

MACEDON RANGES
CULTURAL HERITAGE
AND
LANDSCAPE STUDY

PART TWO

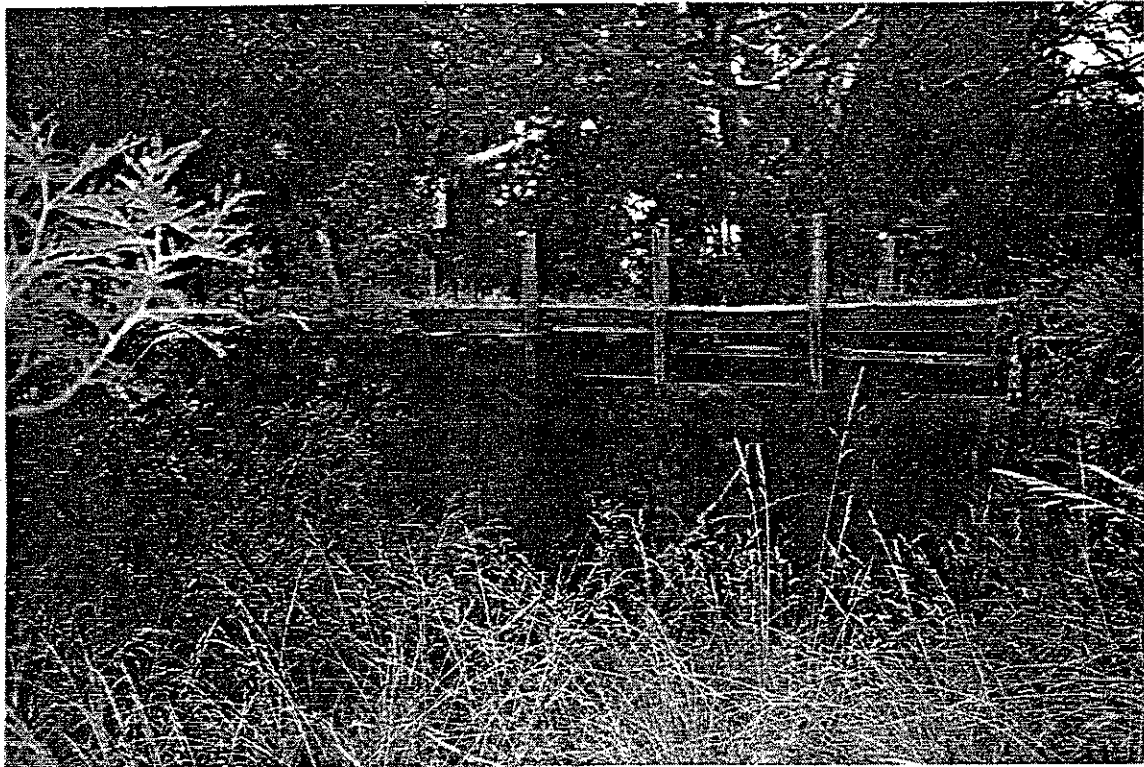
Volume Four

SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL
BUILDINGS and SITES

June 1994

NAME: WHITE BRIDGE
COLLIVERS ROAD, ROCHFORD

TYPE: BRIDGE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 585 AMG: 2.93, 58.70
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
ROCHFORD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: nr.35,64

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:

1870c ?

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

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ROMSEY SHIRE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 3

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

HISTORY:

The bridge is on a road surveyed in the 1850-60s which served freehold purchases dating from the 1850s on the east side and later on the west side of Deep Creek¹. Collivers Road passes some of the longest established farms in the Lancefield district (The Pines, The Grange).

DESCRIPTION:

This is a road bridge with timber decking supported on what appears to be rolled steel girders, spanning the Deep Creek between two curved granite (?) masonry abutments. These are substantially built but are breaking away in part.

The decking of the bridge and steel supports appear to be later than the construction of the abutments, which would be 19th century. The bridge serves a winding, gravel-surfaced road with fairly densely wooded verges, also with picturesque gum growth in adjoining private land.

CONDITION:

Only the stone abutments appear to be early, nevertheless indicating a relatively substantial bridge for an indirect route.

CONTEXT:

West of the Woodend Lancefield Road intersection the surface of Collivers Road is formed, gravel and stone surfaced, and with grass and gum to verges. Some gums arch over the roadway, (possibly *E.viminalis*).

The bridge is sited on a gravel surfaced, partly formed road in gum forest.

1 Rochford parish plan at CA35

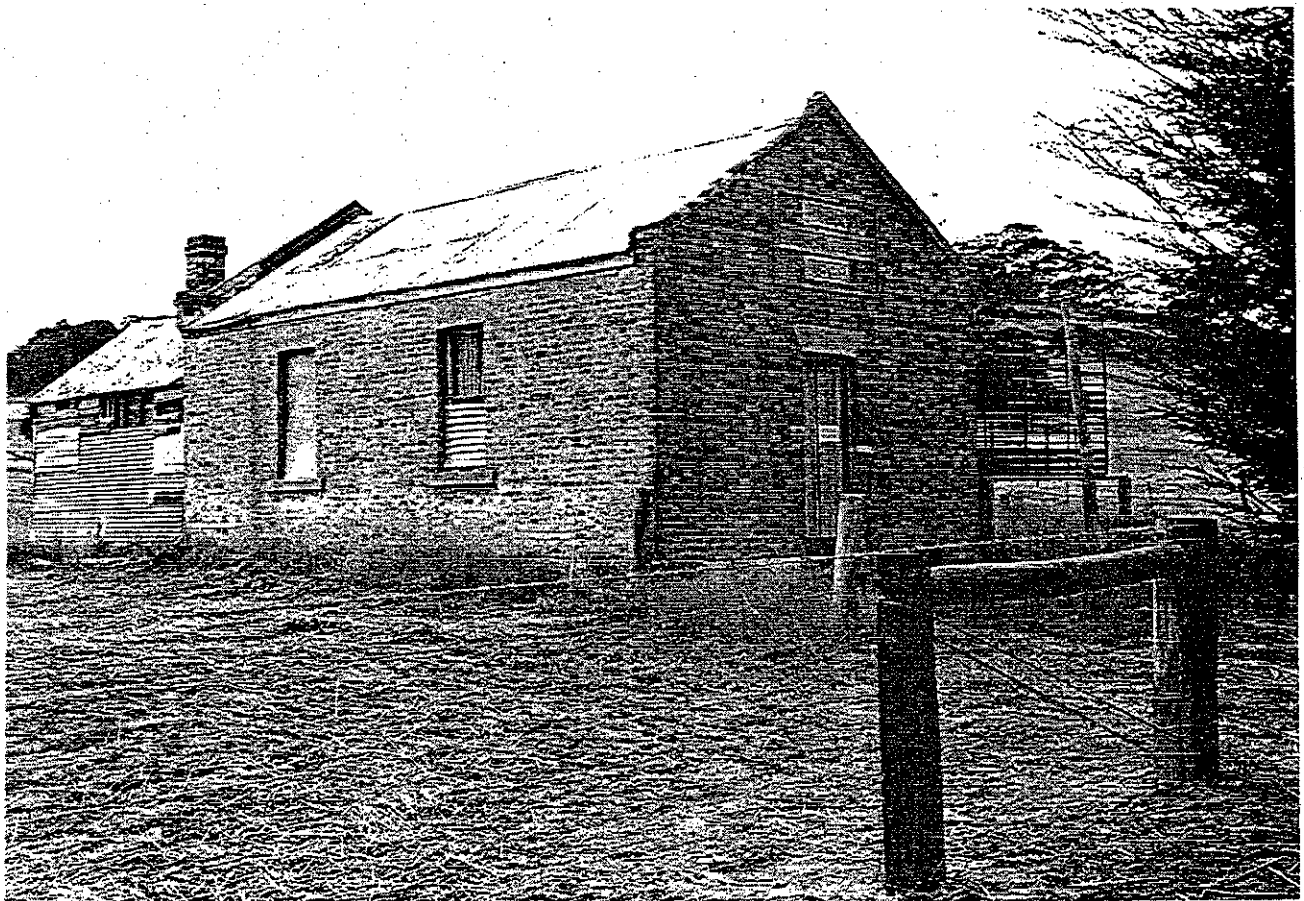
MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

SIGNIFICANCE:

The White Bridge (stone abutments) is important for its connections with early transport patterns of the locality. It is a rare reminder of 19th century techniques of bridge building, although incomplete.

NAME: ZION BAPTIST CHURCH
COLWELLS ROAD, HANGING ROCK

TYPE: CHURCH



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 288,58.66
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
NEWHAM PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 15

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R12

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

STRICT BAPTIST CHURCH

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,6?

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

HISTORY:

This tiny church was built in 1869 near Hanging Rock on land taken from Robertson & Laidlaw's grant. However the site may have been given by Richard Adams, the Adams and Jones families being practising Baptists in the district¹.

At the rear of the church was a timber skillion which housed the ministers. These included Peter Johnstone, William Bamber and Henry Flitton². Albert Izaha Ward and James Gooch preached at 11am and 7pm every Sunday, and later, every 2 weeks³.

The daughters of William Adams had their double wedding there in 1880 and the *Woodend Star* reported a large gathering at the Annual Meeting of the Strict Baptist Chapel in 1889 which attracted 40 visitors from Melbourne⁴.

Another fragment of the building's history was the announcement that 'Elijah' would be sung at the chapel in September 1894 in front of what was expected to be a large attendance⁵. The church was closed and sold in 1940, through lack of attendance⁶.

Strict or Particular Baptists divided from the Baptist Union with their Calvinistic belief that atonement was only for the elect rather than all mankind⁷. Such a church was established in London during 1633 and continued to expand but in lesser numbers than the General Baptists. When the Melbourne church was formed the two branches continued, the Strict Baptists under pastor JJ Mouritz, Fitzroy, and the General Baptists under Rev. Ham, Collins Street. In Geelong the Zion Church was built in 1856 at 10 Little Ryrie Street, and survives today in a similar gabled form to the Newham example but much larger⁸. Other churches began outside Melbourne at Eaglehawk (1868-), and White Hills (1869-).

1 *Looking Back* p33f; see Newham parish plan

2 *ibid.*

3 *ibid.*

4 *W&DHS Woodend Star* 23.4.89/2

5 *Woodend Star* 7.7.94/2

6 *ibid.*

7 Wilkin, *Baptists in Victoria* p.51f

8 see Butler & Associates, *City of Geelong Urban Conservation Study* V4,p.55

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The Strict Baptists were '...earnest men and women who were fully convinced of the authority of the Scriptures who believed implicitly in the sovereignty of God but whose conception of the Church was so restricted that they could not successfully appeal to our generation..'¹.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple gabled, parapeted brick chapel, with a timber rear addition and chimney which marks this addition as the minister's residence. 'Zion Baptist Chapel 1869' is set in formed cement over the door and voussoirs are formed in cement.

CONDITION:

Windows and front door have generally gone (frames remain), the eaves gutters are gone, the parapet has been damaged and the rear residence is in a ruinous state.

CONTEXT:

The church is set in a paddock, devoid of any context such as pathways or garden (except for a pear tree), but faces Hanging Rock.

LANDSCAPE:

There is a lone early pear tree which signifies some habitation on the site.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Zion Baptist Chapel is significant for its relative antiquity in the surrounding area, its minute size and its attachment to a now defunct religious group. Although devoid of a typical church landscape setting, the church is close to and faces the Hanging Rock reserve, adding another element to this highly significant place. It once served as a public building over 70 years and hence provides scope for identification within the communities history. Isolated from any perceivable urban centre, it serves as an historical marker of a lost community and is recognisable as an almost incongruous building type set among open pasture.

1 *ibid.*; see also *Kyneton Chronicle* 8.3.1882

NAME: BRIDGE ECHUCA TO MELBOURNE RAILWAY
OFF CROWS ROAD, CARLSRUHE

TYPE: BRIDGE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 595 AMG: 2.78, 58.67
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): C
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1862

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:

'This bridge was opened in April, 1862, as part of the third stage, Woodend-Kyneton, of the early and historically significant Melbourne to Bendigo Railway'.

'It has three segmental bluestone arch spans, each of 12.5 M with substantial abutments and is the second largest of the masonry structures on this line - after Malmsbury (1862), five 18.3 M spans'¹.

'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

1 NTA

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

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:

The bridge carried two 1.6 M railway tracks and has three spans each of 12.5 M. The arches are segmental and with the piers and abutments, are built in bluestone¹.

CONDITION:

It is in use, in excellent condition and in its original state².

SIGNIFICANCE:

This bridge is an early and large example of a stone arch bridge. As with all bridges on this railway, it is substantially built, with excellent stonework and is in a beautiful setting³.

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 Karlsruhe 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.

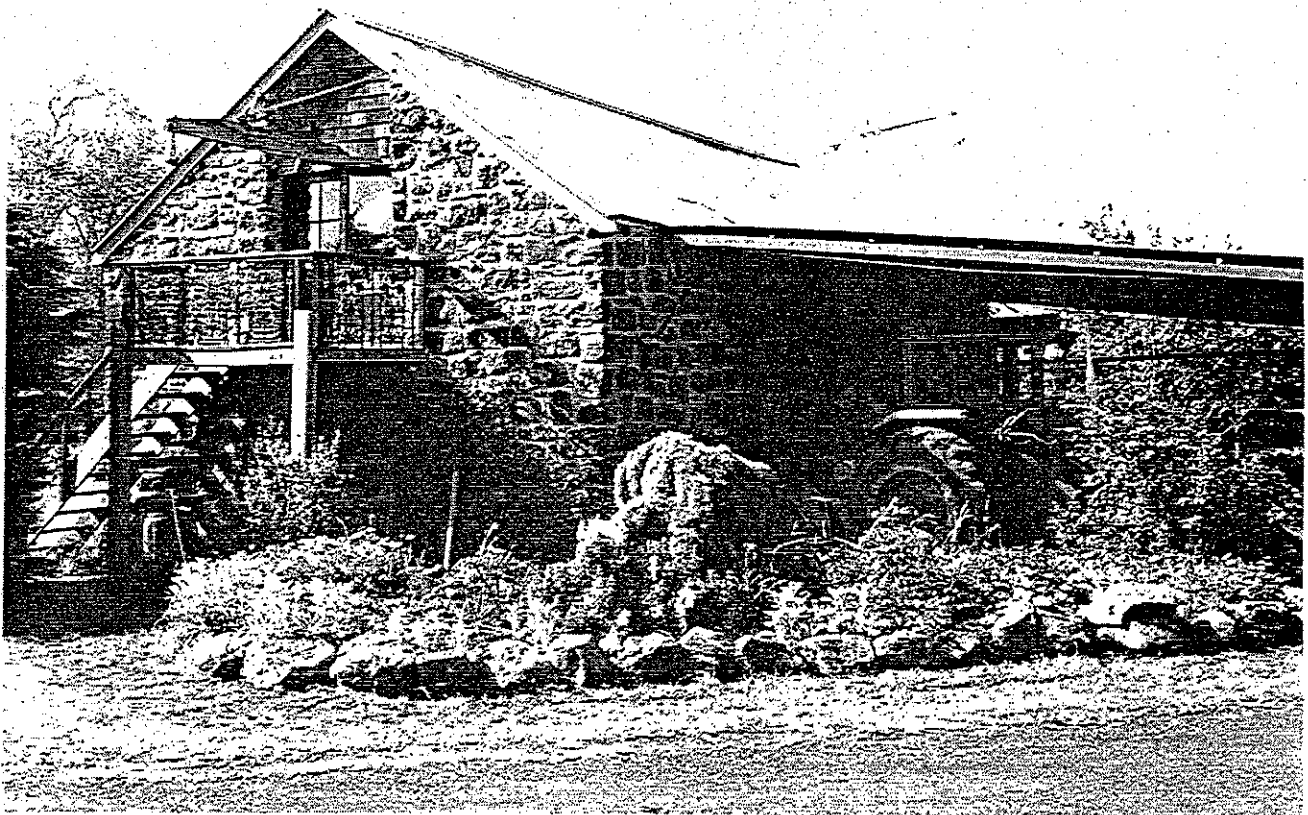
BIBLIOGRAPHY:

C O'Connor, *Register of Australian Historic Bridges*, 1983.
C O'Connor, *Spanning Two Centuries*, UQP 1985⁴.

1 AHC, NTA
2 NTA, AHC
3 AHC
4 AHC

NAME: ROCK GLEN FARM
008 DALRYMPLE ROAD, COUANGALT

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 620 AMG: 2.91,58.45
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 33/D

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R07

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1860c-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

NESBITT, JOHN & MARY

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

NESBITT, JOHN THOMAS JR.

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

This 84 acre allotment was granted to John Thomas Nesbitt (J Wesbit on the parish plan) in 1855 and was still occupied by a 'J Nesbitt' by 1893. However it was Mrs Mary Nesbitt who was listed as a farmer at Cabbage Tree or Gisborne in the late 1860s, 1870s and 1880s, with John Nesbitt also being listed at Gisborne in the 1890s¹.

John Nesbitt and Mary McCormack had married in the Anglican parish of St James, Melbourne in 1853 and Mary had given birth to a son, John Thomas Nesbitt jnr. six years later². Hence it was John junior who had taken over the farm in the 1890s although there is no record of John senior's death up until 1888 and hence no explanation of Mary's lone tenure in the 1860s-80s.

DESCRIPTION:

The complex consists of: a weatherboarded house built in stages last Century, with a concave-profile verandah on both sides (no rafters); rough sawn weatherboards to the side and rear walls and bead-edge boards to the front wall (architraves slimmer here than elsewhere?); French windows to most openings onto the verandah (late pattern); and detached brick chimneys (one this century?).

Outbuildings include a notable rubblestone (basalt) barn and loft with a gabled roof (part converted to residence) at the end of the house yard, and some early iron 'Sunshine' brand gates, a large dome-top well, and extensive dry stone walling. The square-top picket fence is related to the house construction era.

A lean-to open shed has been added to the west side of the barn. On the north side of the house is a skillion-form cow shed, with cow-bales and a rubble stone end wall.

¹ BD1868,1875,WD1884-5
² BDM index

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

The surviving parts of the complex are generally complete with the stone barn being the only major change, having been converted to a residence.

CONTEXT:

The farm is located near Red Rock, just east of Wyabun Park and close to a grove of oaks at the road's intersection with the Calder Highway.

LANDSCAPE:

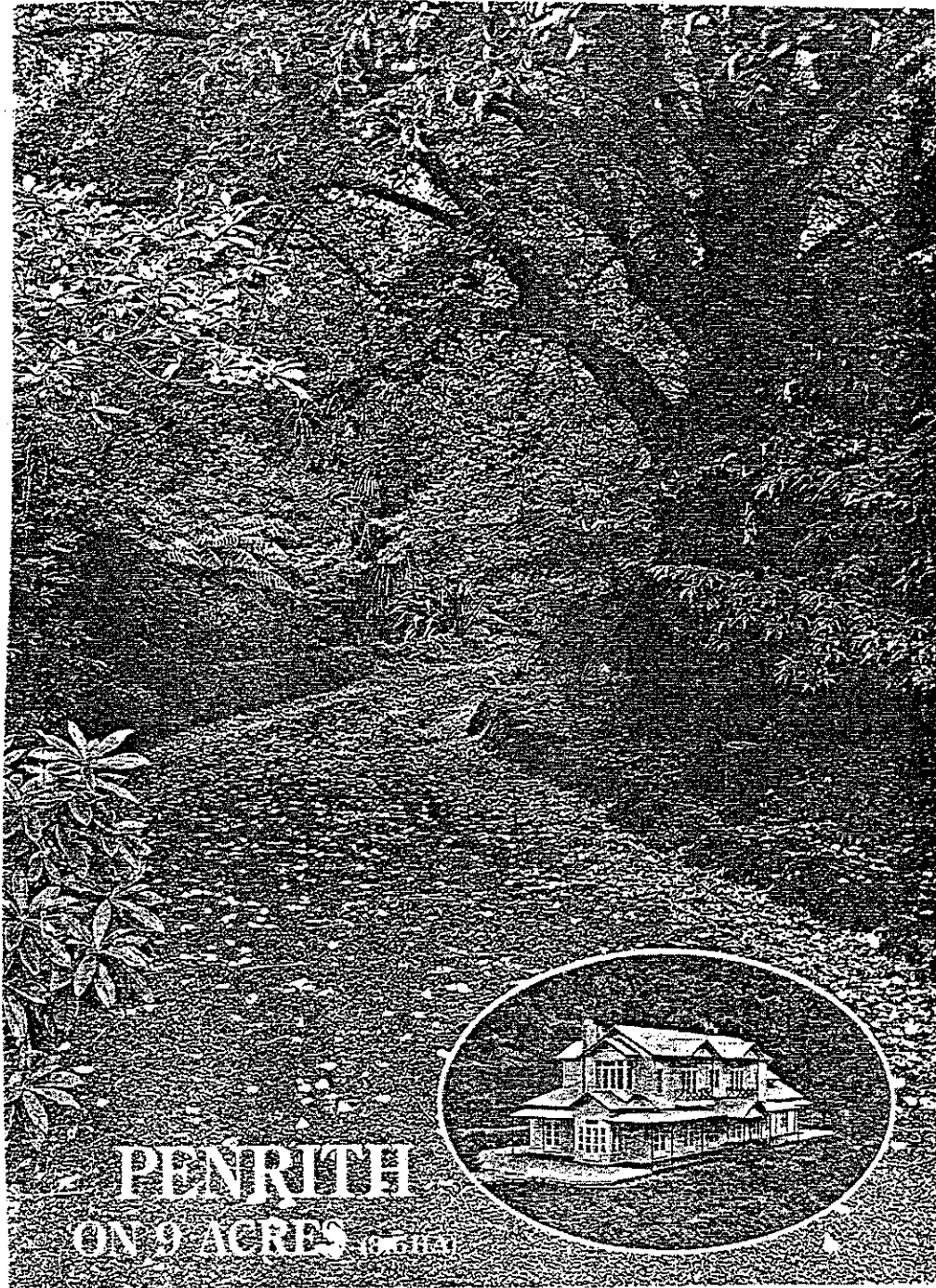
Planting consists of old fruit trees (apple) in the rear garden, mature elms to the north, hawthorns and a mature box hedge on either side of the path to the front door.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Rock Glen farm is significant within the study area for its stone construction (barn), rarity and reflection of a once standard form of early small farm complex with many of the components relatively well preserved. Early details such as the French windows, concave verandah are now rare. The farm also reflects, by its relatively high integrity the long tenure of a small number of owners, specifically the Nesbitt family.

NAME: PENRITH
DEVONSHIRE LANE, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.87,58.60
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 17/2

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T04

PRECINCT:

Mount Macedon Gardens & Forestry

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1879c-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R?

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

NANSON, PROF. EDWARD

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

MCBEATH, SIR WILLIAM

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 7

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

HISTORY:

This ten acre site was granted to Prof. Edward J Nanson in 1880 and Penrith was built soon afterwards¹. Nanson was rated as owning 12 acres at Mount Macedon in 1878-9². He was rated for a villa and 12 acres by May 1879, perhaps indicating some delay in issuing the grant or that the site was first obtained on leasehold prior to purchase³.

Nanson was born in Penrith and educated at Cambridge and was once professor of applied mathematics in the Royal Indian Engineering Co. He came to Melbourne in 1875 and took up a similar position at Melbourne University⁴. By the mid 1880s he was listed care of Upper Macedon in post office directories⁵.

Reginald Tuckett, a Collins Street auctioneer had the property in the late 1890s, to be replaced by Mr & Mrs Captain Thomas Underwood in the 1900s⁶. After Underwood, Penrith was owned over a lengthy period by Sir William McBeath (c1917-), chairman of the Savings Bank, and G.J. Coles (c1938-47), the retailer⁷.

Much of the garden construction reputedly occurred during the McBeath tenure (tennis court, croquet lawn, lake, orchard, kitchen garden), with the annual valuation increasing from 95 to 200

1 Macedon parish plan Nansen 1880
2 RB1878-9,477
3 RB1879-80,472
4 Melbourne, p.133
5 WD1884-5
6 RB1899-00, 964f; RB1902-3,973; RB1903-4,968-9
7 see Melbourne, p.133f

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

pounds between 1917 and 1924, but the Coles family also planted many trees (silver poplars, cryptomeria, maples, oaks, variegated hollies, lily-of-the-valley and old tree ferns), and installed lighting throughout the garden¹. The Turitable Creek flows through the garden, adding to the design's variety.

It was a guest house c1948-62 run by Mrs Summers and a Mr Dodge².

DESCRIPTION:

The house is new (on old site), two storey, timber and multi-gabled and with a remnant mature garden altered by the Ash Wednesday fires³. Rubble stonework may survive from the previous house as the entry stair and possibly the retaining wall at the rear.

CONTEXT:

The garden contributes to the important Mount Macedon gardens group, with its mature exotic planting.

LANDSCAPE:

(Inspection required)

The garden has remnants of stonework, large cordylines, fern gullies, burnt *E.regnans* other mature trees and shrubs along with ornamental lakes much as the McBeath layout has been described in Milbourne. The house was destroyed and the garden altered by the Ash Wednesday fires, 1983⁴.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Penrith garden is a contributing element to the important Mount Macedon garden group, with its stone walling, ornamental ponds, fern gullies and other typical garden elements of the type.

1 garden description- *ibid.*; RB1926-7,885; RB1924-5,824
2 *ibid.*; Hutton, p.22-3
3 inspection required
4 Hutton; MM&GHS see Keatings Real Estate sale brochure

NAME: GLEN RANNOCH
013 DEVONSHIRE LANE, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: HOUSES, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.86,58.59
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: pt11/7

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T04

PRECINCT:

Mount Macedon Gardens & Forestry

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1875c-

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:

GORDON, GEORGE

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 first stage of this property was built on 10 acres from 1875 for George Gordon, civil engineer. The words, 'new buildings' were entered into the 1875 rate book and the term 'Villa' was entered in the next year's description¹. In 1878, Gordon purchased another nine acres². Hence the land size varied over the next 10 years with 19 acres surrounding the house in by 1878 but by 1886 the land had stabilised at 13 acres with a 5 acre block listed separately³. By 1887 the annual valuation of Glen Rannoch had increased by over 50%, indicating another stage of construction⁴.

The house was later owned by Alex Gillespie, (1898-1923, a grain merchant) and, after his death, his wife, Clara. During the period 1901-4, Clara Gillespie acquired more land (CA25/2,2/5 which decreased to 9 acres by c1914) and the house and house block annual valuation increased by 40%, indicating additions⁵. There were also several mortgages taken out 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909 and 1916-18, again indicating works carried out in the period 1901-5⁶. By 1907-8, her address was Glengallon, Warwick, Queensland; Glen Rannoch being leased to persons such as Sir William & Lady McBeath (later Penrith) whose acquaintances included William Guilfoyle (1913-14)⁷.

An estate agent's description of the house early this century notes it as 'An Ideal Mountain Home'

'Well known to visitors and tourists; is delightfully situated, the view being one of the finest and most extensive on the mount. The house which is surrounded by some of the best-known residences,

1 RB1874.410; RB1875.376; RB1876.373; BD1880-1 civil eng.
2 MM&GHS title 30.4.78 CA11/7
3 RB1886.93-4 NAV 45 and 15 pounds for 18 acres and house
4 RB1887.112 NAV 70 pounds
5 RB1902.3,649-651; RB1904-5,640-2
6 title details, G&MMDHS
7 RB1907-8,651f; W Johnson 1977 interview with Mrs JF Williams for MMHS

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

is substantially built of brick, containing 15 rooms, billiard-room, bathrooms, etc.. Hot and cold water throughout. Electric light, with plant complete; stabling, etc. The grounds are beautifully laid out in flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, natural fern gully, croquet-lawn and tennis court. For private sale, by Thomas Lorimer.¹

Other owners included: the wool merchant, Ernest Pearce (1923-31) of Little Bourke Street, Melbourne; Frederick C. Thomas (1931-42), a warehouseman with offices in St Kilda Road; and Lionel Newton (1942-1969)². Newton's address was c/o Maples, South Melbourne³.

The Newtons planted many varieties of Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Hydrangeas and Camellias and re-established access to the fern gully. They also converted the tennis court to a formal garden, with trees and lavender walks. The house was also renovated and the verandah glazed in that period³.

During the Pearce ownership (c1930) there was a both 15% rise in value, indicating some improvements, and a reduction in land area of 2 acres to 7 acres⁴.

George Gordon (1829-1907)

Gordon was a Scot but soon was travelling the world in his capacity as an hydraulic engineer, spending six years in Holland (chief engineer of the Amsterdam Water Co.) and ten at Madras (chief dist. engineer Madras Irrigation & Canal Co.)⁵. His fame attracted an offer from the Victorian colonial government to superintend the colony's waterworks, eventually being appointed as chief engineer of the Board of Lands & Works⁶.

He became the chief engineer in the government's water supply department in 1875 only to be sacked among some controversy on Black Wednesday, three years later. He then served on a water conservation board whose advice determined what was largely very conservative government policy on irrigation, meeting opposition from the advocates of large scale irrigation such as Hugh McColl⁷. Nevertheless the board's recommendations became statute in 1883-4.

He headed a consultancy firm over the next 20 years, advising governments and water trusts alike⁸. He was the founding partner of the Lake Boga Irrigation Co. in 1889, held land in the Chaffey scheme and published widely on irrigation schemes he had been involved in⁹. Reputedly he also promoted the Upper Macedon Waterworks Trust's water reticulation scheme for the mountain which was later echoed in the sale of part of the property in 1917 to the trust for what was known as Gillespie's weir¹⁰.

DESCRIPTION:

There are two houses on the property, one weatherboarded 19th century with splayed-edge boarding, quarry tiled verandah, slim architraves, connecting dairy and meat rooms to one side. This was presumably either the first house on the land or the manager's house, built in 1875 along with the first main house.

The main house was originally face brick with cemented details to openings and corners in the Gothic revival style, with paired trussed gables on two elevations, fretted barge details and an encircling verandah. Dog-toothing is used in the brick work and the chimneys follow the Tudor/Gothic manner. One of the twin gables facing the main lawn has been absorbed in the creation of a window bay, giving the former gable a tea-house like hipped roof. The house probably dates from 1875 or possibly the valuation increase in the late 1880s¹¹. The roof plan is in an I-form and the cladding is corrugated iron.

A major later addition is the helm-hipped ballroom wing (ground level), probably Edwardian (Gillespie) given the photograph used to sell the house around this time¹². The roof is clad with Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tiles and its form resembles that of Timsbury.

Above the house is a 8-10m. diameter concrete-lined reservoir and further up again is a pavilion. With its terra-cotta shingles and Tuscan columns, it appears to date from the mid 1920s¹³. Closer to the boundary are timber stables (now garages) with Victorian era mouldings, altered in detail.

- 1 Hutton, p.22
- 2 RB1944-5,1158
- 3 Ann Speed, 1977 for the MMHS from interview with Mrs Newton
- 4 RB1930-1,962
- 5 Garden, Don in ADB 4 p.270
- 6 ibid.
- 7 ibid.
- 8 ibid.
- 9 ibid.
- 10 M Hutton, 1985 for MMHS
- 11 see history
- 12 G&MMDHS copy held
- 13 thought by M Hutton to be from c1940, Newton

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The main gates appear from the 1920-30s with new terra-cotta added also the old gold-blocked sign survives next to the second gate.

CONDITION:

The manager's or first house and its outbuildings appear unchanged externally.

Given the major construction stages already cited for the main house, the bricks have been painted, new openings formed or existing ones enlarged, one of the main gables enclosed in a roof over the new projecting room bay and the verandah filled in but the overall form of the first stage is still evident and notable.

Much of the main house interior has been changed¹

CONTEXT:

The property is a major contributor to the nationally known Mount Macedon garden precinct. It is set on a steep hillside and is adjacent to the notable Karori.

LANDSCAPE:

Much of the serpentine cement garden paths, ponds and stone edging, on all sides of the house reaching the creek on the east appears to be of the 1920s.

On the east there are stone walled terraces with clipped berberis and box (variegated, evergreen) hedges, mature exotics (bunyas, firs, holly, large rhododendrons) similar in content to Karori. Natives include tree ferns, gum and blackwoods.

There is a new tennis court, evidence of an old croquet lawn and a circular drive with central bed. A pavilion at the high point of the garden dates from the 1920s.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Glenrannoch in its various construction stages has had enduring associations with prominent persons, both in the local and State context. These include the first owner, Gordon and later the Gillespie family. Each family has left some perceivable mark on the property and hence it provides ample evidence for historical interpretation.

Architecturally it possesses both the simple house of early Mount Macedon and the more ornate structures popular there in the late 19th and early 20th century. The earlier house is of particular interest as having high integrity to its construction period and connected outbuildings which expand its illustration of early life on Mount Macedon.

The later structure has the rare gabled picturesque form which was the architectural response to the mountainous terrain, evoking Swiss mountain home building traditions.

1 MM&GHS see sale brochures

NAME: KARORI
015 DEVONSHIRE LANE, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN, TREES



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 904 AMG: 2.86,58.59
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MACEDON PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1/7

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T04

PRECINCT:

Mount Macedon Gardens & Forestry

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1888-

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:

CHAPMAN, CHARLES W

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

DEWEZ, TOUSSAINT

DESIGNER:

BOLDINI, LOUIS ?

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 architect, Boldini is thought to have designed a house here for Charles W Chapman, a noted metallurgist and investor, in 1888.

Chapman was rated for a villa and 6 acres at Upper Macedon which was assessed at the start of 1889 as 30 pounds nett annual value¹. By January 1890 this valuation had doubled, indicating slow completion². Nevertheless a date on the internal lining of the tower is December 1888 which suggests that much of the original house may have been built by then³. Karori is a residential suburb of Wellington City, Wellington, meaning 'the rope of the snares'⁴.

Of further note is that the architects, Inskip and Robertson, sued C W Chapman, of 50 Queen Street, for professional fees (for preparing drawings, etc.) owed for a country house at Mount Macedon in 1889⁵. These architects also designed picturesque mountain homes in the manner asso-

1 RB1889,40
2 RB1890,45
3 pers.com. Dr Harbison
4 NZ directory nt., n.d. p.178
5 ABCN, 4/5/1889, p.426

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

ciated with Boldini and may have designed Karori but there is also a possibility that their design was discarded for Boldini's.

The celebrated landscape designer, William Guilfoyle, sold an adjoining ten acres (CA10/7, located along and across the creek), to Chapman in 1890 which was added to the property such that by 1892 he held 16 acres and a villa¹. His brother Ernest also owned part of the nearby Braemar estate in that period².

Around 1899, Chapman sold Karori and both blocks to Toussaint V. Dewez (of Ostermeyer Dewez & Van Ronepaey), a Melbourne wool buyer³. He remained there into the 1920s, dying in 1928, and his family owned the site until the 1960s⁴. His son (?), Gustave Dewez, also achieved business success as the managing director of T. Dewez and Co. P/L Wool & Produce Brokers of Phillip Street, Sydney. He was listed in the 1929 *Who's Who in Australia*⁵.

Dr. Turner owned the adjoining The Chalet with a garden which may survive in part⁶. Turner was the main inspiration for establishing Braemar as a hotel or guest house which was also designed by Boldini, a little time after Karori⁷. Reputedly there is an identical house to Karori in Wellington, New Zealand, along with other major works from the 1870s-80s⁸.

Charles Chapman (1844-1929)

Chapman was born in Wellington, NZ, in 1844 the son of the noted lawyer, politician and judge, Henry S Chapman (see ADB V3). The family left for Tasmania when his father was appointed colonial secretary there in 1852⁹. After a series of controversies over transportation to Tasmania, Henry Chapman left his position, began practising at the Victorian Bar in 1854 and was elected to the Legislative Council in 1855¹⁰. He was attorney general under O'Shannassy in 1858 having declined the Premier's position.

After other political and professional escapades in Victoria Henry (and family) left for Otago, NZ to become a puisne judge in 1864. In 1866 his wife, daughter and two of his sons were drowned on the 'London' when she was wrecked in the Bay of Biscay. Of the remaining sons, Ernest and Charles returned to Victoria where their father was to remarry in 1867¹¹. Henry Chapman retired in New Zealand where he was reputed to have built one of the first concrete houses in the southern hemisphere¹².

Apparently travelling with the family, Charles was educated at Melbourne Grammar and married Flora Barbour c1867 in New Zealand prior to returning to Victoria after the death of his mother, sister and brothers. He started professionally as a metallurgist working at Bendigo and partnered Sir John Higgins (ADB V9) in business ventures throughout northern Australia and the Solomon Islands. He purchased the Cascade Brewery in Hobart, was involved with silver-lead mining in South Australia and owned pastoral properties in Queensland and NSW¹³.

Louis Boldini (c1828-1908)

A P(eter) Boldini is recorded in Melbourne directories for the first time in 1886, residing in Elgin Street, Carlton for several years after¹⁴. Louis Boldini, architect, is listed first in 1891 and last in 1893, leaving Peter and Walter (Louis Boldini's son) as the only Melbourne listings¹⁵. Louis Boldini was later listed in High Street, Maldon during 1906¹⁶. Apart from designing a timber hotel for the Mount Macedon Estate Co (Braemar House) c1890, Boldini also designed an Italian Renaissance revival timber hotel (The Grand) at Dunedin, New Zealand¹⁷. This was thought to be the most lavish hotel in New Zealand at that time¹⁸. Boldini also designed the Dunedin synagogue

- 1 RB1890.100 sold to 'WC Chapman'; RB1892.46-7
- 2 RB1898.9
- 3 RB1899-1900, 607; WD1899-1900
- 4 RB1921-2, 663; RB1929-30, 647; RB1935-6, 1138; RB1944-5, 1151; see obit *The Pastoral Review* Nov. 1928 p.268
- 5 d.29.10.28; pers.com. Harbison; Hutton, p.23
- 6 p.139
- 7 pers.com. Dr Harbison
- 8 J Hitch, loc.cit.; L Boldini, architect, 372 Flinders Lane, Melbourne. Contracts open 25/1/1890 for wood hotel, etc., at Woodend for North Macedon Estate Co. Ltd. in ABCN, 18/1/1890, p.676
- 9 ibid.
- 10 Neale ADB V3 p.380f
- 11 ibid.
- 12 ibid.
- 13 ibid.
- 14 Gibney & Smith p.119
- 15 D1885-9
- 16 D1890-3
- 17 WD1906
- 18 ABCN 5.7.90 illust
- see Stacpoole, *William Mason The First New Zealand Architect* (1971, Auckland)

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

(1882), the Butterworth Brothers warehouse (1883) and the Italian Renaissance revival AMP Building¹. He also is thought to have designed the Hepburn Springs Spa Complex in c1894². He died in Maldon October 1908, aged 80³.

DESCRIPTION:

Karori is a two-storey timber house in the same ornamental multi-gabled Swiss/Italian Chalet style as Boldini's Braemar. The picturesque use of intersecting roof gables is also similar to the adjacent Glen Rannoch.

The axis of the design is a hipped roof tower, with broad roof gables fanning out in all directions. Profusion of timber detail in the form of cresting, finials, fretted barges and gable-infills add to the Swiss-Italian mountain theme. Verandahs, in an elegant concave form, and open terraces are used around the building while entry to the main level is gained by a twin-flight timber stair reminiscent of the elevated Queensland houses of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Slate roofing was used throughout and internally, original stained and lacquered boarding survives. Other elements of note include an acetylene gas producing plant used prior to electricity.

