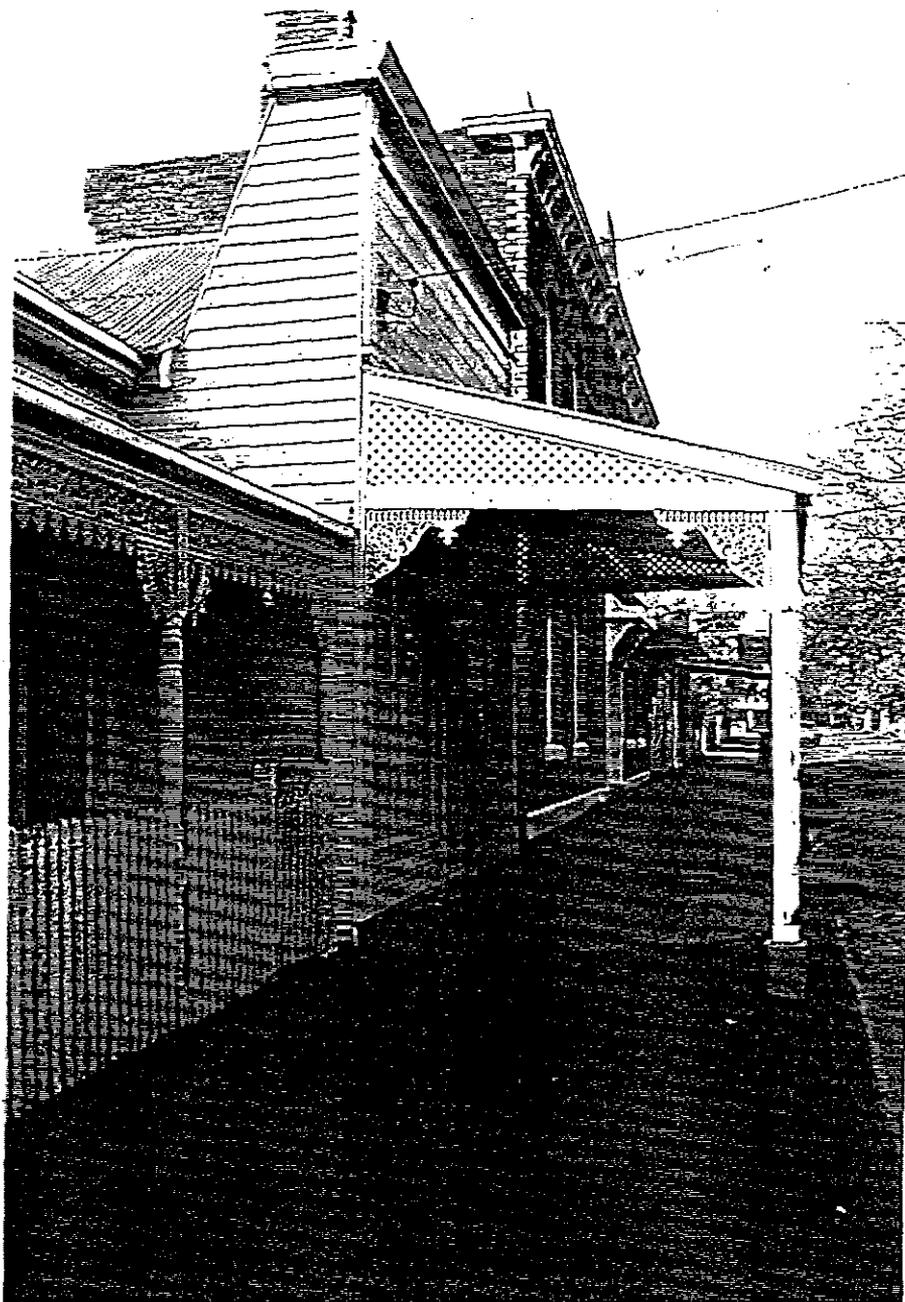
The former hotel is located on a prominent corner as Lancefield's last large commercial site seen when travelling north. This siting and its visible 19th century origins help link it visually to the Macedonia and Macks Hotel on the High Street, Main Road corners, further south.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Commercial Hotel, now Lancefield Hospital, is significant for its two prominent public roles in Lancefield, the role of the hospital in Post War health and that of the hotel as a public house over a long period. The building contributes to the Lancefield Commercial Precinct.

NAME: ROMSEY COMMERCIAL AND CIVIC PRECINCT
MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

TYPE: PRECINCT



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

PRECINCT:

Romsey Main Street Commercial

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:

ROMSEY SHIRE (PART)

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

Romsey commenced as a stopover for the gold traffic to the Bendigo and McIvor goldfields, with the usual accumulation of inns¹. One such inn (Drovers & Carriers Arms, alter the Royal Mail) also served as the postal address for the town in 1858 but it was called Lancefield and not Romsey, until the following year. There was also the surrounding rich agricultural land, for both root and cereals, and successful farms were soon developed and this in turn fostered the growth of the town with a more permanent and financially equipped resident population. More hotels and general stores (such as William & Sarah White's Store, c1868- and Robert Beasley's store and post office) were built and the civic infrastructure began with substantial schools and churches. By 1865 there were three hotels, police station, post and money order office, school and brickyard, and the population was about 100².

By c1879, the chicory and flour mills there were noted but the staple agriculture of the area revolved around potatoes, grain, butter, cheese and cattle³. There was a mechanics institute and free library, the shire hall and there was the Lancefield Junction railway station to the south of the town, served by coaches⁴. Churches included the Church of England (brick, 300 persons), Roman Catholic (timber), and Presbyterian (stone). There was also a savings bank as well as a post office⁵. The three ridings of the shire were Lancefield, Romsey and Monegetta and the population of the town around 300, resident in about 60 houses⁶.

By the early 1880s the county court sat twice yearly there while the magistrates were monthly. The National and Commercial banks had opened branches there, the hotels now numbered 6 and a milk condensing factory was being erected c1881-2, joining the chicory and flour mills which still thrived⁷.

1 Reid, p.87f
2 Bailliere, *Victorian Gazetteer* 1865
3 *ibid* 1879, p.406
4 *ibid.*
5 *ibid.*
6 *ibid.*
7 MD1882

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The court house and police station complex was completed in 1888 and more new commercial premises arose, including a two storey general store for Neal¹.

Views of that era show the dominant commercial character as timber construction, boarded parapets with business names painted on them, multi-paned timber-framed shopfronts, recessed shop entries, and skillion or concave street verandahs supported on timber posts with cast-iron detailing. Kerbs were probably basalt with a pitched drainage channel and the roads were gravelled or topped with crushed stone (basalt) with tree planting well out from the kerb, no medians but stout tree guards². By the 1890s, footpaths were just being asphalt paved to replaced the gravel and street lights installed (8, oil?). A major addition to street life was the Queen Victoria memorial fountain which was erected central to Main Street at the Barry Street crossing (demolished 1924). A similar one was erected at Riddells Creek at the front of the present mechanics hall and it too was demolished³.

This century the commercial area remained much as it had developed in the 19th century with changes being in detail and shop tenancy⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a mainly 19th and early 20th century commercial, some residential, and civic sites placed in clusters along the Melbourne Lancefield Road (Main Street). The Catholic and Anglican Churches, the Mechanics Institute, municipal offices and former post office are the main foci.

The precinct commences at the former Romsey Hotel at the Murphy Street corner, on the north, and extends past Barry Street on the south to the Anglican Church (St Paul's). New development has occurred at incidental points within the precinct but this has not as yet destroyed the strong Victorian and Edwardian-era character of this part of the town.

Contributory sites include:

Elm Avenue Street Planting, Main Street
Bills Trough Horse Trough, Main Street
Old Street Lamp Standard, Main Street
Doctor's Residence & Surgery House 72-74 Main Street 1925c-
Romsey Masonic Hall 73 Main Street 1950c ?
St. Paul's Anglican Church, Trees 77 Main Street 1871
House 78 Main Street 1900c??
House 80 Main Street 1925c
Newspaper Office, Former Offices 84 Main Street
Romsey Catholic Church 85 Main Street 1924
House, Later Langers Restaurant House 86 Main Street 1890c
Shop 88 Main Street 1920c?
Post Office Hotel, Now Romsey Hotel 92 Main Street 1867c-
House 95 Main Street 1910c
Romsey Post Office, Former Post Office 96 Main Street 1890, 1900
Galway Arms Hotel 97 Main Street 1870c??
Romsey Commercial Bank, Now Romsey Shire Chambers Bank 98-100 Main Street
1888
Romsey National Bank Of Australasia, Former Bank, Garden 101-103 Main Street
White's General Store & Residence, Former Shop, Residence 106-108 Main Street
Neal's General Store Shop, Residence 111-113 Main Street 1884
Middle Garage 116 ? Main Street 1915c
Romsey Hotel, Former Hotel 119 Main Street 1860c, 1876
Shop 120 Main Street 1930c
Romsey Mechanics Institute Hall 122 Main Street 1904
Chemist Shop, House 124 Main Street 1888c
Barcham's Chemist Shop, Former Shop, House 129 Main Street 1880
Romsey Road Board, Later Shire Offices, Former Offices, Hall 132 Main Street
Five Mile Creek Road Bridge Near 134 Main Street C1889⁵.
House 136 Main Street

1 Reid, p.98
2 ibid.
3 Reid, p.107 cites opening 24.7.01
4 ibid., p.104f
5 Reid, P.99

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

Contributory sites are altered in detail (see individual site entries), the street treatment has changed markedly to grassed medians with asphalt and concrete paving, and other isolated sites between do not express the precinct's main development eras.

LANDSCAPE:

Elm street trees extend along both sides of the wide road reserve with some more recent grassed medians, some with stone kerbs but most with concrete kerbing.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The commercial buildings in this part of Romsey's Main Street are important for their age relative to the town's domestic building, clearly expressing its preemptive role in the district as a commercial centre for first gold traffic and then the surrounding agricultural occupation.

The townscape is still visually cohesive although it reflects the continued development of the town from the gold era until early this century when most allotments had been taken up and developed. Individual sites are notable such as the banks, former post office and mechanics hall, combining to provide an architecturally notable and representative group of sites highlighting the major development periods of the town.

Collectively the buildings in the precinct have been valued by the community as a resource over a long period and the town forms an urban landmark in what is otherwise undulating pasture.

NAME: ST. PAUL'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND
077 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

TYPE: CHURCH, TREES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MONEGETTA PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: pt.40

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

PRECINCT:

Romsey Main Street Commercial

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: 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:

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:

Anglicans reputedly used Dr Phipps' barn (Lausanne) for services from 1859, eventually building a chapel across the road (demolished)¹.

A one-acre reserve was granted for the Anglican Church in Pohlman Street during 1867, beside the Presbyterian Church reserve of two years later². A four-room bluestone vicarage was built at Romsey in 1868 and this church followed in 1871 but it was located in Main Street on an allotment divided from Horan's CA40; both were built for the Lancefield parish³.

The church Foundation Stone reads: 'This church was opened November 26th, 1871, and was consecrated November 24th, 1926.'

DESCRIPTION:

This is a gabled red brick and stucco Gothic Revival church, placed beside a simple gabled timber Sunday School Hall. The church has typical corner buttressing and Runic crosses at each gable apex but there is also an unusual skillion-roof porch. A roof gablet is set centrally in the porch roofline, along with an oculus and two pointed arched windows symmetrically placed in the wall. Cement quoining is used at the openings and at the gable capping.

The bell tower is a recent structure of framed metal but presumably the bell is old.

At the frontage, there is a rough stone fence, curving into double wrought-iron gates and stout capped pillars. The gates were erected in memory of Charles F D Thompson, who died on active service in New Guinea on 21/2/1943.

1 Reid (Ed.), *When Memory Turns the Key* p.161f.
2 Romsey township plan GG1867,807
3 Reid, op.cit.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Comparisons in the study area include:

Lancefield National School, Later Wesleyan Church, Dunsford Street, Lancefield
St. Mary's Anglican Church, Buckland Street, Woodend, 1864-1929
Romsey Presbyterian Church, Now Uniting Church, Pohlmann Street, Romsey, 1865
St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Woodend Lancefield Road, Newham, 1868
Zion Baptist Church, Colwells Road, Hanging Rock, 1869
Christ Church Of England, Chauncey Street, Lancefield, 1869-
Darraweit Guim Presbyterian, Now Uniting Church, Bolinda Darraweit Road, Darraweit 1871
St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fisher Street, Gisborne, 1871
St Brigid's Catholic Church, Aitken Street, Gisborne, 1873-1875
Mount Macedon Presbyterian Church (Part), Mount Macedon Road, Mount Macedon, 1874, 1984
Many of these examples are of stone or if they are of brick they have been rendered since, distinguishing this site in the use of materials. However the church is otherwise architecturally unremarkable.

LANDSCAPE:

The planting includes a massive oak at the frontage, a mature hawthorn hedge along one boundary and also a mature photinia specimen. The same hawthorn hedge continues to the front boundary, in a clipped form.

Other planting includes a blue spruce planted by His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, Major General Sir Rohan Delacombe, at the centenary of St. Paul's Church, Romsey, 28th November, 1971.

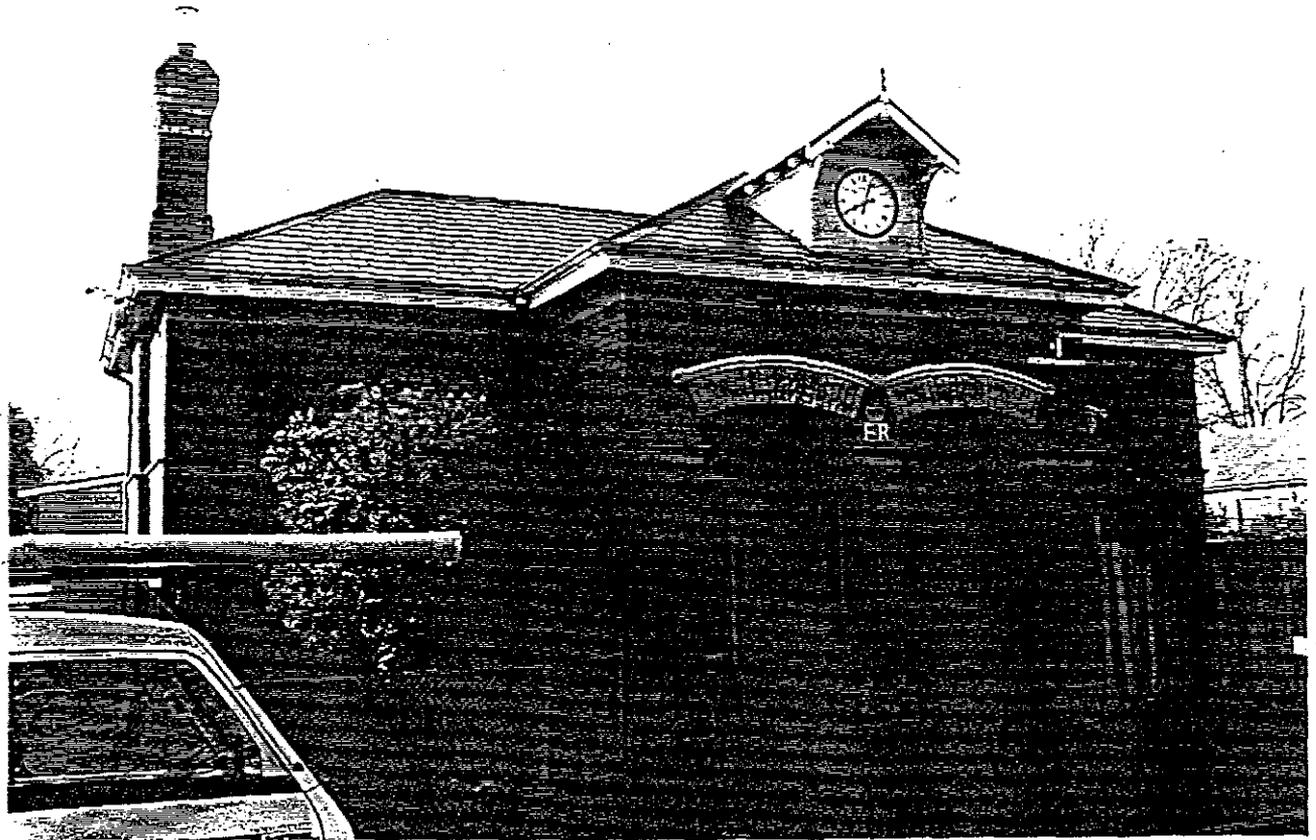
SIGNIFICANCE:

St Paul's Church is significant as a long-term public meeting place in the town and its external integrity to that period. As an early part of the town's civic infrastructure it reflects the growth of the area because of the prosperity found in agriculture, rather than from gold traffic. Given its construction date, the architectural treatment of the church is of some interest, being relatively more sophisticated than other surviving building groups from that era, such as houses.

NAME: ROMSEY POST OFFICE, FORMER
096 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

HO 144

TYPE: POST OFFICE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

PRECINCT:

Romsey Main Street Commercial

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:

1890,1900

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 (PWD CHIEF ARCHITECT)

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR: IRWIN, N

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The site was purchased in 1887 and the new building opened in 1890, with the clock, bathroom and verandah added in 1900. It closed in 1990¹

From 1883 to 1890 the official post office at Romsey was in rented (leased) premises, but no further details are known².

In 1887 the site of the present post office was purchased by the Postal Department, and in February, 1889, tenders were advertised for the construction of a new post office and quarters. The tenders closed on 28 March, 1889, and on 9 May, 1889, the tender of N Irwin, probably the lowest of the four tenders submitted, was approved. The contract amount was 1,315 pounds, and as soon as the building was completed and occupied the lease on the rented premises was canceled³. The initial design was executed under the Public Works Chief Architect, Henry Bastow, and the alterations under JH Marsden.

Romsey Shire purchased the site after Australia Post announced plans in late 1989 to relocate to a shopfront in Main Street⁴

1 Reid, p.97
2 NTA FN4612-JOHN WAGHORN, POST OFFICE RESEARCHER
3 ibid
4 *Midland Express* 19.12.1989

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This is a red and cream brick post office with a slated and hipped main roof, corbeled brick chimneys, and a clock set in gabled dormer roof form over the porch. The porch is central and arcaded with a stone flagged floor and segment-arched openings. On the south side is a timber-framed verandah (former residence) which faces a service yard with double gate entry.

This post office resembles Lancefield post office.

CONDITION:

Alterations include replacement of door, painting of bricks inside porch, blocking original openings and insertion of private boxes.

CONTEXT:

The building adjoins and complements the former Commercial Bank but provides an example of the contrasts in approach between government and private offices, in particular the use of brickwork rather than stucco.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Romsey Post Office is the oldest government building in the town and has served as a public building over a long period. Consequently it still has public recognition as a landmark within the commercial strip. It is near externally intact thus providing ample evidence of this historical contribution to Romsey.

Architecturally, the building has valuable details such as the brickwork, stone flagging and the clock. It complements the contemporary former bank adjoining (now Romsey Shire).

NAME: ROMSEY COMMERCIAL BANK, NOW ROMSEY SHIRE CHAMBERS

098-100 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

HO 145

TYPE: BANK



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROMSEY TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

PRECINCT:

Romsey Main Street Commercial

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:

1888

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:

COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA

DESIGNER:

VAHLAND, WILLIAM CHARLES

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

Romsey Shire

The first shire offices and meeting room were built on the Five Mile Creek in 1869 for £275 and served for 70 years¹.

Prior to the construction of the Romsey offices, meetings were held at the Royal Mail Hotel and eventually, in 1864, an office was set up there².

Initially the Romsey and Lancefield road districts (Romsey created August 1862), the Romsey Shire was proclaimed in June 1871, only to be split into two with the Lancefield and Rochford ridings departing as the Lancefield Shire in 1890³.

Meanwhile the Riddells Creek area had been annexed from Gisborne Shire in 1881 and part of the Cobaw and Rochford parishes transferred from Newham Shire in 1883⁴. Lancefield returned to the shire in company with Springfield in 1916, Springfield bringing with it Darraweit Guim which had been part of Broadmeadows Shire⁵.

The Romsey Shire acquired the former Commercial Bank of Australia in 1942, carrying out renovations in 1958 and more recently⁶.

1 Reid, p.50
2 ibid.
3 VMD1972, p.802
4 Reid, p.50
5 ibid.
6 Reid, p.53

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Commercial Bank

The bank had opened as an agency in the town in 1867, moving into new premises designed by the noted architect, Charles Vahland of Bendigo in 1888¹. Other banks designed by Vahland include the Commercial Bank Bendigo branch (1875) and the only other example known outside of Bendigo is that at Romsey (demolished)². The architect, Peter Matthews, designed most of the other Commercial Bank branches at that time (see Haymarket, Newmarket, Heathcote, Sale)³.

Among the early bank managers were George A Hannah and Charles R Olney⁴. Olney was also noted for his interest in cricket, having played in the Clarkefield cricket team of 1902-3⁵.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a notable Renaissance revival design, using a cemented elevation but the interior has been converted to other uses.

The raised central pediment is segment arched, adorned with acroteria and set on fluted and paired pilasters. The parapet entablature on either side is plain. The pediment continues down to form a shallow porch with the flanking pilasters now ruled as stone masonry. Below the deeply moulded cornice, there is a panelled entablature and paired segment-arched openings which form an arcade element, with the windows recessed and set within spandrel walls. Other details include the architraves to openings which terminate on impost moulds, and the cornice brackets.

Comparisons in the study area include:

Romsey National Bank Of Australasia, Former, Main Street, Romsey, 1876c

Lancefield National Bank Of Australasia, Former, High Street, Lancefield, 1885

Lancefield Commercial Bank, Former, High Street, Lancefield, 1893c

Commercial Bank, Now Westpac Bank, High Street, Woodend, 1884

Although single storey (cf. two storey Romsey National and Lancefield Commercial banks), this bank has the most sophisticated cement detailing of the group.

CONDITION:

The main doors have been replaced or refaced and an unrelated but bland addition made on the south side. The north side includes a new entry point for the shire offices and other visually unrelated works, including a carpark.

CONTEXT:

The former bank complements the nearby post office while also offering a contrast of public and private office design in the late 19th century.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Romsey Commercial Bank is significant for its long-term role in the financial transactions of the district and, as a public building, it remains identified with this process in the minds of the present community. The design is by the renowned Bendigo architect, William Vahland, and shows his characteristic interest in ornate cement detail and a dynamic approach to Renaissance revival design. This is one of a small group of his designs which survive outside of the Bendigo district. The bank also contributes to a commercial streetscape which illustrates the different approaches of government and private architects to commercial work.

1 Reid, p.107; Trethowan
2 *ibid.*; MUA1
3 *ibid.*
4 WD1893-4, 1895-6
5 see Reid, p.219 photo

NAME: ROMSEY NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, FORMER
101-103 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

H0 146

TYPE: BANK, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROMSEY TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 28,29

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

PRECINCT:

Romsey Main Street Commercial

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1876

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:

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

DESIGNER:

TERRY & OAKDEN

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

This site was granted to James McIntosh (CAs 28,29) in 1860 for 8 pounds per lot and G Manning had tenure by 1870¹.
Tenders were called for a Romsey National Bank branch by Terry & Oakden in 1876² but the bank is thought locally to have been built around 1887 next to the current bank premises (109) which had been removed from another site³.

Arthur Johnson, Frederick A Taylor and Henry Gillett were managers there over a long period last century⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey stuccoed bank chamber and residence designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, using the palazzo form. It is set on a stone base, has six-panelled double entry doors and elegant wrought-iron balconettes to the upper level windows. The bank is a good example of Terry's mastery of the palazzo revival form, with its skilled disposition of openings and sparing application of detail, the whole presents a refinement of style dependent on a subtle approach.

The building is also externally intact with garden elements and (modified) picket fence. The plan is an L-shaped, with a side verandah for an extended unusually large residential section, fronted by a cut-down square-head picket fence.

1 RGO APP.2802
2 MUAJ
3 Reid, p.107
4 WD1884-5, 1888-9, 1893-4, 1895-6

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The bank compares with the later Lancefield National Bank which is similar but single storey and the Lancefield Commercial Bank which has some of the refinement and restraint of this design as well as being two-storey. Other examples in the study area include:

Romsey Commercial Bank Of Australia, Former, Main Street, Romsey, 1888

Lancefield National Bank Of Australasia, Former, High Street, Lancefield, 1885-6

Lancefield Commercial Bank, Former, High Street, Lancefield, 1893c

Commercial Bank, Now Westpac Bank, High Street, Woodend, 1884

CONDITION:

Generally externally original, with a probable high internal integrity.

CONTEXT:

This section of the Romsey Commercial Area has been redeveloped in part but retains related sites like Neal's former general store and the former Romsey Hotel at the corner. The bank is a major element in the still strong 19th century character of the town.

LANDSCAPE:

Some of the planting includes a mature and distinctive *Magnolia grandiflora* specimen tree, hawthorn and an *Acmena smithii* (lilypilly). Much of the planting is obscured, to the side and rear of the bank.

SIGNIFICANCE:

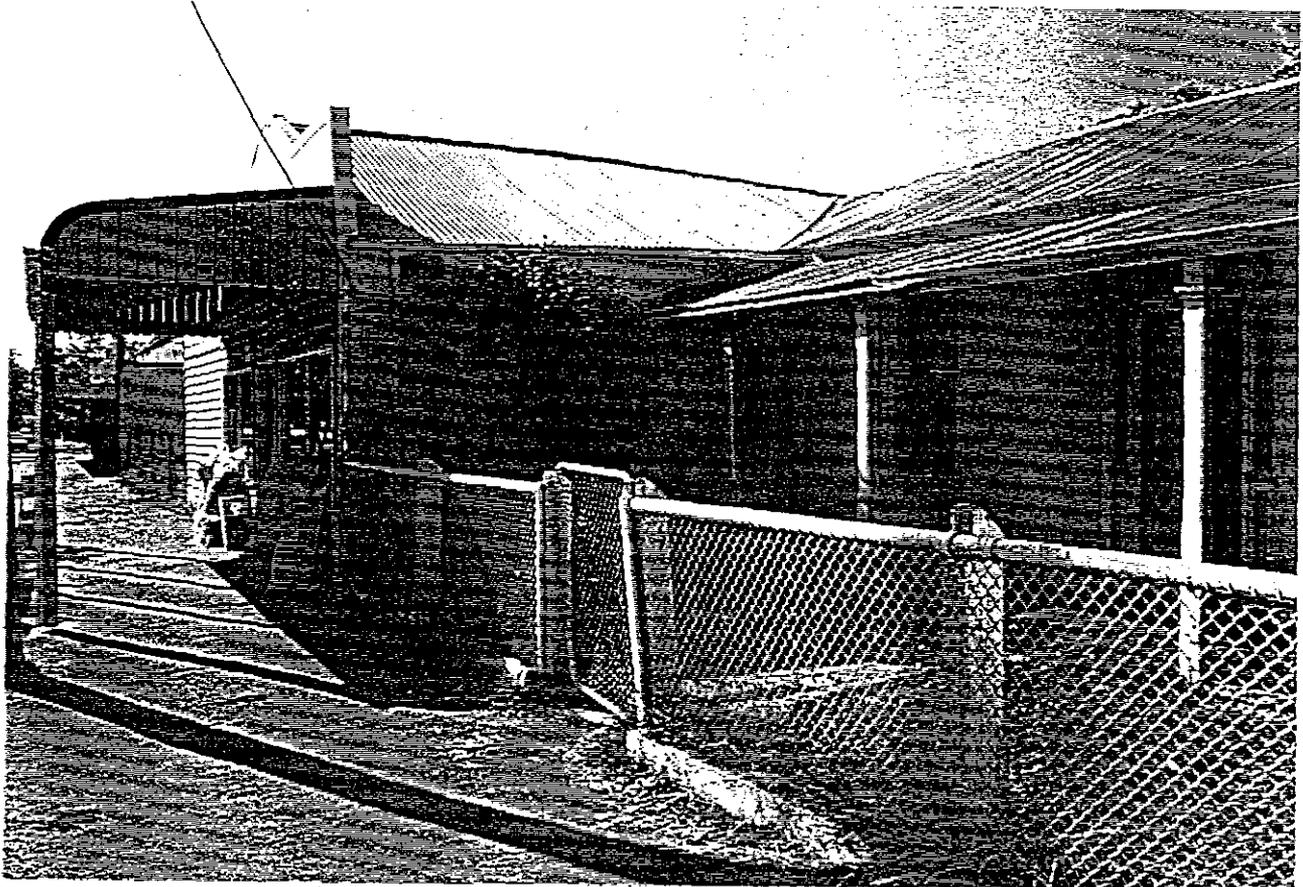
The former National Bank is significant as a long term centre for financial matters in the district and as a public building it encompasses many memories of its past function. Its high external integrity to its creation date which includes early garden planting, is both notable and aids greatly in the historical interpretation of the building.

Its elegant Renaissance palazzo elevation is typical of the design excellence of Leonard Terry in this period and building use and because of this and its two-storey scale the bank is a landmark, architecturally and physically in the Romsey commercial area.

A102
no'

NAME: WHITE'S GENERAL STORE & RESIDENCE, FORMER
106-108 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

TYPE: SHOP, RESIDENCE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 598 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROMSEY TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 43

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

PRECINCT:

Romsey Main Street Commercial

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:

1869,1872c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L*

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

Important to Romsey & Lancefield District

*Further investigation required

*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

WHITE, WILLIAM

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

WHITE, FREDERICK

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The site was granted to Cornelius Maher in 1861 for 17¹. Maher sold to William White in 1869 for a modest 30, followed in 1872-6, by a sizable mortgage (£250) to the Victorian Permanent Property Investment and Building Society². This indicates that improvements were made then.

William White

White was born in England in 1831 and trained as a carpenter. He came to the colony during the gold boom era aged 23 years³. He purchased land at Rochford in 1856 but then became an auctioneer and storekeeper at Romsey. He also served on the Woodend, Newham & Rochford road board and Romsey shire council⁴

This shop and residence was thought to have been the White family's general store for 80 years, being their first store in Romsey and reputedly built, in c1869, as the 'Hall of Commerce'⁵. By 1877 his son Frederick was included in the business as White & Son and the building was 'The Full and Plenty Store'⁶ Later (1891-) it was styled as simply FA White, wine & spirit merchant, grocer, gen-

1 RGO APP.66897
2 ibid.
3 V&M p438
4 ibid.
5 Reid, p.90; see R&LDHS collection typescript Romsey Business
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

eral store and draper and later still called the 'Fred White Universal Provider'¹. White also ran the births and deaths registry from the store c1908².

A residence was added later, at the rear of the shop to face William Street where William also planted oaks in the garden³. William and Sarah White retired in 1891 and left the district in 1895. They left a legacy of achievements for the town including the Huntington elms planted in Main Street in 1874⁴. Among other things, he owned the *Romsey Examiner* 1872-82 (then taken over by his son, Henry) and was once the registrar of births deaths and marriages at Romsey⁵.

After William's death, his executor and son, Henry White sold the site to his brother, Frederick White who was also a Romsey storekeeper, in 1911. This may have been when some of the changes to the building occurred.

The property continued in the family's name until the front section of CA 43 was sold to another storekeeper, Andrew (Stuart) Smith, for 630 pounds in 1948⁶. He sold 4 years later to Hugh Allen, also a storekeeper, who had retired to Rye by the time he sold to Walter & Florence Moss (Romsey storekeepers) in 1964⁷. The rear of this site, facing William Street, was sold by Dorothy White to R & L McIldownie in the 1980s⁸.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a double fronted timber house with an earlier but altered shop attached on the north. The house has early wide board ashlar cladding, a skillion form front verandah, timber verandah posts with capitals but no further ornamental detail, moulded timber architraves to openings and a four-panel front door with panelled side lights.

The shop has a gabled roof form concealed by a parapet wall from this century with a small, simple central gable. The bullnose profile street verandah and the shopfronts are also this century but both are timber framed. The front wall appears to have been reclad but the side (south) wall reveals the age of the structure, being wide boards.

An early photograph of FA White's general store (c1893-) shows what may have been the basis for today's building, being a parapeted shop (possibly with the residence incorporated in the north end), an iron-framed concave-roof street verandah, and timber-framed double show windows to the shopfront (south two-thirds of the facade). The parapet has a dentilated cornice and a small central gable (smaller than present). A fragment of the adjoining house on the south is shown, with a double palisade picket fence and backing hedge. The footpath appears to be asphalt paved and the kerb basalt, with a gravel road surface.

Another later view shows 'Fred White's Universal Provider' to be much the same as the 1890s view except for a new show window replacing the small northern domestic window. The house has a new scalloped profile picket and dense shrubbery behind¹⁰.

CONDITION:

The front elevation of the shop has been almost totally changed. It appears to have been renovated early this century (c1911-) with a new street verandah, parapet, shopfronts and later weatherboard cladding to the front wall. The verandah extent differs from that shown in the early photograph and the former residential (?) window has been boarded over with the recladding.

CONTEXT:

The shop and residence adjoin the former Commercial Bank and post office, forming a valuable 19th century commercial streetscape in this part of Romsey.

-
- 1 Reid, p.89; R&LDHS photo c1910
 - 2 D1908
 - 3 Reid, p.88f
 - 4 Reid, p.92
 - 5 *ibid.*; V&M loc.cit.
 - 6 RGO loc.cit.; Fred dies 27.12.51; R&LDHS comments on draft
 - 7 *ibid.*
 - 8 *ibid.*
 - 9 Reid, pp.89,99 asphalt footpaths after 1893
 - 10 R&LDHS

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former White's Store is significant as a rare reminder of the once important and more localised commercial life of the town. It is a rare survivor from what was once a larger commercial district. The White family ownership links the shop to the district's history given the active role played by Henry, William and Frederick White in most aspects of town life. The limited integrity of the shop qualifies this link to their 20th century occupation but the house appears to be still externally as it was in the 19th century. The store also contributes to the 19th century commercial streetscape in this part of Romsey.

NAME: NEAL'S GENERAL STORE
111-113 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

TYPE: SHOP, RESIDENCE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROMSEY TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

PRECINCT:

Romsey Main Street Commercial

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: 1884

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:

NEAL, FREDERICK

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

NEAL, JOSEPH

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PUGH, ALFRED

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

Fred Octavious Neal who had reputedly been the licensee of the Duckholes Hotel (1866-8) and local postmaster, purchased the old timber National Bank and moved it to this site in 1877, opening a butcher's shop there¹.

Neal had arrived in the colony with his wife, Mary (Smith), in 1854². He appears to have resided in Hawthorn and then Carlton prior to living at Duckholes; his family arriving in close succession as Joseph Henry (1855), John (1859), William (1860) and Mary (1862)³. He remarried in 1884, May having died at Romsey in 1883 aged 49⁴. His new wife was Sarah Bennett⁵.

Alfred Pugh built the present building as a general store next door to the butcher's shop, for Neal, in 1884 when it was described as 'One of the best finished and most complete shops in the district'⁶. He also built Neal's house at 79 Main Street, seven years previous⁷. Neal's son, John, continued the butchering business next door and, his son, Joseph H Neal, took up the store in the 1890s after it had been trading for a time as F Neal & Brothers, storekeepers⁸.

Neal was also known for his saw-milling activities and reputedly set up one of his sons as a timber merchant in Romsey⁹.

1 Reid, p.98; Wd1884-5 FO Neal butcher
2 ibid.
3 BDM *Pioneers Index*
4 ibid.
5 ibid. reg. no.1995
6 ibid. cites *Romsey Examiner* 24.1.1884
7 ibid.
8 WD1888-9, 1895-6
9 Reid, p.141

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey red-brick and stucco shop and residence, with original timber-framed shop fronts set on stone base. The upper facade has moulded architraves, a cornice and an ornamented parapet, with the words 'Established A.D.1877' set above a garland. Urns are placed at the top of the end piers and the raised arched entablature while oblong cemented panels are set in the brickwork, below the cornice. Two have the words 'General Merchant' attached but the central one is now blank.

CONDITION:

The skillion-form verandah is new but related to the era and this verandah has been extended to the north over a new shop. The south wall has been rendered in part and signs attached while openings have been blocked on the north side wall. Two parapet urns are incomplete.

CONTEXT:

The building is a major part of the Romsey commercial streetscape, although isolated by recent development. The next related building is the former Romsey Hotel and National Bank.

SIGNIFICANCE:

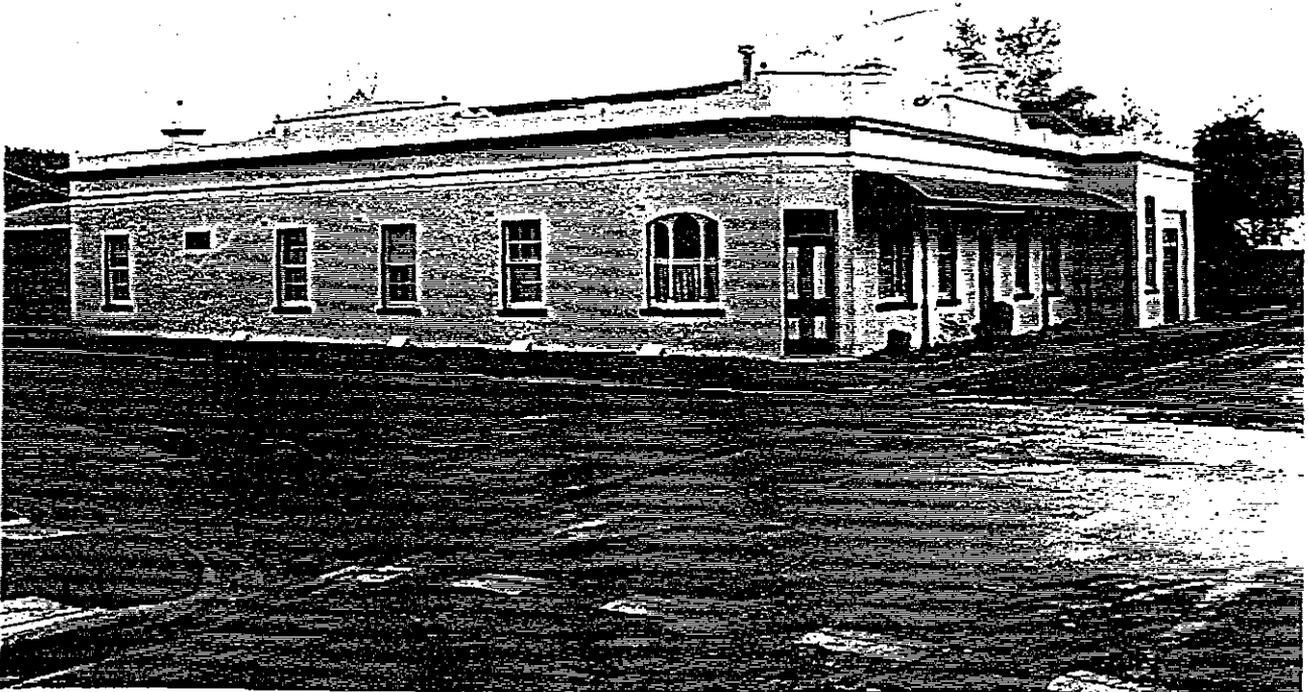
Neal's General Store is significant as a major element in the Romsey commercial streetscape and is perhaps the grandest privately owned 19th century general store surviving in the study area. It symbolises the importance these towns once held in this rich farming district. Its association with the Neal family is also a long one, this family having links with both commercial enterprises and the timber milling industry.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: ROMSEY HOTEL, FORMER
119 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

A'03

TYPE: HOTEL



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROMSEY TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 22 (21)

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

PRECINCT:

Romsey Main Street Commercial

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,1876

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:

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ROBERTSON, MARY & ROBERT

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The first owner of this site (CA22) was William Campbell who paid 4 in 1860¹. He resold to Lachlan & Ken Campbell in 1875 for a vastly increased 903. The hotel had been licensed since 1862 and had reputedly stood on the site since 1860 under Lachlan Robertson². The *Victorian Gazetteer* of 1865 cited the hotel along with the Royal Mail and Union as important parts of what was described as '...a small road board postal₃ village.. (with) daily communication by coach to the Lancefield Road station (Bendigo line) ...'³.

Another factor in the ownership of the hotel was the intermarriage of the Campbell and Robertson family (William's daughter Mary married Lachlan)⁴.

The Campbells acquired the adjoining lot (CA 21) from William Cadwallader in the same year for a more modest 25. A settlement made by the Campbells in 1884 left Mary & Lachlan Robertson as the occupiers of the hotel and two allotments (until c1887?). It was Mary who leased the hotel to Jane Wood over seven years from mid 1895⁵ Mrs M Grimes ran it early this century⁶.

1 RGO APP.36486
2 R&LDHS collection typescript Romsey Business cites listing in *Lancefield Examiner* 1860
3 Reid, p.93; BVG1865
4 D Viney pers.com.
5 ibid.
6 D1908

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

During the 1880s Robertson had purchased the right to sell liquor at the VRC race meeting at Flemington, this being seen as an honour by the *Romsey Examiner*¹. His hotel was also well located for the Romsey stock market which took place on the Murphy and Pohlman Streets corner and his refreshment booth was generally to be seen at the Lancefield races². Lachlan died in 1903³.

Ken Campbell transferred his interest in the hotel to Sarah Campbell in 1906 when the site was described as the Romsey Hotel with a blacksmith's shop on the adjoining lot. The hotel license ceased in 1944 but served as a restaurant and tea rooms in the 1970s-80s⁴.

Tales are told of when the hotel's name was prized off the external wall during the Second War '...in case the enemy came'⁵.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a parapeted and stuccoed brick former hotel built in two sections as indicated by the separate hipped roof on the north bay. The parapet and cement work appears to have united these stages possibly in the mid 1870s when it changed hands. There are original arcaded bar windows and four-panel entrance doors (possibly reproduction) set into the traditional splayed corner. Other windows are typically double-hung and multi-paned.

The parapet detail is modest with low raised entablatures and fine but small acroteria placed on each. Piers in the parapet suggest that there might have once been urns there. The convex verandah form may be original but the posts are new and of an unrelated Edwardian type.

An early view of the Main Street (c1895) shows the north side of this building, with its parapeted facade and hipped main roof. On the wall is painted 'Free Stables'. A verandah stretches to the south, appearing to have timber posts with capitals. The side yard to the north is enclosed by a timber picket fence⁶.

CONDITION:

A roller shutter door has been introduced in the north end bay and a new convex roofed Edwardian style verandah has replaced the previous Victorian-era one, with new garden plots placed on the verandah floor. Otherwise the building appears to be externally near original.

CONTEXT:

Set on a corner in the centre of town, the former hotel is a major part of the Romsey commercial streetscape, although isolated by recent development. The next related buildings are the former Neal general store, Barcham's chemist shop (129) and the former National Bank.

SIGNIFICANCE:

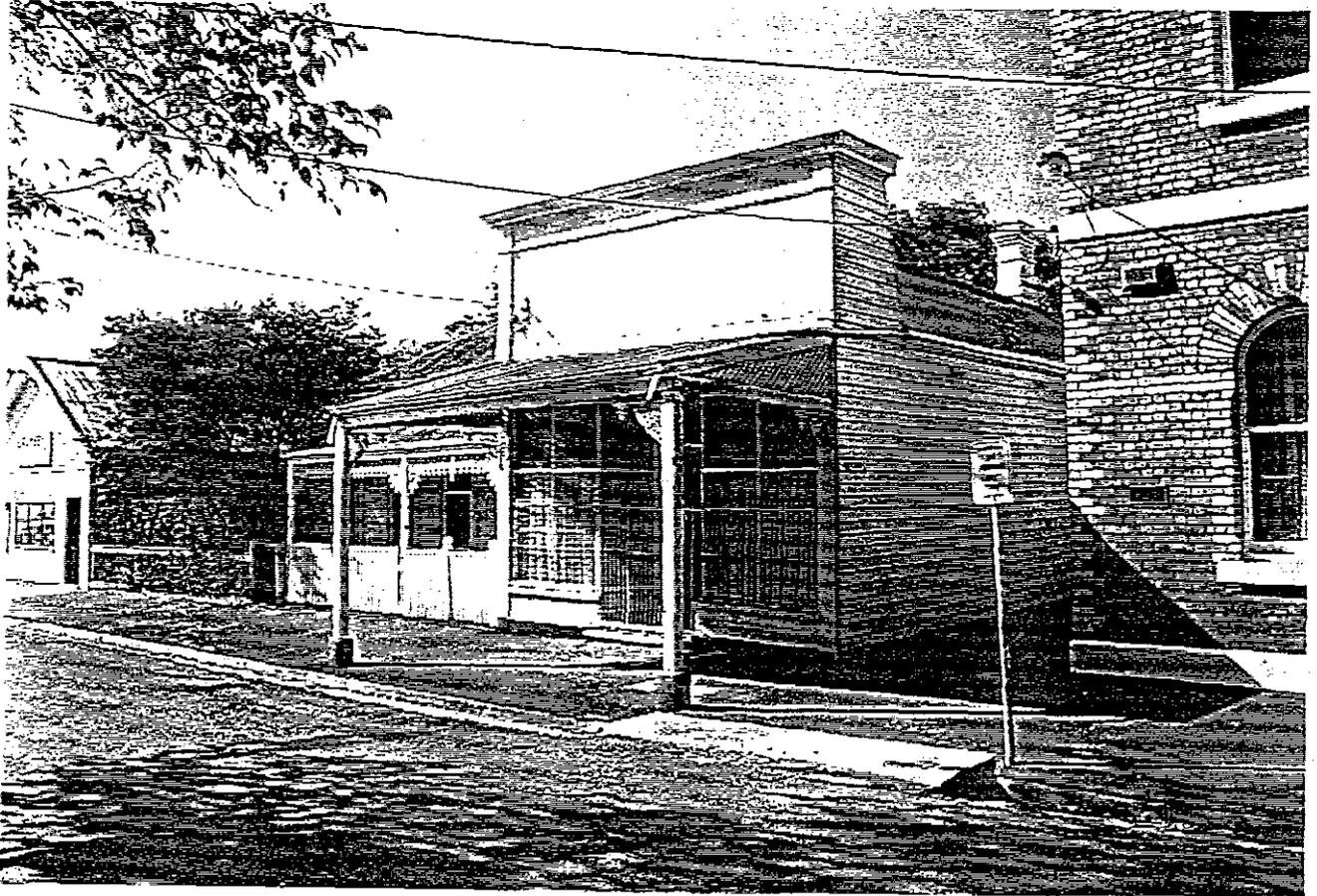
The Romsey Hotel is a relatively old hotel building which is significant for its links to the communal life of the district and to the role of the town as a stopping place along an early transport corridor through the area. Its traditional hotel form and corner siting contribute strongly to the prevailing 19th century character of the Romsey commercial streetscape.