An early view of the first stage of Cameron Lodge, Mount Macedon (then called Rahiri) resembled Karori, having a hipped roof tower and picturesque setting⁴. It was then owned by the Edward Woods family.

CONDITION:

Window bays have been added in empathy to the original and one wing extended with replicated detail to the external cladding⁵. Some original timber linings (Kauri) survive internally, others have been altered and a large carport/deck added at one end. Other additions have been made at the rear with roof valleys being covered over and the chimney bricks have been painted.

CONTEXT:

Karori is a major contributing element to the important Mount Macedon garden and hill-station group.

LANDSCAPE:

The hill station garden includes larches, hedges (laurel, *Melaleuca sp.*, box), large *Abies sp.*, Douglas fir, Oregon pine, rhododendrons, two large yew, hollies, camellias, and leatherwood trees -all set out on terraces on the steep hillside setting. There are a number of timber pavilions, new and earlier. A grass tennis court is set into the hillside. The property is entered by a sweeping drive with large timber decorative gate posts, ornamental wire gate and a section of detailed picket fencing adjoining the gate post.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Karori is of State significance as a rare and near complete example of a picturesque summer house architectural style, traditionally used for mountain sites and seaside locations. It is also believed to be one of a small group of surviving house designs by the noted New Zealand architect, Boldini, in Victoria and it relates well to the equally notable and picturesque Braemar (q.v.) which is nearby on Mount Macedon. Karori's close association with Chapman is also a link with Braemar, Chapman being a nationally notable figure.

Karori and its garden are also significant for their contribution to the notable Mount Macedon landscape, their links to a significant individual within the State's history and as strong expression of the elite initial phase of tourism in the Mount Macedon Ranges study area.

The integrity of the building and its garden, and the documentation which exists on its history and that of its occupiers makes Karori of key importance for historical interpretation and one of the best examples of this building style and type (Chalet style) in the State. Its high mountain-side set-

1 MM&GHS see McIndoe, *Buildings of Dunedin*
2 *Regional* 18.6.91
3 MM&GHS death cert.
4 G&MMDHS post card 84
5 Milbourne, p.111
6 MM&GHS see photo P1007

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

ting is superb and, as the subject of views from elsewhere on the mountain, Karori evokes the romantic vision celebrated internationally by the Romantic Movement in late 19th century European art.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: ARD RUDAH
022 DEVONSHIRE LANE, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: GARDEN, HOUSE

Inspection Denied

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: 16/2 pt.

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:

1934c, 1939

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)

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

COWPER, CHRISTOPHER

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

STRONG, HERBERT ?

DESIGNER:

COWPER, CHRISTOPHER

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 first house built on this site was for Prof. Herbert Strong in c1874-5 and appears to have been leased out over a long period, with agent Claude Hamilton managing the property¹. Peter Langwill and later Herbert Daly owned Ard Rudah for the first 20 odd years of this century with Mary Cowper (wife of Christopher Cowper) taking over as the rated owner in c1924.

The annual valuation increased by 66% over the next two years indicating that it may have been renovated by the architect-developer, Christopher Cowper². However, a *Woman's World* photograph published 1.4.1928 shows a gabled and verandahed masonry house styled after the Gothic Revival which appears to be the first house³. Mary Cowper was still the rated owner into the 1940s⁴.

It is thought that the house was rebuilt in reinforced concrete for Cowper c1934 and renovated again by him in 1939 to accommodate a growing family⁵. The house was noted locally for its all concrete construction, even the ceilings (fireproofing?)⁶.

1 see RB1889,95
2 RB1923-4, 658; RB1924-5, 645; RB1926-7, 662; Hutton, p.22; Milbourne p135
3 MM&GHS photo P1297
4 RB1945-6, 1065
5 Milbourne, p.110
6 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The garden stone and concrete work was done by Layton Jones and Joe Taylor but Cowper himself is accredited with the planting layout, taking out some 82 mature trees to accommodate the new house¹. He devoted a large area to bulbs such as daffodils, jonquils and tulips; his gardener, George Patterson rearing some 2000 seedlings each year in the glass house for planting out in the following season. Many plants were obtained from overseas along with some garden elements such as a sunken garden copied from an Italian example².

The Nurserymen's & Seedmen's Association visited Mount Macedon in 1927, and reported on Ard Rudah, the garden of Chris A Cowper. The report noted that the garden was planted 54 years ago by Professor Strong '...under the influence of Baron Von Mueller' and that it contained '...some of the finest larches and white poplars in the State'. The house faced '...south east with a sunny aspect and is finely placed among trees and lawns. Mr Cowper takes a deep personal interest in his garden and is ensuring perfect spacing and good growing conditions for all trees.'³

Another report in 1925 noted '...Through artistic stone gateways and beneath majestic elms meeting overhead, in all their spring time raiment, the garden of Mr C Cowper established originally by Professor Strong, was entered. Mighty trees bordered the green lawns and in the depths of the nearby scrub, one heard faintly, and is far away the musical song of the rivulet that trickled idly amongst the tree ferns..⁴

The Cowpers then lived at Mayfair, in Marne Street, South Yarra. Cowper's long-established architectural firm had practised in Melbourne from 1868 to 1954⁵.

Alan Hobbs recalls playing tennis here as a youth when servants were numerous, for example leaves would be removed from the tennis court as soon as they fell because of the distinguished players (prime ministers?)⁶

Christopher Cowper died May 9 1953, leaving a sizable bequest towards the building of a new Anglican church at Mount Macedon as well as having been active in the initiation of the new Gisborne Anglican Church⁷. He had left 8000 pounds towards the building of a new stone church at Mount Macedon along with a block of land at the corner of Cowper Avenue and Douglas Road (not used?)⁸

DESCRIPTION:

(Inspection required)

This is a two storey stuccoed 1930s house in a hipped-roof form with a projecting porch and sleep-out balcony over, upper level window hoods, Marseilles pattern roof tiles and numerous outbuildings located to the north.

CONDITION:

The house is altered in detail and has new ground-level glazing.

CONTEXT:

Contributes to the important Mount Macedon garden group.

LANDSCAPE:

The once fine garden is reputedly largely new (the lower part was burnt, 1983) but requires inspection.

1 ibid.
2 ibid.
3 Gisborne Gazette 18.11.27
4 Gisborne Gazette 20.11.25
5 Lewis, Architectural Survey
6 pers.com. A.Hobbs
7 The Age 16.5.53
8 The Age 24.4.54
9 M Hutton, pers.com.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Cowper was an important figure in Mount Macedon, contributing much to its civic and religious life. Tours over his garden and house promoted the area's horticultural and tourism values, reinforcing Mount Macedon as the garden centre in the eyes of Victorians.
(inspection required).

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: MARNANIE
030 DEVONSHIRE LANE, MOUNT MACEDON

TYPE: GARDEN,HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2:87,58.60

SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

MACEDON PARISH

CROWN ALLOTMENTS: pt16/2

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T04

PRECINCT:

Mount Macedon Gardens & Forestry

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):

NTA FILE NUMBER:

HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY: Y

CREATION DATE:

1890,1924c

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

GATES, CHARLES

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ISAACS, ISAAC

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:

Reputedly the land was part of a large cherry orchard owned by Edmund Veness since the 1860s¹. Veness owned what was described as a factory, a house and 8 acres there in the 1880s².

Still set on eight acres, the house was built 1890 in a one storey form for solicitor, Charles E. Gates (of TB & G Gates, Melbourne & Geelong) who added another four and one-half acres by c1894³.

Under executor, Henry Gates, it was purchased in 1899 by the attorney-general (later Sir) Isaac Isaacs, who reputedly added the upper storey and acquired four more acres from WT Wallis in c1900⁴. He named the house after his daughters, Margaret and Nancy⁵.

A postcard from the 1950s shows what was then Calulu guest house with two storeys much as it is now but an earlier view shows the single storey form, with an Edwardian gabled porch, a large three-sided window bay (removed) but then with its own shingled roof, a verandah extending from the porch and a large timber door case, with side lights and panels⁶.

1 Milbourne p.135

2 RB1888.350

3 RB1890-1; RB1891-2,116; RB1894,113; WD1895-6; M Hutton pers.com.

4 RB1899, 684; RB1900-1, 686; Milbourne p.135

5 MM&GHS note

6 MM&GHS P 1014-15

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

As Calulu the window bay had a balcony on top which served the upper room (since replaced with an ornamental balustrade across the French windows). The valuation for the property rose 40% in 1924-5, after a general revaluation of the Shire, and may indicate the date of these additions¹.

Isaacs died at South Yarra, in 1948, and the property became Calulu and was used as a guest house during the next 30 years. Some restoration is thought to have taken place under the current ownership which commenced in 1973².

Sir Isaac Isaacs

Isaac Isaacs was born the son of a tailor in 1855, moving with them to the goldfields, Yackandandah and later Beechworth³. He was later to represent this area in parliament (1892-). He became a government-employed teacher but soon entered the legal domain as a law clerk in Melbourne⁴. He graduated in Law from Melbourne University in 1880 while continuing at the Crown Law Office until entering the profession in 1882 where he attracted many wealthy and influential clients⁵.

After his marriage in 1888, his family shifted house frequently but the Mount Macedon house was the one fixed abode after its acquisition⁶. He was active in many fields of interest and societies as well as entering parliament in 1892. He became solicitor general in 1893 and created some controversy by overturning the attorney general's decision not to prosecute the principals of the failed Mercantile Bank leading to Isaacs' resignation at the behest of cabinet. Although a popular decision with the people, it meant that he was no longer trusted in high places⁷. However he regained his post as solicitor general in 1894 and kept it until 1901 where he instituted stringent company law to deter future excesses like the previous boom had inspired. He was applauded by reformists but disliked by the establishment⁸. The same intensity followed during his involvement with Federation. He was acting premier on many occasions while still conducting as busy legal practice. He was appointed to the High Court in 1906, remaining on the bench for a further 25 years; he was appointed to the Privy Council in 1921 and made a knight in 1928⁹.

Sir Isaac Isaacs had become Governor General by 1931 and it was during this time that he became involved with William Cameron of Cameron Lodge in the erection of the Memorial Cross on Mount Macedon. According to Bill de Mack, a scaffolder who worked on the construction of the Cross, large blocks of stone were quarried from the creek at Marnanie, and transported by Cogger Brothers to be used on the Cross¹⁰.

Isaacs forwarding address in the 1920s, while he owned Marnanie, was c/o High Court, Darlinghurst, NSW, and other residences in that era were in Toorak and South Yarra¹¹.

DESCRIPTION:

The centre piece of the garden is the two-storey weatherboarded house, which appears to be substantially from the 1920s but has the Edwardian door case, seen in a photograph from early this century, and has been extended. The house sits on a rubble stone terrace with a free-standing chimney set in one section (part earlier house?), now acting as a barbecue.

Other elements from the two-storey form include the Georgian revival pseudo fanlight over the upper window group and the French windows which once opened out onto a balcony atop a window bay below.

CONDITION:

Given the added storey during the Isaacs tenure, both the balcony and window bay on the main elevation have been removed. What was once a verandahed single-storey wing to one side of the porch has also been added to, leaving the porch and entry as the only major element from either of the two previous forms.

- 1 RB1924-5,749
- 2 Melbourne p.135, Hutton,p.22-3
- 3 ADB V9,p.444
- 4 ibid.
- 5 ibid.
- 6 ibid.
- 7 ibid.
- 8 ibid.
- 9 ibid.
- 10 de Mack, GMMDH
- 11 GMMDH; RB1925-6,801

CONTEXT:

Marnanie is a contributing element to the important Mount Macedon garden group.

LANDSCAPE:

There is some recent planting within an older woodland garden; the collection of plants being of interest¹. The terrain is steep with mature trees on steep slopes below and above the house although most of the older terraced pathways and stonework appear to be south of the creek which bisects the property. This creek is channelled through the site in a number of different ways. To the north there is also terracing but in basalt and concrete pavers which appear relatively recent. There are some old apples, camellias, holly, pittosporum, azaleas and rhododendrons. A garage and glasshouse (possibly new) are near the entry.

South of the house the terraces are concentric with *Prunus serrulata* group at the bottom, rhododendrons, azaleas, an *Araucaria sp.* to the north east, and a mature *Arbutus sp.* to the east of the house. Gateways, pergolas, dovecotes, fountains, ponds (some), and tennis court are generally new.

There are mature maples, redwood, poplars, laurels, cordylines, fern gullies, and a very large chestnut near the house parking area. There are *Trachycarpus fortunei* and ferns lining the stone walled pathway which rises above the house where there are a group of Japanese maples, mature New Zealand Hoherias, some poplars, large gums and dead trees, presumably affected by the fire. Towards the top of the garden is a concrete lined pool with new stepping stones. The garden is of regional importance.

Garden History

The garden is on the former site of part of the Edward Veness c.1875 orchard². Photographs of the house and garden show a number of changes to both throughout the 1920s to the present time³. An early photograph shows the c.1870s house set on a high grassed podium surrounded by a large expanse of lawn planted with deciduous and evergreen exotic specimen trees such as fan palms, cypress, firs and *Araucaria sp.*. Garden beds contain rhododendrons and to the rear of the house are mature pine or fir trees⁴. Another photograph of the same period is of the gardener, J. McAvery, walking along a wide gravelled road with brick spoon drain, the road flanked by large trees⁵. A later photograph of the same house, therefore prior to the 1920s, shows a very well planted garden with clipped hedges, tall cypress, cordyline and herbaceous perennials as well as a tennis court to the side of the house⁶.

The garden was one of those visited in 1927 by the members of the Victorian Nurserymen's and Seedsmen's Association, when Mr Chris Cowper was still owner. The writer of the article states that the garden was laid out in 1873 by Professor Strong, under the influence of Ferdinand Mueller, and was considered to contain some of the finest larches and white poplars in the state. The house, facing south east, has a sunny aspect and was considered to be finely placed amongst trees and lawns⁷.

In the 1950s a photograph shows the altered or rebuilt house (still in original location?) set within an open expanse of lawn. At the edge of the gravelled and brick edged drive is a pergola of rounded masonry pillars and an adjacent garden bed of low shrubs and perennials. Another series of the same round pillared pergola forms the entrance to the house around which there is an elaborate terraced garden⁸.

The property was not damaged in the 1983 fires but the degree of alteration from the 1950s design is not known. The garden has been redeveloped and replanted in recent years under the ownership of Kevin O'Neill, a prominent South Yarra florist. 9

1 current owner Kevin O'Neil, head gardener Julian Peck
2 Hutton, *Macedon and the Mount*
3 GMMDH
4 GMMDH
5 GMMDH
6 postcard incorrectly labeled Penrith, GMMDH
7 *Gisborne Gazette*, 18.11.1927
8 GMMDH

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

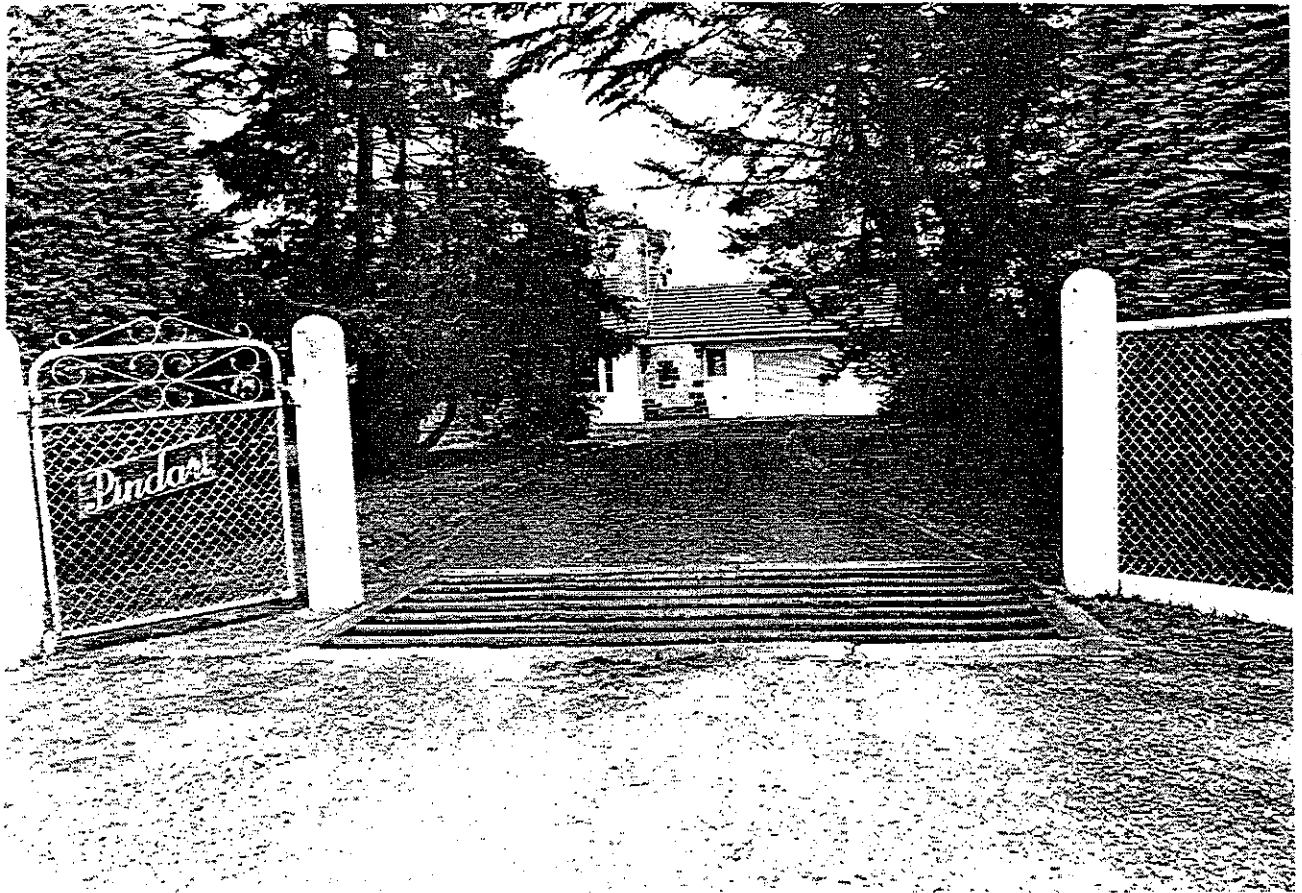
SIGNIFICANCE:

Marnanie is significant for links to a key individual in Australian history reflects the elite holiday character of the area in the late nineteenth century. Parts of the garden also evoke the important Isaacs tenure.

The property is a contributing element to the important Mount Macedon garden group.

NAME: PINDARI
002 DICKENS STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.82,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 3-6/8246
LODGED PLAN: 8246

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:

1931-2

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

BATES, ERNEST SPENCER

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

NICHOLAS FAMILY

DESIGNER:

BATES SMART & McCUTCHEON??

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:

This property is part of the aptly named Mountain View estate and was owned as land by Thomas Tevalin and William R Doulton¹. Its sale to Ernest Spencer Bates meant the construction of a (retirement?) house there in 1931 and the purchase of another lot in c1933 from Douglas Fraser². The Nicholas P/L based company, Lorraine Investments P/L acquired the property in c1935-6 and retained it into the 1940s (see the Nicholas horse stud Shirley Park)³. Pindari was reputedly used as the Shirley Park manager's residence.

Bates may have been the Ernest Bates of the chocolate and cocoa making firm once located in Melbourne city⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

Conifers and other exotics surround a hipped and gabled terra-cotta tiled roof house with grouped multi-pane windows, a recessed entry porch, corner windows and valuable elements such as rubble stonework (bluestone) piers and balustrade to the porch and chimney, the chain wire front fence, scrolled gate and shaped gate posts. Recent size estimates of Pindari gave 38 squares, with 1+ acres of garden ('sweeping lawns and mature English garden')⁵.

The interior reputedly retains its timber panelling in the hall and main rooms.

- 1 RB1930-1,663,637
- 2 ibid.; RB1931-2,467; RB1933-4,542
- 3 RB1936-7,593; RB1943-4,156
- 4 see CofV 2/146
- 5 G&MMDHS Keatings Real Est. sale brochure 24.11.93

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

Alterations appear to be in detail only¹.

CONTEXT:

Pindari is located opposite the important Griffin designed house and overlooks both Mount Macedon and the Nicholas stud property, Shirley Park (q.v.).

LANDSCAPE:

Landscape components include pin oaks, deodar cedars, *Cryptomeria sp.*, *Rhododendron sp.*, azaleas, and camellias².
Inspection is required.

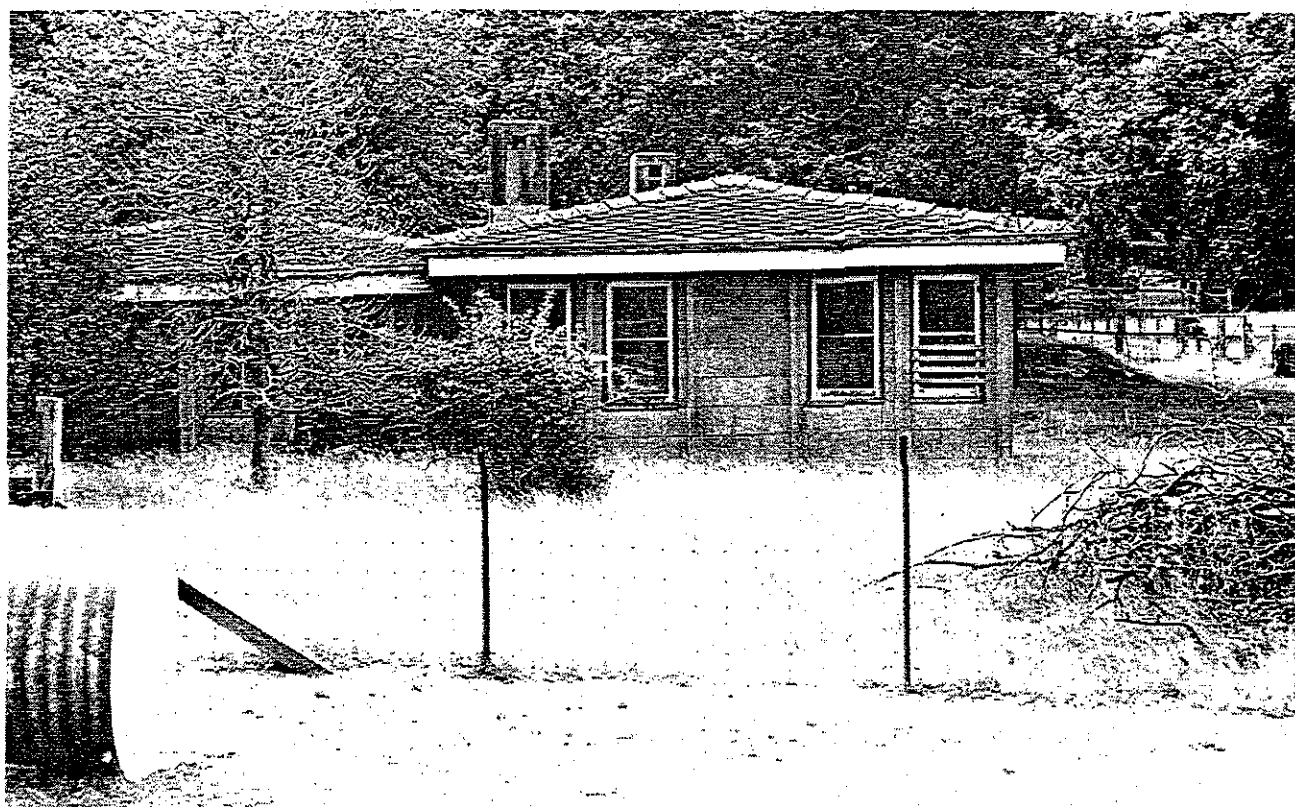
SIGNIFICANCE:

Pindari is significant for its relative integrity to its first construction form which includes valuable stone detailing and fence construction and a mature garden. It has also had a long connection (by ownership) with the noted Nicholas family.

¹
² inspection required
Keating, loc.cit.

NAME: WILLS HOUSE
003 DICKENS STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.82,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 17-19
LODGED PLAN: 8246

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: 4673
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1923-4

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:

WILLS, MABEL M

DESIGNER:

GRIFFIN, WALTER BURLEY

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,6

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

HISTORY:

This was part of the Mount View estate, owned as land by John F Gilchrist (q.v.) in the early 1920s¹. Mabel M Wills, care of the Edison Shop, Lonsdale St Melbourne, acquired two lots (17,18) of the estate in c1923. Almost immediately this house was built and another lot (19) purchased². By the early 1940s Mrs EM Chirnside owned the house and leased it to persons such as WJ Redmond³.

Wills Interview

The following a transcript from a conversation with the son of original owner who was a child when it was built⁴:

(1) First job Griffin did for his father was to remodel his shop - Wills and Paton (agency for Eddison Phonographs) on site of present Sportsgirl Arcade (see above Lonsdale St address). Family was then living in a rented house at Kew.

(2) 'Mentone House' (1918-1919).

Griffin offered to build a cheap house for the Wills family at Mentone. He designed this with his brother-in-law, Lippincott. It was a very successful house, possibly because Lippincott was a practical man, good at details. Griffin had good big ideas, but was bad on small details. It was built in Naples Road, but is now pulled down. It was a good design for living and all the things in it really worked. It had a timber frame with fibro-cement cladding, but it didn't look cheap.

1 RB1921,22 LP8246

2 RB1923-4,391 NAV 60 pounds; RB1925-6, 424 house & land NAV 60 pounds; RB1931- 2,674 nav 60 pounds

3 RB1943-4,194

4 National Trust of Australia (Vic) file: Peter Navaretti, 'Conversation with H A Wills' (ph.82-5693)

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

It had broad wooden cover strips and a roof like Woodend, with a big overhang. It was a very comfortable house.

(3) 'Woodend house.' - built in 1922¹ as a holiday home. The family looked at the Wheelers Hill, Frankston, houses before the Woodend house was built. Griffin designed the Woodend house by himself (he had quarreled with his brother-in-law).

It was warm in winter and cool in summer. However, some parts of the design didn't work. The windows on the south side were replaced by Wills' mother, because the original ones let in water. H A Wills can remember Griffin showing how the windows worked, the two parts coming together.

Another alteration to the original plan was the replacement of the concrete bath (very hard on bottoms) by a normal cast-enamel bath.

'After the Wills left the house' -

(a) Owners should have been told not to plant trees within 60ft. of house. Roots grew across and got into the drains. Originally the house didn't need guttering or downpipes - but now has them.

(b) The Knitlock walls were good but on top of the walls the wooden beam structure was only nailed together instead of secured with decent brackets. This allowed movement. Later owners put in brackets.

(c) Wall between bathroom and toilet knocked out - not included in original plan.

(4) 'Griffin Estate at Montmorency' - Paton Street (A H Wills' partner), Alban Street (A H Wills' first name).

Griffin and King O'Malley subdivision. Wills and Paton had shares in it.²

DESCRIPTION:

Two linked pyramid hipped-roof pavilions have been set well back from the street and clad with Griffin's Knitlock concrete masonry blocks (unpainted). The roof cladding also appears to be Griffin's patent Knitlock tiles. Both double hung (replacement?) and casement windows have been set within the modules created by the construction. Chimneys are cement rendered or concrete with smoke holes in the side of the shaft.

Other Griffin designs are:

Langi Flats, Toorak Road, Toorak, 1926

Clendon Lodge, Clendon Road at Orrong Road, Toorak, 1928

Capitol House, Swanston Street, Melbourne, 1924

Newman College, Melbourne University, Swanston Street, Parkville, 1916-

Pholiota, Glenard Drive, rear, Heidelberg, 1922

Salter House, Glyndebourne Avenue, Toorak, 1923

House, Warwick Avenue, Surrey Hills, 1923

Griffin House, Darebin Street, Heidelberg, 1924

House, Nepean Highway, Frankston, 1927-28

Skipper House, Outlook Drive, Eaglemont, 1928

CONDITION:

The original moulded concrete bath has been replaced, some of the pivot casement windows have been replaced (double hung?) and roof gutters (and fascias?) have been added. The colours appear early.

CONTEXT:

The house is sited opposite Pindari which illustrates a different approach to holiday house design.

¹ 1929 in Johnson & HBC Griffin chronology
² NTA file

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LANDSCAPE:

There are only a few remnant plants in the garden and no clear layout.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Wills house is of State significance as Victoria's biggest and most articulated residential example of the patented construction system, Knitlock, designed by the noted architect, Walter Burley Griffin. Deriving from Griffin's own experiment at the Glenard Estate, Heidelberg (Pholiota) and preceding the Mt Eliza holiday cottages, the Wills house is two of Griffin's prototype 'holiday house' modules joined at the corners, perhaps illustrating the different accommodation requirements between mountain and seaside retreats. The surviving Wills family documentation also aids in the further interpretation of the site.

The house is an early and near complete example of this highly specialised and rare house construction type and is unmatched in this respect by any other house in the study area. Its construction also highlights a period when Woodend was sought after for holiday house construction, once the evolution of private motor transport had made access to Melbourne easier.

Griffin has achieved international notoriety as a visionary designer such that any surviving work to his design is of great significance, particularly a design which incorporates Griffin's patented construction methods.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

C KELLAWAY
'20 August, 1983'

NAME: HAZEL DELL
1470 RMB DONALDS ROAD, WOODEND

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX, TREES



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 595 AMG: 2.80,58.61
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 108F

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:

1897c- ?

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:

SHORT, WILLIAM

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

CRANNEY, THOMAS

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,4,6

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

HISTORY:

Michael Doherty, farmer, was the first owner of this site in 1872, having acquired two crown allotments (108 E&F) totaling 39 acres¹. However, prior to the granting of freehold of the site, Doherty (a dairyman) had occupied a two-room hut near the south-east corner of CA108F². The painter and photographer, William Short owned the property by 1892, together with CA108V where he held a grazing lease from 1891³. The annual valuation of 1897 was double that of the previous year, suggesting improvements to the site 1896-7⁴. The description 'residence and land' was given in 1899 rate books, suggesting the erection of the first stage of the house c1897⁵. Other lands records however confirm that Short had lived on the site since 1897, being only absent to '...sketch and paint Victorian scenery'⁶. Later in 1908, Short wrote of having built a studio (described as a paling hut 15x17.1/2 feet and in a 'state of decay') on the adjoining grazing (bush) block (CA 108V) '...where I paint my pictures...'. He noted that a fenced garden and an orchard had also been established there⁷. Meanwhile Short's wife had died in 1902⁸.

1 Context P/L, 'Hazel Dell..' 14.9.1993
2 *ibid.*, p.24
3 *ibid.*
4 *ibid.* cite RB1897,606 west, NAV 10 pounds
5 *ibid.* cite RB1899,660 note that rate books do not give land areas
6 *ibid.*, p.25 cite PRO Lands Files 2835/47
7 *ibid.* cite lands file
8 *Woodend Star* 24.8.02 obit.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The Cranney family next owned Hazel Dell, 1910-89, when Thomas Cranney, an engineer of Bullengarook East, moved half of his Bullengarook house (reputedly built 1894) and attached it to the rear of Short's house¹. The Cranneys also purchased Short's bush block in 1919 and the former studio there was demolished.

William Hawes W Short (1833-1917)

Short arrived in Melbourne with his family in 1852, his father Henry also being a painter². William exhibited at the Victorian Exhibition of Arts in 1856 and two years later married Caroline Matilda Cannell³.

Short opened photographic studios in Fitzroy, Collingwood and Collins Street during the 1860s and in 1866 exhibited at the Melbourne International Exhibition⁴. He also remained active in the fine arts, opening studios in Collingwood and Bourke Street in the 1870s as well as being a founding member of the Victorian Academy of Arts⁵. Like Caire before him, Short moved his business to Bendigo in the 1880s, opening a studio in Pall Mall⁶. Short painted views of the Macedon area in this period including the view of Mount Macedon hung in the Bendigo Art Gallery⁷.

At Woodend, Short and his daughters, Florrie & Annie, opened the Woodend School of Art at the Woodend Mechanics Institute in 1897. He eventually sold Hazel Dell in 1910, leaving for Ballarat where he continued his involvement in the arts⁸. He died 1917 and was buried at the Woodend cemetery⁹.

Short is credited with many works painted around the Woodend and Macedon districts '...the scenery of the district was through his work, given a prominence that it would not otherwise have received...Woodend's surroundings and Mount Macedon in particular, had a particular charm to him inducing him, many years ago, to come and take up his residence in the locality...He always looked forward, however, to returning to the district, and, with that idea, retained a few acres of land adjoining property sold by him to Cr T Cranney¹⁰'. Short is represented in many major galleries throughout Australia¹¹.

Hazel Dell has links with the tourism which was thought at the time to have been promoted by Short's work. Hence the site and remaining fabric which can be clearly associated with that period of habitation are significant to the Woodend and Mount Macedon localities and to the tourism theme of the study area.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a timber and cement-sheet clad house which is set on a hilltop among mature Monterey pine rows and specimens on a hillside with a mature orchard in the foreground (north). It is near the Donalds and Ashbourne Roads corner and has views to Mount Macedon.

The house has been assessed as from three stages of construction: William Short c1897-1910 (3 main rooms and passage), Cranney family c1911-12 (two rooms shifted from Bullengarook having been built c1894), and a later more recent stage when additions and alterations were made by the Cranney family¹².

The first and only significant stage has three roof forms combined, the central section (centred on the brick chimney) being hipped and the other parts being simply gabled. This stage appears to be the result of combined structures or subsequent additions and this is confirmed by the unusual floor plan¹³. The brick chimney appears older than the estimated date of c1897, suggesting that this part of the structure may not have been built for Short. Internally the stained and lacquered bead-edge boards and some mouldings in this section survive from an early date.

Nearby is a timber framed and clad dairy (c1897?), garage (c1915), poultry shed, barn and other related farm buildings. Many other buildings were reputedly on the site or the adjoining grazing or bush block, including the painter, William Short's studio (demolished).

1 ibid., p.27

2 ibid., p.26

3 ibid.; BDM *Pioneers of Victoria* index

4 ibid. cite Kerr, *The Dictionary of Australian Artists to 1870*, Davies & Stanbury *The Mechanical Eye in Australia*

5 ibid.

6 ibid. 70 Pall Mall? see Butcher & Flanders, *Bendigo Historic Buildings*, p.39

7 ibid.

8 ibid.

9 ibid.

10 ibid. cites *Woodend Star* 23.6.17 obit

11 ibid., p.27

12 Context P/L, 'Hazel Dell.' 14.9.1993 cite early photograph est. date c1900

13 ibid., p.9

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Other Short residences in the State have not been investigated so it is unclear whether this house wing (which has a low integrity to its creation date) is the only or most representative built fabric which can be associated with Short.

CONDITION:

First Stage (c1897-1910c)

Given the evident probable combination of structures in the first stage, all the exterior cladding and mouldings have been replaced or altered on this section. New stained softwood weatherboards now clad most of the exterior with the south wall clad with cement sheet, probably from the 1920s-30s.

Internally the lining survives, false beams have been attached to ceilings, and the floor in one room has been replaced with concrete. The later stage extension also impacts on this first stage both internally and externally.

The corrugated iron roof cladding may be early¹.

CONTEXT:

The site overlooks Mount Macedon, the Slaty Creek valley and the Ashbourne Road. Its mature Monterey pines and adjoining gum forest provide a major landscape element along the ridge line while the orchard is one of the few extensive plantings still visible in the locality.

LANDSCAPE:

The mature orchard (pears, plums, apples) and Monterey pine rows were reputedly planted during the Cranney ownership (c1910-) and hence are typical of other contemporary plantings in the area. A hedge of *Pittosporum tenuifolium* (kohuhu) separates the garden from the south paddock. Two *Pinus nigra* var. *maritima* (Corsican pine) near the house yard are notable as are two Monterey pines in the paddock.

The adjoining bush or grazing block was reputedly the location of his studio and it has been assumed that the present vegetation was that which surrounded the studio c1897-1910 or reflects this occupation in some way. This association has not been established and in fact documentation suggests that he planted an orchard there rather than preserving it as bush.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Part of the Hazel Dell house is significant for a 13 year association with the noted painter and photographer, William Short, and his family but it is unknown whether all or part of this stage was built for Short.

Short is significant within the Ballarat-Bendigo Macedon Ranges regions, and probably on a State-wide basis for his creative output in landscape painting². Short's association with and attachment to the Woodend and Macedon districts have been documented such that the site serves as some evidence of that association if not Short's lifestyle or creative domain (ie. no studio).

¹ brands being researched owner, pers.com.
² see listings in Kerr and McCulloch

NAME: NEWHAM FLOUR MILL HOUSE
DONS ROAD, NEWHAM

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 584 AMG: 2.87,58.68
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
NEWHAM PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: pt12

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R12

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1866c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

BRYDON, JOHN

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

NEWNHAM, THOMAS

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

The 214 acre grant (this site is part of the south-west corner) was made to William Harwood but he is not listed in the earliest available rate book 1871 or in early directories at this locality¹. However a William Harwood did own a farm at Newham c1907². Instead, the site's history is linked with the Brydon brothers, John and Walter from 1862³.

Walter Brydon (born 1829) came to Carlsruhe from Perthshire Scotland in 1852 where he ran a farm. By c1862 his brother, John appears to have purchased this site and a stone three-storey flour mill opened here in 1866, complete with the present stone residence⁴. The Brydons also reputedly built a hotel at the corner in 1864. Four years after dissolution of the partnership in c1872, Walter died, causing the sale of the land and the mill⁵.

Walter had been a Newham shire councillor (1873), president of the local roads board, and a justice of the peace prior to that⁶. Reputedly he also ran the hotel as well as the mill, eventually leasing it to others until a brief stay there prior to his death⁷. His widow, Katherine was the licensee for a time but then leased it out again with a long list of licensees (including John and Fanny Keating) until it was delicensed in 1928⁸. After two years as a private home the hotel was burnt down⁹.

Land ownership¹⁰

The title chain for the north section of this allotment (minus the church and hotel and post office sites) is as follows:

- 1 RB1871; ER1856; VD1866-7; BD1868
- 2 RB1907-8,482
- 3 *Looking Back* p.44,53
- 4 *ibid.*
- 5 see MUA1 1876
- 6 see RB1869-71 signature as pres.
- 7 *ibid.*; confusion with Dryden in Barned, p31?
- 8 *ibid.*
- 9 *ibid.*
- 10 RGO APP.40809

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

1872 John Brydon sells to Walter Brydon for 1500 pounds (no mention of Harwood)¹
1875-6 Walter mortgages the land to the CBA.
1876 Andrew King & James Irving (trustees of insolvent estate) sell to bank
1878 Bank sells corner site (surrounds previous lot there) to John Savage; Mary Ann Savage (estate of John) resells this to Thomas Newnham in 1891 for 280 pounds.
1878 The balance of the block is sold by the bank to Jane Rogerson who mortgages the site for 200 pounds, redeemed in 1882.
1891 Jane Rogerson sells another lot (300 links frontage to the Woodend Lancefield Road) to Thomas Newnham for 25 pounds.
1892 Jane mortgages the rest of her holding to Richard Onians
1897 Jane relinquishes her equity in the mortgaged land to Newnham for 100 pounds who finally pays off the bank in 1902.
1905 Newnham mortgages the site, redeeming it in 1909 with a 360 pounds payment.
1909 Newnham (acting with the bank) sells another lot on the Woodend Lancefield Road to Alex Muir for 180 pounds and remortgages the site.
1913 Newnham brings land under Torrens (prior to selling?).