It also has a long association with the Robertson and Campbell families who were important in the locality.

1 R&LDHS collection op.cit. cites *Romsey Examiner* 27.10.81
2 Reid, p.88
3 RGO
4 Reid, p.88; R&LDHS collection op.cit.
5 J Clement 10.10.93
6 Reid, p.95

NAME: CHEMIST SHOP
124 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

TYPE: SHOP, HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

PRECINCT:

Romsey Main Street Commercial

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:

1888c

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:

DERMER, GEORGE?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The buildings occupy land purchased by G Birney in 1871¹. Robert Birney was well known in the district².

This was reputedly a chemist shop, draper and is now a house³. The only chemists listed in 19th century Romsey was during the late 1880s and 1890s, being George E Dermer and Walter London⁴. The solicitor, R de C Talbot, appears to have leased the store as an office early this century, visiting Romsey weekly⁵.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a timber shop and residence with original shopfronts, security grilles and a timber-framed street verandah. The adjoining residence is verandahed with an original fence. There is a walnut tree at the rear. The complex is externally near intact which is unusual in the study area for a commercial building.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original.

CONTEXT:

Because of their complete external state, with details like the street verandah and shopfronts, the shop and residence are major contributors to the Romsey commercial streetscape. The group which

1 Romsey Town parish plan CA52
2 see Reid, p.132
3 Reid, p.90
4 WD1884-5, 1888-9
5 D1908

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

contains this building, the mechanics institute, former commercial bank and White's store is an important element in the precinct.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former shop and residence is significant for its exceptional external integrity, possessing original elements not seen together elsewhere in the study area in a 19th century commercial building. The building contributes to the strong 19th century character still evident in this part of Romsey.

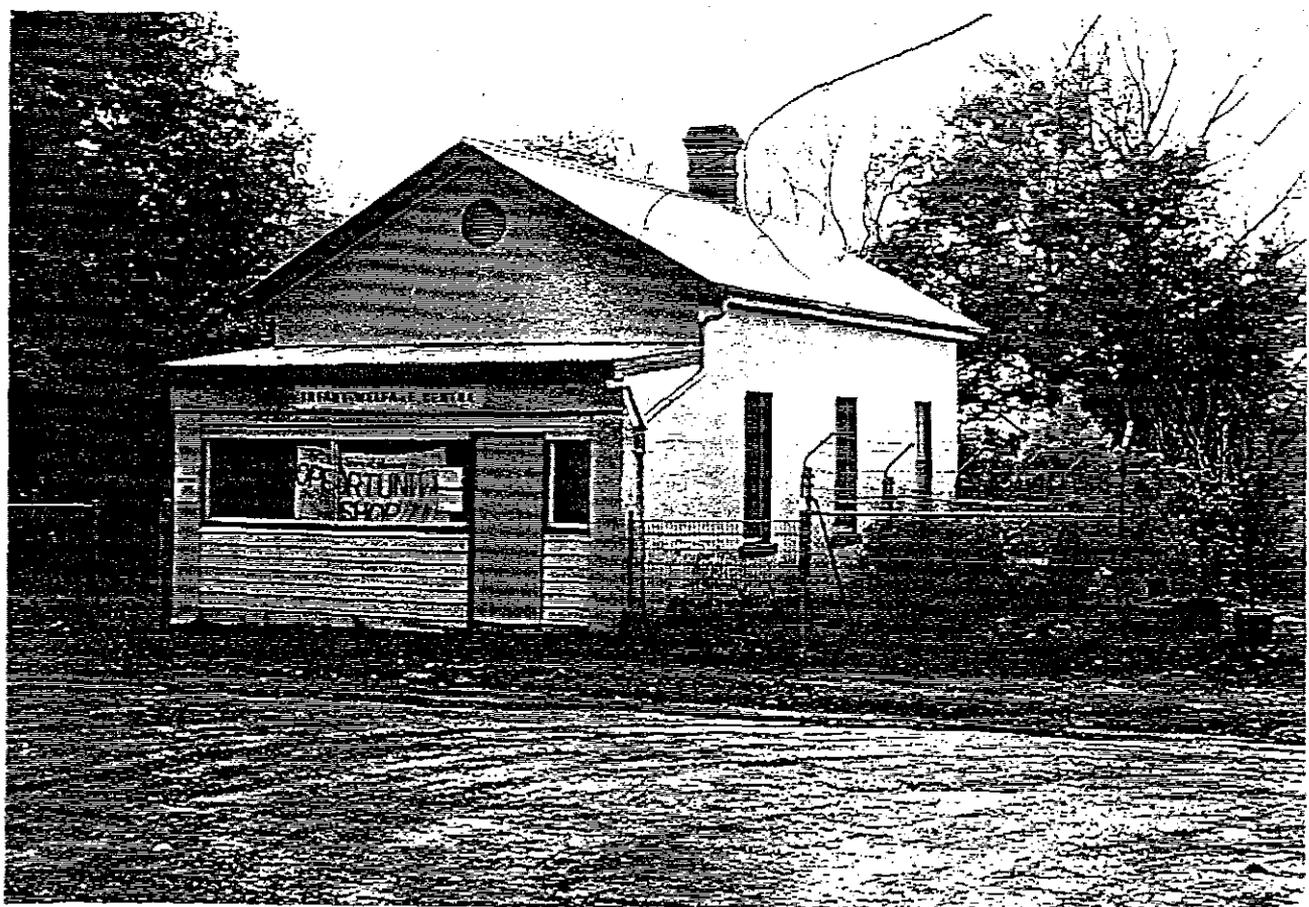
MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: ROMSEY ROAD BOARD, LATER SHIRE OFFICES, FORMER
132 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

Notes - 130

HO 147

TYPE: OFFICES, HALL



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROMSEY TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 57

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

PRECINCT:

Romsey Main Street Commercial

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:

ROMSEY ROAD BOARD

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ROMSEY SHIRE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The shire offices and meeting room were built in 1869 for £275 and served for 70 years¹. This two rood site was permanently reserved for a shire hall in 1889²

Prior to the construction of the offices, meetings were held at the Royal Mail Hotel and eventually, in 1864, an office was set up there³. Initially the Romsey and Lancefield road districts (Romsey created August 1862), the Romsey Shire was proclaimed in June 1871, only to be split into two with the Lancefield and Rochford ridings departing as the Lancefield Shire in 1890⁴. Meanwhile the Riddells Creek area had been annexed from Gisborne Shire in 1881 and part of the Cobaw and Rochford parishes transferred from Newham Shire in 1883⁵. Lancefield returned to the shire in company with Springfield in 1916, Springfield bringing with it Darraweit Guim which had been part of Broadmeadows Shire⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Romsey Shire hall is in a gable form, with part stuccoed and part face-brick (painted) walls, and an oculus vent in the gable. An early view of the building shows what appears to be a stuccoed wall finish, the face brick chimney as exists, and a concave form front verandah supported on

1 Reid, p.50
2 Romsey Town parish plan
3 ibid.
4 VMD1972, p.802
5 Reid, p.50
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

timber posts (with capitals) and masonry end walls (modified). The verandah roof is shown as striped and the adjoining lots fenced with a simple arrow head picket fence¹.

The only comparable buildings in the study area are at Gisborne and Woodend but both were built in the 1920s.

CONDITION:

Part of the brickwork may have been stuccoed over at an early date and the remaining face brick painted more recently. The front verandah has been altered, with the roof and timber columns removed and the front enclosed with weatherboards. The picket fence has been replaced.

CONTEXT:

It is located beside the Five Mile Creek with large oak trees and other mature exotic specimens nearby.

LANDSCAPE:

Although there is no planting in the immediate surrounds of the former Shire Hall, mature exotic trees are planted along the nearby creek including a rare, mature silver variegated elm.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Romsey Shire offices and meeting room is significant as the former local government centre for the district for some 69 years. Its diminutive size offers an illuminating comparison with today's typical local government offices, providing physical evidence of the changes in this form of government. Its period siting on the Five Mile Creek is supported by the mature exotic plantings and nearby bridge.

¹ see MAV *Address To HRH The Duke of Cornwall & York.*, 1901, np

TYPE: HOUSE, SHOP
141 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 6/A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

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:

1857c

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:

SMITH, WILLIAM ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

This building is thought to be William Smith's house and the second or third house built in the town (after the Seymour cottage)¹. It was probably also his butcher's shop².

It is at the south-east corner of an allotment sold by the Crown Allotment's grantee and Romsey farmer, Owen Doolan, to butcher William Smith in 1856 for 60³. Smith then sold the corner lot, with a three chain frontage to each street, to William McKinnon for a much increased 400 in 1858 which may have included only this structure as a former butcher's shop and residence. Six years later McKinnon sold the lot to Neil McInnes for 750, perhaps now including the brick Union Hotel to the north which, once built, was on the same property⁴.

In 1865, a George Nutcher (saddler) started a 7 year lease of the site at 10 per annum (corner building only?)⁵. Another (6 year) lease was taken out in 1887 for what was named the Union Hotel by ES Joel at 100 per year⁶. McInnes still owned the building in 1905 when it was brought under the Torrens title system⁷.

A photograph of c1880 shows this building to the south of the Union Hotel, with an ornamental verandah prominent along its north side⁸. One Alfred Smith used it as a bootmaker's shop early this century⁹.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a high-hipped roof, weatherboarded and verandahed house and possibly also an early shop (see show windows) in a typical old form with applied pilasters to walls and distinctive verandah

1 D Viney pers.com.
2 see BD1868 Smith as butcher
3 RGO APP.35550,32686
4 ibid.
5 ibid.; see BD1868
6 ibid.
7 ibid.
8 R&LDHS collection photo, Union Hotel file
9 D1908

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

friezes and posts. Some old paling fencing and outbuildings are in the back yard. The brick chimney is also in an early form.

CONDITION:

Some alterations have been made to openings and an early extension is visible on the Robbs Drive frontage, along with further extension which leads into a back yard.

CONTEXT:

The former house and shop is located on a corner near the old Union Hotel, on the north, and early commercial sites such as 139 and 129 Main Street. The building contributes to the 19th century character of the Romsey commercial area, and in particular, this sub-precinct of early commercial buildings.

LANDSCAPE:

There is a large cotoneaster at the north side of the building but the rest of the garden is obscured.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This former shop and residence appears to be unusually complete for its surmised construction date of c1857. It is the oldest surviving retail site in the study area and among the oldest in the State which still possess key details such as show windows.

Sited near to the building line and at a strategic corner in the town, the building evokes the typical elements of early shop and residences, usually associated with early sea ports such as Portland and Port Fairy. If original its joinery (verandah posts, show windows included) are notable.

Its early ownership link with the surviving Union Hotel provides a valuable historical building pair for the district.

NAME: UNION HOTEL, FORMER
143-145 MAIN STREET, ROMSEY

TYPE: HOTEL



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 3.00,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 6/A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T01

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:

1862c-

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:

MCKINNON, WILLIAM ?

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

MCINNES, NEIL

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,3

TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL (Evidence of track, road and rail routes)
TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)

HISTORY:

The former Union Hotel was reputedly first owned and occupied by Neil McInnes in 1862¹. Its site is at the south-east corner of an allotment sold by the Crown Allotment's grantee, Owen Doolan, to William Smith in 1856 for 60².

Smith sold the corner lot, with a three chain frontage to each street, to William McKinnon for a much increased 400 in 1858. Six years later McKinnon sold the lot to Neil McInnes for 750³. In 1865, a saddler George Nutter started a 7 year lease of the site at 10 per annum but this may have been for the house and shop at the corner (141). William McKinnon reputedly owned a general store nearby on the south-west corner of Palmer and Main Streets (139) in the 1860s⁴.

The *Victorian Gazetteer* of 1865 cited the hotel along with the Royal Mail and Romsey as important sites in what was described as '...a small road board postal village.. (with) daily communication by coach to the Lancefield Road station (Bendigo line)...'⁵.

Another (6 year) lease was taken out in 1887 for what was called the Union Hotel by ES Joel at 100 per year⁶. McInnes still owned the building in 1905 when it was brought under the Torrens title system.

Early Licensees included:
McInnes 1862-1874, c1895-6;
WJ Smith 1881-5;

- 1 Reid, p96
- 2 RGO APP.35550,32686
- 3 ibid.
- 4 Reid, p.93
- 5 Reid, p.93; BVG1865
- 6 ibid.
- 7 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

J Maguire, John Crimmon and RS Joel to 1888;
Honora Ryan 1889;
Mary O'Donahue 1890; and
William Harris 1892.
The licence was withdrawn in 1914, the last licensee being P McGaith¹

An early photograph of this hotel shows a skillion timber verandah with scalloped end-boards². This was presumably replaced with the present one when the hotel use ended.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, formerly tuck-pointed brick hotel, set out in two main bays, each with a low simply hipped roof, and the front bay with what appears to be two early brick chimneys with corbeled tops. The front wall is in Flemish bond and the north wall Colonial bond. Typically for a hotel, there are two doorways (bar, residential) and the verandah is placed on the building line.

CONDITION:

There is an added bullnose verandah typical of the Edwardian era (when converted to a house?), the presumed four-panel doors have been replaced and extensive additions placed on one end.

CONTEXT:

The former Union Hotel is located on the north of the old corner house and shop and early commercial sites such as 139 and 129 Main Street. The building contributes to the 19th century character of the Romsey commercial area, and in particular, this sub-precinct of early commercial buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Union Hotel is important for its role in serving nineteenth century transport routes through the area and providing a social focus for the surrounding agricultural districts. Although altered superficially from its original hotel form, the building is symbolic of early public houses in the area and has retained its face brick wall finish. The hotel is part of an early group within the 19th century Romsey commercial precinct.

¹ R&LDHS collection: Romsey Business nd. derived from PRO licensing registers
² L&RHS

NAME: THE MOUNT ALEXANDER - MURRAY VALLEY RAILWAY LINE
MELBOURNE BENDIGO RAILWAY
(refer also individual site entries)

TYPE: RAILWAY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND, ROMSEY AND GISBORNE

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:

1857-1864

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S

Important to Victoria

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

VICTORIAN 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:

Important buildings and features along the railway line include¹:

1 photograph shows bridge over McBean Ave., Macedon; see also individual site entries

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

'Jacksons Creek Viaduct'
'The Sunbury Bank,' commencement point Jacksons Creek
'Clarkefield Goods Shed'
'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:

Various degrees of intactness and condition. Some structures associated with stations, through which trains no longer run, are starting to show the effects of lack of maintenance².

SIGNIFICANCE:

The historic importance of the Melbourne 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 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
2 NTA citation

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: BOLINDA VALE
MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD, BOLINDA

H0 154

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 621 AMG: 3.01,58.51
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): R
NTA FILE NUMBER: 975
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY: Y

CREATION DATE:

1874c-

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:

CLARKE, WILLIAM JOHN

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

CLARKE, ROBERT

DESIGNER:

BROWNE, GEORGE ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

The 25,600 acre Bullando (or Bollinda) Vale pastoral lease formed the basis of this property, having been taken up in 1837 by John Brock. H& JM Brock followed him in 1855, with CN Bagot being the last lessee from 1958¹. The preemptive right for the lease was issued to John Brock in 1854, bordering on WJT Clarke's ('Big Clarke') 1850 special survey of 31,374 acres but neither included this property². The preemptive right covered what is now the Hallyburton Park property.

Brock had arrived in the colony in 1835 and again, with sheep, in 1836³. He took up Cameron's Run 1845-55, Miller's Ponds 1845-55, Gobur 1845-55, the nearby Mooneejettee 1850-5, and with Hinton, Emmeline Vale⁴. He died in 1856.

William John Turner Clarke, (1805-1874) owned much of the land in the district and the family contributed greatly to its civic life over time⁵. Big Clarke operated four stations, Bolinda Vale, Deanside at Rockbank, Red Rock near Riddells Creek and his station at Sunbury (later Rupertswood) where he lived in a weatherboard house⁶. Acquiring land from across the colonies, Clarke became Australia's first millionaire⁷. When he died in 1874 he left an estate of around two and a half million pounds and 215,000 acres of freehold⁸.

After managing Bolinda Vale and the other Victorian properties for his father (c1860-), eldest son William John Clarke (1831- 1897) inherited the property (along with all of the other Victorian land)

1 Billis & Kenyon, p.182
2 Kerric parish plan 'A'; Muns, *Rupertswood A Living History*, 1987, p.6f
3 *ibid.*, p.32
4 *ibid.*
5 Reid, p.152
6 Muns, p.6f
7 *ibid.*
8 *ibid.*, p8

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

in 1874, commencing many improvements there including raising numerous horses here for his private militia in the 1830s. He married Mary Walker in 1860 and, after his first wife's death, Janet Snodgrass in 1873, living at the family home in Sunbury. Clarke commenced building the mansion, Rupertswood in August 1874 where he lived until his death. Nevertheless he maintained a presence in the Romsey area, laying foundation stones or donating land for schools. Robert Clarke (no relation) managed Bolinda Vale.

Rupertswood and the Clarkefield Hotel were designed by George Browne in the 1870s and Rupertswood erected by George Sumner & Co.. It is probable that Bolinda Vale may have also been designed by this architect at about the same time. The landscape designer, William Sangster laid out the Rupertswood grounds¹.

Clarke travelled to England in 1882 to receive confirmation of his title, Baronet of Rupertswood²: this was reputedly the first title to be given to an Australian born. Among the many positions he held were presidency of the Melbourne Cricket Club and the Victorian Football Association also his membership of the Legislative Council and Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge which it is claimed he introduced to the colony³. He later achieved the unequalled combined position of Grand Master of the English, Scottish and Irish Grand Lodges.

Sir Rupert Clarke subdivided and sold much of the property 1905-9 after William's death in 1897.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a verandahed bluestone Colonial Georgian style villa probably built in the 1870s but which has been extended and altered over time for the Clarke family.

On another rise, at some distance to the house is another similarly styled (earlier?) stone villa, with extensive nearby shearing shed/barn and numerous other outbuildings. (inspection required).

CONTEXT:

Bolinda Vale is sited close to other contemporary and historic sites in the area including the stone road bridge over Emu Creek, the Clarkefield complex which was built on his special survey, Dromkeen (later) and the nearby Bolinda Park. The large property area has engendered sweeping landscapes with mature exotic tree rows, including poplars along Emu Creek and the more recent Monterey cypress hedges along the west boundary.

LANDSCAPE:

The main house is surrounded by a well-manicured garden developed this century, featuring extensive cypress hedges around an early tennis court and a modern swimming pool, some semi-mature tree avenues, sweeping lawns and gravelled driveways. There is a mature golden privet hedge surrounding a rose bed adjacent to the house. A tennis court with distinctive ornamental fencing is set within cypress hedging and a perennial border along one side.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Bolinda Vale (further inspection required) is significant as the culmination of the squatting years in the Colony of Victoria. Based on a run of the 1830s, the structures and some of the plantings there were apparently built up from the vast estate left by Big Clarke who had lived elsewhere in a relatively Spartan existence but had acquired more land than any other in the colony. Bolinda Vale is the only early complex from this era still in the Clarke ownership which was part of the first four station property.

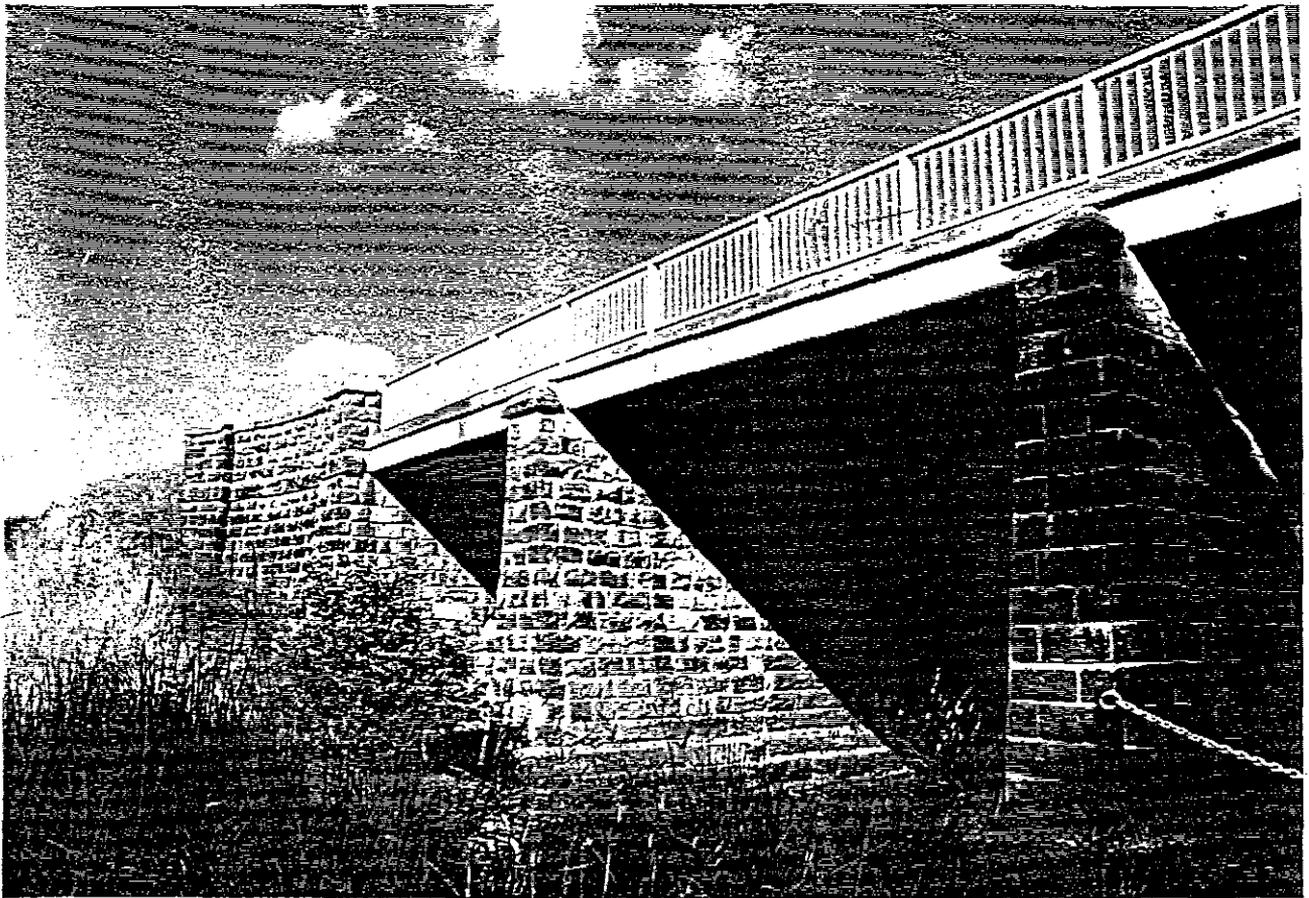
1 ibid.
2 ibid.
3 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: BOLINDA CREEK BRIDGE
MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD, CLARKEFIELD

H0 159

TYPE: BRIDGE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 621 AMG: 3.01,58.51
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
HAVELOCK PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R02

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1857-

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:

LANCEFIELD & SPRINGFIELD ROADS

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS: ROMSEY SHIRE

DESIGNER:

GANNON & HUNT (SURVEYORS)

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 3

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

HISTORY:

This bridge was reopened on April 1st 1967 by Sir Rohan Delacombe. It was reputedly erected in 1857 by the Lancefield and Springfield Roads Boards. The surveyors were T Gannon and H J Hunt, the engineer was Morgan and the contractors were Burney & Ramsden. The Ramsden family were close friends of the Gullett family and Henry Gullett (stonemason) was a partner of Ramsden at a later date.

The bridge was reconstructed in 1924, the Shire engineer being T Ewing and the contractor, H B Irwin. The masonry was extended and the deck widened in 1966, with the Shire engineer being R Linsten and the labour supplied by council outdoor staff¹.

DESCRIPTION:

This bridge is constructed from quarry-faced basalt masonry with three reinforced concrete (new) spans over the Bolinda Creek, resting on two tapered piers. Curved retaining walls extend along the roadside either side of the bridge, each with capping and string courses. A new metal balustrade and deck have been added.

Other bridges in the area include:

Road Bridge, Kilmore Road, Riddells Creek, 1860c
Melbourne Bendigo Railway Bridge, Gisborne Kilmore Road, , 1860c
Melbourne Bendigo Railway Bridge, Riddell Sunbury Road, Riddells
Creek, 1861c
Melbourne Bendigo Railway Bridge -Campaspe River
Rail Bridge, Crows Road, Carlsruhe, 1862
Woodend Road Bridge, Five Mile Creek, High Street, Woodend, 1862

1 plaque on bridge

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Melbourne Bendigo Railway Road Bridge, Calder Highway, Woodend,
1862-
Five Mile Creek Road Bridge, Main Street, Romsey, 1865c ??
McCabe's Bridge, Later Aungier's Bridge, Beveridge Road, Darraweit Guim,
1866c

CONDITION:

The metal balustrade is new, presumably having been fine wrought-iron once (see the Merri Creek Bridge, Westgarth), the masonry has been extended and the deck has been renewed and widened.

CONTEXT:

Monterey pines surround the bridge on the east and south, on the creek banks (possibly part of Bolinda Vale). Nearby are old sites such as the Bolinda Vale and Park complexes and the village of Clarkefield while the bridge itself rests in a valley, as traditional rather than as part of an embankment.

SIGNIFICANCE:

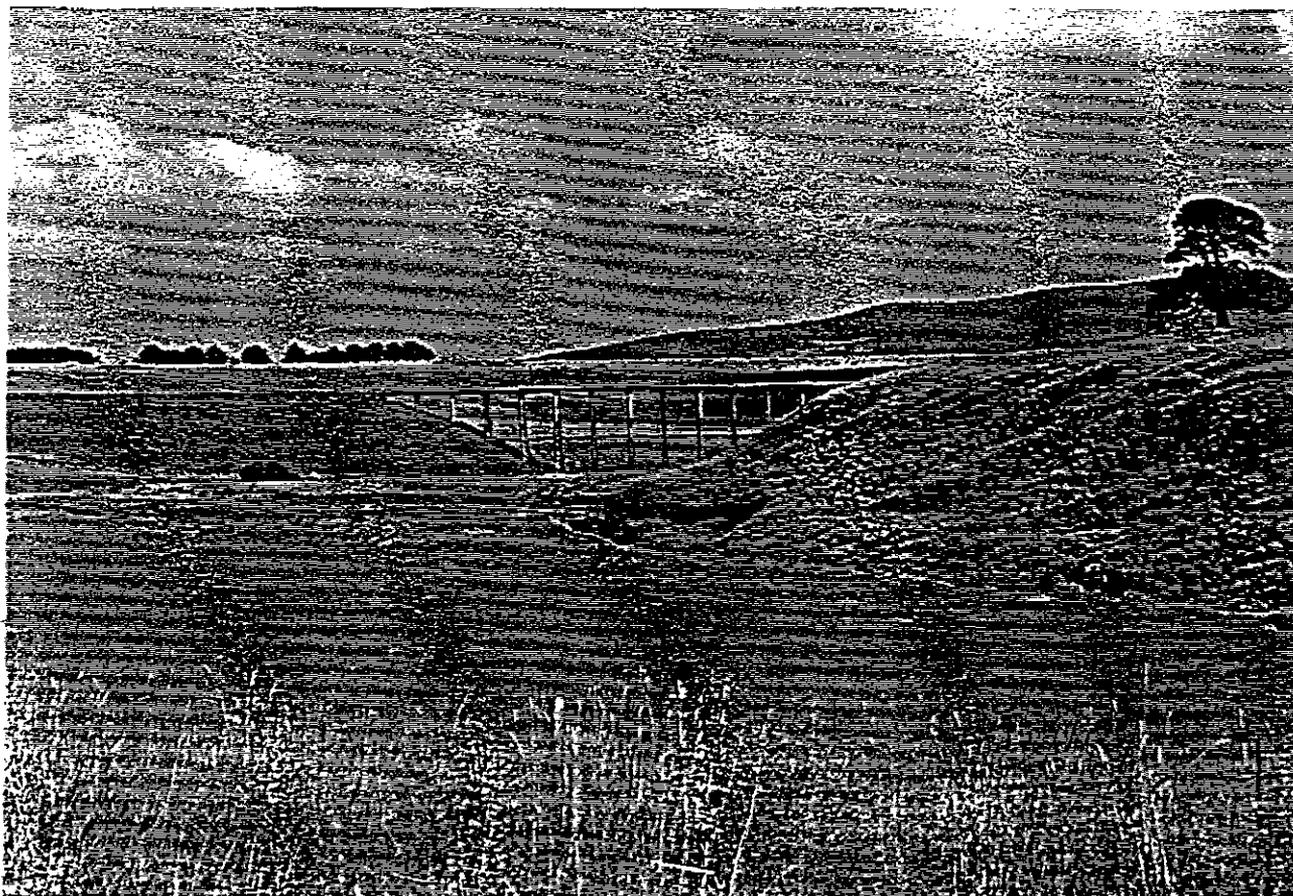
The Bolinda Creek bridge is significant as the oldest surviving bridge in the study area, reflecting an era when the roads themselves were near non-existent. It expresses its early date by the stone construction and siting and is also the work of contractors with strong links to the early history of the district.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: RAILWAY TRESTLE BRIDGE
OFF MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD, CLARKEFIELD

H10 155

TYPE: BRIDGE, RAILWAY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 621 AMG: 3.00,58.51
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R05

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:

1881

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

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

ROBB, JOHN

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 3

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

HISTORY:

The Clarkefield Railway Station of 1861 served as the district's railway link for a long period, served by coaches¹. The 'Lancefield Railway Bill' was passed through parliament in 1880 and John Robb's tender for 35,584 won the contract. During construction, several cuttings were required en-route and this bridge or viaduct, 200 feet long and 60 feet high, was built over the Bolinda Creek². Reputedly water was pumped from a weir on the Bolinda Creek for the steam engines. The Minister declared the line open at Lancefield in June 1881 and, after a decline in patronage caused by increased use of motor transport and despite much local opposition, it closed in 1956³.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a timber trestle railway bridge (200 feet long) built over the Bolinda Creek and set well in from the road in open grasslands. The south end has been built up with earthworks but the north appears natural.

CONDITION:

The bridge appears to be generally original.

1 Reid (Ed.), *When Memory Turns the Key*, p.63f
2 *ibid.*
3 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

The bridge is sited in open exotic grasslands, well removed from the road. However it is close to other historic sites such as the Bolinda Park and Vale properties, Clarkefield and the stone road bridge.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This railway trestle bridge is an important reminder of early transport routes through the area which have since ceased to function. This bridge and the Lancefield railway station are the only major structures left of this locally important undertaking.

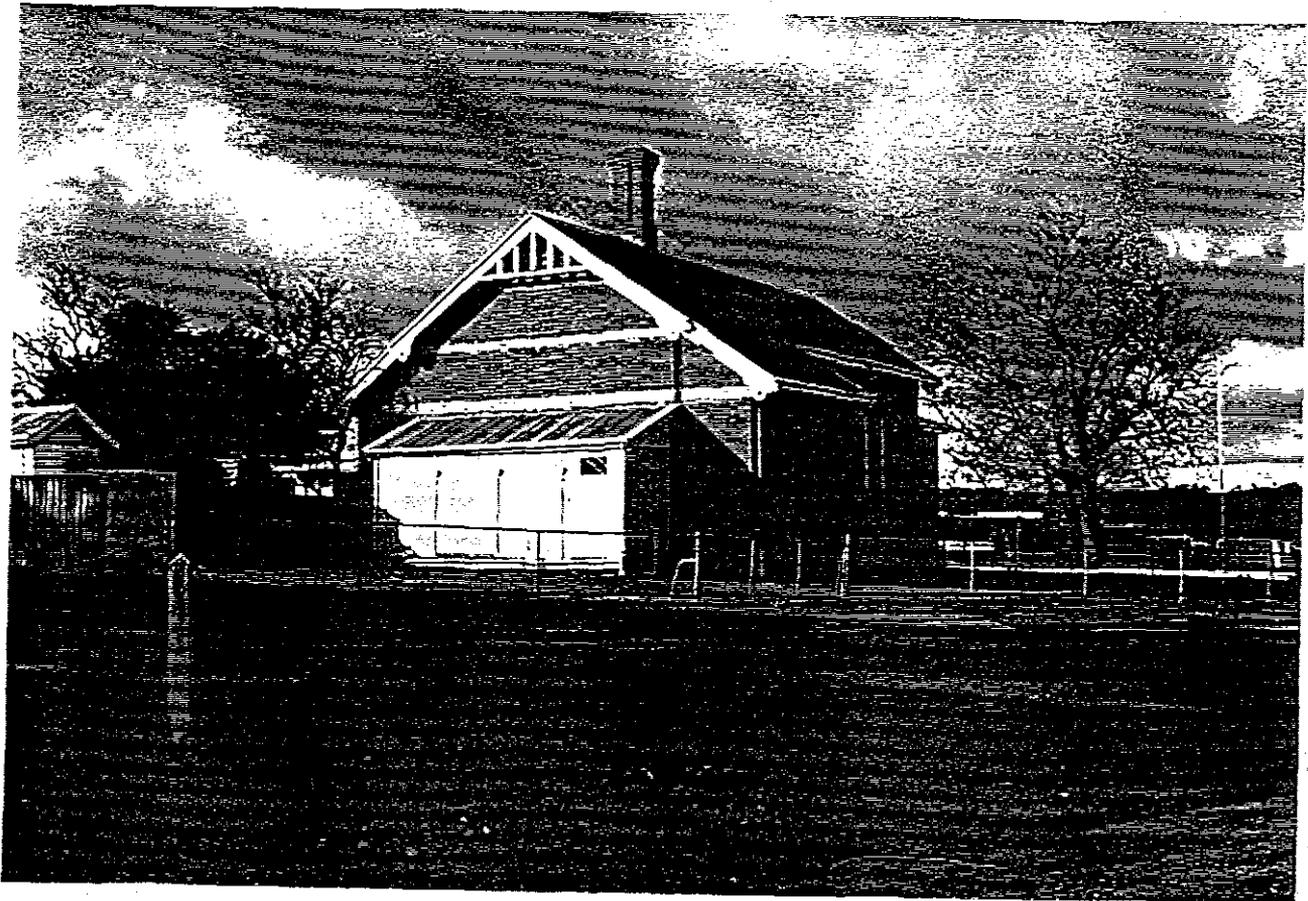
The bridge is also close to the early stone road bridge on the Melbourne Lancefield Road and the old complexes at Bolinda Vale and Park, and Clarkefield.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: LANCEFIELD COURT HOUSE
MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD, LANCEFIELD

H.O 157

TYPE: COURT HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 585 AMG: 2.99,58.72
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD TOWN 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:

1887

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

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The Lancefield police station opened in 1858 in the Police District of Carlsruhe and by 1862 the Kyneton district. The station was moved from Lancefield North to the present site in 1863: an early lockup from that era survives at the rear of the present station¹. The site was reserved for Police Purposes in 1867².

Court proceedings moved from a multi-purpose building at the Raglan/Dunsford Street corner, to the new court house which arose on this site in 1887-8³. It functioned until 1982, subsequently becoming the home of the Romsey Lancefield & District Historical Society.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a gabled brick courthouse in three brick colours, black, cream and red, with basalt sills and label moulds terminating on bosses over the segment-arched openings. Cream brick bands follow the gable and skillion rooflines, and provide horizontal elements in the brickwork at impost level and at the gable springing point. Ornament in the gable includes the timber truss, with its pendant turned finial, and a lobed end to each gable fascia, each pierced with a round hole. The chimneys have corbeled tops, with some ribbing and are in red brick. The porch is arcaded (segment arches) and the entrance doors a six-panel pair.

Inside, the basic fittings and platform remain with little alteration to the details.

The design compares most closely with the post offices seen at Lancefield and Romsey, as well as the court houses at Romsey and Woodend (1870). The Gisborne court house (1858) is a more conservative and earlier design and has a stuccoed finish.

1 Reid, p.201
2 Lancefield town plan GG1867,2095
3 Reid, p.74f

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

Generally externally original but the perimeter (presumed picket) fence has been replaced.

CONTEXT:

The court house is next to the police station which retains the old cells although the house is new. It relates to the lancefield Commercial precinct, with the Macedonia, bank and the east end of High Street nearby. It also provides a link between this precinct and the ecclesiastical precinct of Chauncey Street.

LANDSCAPE:

There is only one tree in the present grounds of the Court House (?species) but mature planting in the adjacent Police Station would have originally contributed to the setting of the Court House.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Lancefield Court House is significant for its role in life of the town and an important reminder of the once greater administrative role played by this town in the district. Given the wealth of records and newspaper reports which exist of court proceedings, its high internal and external integrity allow historical interpretation of events which took place there during its court house role. The court house also plays a pivotal role in connecting the historic Lancefield commercial and ecclesiastical precincts. Architecturally it is distinct from other commercial buildings of the era in its use of face brick and, with the post office, is immediately identifiable as a government building of the late 19th century.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: MACEDONIA, LATER RAILWAY HOTEL
072 MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD, LANCEFIELD

H0 156

TYPE: HOTEL, COFFEE PALACE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 2.99,58.72
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

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): R
NTA FILE NUMBER: 2721
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1889

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:

LITTLE, THOMAS

DESIGNER:

SPEIGHT, RICHARD

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

This three-storey 52-room hotel was reputedly built for Thomas Little in 1889, to the design of Richard Speight, and reputedly served as cheap accommodation for farm labourers¹. Prior to that one Davie Howell kept stables on the site, supplying fresh horses for the coach run to Lancefield Junction where the nearest railway station was². Presumably once the railway reached Lancefield, in 1881, the need for the stables waned and the need for a terminus hotel increased.

The original design was reputedly Second Empire in style with a mansard roof but this was never built³. The Macedonia was delicensed in 1926⁴, was used during the Second War to store defence documents and its verandah removed in 1964⁵.

On the east wall was a sign, somewhat faded by the 1980s, which stated... 'Every Comfort for the Traveller -Afternoon Teas'⁶.

Thomas Little

Little was born in Dumfries-shire, Scotland, in 1830 and came to the colony after gold at the age of 24⁷. He married and set up a produce store in Brunswick soon afterwards where he entered the local council. After another turn at gold seeking, this time in New Zealand, Little returned to the colony in 1863 and thence to Lancefield where he purchased a farm, reputedly near Mt William⁷. He then became an auctioneer and reputedly inaugurated the Lancefield 'fair and monthly sale', followed by

1 Reid, p71; *Kymeton Guardian* 9.2.1982 (54 rooms)
2 *The Gazette* 31.7.31
3 *Midland Express* 19.3.91, 26
4 *ibid.*
5 *Kymeton Guardian* 9.2.1982
6 V&M V2, p.429
7 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

R Onians who set up in opposition in new yards¹. He then started the *Lancefield Mercury* newspaper in 1874 which his son carried on in the 1880s. He was a Lancefield councillor, being president three years in succession².

A return journey to Scotland meant Little was presented with an illuminated address on his departure, and, en-route, acted for the government as a trade commissioner at the Amsterdam exhibition³. After his return he rejoined the council and was elected the first chairman of the local water trust⁴. His autobiography in *Victoria & Its Metropolis* stated that he was '...regarded everywhere as quite a local institution'. As well as the Macedonia, Little owned a farm at CA 15 in the 1890s⁵.

The arrival of his family also traces Little's movements through the colony. The first recorded birth in Victoria to Jane (Thomson) and Thomas was John at Melbourne in 1855, followed by Jane at Brunswick (died?) in 1857. David Little was born at Essendon in 1864 and Thomas in 1867 at Lancefield. Jane was the last recorded for two decades, being born at Lancefield in 1870⁶.

Little is said to be the great grandfather of the current catholic archbishop of Melbourne, The Most Rev. Sir Thomas Francis (Frank) Little, whose father was George Little of Moonee Ponds⁷.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large three-level stuccoed brick former hotel (until recently without its two-level timber and iron verandah) which has been designed in the Italian Renaissance revival manner. Without its verandah and intended Mansard tower, the hotel resembles the palazzo mode but the original design looked like French Renaissance Revival. Blocks at each storey line terminate the mouldings and mark the end of the verandah, the north wing extending, verandahless, another bay to the east.

Detailing includes the balustraded parapet, the ashlar ruling of the ground level walls, the string moulds at each storey and the bracketed cornice. Large arched openings are set towards the centre of the west and north main elevations, with heavy panelled doors, side and top lights. At the traditionally splayed corner (the bar), is a lesser door pair without side lights.

The Scot-masonic leanings of its first owner (Little) are cast into the arched parapet entablatures in the form of the Scotch thistle, the English rose, the Masonic open hand, compass and heart, and a bunch of grapes. There is also a globe of the world.

The designer, Speight, helped create other notable buildings in this era including the former Wool Exchange Building (later Winfield Building), Collins Street (1891), and the Victorian Artists Society Building, Albert Street.

Only Keatings Hotel, Woodend, is comparable in size to the Macedonia in the study area but few hotels in other similarly sized rural towns would be. The most direct comparisons are the boom-era suburban hotels at St Georges Road, Northcote and Brunswick, also the Canterbury Mansions building, Canterbury- all massive Italian Renaissance derived stucco buildings but these are generally more ornate than the Macedonia.

CONDITION:

The hotel has remained verandahless for some time but recently a sympathetic timber-framed verandah has been erected in about the same location⁸.

CONTEXT:

The Macedonia is a landmark both in the town and the district because of its relatively immense size and detached siting. Its 19th century character is closely related to the Lancefield Commercial Precinct and hence it provides a valuable signpost to the town and is a major contributor to its significance.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Macedonia's comparatively large scale immediately makes it the most visible building in Lancefield and its relatively ornate period detailing also distinguishes it as being atypically large for

1 ibid; *The Gazette* 31.7.31
2 ibid.; *The Gazette* 31.7.31
3 ibid.
4 ibid.
5 M1893
6 BDM *Pioneers Index* births to 1888
7 Reid, 71; WWA 1983, 527
8 1936 view of the town shows no verandah

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

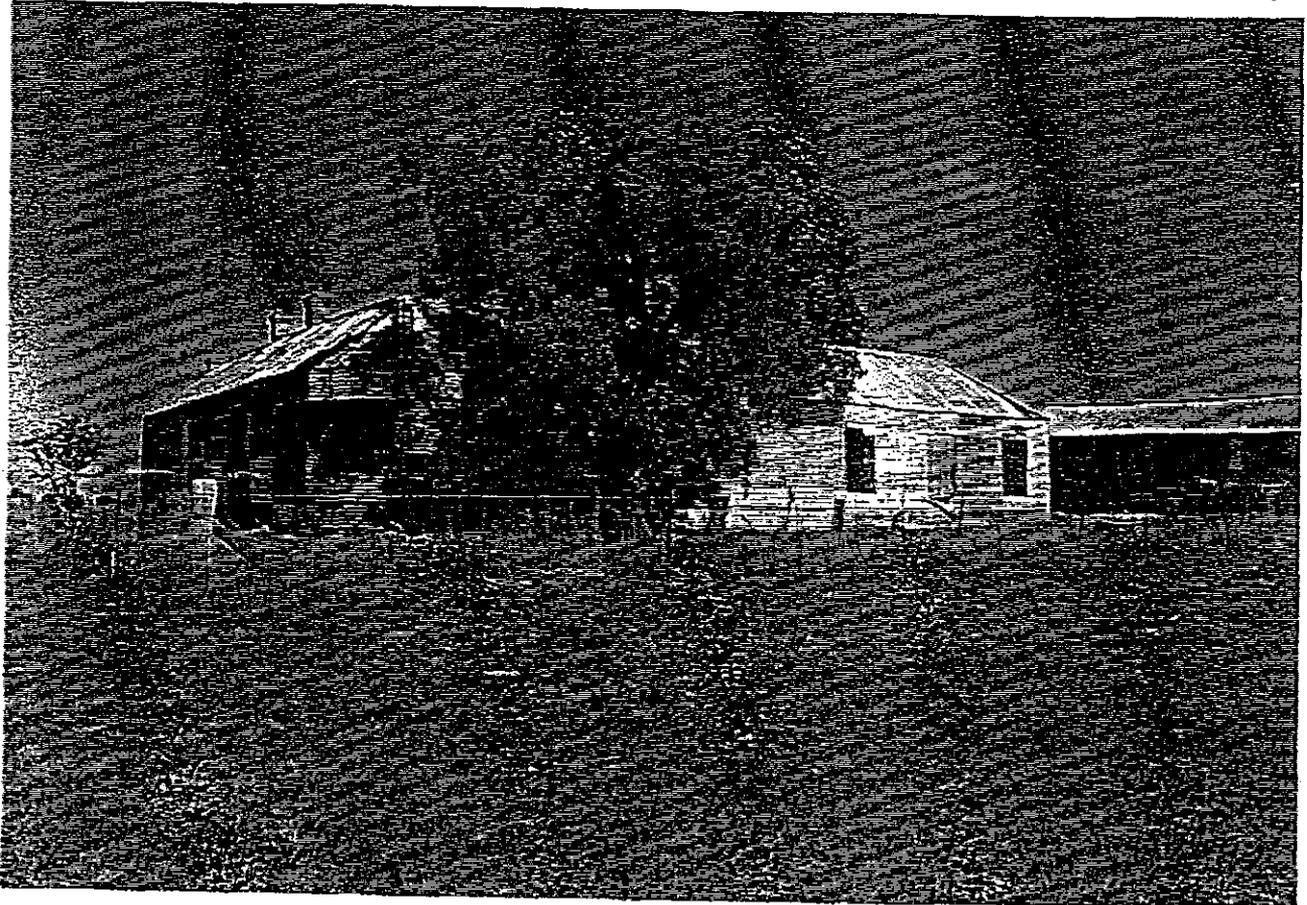
the period and the place. Despite its distinctive appearance it still relates closely to the two other buildings at the intersection and the rest of 19th century High Street to the west.

Many views of Lancefield published over the years have depicted this building, highlighting it as a structure which is well known to the community. It also has links with Little who was prominent in Lancefield and known today for his family connection with the current Catholic Archbishop.

The Macedonia is a key landmark building in the district and a crucial reminder of the tourist industry in the district. It is also linked to transport routes through the area, some of which have gone (railway).