Those who owned part of this allotment around 1915 included:

Alex Muir (house and land);

Ruth McKinnon (farm);

TA Perkins, carpenter (house and land); and

James Williams, formerly Thomas Newnham (bacon curing factory and land, former flour mill)².

More recently the Haslett family has owned this part of the grant (now Linda, formerly Robert 52 acres). Prior to 1950 when Robert Edmonston purchased half of it, the site was 102 acres³.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a stone farm complex including a large hipped and slated roof house with return concave-roof verandah and a stone barn with a gabled roof. An old picket fence is at the frontage. The house is part of a mill complex operated from the 1860s, the mill (facing the Woodend Lancefield Road) having been demolished⁴.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original.

CONTEXT:

The former mill house and barn are close to the Newham Methodist Church and Mechanics Institute, and the former flour mill site and general store. It also overlooks the Jim Jim.

LANDSCAPE:

There are a number of plants around the house which are possibly part of the original scheme, in particular the hawthorns and a *Washingtonia* sp. [*Washingtonia filifera* (cotton palm)?].

SIGNIFICANCE:

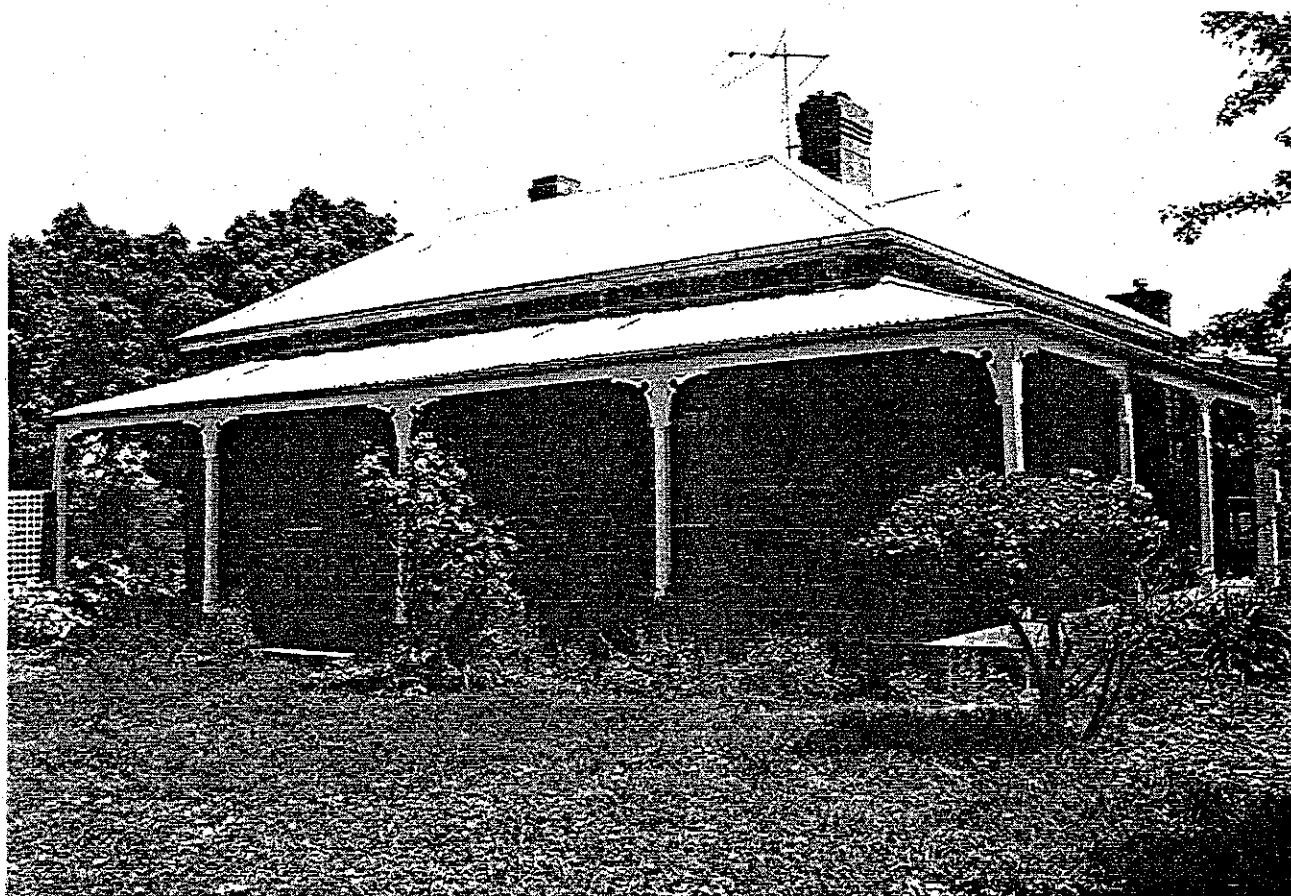
The former Newham Flour Mill house and barn are significant as a rare survivors from an era when town life depended in part on small industries, such as flour mills, processing agricultural produce. This property was once well known in the district for that reason.

The complex also displays a high integrity to its creation date, and relative age and rarity by its rubble stone construction and concave verandah profile. It is also in a period landscape setting which relates to the adjoining Newham 'village' where the stone Methodist Church is a direct parallel.

1 BD1869-70 no Brydon listing
2 RB1911-12,524; RB1914-15,589A-B, 628,631,642,666; RB1912-13,535,545
3 RB1950-1,499
4 closer inspection required

NAME: GLENCOE
DUCKHOLES ROAD, MONEGEETTA

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 597 AMG: 2.99, 58.61
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
MONEGEETA PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 14, 15/A

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:

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:

BEATTIE, GEORGE & SARAH ?

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

WILSON, THOMAS N ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

Glencoe contains timber slab and stone structures reputedly from the George & Sarah Beattie ownership period after its purchase from the grantee, Thomas N Wilson (1857)¹.

Thomas Nisbett Wilson had purchased it from the Crown in 1857 for 240 pounds. He sold to George Beattie in 1862 (date registered with titles office) after signing a sale contract in 1860 at a much increased price of 1144 pounds².

Beattie is thought to have built part of the present house soon afterwards but the 1860-2 sale included the words 'Together with all Buildings etc.'³.

Beattie mortgaged the property (CA14 & 15/A) in 1867 for 250 pounds ('Together with all Buildings..') and again in 1873 for 200 pounds⁴.

Beattie's widow (Sarah Ann) owned it (pt. CA14, 15/A) from 1902 and in c1918 her executors sold what was described as a homestead and 108 acres to John Warterson⁵. William H Miller (c1924-), Isa & William Allen (1941-) and Dr Graeme and Pix Ogilvie were among the later owners⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

The house is double-fronted and of coursed basalt rubble with skillion return verandah (renewed?). Large keystones are over main openings which have quoins and dressed sills. The door is typically four-panelled with a new leadlight toplight giving the house name and 1860 date.

1 Reid, p.145

2 RGO 111.563, 168.84

3 G Smith cites title R&LDHS

4 RGO 168.843, 229.587

5 RGO 418.674; see RB1918-19, 159 Sarah crossed out

6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

At the rear is a timber kitchen wing attached to a large stone and brick chimney (part renewed) and with a large domed well nearby. There is an unrelated timber addition to the south-west corner.

To the north west of the house is a timber vertical slab hut (rebuilt) with shingles to the roof, round sapling supports and adzed corner posts. Other outbuildings are from differing periods but most have been altered.

CONDITION:

The verandah appears to have been built as a later stage and since rebuilt. The verandah floor has been replaced in concrete and unrelated rear additions made. Outbuildings are in varying stages of repair.

CONTEXT:

Glencoe is located close to other early stone farm structures, one off Black Range Road and another two, off Knox Road (ie. Linwen).

LANDSCAPE:

Planting includes a mature ash (with unusual flaky bark) located near the hut, and to the south of the house there is a mature hawthorn hedge (including a crimson hawthorn spec.). A small orchard to the south of the house is complemented by another small orchard to the south-east.

There are also laurels, a sweet bay, flowering currant, camellia, tamarisk, a wormwood hedge near the drive, buddleija, Japanese maple, large *Viburnum tinus*, an old *Magnolia grandiflora* under a large *Pittosporum undulatum*, a *Raphiolepis* sp. (white) and Monterey cypress. Much of the other house planting is new.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Glencoe is significant for its relative age among other farm buildings, its stone construction and range of outbuildings which demonstrate the farming use. It is also one of a group of early basalt structures in the locality.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: CARRAMARA
020 EAST STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.80,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

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:

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:

HARPER, KENNETH

DESIGNER:

HADDON & HENDERSON

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,6

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

HISTORY:

Titled as a 'New Country Bungalow at Woodend for Kenneth Harper Esqu.', the house was designed by the architects, Robert Haddon and Lt.Col.Henderson, in a simple Bungalow style then on 5 acres¹. It disposed its receiving/living rooms to the south but had what was thought as an unusual element, a sun room, on the north side. The article on the house noted that with better roads, closer settlement and the motor car, Woodend was within easy reach for use as a summer residence by persons means.
Harper may have been connected with the well-known Robert Harper of Mount Macedon.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large Bungalow form house which is all but concealed by a densely planted, mainly exotic landscape. The roof forms are intersecting gables with a brick pierced entry porch placed in one.

It is surrounded by Monterey cypress hedges and approached by chain wire and wire fabric gateway and flanking fencing.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original.

CONTEXT:

The property is located on the edge of urban Woodend, allowing views to rural fields in one direction and the town in another. It is close to other large villas from early this century.

1 *Australian Home Builder*, 15.12.1924

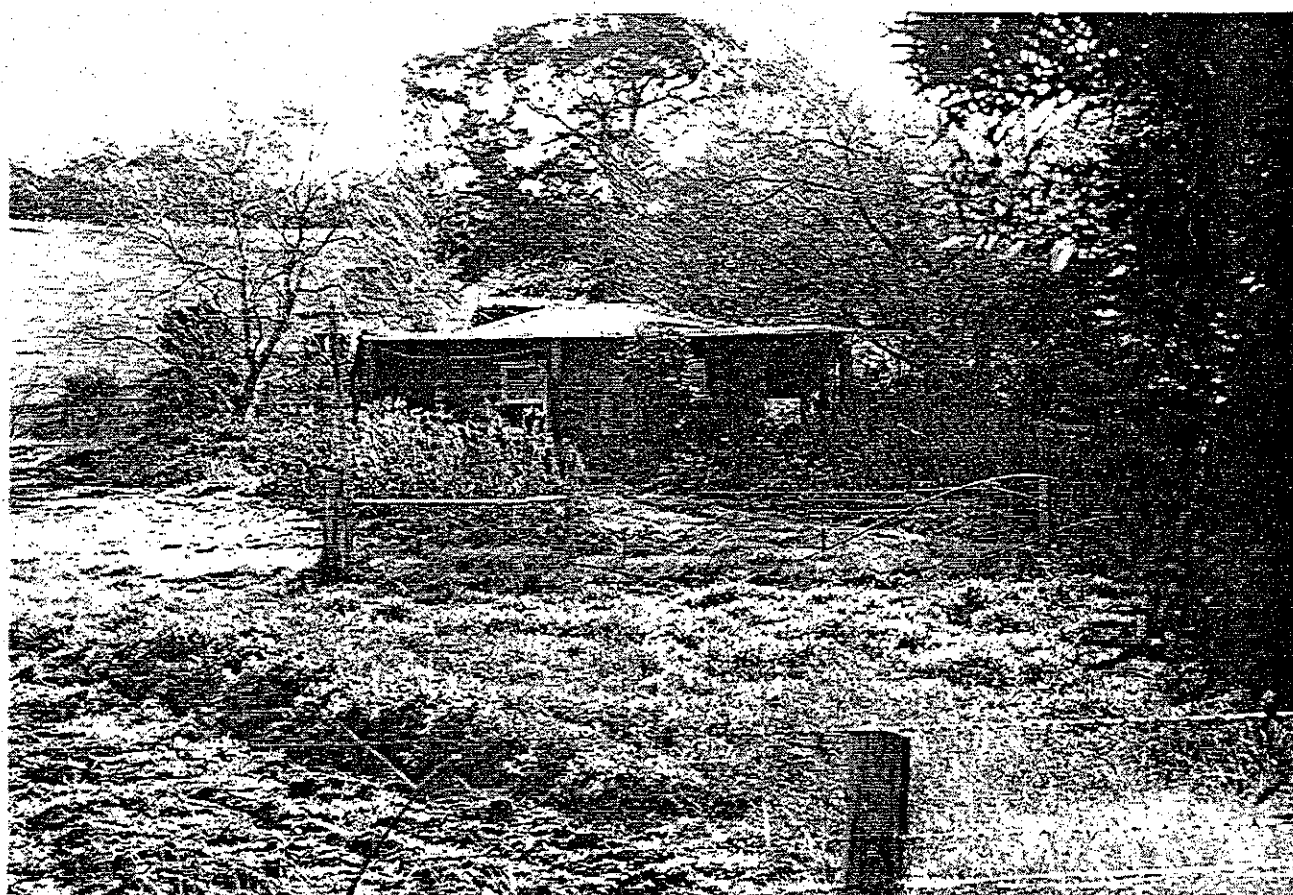
SIGNIFICANCE:

Carramarra is significant for its association with the noted architect, Robert Haddon (Haddon & Henderson) and the publicity the house received at the time as an example of a summer residence, easily reached from the City by the more readily available motor car. This article and the external integrity of the house promote further historical interpretation of the site.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: LOG COTTAGE
EATONS ROAD, CHEROKEE

TYPE: HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 597 AMG: 2.94,58.59

SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

KERRIE PARISH

CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 51A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: M03

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:

1876c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R, (S?)

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

Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

(Important to Victoria?)

*Further investigation required

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

OWEN, W(ILLIAM?)

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

GRADY, MARTIN & ANDREW

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,5

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
FORESTS AND FOREST INDUSTRY (Evidence of forest industry and management)

HISTORY:

The site was granted to William Owen in 1872, being just 20 acres but prior to freehold, Owen leased the land from the Crown under the 42nd section of the 1865 Land Act¹. Owen was sometimes listed as a splitter and sometimes as a labourer but as time progressed, he became a farmer, following the gradual reduction of the forest in favour of grazing land. The property was described as being at Mt Eliza or near William Keir's (Bolinda Creek) sawmill and equipped with a hut². By 1877³ there was also a cottage and by the 1880s a 76 acre selection had been added to William's holdings⁴.

By c1893 Owen was still the owner of this and the adjoining lot (CA156) and Eaton's Road still had not connected the Mt Charlie Road with Kerrie⁵. Martin & Andrew Grady, then John Grady, were owner occupiers of this farm early this century⁶.

The Owen family were at Kerrie from the 1850 when Mary & Gerry(?) Owen arrived in 1857⁶. She reputedly set up a slab hut on the creek at Eatons Road while her husband pursued saw milling with his step sons, Martin & Andrew Grady. Mary eventually established herself as the local midwife⁷.

1 parish plan; RB1868,473; RB1869,433

2 ibid.; RB1871-2,545 Keir had 119 acres and a sawmill at Mount Macedon (see 454); RB1868,473

3 RB1877-8,484; RB1881,501-2 lot 14

4 M1893; WD1891-2 no Owen; BD1875 no Owen

5 RB1915,397-8; RB1917,400-1; RB1925,450-1

6 Reid (Ed.), *When Memory Turns the Key* pp.39,137, 168 Gerry unusual name for that period-ref. BDM

7 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The only births recorded at Kerrie were in 1866, possibly the result of an active midwife in the area¹.

Martin Grady was born in Melbourne in 1843, the son of Patrick and Mary (nee O'Dowd). Their other children included Ellen in 1852 and Frederick in 1847 but no further progeny were recorded before 1888². The only Patrick Grady death recorded before then was in 1878.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a log cottage with a simply pitched hipped form roof and logs in the wall of an unusually large diameter, suggesting an American influence. It has small casement windows and its low scale, set under a simply pitched roof, indicates an early date.

It may be connected with the American timber cutters in the area, given its ownership by a sawmill, Owen. (Inspection required)

CONDITION:

The verandah, with its pole supports, appears new but related to the construction period.

CONTEXT:

The cabin is set on a steep grassed hillside overlooking a creek valley and the Romsey flats beyond. It is on the border of gum forest.

LANDSCAPE:

The garden is largely a vegetable garden but a large *Pinus radiata* at the rear is among a group of mature trees.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This early log cabin has potential high significance as the first home of an American timber cutter, building in a manner typical of his homeland. The Kerrie and Mount Macedon district was known throughout the State for its timber milling activities in the 1860s-70s, as demonstrated by the creation of the State Nursery at Macedon as a site in need of reforestation. This cabin is close to and related to the important Kerrie former Steam Sawmill School which was established for the mill population.

The cabin has an old form and is of an unusual construction type, for its creation date, in this part of the State.

NAME: CATHLAW
009 FERRIER ROAD, GISBORNE

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 619 AMG: 286,58.51
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R09

PRECINCT:

Ferrier Road, New Gisborne Residential

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1919

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:

ROSS-WATT, BLANCHE

DESIGNER:

SYNNOTT, RAY ?

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

CHERRY

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,6,7

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

HISTORY:

The only Hamilton daughter to live at Rosslyne (Gisborne), Mrs Blanche Ross-Watt, was widowed in 1919 and was reputedly forced to leave the property (she was replaced by the Ross Thompson family)¹. She and her daughter, Betty, moved onto the adjacent Hamilton property, inherited from her father, and had the Gisborne builder Cherry erect Cathlaw in 1919². By the late 1920s, she owned this 39 acres site and 93 acres nearby; her occupation was cited as 'grazier'³.

Blanche's husband, Thomas Riddell Ross Watt, the younger son of Lillias Riddell Ross Watt of Ross Lynne, died 15/1/1919. Blanche Muriel Eugenie Ross Watt, O.B.E., of Cathlaw, New Gisborne, died 18/5/1956.

Cherry was a prolific Gisborne builder/joiner and butter churn maker and also the builder of Eblana in Aitken Street, Gisborne⁴. Reputedly second-hand materials were used to build Cathlaw⁵.

1 Neil Robertson, pers.com.
2 RB1918-19,492 land; RB1919-20, 492 house & land
3 RB1928-9,485
4 Neil Robertson, pers.com.
5 ibid

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The house site was reputedly a golf course (nine hole) developed by Mrs Leigh Falkiner and Mrs. Ross-Watt to complement the old race course which was on the adjoining former swamp area. One of the garden beds was reputedly the former sand bunker. The course was opened by the governor and a guest house (burnt) was run on the a nearby property (on the site of the present Surama?)¹. However, Blanche sold 4 acres in 1914 to the Residential Country Club & Golf Links Ltd. which appears to have been the links². Shire records show that Blanche took over the lease of the race course from Ellen Spanswick c1918 and relinquished it to Miss Elsa Sayer c1925³.

It is thought that after the property ceased to be a golf course, the present house was built⁴. There was also a small house on the Cathlaw site of which the rubble stone dairy/store room (at the house rear) is a remnant.

Newspaper reports of 1913 note that a property called Cathlaw was the venue for meetings of the Mount Macedon district branch of the Victoria League, with Lady Fuller as chairperson and Madame. de Fegely as the general secretary and treasurer⁵. This may have been the earlier house or in the guest house on the Surama site.

Betty Ross-Watt (accompanied by Blanche) went to school in Dresden (most of family were schooled in Europe) returning in 1912 with Betty's German governess, Elsa⁶. The presence of a German on the Rosslyne property caused some family tension⁷.

Blanche Ross-Watt was the first female Shire President in Victoria when elected to Gisborne Shire presidency c1931, after some 6 years service on council⁸. She also claimed to have started Wattle Day in the City of Melbourne. She had convinced the Lord Mayor of its merits after returning from Germany in 1912 where she had noted the annual Marguerita Day success (Wattle Day was a charity event where badges and buttons were sold to benefit some 50 charities)⁹. She also was the first to form a local Red Cross branch during the First War at Gisborne.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a stained timber house in the Indian Bungalow style with a high hipped main roof and encircling verandah and outbuildings (most typical only). The tall chimneys have quartz pebbles embedded in their cappings. Most main windows are boxed, forming ingles inside, and the frames are picked out in white against the dark stained cladding. The house resembles Westport, also in Ferrier Road.

The rubble stone dairy (with creeper) at the rear predates the house but lacks its original roof. Nearby is a small Bungalow where an Italian internee is thought to have lived for the duration of the war.

The iron gate to the house yard communicating with the old drive is notable (one of a pair). The house is part of a group facing Ferrier Road.

CONDITION:

The house is generally externally original.

CONTEXT:

The house resembles Westport and relates to Surama, all 20th century houses in Ferrier Road built on properties once owned by the Hamilton family.

There is also a row of oaks running down the south side of the road from Station Road, adjacent to school yard where mature conifers are also planted, enhancing the mature exotic landscape quality of this site.

1 ibid.

2 Property Sales register notice received 7.7.1914

3 RB1919-20,493; RB1925-6,479

4 owner pers com; see also Neil Robertson; see *Herald* weekend supplement 4.2.90

5 *Gisborne Gazette* 28.2.13

6 ibid.; *The Leader* 20.9.1931

7 ibid.; see Blanche Ross-Watt's biography 21.1.1955 (95) in one Melbourne daily (Age?).

8 *The Leader* 20.9.1931

9 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LANDSCAPE:

Cathlaw is set in large grove of Monterey pines with mature oaks and other exotics. Poplar rows extend across pasture, as a driveway on the south, and relate to similar rows on the other side of the Calder Highway on the Ross-Watt's Rosslyne of which it was once a part.

The garden includes bedding with perennials, bulbs, *Sparaxis* sp., roses in semi-circular beds (typical of the geometric bedding around the house, some on axis), tennis court with surrounding cypress hedges (tall and lower), large hawthorn, timber pergolas (some rebuilt) with lattice and rose creepers, creeper-covered (wisteria, honeysuckle) walks, a small conservatory, remnant orchard and kitchen garden, along bed with lilac, camellias, azaleas, and viburnums. Specimen trees include oak groves (including cut-leaf type), ashes.

One mature creeper is an *Akebia quinata* on the rear verandah. At the rear of the house is an enclosed lawn area with the Ace of Spades (like a north arrow) set into it as a concrete pool and surrounded by arched clipped cypress with seating alcoves (reflects Italian influence). The garden has been altered/lost over time but of local to regional importance.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Cathlaw is significant as the long-term home and creation of Blanche Ross-Watt who was Victoria's first female Shire president and an instigator of many charitable works. She also reputedly pursued other independent projects which raised some concern among conservative members of this local establishment family. The house is near to original, with its stained woodwork and Indian Bungalow styling and was reputedly the work of one of the noted local building and manufacturing family, the Cherrys. The garden remnants were also Blanche's creation and reflect some of her original concepts and influences as well as achieving a deal of publicity. The house is one of a related group of notable houses.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: WESTPORT
020 FERRIER ROAD, NEW GISBORNE

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 619 AMG: 2:86,58.51

SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

GISBORNE PARISH

CROWN ALLOTMENTS: PT.23/35

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R09

PRECINCT:

Ferrier Road, New Gisborne Residential

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded):

NTA FILE NUMBER:

HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1908,1915c

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)

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

HAMILTON, VERICKER FERRIER S

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

HAMILTON, GRIZEL

DESIGNER:

SYNNOTT, RAY

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:

This allotment (CA18) and another (CA23) above it were granted to Riddell & Hamilton in 1856, being 129 and 62 acres, respectively¹. Early this century part of the two lots was owned by Thomas H Hamilton, a Melbourne solicitor (of Hamilton Wynne & Riddell)².

In 1908 Westport first appears in the rate books as the property of Vericker Ferrier Sydney Hamilton, with 26 acres of land. A rise in 1913-15 from 30 to 50 pounds in the annual valuation suggests this was when the attic was created³. Meanwhile Thomas Hamilton had sold off parts of his holding as small allotments (Mr Dixon's plan referred to)⁴.

Westport was named after a Hamilton house in Linlithgow, Scotland⁵. Thomas Ferrier Hamilton (with his cousin, one of the Riddells) came to the colony in the 1830s, married Judge Sydney Stephen's daughter, settled at Barringo, built Elderslie on a freehold and acquired the Turitable pastoral lease.

1 Gisborne Parish Plan CA23
2 RB1907,376
3 RB1913,421; RB1915,488
4 RB1908,378-9
5 pers com Neil Robertson

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Each daughter/son received part of this holding on marriage (Glen Drouitt [Jack Hamilton, a lawyer], Lillies Leaf [Claud Hamilton], Cathlaw, Westport, Elderslie) which contributed to the fragmentation of Elderslie such that on Hamilton's death in c1905, little substantial was left in each holding¹.

Neil Robertson's father's aunt (formerly of Robertson's La Bassa) married a Hamilton, living for a time at Elderslie, but later building Westport, as a residence only, to a design by Ray Synnott, a family friend, in 1904. The Synnott family was early in the area, Synnott's practice being in Sydney later. The property had 80 acres and has 40 now.

Red pine was used extensively on the interior, with built-in cupboards, and possibly western red cedar on the outside. The attic was added during the First War, possibly due to large dividends paid from Robertson investment in Mount Morgan. The many furnishings and fittings included items collected on a trip to Tonga.

It was leased for a time after c1930 until the war and their only child, Grizel Hamilton came back to the house during the war. She died in 1959 and it was let for 25 years until occupied by Neil Robertson who has added a rear pavilion and a covered way. Prior to that, the stable was converted for a house.

A recent owner was Eve Murray, Grizel's friend, and aunt of Neil Robertson.

The garden suffered from neglect during the long leased period. The tennis court in front of the house (north) has gone along with the Japanese tea house which stood near it.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a stained (creosote oil) weatherboarded Indian Bungalow-style house with hipped main roof, gabled attic dormers, red brick chimneys, and encircling verandah. The former stables have been converted to a house but a notable stone-based trellis-walled former conservatory survives.

The interior is finished in unpainted red pine, with simple timber shelves on brick corbels for fire-mantels. There are the main bedrooms, dining room, two maids room, groom's room (ground) and at the first level, smoking room, and bedrooms.

CONDITION:

The house is generally original. A new pavilion man's room and covered way have been placed on the south side in matching form and finish.

CONTEXT:

There is also a row of oaks running down the south side of the road from Station Road, adjacent to school yard where mature conifers are also planted, enhancing the mature exotic landscape quality of this site.

The house resembles Surama and Cathlaw, all 20th century houses in Ferrier Road built on properties once owned by the Hamilton family.

LANDSCAPE:

There are mature Monterey pines down the drive on the west and an extensive mature exotic garden (cedar, Irish Strawberry tree, pinoaks, oaks, cork oak, hedges, hawthorns) around the house with some original trees and shrubs but also new garden beds and herbaceous planting.

1
2
3

ibid.
pers com Neil Robertson; possibly jarrah?? boards splayed edge
ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

SIGNIFICANCE:

Westport is significant as the symbol of the continuing presence in the Macedon Gisborne area of the pioneering Hamilton family, with this intact and distinctively styled house being the product of the second generation of Hamiltons in the area. The continuing use by the family has produced extensive documentation on those who lived there and allows easy historical interpretation of the site. Westport is a major part of the Ferrier Road group, all Indian Bungalow designs and all once sited within extensive display gardens.

NAME: ST PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
FISHER STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: CHURCH



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

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

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T05

PRECINCT:

Fisher Street, Gisborne Civic & Ecclesiastical

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1951-3

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:

ANGLICAN CHURCH

DESIGNER:

REID, KEITH

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

YOUNG, J

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

After ceasing to worship in the 1850s prefabricated church in 1949, the Gisborne Anglicans met in the Masonic hall for the next few years¹. In the same year, work on the new church began with church members carting stone from Couangalt for use in its walls². The architect, Keith Reid, had already produced plans but presumably post war restrictions may have limited access to building materials other than the rubble stone intended for the walls.

Mid 1951 a contract was let to 'expert Italian masons' to place the stone. After some two years of work, a new contract was let to J Young to complete the church which was done by Good Friday 1953³. It was dedicated the following June.

The Foundation Stone reads 'To the Glory of God this Stone from Canterbury Cathedral was laid by His Honour, Lt. Gen. Sir E F Herring, Chief Justice of Victoria, October 21st, 1951.'

Another Stone reads, 'Keith Reid, architect.'

Much of the glass is impressive and most being dedicated to Gisborne families, including Ross and Lillias Watt, who settled at Rosslyn, Gisborne, in 1842.

Another is in memory of Col. Consett Carre Riddell (grandson of first JC Riddell, of Riddells Creek), who died on 2nd July, 1953, while the main window group, behind the altar, was in memory

1 G&MMDHS Rev JH Alien notes; see also *Telegraph* 26.9.78
2 *ibid.*
3 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

of Major Keith Robert Knox, born 1916, died of wounds, 1946 (gift of J Suttcliffe, head Melbourne Grammar). Either side of the altar are stones from St Paul's London and Westminster Abbey and two corbel stones at the entry are from Wilson Hall, Melbourne University which comprise a few of the ancient relics held in the church¹. Altar rails, pulpit, pews and other furniture came from the earlier church and Oswald Syme² donated a Book of Remembrance which records all of those who aided in the church construction³.

Another dedication plate for the clock and chimes of the tower, which were dedicated in 1969 is in memory of Leigh Atkinson and his wife, Doris, late of Fersfield, Gisborne, and of Auchmore, Bendigo. The signboard in front of the church notes the founding date as 1855.

The stone wall around the grounds was donated by Norman Hutchinson of Camelot, Mount Macedon, in 1953³.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a quaint Norman-style church built from rubble sedimentary stone (from Gisborne Park) in the Arts & Crafts manner and roofed with terra-cotta Marseilles pattern tiles which further promote the expression of natural materials inherent in the style.

The square Norman tower has bold louvres as part of the belfry and a set of contrasting clock hands which are set against the natural stone as part of the apparent aim to maximise the integration of various elements with the fabric of the church walls.

The church is internally and externally intact, with many memorials to local people built into or attached to the church fabric. Joinery has been adzed and finished to promote the Medieval craftsman character

The interior has exposed stone trusses and fabric ceiling lining above the stained rafters. The walls are textured, originally unpainted stucco, completely unadorned in the typical Arts & Crafts fashion. The window glass is also impressive, most being dedicated to Gisborne families

Comparisons

The prolific church architect, Louis Williams, often designed in the Norman manner, using Arts & Crafts as his inspiration. His work is the most comparable to this example, with stylised examples including St Stephens in Ivanhoe and the more conservative and contemporary stone examples at the HMAS Cerberus training base, Hastings, being St Mark's (1954, Williams) and Our Lady Star of the Sea (1948, O'Connor & Brophy). The Gisborne example is later than most of the type (Arts & Crafts, Norman) but the minute scale, high internal and external integrity, and the landscape setting, all contribute to its excellence and individual expression.

CONDITION:

Generally internally and externally near to intact. A lych gate has been added at the entrance to the church yard.

CONTEXT:

Opposite is the old prefabricated church (1855) which also once had a square Norman tower, prior to its conversion for use as a woollen mill. Opposite is the former National School reserve and further east and west along Fisher Street are the Catholic and Presbyterian churches. These buildings and sites make this an important civic precinct in Gisborne of which this church is a major contributor.

LANDSCAPE:

It has extensive stone fencing around the perimeter and contemporary garden elements of the period include *Cupressus sempervirens* specimens at the main entrance gate and in the church yard. There are a number of other low shrubs and herbaceous perennials which contribute to the garden.

1 Allen, loc.cit.
2 ibid.
3 ibid.

SIGNIFICANCE:

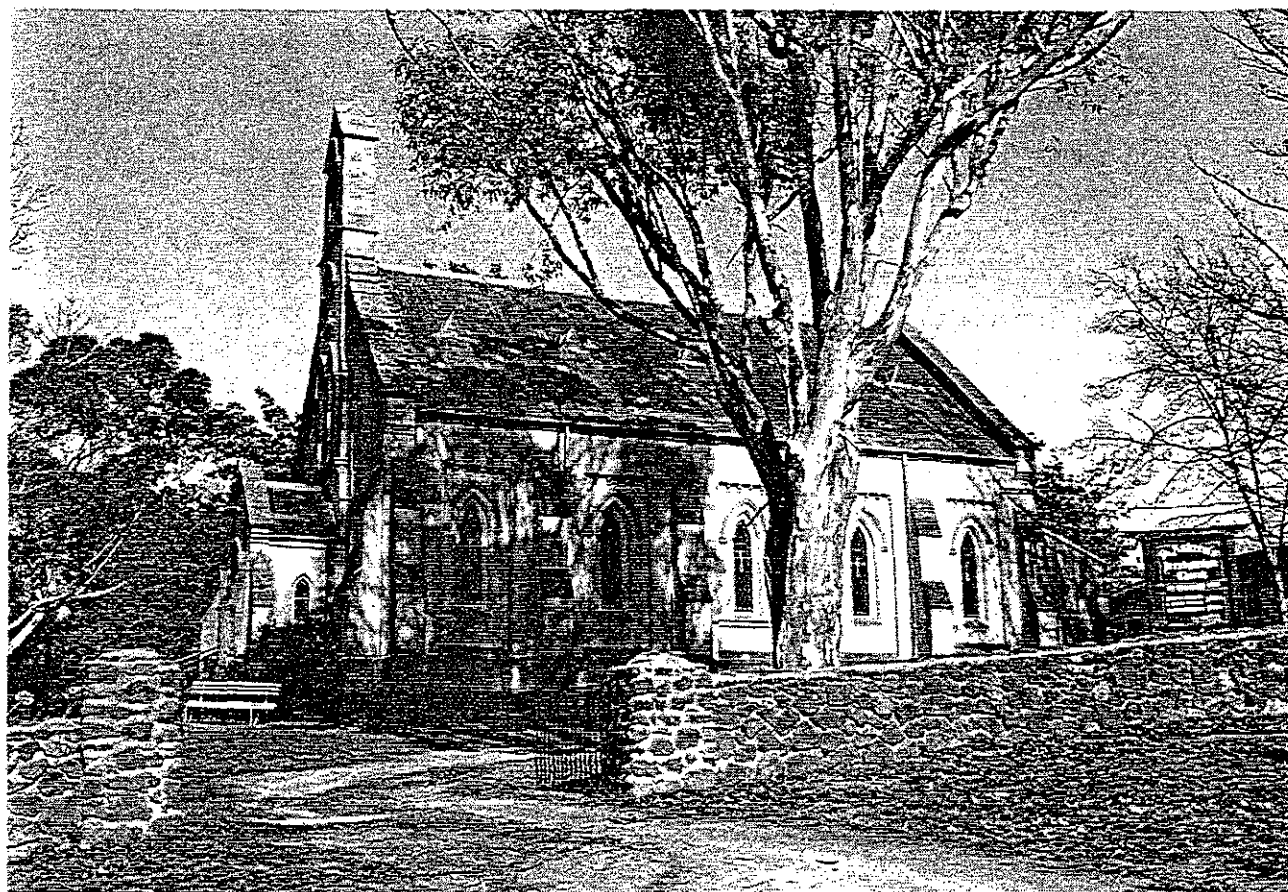
St Paul's Church of England is of State significance as a particularly accomplished, near internally and externally intact example of a modestly sized Arts & Crafts church designed in the minority Norman style. The church incorporates the essence of the Arts & Crafts movement with its use of random local stone, adzed joinery, stained woodwork and terra-cotta roofing as an adept expression of naturally occurring and naturally finished materials. It is enhanced by its landscape setting with the stone fencing also echoing the notable fences around the adjacent Presbyterian church and manse. Built later than most of the Arts & Crafts churches, St Paul's represents the peak of this oeuvre, before Modernist principles became prevalent in new church architecture, sweeping away the old attachments to Medieval prototypes.

The church is also a major corner element in the Gisborne civic and ecclesiastical precinct and is sited opposite the first St Paul's of 100 years previous (now parish hall), using a modern interpretation of the same Norman manner once seen in the 1855 church.

Although among the more recent public buildings in Gisborne it has a large accumulation of memorials to well-known local pioneering families, including fine coloured glass, and hence embodies many historical attachments to the early history of the district.

NAME: ST ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
FISHER STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: CHURCH



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 905 AMG: 2.87,58.48
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1&2/12

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T05

PRECINCT:

Fisher Street, Gisborne Civic & Ecclesiastical

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1871

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

DESIGNER:

TAYLER, LLOYD

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

Three allotments at the site of the former Presbyterian manse was originally reserved for Presbyterian worship, across Fisher Street from the present church¹.

Robert B Scott was ordained to minister at Mount Macedon in 1851 and he is credited with starting the Gisborne, Woodend, Carlsruhe and Kyneton congregations². However early Presbyterian services were reputedly also held at Gisborne by Revs. A McNicol and A Tringle from c1850 at the Bush Inn and then a school house (National School? Denominational School, Black Forest?) By 1858 a small timber church had been erected near this site and a bell tower added to it in 1860³. The Rev. John Meek held the Gisborne Charge from 1858⁴.

The present church was opened in August 1871 after the first church proved to be too small, coinciding with the opening of the new Catholic church further to the east⁵. The noted architect, Lloyd Tayler, had called tenders for the erection of a Presbyterian Church at Gisborne at the end of 1870⁶. The cost was £1350.

An organ was added in 1878 and horse stabling was added in 1873, at the rear of the church, for parishioners horses on Sundays⁷. Oaks were also reputedly planted behind the church in the 1870s and

1 CPO G56 Gisborne town plan
2 Sutherland, *The History of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria* (1877) p.104
3 J&A Benson, pers.com. cite *Jubilee Souvenir 1858-1908 Gisborne Presbyterian Church*; see photo G&MMDHS
4 G&MMDHS *Macedon Church Diamond Jubilee*; Sutherland, op.cit. p.148
5 ibid.
6 *Argus*, 8/12/1870, p.3.
7 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

survive today. The electric light replaced kerosene lamps in 1935 and electric heating was added two years later¹.

The distinctive rubble stone walling around both the church and the residence were constructed in 1938 and c1940 by George Lyell who was also known nationally for his butterfly collection (now in the National Museum?)². This replaced an arrow-head timber picket fence³.

Decorative windows were donated by JA Beattie (Gisborne Park), the pulpit⁴ was provided by George Lyell in memory of his wife, the Gardiner Brothers donated the blackwood communion table (very old?) and the choir seating was provided in memory of Mrs Hastings' son⁴.

The timber Sunday School was erected (by Cherry?) to the west of the church in 1905 at a cost of 330 pounds and reputedly used timber provided by William Robertson of Wooling (note there was a timber mill at Wooling)⁵. A stone step carved with the words, 'Station' is thought to have possibly come from the old Wooling Station homestead⁶. Pictured soon after construction, the school had distinctive tripartite windows, twin entry porches either side and chinaman's hat roof vents along its ridge.