NAME: DUCKHOLES HOTEL, FORMER
MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD, MONEGETTA

TYPE: HOTEL



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 598 AMG: 3.00,58.60
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MONEGETTA PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 17 (16)

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R05

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:

1862-3c

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:

HUNT, SAMUEL

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ALLEN FAMILY

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:

When Memory Turns the Key states that the Duckholes Hotel was first licensed in 1862 by Ernest Uttermark. It was later (c1867) owned by the local butcher, Frederick Neal, George & Maria Miscamble and the last licensee was Fred Stammers who reputedly found a gold nugget there while burying a dead cat¹. Other licensees were Edward Cryer 1871-2². The hotel is also thought to be among the last remnants of the former Duck Holes village to the north.

Title data gives the ubiquitous Samuel Hunt as the first owner of a hotel on this site as well as being the grantee of the site in 1858 for 183 (he may have used Uttermark as his licensee). The first mention of the hotel was when Hunt leased it to George Woodman for 5 years from 1863 at 140 per annum³. It was then called 'Dwelling House, Hotel known as the Duck Holes Hotel' and the package included 76 acres (CA17).

Hunt then sold it to George Miscamble who signed a sale contract in c1872 and gained official ownership in 1873. Miscamble died in 1878, resulting in his executors selling to the adjoining land holder, David Allen in 1889 and Marcia Miscamble continuing to run it in the 1880s⁴.

Title data linked with the property (CAs 16,17) reveals that the first owner of the land adjoining the hotel site was Thomas Nisbett Wilson in 1858, paying 167 for the privilege⁵. Wilson leased the site to Charles Cottle over the 9 years from 1861 at a minute 5 per annum. The next lessee was Job Jacobs (10 years) but this time from the new owner of 1872, David Allen and at a still fair price of 25⁶.

1 Reid, p.145-6
2 R&LDHS collection card
3 ibid.
4 ibid.
5 RGO APP.65768-9
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Mary Allen inherited both allotments in 1921 (probate for David granted 1905) and the family continued to own it into the 1960s¹.

The former hotel has been clad with iron for many years now and has thus created a good deal of curiosity in travellers through the district.

DESCRIPTION:

Set at the corner of Duckholes Road, this former timber hotel is now clad with corrugated iron but displays the traditional splayed corner entrance, simply pitched hipped roof form and early corbel-topped cemented brick chimneys. The stables at the rear have been altered and reclad.

CONDITION:

The condition of the fabric is hard to ascertain given the recladding with corrugated iron but wall and rooflines appear relatively straight. The presumed perimeter picket fence has been replaced/removed.

CONTEXT:

This hotel forms the focus of a small now almost forgotten community which is indicated by the collection of small houses to the north and early stone complexes to the west, some ruinous.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Duckholes Hotel is significant for its role in serving transport routes through the study area and today marks the former social centre of a small village formerly in this location. It has relative age within other buildings in the area, and it possesses a recognisable traditional hotel form although its integrity to its original form cannot be judged.

1. *ibid.*

NAME: LAUSANNE
MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD, ROMSEY

TYPE: BARN, HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 597 AMG: 3.00,58.67
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 40, pt45

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:

1857c,1868

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:

PHIPPS, DR. JOHN

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

Dr. John Blackmore Phipps who was born in Buckinghamshire, arrived in the colony in 1854, as a surgeon on the immigrant ship *Calabar*¹. After three years on the Diamond Creek gold diggings (where he acquired land), he came to Romsey and bought land in 1857 from Cornelius Sharpe Haley, a holder of many freeholds in the area. He married Lavinia Mary Lorimer at St John's church, Heidelberg in 1859, underscoring his continuing connection with that locality.

Phipps purchased CA 40 (and part of CA 45, to the south of the house site) from Haley (grantee of 1855 for 621) in 1857 for a substantial 1577². Dr. Phipps and his wife Lavinia negotiated a series of mortgages throughout the following century with many of the mortgagers, such as Zeal & Cornish, managing property transactions, such as selling land for the railway in 1881 and leasing another part to John Summers in 1883⁴.

Haley also sold a small lot to Samuel Hunt for a £100⁵. One of these lots was used as an hotel by persons such as Mrs Mary Daly early this century⁶. Phipps is thought to have built one of the earliest hotels in the area and this existed at the north-west corner of his property (CA40) in the mid 1870s when he leased it to Mrs Moncreiff⁷. It was called the Boundary Hotel by the 1890s⁸.

- 1 V&M V2.433
- 2 R&LDHS collection marriage cert.
- 3 RGO APP.49300
- 4 RGO APP.43096
- 5 ibid.
- 6 RB1917-18.37
- 7 R&LDHS Jock Ryan letter 10.8.92; RGO APP.43096
- 8 ibid. (shire boundary?)

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Dr. John Phipps

Phipps was a farmer on this site as well as the district's coroner, magistrate and electoral registrar, Romsey Road District member (1862) and when Lancefield Shire was formed in 1890, he was a member of its first council¹

Dr. Phipps' barn was the venue in 1868 for fund raising which cleared the debt on both the Lancefield Presbyterian and Anglican churches². The barn was also used for many other public events. It is thought that the house was built c1868³.

He retired from medicine in 1877 and from his post as the shire's health officer, with an emotional departing speech, in 1894⁴.

In 1888 (assisted by Mr Dawes) Phipps was able to realise on the old 560 acre Diamond Creek property, yielding some £20,000⁵. He was fairwelled from the district in 1898, having leased his farm and house to TA Parks and purchased an 'extensive' Paynesville grazing property⁶.

The McCarthy family have held Lausanne since c1917 (Thomas & Mary Ann McCarthy came to Romsey from Heathcote c1895). In c1928 they removed part of the rear of the old house and reputedly rebuilt it using second hand materials⁸.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large verandahed house which is set well in from the road at the end of a Monterey pine row and entered from a picketed gateway. Nearby is a notable double-gabled freestone rubble barn with intact doors and possibly gabled ornament to the south. Barns elsewhere are typically basalt and of a later date (cf. Graham's barn, Debhel Park).

A later altered house, possibly the manager's residence, is located on the front boundary next to the gate. It is of painted brick, and possibly from the Edwardian era or it is the result of an Edwardian renovation which added new verandah posts and brackets to an earlier house. There are also major alterations in terms of added bays to the south. It also has an elm tree in its yard which relates to the elm trees continuing north from street avenues planting in Romsey.

The main house is of red brick (since sandblasted) with cement dressings in the form of deeply moulded quoins and a skirting, a high M-hipped corrugated steel clad main roof, symmetrically arranged cemented and corniced chimneys, and an ogee-profile verandah (renewed) with a central gablet. The verandah is ornamented in a cast-iron pattern, typical of late last century (verandah added?). The eaves have brackets at unusually large centres (may have supported an earlier gutter type?). The door is an unusual three panel type with toplights and panelled side lights.

The rear added section is in timber and has a roof profile typical of the 1920s but the bead-edge boards and window details used are more typical of the 1870s (reputedly second hand).

CONDITION:

Given the stages already outlined, the roof and verandah have been refurbished recently but matching the original. The bricks have been sand blasted, damaging their surface. Presumably house and yard fences have changed and the barn appears to have added skillions (inspection required).

CONTEXT:

Lausanne is sited on a hill close to the Royal Mail Hotel, another early public centre in the district and also of red brick, and north of Glenhope, another early farm, and east of a late Victorian-era

- 1 Reid, p.49,51,183
- 2 Reid, p.164
- 3 pers com J.J. McCarthy
- 4 V&M; R&LDHS 1894 press clipping
- 5 *Lancefield Mercury* 7.88
- 6 R&LDHS *Lancefield Mercury* 7.1898; Reid, p.184
- 7 RB1917-18,72 parts CA40,45; RGO APP.43096
- 8 pers com J.J. McCarthy
- 9 see Reid, p.184

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

house on the west side of the Macedon Lancefield Road. Elm plantings continue from the town past the site.

LANDSCAPE:

The original garden surrounding the house has been largely altered but the layout of the old drive is marked by elms which are among mature oaks, ashes, pines, cedars and there was a large *Araucaria* sp. in the front of the house (recently removed) and a large Monterey cypress stump at the rear.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The barn and house at Lausanne are significant as an early gathering place in the district (barn) and (the house) the home of one of the area's most influential and prominent persons, Dr Phipps. Both buildings are near original externally and the barn is notable for its early freestone construction. The complex is related to the former Royal Mail hotel to the south which was also an early link with local government and a gathering place.

NAME: ROYAL MAIL HOTEL, ALSO ROMSEY SHIRE OFFICES, FORMER
1685RMB MELBOURNE LANCEFIELD ROAD, ROMSEY

TYPE: HOTEL, STABLES



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 597 AMG: 3.00,58.66
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1/1A

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:

1857-64c

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:

O'HARA, JAMES? PHIPPS, DR.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

HUNT, SAMUEL

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 venue for the inaugural meeting of the Lancefield and Romsey Roads Boards held with intent to form a shire. It is also where a permanent shire office was leased from 1864 until the first offices (q.v.) were built in 1869 at Romsey¹.

The site was part of George Coyle's 80 acre grant of 1855 which he purchased for £144². Coyle sold it to James O'Hara in 1857 for £170 but when he resold to Dr J B Phipps in 1858 the price was £1300, indicating that substantial improvements had been made³.

Phipps sold to Samuel Hunt in 1862 for £1500, a further increase. Hunt then leased the site to William Sheehan from 1864 over a five year period, the hotel then being known as the Royal Mail⁴.

Reputedly Hunt kept the Drover's & Carrier's Arms on this site in the late 1850s, providing accommodation to the passing gold diggers⁵. He also kept the post office there from 1858-64 which was named the Lancefield Post Office at first, later the Five Mile and finally Romsey in 1860⁶. Hunt may have rebuilt this hotel after acquisition in 1862. As the Royal Mail, it is pictured (c1864) with Hunt's name on the parapet, much as it is now⁷.

The bar seems to be the south room, the residential section to the north and the north projecting room possibly the future shire offices.

Hunt's obituary in 1877 read:

'We have now to record the death of Mr Samuel Hunt, the well known pioneer of the district. Many years ago Mr Hunt came to Romsey and entered into business at the Royal Mail Hotel as a publi-

1 Reid, p.50
2 RGO APP.9025A
3 ibid.
4 ibid.; see also part CA45; R&LDHS collection
5 R&LDHS collection 'Romsey Business' typescript
6 ibid.
7 Reid, p50

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

can, storekeeper and farmer. His endeavours being successful enabled him to retire about 18 months ago..and he sold his business to Lachlan Campbell.¹

DESCRIPTION:

This is an extensive red brick single-storey former hotel comprising two projecting parapeted room bays connected by a central verandah wing, with cemented sidewalls, quoining and a hipped main roof form. A convex form verandah roof has replaced what was originally concave and this is supported on turned timber posts (new)². The sills and plinth are of stone

The large timber outbuildings have an early hipped roof form and are presumably old stables.

CONDITION:

The former concave verandah has been replaced with one of a convex profile but otherwise the hotel is externally, generally original. The stables have been altered but are recognisable for their function.

CONTEXT:

Royal Mail Hotel is sited close to Lausanne, another early public centre in the district and also of red brick, and north of Glenhope, another early farm, and a late Victorian-era house on the west side of the Macedon Lancefield Road.

LANDSCAPE:

A boxthorn hedge extends down Ochiltrees Road, plus some privet. There are elms and Monterey cypress to one side, connecting with the elm avenue and street planting along the Lancefield road.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Royal Mail Hotel is significant for its association with at least two major periods in the development of the district, the site being linked to gold traffic and, later to the prosperity brought by agriculture. The site held the earliest hotel built in the town and the building is significant as the meeting place and office of the shire and the district post office, both major public functions of the time.

The building has a high integrity to its construction date and by its relatively distinctive design appears to have been architecturally designed. It is among the oldest group of hotels in the study area and the best preserved externally.

1 . *ibid.*, cites *Romsey Examiner* 1.2.77; see also RGO
2 see photo Reid, p.50

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: ST JOHNS ANGLICAN CHURCH, GARDEN
MELVINS ROAD, RIDDELLS CREEK TOWN

TYPE: CHURCH



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 912 AMG: 2.94,58.51
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
RIDDELLS CREEK TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T06

PRECINCT:

Riddells Creek Landscape Civic & 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:

1926

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:

ANGLICAN CHURCH

DESIGNER:

WILLIAMS, LOUIS R?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The first St Johns was opened in 1864 south of the Riddells Creek although services had been held in the tent town, formed by the railways construction crews, as early as 1858¹. The pastoralist, John C Riddell donated this site and the church was built in 1926, being dedicated 12 December by Archbishop Harrington Lees². Many furnishings in the church have been donated in memory of local residents including the Riddells, the Hamiltons and the Humphries³.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a gabled weatherboarded and cement sheet clad church with an attached bell tower which has a bell-cast roof and fine louvred panels. An ornamental iron cross is located on the spire apex. A hipped roof section is bracketed out from the main roof gable apex, echoing an apse-like roofed three-sided bay central to the east wall at ground level.

An altered and added-to hall which appears to be of a similar date, lies to the north.

The bell tower roof form and general design suggest that the church was designed by Louis R Williams, the designer of many Anglican churches in this period (see St James Church Hall, Ivanhoe, 1914; St James, Pt Lonsdale, 1915).

CONDITION:

Generally externally original, with the fence having been replaced with chain wire.

1 Reid, p.162; see CPO MD 6A-C
2 Goss, *Riddells Village*, p.68
3 *ibid.*

CONTEXT:

The church reserve adjoins the former Smith Nursery (q.v.) and public reserve along the Riddells Creek, some of its landscape blending with plantings on these sites. The church is sited close to some of the town's early houses in Melvins Road and the south end of the Kilmore Road (service lane), forming a small early precinct which only occurs elsewhere in the town in Station Street, but as a commercial precinct. Its spire makes it a landmark among the surrounding domestic sites.

LANDSCAPE:

Period planting includes *Quercus robur* at the rear, *Pinus canariensis* and Roman cypress, and a *Schinus terebinthifolius* at the front, Monterey and Bhutan cypress at the rear. Early photographs held at the Riddells Creek Mechanics Institute show the church grounds newly planted with a timber picket fence forming a triangle. This shape can still be determined by the planting. The planting may be associated with the local Smith & Sons Nursery but research would be needed to establish this.

SIGNIFICANCE:

St John's is significant within the study area as a notable example in the rare timber mode of the Arts & Crafts approach to 20th century church design. St John's is close to its external original form and is part of a strong Arts & Craft oriented design group within the architecture of the Church of England, dominated by the prolific but highly adept church architect, Louis Williams. It has been a long-term public building in Riddells Creek and forms a major part of an important landscape-dominated 19th, early 20th century precinct which extends along the creek's banks and includes the former Smith nursery and the Smith Reserve. The church also embodies links with the region's earliest settlers such as the Riddells and Hamiltons.

NAME: CULVERT, ECHUCA TO MELBOURNE RAILWAY
OFF MIDDLE GULLY ROAD,

H.O 160

TYPE: CULVERT



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.84, 58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: NRC

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered): R
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 is an arched stone culvert running under Bendigo Melbourne railway line in valley of natural bushland, plus disturbed area where tipping appears to have been taking place.

Other important buildings and features along the Echuca Melbourne railway line include:

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

'Jacksons Creek Viaduct'
'The Sunbury Bank,' commencement point Jacksons Creek
'Clarkefield Goods Shed'
'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

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.

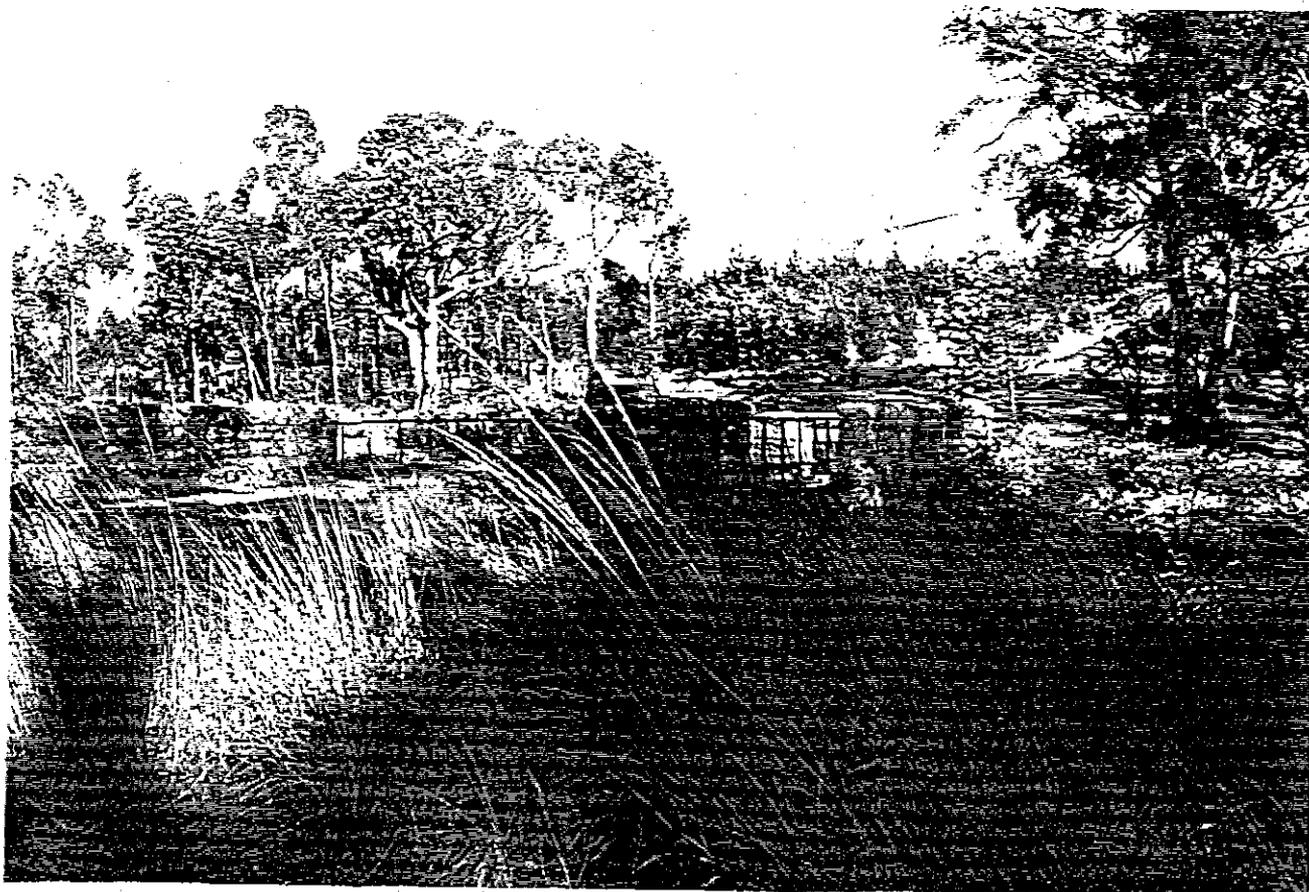
The line also includes the largest and most spectacular collection of early stone and iron viaducts. The use of available local building materials adds interest to these structures. The construction of the line during the 1860s is of further interest, in that it reflects such strategic economic issues 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: MELBOURNE BENDIGO RAILWAY ROAD BRIDGE
OFF MIDDLE GULLY ROAD,

H0164

TYPE: BRIDGE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.84,58.58
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:

1861,1913c

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.

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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 bridge has stone abutments with an iron girder (c1913 upgrade to line?) span over the Bendigo Melbourne railway line. Balustrading has been renewed.

Other important buildings and features along the Echuca Melbourne railway line include:

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

'Jacksons Creek Viaduct'
'The Sunbury Bank,' commencement point Jacksons Creek
'Clarkefield Goods Shed'
'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:'

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.

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX
MILLERS LANE, LANCEFIELD

A'02



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 911 AMG: 2.99,58.72
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 19/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:

1856c-

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:

HALEY, JOHN

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS: JEANS, GEORGE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

This site was part of the 130 acre Crown Allotment 19, purchased by John Haley in 1856 for £162¹. He entered into a contract of sale to George Jeans in c1883 for £3250, registering the conveyance to Haley's executor (Eliza) five years later. Jeans had already paid out £1100 prior to Haley's death.

Jeans mortgaged the property in 1888 (redeemed in 1901), selling to former roads board member, John Summers (and his son Charles H Summers) for £4431 two years later². Charles Summers was the owner by 1914 but Andrew Young Miller had purchased his equity in the mortgage of the site within five years³. Presumably the lane was named after the Miller family.

John Haley

John was reputedly the son of a prolific land-buyer in the district, Cornelius Haley; the family having come to the colony via England after reputedly suffering some form of religious persecution in the Netherlands⁴. Records of Cornelius Haley's movements place him at Diamond Creek from the early 1840s, the same district where Dr Phipps first settled (Lausanne q.v.). There is no recorded birth (in Victoria) to Haley and his wife, Jane (Muirson), of a son, John, up until 1888, but other children included Alex, Cornelius, William, George, Francis and Clementia⁵. When Cornelius Haley died in 1886, aged 78, it was noted that he was the son of Abraham and Sarah. If they were Jewish, this may explain his reputed religious persecution⁶.

John Haley, a Lancefield farmer, was a member of the Lancefield roads board in the 1860s (Cornelius was the chairman) and of the local school Board of Advice⁷.

1 RGO APP.47437
2 *ibid.*; Reid (Ed.), *When Memory Turns the Key*, p.48
3 *ibid.*
4 RL&DHS collection
5 *BDM Pioneers Index*
6 *ibid.*
7 *ibid.* VR1873; BD1868

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

George Jeans

Jeans and his brother Edward ran a coach service between Lancefield and Kilmore until the railway came in 1881; he was the first licensee of the Clarkefield Hotel in c1873 where meetings of the influential West Bourke Agricultural Society were often held in the 1870-80s; and he was one of the first group of councillors in the Lancefield Shire formed in 1890¹

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large weatherboard house comprising two gabled wings, one behind the other (staged?). There is an encircling iron-framed verandah, with iron frieze work which was presumably added late last century, possibly by Jeans. A simple brick chimney rises out of each wing's ridge line and their junction.

At the rear and facing west, is a hipped roof stone outbuilding (from the 1850-60?)s and other later gabled corrugated iron clad structures. (Inspection required)

CONDITION:

Generally externally original (inspection required).

CONTEXT:

The complex adjoins and relates to the notable plantings at Lancefield Park but otherwise is set in mature garden, mid exotic pasture and just outside of the edge of Lancefield's urban development.

LANDSCAPE:

A privet hedge surrounds the house yard, with mature exotic trees including Monterey cypress running down the drive and oak right at the entrance. What may be a walnut stands nearby, with possibly an osage orange and a deodar cedar. (An inspection is necessary for a more detailed assessment).

SIGNIFICANCE:

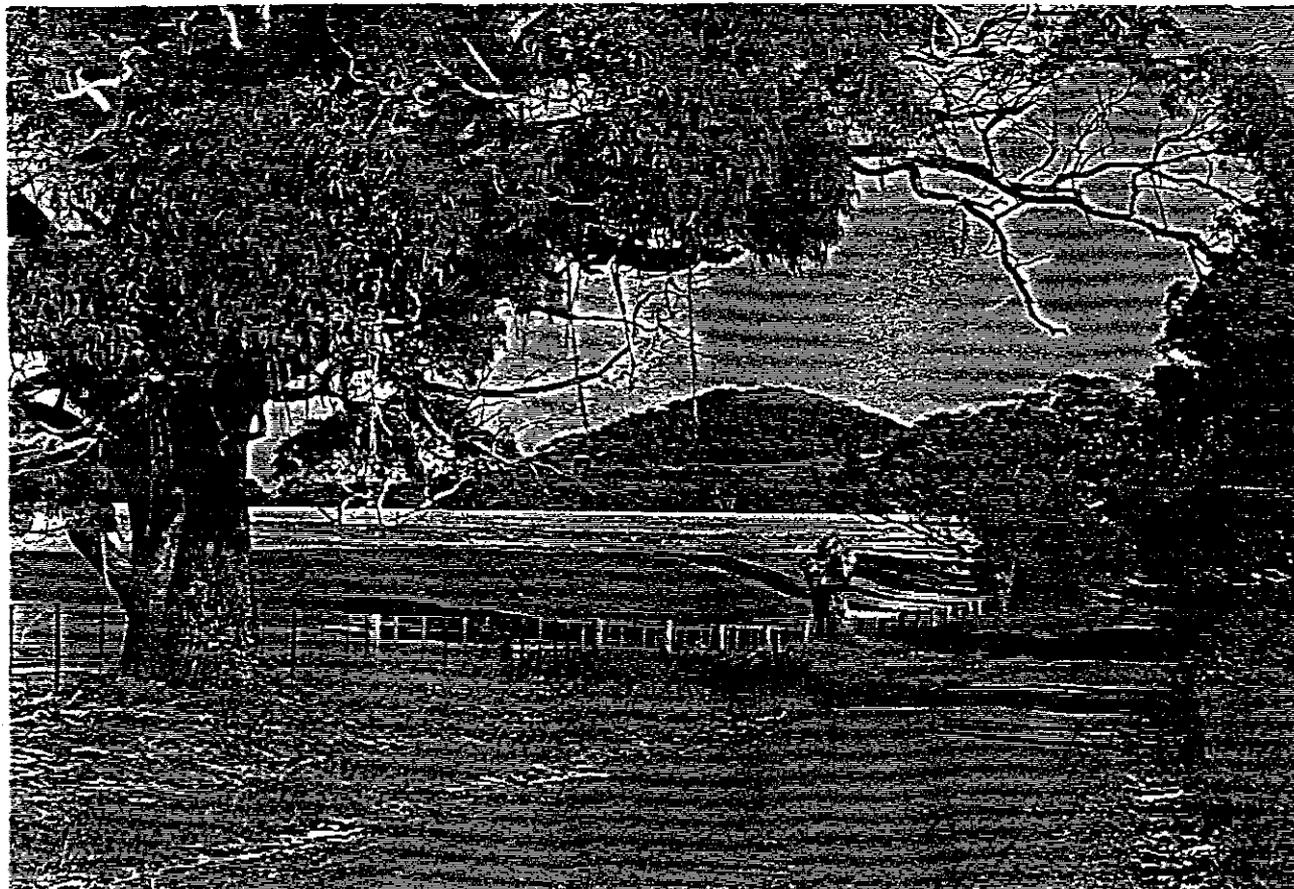
This complex appears to be a well preserved example of the type of early farm which gave the district its reputation as a rich agricultural area. The freestone outbuilding construction suggests great age, as does the house form (inspection required).

The site and complex have been associated with important figures in the Lancefield community over generally long periods of ownership. Its location, next to the important Lancefield Park reinforces its significance.

1 Reid (Ed.), *When Memory Turns the Key*, pp.51,54,79,80,156,211

NAME: BROCK MONUMENT
MONUMENT ROAD, HESKET

TYPE: LANDFORM



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 597 AMG: 2.94,58.64
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: M02

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:

BROCK, JOHN

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 1,2

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:

John Brock arrived in the colony at the end of 1835, bringing back sheep for a longer stay in 1836. He took up the Bullinda Vale pastoral lease (25,600 acres) in 1837, Cameron's Run 1845 and Pascoe Fawcner's Mooneejettee from 1850 (12,800 acres)¹. His runs covered most of this district.

Alfred RC Selwyn noted Brock's Monument in his 1859 geological survey of the area². He noted it so: 'On the top of this hill the trap (volcanic flow) is of greenish black colour with flesh coloured felspar crystals. Light grey porphyritic felspar trap closely resembling that of Mt Diogenes' (Hanging Rock)³. At that time it was in Crown Land, with freehold extending to its base on the north and east. To the west near Monument Creek, was a sawyer's hut (Murphy) and his saw pit⁴.

Other references to the Monument have been made by Skeats & Summers "Geology and petrology of the Macedon district" in *Geological Survey of Victoria Bulletin* 24 1912, AB Edwards "The Tertiary volcanic rocks of central Victoria" in *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 1938 and ES Hills in *Physiography of Victoria* 1975⁵.

DESCRIPTION:

Brocks Monument has rocky outcrops on a rounded hill, similar to Hanging Rock, with gum forest in band around its summit and exotic grasslands around its base. The formation's vegetation links with roadside remnant gums. Its elevation is 700m and height 45m⁶.

The Monument is a Late Tertiary volcanic mamelon of solvsbergite (soda trachyte) similar to Hanging Rock and Camels Hump⁷. It has also been described as a lava hill of local importance, geologi-

1 Billis & Kenyon, p.32
2 CPO MD 6(a-c)
3 ibid.
4 ibid.
5 GSV
6 GSV
7 GSV

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

cally, with older flow than 'Newer Volcanics'¹. Other superior examples include: Green Hill, Mt Widderin, Mt Ridley, and Melbourne Hill (Lancefield)².

CONDITION:

Exotic grasslands have replaced either native grasses and/or gum forest. Retention of some gum growth on the Monument links it to Hanging Rock which is presumably in a closer state to the form of both landforms when seen on contact (and as later illustrated in views)³. Further depletion of gum forest on either will reduce this relationship.

CONTEXT:

Brocks Monument, Mt Eliza and Melbourne Hill are close to and in sight of each other, forming prominences in otherwise flat plains. Gum forest extends along Monument, Black Range, Wallan and Ochiltrees Roads, linking with the monument.

SIGNIFICANCE:

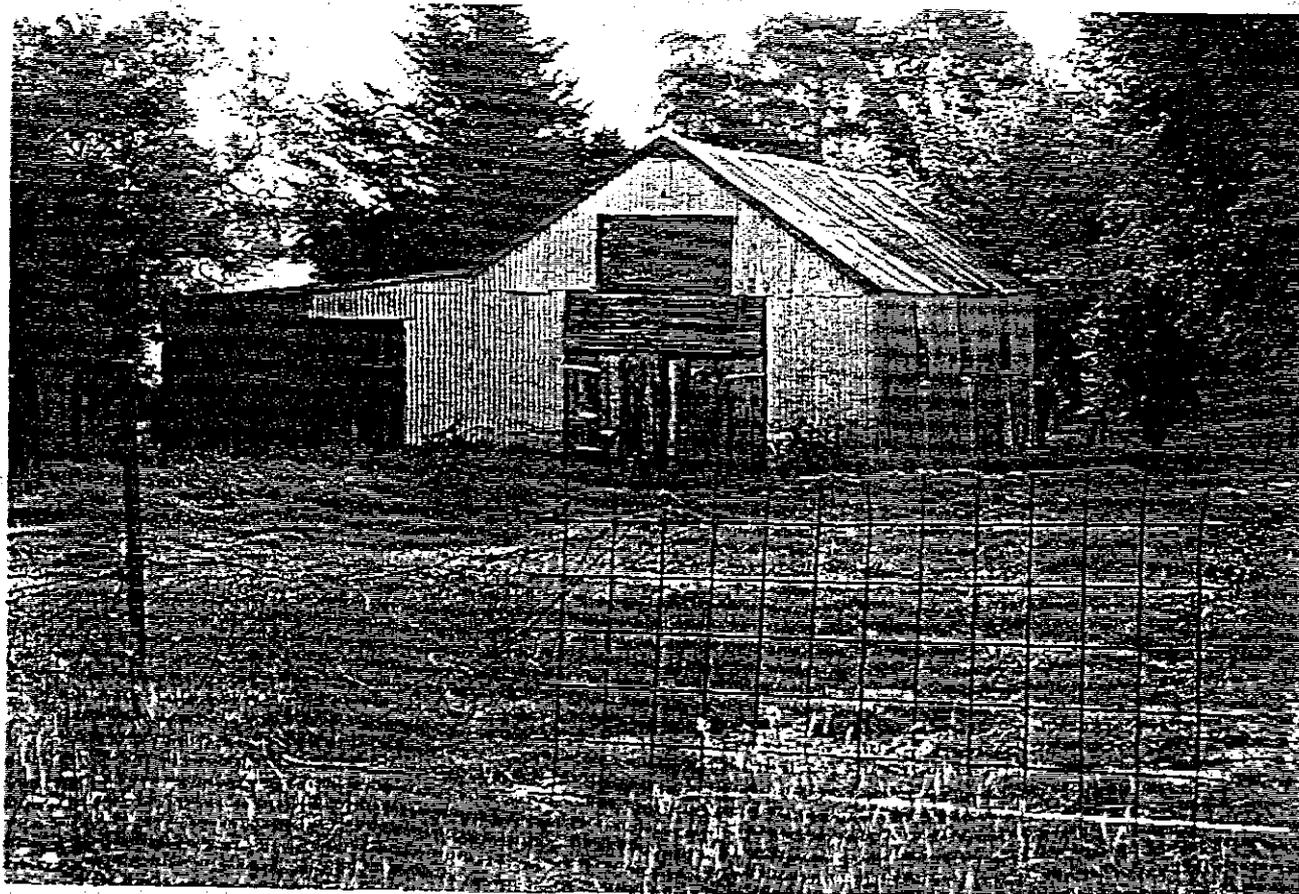
Brocks Monument, like Hanging Rock, is significant as a distinctive land form because of the visible protrusion of volcanic rock at its peak and the otherwise level pasture immediately around its base, giving it relative height. Its resemblance to Hanging Rock has been noted since the 1850s and this perceptible link lends Brocks Monument further significance.

Because of this prominence, it has been noted in geological surveys on many occasions from its early mapping by Selwyn in 1859. Its association with John Brock presumably is one of a landmark to define a pastoral lease which Brock held at or before the 1859 survey.

1 Rosengreen, p.89
2 *ibid.*
3 see W Short's *Hanging Rock*

NAME: COOK'S SMIDDY
MONUMENT ROAD, ROCHFORD

TYPE: BLACKSMITHS SHOP



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 585 AMG: 2.94,58.68
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROCHFORD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 21A
SUBDIVISION LOTS: 21A

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: 3973
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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

COOK, 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:

John Barr and John Cook, arrived in the colony from Scotland on the *David Clark* a Barque of 604 tons, on 27th October, 1839. In the same year, they started a blacksmith's (or 'smiddy') Shop in Swanston Street near the police station. Like this building, it was a tin shed. The Melbourne Town Hall reputedly now stands on the site¹.

In 1865 the smiddy moved with John Cook to Rochford². The site appears to be part of a grant purchased by Thomas A Chave of Melbourne in 1856 for 354 pounds³. However this allotment was leased from Chave by Matthew Fawcner for 100 pounds yearly from 1862 and finally sold to him in 1867 for a substantial 1120 pounds. He owned it for some years to come⁴.

Early rate descriptions of the Cooks' holdings (1869) include John Cook's leasehold of a farm under the 42nd section (1865 Lands Act) and William Cook owning and occupying a farm at Newham as well as leasing one under the 42nd section at Rochford⁵. The oldest surviving rate description which mentions a blacksmith, was in 1881 when David Cook owned a farm and forge at Rochford while James and John also ran farms there in the same year⁶. The next reference is in 1883 when David Cook operated a forge with Andrew Armstrong. There was also a cottage on the site⁷. Meanwhile John and James Cook leased a farm from one Robert Hiddleston and William leased one from Dan Wiley⁸.

A gap in the available ratebooks occurs from c1883 to c1916. In 1916-17, John & David Cook had their 'Smithy' (later a house) and one acre land here this century, into the 1930s, followed by David M Cook in the 1940s⁹. The only rate variation during their tenure was the emergence of a house on the site and a tripling of the annual valuation in c1917¹⁰.

- 1 NTA file 3973 see photo
- 2 Reid, p.131
- 3 RGO APP.8635
- 4 ibid.
- 5 RB1869, west 37,9,10
- 6 RB1881, 12,13
- 7 RB1883,13
- 8 RB1883,12,14
- 9 RB1928-9,55; RB1946,42
- 10 RB1917-18, 640; RB1916-17, 630; RB1915-16, 622

DESCRIPTION:

This is a low gabled corrugated iron clad shed set on rubble- stone footings, with the faded cream colour sign "Cook's Smiddy" over the double entry doors (part gone). Two of the small side windows (north) have typically Edwardian, Chinese ric-rac pattern mullions while the third has a Victorian-era mullion pattern. Corrugated iron covers the top half of one window and what may be metal sheeting the other two.

A photograph of the 'Smiddy' from some time last century shows that little has changed since. The double ledge and braced doors are folded back onto the front wall of the building and the hinged vertical flap propped open as a form of canopy at the entrance to the forge¹. A similar device opened into the skillion added on the south side. What appear to be hessian bags cover the top half of the windows on the north (now metal) and a small finial ornaments the gable apex, with what appears to be a blank panel set directly below it (gone). Signs painted on the inside door frames included: 'BUILT-T-ORDER' and what appear to be brand names. The backdrop of the scene is thinned gum forest and grasslands.

CONDITION:

Additions have been made to the side and rear in a skillion form but at an early date, being part of its function as a forge. Details like the finial and the window mullions have gone or have changed but generally the exterior is as the early photograph.

CONTEXT:

The Smiddy is in what was the village centre of Rochford, when a church and other commercial structures were adjacent. This and the old house (former post office?) on the Woodend Lancefield Road are the earliest in the former Rochford village area (connected by ownership?).

LANDSCAPE:

Poplars, mature elms and blackwoods surround the site and line the adjacent Woodend Lancefield Road.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Cooks Smiddy is a rare reminder of a local industry and significant for its links to the horse traffic and to working farm horses on which much life in the area depended. It is one of two early structures to survive from this early farming village and is remarkably close to its original external condition. Its long-term ownership by the Cooks, connect it with the early pioneering families of the district, and as a business, the commercial foundation of the City of Melbourne.

1 Reid,132

NAME: MOUNT GISBORNE
MOUNT GISBORNE ROAD, GISBORNE

TYPE: LANDFORM



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 619 AMG:
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 12,12A/M

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: 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:

BRUCE, JOHN VA

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 1,7

CULTURE CONTACT (Evidence of contact between Europeans and Aboriginals during exploration and early settlement)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

Mount Gisborne was purchased as two freeholds in 1857 by John VA Bruce who still owned the land in the 1890s¹. Bruce (or his father) also owned Cadella Park (qv) in the 1850s-60s. The landform has been identified by a number of scientific surveys of the area, including Edwards (1938), Edwards & Crawford (1940), Singleton (1973), Hills (1975) and Cidoni (1991).

DESCRIPTION:

Mount Gisborne has been identified as an important volcanic eruption point in the state². Mt Gisborne is the highest of the distinctive group of volcanic hills in the Gisborne Sunbury area. There are two eruption points which give rise to the most complex suite of Newer Volcanic lavas known in Victoria with the mineralogy and chemistry of early flows differing substantially from the younger flows. It forms a broad bulky lava dome with two final vents and a parasitic lava cone to the north east (McGeorges Hill)³.

The landform is covered in exotic grasses and trees with some remnant gum, particularly on the south-west side (end Woodlands Dr). Some stone outcrops can also be seen at this point.

House construction on the side of the mountain and attendant plantings have caused visual fragmentation when viewed from its base. Reputedly there is public land at the summit with walking track access but this is not readily apparent. Rosengreen notes that '...this site should be retained as public open space and built structures excluded'⁴.

1 Gisborne parish plan: M1893
2 N. Rosengreen, 175 NTA copy held
3 ibid.
4 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

Exotic grasses and trees have been introduced, most fairly recently, along with new buildings cut into the side of the mountain. Some of the earlier character of the mountain can be seen at the end of Woodlands Drive.

CONTEXT:

It is thought to be the best vantage point in the region to view other volcanic and geomorphological features (Magnet Hill, Red Rock, Mt Aitken). Apart from views to the Macedon ranges which include increasing urbanisation, views to the south into State Forest are notable, given that there is less change in the landscape seen from this point.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Mt Gisborne is of scientific significance for possessing a longer and more complex lava eruption sequence than any other Newer Volcanic eruption point. The three lava types identified do not occur together at any other eruption point in the state. It has been identified in a number of scientific studies over time as a distinctive landform and presumably this factor also allowed its use for navigational purposes during the important gold era and subsequently as a trig point for land survey.

NAME: CULVERT, ECHUCA MELBOURNE RAILWAY
OFF MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, GISBORNE

TYPE: CULVERT



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 619 AMG: 2.86,58.52
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 21?

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:

1861c ?

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S*

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

Important to Victoria

*Further investigation required.

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 3

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

HISTORY:

This culvert was probably connected with the construction of the Echuca railway in the period 1857-62. The culvert was in land owned by Thomas Ferrier Hamilton in the 1890s¹.

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 Carlsruhe 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 subcontracting, 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 is a brick and stone road culvert connected to an earth channel in paddock, with a stone (basalt) picher lining near its mouth. It appears to be linked with the construction of the railway. Other important buildings and features along the Echuca Melbourne railway line include:

'Jacksos Creek Viaduct'
 'The Sunbury Bank,' commencement point Jacksos Creek
 'Clarkefield Goods Shed'
 '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:'

SIGNIFICANCE:

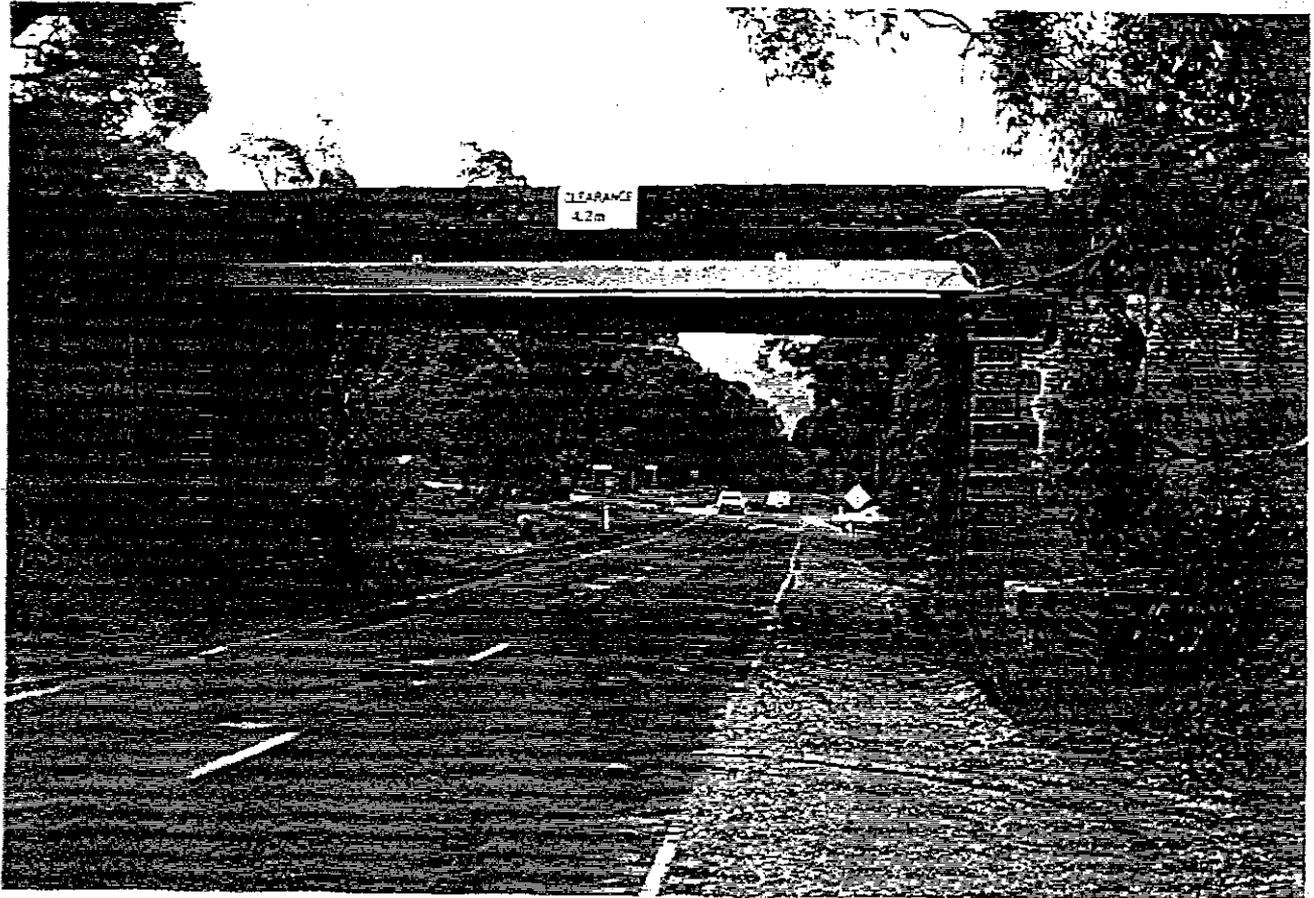
The historic importance of the Melbourne Echuca railway and its components hinges on the number of extant structures dating from the opening of the line. They include the Elmore/Elphinstone design for station buildings which is peculiar to this line and the number and diversity of examples of the Carlsruhe 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 citation

NAME: BRIDGE, ECHUCA MELBOURNE RAILWAY
MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, MACEDON

TYPE: BRIDGE, RAILWAY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 619 AMG: 2.86,58.52
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:

1907c?

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 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 Carlruhe 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 is a brick and stone railway bridge over road, with a later steel (?) span and notable abutments. Given the grade separation and structure, it is likely that this was done with the improvements done on the line in c1907.

Other important buildings and features along the Echuca Melbourne railway line include:

'Jacksons Creek Viaduct'

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

'The Sunbury Bank,' commencement point Jacksons Creek
'Clarkefield Goods Shed' '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

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. This structure appears to date from, or has been modified during, the improvement of the line carried out early this century and hence is of secondary importance to this initial phase.

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.

NAME: BROOKDALE NURSERY
210 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

H.O 186

TYPE: HOUSE, NURSERY, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.86,58.56
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 20A
LODGED PLAN: 1148
SUBDIVISION LOTS: 8

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:

1927

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:

RONALDS, MARY ELLEN

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 7

GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

Brookdale was a nursery established by Molly (Mary), Nat Ronalds' daughter, in the 1920s (see Dreamthorpe)¹. Her brother Len Ronalds also reputedly ran nurseries on the Turitable Creek, behind Huntly Burn, and on Salisbury Road, at the corner of Governors Drive². Mary Ellen Ronalds, florist, was first rated for a 'new house' and nursery on 13 acres here in 1927³. She remained there at least until the late 1930s, early 1940s when she was known as a nurserywoman⁴.

Agnes L Ronalds (Nat's second wife) is listed earlier on a property (cottage and nursery) at the Lilies Leaf estate, Brougham Road, which she had acquired in the mid 1890s⁵. This house is known today as Apsley and, reputedly, behind it is a notable slab stable or barn with loft⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

The house is weatherboarded and was initially of a Federation Bungalow style, with high hipped roof, red brick chimneys and encircling verandah. The timber gates at the boundary appear to be from early this or late last century.