An early photograph shows a simple arrow-head picket fence around the yard with angle rail fence inside⁸. It also shows the old gabled timber church where the Sunday School is now.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a Gothic revival, early English type cemented church with belfry (old 1860 bell reused), gabled porch and buttressing to all elevations and surrounded by a rubblestone wall similar to that opposite and extending along Brantome Street. The church itself is sited on what appears to be an artificial mound which then tapers down to Brantome Street level.

Beside it is a weatherboarded Sunday School hall, (extended unsympathetically on one side), which has a distinctive window grouping in the front elevation with two gabled roof forms and multi-pane glazing.

A notable rubble stone fence has been built at both frontages.

CONDITION:

The church may have been stuccoed at an early date and the timber picket fence removed.

CONTEXT:

The church is located in the ecclesiastical street of Gisborne (Fisher Street) and at the top of a rise making it prominent in views from the north, east and west.

The stone fencing, although not contemporary with the church (was timber picket), is shared by the former manse and provides an extensive and notable landscape element in this part of the town.

LANDSCAPE:

Planting includes pampas grass, oaks, cordylines, New Zealand flax, gums (possibly sugar). Remnant early planting includes elm trees, two large Monterey cypress (cut?) and old oaks at the rear of the church.

1 ibid.
2 ibid.
3 G&MMDHS churches folder photo
4 ibid.
5 ibid.
6 ibid.
7 G&MMDHS photo
8 G&MMDHS post card letter dated 1915

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

SIGNIFICANCE:

St Andrews Presbyterian Church is an early if simple church design for the region which draws on typically conservative stylistic sources within the Gothic revival mainstream. It has been the focus for the strong Presbyterian faith in the district for well over 100 years and embodies the memories, and memorials of many still resident in the town who attended services there.

The church occupies a prominent site and plays a major contributory role within the civic precinct of Gisborne. It relates well to the Sunday School and former manse while the notable stone walling which surrounds it (also the manse and land formerly owned by the church to the west) underscores the historic relationship with adjacent buildings and allotments and provides a distinctive landscape element to this part of Gisborne.

NAME: ST PAUL'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND, NOW PARISH HALL
FISHER STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: CHURCH



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 905 AMG:
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T05

PRECINCT:

Fisher Street, Gisborne Civic & Ecclesiastical

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1855-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S*

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

LINCOLN WOOLLEN MILLS

DESIGNER:

HEMMING, SAMUEL, IRON HOUSE FACTORY

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

HEMMING, SAMUEL

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

A reserve for an Church of England, dwelling and school was created at the north-west corner of the Old Calder Highway and Rodney Street in the early 1850s and granted to the church in May 1857¹. The dwelling site was directly south of the church and the school was to be located to the east of the dwelling².

Tenders were called for the erection of an iron church at Gisborne in 1855³. However, just prior to that, tenders were called for the erection of a stone Episcopalian church at Gisborne by Charles Jayne, of Kyneton⁴. The trustees reputedly met March 31 1855 to decide on the purchase of the iron church for 1000 pounds, agreeing to have the structure carted from the St James church yard by bullock dray and erected at a further cost of 500 pounds⁵.

1 CPO @56 Gisborne town plan
2 ibid.
3 MUAJ cite Melb. Herald, 10/4/1855, p.2
4 Argus, 24/2/1855, p.7
5 G&MMDHS file notes cite church records

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The church which was eventually erected was clad with corrugated iron, prefabricated and manufactured by Samuel Hemming of Bristol in 1853. It had arrived in Melbourne along with others imported for Bishop Perry and rested in the yard of St James until it was carted to Gisborne¹. A licence to perform divine service in the church was issued by the Vicar-general 30 November 1855 as a response to a petition sent from Gisborne 10 days prior from James Robertson, Thomas Hamilton, William Laffen, Richard Haines, George Harrison, WJ Thomas, H Hussey and H Carroll². The *Church of England Record* of 1860 described this church and a similar one at Williamstown as '...both very good buildings...'³. July 1856, the Rev RT Cummins was appointed the first incumbent to the parish⁴.

It once stood with the brick Anglican vicarage (demolished) on the now vacant site at the Old Calder Highway junction with Rodney Street and is pictured there early this century surrounded by Monterey pines and a timber picket fence⁵.

The vicarage was reputedly a large house and set behind the church and is just visible in the postcard as a verandahed hipped roof building⁶. This site is now marked by encircling Hawthorn hedges and an altered 19th century house which was once occupied by the Gisborne Shire secretary, Miss Reeves⁷.

Desiring a site closer to the centre of Gisborne, the church arranged for the construction of a new vicarage at the present location. It was completed by September or July 1926 and the iron church was shifted there four years later, reopening in August⁸. Wilburforce (brother-in-law of Thomas & Mary Hamilton, see plaque in church) was influential in the shifting of the church.

In 1949 the old church was declared unsafe and was sold for use as the Eagley (Lincoln?) Woollen Mills who demolished the tower, rebuilt the roof and built a new facade on the west but otherwise the old church still has much of its original external character⁹. Rev J Allan had the new stone church built opposite but when the Lincoln mills ceased operation in the old church in 1961, the Anglican church repurchased the building for use as a parish hall¹⁰.

In March 21 1982 the building was dedicated as the new parish hall after renovations carried out for the Anglican Church costing some \$29000¹¹. Reputedly suggestions from the Robertson family to restore the old church were not taken up.

Other Portable Churches

The Australian colonies, with the large distances of new settlements from materials and labour centres, were a good market for prefabricated buildings of all kinds including churches¹². However, churches were imported to Australia only in the period 1853-5 and solely from Britain¹³.

An Anglican church with a timber frame and zinc cladding was erected at St Mary's North Melbourne (demolished). It was probably to the manufacture of James Middlemass of Edinburgh but it was purchased from the merchant GF Train¹⁴. Christ Church at Warrnambool (demolished) was also of this type but may have been clad with corrugated iron. Its form was simpler than the Gisborne church, having a single broad gable with finials, and a central arched entry at the side. Another surviving iron-clad church (Wesleyan) is at King William Street, Fitzroy, having vertical corrugated iron on the side walls and an overall simple gabled form¹⁵. Other imported churches which have since disappeared include one at Alma Street, West St Kilda and a Catholic church at St Monicas, Essendon¹⁶.

The Church of England Bishop, Perry, resolved to import iron churches to Victoria in the 1850s and approached JH Porter of Birmingham and then Samuel Hemming of Bristol, the latter offering a better price per seat. Perry also negotiated a price on six-room parsonages to come with each

1 Lewis, The Portable Church in Australia, in *Historic Environment* IV 1 1984 p.27f

2 *ibid.*; G&MMDHS file

3 *ibid.* p.34

4 *ibid.*

5 see 'The Rose Series' postcard (SLV) reproduced in Lewis, The Portable Church in Australia, in *Historic Environment* IV 1 1984 p.27f>. The church nave and side aisles were expressed as two roof levels with clerestorey lighting over the top of the aisle. Above the entrance was a square Norman tower with a parapet, entablature and belfry openings, and the two entrance doors were set in skillions either side of the tower, at its base. Other ornamentation was sparse except for fretted scalloping to the gable barges of aisle and nave.

6 *ibid.*; N Robertson, pers.com.

7 J&A Benson, pers.com.

8 J&A Benson, pers.com.; Lewis loc.cit.

9 Lewis loc.cit.; see G&MMDHS notes as Lincoln

10 Lewis, loc.cit.

11 *Telegraph* 16.3.82

12 see Lewis, The Portable Church in Australia, in *Historic Environment* IV 1 1984 p.27f

13 *ibid.*

14 *ibid.*

15 *ibid.*, uncertain if made as a church

16 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

church¹. The construction of these churches and presumably that of St Paul's was as follows: timber frame, galvanised iron cladding ('plates') and an internal lining of thin boards which allowed for an air space of 4 inches to insert some 'non-conducting' or insulating material (bricks, wool, sawdust?). The internal boards were to be clad with canvas as a base for wall paper 'of a neat pattern'. The pulpit and pews were to be of 'light and open ironwork' and the parsonage of a 'pretty villa-like appearance' with a deep verandah².

The first imported was intended for Williamstown (since demolished) and was described on erection there to have 'granite' paper on canvas for the internal finish and the insulating medium used was felt. It had a communion table, pulpit, reading desk, robing room and baptistery and could house 650 persons³.

Another example of this type was erected at Port Melbourne in c1855 (destroyed 1908) but the recession of the time brought down building costs and deterred the importation or erection of any further Anglican churches from Hemming.

DESCRIPTION:

This former Church of England has been altered but retains some of its form and its former details but has most of its distinctive corrugated iron cladding and many of the original timber-framed windows. Much of the interior has been resurfaced.

CONDITION:

A rendered masonry wall has been placed across the facade; the ornamented gables, porch, the tower and clerestorey removed.

CONTEXT:

The former church lies opposite the important St Paul's Anglican Church and close to the Catholic and Presbyterian churches which all contribute to this important civic precinct within the town of Gisborne.

SIGNIFICANCE:

St Paul's old Church of England is of State significance as an illustration, in part, of a rare prefabricated building type which was well adapted to the Australian colonies and the burgeoning population of the gold-rush era in Victoria during the early 1850s. Hence it expresses in an altered form the nationally important gold-rush era and a rare type of construction which was well adapted for use in remote localities where skilled labour and materials were in short supply.

It is the only known documented survivor of Bishop Perry's grand scheme to import up to 10 prefabricated iron-clad churches, complete with residences, to minister to the rapidly increasing colonial population and is the only example in Australia of the work of prolific Bristol church prefabricator, Samuel Hemming.

The survival of a major part of the fabric, an early photograph and documentation of both Hemming's output and the Anglican Church's intentions in importing the church, make this structure rich for historical interpretation.

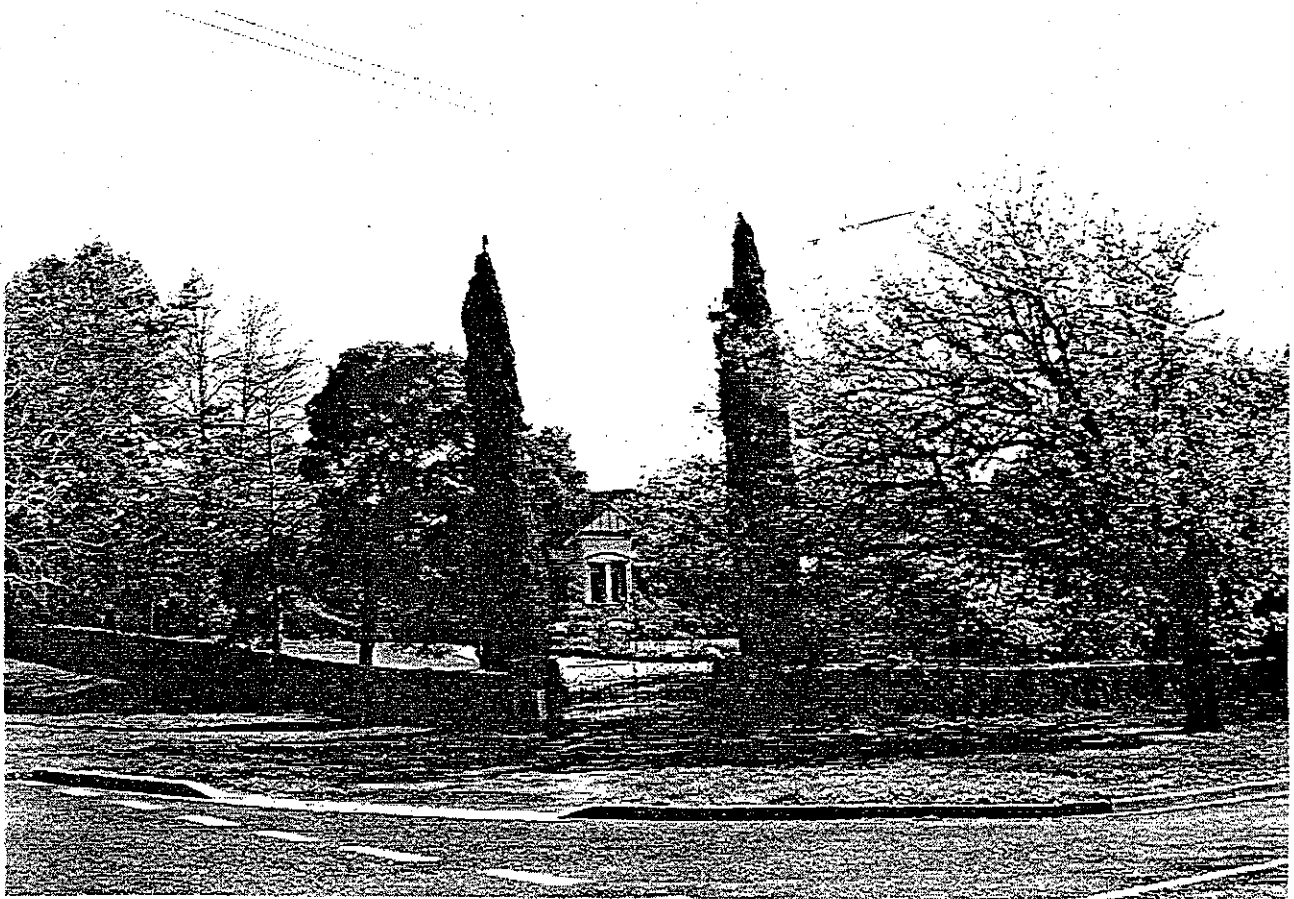
It is the oldest building in Gisborne and the oldest documented public building in the study area. Hence it embodies many memories of families still resident in the town, particularly given that its first site was so prominent in the approach to Gisborne.

1
2
3

ibid.
ibid.
ibid.

NAME: ST ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN MANSE, FORMER
042 FISHER STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 905 AMG: 2.87,58.48
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 10/17

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T05

PRECINCT:

Fisher Street, Gisborne Civic & Ecclesiastical

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1908

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

BAILLIE, REV.

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

This former Presbyterian manse and stable (demolished) was built in 1908 for a contract price of £887. Originally conceived as a timber building, the substitution of the new wall material, concrete blockwork, was considered at the time of construction to be a great reduction in maintenance costs and insurance, over a timber equivalent, while also keeping the building cooler during the summer months. Basalt footings were also to be used. This was decided at a congregational meeting held 22 September 1907 after plans and estimates had been prepared¹. The old timber manse and the lot it stood on were to be sold².

'Once more only the best was good enough for the Presbyterians of Gisborne...The manse is an ornament to the township and a comfort to our minister, and will for many years to come be an object of justifiable pride to us as Presbyterians. With four fine church buildings, a good Sabbath School, and a handsome manse, the charge is now fully equipped, and if we only rally around the kirk, as in the old days, we shall soon be free of debt once more, and ready for new spheres of usefulness'³. Only 134 pounds had been donated at that time towards the debt.

Early ministers to reside at the manse included the Revs. Baillie and Vickerman⁴. The first minister's car was purchased by the management committee in 1926 for the Rev. Vickerman, costing 200 pounds⁵.

1 *Jubilee Souvenir 1858- 1908 Gisborne Presbyterian Church* pamphlet, p.13-14
2 J&A Benson, pers.com. -thought to be south of the church, since replaced
3 *ibid.*, p.14
4 J&A Benson, pers.com.
5 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The former Cherry & Sons churn manufacturing company partner (and nationally renowned butterfly collector), George Lyell, constructed the rubble stone fence around both the manse and the church in 1938 and c1940¹. In 1974 the manse was sold².

DESCRIPTION:

This is an Edwardian hipped and gabled roofed house, composed as a picturesque composition of roofs, room bays and roof dormers, with tapered stuccoed chimneys and oculus windows. The walls are of concrete blocks (since painted) set on quarry-face basalt footings. Typical for the Federation Bungalow style used, the main roof is in a hipped form with half-timbered gables used on projecting room bays and at the verandah corner. Verandah posts are typically of a turned profile and the ornament is restricted to fretted brackets. Segment-arched and arched label moulds are used over openings in formed cement, some windows being grouped casements and others set as double-hung sashes in wall openings.

The angled room bays are reflected internally to provide unusual room shapes while much of the notable coloured glass used and the polished timber fireplace joinery are still present.

The manse (and the church) is surrounded by a distinctive rubble- stone fence on the two main frontages, the fence stretching to the west and demarcating the original house yard, prior to subdivision.

CONTEXT:

The stone fencing, although not contemporary with the house (timber picket?), is shared by the church and provides an extensive and notable landscape element in this part of the town. The fence also demarcates the original manse block to the west and underscores the relationship between the church and residence, allowing it to contribute strongly to the historic civic precinct in this part of Gisborne.

LANDSCAPE:

Planting includes large oak, two *Cupressus sempervirens*, and some *Pinus radiata*. There are a number of garden beds in particular the rose bed lining the gravel drive. Much of the garden reflects the late 1930s period.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Presbyterian manse is fine and near intact example of a medium sized villa designed after the Federation Bungalow style. It also represents an early use of concrete blockwork which is made more significant because of its adoption by a traditionally conservative body such as a church management committee. Its prominent siting adjacent to the church and the rubble stone fencing shared by both buildings-reinforce the visual and historic bond between the two and allow the manse to express its former ecclesiastical function within this locally important Gisborne township civic precinct.

As the residence of Presbyterian clergy until the 1970s the house is identified in many people's minds with the functions of the church and the high standing it held in the Gisborne community, particularly when this house was built.

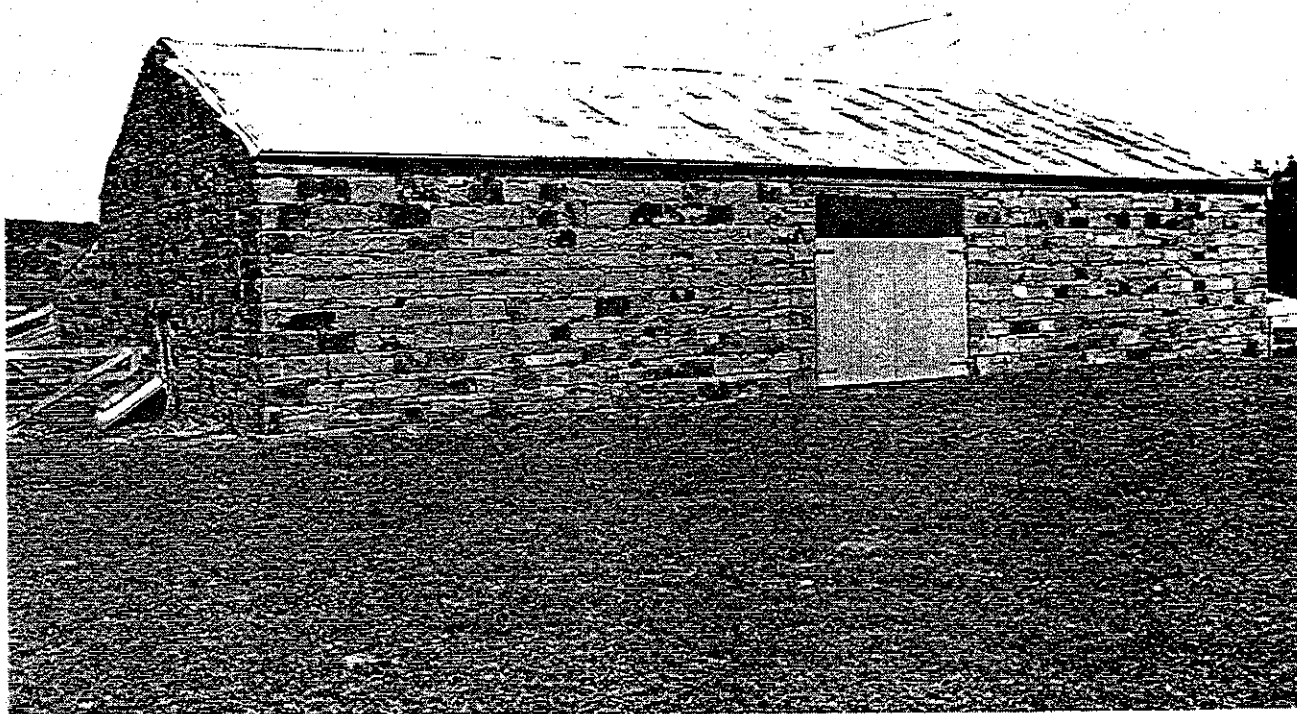
1
2

ibid.
ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: SPRINGBANK, LATER DEBHEL PARK
180 RMB FORBES ROAD, LANCEFIELD SOUTH

TYPE: BARN, DAIRY, HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 586 AMG: 3.02,58.68
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
LANCEFIELD PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 22-5

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R04

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1860C-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: 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 (Barn, dairy)
Important to Romsey & Lancefield District (House)

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

GILLINDERS, ARCHIBALD

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

GRAHAM, ROBERT STRACHAN SNR.

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

The two lots which later formed this holding (24,25) were first purchased by land agent John Fitzgerald in 1855 for £528 and £511 respectively¹. He also bought CAs 22&23 which, with CAs 24 & 25, comprised this property over most of the 19th century².

Fitzgerald was an agent for Archibald Gillinders whose death in 1856 (drowned in the Campaspe River) meant that his widow Ann Gillinders and her only son, Archibald Patrick received the four lots in 1857³.

Archibald Jnr. leased the farm (Cas 22-5) for 20 years from 1877 to Robert Strachan Graham at £100 per year with an option to purchase at a sizable £3500 for the 561 acres. After Gillinders' death, his executor, Mary, sold the farm to Graham in 1888 for £4000, immediately resulting in a mortgage for £3000 to Duncan Kennedy⁴.

The names McKenzie, Graham and Gillinders are linked by marriage as is the tenure of this land. Robert S Graham's second marriage (1866) was to Margaret O'Niall who was the daughter from the marriage of Ellen Fitzgerald and DW O'Niall. His first marriage was to Archie Gillinders' widow (Anne Kirby) in 1859⁵. Archie Gillinders Jnr married Louise Peardon and their son, Peardon Gillinders reputedly always believed that Springbank should have been his⁶.

Thereafter it was owned for a long period by the Graham family. RS Graham owned CAs 22-5 until the mid 1890s when he died. However, his son, Robert S Graham Junior (1868-1956) owned only

1 RGO APP.35998
2 ibid.
3 ibid.
4 ibid.
5 R&LDHS collection Mary Graham, Graham family tree
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CAs 24&25 by c1920 with his other son, Oswald Graham (1879-1954) owning CAs 23&24¹. Both were replaced as owners in the 1940s with Michael & Kevin McCarthy taking up Robert's property and Mrs Alice Graham (widow, nee Connors) inheriting Oswald's². A Mrs Graham still lives nearby³. Recent owners held it for 23 years, renaming the property (Debhel Park) after a race horse.

R.S.Graham

R.S.Graham (b Boat-o-Craigo, Forfarshire, Scotland 1828- 12.8.1895) came to the colony and the diggings in 1852 and the district in 1859 eventually accumulating 1700 acres (by c1887), some being Gillinders⁴. He was a foundation member of the Lancefield Roads Board in 1862 (along with Dr. Phipps whose barn resembles this one) and its last chairman. He was the first president of the Romsey shire and later a councillor on the Springfield Shire (1890-). He was a Justice of the Peace by the mid 1870s and stated that he was the oldest magistrate in the district by the late 1880s⁵. He was president of the Lancefield and Kilmore agricultural societies and later the vice-president of the West Bourke agricultural society. He won the society's cup in 1873 for his champion filly, Maggie⁶.

Bob (R.S) Graham was one of the renowned dairy producers of the area, winning awards at local shows⁷. He also kept a diary of his ship journey to the colony in 1852⁸. Dennis (Dinney) Graham was a Lancefield carrier in the 1970s⁹.

DESCRIPTION:

This is farm complex is sited on top of a hillside overlooking Deep Creek and includes a timber house and, to the north, a massive freestone coursed rubble barn of the 1860s, gabled in form with a skillion cart shed to the east side. Nearby are later stockyards and a Monterey cypress hedge, old gums near the creek and Monterey pines.

The barn compares with Dr Phipps' barn at Lausanne (q.v.) but is much larger. Inside there are large Oregon trusses with numbered components (prefabricated), connected with wrought iron straps, which span the full width¹⁰. Main openings are either segment or flat arched. The north wall rubble stone is in poor repair at the gable and differs from the largely dressed stone found in other walls. South of the barn is a large domed brick well with a vented top which collects the barn roof water which is pumped to the house.

South of this again is a large altered timber house from c1905 with a M-profile hipped roof and verandah across the front. The verandah is bullnosed, but devoid of any ornamentation. At the rear of the house is a gabled dairy built from massive freestone blocks set in a coursed rubble form and with a verandah facing out over the creek (1860s).

Inside the house has extensive use of pressed art-metal for walls and ceilings with a particularly notable hallway where the more typically plaster detailing of the hall arch, dado, and cornices has been replicated in metal.

CONDITION:

The barn is generally original except for alterations to openings but the house is externally altered.

CONTEXT:

The complex overlooks the Deep Creek, and the barn and its backdrop of trees are visible for some distance across this valley where Forbes and Graham track winds its way through gum forest past quarries, possibly used for the stone at this site.

- 1 M1893; RB1922-3,823-2
- 2 RB1941-5
- 3 owners pers.com.
- 4 V&M V2, p.426
- 5 ibid.
- 6 R&LDHS collection Mary Graham biog. notes
- 7 Reid, p.34,211
- 8 op.cit. p22
- 9 Reid, p.61; see *Lancefield Mercury* 18.9.31
- 10 the roof pitch is shallow for the assumed age of the barn

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

In the valley is the old Forbes trestle bridge and across Forbes Road, other early farm complexes.

LANDSCAPE:

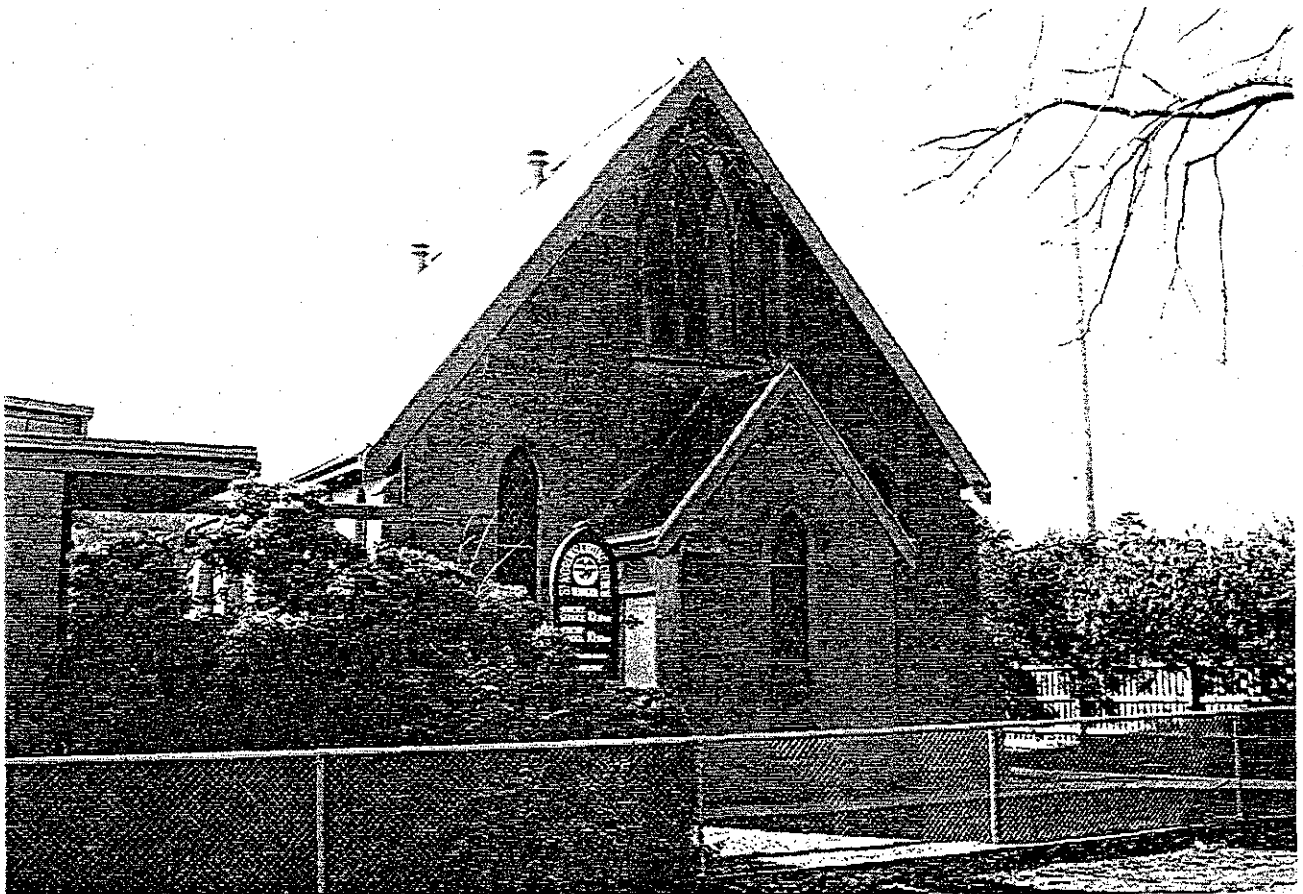
Planting near the house includes a large old tree lucerne and mature *Arbutus sp.* while hawthorn grows in the nearby gullies.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Springbank is significant as the long-term home of RS Graham who was prominent in the region, particularly in his promotion of model farming practices. The early and large freestone barn and dairy are particularly symbolic of this farming activity and are also visually prominent in a setting which is a picturesque combination of natural and contrived landscape elements. The depth of history held on the Graham family and the varied components on this site allow further historical interpretation while the prefabricated nature of the gigantic roof trusses are of architectural interest.

NAME: ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN, NOW UNITING CHURCH
037 FOREST STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: CHURCH



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.80,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

PRECINCT:

Forest Street, Woodend Civic & Ecclesiastical

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1910

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

DESIGNER:

CREW, MR.

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

After services were held in private homes, the first Woodend Presbyterian Church was reputedly opened next to the present St Mary's Anglican Church July 1861¹. The presiding minister was the Rev. John Meek of Gisborne but the first local minister was Rev. CJ Baird from 1862².

Moves to relocate the church more centrally in the town were realised after this site was donated by AJ Simpson of Hamilton. The church foundation stone was laid by Dr. J Fisher Anderson on April 9th, 1910 and the first service there was in October³. The designer was a Mr Crew of Gisborne and the builders, Cogger & Pretty of Woodend⁴. The old church was moved by bullock dray to the rear of the new church in the same year and verandah piers on the new manse were commenced with the laying of a brick, taken from the old manse, by Mrs Goudie⁵.

The church was built of reinforced concrete with such economy that the same construction technique was suggested by Dr Anderson to complete the mechanics institute⁶. This method was then only beginning to make its presence felt in Australia for house construction, as it had not been deemed a fire-proof material for external cladding of commercial and public structures under many building codes⁷. The Monier company's own warehouse and offices in Oliver Lane, Melbourne (1905-7) were among the first warehouses built from reinforced concrete⁸.

The church became the Woodend Uniting Church in 1977⁹.

1 Barned, p.106-
2 *ibid.*
3 *ibid.*
4 *ibid.*; Crew not listed in D1910 or WD1899-1900 except Sam Crew, Richmond organ builder
5 *ibid.*
6 *Woodend Star* 13.11.09
7 see Lewis, *200 Years of Concrete*, p.25f
8 *ibid.*, p.10
9 Barned, *loc.cit.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simply gabled stuccoed Gothic Revival church with pointed openings, some vermiculation above the main entrance and a simulated tracery window in the cement work above the gabled porch. The roof is clad with herring-bone pattern cement sheet tiles with a terracotta ridging. The construction was of reinforced concrete which places it among the first public buildings to be erected in this manner.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original, except for the new fence.

CONTEXT:

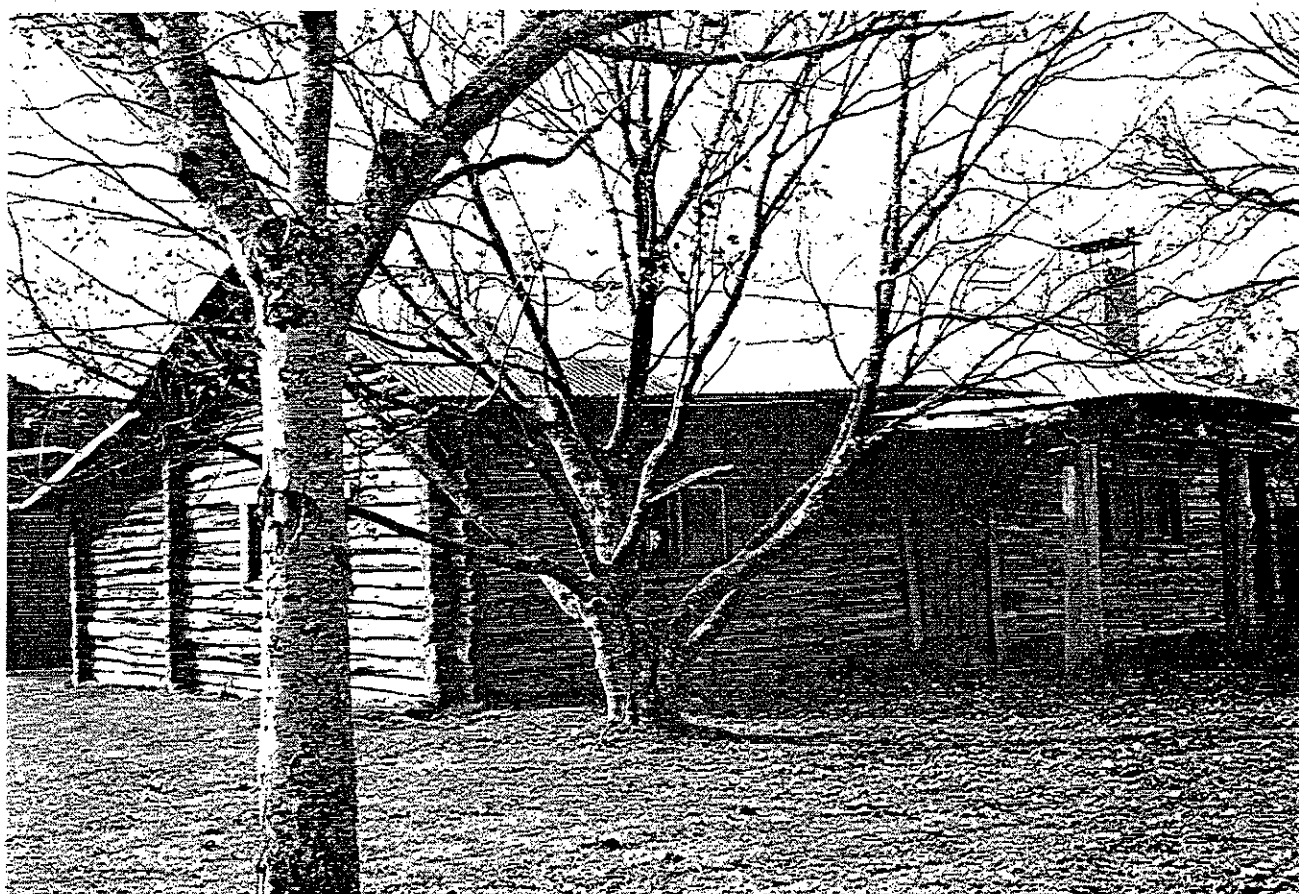
The church is sited in the public building precinct of Woodend with other early sites including the court house and scout hall.

SIGNIFICANCE:

St Andrews is significant as a focus in Woodend for the Presbyterian Church and a contributing part of a public building precinct. It is known by the community and a landmark because of its characteristic steeply gabled church form. It is also among the earliest group of reinforced concrete public buildings in the State.

NAME: WOODEND SCOUT HALL
041 FOREST STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HALL



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.80,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 8/2A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

PRECINCT:

Forest Street, Woodend Civic & Ecclesiastical

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1931

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 SCOUT TROOP

DESIGNER:

VILLIER, G W ?

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

WHEELER, CRANNEY;MORGAN,KELLY

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,5

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
FORESTS AND FOREST INDUSTRY (Evidence of forest industry and management)

HISTORY:

A local policeman, Constable C. Ernshaw, promoted the idea of the Woodend scout troop after witnessing the success of Melbourne and Bendigo troops camping in the area. By mid 1927 a troop was formed under long-serving scoutmaster, Mrs.J F Gilchrist¹.

The Rev. H.S. Legge, (the troop's vice-president, secretary and treasurer) applied to build a log cabin scout hall on council land beside the court house. Fund raising began after a public meeting in December 1928 resulting in the opening of the hall in February 1931 by the Chief Commissioner of Victoria, C.A. Hoadley². A Mr Birrane cut and hauled some 150-200, 16 to 20 feet long logs along the Campaspe Development Road for the project, part of the money coming from the Unemployment Relief Fund and the rest from the community³. P.Wheeler and others hand-dressed and jointed the logs⁴.

The scout troop thrived up until the 1940s but faltered after Mrs.Gilchrist's resignation in 1946⁵. New scout and cub masters in 1951 revitalized the Woodend scouts with recent achievements including the new scout/guide hall (1981) at the rear of the old hall⁶.

1 BARNED, p.152
2 *ibid.*; note Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 21 cites opening 7.2.30
3 *ibid.*
4 Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 21
5 BARNED, p.154
6 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

This is a rustic and near original log-house scout hall with a chimney clad with corrugated iron at one end and Egyptian style windows, typical of the 1920s. The green colouring indicates a similar period. It has a pergola arch entrance, once had a shingled roof (replaced 1958), is in poor repair and is sited among other public buildings.

CONDITION:

The shingled roofing was replaced with iron in 1958 and the timber wall cladding is in poor repair.

CONTEXT:

The scout hall is sited in the public building precinct of Woodend with other early sites including the court house and church.

LANDSCAPE:

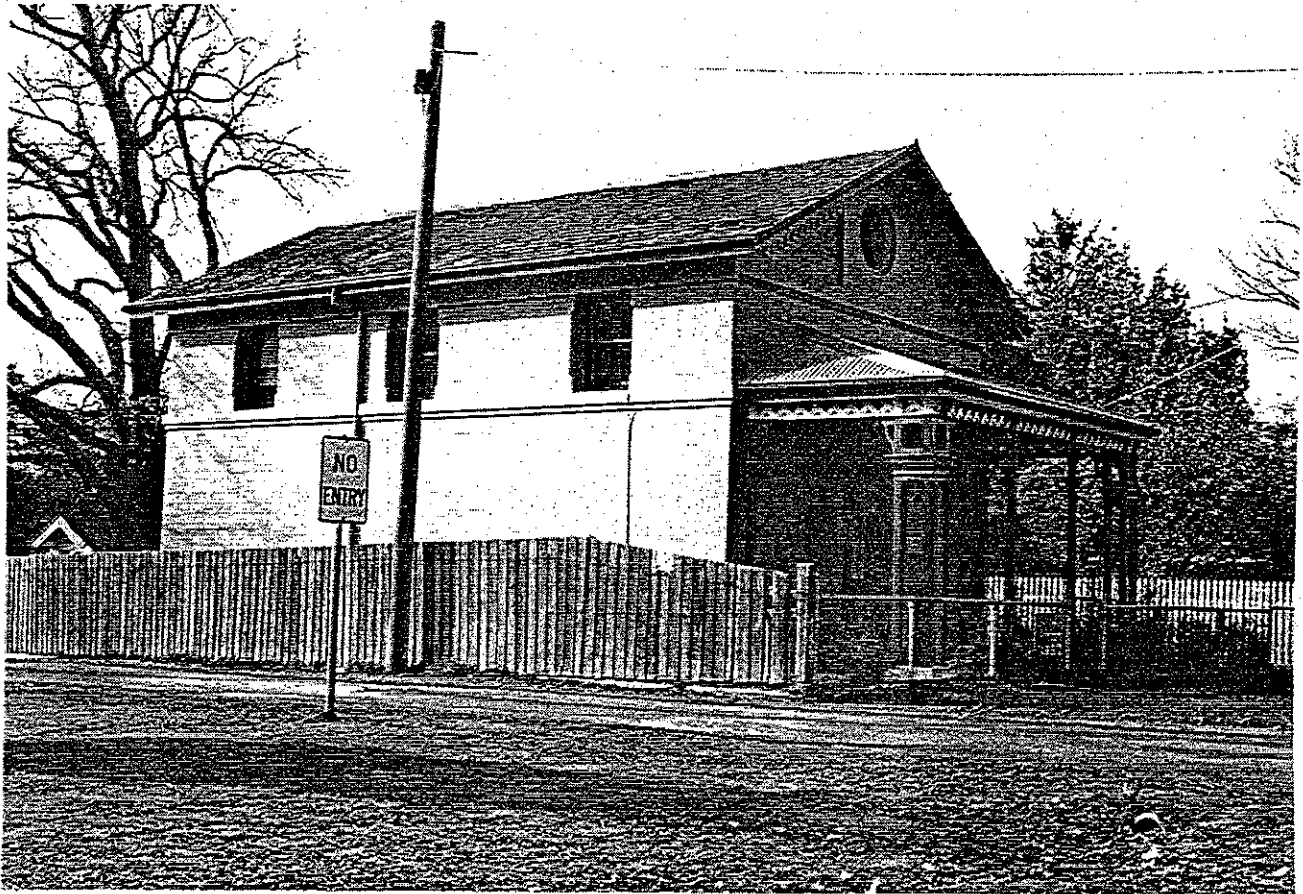
There is no formal garden but a number of mature deciduous trees which may date from the 1930s.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Woodend Scout Hall is a significant reminder of the communal life of the town. It signifies the role of an ongoing and respected voluntary organization in the district and the type of relief work carried out during the Depression. The log construction of the hall is also distinctive among other halls in the State and symbolises both the scouts' identification with the forest and the local timber industry. The hall forms part of a civic precinct.

NAME: WOODEND COURT HOUSE
043 FOREST STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: COURT HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.80,58.63
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 7/2A

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

PRECINCT:

Forest Street, Woodend Civic & Ecclesiastical

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1870,1888

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT

DESIGNER:

WARDELL, WILLIAM (PWD CHIEF ARCHITECT)

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The National Trust of Australia (Vic) plaque states: 'Designed by H A Williams of the Public Works Department, in 1870'.¹

The Woodend Court House was erected in 1870 for the Public Works Department of Victoria at a cost of 668 pounds². The design of the building was prepared by H A Williams, then the P.W.D. Clerk of Works and Draftsman for this part of Victoria, under Public Works Chief Architect, William Wardell.

The court house is similar in style to those at Lilydale, Jamieson and Avenal, also drawn by Williams. It is one of 21 examples of the type described (by Trethowan) as 'wood verandah with gable roof' and 'rooms to the side of the main room' (type A.2.1.).

Betty Jean Barned, in her local history of Woodend, noted that the original drawing, dated 14.9.70, was signed W N. This is possibly Walter Nation, listed by Trethowan as a junior assistant draftsman in 1871, and assistant draftsman in 1874. Barned also records that this court house replaced an earlier court building, probably dating from 1862 and located south of or near Keating's Hotel³.

1 Trust Plaque
2 NTA file: W&DHS file FIS
3 Barned, *Woodend*...p71f

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The court house was a response to deputations sent from the town requesting the replacement of the existing court house¹.

It originally comprised the court room and one office on its east side. A second office and porch were added to the rear of the first office in 1888, and a connecting door formed between the two². The contractor was Sutherland³.

The last court of petty sessions was held there in 1964 and the last coroner's court hearing in the 1970s⁴. It is now occupied by the Woodend and District Historical Society.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a Palladian style gabled brick (painted) court house with attic windows, oculus louvred vent and decorative brickwork in the form of a corbel table under the gable and a dog-tooth string mould under the applied pediment in the gable. The main hall has a slate roof and the verandah, corrugated iron.

The verandah is hipped skillion profile, with distinctive lattice friezes and timber brackets running down to capitals. The verandah columns are in threes at the corners. Matching out-offices survive at the rear.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original except for the painted brickwork, new service boxes (SEC) and new fence.

CONTEXT:

The court house is sited in the public building precinct of Woodend with other early sites including the scout hall and church.

LANDSCAPE:

The only remnant original planting is a very large elm near the outhouse at the rear of the building.

SIGNIFICANCE:

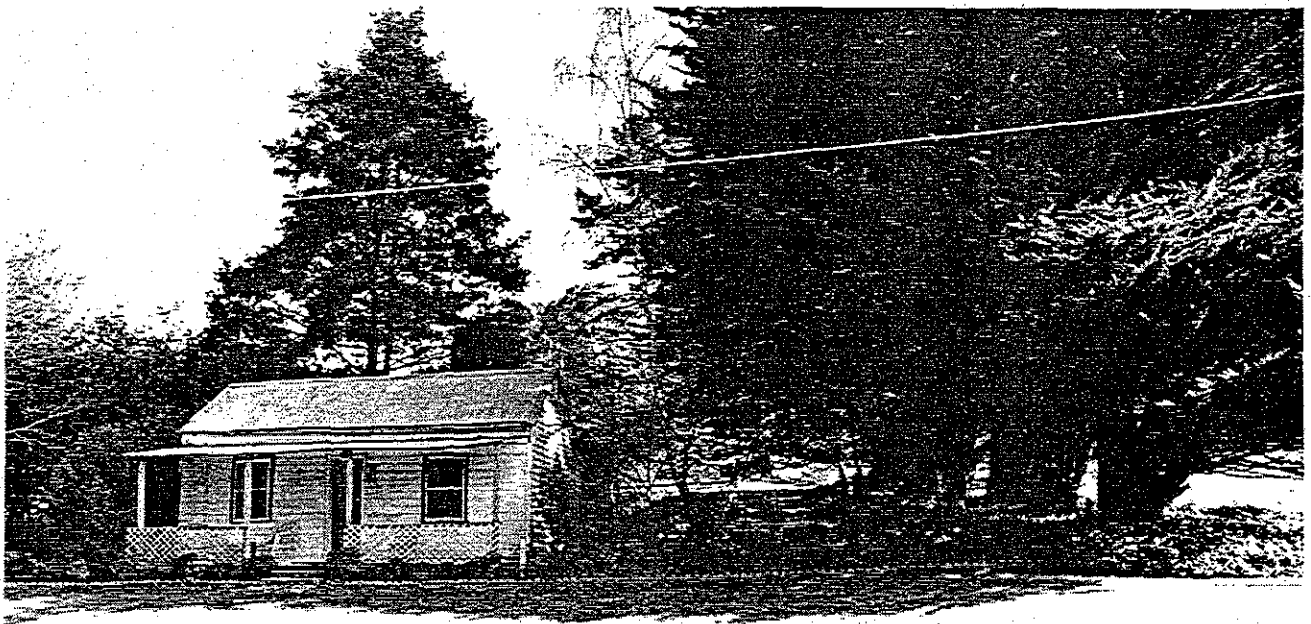
Woodend Court House is a significant reminder of the civic importance of these towns in the district, a significance easily overlooked as many functions have in the twentieth century been transferred to Melbourne or Bendigo. The building is a landmark within a locally important civic building group, is recognised by the community (particularly in its ongoing role with the historical society), is near original inside and out and, by its nature, has attracted extensive historical data on events and persons linked with the site.

1 NTA file cites B Trethowan PWD thesis; W&DHS *Kyneton Guardian* ? 22.2.70
2 *ibid.*
3 W&DHS file FIS
4 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: CHEROKEE TOWNSHIP, TREES
GAP ROAD, CHEROKEE

TYPE: TOWNSHIP PRECINCT, TREES



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 597 AMG: 2.91,58.59
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R11

PRECINCT:

Cherokee Timber Settlement

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
*Part Altered

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

WERNER ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 5,4

TOWNS (Evidence of urban development in a once dominantly rural context, civic and religious buildings, street plantings)
FORESTS AND FOREST INDUSTRY (Evidence of forest industry and management)

HISTORY:

Cherokee was set on 80 half-acre blocks and formerly known as Mount Hope but was reputedly re-named by sawmillers from Oklahoma¹.

Thriving on sawmilling, the town revolved around the Consolidated Timber Co, with a blacksmith shop, store, many guest houses for timber workers (Mrs Barbour's, the longest running), and timber tramways² which reputedly ran down to the railway stations at Riddells Creek, Romsey and Gisborne².

The Railway Steam Sawmill School appears to have served this township from the late 1860s, opening as a non-vested rural school in 1874 but later moving to Kerrie when the timber thinned out and the mills closed³.

DESCRIPTION:

What was the town-lot subdivision of Cherokee is now marked by small timber cottages, mostly altered and some demolished leaving chimneys only.

CONDITION:

Many houses and structures are now only overgrown ruins, with historical interpretation needed urgently prior to further degradation. Other extant houses have been altered in detail but were always simple structures.

¹ Barned, *My Side of the Mountain*, p.37
² *ibid.*
³ V&R V2, p.758

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

The town site is set on the side of a hill, with gum forest, old exotic trees and gravel roads evoking some of its former environs.

LANDSCAPE:

Some mature exotic tree specimens are evident such as very mature Monterey pines and Californian redwoods.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Cherokee's significance lies with its early development and death as a timber town. It is the most densely developed timber settlement known in the study area, an area known for its early timber supplies to the gold fields and Melbourne firewood.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: NEWHAM PREEMPTIVE RIGHT, NOW CSL CHETWYND FARM
3740 ? GARTH ROAD, WOODEND NORTH

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 584 AMG: 2.83,58.69
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R12

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1860c- ?

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

DRYDEN, THOMAS

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

DRYDEN, EDWARD

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

Hoddle's 1844 feature plan of the district shows 'Dryden's Station' on a dray track leading to the Campaspe River, and skirting around the side of the Jim Jim¹. The Newham pastoral lease (Western Port 75) covered some 25,000 acres and accommodated some 9000 sheep. It was held by Dryden & Peters in the 1830s and Edward Dryden only from 1844. Thomas Dryden had it after 1856².

Edward was born in Tasmania 1808 and, with some sheep, travelled from there to Port Phillip with Charles Peters in 1837³. He described his first two years in the colony as leasing pasture at Killamaine which he left to Robert Aitken, in favour of establishing the Mount Macedon pastoral lease near Lancefield⁴.

Dryden married Ann Robertson (daughter of James) of Upper Keilor in 1843 and was dead by 1886⁵. Victorian directories of the 1860s list William Dryden at Springfield, Thomas at Hesket and another Thomas at Woodend, all farmers⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a farm complex on the old Newham pastoral lease preemptive right, set at the end of a long drive.

The house is large and shows staged construction, with an overall cemented pseudo-ashlar facade and hipped corrugated iron roof (used for storage). An early stage faces the road, with two windows and a central door having bold quoining and presumably having once been the centre of a small cot-

1 CPO RP110
2 Billis & Kenyon, p.259
3 Barned, p.22 cites *Letters from Victorian Pioneers*.
4 ibid.
5 Billis & Kenyon, p.61
6 BD1868
7 see W&DHS letter to Vicroads, 5.12.90

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

tage or detached kitchen. Another (possibly original house) wing faces east with a reconstructed verandah (part enclosed). The outbuildings appear much later.

CONTEXT:

The complex is opposite the old Garth preemptive right and east of the old structures on Cadella and Wattle Parks.

LANDSCAPE:

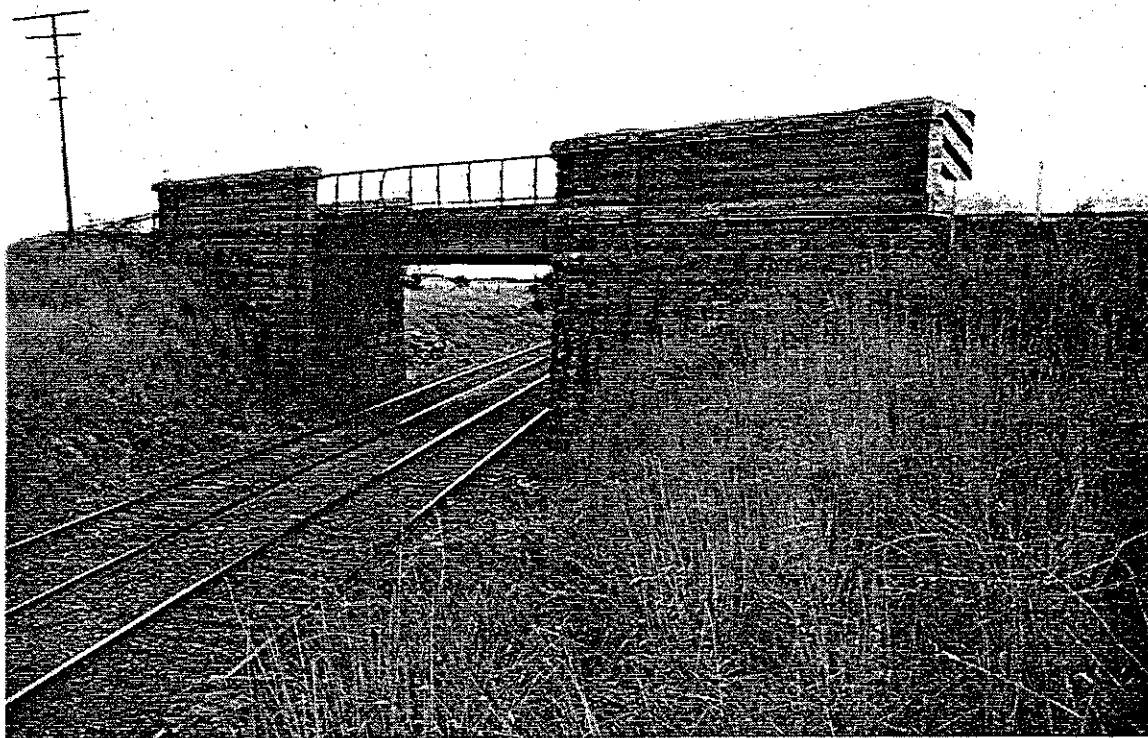
The driveway is lined with an avenue of elms (individually notable). Near the house are Monterey cypress and pine rows also an orchard.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Chetwynd Farm is significant within the study area as the site of the earliest pastoral settlement in the district. The house, although altered, also evokes relative age and illustrates change through its extension in a manner which has not destroyed earlier construction stages. Chetwynd Farm is also part of a group of early places from the pastoral and immediate post-pastoral era, some of which retain some of the oldest structures in the study area.

NAME: ROAD BRIDGE, ECHUCA TO MELBOURNE RAILWAY
GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD,

TYPE: BRIDGE, RAILWAY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY, GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 620 AMG: 2.92, 58.50
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:

1861C

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 a basalt road bridge over Melbourne-Bendigo railway with wrought-iron railing intact on south side, replaced on north.
Other important buildings and features along the Echuca Melbourne railway line include:

'Jacksons Creek Viaduct'
'The Sunbury Bank,' commencement point Jacksons Creek

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

'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.

NAME: DROMKEEN, MONTEREY PINE
GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD, RIDDELLS CREEK

TYPE: HOUSE, TREE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 620 AMG: 2.96,58.53
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
KERRIE PARISH
SUBDIVISION LOTS: 18

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T06

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER (R=Registered):
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (N=Nominated, R=Registered):
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (C=Classified, R=Recorded): C, C Register of Significant Trees
NTA FILE NUMBER: 5677
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1889-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*,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 (House)

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

CHOMLEY, JUDGE ARTHUR

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

MANTON, JACK

DESIGNER:

HYNDMAN & BATES

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,6

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL (Evidence of pastoral and selection eras, changes in agricultural practices)
TOURISM & RETREATS (Formation of early retreats for the elite, the later guest houses, pleasure gardens, and recreation areas; also the summer houses)

HISTORY:

The house site is part of Allotment 10 which was granted to James Simms (then 66 acres) in 1860 for 70 pounds¹. Parts of the allotment were sold to John Kennedy and William Collier (owner of CA9) in the period 1860-1².

The house was designed by the architects, Hyndman & Bates, in 1889, for Judge Arthur Chomley. Judge Chomley was appointed a County Court Judge in 1885 and the *Romsey Examiner* of 25 January, 1889, reported that the Judge let a contract for 'a fine residence on the road to Romsey. It is to consist of 23 rooms and a tower.' Chomley was chairman of the Riddells Creek mechanics institute in the early 1890s³.

He named his 24 acre (10 ha) estate 'Dromkeen,' after the property belonging to his mother's family in County Tipperary in Ireland. 'Dromkeen' was built at Riddell's Creek because his wife suffered from asthma and had been advised to live in the country. The Judge travelled into, and home from, Melbourne every day by steam train. He retired in November, 1910, after 57 continuous years in the public service, and died in 1914. Dromkeen went to a grazier and local councillor, James A Reid, in 1911⁴.

1 RGO APP.3992,5424

2 *ibid.*

3 Friends of Riddells Creek, *History of Riddells Creek* (1982) in 1894

4 Reid, p.114

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Of the house and 106 acres he owned at Dromkeen, Reid sold the house lot (4 acres) and 20 acres (leased by James Huffer) to a New Zealand banker, John Matthews, c1920: a Miss Kate Matthews lived in the house¹

The owner from the 1930s to the 1950s was local farmer and landholder, James Gordon Alston².

Jack Manton, a leading art entrepreneur, bought 'Dromkeen' in 1956 and started his famous Jack Manton Collection, which was the most important privately-owned collection of paintings of the Heidelberg School. A new gallery was erected in 1969, to hang the 68 paintings, and was dedicated to his father who had started the well-known Manton's department store in Bourke Street. Jack Manton retired interstate in 1972 and the collection was sold to the National Gallery of Victoria.

In 1973 Court and Joyce Oldmeadow bought 'Dromkeen' as a residence and as a bulk store and retail outlet to complement their successful C T Oldmeadow Booksellers store in Melbourne. They collected children's books, original manuscripts and artwork by leading authors and artists Ida Rentoul Outhwaite, Pixie O'Harris and Peg Maltby, so that students, librarians, teachers, and the general public, etc., can attend exhibitions and seminars tracing books from conception to final production.

In 1976 Court and Joyce Oldmeadow were presented with the Eleanor Farjeon Award in recognition of their contribution to children's literature, and this was the first time the award has been given to anyone outside the United Kingdom.

Court died in 1977 and in 1981 the Court Oldmeadow Children's Literature Foundation was established, in recognition of the part he played in the development of 'Dromkeen' and his contribution to Australian children's literature.

In 1985 Ashton Scholastic purchased 'Dromkeen,' ensuring that the collection will remain secure and available to schools and the general public in future.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a gabled weatherboarded house, currently with a corrugated iron roofing, designed as an early example of the Tudor revival style with tall red brick chimneys. There are extensive additions and alterations but the colours used on trim are empathetic. Main interior spaces have vaulted Kauri pine lined ceilings and inlaid individually notable mantels but most rooms have been changed in detail³.

'This timber house has had many alterations and additions over the years, but the entrance hall area is still reasonably intact with a timber ceiling and an elaborate timber fireplace surround. The interior has been partially opened up in order to display the many drawings and manuscripts'.

'The front elevation has a verandah and three prominent gables in pseudo Tudor style, with a similar small gabled entrance porch. The large and very basic 1969 gallery addition is fortunately well to the right of the main entrance'⁴.

CONDITION:

The major part of the original house is externally complete (some enclosed verandah sections, altered openings) along with specimen sections of the interior which exhibit polished timberwork. Each phase of the place's development has been distinct, allowing historical interpretation of the site over different periods.

CONTEXT:

According to the *Romsey Examiner*, dated 25 January, 1889, "We may add that the building (Dromkeen) occupies a commanding position to the left of the main road from Romsey to Riddells Creek, almost on the summit of what is known as 'Big Hill,' and is surrounded by extensive grounds which have been liberally and tastefully planted with ornamental trees and shrubs." Extensive views of the surrounding countryside can still be seen through the well-maintained gardens.

1 RB1920-1,555 p.31 letters attached
2 RB1930-1,528; see photographs displayed in Dromkeen
3 NTA
4 NTA

LANDSCAPE:

The garden is largely new but with remnant mature trees including a row of *Cupressus torulosa* also Monterey pines (individual /rows) and cordylines, and a large redwood at the front. There is an unusual smooth barked tree (60 years) with a leaf like an oak, alternate¹. There is some stone edging and early timber-framed gates.

A large Monterey pine in the grounds is on the significant tree register.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Dromkeen is significant as the design of the noted architects Hyndman & Bates and the home of the equally prominent Judge Arthur Chomley. The external integrity of the house and part of the garden to that period allows a direct association and the architectural styling is unusual for the construction date.

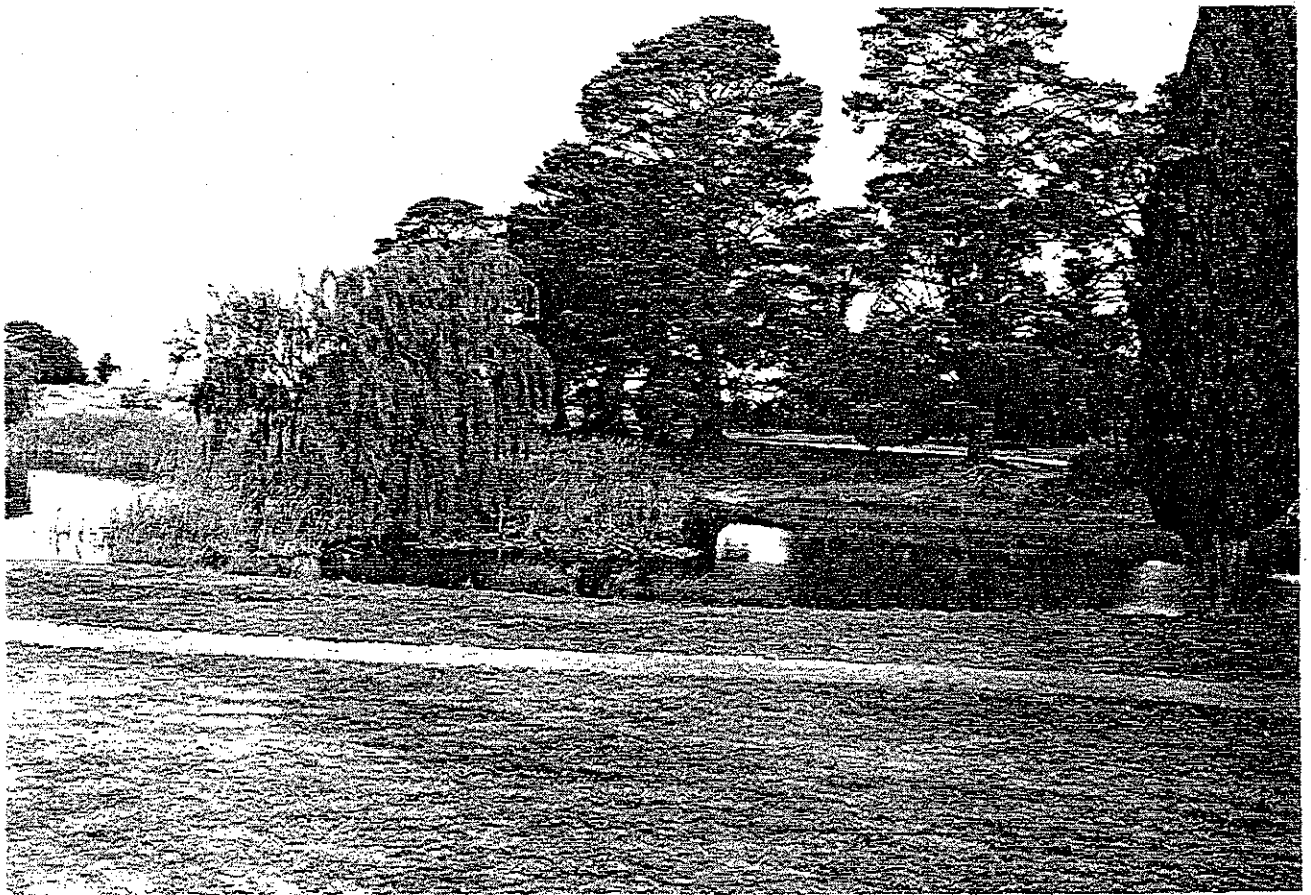
It is also linked (by the addition of a gallery) to Jack Manton who was a leading art entrepreneur. His nationally famous art collection which included 68 paintings from the Heidelberg School, was housed there over a three year period.

Another phase in the property's history is that linked with Joyce and Court Oldmeadow who started a collection of original manuscripts and artwork by leading children's illustrators and authors. The Foundation is the only one of its kind in Victoria and possibly in Australia.

1 unidentified

NAME: WALTER SMITH RESERVE
GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD, RIDDELLS CREEK

TYPE: GARDEN, PUBLIC



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 620 AMG: 2.94,58.51
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

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:

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

ROMSEY SHIRE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,6,7

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)
TOURISM & RETREATS (Formation of early retreats for the elite, the later guest houses, pleasure gardens, and recreation areas; also the summer houses)

HISTORY:

The site of the reserve is part of John Riddell's preemptive right which was subdivided over a long period to produce this reserve and town lots facing the road to the station¹.

The reserve was reputedly built up around the basalt quarries formed during the railway's construction through Riddells Creek². These quarries now form the ornamental lakes in the reserve.

William Green C.E. was the supervising engineer for part of the works and a tramway was built into the quarries to transport the stone to the tracks. There the stone was used for the embankments and two stone bridges³. The designer of the stone bridges was Darbyshire, the mason John Don and the supervisor, the local long-term resident Sam Amess⁴.
The swimming champion and manufacturer, Frank Beaurepaire, opened a swimming pool near here in 1928 which had been built by John Bolitho⁵.

A letter to the *Romsey Examiner* from Walter J. Smith on 13.06.1934 provides some intriguing insights into the history and development of this reserve. Titled 'An Objectionable Proposal' Smith wrote in objection to a proposal by the Lands Department for a portion of public garden at Riddell. Smith described the garden as small in extent (approximately 4 acres) which could only be reduced in size to its detriment. Smith identified the site required as at the north eastern end of the Riddell public garden "where it adjoins the State school playing ground". He noted the group of pine trees there "which are a telling feature of the landscape, and should any contemplated removal of these trees be given effect to such an act would be positive vandalism".

A row of pine trees along the main street today are presumably remnants of this group. Smith continued to describe how the garden was created many years ago by the voluntary and energetic efforts of progressive residents and how it had become "an ideal spot for recreation and usefulness in many ways". Smith identified himself as one who took a leading and active part in the establishment of the

1 see Parish plan

2 R&LDHS collection Friends of Riddells Creek typescript; Bolitho edited history of Riddells Creek from W Smith's publication

3 ibid.

4 Goss, *Riddell's Village*. (Riddells Creek, 1983) p.35

5 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

garden; although he did not deny an extension of the playground would be advantageous, he did not believe it should be done at the expense of the public garden.

Presumably the extension to the playground was not allowed and the garden was reserved and subsequently named after Walter J. Smith in recognition of his efforts towards its improvements.

DESCRIPTION:

Mature ornamental exotic trees surround an ornamental lake set by the Riddells Creek, near the notable railway bridges and railway station yard, and the school. Trees of distinction include oaks, mature *Pinus radiata*, *Cupressus sempervirens* and Douglas fir. In recent years timber picket fencing and gates have been erected to form an entrance to the reserve.

CONTEXT:

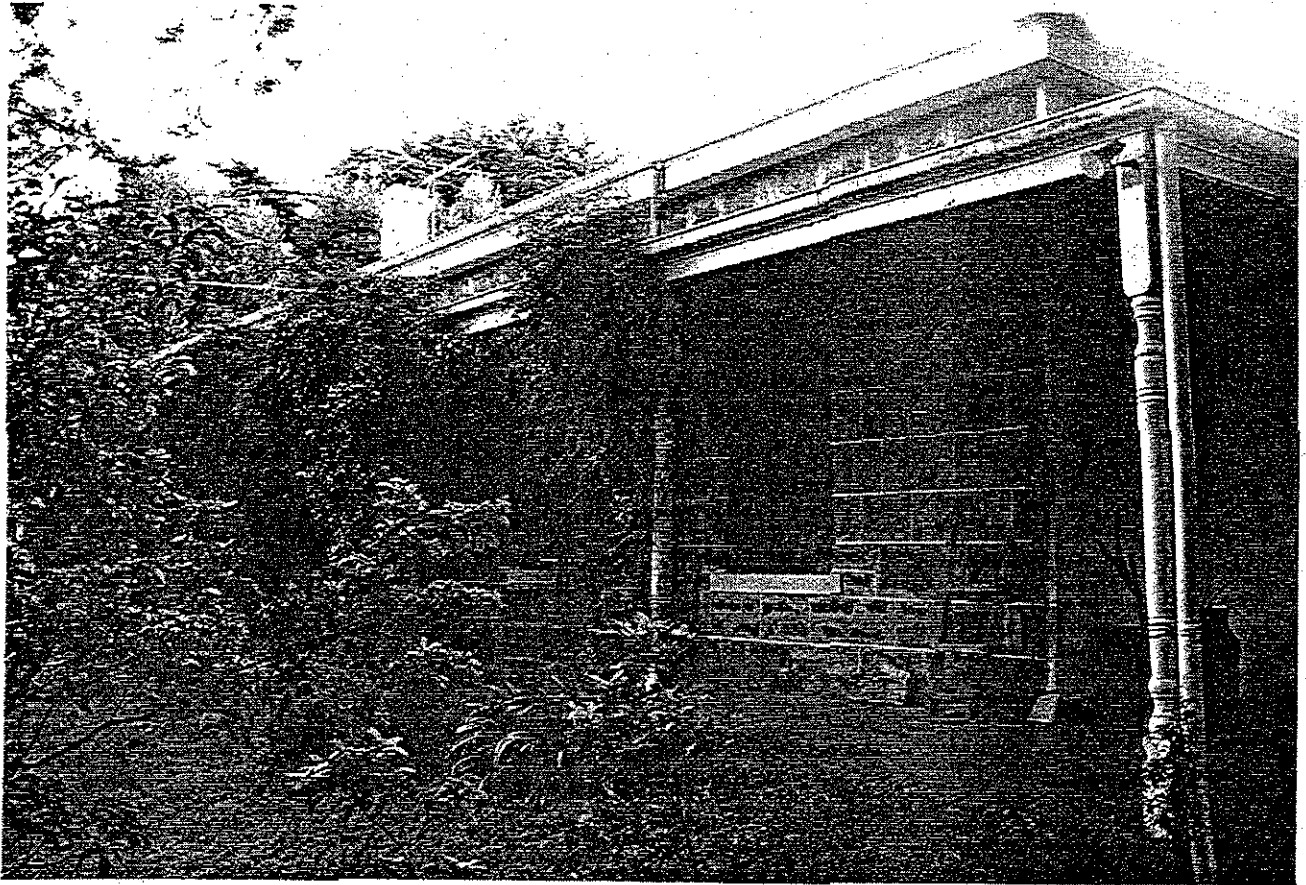
The site is opposite the important Smith's Millbrook nursery site, close to the notable arched railway bridges, adjoins the stone remnants of the road bridge, the railway reserve and the main commercial street. It is also close to the Church of England site which is shown as planted with ornamental trees and surrounded by a timber picket fence in early photographs.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Walter Smith reserve represents many phases of the town's development including the pastoral era and the construction of the railway. It has also been a focus of public recreation in the town over a long period and contains significant ornamental planting and water elements. It adjoins the notable stone railway bridges, the Church of England, Millbrook and the Melvins Road precinct - all combining to provide a notable exotic landscape precinct along the Riddells Creek.

NAME: MILL HOUSE & MILL SITE, NOW FALBARROW HOUSE
GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD, RIDDELLS CREEK

TYPE: MILL COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 620 AMG: 2.93,58.51
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: D1&C1/19
SUBDIVISION LOTS: C1/19

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:

1864c

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:

MCKENZIE, J F & CO. ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

This site and that of the adjoining Smith's nursery (q.v.) were part of an irregular group of freeholds created along the south bank of the Riddell's Creek in the 1860s, all parts of CA19¹. One of these sites was reserved for the Church of England as a direct indication of the so-called tent town which occupied this site as an independent village resulting from a railway construction worker settlement. The later railway centre across the creek started in 1859. Apart from the mill and nursery there was also the nearby cordial factory.

The mill site was granted to one 'Glendenning' (perhaps H Glendinning, a farmer of Kingston) in 1864 and the house site to G Miller in 1868². The name Miller suggests a flour milling occupation and there was a Melbourne milling firm called G Miller & Co. in that period³.

However, the book *When Memory Turns the Key* states that F.J.McKenzie & Co. built a stone, water-powered flour mill and water race near the Riddells Creek in 1864, just below this house⁴. This was presumably the Melbourne merchants and millers, JF McKenzie & Co⁵.

The mill was reputedly rebuilt as a flock and mattress factory, after a fire, by a William Corrie (a William Coren operated flock mills there in the mid 1880s but is gone by c1888)⁶. Corrie or Coren named this house, Falbarrow House, where presumably he lived.

1 Gisborne parish plan D/19 1863
2 *ibid.*
3 BD1868
4 Reid, p.112
5 BD1868
6 Reid, p.112; WD1884-5; WD1888-9

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

After another fire in 1899, the new owner Otto Muller rebuilt the mill and also lived in this house¹. By the time of the first available rate books (1915-16), Otto Muller has 3 acres and buildings (mill) on CAD1/19². However by c1918 another miller, Alfred H Oliver of Elizabeth St, Melbourne, has acquired the mill site, leaving Clarrie Muller with 16 acres of land (C2/19) and Mary Muller (Otto's widow?) with this house and seven acres (C1/19)³.

The mill was demolished c1923 by its new owner, Mrs C Maslin, lending its stonework for reuse on the repovation of Bundaleer (q.v.) while the house was acquired by James Robertson of Malvern in c1920⁴. Although the house and mill were used by the same families over a long period (until Oliver), the titles were separate⁵. James Feehan was another long-term resident of the 1920s-30s⁶.

A surviving water race is also connected with the mill site along with a small quarry⁷.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large basalt masonry house, with a hipped, corrugated iron clad roof and simple brick chimneys. It is largely concealed from the road by exotic planting. The timber return verandah is of an Edwardian pattern, possibly added for the Mullers, with timber turned posts and a concrete floor.

CONDITION:

Reputedly the house was once two storey at least in part⁸. The side wall has been rendered, bricks painted and the verandah floor replaced.

CONTEXT:

The house site is close to the water race and mill site to the north and adjoins the former tent town site and Smith's nursery.

LANDSCAPE:

Planting specimens including a Monterey cypress hedge (Feehan period?), Norfolk Island pine, some holly, olives and some Canary Island Date Palms.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The mill house and mill sites (race, mill site) are significant for their links with now vanished local industries which supplied vital commodities to the district from the earliest period of permanent settlement.

The site is part of the old 'tent town' which emanated from the construction of the railway through the area.

1 *ibid.*, see photo of Muller house without verandah but with a stone(?) terrace

2 RB1915-16,473

3 RB1918-19,486-8; reference to Otto's son burnt 17.6.1910 np

4 RB191923-4,567; RB1920-1,528

5 pers com owner Mr. Calwell

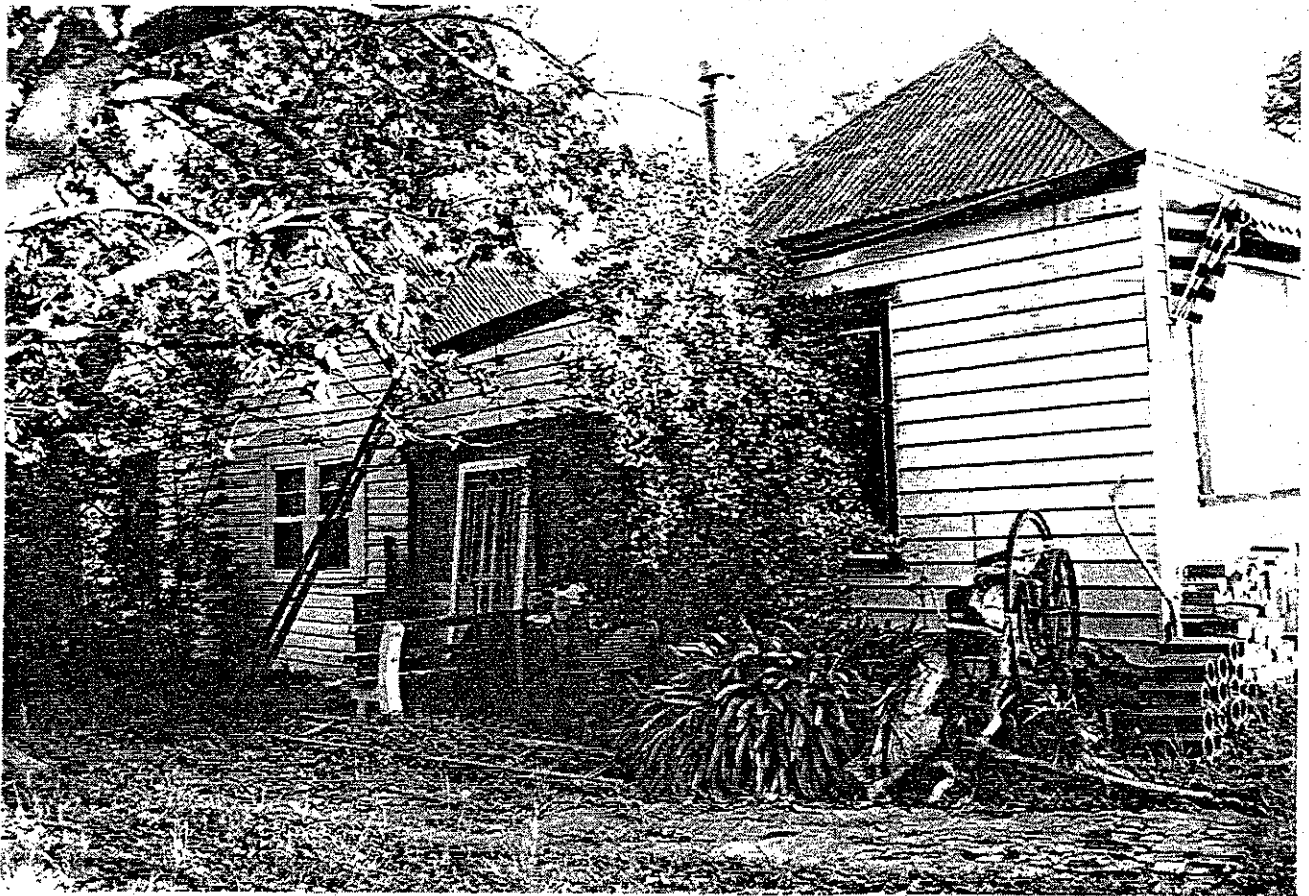
6 RB1925-6,403; RB1933-4,453

7 Gisborne parish plan shown copy held

8 pers com owner cites old ex-resident, old photo shows it as one at the front - confusion with mill?