1 Milbourne p.76-7
2 ibid.
3 RB1927-8,1038 CA20A; RB1929-30,1010 land now known as 8/LP1148
4 RB1939-41, 971; RB1944-5,955
5 RB1929,1010; RB1896-7,889
6 M Hutton, pers.com.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

The house has been extended using similar materials and roof pitch at the rear and a gabled portecochere to the driveway added at the front.

CONTEXT:

Brookdale is located immediately to the south of Dreamthorpe and west of Apsley, both Ronalds nurseries at different times. It therefore allows easy comparison of one to the other, in terms of remnant buildings and plantings. Brookdale is a contributing part of the important Mount Macedon garden precinct.

LANDSCAPE:

Stonework survives on paths and steps and foundation walling to hedges. There is also a series of walks and the quartz pebble pattern in the entry path to the house is of interest. The garden includes 1920s plantings with two mature *Cupressus torulosa* along the drive, variegated *Pittosporum sp.*, flowering quince, variegated box, *Euonymus sp.*, cypress, cotoneasters, viburnums, rhododendrons, feijoas, and *Helleborus sp.* Clipped shrubs and hedges define garden beds and walks and indicate the florist and nursery associations with the Ronald's business.

There are also brick terraces in the garden which presumably were used as a cascade.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Brookdale nursery is significant for its links to the important horticultural history of the Mount Macedon area. It is a rare survivor from earlier history. The relative high external integrity of the house and the identifiable 1920-30s elements of the garden allow Brookdale (also Apsley and Dreamthorpe) to illustrate the lifestyle of the Ronalds family's different branches, all important in the development of Mount Macedon as a horticultural centre. Brookdale is a contributing part of the significant Mount Macedon garden precinct.

NAME: DREAMTHORPE
220 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.86,58.56
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 12
LODGED PLAN: 1148
SUBDIVISION LOTS: S

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:

1886c-

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:

RONALDS, NATHANIEL

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

HODGES, JUDGE & LADY

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:

Dreamthorpe was part of Nathaniel Ronalds' (Melbourne florist) house and nursery, set on 22.1/2. acres purchased from the Waterfalls Estate, prior to 1887¹. Reputedly Ronalds sent flowers daily from Macedon to his Swanston Street shop, 'Ronalds' Central', while his residential address was in New Street, North Brighton². This shop was later called simple 'RONALDS' and was managed by a Miss Fawcett³.

By 1893 Mr & Mrs David T Davies had purchased the nursery and added the brick butter factory there⁴. The factory was opened in 1893 and was stated by dairying expert, a Mr Wilson, to be '...one of the best equipped factories in the colony' but it was closed in the following year and purchased by the Pioneer Dairy Co⁵.

From 1895, Ronalds leased 4.1/2. acres of the Lillies Leaf estate from G Bevis on Brougham Road⁶. He was joined there by his wife, Agnes Ronalds, in 1896 who had a cottage on lot 10 of the same estate (now Apsley)⁷. Nat died in 1898 but Agnes remained there for many years with a large family,

1 RB1886, c101 no Ronalds; RB1887,2S3 1st entry
2 Milbourne p.76; WD1891-2
3 WD1899-1900
4 RB1893,68 NAV increase to 1894 in Mrs DT (Susan) Davies' name; Milbourne, p.76
5 ibid.; M Hutton pers.com.
6 RB1895,644
7 RB1896-7,889

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

becoming known in the area as Granny Ronalds¹. One of Nat's daughters, Mary, also opened a nursery on the other side of the road (Brookdale, q.v.) in c1927.

Meanwhile Dreamthorpe nursery and house had been purchased by gardener, Richard Healy (or Healey) from the Davies estate². Healy ran the nursery there until it was acquired by Judge Henry Edward Hodges, then care of the High Court, c1912-13. The house was enlarged (front rooms) for Judge Hodges (knighted 1918, died at Dreamthorpe 1919) in c1914 and was rated in his wife's name (Alice B Hodges) by c1917³. The added rooms had art-metal ceilings and seaweed in the walls for insulation⁴.

Visitors to the garden in the 1920s described it so:

'...apparently careless profusion of trees and flowers. Amongst the ash elm and maple trees, resplendent golden oaks caught the eye and viburnum and clematis harmonised with the alluring colour scheme. Here one saw miniature lakes, winding paths decked with forget-me-nots, shady nooks beneath noble trees and an appealing play of light and shadow through the leaves of myriad tints⁵.

The name 'Dreamthorpe' was recorded in rate books of the 1940s when the property was owned by Catherine M Walker and the house still stood on 22 acres⁶. However it was reputedly named so much earlier, by Mrs Hodges, who was also responsible for much of the garden's development, after it ceased to be a nursery⁷. The garden was also the venue for many community occasions during Lady Hodges' tenure, with many fetes raising money for a variety of charities.

Judge Hodges (1844-1919)

Hodges was born in Liverpool, England, the son of a ship's captain, and came to the colony in 1854 seeking gold⁸. He took up teaching on the Bendigo goldfields. He obtained a BA at Melbourne University in 1870 and took up private tutorship of the families of JG Francis and Sir William Stawell. Reputedly, he was also the tutor for the Hamilton children and subsequently came back to the Macedon area, older and more successful⁹.

He was called to the bar in 1873 and quickly established a lucrative practice, being appointed an acting Judge of the supreme Court in 1889 (permanent by 1890)¹⁰. Here he established a reputation for logical but a sometimes severe demeanor in court, being sometimes prone to sarcasm and emotional outbursts which led to an unprecedented resolution in 1913 from the bar criticising his behaviour in court¹¹.

Alice Hodges was his second wife (m 1909), the widow of Robert Chirnside of Caranballac. As Lady Hodges she lived on at Dreamthorpe there until her death in 1942¹².

DESCRIPTION:

This is an extensive weatherboarded house from at least two major stages of construction, the last being Edwardian (c1914) which added angled and corner room bays, Dutch hips and a bell-cast turret roof line (verandah filled in) and the first being marked by the cemented and corniced chimneys and main roof form. An iron finial ornaments the turret roof. The land size is now around 10 acres¹³.

An old gabled colonial-bonded brick structure to the west of the house is thought to have been the earliest house on the site but this has been much changed and appears more like an outbuilding, possibly connected with the nursery or a former farm function¹⁴.

The former coach house and stables (timber, renovated) lies to the west of the house and has been converted to a house. Further west is a former butter factory (brick) which had its own water wheel in the creek (now gone) which has also been converted into a house.

1 M Hutton pers.com. cites GMM&DHS files

2 RB1909-10,731; RB1898,718

3 RB1913-14, 742; RB1914-15,764 NAV 70 to 100 pounds; RB1917-18, 944; Milbourne p.129 says c1900

4 Milbourne p.129

5 *Gisborne Gazette* 20.11.25

6 RB1945-6,952

7 *Gisborne & Mount Macedon District Historical Society*- M.Hutton typescript Dreamthorpe 1987

8 JM Young ADB V9

9 *ibid.*: Neil Robertson pers.com.

10 ADB V9

11 *ibid.*

12 Hutton p.9,22

13 Hutton, Dreamthorpe, 1987

14 see Milbourne p.129; pers.com Penny Dunn, owner

CONDITION:

Given the two major periods of change cited, the south-facing verandah appears to be partly enclosed and new large glazed openings placed in the wall fronting onto the verandah. Recent renovations have added considerably to the rear and reputedly changed most of the interior which must affect the representation of its significant owner/occupiers

CONTEXT:

Dreamthorpe is located immediately to the north of Brookdale and west of Apsley, both Ronalds nurseries at different times. It therefore allows easy comparison of one to the other, in terms of remnant buildings and plantings. Dreamthorpe is a contributing part of the important Mount Macedon garden precinct.

LANDSCAPE:

There are extensive exotic trees throughout the garden and around the perimeter of the yard, along with the crab apple hedge extending along Turitable Avenue to the Mt. Macedon Road. Plantings also include very large *Cupressus lawsoniana*, and a *E.viminalis* specimen. Other mature tree specimens include *Cedrus deodara*, poplars, oaks, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, and pin oak. A pink hawthorn hedge lines the east boundary along with a rubble stone wall. A large ornamental pond and stream is a feature of the garden. The garden has been altered and developed by successive owners and planting along the drive was damaged in the 1983 fires.

SIGNIFICANCE:

With its two main phases of construction expressed clearly in the building until recently, Dreamthorpe was an important link with two important families, Hodges and Ronalds, the latter of particular importance to the Mount Macedon horticulture theme as Ronalds' nursery. This integrity may now be confined to the exterior.

Otherwise the architecture is typical only of its period and altered, making the historical representation of the house its main attribute, albeit perhaps now only an external representation.

Mature garden elements survive and these are the links between all known phases in the property's history and this aspect alone is a major contributor to the significant group of Mount Macedon gardens.

1 Gisborne planning officer, pers.com.

NAME: DRUSILLA, NOW MARIST BROTHERS RETREAT
229 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.86,58.57
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
Macedon PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: pt1,28

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:

1932

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:

GRIMWADE, E NORTON

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

WEIGEL, MADAME & OSCAR

DESIGNER:

GODFREY & SPOWERS

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 6,7,2

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)
GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

The planting on the property reputedly began with Madame Weigel, a fashionable and wealthy paper patternmaker, in c1890¹. She is said to have planted the huge oaks in the front lawn and built her house between them². The house was reputedly burnt 1903 and replaced by the next owners, the Andrew Murray family, in 1908³.

Oscar Weigel (gentleman, care of Madam Weigel, Richmond) was the rated occupier and owner of the site in 1907-8 when it was 'land and outbuildings on 27 acres, near the Lillies Leaf holding. In that year he sold it to a grazier, Andrew Murray of New Gisborne'. Murray added a 'villa and cottage' to the site almost immediately and kept the site until its sale to Phelia (Mrs Norton) Grimwade c1918, then of Homeden, Toorak⁴. Meanwhile Norton Grimwade (listed as a chemist) had owned Montpellier which was located elsewhere on the mountain⁵.

1 Marist Brothers, 'Welcome to Drusilla' visitors information booklet, p.2; D1890 listed in Swanston Street, resides in St Kilda Rd.; M Hutton pers.com. 1890
2 ibid.
3 M Hutton pers.com.
4 RB1907-8,597; RB1908-9,791
5 RB1917-18,1035
6 RB1910-11,683

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The 1920s meant increased annual valuation for Drusilla, indicating some form of general improvement which may have included the existing Bungalow style house formerly used by the manager¹.

A member of the famous drug-manufacturing family, Edward Norton Grimwade and his wife Phelia, commissioned architects Godfrey & Spowers in 1931 to design the present house, no doubt benefiting from the cheap labour available during the depression². The house still cost 39,500 pounds once completed in 1932, reputedly replacing the Murray house of 1908³.

Life there followed a luxurious course, with servants, the acquisition of a valuable art collection, and entertaining until the war forced the closure of the house and the Grimwades to shift into the manager's residence. Mrs Grimwade died in 1943, followed soon after by her husband: the house and contents were auctioned over many days at the close of 1945⁴. The Marist Brothers purchased Drusilla for 14,700 pounds⁵.

When the property was sold in 1945 the auction brochure listed all fittings/furnishings⁶.

The Marist Brothers made alterations in 1947 (back stair, underground water tank) to accommodate a Juniorate (preparation for the priesthood) and later a Novitiate which functioned there until 1977. It has been used as a retreat since, particularly for youth⁷.

E Norton Grimwade (1866-1945)

The eldest son of Frederick & Jessie Grimwade, he was the co-recipient of his father's share of the large chemical firm, Felton Grimwade & Co. who also developed a glass making industry which was to become ACI⁸. After an education at Melbourne Grammar, Edward was sent overseas to learn the trade from London druggists but had to return home early and finished his course at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy with some acclaim. In 1889 he became a partner in his father's firm and two years later married Phelia Whittingham⁹. Drusilla became his permanent home. 'A formidable man of business with an easy mastery of financial detail...'¹⁰

He and his three brothers inherited his father's business at his death in 1910¹¹. Norton became chairman of directors of the Australian Glass Manufacturers P/L (once Melbourne Glass Bottle Works P/L) in 1915 and later the first chairman of Drug Houses of Australia in 1929 (retired 1937). But even by 1915, Norton & Harold 'were well established as leaders of Melbourne's business life'. Norton was also chairman of the fertilizer firm, Cumming Smith from 1920 and ACI from 1939¹². He had also continued his father's role as chairman of the Felton Bequest committee from 1910 where he experienced some controversy in the committee's dealings with the gallery. Phelia Grimwade House resulted from a bequest from Grimwade to Melbourne Church of England Girls Grammar School, in honour of his wife. He died at Drusilla in 1945¹³.

DESCRIPTION:

The large salt-glazed tapestry clinker brick two-storey house is styled after the Tudor and English Queen Anne revival of architects such as Webb and Shaw but erected many years after their designs. The familiar V or Y-shape floor plan of the Arts & Crafts movement has been used here and the roof treatment also shows attributes of medieval French chateaux.

Given the construction date, Drusilla represents an early example of the Old English style which was to proliferate in middle class Melbourne suburbs such as Malvern, Toorak, Camberwell and Kew in the 1930s-40s. The main roof is hipped and prominent with room bays, each with minor hipped roofs, extending off the main bulk of the house. Projecting room bays and the front porch have half-timbered gables while the porch has Tudor archways on three sides and a bold rustic doorway with wrought iron fittings.

- 1 RB1919-20,734 190 pounds; RB1924,713 225 pounds; RB1930,739 234 pounds
- 2 Marist Brothers loc.cit.
- 3 RB1930,739 NAV 234 pounds; RB1931, 566 300 pounds; RB1932, 566 450 pounds
- 4 ibid.
- 5 ibid.p.6
- 6 pers.com. Penny Dunn, see also Bill Malkin of Tristania nursery a source
- 7 ibid.
- 8 ADB V9,p.126f
- 9 ibid.
- 10 ibid.
- 11 ibid.
- 12 ibid.
- 13 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The chimneys are sometimes boldly expressed and multi-stacked with simple corbeled tops and the often grouped window-case joinery is of timber, with glazing divided into diamond leaded panes. An arcaded porch, once topped by an open balcony (glazed in) has been attached at one rear corner, presumably as a secondary entry to what may have been used as a ballroom (meeting room).

Nearby is a complex of timber farm buildings and houses for farm workers which appear from the Edwardian era and 1920s, including an elevated water tank (manager's house c1919?).

Internally there is a circular two-storey stair-entry hall with no stair but an electric lift instead (Mrs. Grimwade was crippled), which serves as the axis for the typical Arts & Crafts Y-plan. Wrought-iron detailing characterises this area and others in the form of balustrading and light fittings. Next to it on the ground floor is a circular dining room with timber panelling concealing doors and compartments¹. The room above was a guest bedroom, complete with candelabra. Timber panelling, cedar venetians, and diamond-pane windows are typical also fireplaces survive in many cases (although blocked).

One side of the axis was for the servants (upstairs bedrooms) the other side was for the Grimwades and their guests: noting crystal door knobs for one half and timber for the other. Bathrooms survive with major fittings, taps (Shanks, Louis Anderson & Co.) and finishes but most have been altered for use by the brothers. A large similarly finished dormitory wing has been extended on one side, using a slim link to the house.

On the ground floor there were:

the porte cochere, entry and main hall;

a morning room and lounge, with connecting loggia;

the dining and breakfast rooms with a connection to the servants wing; and the servants wing with maids sitting room, scullery, butler's pantry (next to dining), kitchen and large cool store.

The next level held the bedrooms for the servants and the family but the only access to it is from the servants' stair.

CONDITION:

The building is generally externally original except for some roofing of the upstairs terrace and glazing of the rear arcaded porch. A large addition has been placed on the north-east corner which matches in general form and materials and is joined to the main house by a glazed link.

CONTEXT:

Drusilla is next to the remaining Lillies Leaf estate, Dreamthorpe and Brookdale as the former Ronalds properties. It also adjoins the Wooling and Turitable preemptive rights (Bolobek) and contributes to the significant Mount Macedon gardens precinct.

LANDSCAPE:

The oldest plantings in the garden are the very large oak trees, reputedly planted by Madame Weigel. It is not known what impact the next owner, Mrs Murray, had on the garden. Much of the extant garden dates from the Grimwade period of ownership, essentially from 1931 and for the next ten years until World War II when the staff numbers were severely limited.

The Marist brothers period of ownership has seen some changes to the garden largely in the area to the rear of the house where the sunken garden was.

Major garden elements include the sunken garden (now cemetery) on the south of the house, with its privet hedge parterre beyond, the brothers' orchard, the Japanese garden (see old photos on site) with *Prunus sp.* and weeping elm (*Ulmus glabra* 'Horizontalis' to the north-west, and the lake (west), creek (south) and waterfall. The fern gully along the creek also holds the hydraulic ram pump which fed the elevated tank.

There is the bush garden and extensive rubble stonework to the south, and the notable clipped cypress hedge surrounding a fountain (damaged) at the rear of the house, on the east, with arched hedge entry points set on axis.

1 see plans, copy held

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The present garden at the front of the house contains expansive lawn areas with mature trees including the oaks listed on the NT Register of Significant Trees. Early photographs of the drive, now bitumen over the original gravelled surface, confirm that it follows the original layout, with some alterations to the drive at the entrance¹. The drive now appears to be slightly east of the original drive and a small grassed circular bed has been replaced by a longer oval grassed bed with clipped specimen shrubs. Tall clipped shrubs at the entrance portico have been replaced in recent years and the clipped cypress hedge which ran along the east side of the house has been removed altogether.

Urns planted with probably colourful annuals were placed on the edge of the lawn near the entrance but these have been removed, possibly when the Grimwades sold to the Marist Brothers. A feature of this area is the large open lawn and the ornamental Japanese garden and associated lake north west of the house. Although somewhat over mature, much of the original features can still be seen including the Japanese arch, stone/concrete bridge and lake with stone edging. A tea pavilion shown near the arch has been removed². Planting associated with the Japanese garden includes flowering cherries, iris and weeping cherries.

Away from the house on the western side is the creek with hydraulic ram pump and extensive rubblestone grotto and waterfall, with a series of stone paths. Nearby is a rectangular formal pool, now overgrown, but shown at its best in early photographs edged with iris and other water plants with water lilies on the pools surface³. Today some of the ornamentation has been removed and plants have grown but the extensive rock edging and terraces of the pool and its surrounds are visible.

The area of the garden where most change has occurred is the sunken garden, altered by the Marist Brothers into a cemetery. The broad descending steps into the lower area have been retained as have the rubble stone walls and terraces. The fountains and intricate pools created presumably by the Grimwades have been turned into rectangular grasses areas with headstones and other memorials around the edge of the garden beds⁴. Many of the clipped hedges forming very nearly a maze have been retained.

At the rear of the house is an extensive formal medieval style of cloister garden with flagstone paving and a very mature and striking clipped cypress hedge which surrounds a circular pool and damaged fountain.

Also at the rear of the house is a decorative fountain set within a small circular concrete pool surrounded by a circular lawn area, ringed by a clipped lavender hedge. A garden bed on the inside of the hedge contains bulbs and roses. On the outer edge are large clipped specimen plantings of photinia.

Significant trees listed on the Register of Significant Trees are *Quercus robur* and *Afrocarpus falcata* and the two oak trees associated with Madame Weigel are distinctive specimens. The garden is of individual significance within the State.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Drusilla house and garden are significant for their links to key individuals in the history of the State and Mount Macedon, specifically the Norton Grimwades and Weigel family. The house is an early, large and successful example of what became a popular style for large houses in Melbourne's middle suburbs and is close to its original condition externally and substantially so internally. Its unusual stairless design is a direct reflection of the disability of its former owner (Mrs Grimwade) and the integrity and distinction of such rooms as the round dining room are notable and renowned within the community.

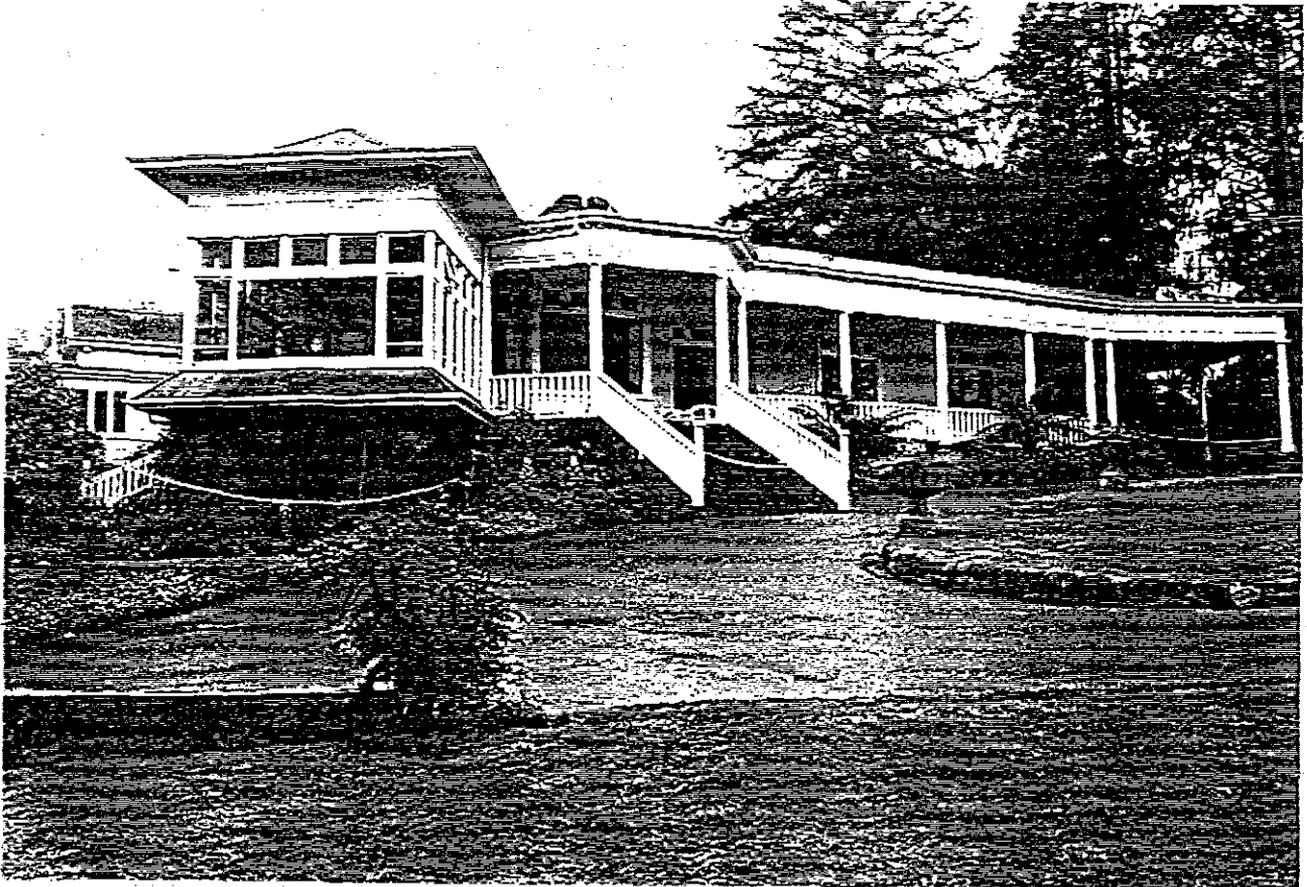
The rest of the complex appears to have been built up in the Grimwade ownership and still reflects the working elements of a farm, in particular, the elevated tank and manager's residence.