NAME: MILLBROOK, ALSO SMITH'S NURSERY
OFF GISBORNE KILMORE ROAD, RIDDELLS CREEK

TYPE: NURSERY, TREES, HOUSE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 620 AMG: 2.93,58.51
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: DEF/19

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:

1863c-

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:

SMITH, JOHN

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

SMITH, WALTER

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 7,2

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 and that of the adjoining flour mill (q.v.) were part of an irregular group of freeholds created along the south bank of the Riddell's Creek in the 1860s, all parts of CA19¹.

One of these sites was reserved for the Church of England (E/19) and a church built there, as a direct indication of the so-called tent town which occupied this site as an independent village from the later railway centre across the creek of 1859. This site was later used by Smith as part of his nursery. Apart from the nearby flour mill and nursery there was also the nearby cordial factory.

John Smith, a professional horticulturalist who had trained in Edinburgh and London, after leaving the firm of nurserymen Smith and Adamson, established his own nursery in 1860 (the date given by his catalogue². Pescott states that the firm introduced the rare golden oak and silver elms to Australia and had a particularly fine collection of orchids³. A long letter by Smith to the *Romsey Examiner* (February c.1910 but year not known, copy held at Romsey Historical Society) discusses the problems with lack of water because of the increased population at Upper Macedon but provides an outline of the extent of his business at that time. He states that the nursery was established about fifty years ago and has become well known throughout Australia. In the early 1860s John Smith & Sons were large exporters of native trees, plants and seeds to Europe and other countries. Large consignments of Australian tree ferns (presumably from the Macedon area) were shipped overseas with some "extra large specimens being sent to the Imperial Gardens at St. Petersburg, the Winter Palace Gardens at Moscow and for the Garden of the Emperor at Vienna; also the Royal Gardens

1 Gisborne parish plan D/19 1863

2 Polya, R., *Nineteenth Century Plant Nursery Catalogues of S.E. Australia*, 1981)

3 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

at New England, Edinburgh and New York". The governments of France and Italy were supplied with large quantities of various eucalyptus seeds for "cultivation around dreaded malarial swamps". This activity may have been on conjunction with Ferdinand Mueller, Director of the Melbourne Botanical Gardens, and there is thought to have been direct contact between Mueller and Smith. Smith may have been a collector of seeds and plants for Mueller as Riddell is known to have been, as was Smith's son, Walter¹.

Smith's letter noted that his firm imported the best of English and Continental varieties of fruit trees and they were the first to introduce into Australia "many of the present popular shade and shelter trees and also flowering plants". In later years production of young fruit trees became a specialty and fruit trees were "dispatched to every station on the Victorian railways". A big trade was also conducted with New Zealand.

Hutton describes the many prizes awarded to the nursery such as that in the International Exhibition in Vienna with the apple Newton Wonder². By 1869 the *Australasian* probably summed up the importance of the firm when its writer stated that the firm had done more towards the cultivation and reliable nomenclature of hardy fruits than all the Horticultural Societies in Victoria put together.

John Smith died in 1886 at the age of 84, but the nursery continued under his son Walter, who published a catalogue in 1891³. In the same year, Walter set up the first Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria bulb show in Melbourne with George Titheridge, a Coburg nurseryman. Only two catalogues for the nursery have been located, that for 1871 and 1873⁴.

Photographs show Walter Smith's house and nursery and the mill building from a point near the Church of England across the creek. The land along the creek is very open compared with the almost impenetrable vegetation of today. The exotic trees around Smith's house are very mature and along the creek are plots of land under cultivation with rows of trees⁵. Another photograph shows a group of people on a formed and gravelled path in Smith's garden⁶. Either side of the path are many exotic trees and shrubs in a well developed garden. Another feature of the nursery was the lily pool shown in many postcards and recognised as one of the local attractions of the area⁷. There is some confusion as to where the lily pool was; it may have been on Riddells Creek where the nursery ran down to the creek, but appears to be the extant lake in the now Walter J. Smith Reserve (op. cit.).

John Smith's nursery was established on a 23 acre grant (F/19) at the banks of the Riddells Creek and lived in part of the small timber house beside the Gisborne Road⁸. Many of his plants were sent across the world while his own research helped local crops thrive. His sons, John and Walter, took over after his death in 1886. According to Reid, a flood of 1906 washed away much of the stock and the nursery closed. However, the Romsey rate books list John D. Smith at this site until 1945⁹. Directories of the 1890s list both John & Thomas Smith and Walter J Smith as nurserymen in the town¹⁰.

By the time of the first available rate book in 1915, John D & Walter (Jnr.?) John Smith still had nearly 30 acres along the creek. Walter owned this house on the 24 acre grant (F/19, plus part E/19) and John Daniel Smith a further 3 acres adjoining at the road frontage at least until the 1940s (CA D/19)¹¹.

Chronology

1852

John Smith arrived in Australia from United Kingdom. (1) Had trained in Edinburgh and London and worked at Fairfield Nurseries near Liverpool. On arriving in Melbourne, he became manager of a nursery belonging to Smith and Adamson, Smith being no relation¹².

1863

Established own nursery at Riddell's Creek, with four of his sons working for him. Started out raising fruit trees, achieving a great reputation. Bought great stock of plants in from growers such as Ware's nursery, Adelaide. (1)

1866

- 1 Maroske, Mueller Project, pers. comm.
- 2 Hutton, H.B., *Australian Garden History Society Journal*, No.2, 1982.
- 3 *Examiner*, 20.08.1886
- 4 Polya, R. *Nineteenth Century Plant Nursery Catalogues of S.E. Australia*, 1981
- 5 P3374 G&MMDHS
- 6 P3375, GMMMDHS
- 7 P3377 GMMMDHS
- 8 Gisborne parish plan; Reid, p.112
- 9 *ibid.*
- 10 WD1891-2
- 11 RB1915-16, 548-9; RB1917-18, 556-7; RB1945, 816
- 12 H.B. HUTTON, paper

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Smith's nursery won first prize at the Intercolonial Exhibition in Melbourne for strawberries, described as "remarkable for their size and lusciousness" (1)

1869

Area of 10 ac. planted with fruit trees, more than half the area had trees in full bearing, and a further 20 acres were to be planted. Dessert apples 71 varieties listed in catalogue, also 80 varieties of pears as well as plums, cherries, nectarines, peaches, apricots and soft fruits.

The Australasian said '...we have no hesitation in saying that this private firm has done more towards the cultivation and reliable nomenclature of hardy fruits suited to this climate than all the Horticultural Societies of Victoria put together'. (1)

1871

Catalogue lists 200 roses, many 'forest trees' bedding-out annuals such as pansies and petunias, and verbenas (1)

1873

Catalogue shows apple trees sold for 18s.0d a dozen, some at 2s.0d or 2s.6d each. Locally named apple variety was Wooling Favourite. (1)

1875

A prize won at the International Exhibition in Vienna with the apple Newton Wonder. (1)
Catalogue mentions 40 newly imported camellias and a stock of large imported rhododendrons including *R. fragrantissimum*, noted as '...a most desirable addition'. (1)

1876

Nursery working with 12,000 apple trees on blight proof stock annually. Range of plants increased significantly, particularly of conifers, oaks, 20 species and 50 varieties. The nursery is credited with introducing the first golden oak to Victoria, possibly the Commonwealth. Of the first batch only two survived the journey from England. One was given to the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne and the other is planted on the banks of the Riddell's Creek, below the Church of England where it is in a much neglected state today. (1)

1881

Catalogue lists, beside fruit trees and soft fruits, bulbs, azaleas, rhododendrons, greenhouse plants and orchids.

1883

Australasian said '...Messrs Smith & Sons are the only nurserymen to have entered on the culture of orchids. In addition to a general list of 53 distinct species and varieties, there is a special list of 80 choice varieties, the majority of which are new to the colony'. (1) The only other catalogue of this time listing orchids had only about 20 varieties.

1886

John Smith died aged 84 years. Two sons who had worked in the business had already died and the remaining two, Thomas and Walter, carried on the business. The last surviving son, Walter, collected seeds of native plants and trees for Von Mueller. (1)

1890

Walter Smith showed chrysanthemums at a chrysanthemum show in Melbourne; he also frequently lectured on the subject and produced a pamphlet titled *The Culture of Chrysanthemums for the Production of Exhibition Blooms*. (1)

1891

Walter Smith produced a six page catalogue devoted entirely to chrysanthemums. (1) Also a friend of daffodil grower, nurseryman and actor George Titheridge. RHSV held first Bulb Show which preceded by some years the first Daffodil Show in London. (1)

1898

Thomas Smith died in June, leaving Walter to run the nursery. Nursery held over 100 varieties of daffodils. (1)

1900

Very bad flood caused much damage to the nursery, particularly the hothouse and other buildings. (1)

1902

Walter Smith sold half the nursery; his two sons ran the nursery for a while but it was only in business for a short while and closed. (1)

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

1920

Walter Smith led a working bee to drain the lake at the reserve to rid it of weeds. In the same year the committee managing the reserve selected ornamental trees for planting there¹

DESCRIPTION:

The house is a simple weatherboard hipped and gabled structure, with old pattern chimneys, which has been built in at least three stages. One section has a simple hipped roof, the next has a steep gable and the third (Edwardian?) faces towards the east and a long richly planted drive (now dis-used) to the main road.

CONDITION:

The house shows various stages of expansion, each well defined. Other alterations are to details.

CONTEXT:

The house site is close to the water race and mill site to the north and former cordial factory site to the east. It was part of the tent town site which arose from railway construction camps near this site.

LANDSCAPE:

Elms, willows and a particularly good specimen of a bunya bunya pine *Araucaria bidwillii*, set in the side of Riddells Creek, continuing to the reserve that runs through to the main road and the Anglican Church above.

The tree group was part of Smith's Nursery and the present Millbrook property which abuts the Gisborne Kilmore Road. It has mature Monterey pine specimens, also bunya bunya specimens that are in poor condition.

The house garden includes (starting at old drive road entry): two large box *Buxus sempervirens* at the entry, vast exotic tree collection along drive (cedars, oaks, cypress) and at a low level, box, *Viburnum tinus*, *Agapanthus* sp., *Arbutus unedo*, large Carob tree *Ceratonia siliqua* (larger than the Ballam Park specimen which is listed on the NTA tree register for its size), cordylines, *Pinus pinea*, *P. canariensis*, rock edging along drives and paths, and *Cedrus atlantica* f. 'Glauca'. The garden is of regional significance. There is a large oak near the house along with privet hedge remnants.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Millbrook Nursery is significant as a contributor to the horticultural history of the study area which itself is known nationally as a long-term centre of horticultural activity, and its contribution to the State. The house and plantings illustrate the function and relative age of the site, as well as a sequence of growth.

The garden is possibly of state significance as one of the earliest private nursery sites in the State, which is still relatively intact and has a collection of rare and mature plants. It can be compared to Marriner's nursery, Colac, another early private nursery.

The site is part of the old 'tent town' which emanated from the construction of the railway through the area.

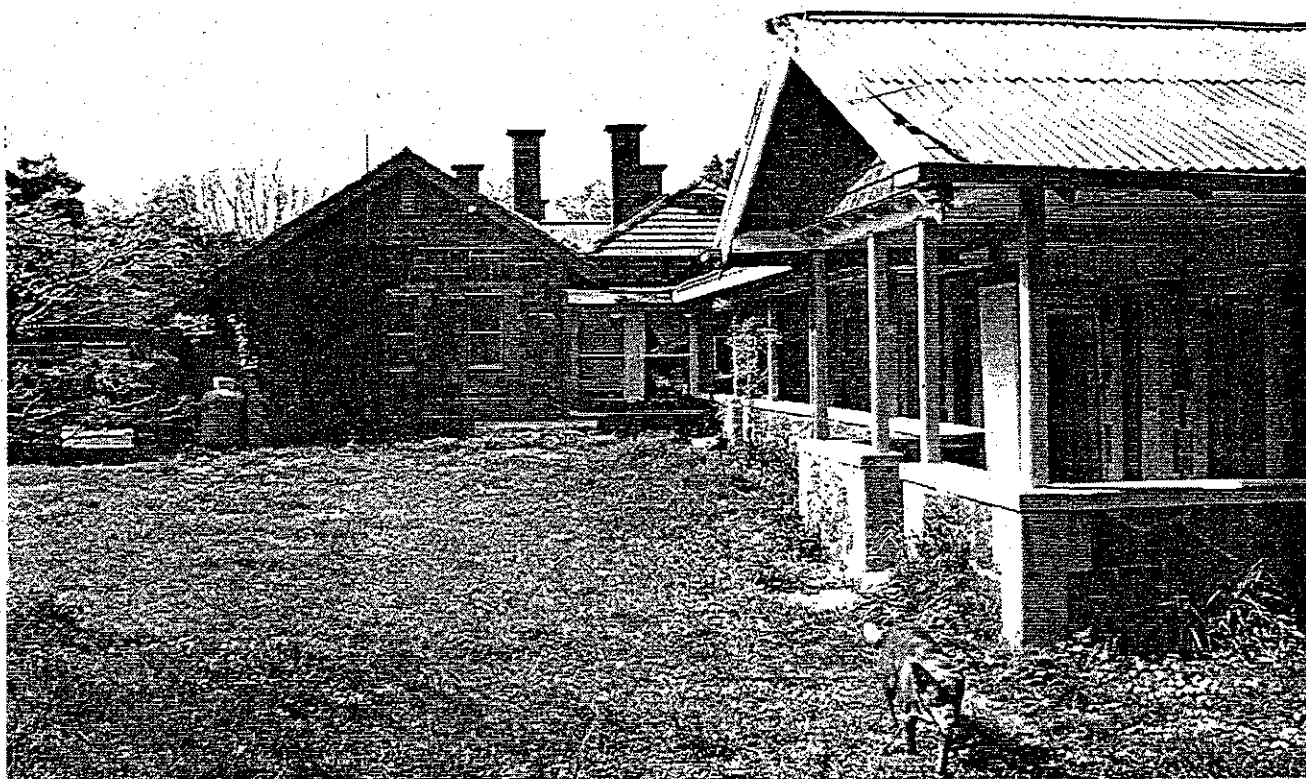
BIBLIOGRAPHY:

HB Hutton, paper on John Smith's nursery
Romsey rate books
Reid (Ed.), *When Memory Turns the Key*

1 *Gisborne Gazette* 2.7.20, 16.7.20

NAME: THE GROVE, LATER PREZ, NOW BUNDALEER
GISBORNE MELTON ROAD, GISBORNE

TYPE: GARDEN, HOUSE, FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 619 AMG: 2.85,58.46
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 17

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R07

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1860c,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:

GREAVES, JOHN; PFEIL, JF

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

MASLIN, MRS C R

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:

First purchased by A.A.Hutchinson in 1857, this site was then of 117 acres¹. A later owner appears to have been John Greaves who held a house and between 117 and 207 acres on the Melton Road in the 1860s-80s and leased it to a farmer cum wood dealer, Thomas Frith².

A change in land area and rated valuation occurred in 1884-5 when the area reduced to 100 acres and improvements were 'House & offices' resulting in a valuation change of 36 to 90 pounds³. Around this time farmer cum grazier, John F.Pfeil leased it while in 1885, W.K.Thompson of Willowbank was a joint occupier. The area was 119 acres by 1886 but changed to 110 in 1893 and to 117 by 1898⁴.

From 1885 to 1892 the valuation remained stable with the description of 'Villa' being used for the first time in 1887 and the name, The Grove first applied in 1894 records⁵. Pfeil was the owner-occupier by 1886 when the valuation increase occurred and may have commissioned a major stage of the present stone house but by c1900 he was dead and the property managed by his solicitors⁶. Pfeil also owned a cottage and 150 acres opposite The Grove on the Melton Road in the 1890s, being lots originally granted to Greaves & Urquhart⁷.

1 Gisborne Parish Plan
2 RB1873,153; RB1883,167
3 RB1884,171; RB1885,155
4 RB1898,291
5 RB1894,133; RB1887,155
6 RB1886,147
7 RB1895,272 18&19/M

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

From c1900, both holdings (and others in the Shire) were owned by Annie (nee Riddell) & (the grazier) Baron Charles De Fegely who was reputedly a Swiss¹. They called the property Prez, after their house in Geneva.

The renovations were done c1924-5 when the property belonged to a Mrs Catherine Maslin (from a Riverina family) who reputedly nearly ruined herself financially in doing the work. She bought the old flour mill at Riddells Creek (q.v.) and used the bluestone from its walls for the renovations. The rate valuation rose from 119 pounds to 300 pounds and the description changed from House to Homestead².

The name, Bundaleer came from Mrs Alice Sear's tenure in the 1930s when the property was about 400 acres³.

Humphrey Dixon's (of Dumbarton) sister lived at Bundaleer as an owner-occupier for a time⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

The basalt house is large and consists of two stages, the last being the most evident in the Californian Bungalow style with its low gabled roofs and open porches, and the first being from before 1884, possibly the late 1860s early 1870s⁵. The first house appears to have faced the road, given the dressed stone around the openings on that face (now enclosed). This stage would have compared with Gisborne Park and Eden Park.

Chevron motifs to the 1920s window mullions and the faceted fascias to the window bay roofs suggest the influence of the Griffin school as do the geometric bracket forms around the 1920s fire places. Older fireplaces are of white marble.

The man's room is a rusticated boarded Bungalow at the rear and a a more recent house is cream weatherboard and brick.

CONDITION:

Given the two main construction periods, the house appears near complete inside and out.

CONTEXT:

The Grove is close to Mt Gisborne and the original holding backed on to Gisborne Park.

LANDSCAPE:

A long driveway to the house is lined with agapanthus, some *Mahonia sp.* and Monterey pines, the drive being lined and fronted by notable rubble-stone capped walls to either side of capped pillars, which hold Victorian style wrought and cast-iron gates.

The extensive stone walling (capped) extends along the driveway and joins a high wall around the house yard.

Other mature specimens are located around the main house yard (oaks, elms, wisteria vine). Inside the garden wall is an ornamental pond with a weir at the base of a large lawn in front of the house. Clipped privet hedges, a large lillipilly, Chinese elm *Ulmus parvifolia*, rowan tree *Sorbus sp.*, cordylines, hollies, maples, hawthorns, cedars, also blackwoods and the white gravelled drive denote two periods of planting. A tennis court was to the side of the house.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Grove is significant within the study area for its basalt construction and expression of two major periods of development, each associated with notable persons. Its proximity to the another important stone complex, Gisborne Park is also of note. The second house design (1920s) is unusual and

1 see Riddell family tree in Goss, *Riddell's Village*., p.12
2 RB1925-6, 297; 1924-5
3 RB1935-6, 302 CA5, 16, 17/M Gisborne Parish Plan
4 pers com Neil Robertson, possible contact
5 first stage built c1860- pers com manager

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

of interest for its reuse of the old Riddells Creek flour mill stonework. The garden is also significant for its layout and planting, which largely complements the 1920s stage of the house.

NAME: GLEN DROUITT
GLEN DROUITT ROAD, MACEDON

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN, DAIRY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 596 AMG: 2.88,58.56
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R06

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:

1885-,1910

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*,L,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, dairy)
*Part Altered (House)

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

HAMILTON, JOHN FERRIER

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

HOOKE, MAUDE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

The house and brick dairy are thought to have been built about 1874 and added to at least twice¹. However, land only, was owned there by James and James² W Robertson in 1885, awaiting its sale to John F Hamilton and the start on constructing the house².

The first and long-term owner of this villa and 160 acres, John Ferrier Hamilton, appears to have leased Glen Drouitt to Joseph Kelly while the annual valuation steadily increased from 1886 to 1890, marking the construction of the house³. In the 1890s, Glen Drouitt was rated as a villa and 160 acres in the name of Mrs JE Hamilton and later in the 1890s, it reverted to John Ferrier Hamilton's name who was then noted as a Collins Street solicitor⁴. Then it fell into the hands of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society who eventually sold it to Mrs L Maude Hooke of New Gisborne in c1909⁵. It is possible that she made the additions, soon after acquisition.

Maude Hooke, a widow, owned and occupied Glen Drouitt during the First War, selling to grazier, Francis H Stephenson whose family held it for many years to come⁶. Norman L Zillman was one person (a farmer) who leased it from Stephenson's family in the 1940s, presumably after his death⁷.

1 pers com Mr Bennis
2 RB1885, 239
3 RB1886, 1110; RB1888, 174
4 RB1891, 55; RB1898-9, 392
5 RB1909-10, 389
6 RB1915, 486; RB1921-2, 516
7 RB1944-5, 498

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

One of John Storey's daughters also reputedly lived here this century with her husband (Sir Anthony Synnot, rear Admiral) Her sisters lived nearby at Glen Echo and another at Redlands¹. More recently (c1966-) it has been owned by the Benns family².

John Ferrier Hamilton

Hamilton died in 1911 at Dr Bird's private hospital. Having initially suffered from a swollen neck gland, he developed pneumonia after an operation there and died, aged 59³. He left no family, only a widow (the daughter of Hon. JM Grant). The first settler of the Wooling property, the Hon. JF Hamilton was John Hamilton's father. His brothers and sisters included Vereker, Claude, Baroness de Fegely (qv) and Mrs Ross-Watt (qv)⁴.

John's profession as a solicitor had commenced with Cuthbert Hamilton & Wynne, later Hamilton Wynne & Riddell. He had then left this firm and commenced as Hamilton & Wilks, acting for both Gisborne and Romsey shires as their legal advisers⁵.

He had also been a councillor in Brighton for some 26 years, serving as the mayor, just prior to his death. He lived at Beach Road but had built Glen Drouitt and lived there for a time. The *Woodend Star* described it in 1911 as '...one of the prettiest in the district'. He had been on the Gisborne Roads Board and was the first shire president there⁶. His interest in Gisborne had extended to providing the first street lamps for New Gisborne and also donating lamps in the old town of Gisborne. He had given the site for the New Gisborne mechanics institute and the materials for its construction.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an unusual timber farm house with gabled and hipped roofs, sited well back from the road in remnants of a mature exotic garden surrounded by hedges. The house faces away from road. The drive is lined with cedars, pines and gum while there are two sets of large timber gate posts (each with capping and a ball) at the house yard entrances, one with a picket remnant.

The house appears to be a combination of Edwardian and late Victorian-era construction. The gable fascias have tiny fretted trefoil motifs and brackets to the front porch, representing an interesting use of a derived Gothic revival manner in rural houses of this era. The tall brick chimney (painted) is also unusual in that it is expressed on the outside of the building and bisects a steep gable in the manner of Arts & Crafts designs (early 20th century?).

Louvred vents are placed either side of the chimney, high in the gable, above double hung sash windows. Next to the gable is an unusual gabled porch, with an arched portal and pointed arch side panels either side. The entrance itself has a typical Victorian-era doorcase with side and top lights. Next to the porch is a hipped roof wing.

Two projecting gabled wings face the lake, each with the pierced fascias and each wing of a different depth. The lesser wing is faced with a verandah which ends on the other bay.

The house interior is notable for its unpainted Kauri pine v-jointed lining, presumably from early this century, as part of two large rooms (within the Arts & Crafts bays), one with a generous window bay or ingle with coloured glazing. The large living room has a mantle and overmantle typical of the Edwardian period.

The rest of the house has lower ceilings and stained Baltic pine T&G lining and unites with the added bay via a passage and gambrel profile arch-openings. Most doors retain their natural finish with timber knobs and push-plates also some have ornamental brass knockers with biblical inscriptions.

The gabled brick dairy (painted) is typically sunk into the ground for cool storage of dairy produce.

CONDITION:

(Given the above construction phases) The main entry door has been replaced with a glass door and the rear service yard filled in (reputedly for a pilot owner) with a room containing stained wainscoting, plate shelf and etched glass doors (c1920-30s?).

1 pers com Benns
2 Milbourne p.81
3 *Woodend Star* 11.2.1911
4 ibid.
5 ibid
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Some of the discarded materials from this work were reputedly used for a cottage to the north in the paddock¹. There are loose rugs from the 1920s.

CONTEXT:

Glen Drouitt is close to the Wooling and Turitable preemptive rights, the latter held by the Hamiltons. It is also close to old properties such as Redlands and the old Barringo village reserve.

LANDSCAPE:

The garden has deteriorated but there are mature trees such as a cedar, deodar cedars near the house, old Monterey pines, some Canary Island pines, bulbs and to the south of the house are hawthorns (pink, white), rowan trees, a stone and bulb-lined path leading west to a tennis court next to the ornamental lake, with its island planted with cordylines and trees surrounding. Nearer the house are a *Trachycarpus fortunei* to the north-east.

The garden once contained maples, Japanese cultivars, Western Australian gums, many rare plants, a lake, fernery and aviary².

The property was affected in the 1983 fires, which destroyed trees and fencing.

SIGNIFICANCE:

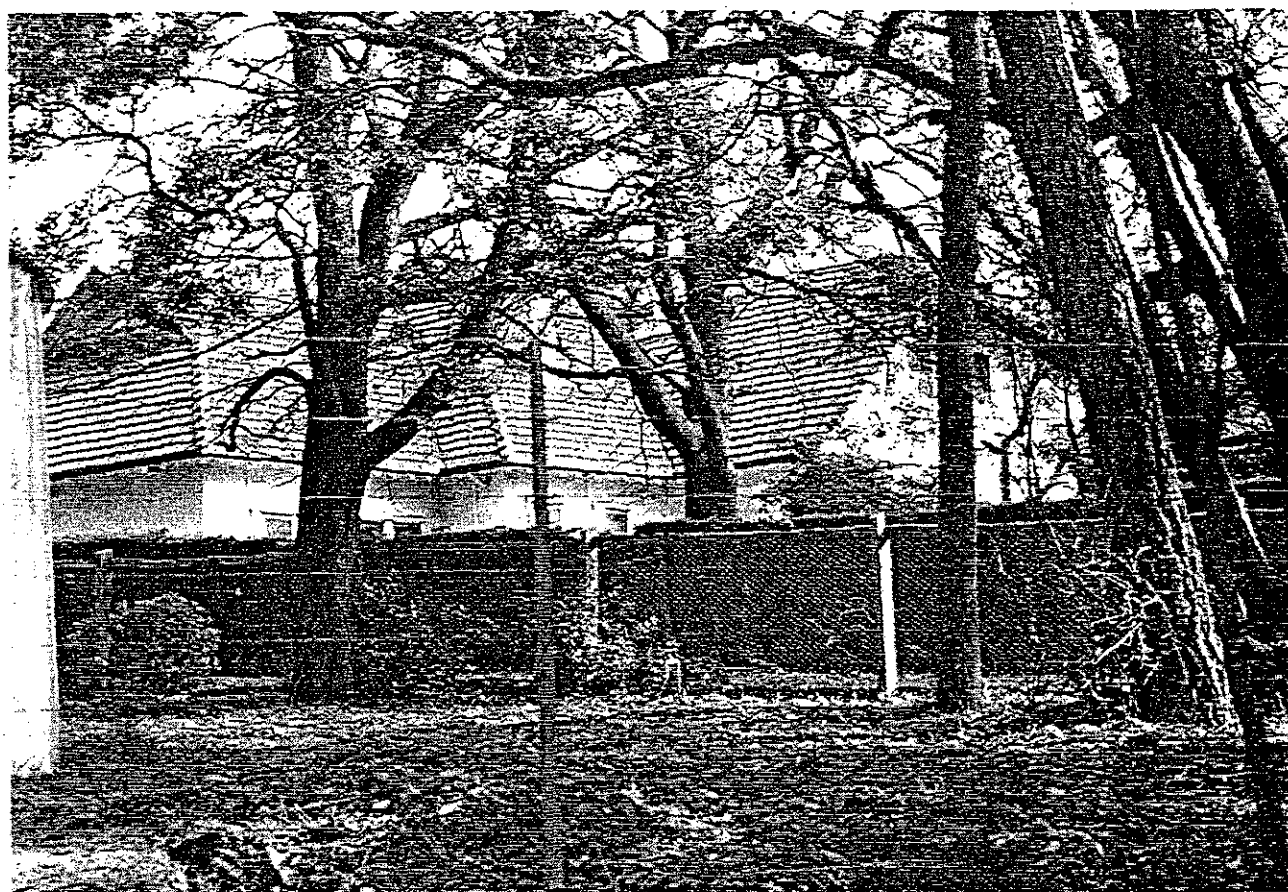
Glen Drouitt house, dairy and garden are significant for their reflection of a phase in farming activity in the district and long term occupation by the pioneering Hamilton family. The property is also part of a group of early sites which are linked to the Hamilton family and other Macedon pioneers.

Glen Drouitt is an unusual design for the study area, having evolved from two main construction periods, and used an Arts & Crafts form and detailing derived from Medieval rather than classical sources. The once grand garden remnants still provide a related setting to the house and the picket gateway details are valuable.

1 Bens pers.com.
2 Milbourne, p.80-1

NAME: CAMPASPE HOUSE
GOLDIES LANE, WOODEND

TYPE: HOUSE, GARDEN



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 PARISH

CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 7/11

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

GOLDIE, ALEX & CAROLINE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,4,7

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)

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

HISTORY:

The foundation stone (marble) gives 1927 as the date for the construction of this house on 10 acres for Alex & Caroline Mary Goldie, landholders from the Campaspe River area¹. Mrs Goldie was the daughter of the Hunter family, Bendigo brewers and led an active role in the Woodend community, particularly for the blind².

It was not built as a farm house but simply a residence, reputedly as 'an interest' for the younger of their two sons³. He joined the Royal Air Force and was killed in the Second War, reputedly causing the sale of this building to Lorna Hannon of Elsternwick, c1941-2⁴. The next owner (Lorna Hannon) was formerly a Nathan, of the Maples/Pattersons P/L chain. After that, an engineer by the name of J. Leigh and his wife who used it as a holiday house (keen rosarian).

Richard Pratt (Visiboard) purchased the property in the 1980s and added conference rooms and for use as a in-house conference centre for his staff. After acquiring it in 1988, the present owners built accommodation units at the rear. The present sun room was once part of the verandah. Architect, Ann Douglas designed the renovations for the Pratts⁵.

The Goldies moved away (to Heathcote) but had returned to live in another house at Woodend during the early 1950s⁶. The gardener's house is reputedly located nearby.

Goldie Family

Alex Lewis Robertson Goldie, his mother Isabella, and his brother, Thomas Robertson Goldie, lived at Campaspe Park in the late 19th century. This was owned by Thomas Robertson Goldie who suicided in the Campaspe River in 1891, a victim of the financial crash of that time⁷. He left the estate to the above under the management of Jabez Dean until one of the executors took over.

1 pers.com. present co-owner, Shirley Fell; RB1927-8,349 supp. valuation 7.11.28, 9 acres; RB1930-1,563

2 see St.Mary's Anglican Church

3 photos in house of son and family

4 RB1941- 2 remarks re sold to Hannon

5 W&DHS Goldie file

6 RB1951-2, land and house Mount View estate

7 Wilma Lumsden 27.10.1988 for W&DHS, see WD1888-9 Thomas Goldie, farmer Lower Buckland

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Isabella rented a house in Armadale while the boys went to Scotch College, East Melbourne. They went to England allowing Thomas to attend Trinity College. Thomas turned 21 in 1896 and returned to Victoria to take his share of the family property which was sold in part to accommodate him and his partnership with Alex dissolved. Isabella remarried and Alex who had lived with her since his father's death married Carolyn (or Caroline) Hunter of Burnewang Park and built Campaspe House.

Alex's property, Campaspe Park was sold c1928 (c1700 acres) and he purchased Compton Vale (c1022 acres, previously known as Compton's Creek) in 1935. Having retired to Woodend, Alex and his son sold this to the Commonwealth Government for extensions to Puckapunyal military camp in 1952¹.

Alex retired to Woodend and later Heathcote until his death at over 90 years². His move from Campaspe House was prompted by the death of his son, Sgt. John Hunter Goldie (1919-42) in World War Two³.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large stuccoed attic-Bungalow style house with helm and Dutch-hipped roof forms, clad with (new?) glazed Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles. Otherwise the house is large and near-original. Large bowed window bays lie either side of the glazed entry screen which has beveled glass to panes.

CONDITION:

The house is externally near original with the garden also displaying a strong period expression. The recent additions made to the property have been carried out at the rear and are not visible from the house grounds.

LANDSCAPE:

The site is surrounded by a cypress hedge and planting which includes a *Juniperus sp.* and a liquidamber, maples, evergreen and deciduous oaks, flax, pinoak, and Douglas fir. Around the house yard is a dense stand of native gums.

Other planting includes: linden trees, cedars, birches, a tulip tree, dogwoods, *Cryptomeria sp.*, variegated hollies, flowering cherries, magnolias, lily of the valley and rhododendrons.

There are scrolled gates, variegated hollies, rose beds, and a viburnum hedge at the entry. The garden is representative of the late 1920s to 1930s and is of regional importance.

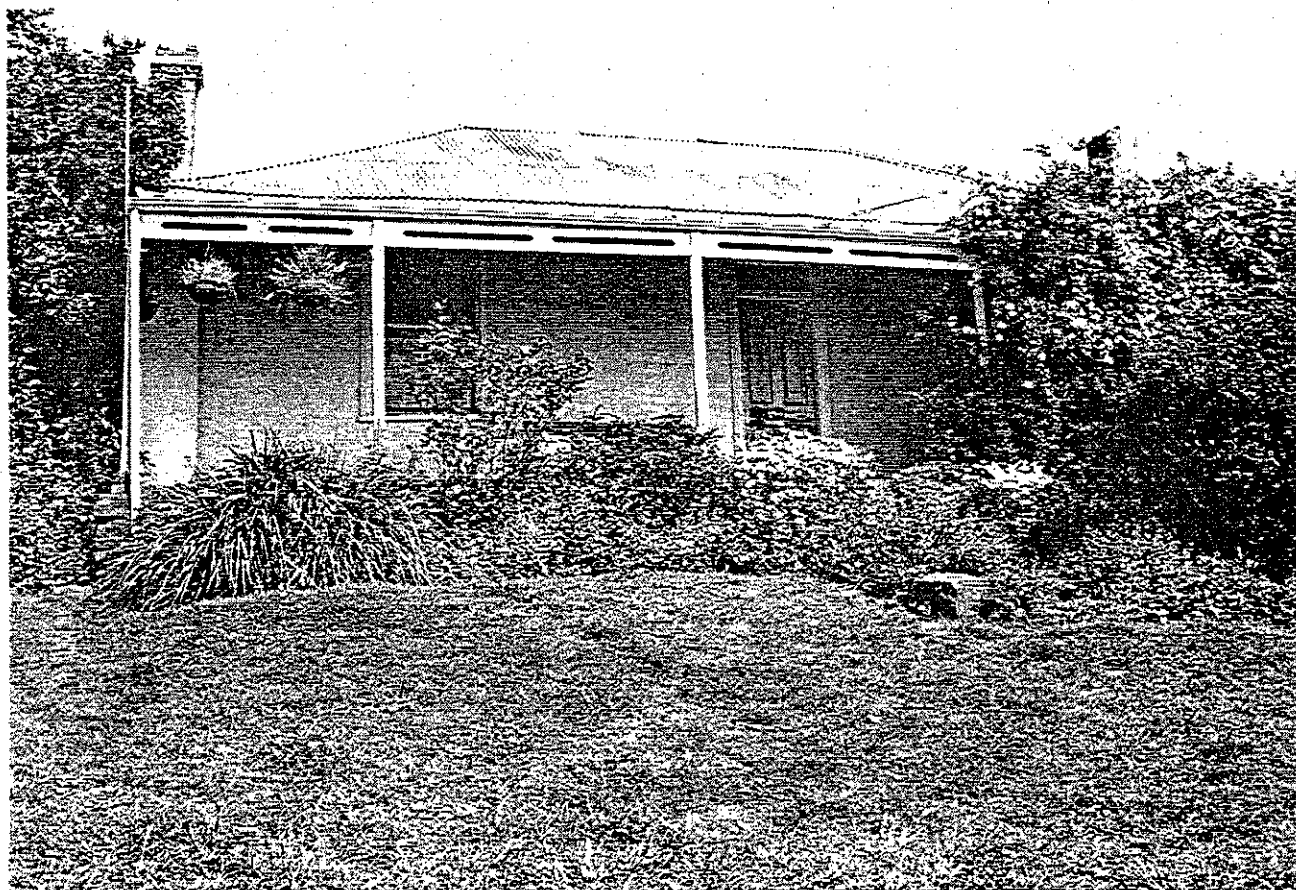
SIGNIFICANCE:

Campaspe House and garden are significant for their faithful representation of the 1920s and the Goldie occupation from that period, linking it with a new type of urban-rural development around the fringes of established towns which drew on the perceived healthy environment of these localities and the new ease of access to Melbourne and other places afforded by the motor car. The Goldie family association is also a link with established pastoralists in the area, seeking retirement within large comfortable houses set in pleasure gardens close to towns. The Goldies were well-known and active in the district.

1 ibid.; listed in 1942 Woodend phonebook
2 Wilma Lumsden 27.10.1988 for W&DHS
3 see memorial at Woodend Anglican Church, buried Scotland
4 see also J Keating calendar description, W&DHS

NAME: HAY HILL
HAMILTON ROAD, RIDDELLS CREEK

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 620 AMG: 2.91,58.51
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 3/35

LANDSCAPE UNIT: R06

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:

DEWAR, CAMPBELL

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

CAMPBELL BROTHERS

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2

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

HISTORY:

The grantee was J. Dewar prior to c1860 (parish plan lot undated) and the name Janet Dewar is listed as the owner-occupier in the 1880s until the early 1890s when Kate Dewar took up the property for a brief period prior to its acquisition by the Campbell Brothers¹.

Throughout this period it was always known as Hay Hill (house & land) in the Shire's rate books. The graziers, Hugh & John Campbell had extensive holdings (2083 acres) around Riddells Creek, including the property Straw Hill (400 acres)².

Reputedly, established as a model farm by the Dewar family³, Hay Hill was owned over a long period by the Campbell family (still of Campbell Rd) as the homestead of what was thought to be a 3000 acre property⁴. A house was built on the property in c1853 and may survive in part⁵. Local identity, Jim Williams, reputedly rented the two properties, Hay Hill and Cairn Hill (the Riddell property), from the Campbell brothers around the period when he was judged Australia's champion step-dancer⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

There are two hipped roofed houses on the property, one new and of a similar character to the other which is old. The old house has brick-nogged walls (rare), with quarry tiles to the verandah floor which is supported on rubble stone walls, and brick chimneys with dog-toothed cornice (one new at the north end). The verandah roof form is concave, the verandah structure timber and the frieze a slotted one. Internally there are indications of Edwardian renovations.

1 RB1887,77; 1894,23; 1895,335

2 RB1900,358f.

3 Reid, p.108

4 owner Gayle Harris

5 ibid.

6 R&LDHS collection Friends of Riddells Creek typescript, R Goss

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Next north is a man's room built in stone rubble, with a chimney at one end and a hipped roof and ledge and braced door. Next again are the weatherboarded (some new boards) groom's quarters and a cart shed, the former having once been a kitchen with a large brick (rare English size) and stone fireplace and chimney. This has been relined in the Edwardian era and has an added rear skillion.

A rubblestone (basalt and ironstone) structure built into the hillside was apparently part of a dairy (upper level gone) with stout stop-chamfered posts supporting the platform above.

There is extensive drystone walling around the house, above the dairy and along the driveway approaching the house.

CONDITION:

The house has been added to one end but in a form which is related to the original. The former dairy is incomplete.

CONTEXT:

Hay Hill is sited on a hill to the west of and overlooking the old 'tent town' site where early sites such as Smith's nursery and the flour mill house still survive.

LANDSCAPE:

Around the house are lavender and rosemary hedges which may be old. Other exotic planting includes Monterey cypress hedges (1940s) and young elms, some remnant impressive mature gums (river redgum?), also extensive Hawthorn hedging along the drive. Much of the planting around the house is more recent but sympathetic. Above the dairy, on top of the hill are two old ash specimens (*Fraxinus ? ornus*).

SIGNIFICANCE:

Hay Hill is significant as a rare example of a complex of farm buildings reflecting a key theme in the character of the area. It gained notoriety as a model farm and structures still on the property express some of its functions, including parts of a dairy built into the side of the hill. The house has relative age but is made more unusual by the brick-nogged construction. Long term owners such as the Campbell family still survive in the district and hold further historical material to enable further historical interpretation.

NAME: MULOUTHERIE
085 HAMILTON STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX, GARDEN



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 905 AMG: 2.86,58.48
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
GISBORNE PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: pt24/M

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:

1936

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:

NESBITT, RICHARD S

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 6,4,7

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:

Muloutherie was built on 8 acres for the Richard S Nesbitt family in 1936 using brick and local stone¹. The steep roof was thought to have been intended for an attic. Nesbitt then managed the Hotel Windsor but a family tragedy is said to have cut short their ownership of this property².

The John Nesbitt family farmed Rock Glen (q.v.) at Cabbage Tree, south of Gisborne from the 1850s and may be connected.

In later times it was owned by Dr.O'Loughlin and later his widow (-c1970)³. The house is currently owned by the Waterton family, Peg Waterton having established a notable tree collection⁴. The land was once owned by the Humphrey Dixon family who still live next door.

DESCRIPTION:

This unusual house complex is set on a hill and is surrounded by extensive Monterey and Golden cypress hedging. The house is of tapestry brick, with a steep hipped and tiled roof exposed as a gable to the side, with extensive use of rubble stone in the porch piers and large chimneys, all in a rustic country-club mode.

CONDITION:

The generous porches have been glazed but the single-pane glazing lessens the impact of the alteration. The garage on the south of the house is now a workshop.

1 RB1936,287a; pers com owner, Mr Waterton, also Neil Robertson
2 ibid.
3 pers com Mr.Waterton another owner-Serle?
4 pers.com. H.Dixon

CONTEXT:

Muloutherie is one of two large 20th century houses set in pleasure gardens at the fringe of Gisborne, located along Hamilton Street (cf. Campaspe House). The landscape treatment is similar and the rubble stone walling along the street frontage extends a distinctive element also seen in older parts of Gisborne (Fisher Street).

LANDSCAPE:

The house yard is entered by a scoria drive through a rubblestone gateway, with wrought iron of the 1930s, which is part of an extensive stone wall extending for some 300 metres along the street. Specimens in the yard include elm, many deodar cedars, liquidambers and an oak in the verge, close to the gate.

The garden is extensive and mainly from the 1930s with later expansion by the present owners. The garden is compartmentalised with hedges, both high cypress hedges at the perimeter and low *Lonicera nitida* at the drive and box near the house entry. A rubble stone wall at the front of the house aids in the gardens enclosure and continues the perimeter fence theme. A cement ornamental pond and fountain, with stone pathways, is to the north-east of the house, under a large oak.

Planting at the house includes mature oaks, copper beech, variegated trees and shrubs, garden beds, lawn and roses to the north. Monterey cypress rows are on the south and trees such as oaks sprinkled through paddocks on the west. The garden and house are of regional importance.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Muloutherie is significant as a near complete and unusual house design set in an extensive and notable period garden. It is distinguished by the use of local freestone rubble (see Gisborne Church of England) in the house and garden walling and the overall display of natural materials which is synonymous with the country club style used. This property and the adjoining Dumbarton comprise a notable pair (landscape and house), being almost contemporary and of the 20th century. The Nesbitt association is also of interest given his role in the tourism industry and a possible link with an early Gisborne family.

NAME: DUMBARTON
131 HAMILTON STREET, GISBORNE

TYPE: FARM COMPLEX



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: GISBORNE

ESMAP REFERENCE: 905 AMG: 2,86,58.48
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T05

HERITAGE RECOGNITION:

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

CREATION DATE:

1934

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: L

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

DIXON, HUMPHREY & MRS

DESIGNER:

KING, R M & M H

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:

The house was designed in 1934 for Mr & Mrs Dixon by the King brothers, (R.M. & M.H.) Morris King being the partner in charge of this job. King never saw the site although his builder (Dixon?) was a good one¹.

The Dixon family have played a long and important role in Gisborne's history, Humphrey Dixon and his father, Humphrey C Dixon, and his father, Henry Dixon, all being active auctioneers or real estate agents in the town and district². Dixon senior (later trading as Dixon & Son) had established his business in 1861 and owned a considerable amount of land across the three shires by the end of the century³. Early this century he held property auctions every fourth Saturday of the month⁴. He was the only estate agent in the Gisborne district and his office survives further east in Hamilton Street (q.v.).

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple hipped roof timber house with stained vertical boarding and white painted architraves. Window frames have distinctive patterned mullions.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original, where painted boarding demarcates an added wing.

1 pers.com. H.Dixon
2 see Button, V2,p.17-
3 WD1896-7; RB; D1910
4 D1910,p.2005

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

Dumbarton is one of two large 20th century houses set in pleasure gardens at the fringe of Gisborne, located along Hamilton Street (cf. Campaspe House). The landscape treatment is similar and the rubble stone walling along the street frontage extends a distinctive element also seen in older parts of Gisborne (Fisher Street).

LANDSCAPE:

The house is set in an exotic garden and driveway leading to the road where a drystone wall creates an entrance point. Specimens are visible from the street, including *Crataegus lavalleyi*, Hawthorn, *Cedrus deodara* and *Cedrus atlantica* f. 'Glauc', English and Turkey oaks, large linden tree, golden oak, lariceo pine, redwood, chestnut, Murray pine, cork oak-all planted in the 1930s by Mr. Dixon. Mr. Dixon has also planted the cypress row outside of the hospital. There is also a tennis court.

Extending alongside of the stone entry is three-railed post and rail fencing with an unusual gate, metal-framed, set in one end.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Dumbarton is significant as a house which has a high integrity to its construction date and still houses the family for whom it was built, a family (Dixon) which links closely to the early history of Gisborne and district. The house is part of a notable and contemporary pair of landscaped properties sited along Hamilton Street.

NAME: RIDDELL'S CREEK RAILWAY STATION, ECHUCA MELBOURNE
RAILWAY
HAMILTON STREET, RIDDELLS CREEK

TYPE: RAILWAY STATION, GOODS SHED



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

ESMAP REFERENCE: 912 AMG: 2.95,58.51
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): C
NTA FILE NUMBER: 5319
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1864,1913

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: S

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 3,4

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:

Riddell's Creek Station was built by Steward and Harrison and opened with the line in 1861, the platform being built by Samuel Amess later in that year. The goods shed followed in 1864 and the present station buildings in 1913.

The bullhead iron rail dating from 1862, which existed in the yard, was removed in March, 1988. The goods shed is the most intact survivor of a small group of similar structures remaining at Little River (identical) and Kyneton.

DESCRIPTION:

This station consists of two bluestone platforms and a standard post Edwardian timber station building similar to Gisborne, which is included on the Government Buildings' Register. The down platform has a rare coursed rough-hewn two-door bluestone goods shed with run-through road and internal platform. The gable roof is slated with iron gutters, downpipes and lions head connectors. The end walls have oculi vents and trabeated elevations emulating Greek temple forms. Along the platform elevation there is a concave timber-posted verandah.

This station building and goods shed is of National significance and is a coursed rough-hewn two-door bluestone building with run-through road and internal platforms. The gable roof is slated with iron gutters, downpipes and lions head connectors.

The end walls have oculi vents and trabeated elevations are typical. The platform has a timber-posted concave verandah attached to the side of the shed. The bullhead iron rail dating from 1862, which existed in the yard, was removed in March, 1988.

The platform walls, which are also bluestone, are important as original fabric, whilst the goods shed is the most intact survivor of a small group of similar structures remaining at Little River (identical) and Kyneton. It is representative of the practice of attaching verandah platforms to goods sheds and compared with examples (all now demolished) at Meredith, Ballarat East, Maryborough and Echuca.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

The timber station building on the up platform is a contributory element to the significance of the complex which extends to the bridges at kilometres 57.564 and 57.331.

LANDSCAPE:

Adjacent to the station is a mature weeping deciduous tree (?elm) which may have Smith connections.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This station building and goods shed comprise part of a complex (Bendigo Melbourne railway) which is of National significance: the platform walls, which are also bluestone, are important as original fabric, whilst the goods shed is the most intact survivor of a small group of similar structures remaining at Little River (identical) and Kyneton. It is representative of the practice of attaching verandah platforms to goods sheds and compared with examples (all now demolished) at Meredith, Ballarat East, Maryborough and Echuca.

The timber station building on the up platform is a contributory element to the significance of the complex which extends to the bridges at kilometres 57.564 and 57.331.

NAME: HAY GRAIN STORE, NOW EPIC GRANGE GRAIN STORE
HIGH STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: STORE



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
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 14/65

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:

1882c

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

ONIANS, RICHARD

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

LOCKWOOD, MATTHEW & JAMES

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 2,4

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

HISTORY:

Robert Dunsford was the grantee of this site among many other Lancefield town lots in 1854, paying twice the amount of the next highest priced block (40 pounds)¹. The site was evidently one of the most valuable in Lancefield. He brought these lots under the Torrens system in 1874².

Reputedly it was Richard Onians who built the present grain store on this site in 1882³. Post Office directories of this period list him as of the firm, Oneans (sic) & Vinnecombe (Henry)⁴. Onians, a native of Shropshire, came to the Colony in 1855, eventually coming to Lancefield in 1864 where he kept the Post Office store for five years⁵. He then retired to farming for a few years but returned to commercial life after erecting a store in the town and conducting an auctioneering and general commission business with a branch at Romsey⁶. During this period he was a partner with Allan Glover & Co., Melbourne grain merchants⁷. He was also a councillor in the Newham and Romsey shires.

Robert Parkes & Sons, maltsters, owned and operated this grain store in the late 1890s early 1900s in conjunction with a brewery and malthouse (demolished) which stood to the rear of the property⁸.

1 RGO APP.7378
2 *ibid.*
3 Reid (Ed.), *When Memory Turns the Key*. p.79
4 WD1884-5
5 V&M, v2, p.433
6 *ibid.*
7 *ibid.*
8 CoFV V2,383

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

This malt house and associated structures are thought to have been built by Lancefield storekeeper Matthew Lockwood in 1870 but opened by his brother James, after Matthew's death¹. It was reputedly also run as a chicory kiln off-season but was demolished after 1956 when the railway closed².

James Lockwood is listed as a farmer only in Victorian directories of c1870 (Ben, J&M Lockwood) and the mid 1880s and not listed in those of the late 1880s or the mid 1870s³. The Parkes family was well known in the area as farmers and as local council representatives⁴. Robert ran the family farm, Parkside, while William Henry Parkes, Robert's son, was the manager of this complex and evidently the leading light of Lancefield society, being Shire President in 1896-7 and 1901-2 after coming onto the council in 1892⁵. He was a member of the Farmers' and Gardeners' Society, the Royal Agricultural Society as well as being well connected with the Lancefield Anglican church, water trust, anglers club, rifle club and freemasonry⁶. A photograph from around 1903 shows the complex much as it is today but without the malthouse⁷. Later owners included Robert Hemphill who had a house on CA11,13/65 and the store on CA14/65. He sold or leased the store to Dan Slattery in c1921 but reclaimed it in the person of his son (?) Walter Robert Hemphill in c1926 who held it into the 1930s⁸.

DESCRIPTION:

This timber two storey grain store is claimed to be the oldest continuously used grain store in the southern hemisphere⁹. Set on a corner site, the store has the characteristic splayed corner plan with a hipped roof over.

The two-storey timber construction is rare for buildings of this age, particularly commercial or storage buildings which were often burnt down because of their often inflammable contents.

There is what appears to have been an old timber stable at the rear (altered). This may have served another role in the maltster business carried on there around c1900.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original except for changes to some details and openings.

CONTEXT:

The store is a major corner element in the Lancefield Commercial Precinct.

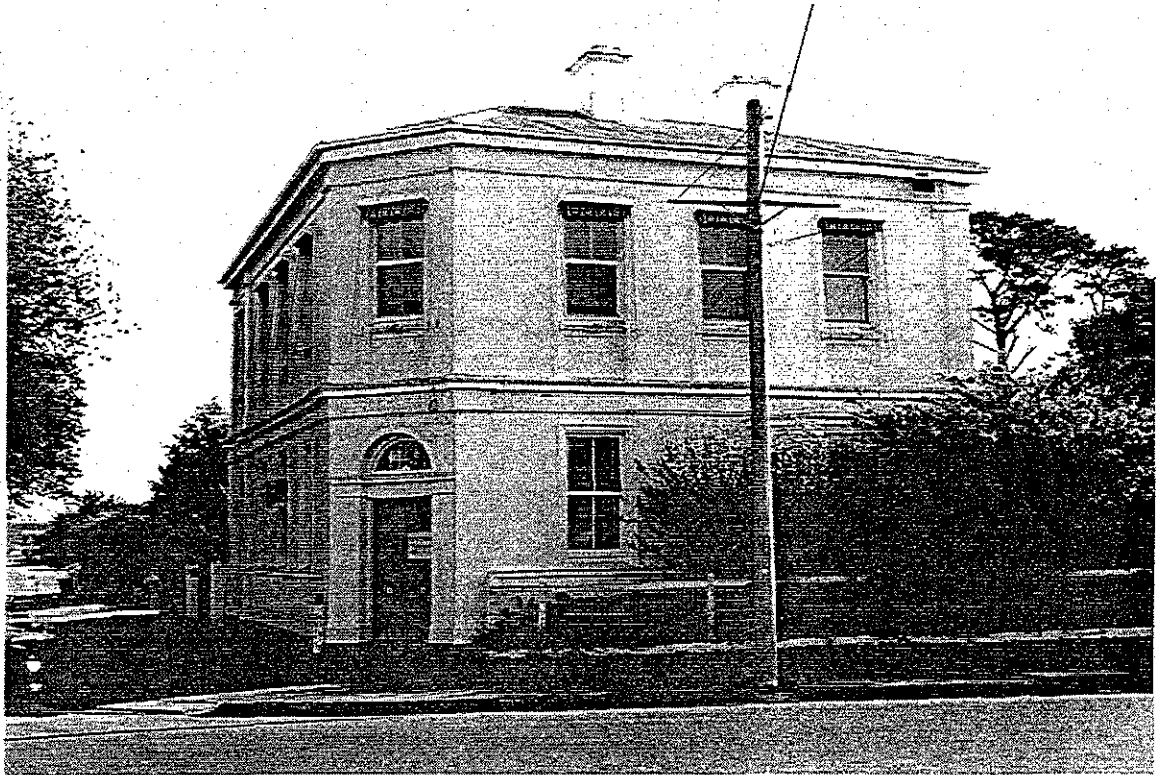
SIGNIFICANCE:

This grain store has significant links to local agriculture. It is also a rare reminder of the importance of the grain trade of the area at mid century. Architecturally it is rare as a two-storey timber store and contributes to the Lancefield Commercial Precinct.

1 Reid (Ed.), *When Memory Turns the Key* p.80 photo
2 *ibid.*
3 WD1884-5 1888-9; BD1875
4 *ibid.*
5 *ibid.*
6 *ibid.*
7 *ibid.*
8 RB1921-2,850; RB1926-7,1018; RB1933-4,861
9 estate agent's sale notice 1992

NAME: LANCEFIELD COMMERCIAL BANK, FORMER
001 HIGH STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: BANK



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
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1,2,11/66

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T02

PRECINCT:

Lancefield 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: 948
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1893c

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:

COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF AUST

DESIGNER:

TAYLER, LLOYD ?

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

MCKAY, DONALD?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The Lancefield branch of the Commercial Bank of Australia came soon after the bank's beginning in 1866 and appears to have been the first building for the company outside of the Melbourne head office¹. For example, the Bendigo branch (also designed by Vahland) was built in c1875 and the Carlton c1873².

Reid (Ed.), in *When Memory Turns the Key*, states that the first Lancefield Commercial Bank was opened in 1863 (actually 3/12/1866) and managed by a Mr Carlisle³. However this was reputedly a building at 85 Melbourne Lancefield Road which was erected as a result of tenders called for its erection in 1869. It also states that the present building was erected by Donald McKay (of Mack's Hotel).

Tenders called for the Lancefield Commercial Bank include the following:

VAHLAND & GETZSCHMANN (Bendigo architects)

Tenders wanted - erection of new premises for the Commercial Bank, Lancefield.⁴

1 see VYB 1973 p.338 1866 start
2 Trethowan, Banks of Victoria
3 Reid, p.83
4 *Argus*, 20/3/1869, p.3

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

WHARTON & VICKERS (Melbourne architects)

Tenders wanted - additions and repairs to the premises of the Commercial Bank, Lancefield¹.

The former bank at 1 High Street was opened 1 May 1893 but the site appears to have been purchased by 1869 when a survey was done for the bank². Bank records also cite both the old and new premises in 1874, indicating some improvement on this site by then³. LJ Holland owned the former bank building in the Melbourne Lancefield Road in the 1970s which had been owned by the bank until 1898⁴. Lloyd Tayler designed most of the bank's buildings in this era and it is probable that he designed this one⁵.

An arrow carved into the basalt step of the bank is thought to have been placed there to signify that Lancefield was the geographic centre of the state. Persons connected with the bank this century include Frank Webster (1930s) and Fred Layton (1940s)⁶.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey cemented Renaissance Revival bank building set on the corner, with splayed corner entry and with residence above including a residential window bay facing High Street.

CONDITION:

Generally externally original.

CONTEXT:

The bank relates closely to the other 19th century commercial buildings opposite in High and Main Streets.

LANDSCAPE:

Mature garden elements include a huge *Cupressus sempervirens* and holly bush.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Commercial Bank is a prominent 19th century building in the Lancefield commercial area, being on a corner and two-storey. It contributes to a commercial group of similarly Renaissance revival buildings in this part of the Lancefield and has been one of Lancefield's prominent public buildings over a long period. It is one of the more architecturally sophisticated 19th century designs in the study area and because of its long-term community it is known by present and past communities in Lancefield.

1 *Argus*, 25/5/1874, p.3
2 NTA 'Survey of bank records' (C/M 11/82) 1958 from CBA
3 *ibid.*
4 *ibid.* cites V8420 F793, V1121 F096a
5 Trethowan, Banks of Victoria
6 RB1932-3,752; RB1941-6

NAME: WIEGARDS BUILDINGS
006-014 HIGH STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: SHOPS, RESIDENCE



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

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:

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:

WIEGARD, JOHN ?

DESIGNER:

MACDONALD & WALES

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

Architects, MacDonald and Wales called for tenders to erect five shops, at Lancefield, presumably for John Wiegard. He was a shire councillor in 1893 and the licensee of Macks Hotel in the 1880s¹. Tenants over time include:

- (14) draper, William Fleming; Howe brothers, saddlers; Cathie's grocery; Hare & West;
- (12) Bird's chemist; Thomas White, dentist;
- (10) TE Wilson and James Milton, drapers; R Sullivan, and J Thompson, hairdressers;
- (8) John Hill, French, Mooney, McDonald, J Keenan, all fruiterers;
- (6) Herbert Cooke, agent; solicitor, Ed. Hart; and Bill Mustey, butcher².

Early photographs show the row with a two-level iron-ornamented verandah³

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey painted brick parapeted shop and residence with an altered street verandah which retains its cast-iron posts and friezes and original timber-framed shop fronts with cemented plinths.

The parapet bears the name of 'Wiegard's Buildings,' and the date, 1889, while female heads are placed in the entablatures on either side of the date entablature.

¹ ABCN, 17/11/1888; Reid, p.53; WD1888-9

² Reid, p.84-5

³ Reid, p.85

CONDITION:

The two-level iron-detailed verandah has been removed¹.

CONTEXT:

As a long two storey row in the town, Wiegards Buildings dominate this part of Lancefield and are major contributing elements to the Commercial Precinct.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Wiegards Buildings are major elements in the Lancefield Commercial Precinct, being two storey and of comparable age to the adjoining sites. Their construction was associated with one of the area's prominent persons (Wiegard) and its shops have housed many of the town's more important business people over time. The buildings retain valuable details such as early timber-framed shopfronts. This two storey shop and residence row is unique in the study area, being more typical of inner Melbourne.

1 see Reid, p.85

NAME: LANCEFIELD MECHANICS INSTITUTE & FREE LIBRARY
016 HIGH STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: HALL



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

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

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): R
NTA FILE NUMBER:
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1877-

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

LANCEFIELD MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

DESIGNER:

HOWE & MONGER?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The institute began in 1868 as the Lancefield Mutual Improvement Society in a building which was also used as the shire hall and offices at the corner of Dundas and Raglan Streets, with the Revs. McCullagh and Lind in charge and the secretary, C.Gullett¹. This building was demolished for Derrick & Beasley's hardware store².

H M C Hood called tenders for the erection of the Lancefield Mechanics Institute and Free Library in 1877.³ The foundation stone of the Institute was laid in the same year⁴. The architects were H.M.C.Howe and T.C.Monger⁵.

The interior was redecorated 1889 and gas light installed in 1909⁶

DESCRIPTION:

This is an unusual parapeted, cemented elevation with pediments and emblems as well as pilasters applied on either side of arched and segment-arched windows. The Memorial Stone was laid by W J Clarke, esq., November 16, 1877 and the words 'Mechanics Institute established 1868' are on the upper wall.

1 Reid,p.81
2 R&LDHS comments on draft
3 Argus, 11/9/1877, p.3
4 MUA Argus, 17/11/1877, p.7
5 Reid,p.81
6 ibid.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

An unrelated addition has been made to the west side.

CONTEXT:

The hall relates closely to the other 19th century commercial buildings in High Street.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lancefield Mechanics Institute is significant as the centre of community life in Lancefield over a long period and an evocation of a key 19th century institution which has now all but gone. Architecturally the building is an unusual design (within a State context), with distinctive scale and ornament, and contributes to the important Lancefield commercial precinct.

NAME: LANCEFIELD NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, FORMER
033 HIGH STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: BANK



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
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1,2/65

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:

1885-6

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:

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:

These lots were first purchased by William Dunsford in 1854 along with many other town lots; he paid 19 and 10 pounds for CAs 1&2 respectively¹. The first National Bank at Lancefield reputedly opened in 1880 at the Raglan and High Streets' corner with GG Fincham as manager.

A new bank was erected on this site 5 years later and continued until closing during the Second War².

Terry & Oakden called tenders for building a bank at Lancefield for the National Bank of Australasia late 1885.³ Terry & Oakden also designed a branch at Romsey and Kyneton in 1876⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a Renaissance Revival parapeted former bank building with ten-panelled double doors, arcuated fenestration and a pilastrade placed across the front elevation. The whole is based on basalt footings. There is a gabled weatherboarded structure at the back which may have been a carriage or cartshed.

The bank compares with the earlier two-storey National Bank at Romsey.

1 RGO APP.7378
2 MUAJ; Reid (Ed.), *When Memory Turns the Key*, p.83
3 *Argus*, 24/11/1885, p.10
4 Trethowan, Banks of Victoria

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

Generally externally original with perhaps the side fence being renewed in a related manner early this century.

CONTEXT:

The bank relates closely to the other 19th century commercial buildings in High Street.

LANDSCAPE:

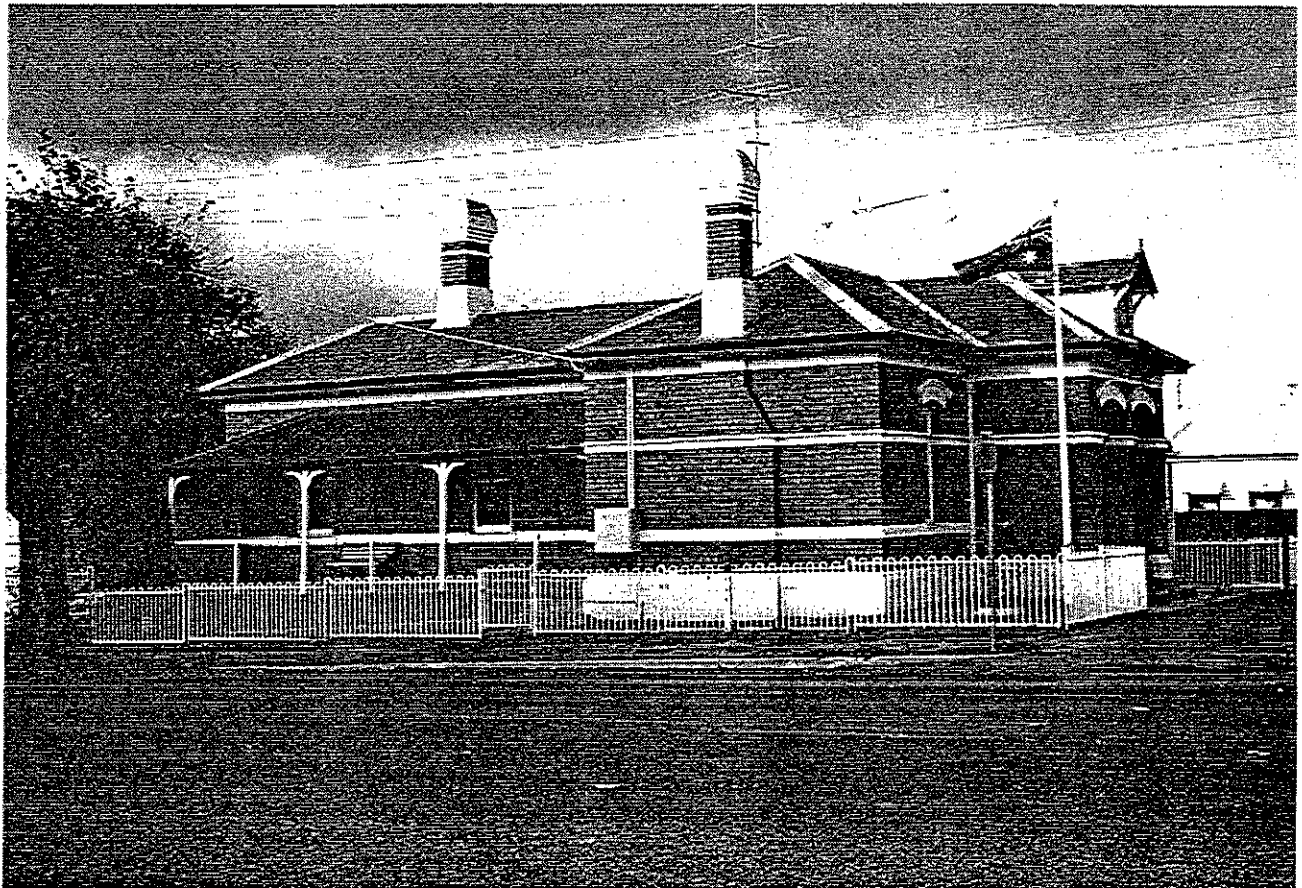
The side yard has a mature holly specimen, a capped picket fence, camellia, and fruit trees.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Lancefield National Bank is significant as a long-term public building in the town and among its more architecturally sophisticated 19th century structures. The bank was designed by the foremost bank architects of the period, Terry & Oakden, who were responsible for other work in the district as well as Lancefield where they Terry designed the Church of England.

NAME: LANCEFIELD POST OFFICE
046 HIGH STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: POST OFFICE



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: ROMSEY

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

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:

1887,1900

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 (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

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 acquired in 1886 and the new building opened in 1887¹. This stage would have been designed under Public Works Chief Architect, Henry Bastow². JH Marsden was the chief architect for the next stage.

The clock and outbuildings were added within the next 13 years. The Romsey post office was previously conducted at the Post Office Stores but this was demolished for the State Bank³.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a red brick tuck-pointed post office, with an arcaded porch, hipped roof form and a dormer-like clock shelter with clock, all with slate cladding. The windows are segment arched with label moulds (and cream voussoirs?) and the chimneys are banded cement and face brick with corbeled tops. A string mould unites the facades at impost level, paralleling with another at sill level. The residential section faces Raglan Street, with a timber post concave profile verandah. The Lancefield and Romsey post offices are similar but both contribute to each town's context.

CONDITION:

The original (presumed timber picket) fence has been replaced with a hooped aluminium palisade type. Bricks have been painted (voussoirs) but otherwise the building is close to original externally.

1 Reid, p.83
2 Chief Architect, PWD 1884-1894
3 R&LDHS comments on draft

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONTEXT:

The post office contributes to the Lancefield Commercial Precinct and is sited prominently on a corner.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lancefield Post Office is significant for its long-term public building status and as a result is recognised in the community. It is also near its original form externally and hence provides a faithful expression of Public Works Department architecture of the 1880s which contrasts with for example the classical formalism used in the same era by the National Bank. It is prominently sited on a corner and contributes to the dominantly 19th century Lancefield Commercial Precinct.

NAME: LANCEFIELD MUNICIPAL RESERVE
074 HIGH STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: RESERVE



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
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Reserve

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:

1890C

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

LANCEFIELD SHIRE?

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

ROMSEY SHIRE

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,7

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

HISTORY:

This two-acre ground was reserved for Municipal Purposes in 1890 with a Temperance Hall site taken out of the south-east corner in the same year¹. A four-acre Recreation Reserve was created behind this one in 1891.

Little further is known about the reserve, with Lancefield Park achieving most of the public's attention as a recreation centre.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large recreation reserve lined with oaks on three sides and an elegant spade-head picket (also arrowhead) fence running the full frontage, in poor repair. There is a central gateway. The planting relates to the oak avenues in the street.

CONTEXT:

The reserve is adjacent, and relates in period, to the school reserve while the planting relates to street trees in this part of High Street.

¹ Lancefield town parish plan GG1890,5120

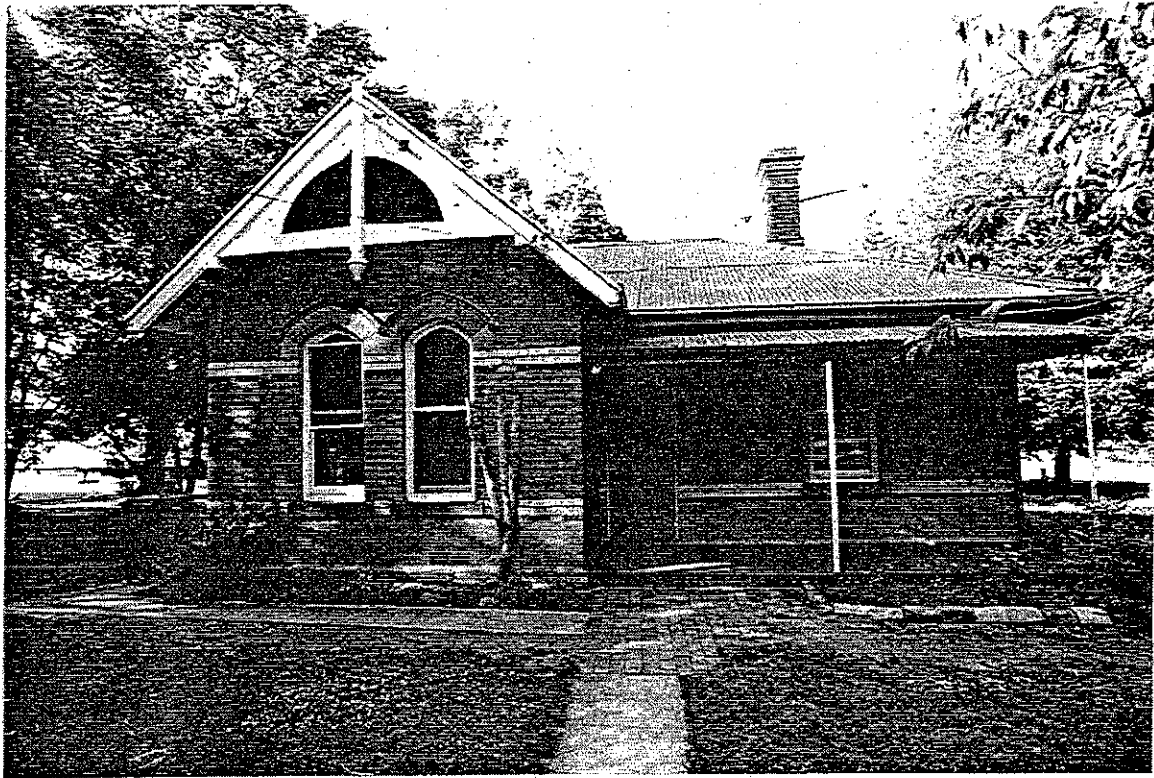
MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lancefield High Street reserve has the appearance of relative age with its old timber picket fence and mature planting. As such it relates to the dominantly 19th century Lancefield Commercial Precinct and its public planting.

NAME: LANCEFIELD STATE SCHOOL RESIDENCE, NOW COMMUNITY
HOUSE
078 HIGH STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: 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
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: reserve

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:

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT

DESIGNER:

BASTOW, HENRY (PUBLIC WORKS DEPT)

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The Rev. W Singleton of Kilmore approached the Denominational School Board in 1856 about establishing a school at Lancefield:

'..there are thirty or forty families..One of these, Mr Thomas Holden, having six children, is willing to board and give a room in his house to a teacher who may be sent by the Board..¹

His letter listed 14 families (Holden, McTran, Smith, Sydney, Symonds, Gullet (sic), Campbell, Fogarty, Field, Dwyer, Conway, O'Hara, Doolan and Tully) and offered Holden's house as a temporary school while promising parent subscription for a new school building². However attendance was not as promised as the teacher's salary could not be justified by the Board³.

This application paralleled with one to the National School Board by Sydney Seymour (q.v.) for a school in the Melbourne Hill area in 1856⁴. Meanwhile another denominational school opened north of Lancefield cemetery in 1859 (Thomas Field's house, presumed north-east corner of Cemetery Road) and later in the teacher's house, closer to Lancefield town. In 1861 a permanent site was offered at the south-east corner of the Melbourne Lancefield and Cemetery Roads but reputedly the amalgamation of the National and Denominational School Boards in 1863 meant that nothing was built there. The children transferred to the National School at Lancefield.

1 *Lancefield A history of the early schools and State School No.707. 1876-1976*; n.p.

2 *ibid.*

3 the Board administered use of donations provided by Christian denominations for schools 1848-63

4 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

A National School for Lancefield was successfully applied for in 1857 and a two acre site was reserved 1858 in Dunsford Street (now occupied by Wesleyan Church). The school is thought to have opened at a site outside of Lancefield and continued there until a timber school was erected at Dunsford Street in 1861¹. This was later brick clad as Lancefield Common School under the Board of Education management and survives as the church (converted 1876)². The local Board of Patrons included Alex Innes, James McIntosh, G Day, JB Phipps, William Smith, Peter Guthrie and George Hillary, some like Phipps (the board's correspondent) living some distance from the school³.

The present brick building (3 classrooms) and 5-room residence was erected on a site reserved in 1874, after complaints from parents about the lack of space as early as 1872⁴. This was part of a site used by the Lancefield Agricultural society shows. Answering suggestions of extending the existing school at Dunsford Street, the Board of Advice requested a new site in 1873 which would allow the extra one acre required for the proposed accommodation increase.

Parents also believed that the shortage of space was causing continued sickness in the school. The Department in turn requested a two acre reserve at the corner of CA50⁵.

After initially calling tenders for a timber building, new tenders were called for a brick State School, Lancefield in 1875. Prices were submitted by Kennedy & Connor of Kilmore, Cutler of Richmond, Thomas of Fitzroy and Thomas Kerley of Sunbury, the lowest at 1,142/13/8⁶. Kerley started on the foundations mid 1875, under the supervision of WS Creber (later Dempsey), acting for the Education Department architect, Henry Bastow. However his progress was less than satisfactory in the following months with money owed to subcontractors being withheld. Predictably Kerley lost heavily on the job.

The new Lancefield State School was opened by the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Ramsay, early 1876, with an attendance of 178 children in the first week (considered good given that the season demanded that the older children work in the fields)⁷.

Despite acquisition of the new school site and building, the old residence in Dunsford Street was still used although it was frequently criticised by the resident head teacher. By 1880 it was vacant and being vandalised but some subsequent teachers lived there. Finally in 1888, the teacher John MacDonald, suggested that the site and house be sold and the money used to build a new residence on the new site⁸.

The Wesleyans purchased the old residence for 350 but nothing was done on the new site until MacDonald wrote to the Department again. In April 1889 tenders were called for a brick residence, five rooms, pantry, passage, lobby and two verandahs. The approved price was 552/2/- although completion, like the school, was not quick⁹. MacDonald lived on there until 1896.

Free-standing school residences were not typical in the early education department era, being attached to the portable timber schools which were normally used in rural sites or the more substantial brick schools (see the brick South Morang school, 1877)¹⁰. Attached residences were cheaper. Town schools of the period did not have residences, the department ruling that rental accommodation was always available¹¹. Only after 1888 was the policy changed to allow detached residences, allowing the construction of this one at Lancefield¹².

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house built in three brick colours (red, black, cream), with a hipped main roof and gabled projecting bay ornamented with timber trussing. The window openings are pointed, and enhanced by the use of contrasting brickwork above the impost level. The verandah is a skillion form and, typically, terminates against the projecting room bay.

The residence is sited beside the school which matches it in the general style and use of materials.

- 1 ibid.
- 2 ibid.; see V&R V2,p.675;; R&LDHS comments on draft
- 3 ibid.
- 4 ibid.; Lancefield town parish plan
- 5 ibid.
- 6 ibid.
- 7 ibid; *Argus*, 27/7/1875, p.3; *Argus*, 12/2/1876, pp.7, 8
- 8 *Lancefield A history of the early schools and State School No.707 1876-1976*, n.p.
- 9 ibid.
- 10 Burchell, fig.148
- 11 ibid. p.113
- 12 ibid.,p117

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

Generally externally original but the verandah posts and fence have been replaced (presumed timber picket).

CONTEXT:

The residence relates closely to the school and, because of the use of face brick, the other public works structure, the post office, further east in High Street. The combined school and residence reserve also relates to the adjacent Lancefield public reserve, because of the similar perceived age of each.