The garden can be compared to Marathon, Mt. Eliza (another Grimwade owned garden), and is considered to be of state significance for its aesthetic components, planting and intactness. Valuable garden elements include the sunken garden (now cemetery) with its privet hedge parterre beyond, the brothers' orchard, the Japanese garden with *Prunus sp.* and weeping elm (*Ulmus glabra* 'Horizontalis'), the creek and waterfall with hydraulic ram pump, the bush garden, extensive rubble stonework, and the notable clipped cypress hedge surrounding a fountain at the rear of the house with arched entry points on axis.

1 GMMDHS and Marist Brothers loc.cit.
2 P1070, GMMDHS
3 P1069, GMMDHS
4 P1074, P1071, GMMDHS

NAME: CAMERON LODGE
347 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: HOUSE & ROTUNDA, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.86,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

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:

1886c-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*,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 (House, rotunda)
Important to Gisborne & Macedon District (Garden)
*Part Altered (House)

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

WOODS, EDWARD

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

CAMERON, WILLIAM (C1916-)

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 7,6

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 cleared by mill owners W.Christian and H.Campey from the 1854 purchase date, probably for logging¹. The timber section of the house was built for Edward Woods in 1886 as a hill station bungalow and called Rahiri². In 1916 William Cameron, a tobacco merchant who came to Australia from Virginia in 1890, purchased it and renamed it Cameron Lodge. Cameron had a large tobacco trade in India among other places, was a private man but reputedly very good to work for³.

Between 1920 and 1930, Cameron established a 9 hole golf course there and a large garden. Building works are also apparent today from that era.

A description from the 1920s is as follows:

'Mr Cameron's delightful garden..where the expansive sloping lawns were ornamented with many noble trees of infinite variety and stately loveliness. Silver poplar, the cottonwood of western America have carpeted the ground as if with snow, through breaks in the trees one glimpses wild daisies dotting the lawn and the sensed arresting vistas of shady nooks and tree-decked glades'⁴.

In 1931, Cameron funded the memorial cross on the mountain and in the following year the 'Temple of the Winds' to the design of Joan Armstrong Jones (Jones wanted a simple reflection of the tem-

1 Legacy brochure n.d., n.a.
2 ibid.
3 pers.com. B Hutton
4 *Gisborne Gazette* 20.11.25

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

ple in the surrounding water, but Cameron insisted on ceramic elephants, ducks and water lilies)¹. Both Camerons died in 1949².

Subsequent owners include R.K.Morgan, the Burnside family, Dennis Gowing, Alan Carroll, and Stuart Stoneman³

DESCRIPTION:

Timber-clad ornamental gables on the large main house, rising above the 1920-30s verandah colonnade, show its 19th century (c1886?) origins. Early 20th century sections (c1916?) include the unusual almost detached bayed wing which is set high on a rubble freestone base in the Arts & Crafts manner. Twentieth century sections appear to be of cemented masonry (inspection required). The mainly simple, gabled timber outbuildings are to the north and west of the house and include a converted stable and coach house which is from early this century (Cameron?).

CONDITION:

Given the two or three recognisable eras in the house construction, extensive glazing alterations have been made and some verandah sections enclosed (further inspection required, see also landscape section). The stables and outbuildings are externally near complete, given the conversion to residential purposes and the garden rotunda appears intact.

CONTEXT:

Cameron Lodge is at the centre of, and a major contributor to, the significant Mount Macedon gardens precinct. The renowned Cameron Memorial Cross can be viewed from the garden of Cameron Lodge: this relationship is critical to the significance of this site.

LANDSCAPE:

The formerly 'theatrical garden' has been affected by the fires, particularly at the creek, and there is much new planting and bedding with some loss of structure. Among the older plantings are variegated hollies, large cedars, cypress, spruces, weeping elms, green and copper beeches, very large *Sequoiadendron sp.*, good cedar of Lebanon specimen, a cedar and a beech. Most trees are notable for their size.

There is also old stonework (near tennis court?) among newer work, differing in style. The front stone fence, with hedge and gates, is a distinctive feature as is the concrete Tuscan order Temple of the Winds pavilion sited in a reflecting pool at the base of the garden, next to the Ferny Creek.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Cameron Lodge is significant primarily for its links with William Cameron and in turn the notable public icon, the Cameron Memorial Cross. Although altered, the buildings and parts of the garden still reflect his influence and demonstrate his lifestyle.

Otherwise the garden and house are typical of the large estates created on the mountain during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the garden contributes to the important Mount Macedon gardens precinct.

1 pers.com. B.Hutton
2 Legacy brochure
3 Legacy brochure

NAME: MONTPPELLIER, NOW TIMSBURY
361 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.86,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

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:

1908-??

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 (House)
Important to Gisborne & Macedon District (Garden)
*Part Altered (House)
*Further investigation required.

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

LLOYD, JC?

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 grantees of CA 3/4 Thomas & Edmund Dodgshon in 1854 but John Charles Lloyd of Collins Street, Melbourne had purchased 4 acres as CA3/4 Macedon parish from Robert Harper by 1875, along with parts of CAs 2,3/1, 1/2 across Mount Macedon Road¹.

The first house was thought to have been built for John Lloyd (insurance broker) after his purchase in 1875 and owned by Norton Grimwade (1908-1919) and Mary Lillias Officer (see Duneira) widow of Suetonius Officer (1920-9)².

Mrs Officer of Duneira was the sister of Mrs Robert Harper (Huntly Burn, demolished) and Mrs John C Lloyd (Montpellier, later Timsbury): all three houses were reputedly commenced in the same period (1870s)³.

By 1896 the site was jointly owned by Charles Lloyd, an insurance broker of Gleneira Road, Caulfield, and Henry Cairns Lloyd, a doctor of Collins St who sold it to Edmund Smith of South Yarra. The drug wholesaler Edward Norton Grimwade purchased it in 1908 and transferred it to his wife's name. By 1920, Mary Lillias Officer of South Yarra was the owner, Grimwade having purchased Drusilla(q.v.).

Grazier, James Moffatt and his wife Florence, owned the site of 'Timsbury' by 1929 when it consisted of both CAs 3 and 4³.

1 TO v524 f104729, v741 f 148089, held by M Hutton
2 Hutton p.23
3 MM&GHS property file note Duneira
4 ibid.
5 TO v5593 f -524

DESCRIPTION:

This large white two-storey timber house combines at least two eras of construction (c1920, c1908?), the most evident being in a Swiss Chalet style, clad with splay-edge or chamfered boards typical of the 1920s. Fretted balustrading at both levels, propped eaves, carved gable fascias and a fretted panel in the gable apex, contribute to the Chalet character. Three dormer windows with decorated fascias face to the east where an added 20th century room bay at ground level offsets some of the symmetry of their placement. A rear entry porch supports the central dormer and attached minor balcony.

The house has added bays, new windows and a mix of late Victorian-era (complex moulded) and Edwardian architraves (stop- chamfered). Some openings have pediments over and most have shutters (some removed).

The corniced cemented chimneys appear of the late Victorian era and may suggest that the Swiss Chalet style used was from the 19th century use of the style for picturesque mountain locations (see Karori), rather than the 1920s. Further evidence is needed of the original external form of the house to assess its significance¹.

Nevertheless there are 1920s attributes internally (double glass doors, diamond glazing) an Edwardian stair light and a fireplace in the billiard room.

Attached is a timber gabled structure (now a bedroom) with square-edge boards and chamfered ceiling line, which was reputedly once attached to a church.

CONDITION:

Changes include added skillion bays to the south and north ground level, an added room bay to the east and altered openings on most elevations.

CONTEXT:

The garden and house contribute to the significant Mount Macedon gardens precinct.

LANDSCAPE:

The garden includes terracing and plants also generally of the 1920s, with *Viburnum sp.*, *Prunus serrulata*, rhododendrons, azaleas, a very large blackwood at the east end of the property, birches, lilly pillis (*Acmena smithii*), pittosporum, a large oak, elms, box hedges, a large copper beech, an old hedge of *Lonicera sp.* (honeysuckle) near the house and a weeping holly. There is a *Viburnum sp.* hedge at the front boundary. The garden extends down to the Willimigongong Creek. Although affected in parts by the 1983 fires, many mature shrubs and the general form of the garden survive.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Montpellier is locally significant for its possible early use of the Swiss Chalet style on Mount Macedon and its link with some important families such as Grimwade and Officer. Its garden supports the general character and mature planting evident in the important Mount Macedon garden precinct. Its location and visibility on Mount Macedon Road have distinguished it for many years.

1 no early photos seen

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: HOHEWARTE, NOW CAMELOT
404 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: TENNIS PAVILION, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.87,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH

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:

1905c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S,L

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

PINSCHOF, CARL & ELISE

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

SLUTZKIN, REBECCA & SALOM

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 7,6

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 original house on this site was Hohe Warte (or Hohewarte), described in the 1880s as a villa on 5 acres and built for Carl Ludwig Pinschof, merchant, economist and Austrian consul general, during 1886-88¹. By late 1888, he had added 5 acres to the property². At the end of World War Two, Pinschof sold to Rebecca & Salom (or Shalom) Slutzkin of St Kilda when the property encompassed some eight acres³. They renamed it Camelot⁴.

The Russian born Salom Slutzkin was the chairman and managing director of Lazar Slutzkin P/L, warehousemen and makers of ladies apparel, Flinders Lane, who had branches and agencies in Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Manchester (Britain) and Tasmania⁵. He was very active in the Jewish community, being on the board of the St Kilda synagogue and a member of 'nearly all Jewish charitable institutions in Victoria'⁶. Newman Rosenthal wrote of him that 'The Slutzkin warehouse in Flinders Lane became a focal point in the development and survival of Jewish life. the new arrival could always go there for materials and stores with which to begin the living he had yet to make..The Slutzkin building was an oasis in the midst of so much that was foreign and alien to all that had hitherto

1 RB1886 1st entry for Pinschof; RB1887,247 villa & 5 acres 40 NAV increases to 70 by late 1888 (see RB1888 p.61); Hutton, p.22; RB1894, 258 1st mention of name
2 ibid.
3 RB1917-18,1180
4 see WWA 1935, p1013
5 ibid.
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

kept him alive¹. He was also a member of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Manufacturers, having arrived in Australia in 1899 and joined his brother, Lazar's firm. Sydney Myer and his brother came from the same district, inspired by the immigration and success of Lazar².

Slutzkin was listed as resident at Gayner Court, St Kilda Road and Camelot, Upper Macedon in 1935, implying continued use of Camelot by the family³. However, his wife, Rebecca had been dead since the 1920s and the property appears to have been leased as a guest house in the 1930s, by persons such as Mabel Bird and Mildred Handley⁴. During its use as a guest house it was burnt c1937⁵.

It was rebuilt from c1940 by the new owners, the Norman Hutchison family, whose descendants still own it⁶. The Hutchinsons drove to their new house in a gas-producer powered car (wartime restrictions).

An early view of the property ('Summer Residence of the Austria-Hungary Consul') shows a single storey helm hipped roof building with verandah, a projecting bay and encircling terrace, set in an extensive belt of mature trees and garden, and flying the consulate flag⁷. Pinschhof reputedly designed his own garden with oak avenues, pines, hollies, linden trees, walnuts, chestnuts, firs and elms from Taylor & Sangster's nursery⁸.

Carl Ludwig Pinschhof (1855-1926)

Born in Vienna and educated there and in Germany, Pinschhof decided to settle in Melbourne after attending the 1879 Sydney International Exhibition as secretary to the Austrian trade commission⁹. Pinschhof was appointed honorary consul for Austria-Hungary in 1885 and in the private sphere, he was a partner in the merchant firm of Pffaf Pinschhof & Co. and later the sole principal, with branches in Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide. He was the first chairman of Carlton & United Breweries P/L when it formed in 1907 and a director of the newly formed Herald & Weekly Times Ltd. in 1900¹⁰. Soon after, he resigned as consul and sold his company in 1908.

He and his wife were also patrons of the arts, Carl having married the operatic singer, Elise Weidemann in 1883. They funded many trusts and foundations supporting the arts and many artists stayed at this house and visited their town house, Studley Hall, in Kew. These included Arthur Streeton and possibly Tom Roberts whose paintings (among many other well-known artists) were also acquired by the Pinschhofs¹¹.

Pinschhof's public standing was badly affected by the anti-German feeling of World War One, presumably bringing about its sale to the Slutzkins c1917-18. He died en route to Europe at Cape Town in 1926 and his body was returned to Melbourne where he was buried at Boroondara cemetery. Today, a member of the Pinschhof family (Suzy) lives in Vienna¹².

DESCRIPTION:

The house is new (2 former sites) but the croquet lawn (fence replaced as was), tennis court and regionally notable pavilion are old (c1905?) and are located to the west of the house site where the original coach house was¹³.

The tennis pavilion is rare and reputedly once had a shingled roof¹⁴. The house and garden was damaged in the 1983 fires, the house being destroyed.

CONDITION:

The house and much of the garden is new and unrelated to the specific characteristics of the Pinschhof house but the general character of the garden is. The tennis pavilion once had a timber shingled roof.

1 Rosenthal, *Look Back with Pride*, p.133

2 *ibid.*

3 WWA, loc.cit.

4 RB1929-30, 1040; RB1930-1, 1040; RB1935-6, 1079; Milbourne, p.123

5 RB1937-8, 1085 NAV reduced from £115 to £15

6 RB1939-41, 1102 NAV 35 sold 850; Hutton, p.22; pers.com. owner-bought by Mr J.Hutchison's father

7 G&MMDHS post card 121 postmarked 1905; Milbourne, 96f photos

8 Milbourne, p.123

9 Middelmann in ADB V11, p.233f

10 *ibid.*; see Hutton, p.7

11 *ibid.*

12 pers.com. owner, Mrs Hutchison

13 Mrs Hutchison, pers.com.

14 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

Some mature plantings, individual elements such as the croquet lawn and tennis court and the overall exotic display garden character of the garden contribute to the significant Mount Macedon gardens precinct.

LANDSCAPE:

Prior to the 1983 fires, the garden was a large and impressive hill station garden with many mature exotic trees, especially Douglas fir. A large cypress hedge (15 feet wide) was one 1983 fire casualty along with a large fir plantation (*Abies sp.*) of which two remain (see drive also)¹. There is also a long holly hedge, a pittosporum hedge, some rubble stone walling (some new), mature rhododendrons, and camellias. Elements of the layout denote the former house sites (quadrant shape) and driveway trees include oak, redwoods, cypress. There are also mature orchard trees in a formal orchard area with stone edged paths which is adjacent to the croquet lawn.

Extensive views to the south from the garden are to the distant Rosslynne Reservoir.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Few tennis pavilions remain in the State from this period, a period when tennis was becoming popular among the large urban and rural households. Its siting next to the court and adjacent to the croquet lawn evoke some of the former pleasure garden activities of the site while some mature planting remains to underscore this. The tennis structure was presumably created for and therefore linked with the Pinschof family who (Carl and Elise) were known individually on a national basis. The pavilion and elements of the garden contribute to the important Mount Macedon garden precinct.

1 see photos held by owner

NAME: DURROL
411 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: HOUSE,GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.86,58.59
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 14-15/4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T04

PRECINCT:

Mount Macedon Gardens & Forestry

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: Y

CREATION DATE:

1901-,1925

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:

WOODS, CLAIRE & WILLIAM F

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ALLEN, MR & MRS STANLEY

DESIGNER:

WALLING, EDNA (GARDEN, 1925)

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:

Durrol stands on a 10 acre site first sold to C.R.Boatman, the stock broker (Woods & Smith 34 Queen Street, Melbourne stock, share and insurance brokers).

The two allotments, Lots 14 and 15, Section IV, were sold to a variety of owners until the turn of the century when the present residence was built. Owners included Robert Castell (1873-4), a horse-driver and orchardist/cider maker of Upper Macedon, Thomas Christian (1874-87) sawmiller, and Australian City & Suburban Investment & Banking Company Limited (1889).

In 1900, Durrol consisted of 10 acres of land owned by the Commercial Bank of Australia. The bank sold to William Forster Wood's wife, Claire Josephine Woods, in c1901, and during her ownership and William's occupation, the property was developed over the next two years.

1 NTA Garden classification
2 RB1901-2, 524; RB1902-3, 1016; RB1903-4, 1003 100 pounds NAV

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

One time chairman of the Melbourne Stock Exchange, William Forster Woods and his wife owned it until c1919 when he sold to merchant, Stanley A Allen¹. It was during this period that Edna Walling designed part of the garden for Mrs Stanley Allen².

'It is pure Italianate in concept, descending a hill in a series of formal terraces, pools, ramps and stairs. the awkward shape of the site is masterfully handled by the creating of strong axes which tie the garden together'³.

Allen was of the Flinders Lane manufacturer's and import agency, Richard Allen & Sons P/L⁴ and his daughter, Mrs Ian McKinnon still owns Durrol⁵.

DESCRIPTION:

Durrol is a large multi-bayed weatherboarded and rough-cast stucco verandahed Edwardian house (c1901) in the Federation Bungalow style, with attics and rear servants' wing. It is set in a garden of approximately 4 acres with 6 acres of open paddocks and bushland.

The house has timber brackets to the rear verandah, built-up capitals to the front verandah (iron brackets removed?), boxed window bays, simulated terra-cotta metal ridge ornamentation, red brick (front) or stuccoed chimneys (rear), a main hipped roof form, and projecting room bays with half-timbered gables. The gable eaves line is propped with ornamental brackets, roof rafter ends are exposed generally and the attic shingling retains its stained finish.

Outbuildings include a large timber garage and store in a gabled form with loft.

CONDITION:

The buildings are externally well preserved, with minor changes in verandah detailing. There may have been some verandah enclosure at the rear.

CONTEXT:

The garden forms part of the National Trust Landscape Group Classification and is an integral component of the Mount Macedon hill station properties.

LANDSCAPE:

The garden is best known for the Edna Walling designed section of 1925. The original plan shows an Italian style garden running down a series of steps and terraces. Only the upper part of the proposed terracing was ever carried out but this is very much in keeping with the Walling plan.

It comprises a balustraded, circular flower bed around a sundial set within stone paving, and along series of steps flanked by garden beds and paths to another formal terrace and ending in a low decorative gate, rather than the pool shown on the plan.

The grass tennis court, already in existence in 1925, remains on a site to the east of the house and is edged by a mature clipped holly hedge. A pair of stone piers and another decorative gate are located on the eastern side and there is a mature clipped holly hedge. The hedge on the north side is of Portuguese laurel and it forms a division from the service area as shown on the Walling plan.

Adjacent to the garage is a small area devoted to vegetable and berry production. Walling's proposals for the section of garden below the tennis court was never carried out.

The garden falls away on the east to the Willimigongon Creek. On the north side, separated by a holly hedge is a farm area with an open bush setting on the lower portion of the property. There are several old fruit trees in the bottom paddock.

1 RB1918-19,1148
2 see Watts, *The Gardens of Edna Walling* p.70-1
3 *ibid.*
4 D1910 164 Flinders lane
5 Melbourne p.135-6

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The property is entered by a carriage drive off the main road which widens as the house is reached. A number of very large trees on the main road reserve were spared by the fires. A large open lawn area to the west of the house is dominated by a number of specimen trees, most notable are the two large linden trees which give this area the name 'linden lawn' and encourage the mossy ground beneath. On the south side of the house is a new shrubbery and open lawn area planted after the 1983 fires. The carriage drive continues around to the east side of the house with a service drive to the garage at the north side. Most of the garden, with the exception of areas damaged in the 1983 fires, is covered by a mature canopy of exotic trees. Underplanting of low perennials and shrubs such as azaleas provides a contrast to the mature specimen trees, such as the linden and a large Turkey oak, and open lawn areas.

Significant Trees:

These include the *Tilia x europaea*, *Ilex aquifolium* cv., and a large Turkey oak and evergreen Portuguese oak. There are many varieties of holly including a rare weeping holly and a porcupine holly. The linden and variegated holly been listed on the NTA Significant Tree Register.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Durrol is remarkably complete, both buildings and gardens, and hence is closely linked with the distinguished families who have occupied it and the development of Mount Macedon itself early this century. The Federation Bungalow style and timber construction of the house are closely related to the hill-station theme and the overall design is picturesque and accomplished.

The garden is of state significance for its associations with the designer Edna Walling, as a fine representative of the hill station garden type, for its outstanding tree and shrub specimens, for the manner in which the garden is complemented by the Edwardian residence and outbuildings, and for the intactness and maturity of its aesthetic attributes.

The garden is one of the few mature gardens on Mount Macedon to survive relatively untouched and serves to indicate the former beauty of so many of these gardens which were destroyed by the 1983 fires.

NAME: FOREST GLADE
415 MOUNT MACEDON ROAD, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.86,58.58
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 16/4

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:

1941-71

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:

NEWTON, MR & MRS LAURI

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 7

GARDENS & LANDSCAPE (Experiments in horticulture, garden creation, gardenesque landscapes, display gardens)

HISTORY:

The property was owned in the 1940s by Elsa Puston but managed by LJ Newton whose address was then care of Christies P/L, 216 Bourke Street, Melbourne¹. Mr & Mrs Lauri Newton are said to have developed the garden 1941-71, living in a timber cottage near the gates (replaced at the garden centre since 1983)².

Mrs Newton recalled that they purchased it from a Mr & Mrs Crawford and added to the cottage during their tenure but more importantly turned what was a grazing paddock into the present garden. Melbourne gardener, Fred Fraser, assisted them. Mrs Newton borrowed heavily from visits to Mt Dandenong flower shows, purchasing for addition to Forest Glade³. Maurice Cogger and Bob McClure were also gardeners there while officers from the Forest Commission aided them during WW2⁴. She named special trees as the dove tree, cut leaf beech, and cinnamon myrtle⁵.

In c1971, the property was purchased by Windsor Hall Rest Homes P/L (R Hunt & C Stokes) and since has been regularly open to the public for charity purposes. This regular public access and the extent and variety of the garden have made it a popular destination for many.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large garden with an extensive system of pathways created from white quartz set in a cement matrix with stone edges (1950s?). There is a photinia hedge at the front, large rhododendrons, pinoaks descending into a woodland garden and fern gully with bulbs, azaleas -generally well kept. Statues include the bronze 'Huntsman and Dogs' (A. Jacquemart, founder Val d'Osne) but new built elements are beginning to change the garden's character (bluestone terraced area).

- 1 RB1944-5.1114
- 2 Hutton, p.22
- 3 MM&GHS report of interview May 1977
- 4 ibid. names unclear
- 5 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

One notable tree at Forest Glade is thought to be the *Davidia involucrata* (also known as the dove, ghost or handkerchief tree)¹.
The gates, fencing and border planting appear original.

CONDITION:

Many new elements in the garden, including the house, are unrelated to either its original character or that of the Mount Macedon garden group.

CONTEXT:

The ornamental display garden character of Forest Glade relates and contributes to the important Mount Macedon garden precinct.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Forest Glade, although developed in a different period to many of the Mount Macedon gardens and hence lacking some of the mature ornamental trees, is nevertheless closely related to the type, with its many theme areas (Oriental garden) and well developed planting schemes. It presents a later phase of the display garden, with consequent differing plant types, but still with all of the essential elements of the mountain siting.

Because of its later development and the more contemporary plant materials and themes used, plus the continued recent public access, Forest Glade has captured the public's enthusiasm perhaps more than many of the other gardens on the mountain.

1 M Hutton, pers.com.