LANDSCAPE:

Planting consists of mature elms down the east boundary, pittosporum and some privet at sporadic locations. The planting scheme connects with the school yard.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This former school residence is significant as one of the few built by the education department within towns or in a detached form in the 19th century and is still in externally original condition. The residence has been linked with public education in the town over a long period and as a public building, the availability of records allows further historical interpretation of the site and its occupants. It complements the school architecturally and the complex contributes to the Lancefield Commercial Precinct.

NAME: LANCEFIELD STATE SCHOOL
080 HIGH STREET, LANCEFIELD

TYPE: SCHOOL



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
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Reserve

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:

1875-6

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R*

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

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

VICTORIAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT

DESIGNER:

BASTOW, HENRY (EDUCATION DEPARTMENT)

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The Rev. W Singleton of Kilmore approached the Denominational School Board in 1856 about establishing a school at Lancefield:

'..there are thirty or forty families..One of these, Mr Thomas Holden, having six children, is willing to board and give a room in his house to a teacher who may be sent by the Board..'¹

His letter listed 14 families (Holden, McTran, Smith, Sydney, Symonds, Gullet (sic), Campbell, Fogarty, Field, Dwyer, Conway, O'Hara, Doolan and Tully) and offered Holden's house as a temporary school while promising parent subscription for a new school building.² However attendance was not as promised as the teacher's salary could not be justified by the Board.³

This application paralleled with one to the National School Board by Sydney Seymour (q.v.) for a school in the Melbourne Hill area in 1856⁴. Meanwhile another denominational school opened north of Lancefield cemetery in 1859 (Thomas Field's house, presumed north-east corner of Cemetery Road) and later in the teacher's house, closer to Lancefield town. In 1861 a permanent site was offered at the south-east corner of the Melbourne Lancefield and Cemetery Roads but reputedly the

1 *Lancefield A history of the early schools and State School No.707 1876-1976*, n.p.

2 *ibid.*

3 the Board administered use of donations provided by Christian denominations for schools 1848-63

4 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

amalgamation of the National and Denominational School Boards in 1863 meant that nothing was built there. The children transferred to the National School at Lancefield.

A National School for Lancefield was successfully applied for in 1857 and a two acre site was reserved 1858 in Dunsford Street (now occupied by Wesleyan Church). The school is thought to have opened at a site outside of Lancefield and continued there until a timber school was erected at Dunsford Street in 1861¹. This was later brick clad as Lancefield Common School under the Board of Education management and survives as the church (converted 1876)². The local Board of Patrons included Alex Innes, James McIntosh, G Day, JB Phipps, William Smith, Peter Guthrie and George Hillary, some like Phipps (the board's correspondent) living some distance from the school³. The present brick building (3 classrooms) and 5-room residence was erected on a site reserved in 1874, after complaints from parents about the lack of space as early as 1872⁴. This was part of a site used by the Lancefield Agricultural society shows. Answering suggestions of extending the existing school at Dunsford Street, the Board of Advice requested a new site in 1873 which would allow the extra one acre required for the proposed accommodation increase. Parents also believed that the shortage of space was causing continued sickness in the school. The Department in turn requested a two acre reserve at the corner of CA50⁵.

After initially calling tenders for a timber building, new tenders were called for a brick State School, Lancefield in 1875. Prices were submitted by Kennedy & Connor of Kilmore, Cutler of Richmond, Thomas of Fitzroy and Thomas Kerley of Sunbury, the lowest at 1,142/13/8⁶. Kerley started on the foundations mid 1875, under the supervision of WS Creber (later Dempsey), acting for the Education Department architect, Henry Bastow. However his progress was less than satisfactory in the following months with money owed to subcontractors being withheld. Predictably Kerley lost heavily on the job.

The new Lancefield State School was opened by the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Ramsay, early 1876, with an attendance of 178 children in the first week (considered good given that the season demanded that the older children work in the fields)⁷.

'...handsome new building which is to replace the sombre, wretched looking building which has so long done duty..as the only..educational establishment at Lancefield..is pleasantly situated on a high and dry spot whence a view of the whole township can be obtained..is..well built of brick. The principal school room faces east..There are in addition, a large room for infants, and a classroom of considerable dimensions...The walls are coloured a bright drab, and the ceiling, which is chambered (sic) is of pine, very nicely stained and varnished. The desks and the forms are arranged the full length of the building, the floor for half the breadth of the room being elevated on a gradual ascending incline. The classroom is furnished with a high gallery, capable of seating a large number of pupils. The infants school-room is also very nicely furnished with two easily ascended galleries, writing desks, forms etc.'⁸

The painting and decorating was done under a Mr Roberts of Romsey, the teachers Mr & Mrs Owen and the correspondent for the Board of Advice, a banker LW Carlisle.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a (painted) coloured brick school (cream, red, black), with a gabled roof profile clad in slate. The brickwork sits on a dressed basalt plinth. The main projecting room bay has ornamental trussing and an oculus vent in the gable. Most openings have segment-arched tops but new, large rectangular format windows have been placed in the gabled bay. Inside there is beaded board lining to ceilings and some original mouldings.

It is a simple example of the new education department's architecture and is unusual in its combination with a matching residence. The Rochford example is a smaller version but others built around the same period include, the two classroom Northcote Helen Street School (1874) and the South Morang School (one no residence, the other residence attached)⁹.

- 1 ibid.
- 2 ibid.; see V&R V2,p.675;; R&LDHS comments on draft
- 3 ibid.
- 4 ibid.; Lancefield town parish plan
- 5 ibid.
- 6 ibid.
- 7 ibid; *Argus*, 27/7/1875, p.3; *Argus*, 12/2/1876, pp.7, 8
- 8 ibid; cites *Lancefield Mercury* 17.2.1876
- 9 see Burchett, p.93f

CONDITION:

The bricks have been painted and the front fence replaced. New windows have been installed, probably early this century while others on the east side appear to have been blinded. New wings have been added at the rear and reputedly verandahs removed from the north and north-west. A hedge has been removed from the perimeter fence.

The large classroom has been divided, the galleries removed, the fireplace altered and stained timber painted over.

CONTEXT:

The school relates closely to the residence and, because of the use of face brick, the other Lancefield public works structure, the post office, further east in High Street. The combined school and residence reserve also relates historically and visually to the adjacent Lancefield public reserve (former Lancefield showground), because of the origin of the school site from the reserve and the similar perceived age of each site.

LANDSCAPE:

Planting of significance includes a row of elms along the High Street frontage. There are also a number of trees within the school grounds.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This former school is significant as an early example of rural school from the new education department which utilises a detached residence. The school is relatively well-preserved and has been linked with public education in the town over a long period and as a public building, records allow further historical interpretation of the site and its occupants. It complements the school residence architecturally and the complex as a whole contributes to the Lancefield Commercial Precinct.

NAME: CLOCK TOWER WOODEND
HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: MEMORIAL TOWER



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG:
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWNSHIP PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: Reserve

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: 5741
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1927-8

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?

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PEELER, CHARLES

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,6

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

HISTORY:

Like the Avenue of Honour, this clock tower was a memorial to those who fought in World War One. The tower was dedicated in 1928 and has subsequently formed part of the municipal flag¹. It was built of concrete and housed a battery driven clock until converted to electricity. It was refurbished in 1984 as part of Victoria's 150th birthday celebrations and in the following year the original clock battery-powered mechanism was purchased by council and donated to the Woodend & District Heritage Society.

The site is used annually in the local Anzac Day ceremonies, with wreaths laid at the base and the flag raising on the dome.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a neo-Baroque style, tapered cement-clad clock tower set on a square plan and topped with a small metal-clad dome placed on an octagonal drum. The ground-level openings are set in a podium, with attached mouldings, and the main opening is surmounted with a pediment. The semi-circular balconettes underscore the Baroque inspiration by use of the curved form.

The tower is placed in a median of the Calder Highway close to the post office.

¹ Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 2
² *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

CONDITION:

Generally externally original.

CONTEXT:

Central element in the Woodend Commercial precinct.

SIGNIFICANCE:

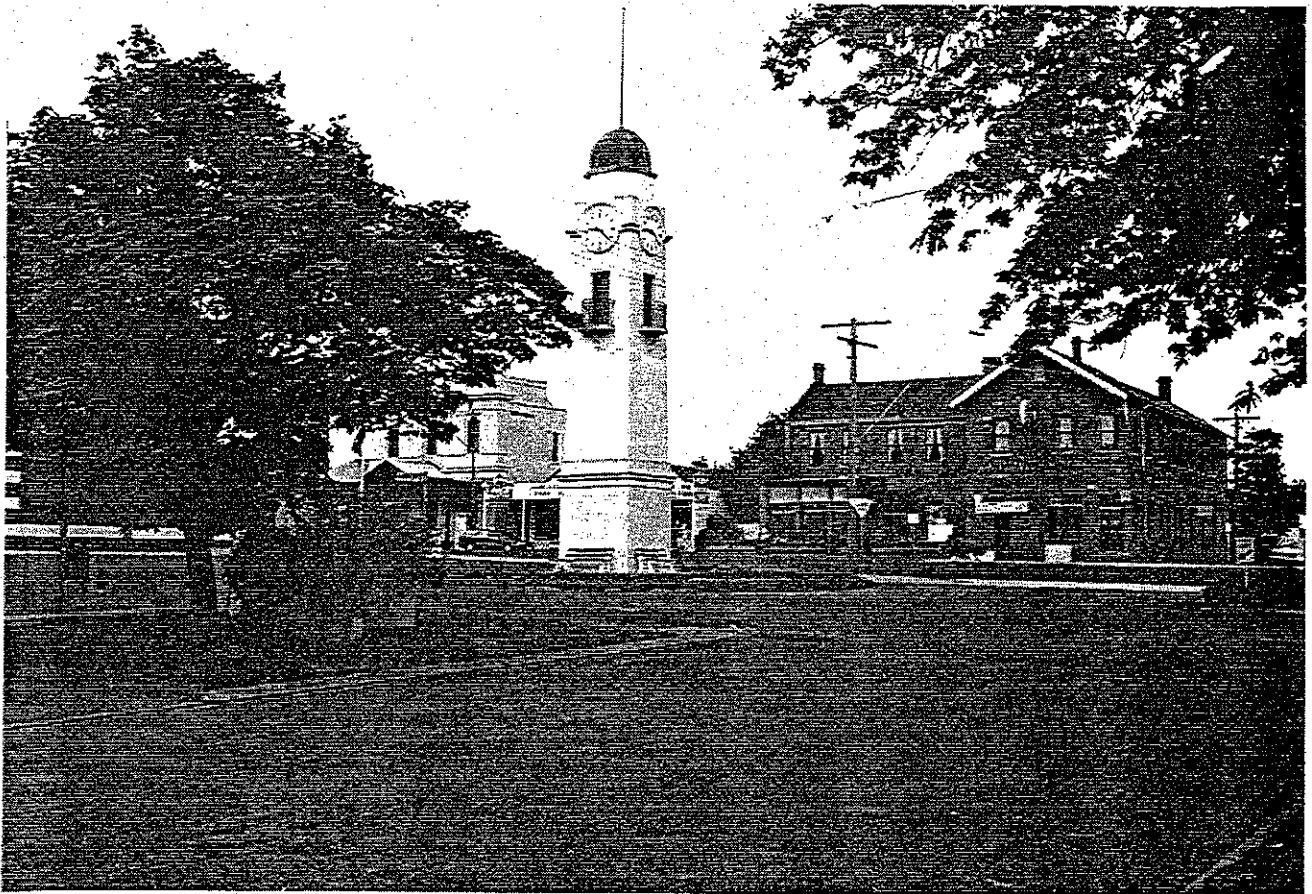
The Woodend Clock Tower is significant as an icon which identifies the town as well as its original role as a focus for community memories of those who served in World War One. This role links it with the important Avenue of Honour. It also provides the axis for the notable Woodend Commercial Precinct.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Community & Real Estate News, 8/11/88.

NAME: WOODEND HIGH STREET COMMERCIAL & CIVIC PRECINCT
HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: PRECINCT



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.81,58.62

SURVEY DATE: 1993-4

WOODEND TOWN PARISH

LANDSCAPE UNIT: T03

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:

STUDY HERITAGE VALUE: R

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

Important to the Shires of Romsey, Gisborne, Newham & Woodend

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

The gold route through the town, the creek crossing and the early facilities erected for travellers of the 1850s were the emphasis in Woodend's beginning. A plan of the *Village of Woodend* (surveyed in 1856 by assistant surveyor, John Wigglesworth who had joined the Public Lands department the year before) showed streets like Jeffreys, Collier, Nicholson, Schaw and Templeton¹. However town lots had already been sold as early as 1852 along these frontages to persons such as Day, Evans and Cameron (High Street), Fahey, Mason Walker and Wood in Collier Street and Fitzsimmons, Short, O'Farrel in Anslow². Streets like Templeton and Urquhart were largely developed after 1861³.

The police reserve was established early at the Forest Street corner of the Mt Alexander Road and the police paddock adjoined (later amended), setting the emphasis for the future growth of this area as the civic, if not the physical, heart of the town.

In 1865 Woodend was described in terms of the services it offered to the surrounding rural areas, postal, telegraph, money order, and the railway⁴. It also mentioned early town infrastructure like Pattersons' flour mill and Lyons' brewery which were not cited in 1879⁵. Then the Woodend Newham & Rochford Road Board covered some 40,320 acres and held some 1047 persons⁶.

Apart from the long list of the town's public buildings, the gazeteer emphasised its health giving environment: the fresh pure water supply which flowed from the foot of Mount Macedon and the race-course, next to the 29 acre botanical gardens reserve which covered the hill, later Golf Hill⁷. Hanging Rock was even then 'one of the most imposing and interesting objects on this side of the colony..' and 'the frequent resort of people of all parts'⁸. The surrounding land was elevated and 'heavily timbered with fine trees'.

The description from the 1879 *Victorian Gazeteer* differed little from the above but did lack a special paragraph in the 1865 entry for the sawmilling industry and the Black Forest 'eight sawmills in full

1 copy held; see PRO *Statistics and Civil Establishment*..1856
2 Woodend Township plan (Gourley Govt Printer)
3 *ibid.*
4 VG1865,p.426-; VG 1879,p.513
5 *ibid.*
6 *ibid.*
7 *ibid.*
8 *ibid.*

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

work and two in erection'. Their disappearance from the 1879 gazetteer is perhaps prophetic of the depletion of the forest which had led to the establishment of the State Nursery.

An early 20th century description broadened the tourism focus.. 'Located 48 miles north of Melbourne and 1810 feet above sea level, Woodend is a popular summer holiday resort for Melbournians. Close by the town can be found 'Hanging Rock,' the Camel's Hump and the Campaspe Falls, and the Five Mile Creek was a popular fishing spot'¹. The town was not only a service centre for farmers and a railway centre for dispatching produce to Melbourne but increasingly it was catering for holiday makers who arrived at the station, stayed in the hotels and travelled the district. There was also the rising ownership of motor vehicles and a strong belief in the therapy of rural excursions which perhaps prompted the Sands & McDougall *Melbourne Directory* to list country holiday destinations for the first time, Woodend included, in 1907².

By the early 20th century the town's population stood at 1,000 and the Shire housed 2,400 inhabitants. In 1906 land under cultivation was 7,997 acres and local farmers also engaged in grazing and dairying. To cater for the influx of summer holiday residents, a coffee palace had been erected (Keating's Hotel today).

In 1906, other amenities included a library (of 1,500 volumes), three churches, State and Catholic schools, a post office and savings bank and a branch of one of the private banks³.

DESCRIPTION:

Woodend's main commercial street follows the meandering dray track which arose from the gold era when it was part of the Mt Alexandar Road. Approaching the town survey on the west of today's Calder Highway, it swung back to the north-east, presumably to make the Five Mile Creek crossing in the best or established spot⁴.

Today the buildings facing High Street reflect visually related development themes/eras in the town with the Mechanics Institute and Westpac bank representing one growth era late last century and sites like the post office and Keatings Hotel another, from this century. The clock tower and these building groups provide the visual core to the precinct.

The precinct commences at the Victoria Hotel on the south and extends to the two shops north of the former Commercial Bank, encompassing most of the representative fabric from the Edwardian and late Victorian commercial and civic construction eras and the major landmarks in the town, including Keatings Hotel, the bank, mechanics institute, the post office, former town hall and the clock tower.

CONTRIBUTORY SITES

Clock Tower

State Savings Bank Of Victoria, Now State Bank Of Victoria Bank 84 High Street C1925

Woodend Mechanics Institute & Free Library Hall, Library 85 High Street 1893

Shops, 87-89 High Street C1880?

Woodend & Newham Shire Offices & Council Chamber, Former Hall, Offices 90 High Street 1928

Shops & Residence (Former) Shops, Residence 98-100 High Street C1860

Woodend Post Office Post Office 102 High Street 1905

Chemist shop 112-114 High Street 1948

Shops 118-124 High Street C1920

CONDITION:

(Refer individual sites)

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Woodend Commercial Precinct is important because of its reflection of major growth periods in the town and presents the physical manifestation of different community needs at different times but each expressed architecturally in a substantial and often still intact manner. Many of the contrib-

1 Barned
2 D1907
3 Barned, Woodend.
4 see CPO RP51

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

utory structures have been known individually by the community over a long period and together they make up the heart of commercial and civic life in Woodend.

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

NAME: MALOA
062-064 HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HOUSE, SURGERY



MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: NEWHAM & WOODEND

ESMAP REFERENCE: 903 AMG: 2.81,58.61
SURVEY DATE: 1993-4
WOODEND TOWN PARISH
CROWN ALLOTMENTS: 1A/40A

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: 3941
HISTORIC GARDENS INVENTORY:

CREATION DATE:

1906

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:

ANDERSON, DR.JAMES F

DESIGNER:

ANNEAR?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

This house and surgery was built for Dr.James Fisher Anderson in 1906 when it was called Maloa¹. Improvements may have been made c1913 when the annual valuation increased by 40%². Anderson remained there until at least the late 1920s³.

Anderson was understandably well known around the district with his Friday visits to Newham chronicled in the *Woodend Star* where he set up his surgery at the Newham Hotel commercial travellers room, giving small pox injections to babies while other patients waited on the hotel's verandah⁴.

(Extract from National Trust File)

'Now for the contribution from the ledger. The first entry is 8 October, 1906. Land, survey, etc., building contract (seven hundred and ninety-four pounds) fencing, baths, etc., total nine hundred and sixty pounds, ten shillings. Sept. 19 adjoining block and fencing (seventy-four pounds, five shillings). You remember there used to be a vacant block next door the front part in ornamental trees and the back half a paddock for the pony.

1911 maid's room and dressing room, two hundred pounds, 1919 Septic system, seventy-five pounds. The most seems to be entries of items and costs, they aren't of much interest, there are repairs to the roof and, I think, the alterations in 1931 which came to one hundred and forty-six pounds, seventeen shillings and elevenpence. They don't mean much, carpets and linos and such like. The original costs could be of interest.

I don't know how much of the original block is left. It used to be quite big with extensive chook yards and veg garden as well as the orchard part. Drainage used to be on the surface and in the summer there were a lot a water works diverting the water from the drains onto the garden.'

1 RB1906-7,1; RB1907-8,1; RB1910,1
2 ibid.
3 RB1929,2
4 McKenzie *Looking Back* p.54

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

DESCRIPTION:

Judged by its skillful use of the Tudor revival style and its date, the house may have been designed by H Desbrowe Annear. It has an attic storey, is sited at a prominent corner in the town and has a large allotment attached with some outbuildings.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM SAM ANDERSON, GRANDSON OF FIRST OWNER.

'Now about Maloa. I will do a bit from memory and then give you relevant dates from Grannie's ledger. What if any of it you see fit to pass on is up to you. If I can get any more out of the ledger later you can ask me about it. Grandfather built the house, in 1906, so it doesn't go back so very far. It has been altered and added to at times since then. The only two changes that I can remember are the putting in to the central heating and the changing of the roof from shingles to a sort of "Malthoid tile. I remember Dad telling me that when it was building O'Brien (I don't know which one) said he didn't know what the Doctor thought he was doing building that big barracks of a place up there. It was a house and a place of business when it was built.

The 'surgery' was still know as such, but never used when I knew it. Like the billiard room without a billiard table. There was originally another gate in the fence opening straight onto the surgery. That had gone when I remember it, but the gate posts were still in the fence and the hedge in that part was a bit thin. It was originally built with a shingle roof, American Redwood shingles. These were a bit of trouble and leaked frequently. Eventually they were covered with these "Malthoid" tiles which had coloured gravel on them to give the effect of a weather slate roof. I think since then it has been covered with C G I. Mostly the additions were fitted in well, but the bathroom broke down a bit, it was in the passage as you came in from the "back" of the house. You would probably remember it. The hot water used to be through the stove and Lousia used to complain that just when she had the dinner cooking everyone had baths and cooled down her stove. When the central heating was put in it supplied the hot water, too. A coke furnace for the heating was in the surgery. The big wood for the inside fire used to be kept in a box in the hall at the foot of the stairs and the stove wood in boxes on the back verandah. They used to buy wood and Malley roots by the railway truck and it was stacked in the shed and split weekly by Maksted, he later knew Nairn And (male legal) at the town where he was after the war. The big room upstairs used to be a "box room" (you couldn't afford that sort of space for storage now) and it was a great place on wet days. All sorts of things could be found. It was also used for a sewing room. I slept upstairs and another spare room there. It was gracious living, we dressed for dinner in the evening and that included stiff shirt and black tie for Grandfather. I believe there used to be curtains to divide the "Ingle nook" from the rest of the billiard room and to keep in a bit of the heat. The carving over the fireplace "East west hame's best" was done by Grandfather. As a point of interest and to show how things have changed. Dad [told] me years ago, to show how the work load of the G P had changed over the years, that when Grandfather was practicing at Woodend it wasn't unusual for him to go out to the workshop during the day and do a bit of carpentry and then when a patient came he would take off his apron and put on his coat and go and attend them. It sounds unbelievable now. I seem to have run on a bit.'

CONDITION:

Generally externally original, except for the new perimeter fence (originally timber picket?).

CONTEXT:

Maloa is located on a triangular corner site close to the railway and overlooking the stone road bridge. It is also near the Centenary Memorial Avenue and the early cottage at the Brooke Street corner. Further south on the Calder Highway is the 20th century residential precinct which may have drawn some inspiration from Maloa's siting.

LANDSCAPE:

There appears to be a remnant *Pittosporum* sp. hedge at the frontage and other exotic plantings of more recent origin.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Maloa is an important and near intact residential site made more significant for the degree of detail available about its use and occupancy. Maloa's association with Dr Anderson has been recorded in detail as has his own work in the district.

Maloa is architecturally notable for its early use of the Tudor revival, which paralleled the popular Queen Anne revival in domestic architecture, is a landmark site in the town and it contributes to a group of notable sites from different areas in this part of Woodend.

NAME: COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, NOW WESTPAC BANK
075 HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: BANK, 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: PT2/5

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:

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
*Part Altered

FIRST OR MAJOR OWNER/OCCUPIER:

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY..

DESIGNER:

LAW, PHILLIP ?

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4

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

HISTORY:

This Commercial Banking company branch bank was erected at the end of 1884 and opened October 20th under the management of William Gibbs¹. During this period most of the bank's branches were designed by the architect, Phillip Law, as is probably the case with this one². Other managers included Robert Lawrence, Henry Short and Andrew Crow³. The bank is now owned by Westpac⁴.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, parapeted Italian Renaissance revival banking chamber and residence over, with a stuccoed finish and a stone base. The detail is restrained, with stylised keystones at the upper windows, the inseting of the windows themselves, architraves at ground level, string and cornice moulds and fluting on the pilaster elements, comprising most of the ornament.

Other banks in the study area include:

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

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

Romsey Commercial Bank, Now Romsey Shire Chambers, Main Street,

1 *History of Kyneton* V1,113; RB1884,266; RB1885- 6,82; WD1888-9

2 Trethowan, Banks of Victoria, table p.12f

3 RB1913-14,71; RB1894,251

4 RB1984-5,489

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

Romsey, 1888

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

CONDITION:

A new unrelated timber street verandah has been applied to the building, effectively bisecting the elevation, the entrance doors have been altered along with the ground floor interior but nevertheless the facade is close to its original condition. It stands out as once having been a major 19th century commercial building in the area.

The parapet treatment is unusual and may be an alteration of the 1920s, given the Greek revival elements used.

CONTEXT:

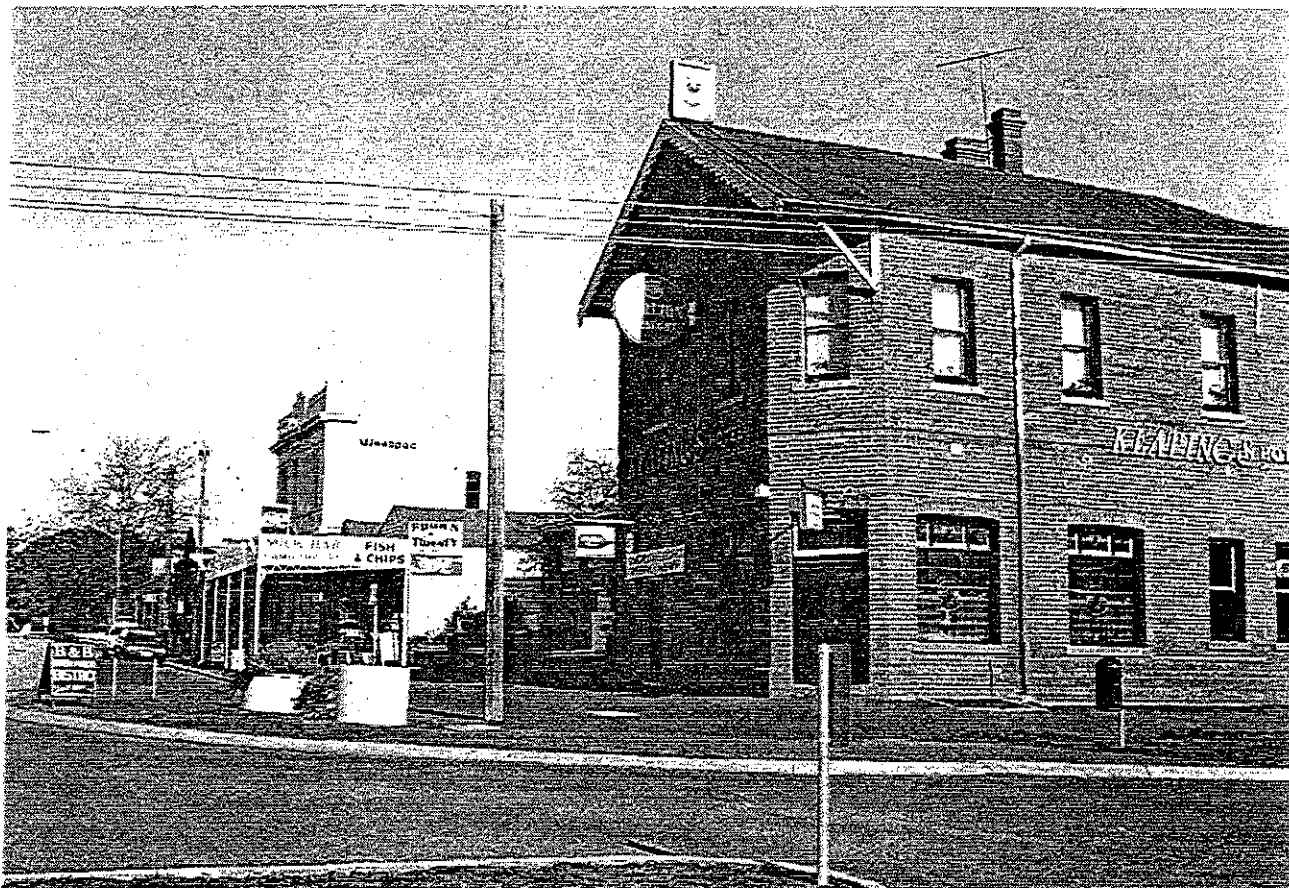
The bank relates closely to other core Renaissance revival buildings in the Woodend Commercial Precinct, such as the former mechanics institute and Victoria Hotel, and illustrates by its age a distinct development period in the town.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Commercial Bank is significant as an externally well preserved long-term public building in Woodend. It is among the more architecturally stylised buildings built there in the 19th century and relates closely to other key buildings in the Woodend Commercial Precinct such as the mechanics institute.

NAME: MACGREGOR'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, NOW KEATINGS HOTEL
079? HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: 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: 1,3/5PT

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:

1898c-

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:

MACGREGOR, W P

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS:

KEATING, FANNY

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4,6

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

HISTORY:

The Commercial Hotel, the precursor to this building, was owned and run by Thomas Fitzsimmons and later run by Joshua Coop (1870- c1890)¹. Henry Tassell had the license by 1890 which was transferred from Coop who appears to have remained the owner as the hotel was advertised in the early 1890s as Coop's Commercial Hotel with Henry Tassell as the manager-owner².

There were additions in 1894 and a photograph was taken of Mrs Tassell in front (?) but by 14 November 1896, the Commercial and two shops owned by Mr Long were destroyed by fire³. By 1895, the licensee of what was still Coope's Commercial Hotel was Mrs Fanny Keating but the destruction of the hotel, in c1896-7, when owned by Colin Templeton meant a change of ownership and name⁴.

The owner of Ard Choille, pastoralist and co-founder of BHP, WP MacGregor was the new owner of a new hotel rebuilt in 1897-8⁵. By c1899 it was MacGregor's Commercial Hotel but the death of WP MacGregor left his estate as the owner and Fanny Keating as the licensee.

Finally by 1904 Fanny owned the hotel and it became known as Keating's Commercial Hotel⁶. It is probable that some work was done on the hotel after the ownership change, possibly the construc-

1 RGO APP. 13974 Coop lease; W&DHS Hotels & Guest House file
2 WD1893-4,95-6; RB1895- 6,153
3 see *Woodend Star* 11.12.97
4 RB1896-7,152 site only; WD1897-8; W&DHS cites *Woodend Star* 22.4.1890
5 RB1897-8,152; RB1898-9,147 same NAV 180
6 WD1899-1900 *Woodend Star* 23.4.04; RB1903-4,145

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

tion of the projecting room bay. The Keating family (Fanny and Arthur T Keating) remained there until 1946 when it was sold to T.S Foster

'Most of the town balls and big social function were held in the Commercial Hotel ballroom'¹.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large two-storey austere red brick corner hotel with a gabled roof form and plentiful ground-level leadlight windows patterned in an Edwardian fashion. The word "Keating's" is set in leadlight over the residential entrance facing High Street.

Beside this entrance, an unusual ground-level room bay projects towards the street (residential dining room? ballroom?). Appearing to be an early addition (c1905?), it has rounded corners and is divided by brick piers, with textured stucco panels above each leadlight window.

The gable fascia is scalloped and extends out over the front wall of the main facade, supported at the splayed corner on a timber strut. The bar entrance is set in this corner splay and the lounge entry is from the side street where a large expanse of brickwork encompasses most of the windows to the upstairs residential rooms.

Internally there is polished timber panelling and much of the early character remains.

The design is unusual and unlike any of the other Edwardian hotels, which it most resembles, constructed elsewhere in the State. These hotels typically followed the Edwardian Baroque or free Romanesque revivals.

CONDITION:

Given the probable renovation of the hotel and construction of the front projecting room bay early this century (c1904?), the front fence is the only major change externally except for the addition of signs.

CONTEXT:

The hotel is one of the key buildings in the Woodend Commercial Precinct, with the red brick of its walls echoed by the post office on the opposite corner and its sheer size dominating this important intersection.

SIGNIFICANCE:

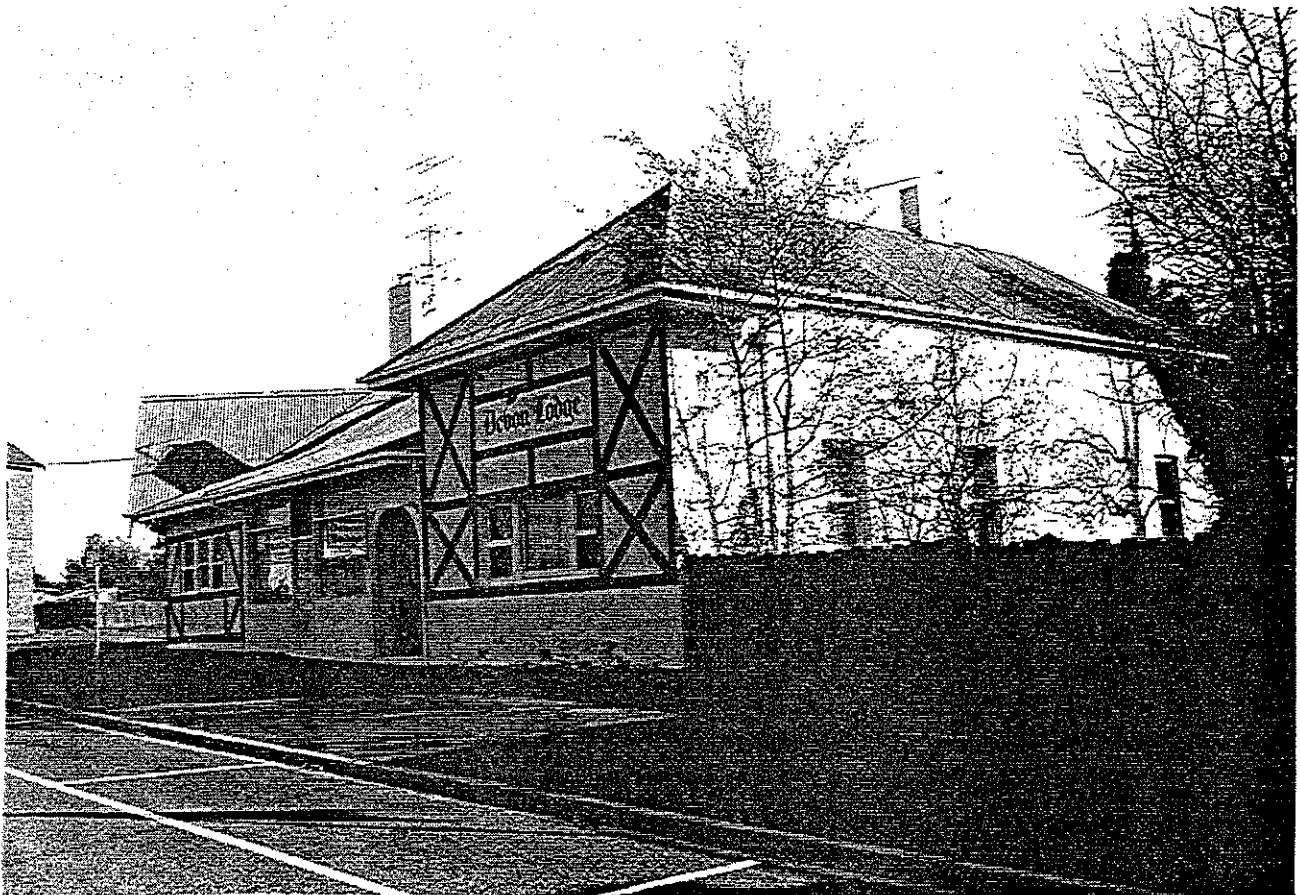
MacGregor's Commercial Hotel is significant as an externally near complete and popular public house sited prominently in the Woodend streetscape. Its, albeit brief, association with WP MacGregor links it directly with the Mount Macedon group as well as the tourism theme so important to the area. Its association with the Keating family is a longer term one, Keating being an important local name. The hotel also served as the venue for most of the town's grand events, there being no other hotel near its size.

The hotel is stylistically unusual, being unlike most other contemporary hotel designs, and because of its scale and use of red brick, it dominates this important intersection in Woodend.

1 Barnard p.89

NAME: WEIGHBRIDGE LATER ALL NATIONS, MACEDONIA, DEVON
LODGE
083 HIGH STREET, WOODEND

TYPE: HOTEL



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: PT.1/2

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:

KERR, WILLIAM

HISTORICAL THEMES REPRESENTED: 4, 6

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

HISTORY:

General Law Title chain¹:

1852 Allotments 1,9,10/2 granted to Thomas Fahy for 80, 52 and 50 respectively.

1856 Fahy sells lots to William Kerr for an inflated 1050.

1854-7 2/2 sold to Kerr

1861 Kerr mortgages 1,2,9,10/2 for 400.

1872 Kerr sells part of 2/2 to Thomas Fitzsimmons, W H Greaves, James Harper, Charles Lilley and William Sampson (Mechanics Institute?).

1885-6 Kerr mortgages all lots to CBA bank

Title information indicates that there were improvements on this corner prior to the first known hotel, possibly as early as 1856 when the large price paid indicates that Fahy had built something on his allotment.

The first known structure on the site was called the Weighbridge Hotel (1872-4 listings). It became the All Nations by c1879 and remained so into the early 1900s when it was called the Macedonia².

The hotel was conducted by the following persons during the latter half of the 19th century: the owner, William Kerr (also a draper in c1884) in 1879, John McNerny, Michael O'Brien (also a

¹ RGO APP.22836
² D1907,p.917

MACEDON RANGES CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE STUDY

baker in the mid 1880s), John & Annie Herlihey in the period 1888-91, Michael Hanrihan around 1892 and Mrs AE Carlson in the mid 1890s¹.

Julia O'Brien owned and sometimes ran the hotel in the late 1890s and early 1900s, handing over to Rose (Mrs J) O'Brien by c1906². One of the licensees of the hotel in this era was William Davis³.

John Owen Akers owned and operated it as an hotel from the 1920s into the 1930s and reputedly Thomas had it as the Red House in the 1940s⁴. Note that a 'Red House' in Woodend was run by JC Keating in 1920, being a clothing shop⁵.

As Devon Lodge it was a guest house and tea rooms, after delicensing, with owners such as Mrs. Coulter (1961-) who advertised it as 'A home away from Home'⁶. It became a Special Accommodation House in 1969, under the Health Commission, after Mrs J Laughton had run it. Many tourists remember stopping here for afternoon tea and scones.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a traditionally formed hipped roof once face-brick corner hotel which has been renovated in a Tudor revival manner in the 1930-40s(?) presumably for its use as a guest house. This has meant application of pseudo half-timbered gables and textured stucco although some of the original soft hand-moulded bricks are exposed on the north and east faces (painted).

CONDITION:

Given a major transformation in the 1930s, the building has not been greatly changed, externally, since.

CONTEXT:

The former hotel is sited on the corner opposite Keatings Hotel and the Woodend post office and hence provides the third corner containing an early structure on this key intersection.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Weighbridge Hotel is just recognisable in its present form except for the low scale, some visible early brickwork and the roof form but it is the more clearly visible later guest house form which represents the site's continuing function as a public accommodation house and tourism destination in Woodend. The building, because of its early form, relates in part to the contributing 19th century elements of the Woodend Commercial Precinct.

1 WD1891-2 Herlihey; BD1884-5; W&DHS *Woodend Star* 19.10.88, 26.4.89, 18.4.91; WD1888-9 M O'Brien All Nations, *Woodend Star* 25.6.92 WD1895-6
2 D1907; RB1899,216; RB1915-16,311
3 WD1897-8
4 RB1925-6,4; RB1929-30,4; W&DHS 1944 advert. Red House
5 see *Gisborne Gazette* 10.3.1920
6 Hawkins, *A Woodend Walk* site 5; W&DHS Hotel & Guest House file *Woodend Star* 15.12.1961
7 *ibid.*